1. Name of Property

**historic name**: Jenny Lake Ranger Station Historic District

**other names/site number**: N/A

2. Location

**street & number**: N/A

**city, town**: Moose

**state**: Wyoming

**code**: WY

**county**: Teton

**code**: 039

3. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>No. of Resources within Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>private</em></td>
<td>building(s)</td>
<td>contributing <em>4</em> noncontributing <em>1</em> buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>public-local</em></td>
<td>district</td>
<td><em>4</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>public-State</em></td>
<td>site</td>
<td><em>0</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>X public-Federal</em></td>
<td>structure</td>
<td><em>0</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>object</td>
<td><em>0</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: _4_ buildings

**Name of related multiple property listing**: Grand Teton National Park Historic

**No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**: _0_
4. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature]

[State or Federal agency or bureau]

[Date]

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature]

[Date]

State or Federal agency or bureau

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office

5. National Park Service Certification
I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register

[ ] determined eligible for the National Register

[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register

[ ] removed from the National Register

[ ] other, (explain:)

[Signature of the Keeper]

[Date]

6. Functions or Use
Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture

Outdoor Recreation

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture

Outdoor Recreation
Despite present and historic physical appearance.

The Jenny Lake Ranger Station Historic District buildings were built from standardized plans (comfort stations) and local adaptations of National Park Service plans in the rebuilding of the ranger station and studio more than fifty years ago. The complex was built on the southeastern shore of Jenny Lake north-northwest of Moose, Wyoming, near a number of trail heads into the Teton Mountains which rise west of the lake and by a long-time boat concession facility for the lake. Both historically and today the district is set amongst pine trees that are part of the forest belt that parallels the edge of the lake. The resources that make up the district include a ranger station that functions as not only the ranger's office but also visitor center, a store that was a photographer's studio from 1931 to 1958 and two comfort stations associated with camping areas nearby. When these buildings were built or rebuilt (studio and ranger stations) the architectural philosophy of the National Park Service was to construct in harmony with the surrounding environment. Clearly evident is the attempt by the National Park Service to achieve the appearance of pre-industrial buildings set in the pine forests.

Rustic in this district, as throughout Grand Teton, is characterized by log construction with some other wood products, such as rough cut board and batten for the doors. Trim is of rough cut "millwaste" type lumber and decoration is minimal. The buildings are one story and have steeply pitched roofs to withstand snow loads. The design of the comfort stations appears to be from a standard set of plans used by the National Park Service during the late 1920s and early 1930s. The studio and ranger station were made from other buildings, located elsewhere in the park, disassembled, and then rebuilt at their present locations in 1930 (ranger station) and 1931 (studio) following at least the guidelines, if not actual plans drawn up by National Park Service designers in the Omaha Office. Earthtones are the predominate colors with brown stained walls and weathered wood shingles. Even through the maintenance operations to keep the buildings active, the original or like materials have been used so the exterior feeling, design, and character have not been lost. The district still serves the same function that it did historically. The quality that sets the district apart from its surroundings is its rustic architecture and the fact that it is set in a small clearing in the pine forest on the edge of a natural lake. Post-World War II addition of a larger parking lot for visitor use at the ranger station and increased campground capacity has not destroyed the historic setting.

See continuation sheet
Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: __ nationally __ statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture________________ 1930-1938_________ __________

Conservation___________________ _________________ ___________

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person Architect/Builder

Harrison Crandall Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division, NFS

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Jenny Lake Ranger Station Historic District is significant under Criteria C because it remains as a clear statement of the local interpretation of the NFS rustic building philosophy of the 1930s at Grand Teton National Park. The district contains the only clearly dateable examples of the local rebuilding of acquired structures into ones to fit park needs and design standards in the Park that were rebuilt more than fifty years ago. It is also significant in that it was built by the National Park Service as one of the first ranger stations and visitor centers in the Park. It remained the center of visitor activity until 1960 when new buildings specifically built for that purpose were completed. Finally, the district contains examples of three types of rustic architecture, all from the 1930s, that represent many other buildings both extant and now removed in the Park. The district has a building built by the Service using recycled parts (ranger station), a concessioner rebuilt building of the 1930s fitting the rustic mold, and the two comfort stations representing the Civilian Conservation Corps work to improve visitor facilities in the Park. The district is associated with the Rustic Architecture context of the Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property form as a rustic buildings district type.

The ranger station complex was built during the 1930s by the National Park Service using Service developed guidelines for natural parks. The ranger station itself was rebuilt from a cabin first built by Lee Mangus about 1925 and acquired by the National Park Service about 1930. The cabin originally was north of Moose a few miles. The building was moved to Jenny Lake in 1930 and served as a visitor center and ranger station for thirty years. The Crandall Studio was built by Harrison Crandall during 1925-26 and after his property was acquired by the Park Service he was allowed to continue as a concessioner with NPS help to move and rebuild his studio to its present location. He remained in business until 1958 when the Grand Teton Lodge Company purchased his contract. The

See continuation sheet
9. Major Bibliographical References

Mehls, Steven F. and Drake, Carol J. "The Mirror of History: The Architecture of Grand Teton National Park Through Time." ms. prepared as part of National Park Service Contract CX-1200-7-B065, on file at Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resources, National Park Service.

Previous documentations on file (NPS):
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Specify Repository:
Grand Teton National Park, NPS

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 9 acres

UTM References
A 1/2 5/2/2/3/2/0 4/8/4/4/2/5/0 Zone Easting Northing
B 1/2 5/2/2/4/2/0 4/8/4/4/1/2/0 Zone Easting Northing
C 1/2 5/2/2/4/4/0 4/8/4/4/3/2/0 Zone Easting Northing
D / / / / / / / / / / Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by a triangle with the vertices at UTM points: A 12 522320 4844250; B 12 522420 4844420; and C 12 522440 4844320. The district is located on the Jenny Lake, Wyo., U.S.G.S. 7.5' quadrangle map.

Boundary Justification The boundary as described includes the buildings of the district and a portion of the road and spaces around it to include the historic setting of the district and its feeling as a center of visitor activity.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven F. Mehls, Principal Investigator
organization Western Historical Studies, Inc.
date 03/20/88
street & number 1225 Atlantis Ave.
telephone (303)-666-6208
state CO zip code 80026
List of Contributing Resources at the Jenny Lake Ranger Station Historic District

The following resources are considered contributing to the Jenny Lake historic district:

36, 39, 40, 298
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number N/A Page 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo Number</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>Direction(to)</th>
<th>Photographer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JLR-1</td>
<td>Station Front(36)</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>Stephen Pettit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JLR-2</td>
<td>Studio Front(298)</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>Stephen Pettit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JLR-3</td>
<td>Comfort Station Side(39)</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>Stephen Pettit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JLR-4</td>
<td>Comfort Station Front(40)</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>Stephen Pettit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negatives on file at Grand Teton National Park
comfort stations were built by the CCC during 1934 and 1935 from NFS plans. They remain in use today.

The Ranger Station fulfills the registration requirements set forth in the multiple property documentation in that it is in its historic location and still maintains its setting to convey its feeling and character. The buildings are more than fifty years old and are of log and wood materials. The district is clearly rustic in style and conveys its design, materials, workmanship, and function/character. Interior remodelling and modernization have all but destroyed the interior fabric through impacts to the log walls and the interiors are not considered significant. The one non-contributing building is also a log cabin, but it was moved to the site in 1958 when it was acquired by the National Park Service. By being log, the recently moved structure, even though it does not contribute to the district, is not considered to be too great a detraction from the district.

In addition to the overall architectural significance of the district it is also associated with the conservation context and considered significant for that association under Criteria A and B. The Jenny Lake Ranger Station, built during the early 1930s, served as the park visitor center and principal point of public contact until completion of the visitor centers at Moose and Colter Bay during the 1960s. Beyond that the photographer Harrison Crandall, through his imagery of the Tetons, popularized the area as a place for vacations and when needed his images helped convince the skeptical of the value of the Jackson Hole area as a place worthy of preservation as a national park. Because the studio was the primary place of Crandall's active career and his contributions to the early history of the park it is considered significant as a conservation property. Because of the role it played in the early history of the park the Ranger Station is also considered significant as a conservation property.
Jenny Lake
Ranger Station
Historic District

Key:

- □ = contributing
- ✗ = non-contributing
- XX = NPS building number

Approx. scale 1" = 7.5'
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90000610
Date Listed:

Jenny Lake Ranger Station HD
Property Name

Teton County
State

Grand Teton National Park MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: Because the ranger station and store are moved buildings, criteria consideration b should be checked.

This information was confirmed with Mike Schene, Regional Historian, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, NPS.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)