National Park Service
Cultural Landscape Inventory
2022



Jenny Lake Lodge
Grand Teton National Park

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscape Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI:

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is an evaluated inventory of all significant landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

> *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1))*. Each Federal agency shall establish…a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places…of historic properties…
>
> *Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)*…Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA…No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior… (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying… historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary…
>
> *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs*. Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A)).
>
> *Management Policies 2006*. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories…about cultural resources in units of the national park system…Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes…and historic sites…
>
> *Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28*. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marked the 100th Anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, "*A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement"* charts a path towards that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit concrete actions that advice the agency's mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America's Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

> **Connect People to Parks.** Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.
>
> **Advance the Education Mission.** Strengthen the National Park Service's role as an educational force based on core American values, historic and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.
>
> **Preserve America's Special Places.** Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political, and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates the #3, Preserve America's Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, "Park Pulse." Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is a NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objective is to "*Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century."* The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

1) *Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation's heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;*
2) *Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS;*
3) *Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America's diverse national identity;*
4) *Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability, while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and*
5) *Attract, support, and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service.*

Scope of the CLI:

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Jenny Lake Lodge Historic District (48TE1177) is a component landscape of Grand Teton National Park, Teton County, Wyoming. Congress established the original Grand Teton National Park in 1929 to protect the Teton Range and several lakes at the foot of the mountains. In 1943, Franklin D. Roosevelt expanded the park through the establishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument. The park as it exists today was established in 1950 through an act of Congress that combined the original park, the national monument, and lands donated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Located northeast of Jenny Lake, the current Jenny Lake Lodge occupies approximately 20 acres at the base of the Teton Mountains. The district is comprised of a Main Lodge and collection of guest cabins, a group of employee cabins, a corral and tack house, and a network of pedestrian and horse trails that radiate from the core of the property into Grand Teton National Park. Teton views are present throughout the district; the topography is generally flat and vegetation predominantly native with a mix of grassy meadows and conifer forest.

Tony Grace founded Jenny Lake Lodge as the Danny Ranch in 1922. Grace operated the property as a dude ranch through the 1920s, eventually selling to Rockefeller's Snake River Land Company in 1930. Grace operated the dude ranch through the 1931 season before leaving the property. Between 1932 and 1936 the property was closed to guests, though seasonal employees of the newly established Grand Teton National Park (established in 1929) resided there for at least a few summers. The ranch was reopened to guests in 1937. It was leased to the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company by the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc, who owned the property. In 1950 the Jenny Lake Lodge was added to Grand Teton National Park.

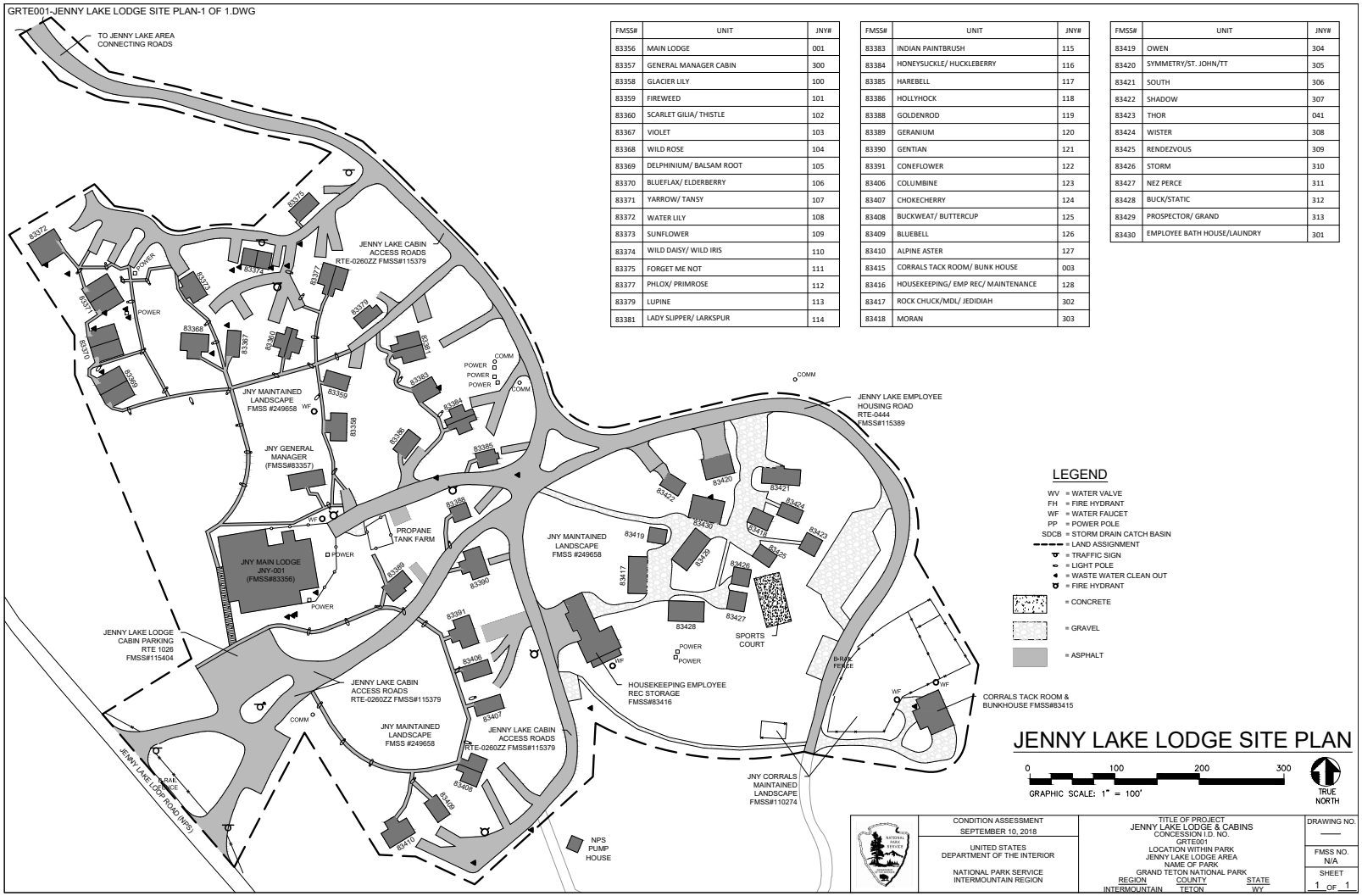
Professor Mary Humstone and students from the University of Wyoming completed a determination of eligibility for the Jenny Lake Lodge in 2009 on behalf of Grand Teton National Park. In January 2010 the Wyoming SHPO concurred with Ms. Humstone that the property was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Place under criteria A and C within the context of "Dude Ranching and Tourism" as defined in the Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Form. While the SHPO concurred on the eligibility, they encouraged the park to consider making an argument for State significance over the stated Local level of significance. As of 2022, Grand Teton has yet to address this recommendation, though this CLI recommends the property is eligible at the State level due to its associations with the broader expansion of dude ranching in the Greater Yellowstone region and Wyoming in the first half of the twentieth century.

The period of significance identified in the 2010 determination of eligibility was 1922-1958, beginning the year Tony Grace filed his homestead papers, 1922, and ending the year the Lodge reopened after a major rehabilitation effort, 1958. This CLI recommends extending the period of significance by one year to 1959 to include the final landscaping work associated with the rehabilitation in the period of significance.

The Jenny Lake Lodge cultural landscape is significant both as a dude ranch and as a concessions guest facility. Several landscape characteristics help convey the historic character of the site, including the natural systems and features, spatial organization, cluster arrangement, views and vistas, buildings and structures, circulation, vegetation, and small-scale features. No archaeological resources have been documented within the Jenny Lake Lodge cultural landscape. The entire area within the cultural landscape boundary has been surveyed for archeological resources as part of two surveys dating to 1989 and 1990, both done by Melissa A. Connor. Together, the landscape characteristics contribute to the feeling and association of the property. They help tell the rich history of the Jenny Lake Lodge and collectively convey the character of the property from the period of significance.

This CLI finds that the Jenny Lake Lodge cultural landscape retains integrity to the period of significance and is in good condition. Most of the existing buildings in the guest area date to the period of significance, while about half of the buildings in the employee area date to the period of significance. While buildings and other small-scale features have been added over time, most of the additions have been compatible with the historic character pf the property/ The property still invokes the historic significance of the landscape through the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association.

Site Plan:



FMSS#	UNIT	JNY#
83356	MAIN LODGE	001
83357	GENERAL MANAGER CABIN	300
83358	GLACIER LILY	100
83359	FIREWEED	101
83360	SCARLET GILIA/ THISTLE	102
83367	VIOLET	103
83368	WILD ROSE	104
83369	DELPHINIUM/ BALSAM ROOT	105
83370	BLUEFLAX/ ELDERBERRY	106
83371	YARROW/ TANSY	107
83372	WATER LILY	108
83373	SUNFLOWER	109
83374	WILD DAISY/ WILD IRIS	110
83375	FORGET ME NOT	111
83377	PHLOX/ PRIMROSE	112
83379	LUPINE	113
83381	LADY SLIPPER/ LARKSPUR	114

FMSS#	UNIT	JNY#
83383	INDIAN PAINTBRUSH	115
83384	HONEYSUCKLE/ HUCKLEBERRY	116
83385	HAREBELL	117
83386	HOLLYHOCK	118
83388	GOLDENROD	119
83389	GERANIUM	120
83390	GENTIAN	121
83391	CONEFLOWER	122
83406	COLUMBINE	123
83407	CHOKECHERRY	124
83408	BUCKWEAT/ BUTTERCUP	125
83409	BLUEBELL	126
83410	ALPINE ASTER	127
83415	CORRALS TACK ROOM/ BUNK HOUSE	003
83416	HOUSEKEEPING/ EMP REC/ MAINTENANCE	128
83417	ROCK CHUCK/MDL/ JEDIDIAH	302
83418	MORAN	303

FMSS#	UNIT	JNY#
83419	OWEN	304
83420	SYMMETRY/ST. JOHN/TT	305
83421	SOUTH	306
83422	SHADOW	307
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83430	EMPLOYEE BATH HOUSE/LAUNDRY	301

Figure 1: NPS Site plan of Jenny Lake Lodge. (Note: The concessions land assignment shown in the map is subject to change based on the governing contract. Though it is roughly the Cultural Landscape boundary, the two boundaries are not identical).

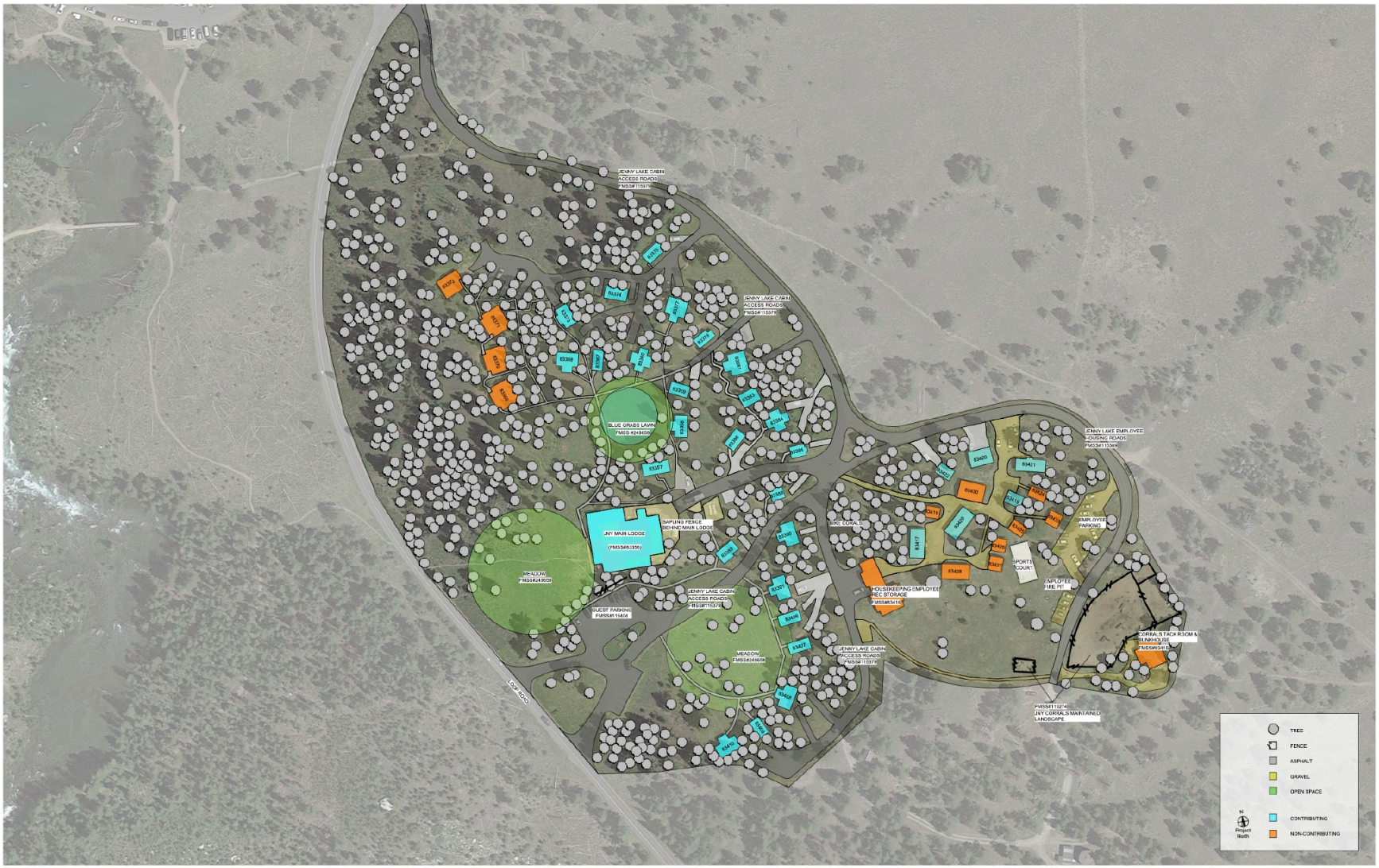


Figure 2: Site Plan of Jenny Lake Lodge showing contributing and non-contributing buildings and landscape features. ***VeraIconica Architects, 2022.***

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Jenny Lake Lodge

Property Level: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number:

Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name: Grand Teton National Park

Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number: 890193

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code: Grand Teton National Park—GRTE

Park Organization Code: 1460

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status:

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI represents a continuation of the documentation of component landscapes at Grand Teton National Park. Both primary and secondary sources were consulted. Of help were resources located at the Rockefeller Archives Center in Tarrytown, New York, plans and images housed at Jackson Lake Lodge by Vail Resorts, and documents located in the Grand Teton National Park archives. Important sources include the Jenny Lake Lodge DOE (2010); *The Danny Ranch/Jenny Lake Ranch/Jenny Lake Lodge* booklet by Mary McKinney, and the many plans and drawings of the cabins and property dating from the 1940s-2010s.

This report was written and researched by Elizabeth Engle, architectural historian, Shadowood LLC during 2019-2021. Archival research was by luck completed prior to the beginning of the Covid-19 outbreak, which limited access to archival documents for more than 18 months. The following people provided valuable insight during the inventory process: Katherine Birmingham, Branch Manager of Cultural Resources, Grand Teton National Park; Lori Cornell and Ron Neville, Vail Resorts; Mary McKinney, historian; Hilary Cantu, landscape specialist; and Bridgette Guild, Curator and Archivist, Grand Teton National Park. In addition, the Antietam National Battlefield Newcomer Farm CLI written and researched by Martha Temkin, Regional Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator (NCR) provided an excellent example and template for this CLI. Graphics were completed by VeraIconica, Jackson, WY.

The CLI will be considered "complete" once it has Superintendent concurrence and receives SHPO concurrence.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:

National Register Concurrence:

Date of Concurrence Determination:

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

Concurrence Graphic Information

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:
Jenny Lake Lodge is located in Northwest Wyoming in Grand Teton National Park. The site is situated ten miles north of Moose, WY. It is located about a quarter of a mile northeast of Jenny Lake and one-thousand feet east of the southern end of String Lake. Despite its proximity to both lakes, neither is visible from the district.

The Jenny Lake Lodge Cultural Landscape boundary encompasses the developed area of Jenny Lake Lodge and consists of 20 acres bounded clearly by the Jenny Lake Road on the north and west, and the Jenny Lake Service Road on the east. To the southeast, the district boundary runs south of the bunkhouse and corrals to the Jenny Lake Road. The NPS water and utilities infrastructure located south of the corrals is not included in the district boundary. The original 160-acre homestead withdrawal served as the concessions boundary through the period of significance. The acreage in the lease was reduced to 35-acres in 1960. Because the area beyond the developed core does not retain cultural landscape features (with the exception of pedestrian and horse trails), it is excluded from the inventory boundary.

State and County:
State: WY
County: Teton County
Size (Acres): 20

Boundary Coordinates:

Source: NAD83
Boundary Source Narrative: Northern corner at the intersection of Jenny Lake Road and Jenny Lake Lodge Service Road
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: 43.78490
Longitude: -110.72608

Source: NAD83
Boundary Source Narrative: Northwest Corner
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: 43.78391
Longitude: -110.72654

Source: NAD83
Boundary Source Narrative: Western corner where the west pedestrian trail meets Jenny Lake Road
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: 43.78265
Longitude: -110.72595

Source: NAD83

Boundary Source Narrative:	Southwest corner
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	43.78163
Longitude:	-110.72486

Source:	NAD83
Boundary Source Narrative:	Southern corner
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	43.78180
Longitude:	-110.72333

Source:	NAD83
Boundary Source Narrative:	Southeast corner
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	43.78226
Longitude:	-110.72130

Source:	NAD83
Boundary Source Narrative:	East-southeast corner
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	43.78309
Longitude:	-110.72190

Source:	NAD83
Boundary Source Narrative:	Eastern corner at the junction of Jenny Lake Service Road and Jenny Lake Entrance Road
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	43.78324
Longitude:	-110.72337

Source:	NAD83
Boundary Source Narrative:	Northeast corner
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	43.78408
Longitude:	-110.72423

Location Map:

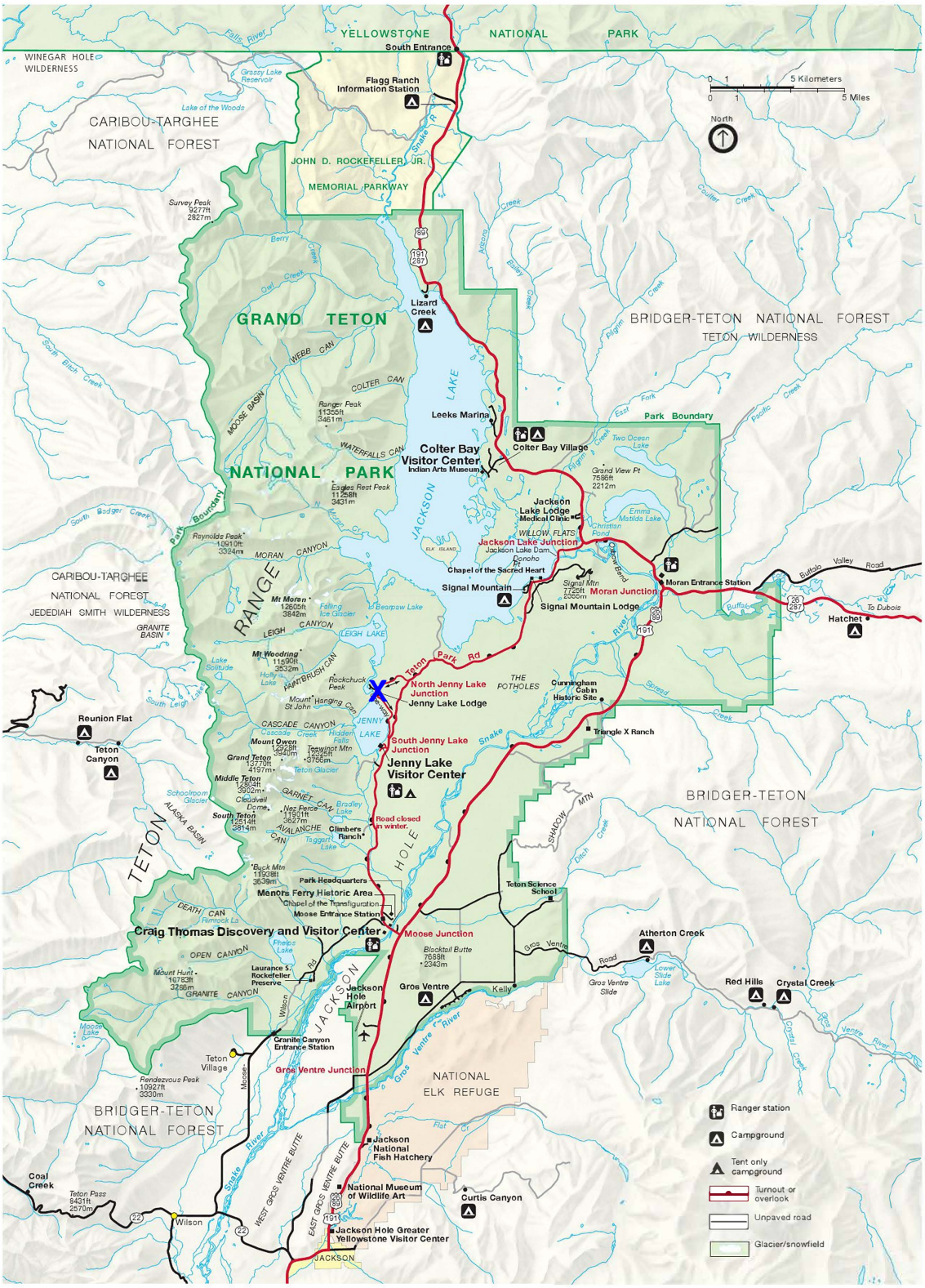


Figure 3: Grand Teton Nation Park. Jenny Lake Lodge is marked with an X near the center of the map.

Tract Numbers:

Parcel 2-44-116

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date:

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:
Jenny Lake Lodge is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C within the themes of culture and recreation (criteria A) and architecture (criteria C). The period of significance is 1922-1958, though should the evaluation be updated the period of significance should be expanded to 1959. The management category is "Should be Preserved and Maintained" because it is eligible for listing as locally significant. The date of the management category is the date this CLI was first approved by the Grand Teton National Park Superintendent.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of agreement: Concessions Contract

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:
The entire Jenny Lake Lodge Cultural Landscape falls within the existing concessions agreement land assignment. The buffer around the landscape is NPS-owned and managed acreage.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Explanatory Narrative:
The lodge is open to the public and guests during the summer months. During the winter, the lodge is closed. The road to the lodge is closed November 1-April 30 annually, so access is limited. Access to the interior of the structures is managed by the concessioner. While the Main Lodge has historically been open to the public, access was limited to guests of the lodge only during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:
Adjacent lands contribute to the significance and integrity of the Jenny Lake Lodge cultural landscape in their preservation of the rustic and natural character of the area, as well as dominant viewsheds. Federally owned lands including the Teton Mountains and dramatic sagebrush flats surround the lodge. Fortunately, these lands are

protected from inappropriate development. The adjacent areas retain a high degree of visual integrity and retain native vegetation and views, enabling the visitor to picture the landscape during the period of significance. Though not visible from Jenny Lake Lodge, Jenny Lake and String Lake both contribute to the setting of the district; increased visitation to String Lake and, as a result, increased traffic, noise, and overflow parking, have impacted Jenny Lake Lodge district.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status: SHPO—Inadequately documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative
Jenny Lake Lodge (48TE1177) was initially determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in a 1987 evaluation by C.D. Mehls, Western Historical Studies, Inc. That evaluation concluded that the district did not retain integrity to the original 1920s dude ranch.

In 2009 the site was re-recorded by Mary Humstone and students from the University of Wyoming American Studies program. They recommended the district eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C with the themes of culture and recreation (A) and architecture (C), considering both the dude ranch and concessions eras of the property. The determination concluded that the property met the criteria for eligibility within the context of "Dude Ranching and Tourism" as defined by the Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Submission (1998). The identified period of significance was 1922-1958, beginning the year Tony Grace filed for his homestead (1922), and ending the year the Lodge reopened after a major rehabilitation (1958). The recommended level of significance was local.

In 2010 the Wyoming SHPO concurred with the recommendation that the district was eligible, but recommended further examination of the level of significance, possibly elevating the significance to the state level when a formal National Register of Historic Places nomination was completed. This recommendation was made because the growth of the dude ranch industry and the increase in tourism during the first half of the twentieth century was not limited to Teton County, but more broadly associated with the Greater Yellowstone region and Wyoming. As of June 2022, the district has not been listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Jenny Lake Lodge more adequately describes the landscape, reevaluates the contributing/non-contributing status of several buildings, and reconsiders the period of significance and the level of significance. As a result, when the district is listed in the National Register of Historic Places several changes are recommended. First, changes should be made to the list of contributing buildings. Additional research revealed that several of the employee cabins were moved to the site after the period of significance from nearby properties. Thus, as cabins likely constructed in the 1920s and 1930s but moved in the 1970s and 1980s, they are compatible with the contributing buildings but they do not contribute to the history of the Jenny Lake Lodge prior to the end of the period of significance. These buildings were identified as contributing in the 2010 determination, but should be considered non-contributing, compatible in future evaluations: Rendezvous (83425), Wister (83424), Thor (83423), Nez Perce (83427), Storm (83426), and Static/Buck (83428). In addition, Owen (83419) and the Employee Shower Building (83430) were previously determined contributing but were constructed after the period of significance and should be determined non-contributing, compatible.

Second, the period of significance should be expanded through 1959. While the Lodge reopened with fanfare in 1958 after a large rehabilitation effort, the rehabilitation project continued through 1959 with the formal construction of circulation occurring during the 1959 season. The circulation was planned as part of the broader rehabilitation effort, and remains largely intact in 2022. After 1959, work at Jenny Lake Lodge shifted from rehabilitation to maintenance. As a result, 1959 is a clear end date for the period of significance.

Finally, the level of significance should be elevated from local to state significance. Upon review of the determination of eligibility in 2010, the SHPO recommended consideration be given to state significance. While Jenny Lake Lodge is certainly significant for its place in the local expansion of tourism associated with the Tetons and the establishment of Grand Teton National Park, it is also associated with trends visible more broadly in the growth and development of the tourist and lodging industry in Wyoming. When the property is nominated for the National Register of Historic Places, the argument should be made for state level significance.

National Register Eligibility:	Eligible—SHPO consensus determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
National Historic Landmark Status:	No
World Heritage Site Status:	No
Significance Level:	State
Significance Criteria:	A: Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C: Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance: 1922CE-1959CE

Time Period: 1922-1931
Historic Context Theme: Culture and Recreation
Subtheme: Dude Ranching and Tourism
Facet: Dude Ranch

Time Period: 1937-1959
Historic Context Theme: Culture and Recreation
Subtheme: Dude Ranching and Tourism
Facet: Concessions Lodging

Time Period: 1922-1959
Historic Context Theme: Culture and Recreation
Subtheme: Dude Ranching and Tourism
Facet: Rustic Architecture

Area of Significance Category: Entertainment/Recreation

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

State Register Information:
NA

Statement of Significance:

The Jenny Lake Lodge Cultural Landscape is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C within the context of "Dude Ranching and Tourism" as defined in the Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Submission. Within the context of Dude Ranching and Tourism, as first a dude ranch and later a concession facility, the property contributed to the significant western recreational industry that developed and thrived in the region beginning in the 1910s. Architecturally, in both its original conception and through several rehabilitation efforts, the property is an example of vernacular architecture and rustic architecture in the region.

The Jenny Lake Lodge period of significance (1922-1959) spans from the initial establishment of the ranch through its transformation into an NPS concessions lodge. Through much of the 1930s-1950s, the future of the property was in limbo as John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and his interests in the area debated removing the lodge and restore the site to its undeveloped appearance. After urging from the National Parks Review Board in the mid-1950s, the NPS and Rockefeller's Jackson Hole Preserve Inc. agreed to commit to the continued use and preservation of the property. This decision, based both on the scenic qualities of the property as well as the dire need for visitor lodging, was followed by a significant restoration and rehabilitation effort begun in 1956. That project concluded with the installation of pathways in 1959.

The property retains a high degree of integrity to the later part of the period of significance.

Criteria A: Dude Ranching and Tourism (adapted from the Jenny Lake Lodge DOE, 2009)

Under Criterion A, Jenny Lake Lodge is significant at the state level as a nearly 100-year-old tourist facility that has weathered and adapted to changing demand while retaining its dude ranch roots. The ranch is an example of the many dude ranches and later guest lodges that were operated to host the developing and, by the 1950s, thriving tourist industry in Jackson Hole and Wyoming.

Jenny Lake Lodge is the longest operating tourist establishment in Grand Teton National Park.[1] Founded in 1922 as the Danny Ranch, a small dude ranch operated by Tony Grace, the property has provided area visitors with lodging, food, and outdoor activities almost continuously ever since. Grace sold the property to the Snake River Land Company in 1930, continuing to operate it through the 1931 season. In 1936 the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. leased the property to Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company, marking its shift from traditional dude ranch to a more commercial property. Since that date, it has been operated under various lease and concessions agreements as a lodging and recreation destination. It was renamed the Jenny Lake Ranch in 1936, and the Jenny Lake Lodge in 1951.

As outlined in the Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Document (MPD), dude ranches were typically established in areas of great scenic quality. Their infrastructure at a minimum consisted of a central lodge building, which served as a dining area and social hall, and a collection of guest cabins nearby. In addition, barns and corrals and other infrastructure to maintain the horses used for tailrides were present on the property. The MPD states, "the dude ranch industry represents a significant component of the western recreational industry. Dude ranches catered to the wealthy easterner's idea of what was typically western."[2] These characteristics are particularly evident in the early history of the Danny Ranch. Established in arguably one of the most scenic areas of the valley, the dude ranch was constructed with support from a wealthy easterner, Albert Strange, looking to create a more western experience than the crowded Bar BC Dude Ranch and Teton Lodge offered. During the early years, guests returned year-after-year to spend weeks at the ranch participating in typical dude ranch activities: fishing, hiking, horseback riding, and hunting.

Jenny Lake Lodge is also significant for its place among Grand Teton National Park concessions facilities. As noted in the MPD, concessioner's facilities were located in areas of high visitor use, and "provided services desired and, more to the point, expected by tourists, and which the park administration was unable to provide given their limited funding."[3] When the Jenny Lake Lodge was leased to the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company in 1936, a cultural shift occurred that arguably transformed the property into a true national park lodge. By 1936 the original Grand Teton National Park had been established, roads and park facilities had been slightly improved, and tourists

[1] Triangle X was established in 1926 and the Moosehead Ranch, an inholding, was homesteaded in 1927.
[2] Ann Hubber and Janene Caywood. *Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Submission*. 1998. 82.
[3] Ibid. 83.

were being drawn to the region to visit this new national park as much as to experience the wild west cowboy culture previously the focus of dude ranches. They expected lodging, meals, and opportunities to visit the National Park. Though slated for demolition by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc., the Jenny Lake Lodge was retained through the 1940s and 1950s to provide the lodging visitors expected but, at the time, was not available elsewhere. In many ways the significant addition of cabins in the 1930s grew the property to reflect, on a less grand scale, the 1920s national park railroad lodges.

During the 1950s, the significance of the property shifted as it became if not exactly a purpose-built concessions facility, at least a purpose-rehabilitated concessions facility and part of the larger Grand Teton Lodge Company portfolio. The major restoration that was completed between 1956 and 1959 transformed the property in many ways into the idealized 1950s version of a guest ranch which continues to exist today. Jenny Lake Lodge is today remarkable among concessions facilities in Grand Teton in that it grew from an operation that pre-dates the establishment of the park and yet still retains elements and integrity from that early era.[4] It is also unique in that it is the smallest and most expensive of the lodging options in the park, retaining many of the intimate and personal attributes typical of dude ranches rather than larger hotels. Cabins are small by today's standards and simply furnished. The lodge is cozy and comfortable, but not luxurious. Like a guest ranch, breakfast and dinner are included in the price of the room, as are activities such as horseback riding. In both its physical layout and social history, the Jenny Lake Lodge combines attributes of both a dude ranch and a concessions hotel and is significant for its continued contribution to tourism and recreation in Grand Teton National Park.

Jenny Lake Lodge represents a long history of tourism in Jackson Hole, the Greater Yellowstone area, and the state of Wyoming. The changes and growth it has undergone since 1922 are representative of the changes in the tourism industry in the region over the last 100 years. From remote and quiet dude ranches to the early years of Grand Teton National Park through the booming years of the 1950s which led to the Mission 66 program in National Parks, the Jenny Lake Lodge has remained in many ways unchanged while still adapting to the changing expectations from visitors.

Criterion C: Architecture (adapted from the Jenny Lake Lodge DOE, 2009)

Jenny Lake Lodge is also significant under Criterion C at the local level as a cultural landscape embodying concepts of Jackson dude ranch design, including rustic cabins and a comfortable lodge and dining room, with a stunning natural backdrop with magnificent views. Although the property has been changed several times in its 100-year history, it retains the rustic atmosphere and architecture of the original dude ranch.

As outlined in the MPD, "architecture at dude ranches is usually "self-consciously" rustic…In most cases the craftsmanship in the construction does not meet the design standards of Park Service designed rustic buildings or even the "homestead vernacular" that characterizes homestead properties. Log bearing buildings, made with the simplest corner joinery…are the most common type of building found at Jackson Hole dude ranches."[5] The contributing buildings at Jenny Lake Lodge all represent this tradition of simple log construction. They have rectangular floorplans, low-to-medium pitched purlin roofs, and many have open porches. The interiors retain their exposed log walls. Though only a handful of buildings date to the dude ranch era, those that were added were designed using the originals as templates. As a result, cabins built at different times are similar in layout: cabins Wild Rose (83368) and Glacier Lily (83358) which were both constructed in 1937, for instance, closely resemble Scarlet Gilia/Thistle (83360), which was constructed in 1922 by Tony Grace. This consistency of design over decades has resulted in a collection of buildings that are similar and yet not identical. All are self-consciously rustic.

[4] Signal Mountain Lodge and Jackson Lake Lodge were both developed on the sites of lodges that pre-date the park, though in both cases the redevelopment has eliminated all evidence of the earlier lodges.
[5] Hubber and Caywood. 82.

In 1956 the San Francisco architect Eldridge Spencer was hired to complete a study for a major rehabilitation of Jenny Lake Lodge.[6] The work eventually carried out during this rehabilitation consisted of an addition to the Main Lodge, renovations of the existing cabins (primarily interior renovations), relocation of three cabins from other ranches, and improvements to the landscape, particularly circulation. The project also focused on providing adequate employee housing. Through the rehabilitation, Spencer adhered to the "dude ranch rustic" style: "log buildings conscientiously made to look like pioneer structures, long after the economic and environmental rationale for this vernacular style had waned."[7] By recycling cabins from other dude ranches for both guests and employees, limiting vehicular access to cabins, and screening modern additions, the rehabilitation effort maintained the self-consciously rustic design guests expected at Jenny Lake Lodge.

Architecturally, the broader layout and landscape of Jenny Lake Lodge is also significant. Typical of local dude ranches, the district buildings are grouped by use-type, with guest cabins arranged informally around the Main Lodge, while employee and agricultural areas are separate. The landscaping is also typical of area ranches, featuring native trees, shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers. The property contains important landscape features such as driveways and individual parking areas for each cabin, pedestrian pathways, and a croquet lawn.

Overall, both the rustic log architecture of each individual cabin as well as the layout and landscaping of the property have continued the typical dude ranch design traditions through the handful of alterations and expansions.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Vernacular Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:
Dude Ranch
Guest Ranch
NPS Lodging/Concessions Facility
Outdoor Recreation/Culture-other

Primary Current Use:
NPS Lodging/Concessions Facility
Outdoor Recreation/Culture-other

Current and Historic Names

Name	Type (Historic, Current, or Both)
Danny Ranch	Historic (1922-1931)
Tony Grace Place	Historic (Informal; 1922-1940)
Jenny Lake Ranch	Historic (1936-1951)
Jenny Lake Lodge	Both (1951-present)

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Ethnographic Study was conducted in association with this CLI

[6] Eldridge Spencer, "A Study of Jenny Lake Lodge. August 30, 1956." Grand Teton Lodge Company, Item Jenny Lake Lodge, FA#423, Box 14, Folder 171 (Jenny Lake Lodge Rehabilitation), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[7] Hubber and Caywood. 70.

Chronology & Physical History

All dates are in the CE era.

Start Year	End Year	Event	Event Description
9000BC	1850	Inhabited	Archeological evidence indicates 11,000 years of Native American occupation in the Jackson Hole area prior to European settlement. Tribes associated with the region are: Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation of Montana; Assiniboine and Gros Ventre Tribes of the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana; Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation Coeur D'Alene Tribe; Comanche Nation, OK; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Crow Tribe of Montana; Eastern Shoshone Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Nez Perce Tribe; Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.
1871	1878	Explored	The Hayden Survey expeditions of 1871, 1872, and 1878 enlisted trapper Beaver Dick Leigh to guide them in the Tetons. They named several natural features after members of their party, including Leigh Lake and Leigh Canyon named for their guide, and Jenny Lake named for Beaver Dick's wife, a Shoshoni woman named Jenny.
1884	1927	Homesteaded	In 1884 the first homesteaders began to establish small cattle ranches and farms in the Jackson valley. Utilizing the Homestead Act of 1862, citizens were able to file a claim to 160 acres of surveyed government land. After five years if the filer "improved" the land, they were granted the title to the property. Areas in Jackson with access to water and good soils were settled first, leaving the sagebrush areas vacant. Valley lands were closed to homesteading in 1927.
1890	1880		Tony S. Grace is born in Milwaukee, WI.
1897	1897	Established	The town of Jackson was established in 1897 on land originally homesteaded by Maggie Simpson.
1897	1929	Conserved	In 1897 the United Sates Government included the forest around Jenny Lake in the Teton Forest Reserve, which was administered by the U.S. Forest Service from 1897-1929. The sagebrush flats east of the lake

			were not included in the Forest Reserve and were eventually opened to homesteading.
1904	1904	Established	The first dude ranch in Wyoming was established at Wolf Creek, west of Sheridan, WY.
1908	1908	Established	The first dude ranch in Jackson, the JY Dude Ranch, was established in 1908 by Louis Joy and Struthers Burt.
1908	1908	Conserved	On July 1, 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt signed a proclamation establishing Teton National Forest. The proclamation expanded the size of the Teton Forest Reserve and opened lands on the valley floor to homesteading, including the sagebrush flats east of Jenny Lake.
1912	1912	Established	Arguably the most influential dude ranch in Jackson Hole, the Bar BC Dude Ranch, was established by Struthers Burt and Horace Carncross in 1912. Many valley dude ranchers, including Tony Grace, would work at the Bar BC before establishing their own ranches.
1922	1922	Homesteaded	On June 3, 1922, Tony S. Grace filed for 160 acres bordering the Teton Forest Reserve near Jenny Lake with the intention of establishing a guest ranch. He was backed by Albert Strange, a former Bar BC dude, from New Jersey.
1922	1922	Built	Grace built the first buildings of the Jenny Lake property, which included the original Main Lodge, two guest cabins, a barn, ice house and store room in 1922. The original Main Lodge was a square, hipped roof log building. The guest cabins were simply built rustic log cabins.
1923	1923	Established	Tony Grace opened his new ranch, calling it the Danny Ranch after backer Albert Strange's 22-year-old daughter, Mary Danforth, familiarly known as "Danny." In the first summer the guest book indicates the ranch hosted 23 guests. Scarlet Gilia/Thistle (83360) is one of the first guest cabins and is still in use today.
1924	1924	Explored	John D. Rockefeller, Jr. made his first of several 1920s trips to the Jackson Hole area.
1924	1924	Closed	The Danny Ranch was closed for the summer season while Tony Grace worked at the JY Ranch.
1925	1925	Opened	The Danny Ranch reopened for the 1925 season, hosting, according to the guest book, 46 guests.
1926	1927	Conserved	John. D. Rockefeller, Jr. visited Jackson Hole again in 1926. Inspired by the beauty of the valley but deterred by the growing development, he formed the Snake River Land Company in 1927 and began purchasing valley land with the intent of donating the lands to the United States government.
1928	1928	Homesteaded	Tony S. Grace was granted his land patent by the General Lands Office in Evanston in 1928.

1928	1928	Built/Expanded	In 1928 Grace built at least two more guest cabins, and constructed an addition onto the south side of the Main Lodge. Grace also added a fireplace to the north side of the Main Lodge. The 1928 cabins included Fireweed (83359) and Lupine (83379), which are still in use today. It is possible Grace also built additional cabins at this time that are no longer extant.
1928	1928	Developed	By 1928 Grace had planted shrubs around the Main Lodge and constructed log fencing around his property. He also constructed a ranch gate.
1929	1929	Married	Tony Grace married Viola Hansen of Idaho Falls in 1929.
1929	1929	Established	Congress established Grand Teton National Park from lands within the Teton Forest Reserve. The small park included only the Teton Mountains and the chain of small lakes at their base. The original boundaries for Grand Teton National Park did not include the site of the Jenny Lake Lodge.
1929	1930	Purchased/Sold	In March 1929, Tony Grace and Snake River Land Co. representative Harold P. Fabian met in Salt Lake City. Grace agreed to sell his property to the Snake River Land Company as part of their larger land acquisition program in the Tetons. The sale was finalized on September 19, 1930. The terms of the sale allowed Grace to continue running the ranch until June 1, 1932.
c.1930	c.1930	Established	A group of private investors established the "Teton Companies", a Utah based company, to operate the Teton Lodge at Moran. The group leased the property from the Snake River Land Company.
1932	1936	Closed	The Danny Ranch was closed to guests in the years following the sale to Snake River Land Company. The handful of park rangers manning the new Grand Teton National Park lived there each summer, but otherwise the ranch experienced very little activity.
1935	1935	Developed	The Jenny Lake Road was improved.
1936	1936	Established	The Teton Companies and Jackson Lake Lodge stakeholders reorganized into a single Wyoming corporation called the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company.
1936	1945	Leased	With the establishment of the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company, the Snake River Land Company updated their lease to the new organization. The 10-year lease included Jackson Lake Lodge, Moran, and the Danny Ranch. The lease ran through the 1945 season.
1936	1937	Expanded	In preparation for reopening the Danny Ranch to guests, the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company cleaned up the property and repaired the buildings. They constructed a small dining room on the south end of the Main Lodge, replacing the room that Tony Grace added in 1928, and built a small kitchen to the east. The first water system was also constructed, and hot and cold running water (though no bathrooms) were added to the guest cabins. While the cabins were

			upgraded, they still did not have electricity and guests used lanterns for light.
1937	1937	Built/Expanded	At least fifteen new guest cabins are constructed, including Wild Iris/Wild Daisy (83374), Phlox/Primrose (83377), Honeysuckle/Huckleberry (83384), Lady Slipper/Larkspur (83381), Indian Paintbrush (83383), Harebell (83385), Hollyhock (83386), Violet (83367), Geranium (83389), Goldenrod (83388), Columbine (83406), Chokecherry (83407), Glacier Lily (83358), Coneflower (83391) and Gentian (83390). It is also possible that Teewinot (83357) and Forget-Me-Not (83375) were constructed during this expansion, as well as cabins in the employee area since removed.
1937	1937	Name Changed	The Danny Ranch was renamed "Jenny Lake Ranch" in 1937.
1937	1937	Engineered	The gravel highway from Jenny Lake to Moran was oiled, making travel between the two locations much easier and making the highway a primary road.
1940	1940	Established	On January 4, 1940, the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. was formed for charitable, educational and scientific purposes, to wit: "to restore, protect and preserve, for the benefit of the public, the primitive grandeur and natural beauties of the landscape in areas notable for picturesque scenery, and particularly in the Jackson Hole area in the state of Wyoming." The organization replaced the Snake River Land Company.
1941	1941	Built/Expanded	Mountain States Telephone extended telephone and telegraph lines to Jenny Lake Ranch and the Square G Ranch, providing an important communication link between Jackson and the tourist centers.
1943	1943	Established	President Roosevelt established the Jackson Hole National Monument in 1943. The Monument was made-up of federally owned U.S. Forest Service lands. Jenny Lake Lodge remained privately owned but was surrounded by the new monument.
1941	1945	Closed	Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company closed their Teton properties, including Jenny Lake Ranch, during World War II. The properties were closed for the 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945 seasons.

1945	1946	Purchased/Sold	Between the 1945 and 1946 seasons, Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. bought all of the outstanding stock of the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company for $130,000 and took over the operation of the lodges (Jackson Lake Lodge, Teton Lodge, and Jenny Lake Ranch) through its newly acquired and wholly owned subsidiary. Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. loaned the Lodge Company the money to make basic improvements before the 1946 season.
1945	1946	Rehabilitated	Minor improvements were made between the 1945 and 1946 seasons to keep the Jenny Lake Ranch open. Work included reroofing cabins, refinishing floors, and refurnishing the guest cabins. In addition, several guest cabins were converted into employee cabins, including Symmetry/St. John/TT (83420) and Shadow (83422).
1946	1946	Built	Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company purchased and erected fifteen army surplus pyramidal tents (16' x 16') for use primarily as employee housing at their three properties. Two were constructed at Jenny Lake Lodge.
1946	1946	Planned	In September 1946 Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. architect Jan Wilking of Casper, submitted plans to Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. for a significant enlargement and improvement of Jenny Lake Ranch. The board rejected the plans, siting the high cost and the eventual plan to demolish Jenny Lake Ranch. In response, Wilking submitted a more scaled back improvement program.
1946	1947	Built	In the spring of 1947, the Main Lodge was enlarged. A kitchen addition was constructed on the east side of the building, the dining room was expanded on the south side of the building. The northern-most porch bay was also enclosed, creating a small office space and reception area in the Main Lodge.
1947	1948	Built/Rehabilitated	Bathroom additions were constructed onto cabins Wild Iris/Wild Daisy (83374), Phlox/Primrose (83377), Honeysuckle/Huckleberry (83384), Lady Slipper/Larkspur (83381), Scarlet Gilia/Thistle (83360), Indian Paintbrush (83383), Harebell (83385), Hollyhock (83386), and Violet (83367), Fireweed (83359) and Lupine (83379). A separate restroom building was constructed near the Main Lodge, and electrical outlets were installed in the guest rooms.
1947	1948	Built	Wild Rose (83368) and Sunflower (83373) were constructed between the 1947 and 1948 seasons.
1947	1948	Developed	Barriers were installed to limit vehicle circulation between the Main Lodge and the cabins. Prior to 1947 vehicle circulation was informal and unchecked in the district.

1949	1953	Leased	In 1949 a new lease between the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company and the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. was signed for the operation of Jenny Lake Ranch (and several other valley properties). The lease ran from on November 9, 1949 through October 31, 1959. It was replaced in 1953 before its expiration date.
1949	1949	Donated	In 1949, Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. gifted over 30,000 acres in Teton County to the U.S. Government, for administration by the NPS. The gift included all of the lands (except the JY Ranch) in Jackson Hole that had been acquired by Snake River Land Co. and Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. within the boundaries of the contemplated extension of Grand Teton National Park. The gift included the Jenny Lake ranch.
1950	1950	Expanded	On September 4, 1950, Harrys S. Truman signed a bill merging the 1929 Park and the 1943 Monument to form an enlarged Grand Teton National Park.
1951	1951	Name Changed	The name was changed from Jenny Lake Ranch to Jenny Lake Lodge.
1953	1959	Leased	The Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Co. lease was updated to eliminate Moran and Square G from the lease. These properties were decommissioned and removed. The terms for Jenny Lake Lodge remained the same in the updated lease, though the new lease was now between the NPS and to Lodge Company.
1955	1955	Opened	Jackson Lake Lodge was completed and opened to guests in 1955.
1955	1955	Preserved	In the fall of 1955, the National Park Advisory Board met at Jenny Lake Lodge to visit recreation and lodging facilities in Grand Teton National Park. They disagreed with the NPS plan to remove the Jenny Lake Lodge, and recommended it be retained.
1956	1956	Planned	In August 1956 Eldridge T. Spencer submitted a study on the rehabilitation of Jenny Lake Lodge to Kenneth Chorley and the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. The goal of the rehabilitation was to "maintain, protect and further the informal, quiet visual character of the Lodge, to replace all utilities and service equipment...and the recondition all guest and employee accommodations so as to simplify service and maintenance."
1957	1957	Built/Replaced	In the fall of 1957, the National Park Service replaced and upgraded all utilities at Jenny Lake Lodge.

1957	1959	Rehabilitated	A new, larger kitchen wing was constructed at the Main Lodge and several cabins were refurnished and updated. The improvements at the Main Lodge included a new kitchen, walk-in refrigerators, storerooms, a new service dock, and a service yard screened with a new sapling post fence. The lounge and dining room were redecorated by Jeannette Dyer Spencer, Eldredge Spencer's wife. The guest cabins were also refurnished, and the managers cabin, Forget-Me-Not (83375), was converted into a guest cabin. The linen storage cabin was moved to the employee area and rehabilitated for use as the chef's cabin (Moran 83418) and the existing chef's cabin was enlarged and converted for use by the general manager (Teewinot 83357). The pedestrian and vehicle circulation through the district was formalized. Though Spencer apparently provided plans for the circulation, his drawings were based on the natural social trails that developed between the cabins and the Main Lodge.
1957	1958	Built	Three guest cabins and three employee dorms were moved to the Jenny Lake Ranch in 1958. Though new to the property, they were all relocated from outlying ranches and were likely constructed in the 1930s. The new guest cabins were Buckwheat/Buttercup (83408), Bluebell (83409), and Alpine Aster (83410). The employee cabins were Rockchuck/Middle/Jedediah (83427), South (883421) and Prospector/Grand (83429). In addition, an employee shower house was constructed and several smaller outbuildings removed.
1957	1958	Developed	The bluegrass lawn was planted.
1958	1958	Conserved	On June 20-22, 1958, the rehabilitation of Jenny Lake Lodge was celebrated with a re-opening ceremony. Special guests and Jackson officials were invited to a luncheon and open house to explore the renovated property.
1959	1959	Developed	The final phase of the rehabilitation was completed, marking the end of the Period of Significance. The final phase included the NPS installation of gravel walks and pedestrian circulation based on Spencer's drawings, and a construction of a fire suppression system.
1960		Leased	With the expiration of then existing lease in 1959, a new lease was signed between the NPS and the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Co. allowing the Lodge Co. to continue operating the Jenny Lake Lodge. The new lease reduced the size of the land assignment from 160 acres to approximately 35 acres.
c. 1965	c. 1983	Removed	At some point between 1965 and 1983 the flared log-ends on the cabins constructed in 1937 were sawed straight. They appear flared in the 1964 promotional images and are straight in the rehabilitation plans by Goodman in 1983-1984.

1976	1976	Built	A project at the Main Lodge expanded the front porch to wrap around the northwest corner of the building.
1983	1983	Built	At least three new employee cabins were moved to the site: Nez Perce (83427), Thor (83423), and Storm (83426). It is unknown from where the cabins were moved, though designer Virgil Goodman assisted with the effort. It is possible that employee cabins Wister (83424) and Rendezvous (83425) were also moved to the site around this time, though their exact date is unknown.
1983	1984	Rehabilitated	Virgil Goodman drew plans to remodel Coneflower (83391), Sunflower (83373), Wild Rose (83368), and Gentian (83390). The work included removing one door and slightly reworking the interior bathroom and closet arrangement. As those cabins only have one door, it is assumed work was completed in c. 1984. Similar work was completed, likely at the same time, on Glacier Lily (83358) though it is not included in the Goodman plans.
1983	1988	Built	Employee cabin Buck/Static (83428) was moved to the site sometime between 1983 and 1988, though the exact date is unknown.
1984	1984	Rehabilitated	The manager's house, Teewinot (83357), was expanded and refurbished based on designs by Virgil Goodman.
1985	1985	Maintained	A maintenance agreement between the National Park Service and Grand Teton Lodge Company for Jenny Lake Lodge and Jenny Lake Store was signed in 1985. The agreement assigned responsibility for the maintenance of everything from buildings to water lines to non-Lower Valley Energy-managed electrical utilities to either the NPS or concessioner. The agreement also included guidance on hazard trees: No hazard trees were to be removed without approval from the Superintendent of Grand Teton National Park.
1986	1987	Rehabilitated/Built	A major rehabilitation and modification was undertaken on the Main Lodge in 1985-1986. The original log structure was raised in order to remove the floor and build a full foundation, new logs were scribed to replace sill logs which had rotted. The original square log building erected by Grace was centered as the dining room and an enclosed log porch was added. A steel supported roof was carefully hidden above the old wooden ceiling. A new fireplace was built at the south end of the building and new bathrooms constructed inside. In addition, the south elevation (the kitchen elevation) was expanded and altered. During this rehabilitation, the dining room and lounge areas in the Main Lodge were swapped.
c. 1986	c. 1988	Rehabilitated	During this era, new concrete foundations were established under the guest cabins. It was likely during this effort that the wood floors in the cabins were replaced with poured concrete. Because of the newly installed gas tank behind the Main Lodge, Glacier Lily (83358) was moved slightly north.

1986	1987	Built	A new employee shower house was constructed and a new employee cabin, Owen (83419), was built. Both were designed by A/S Architectural Services.
1987	1990	Evaluated	S.F. Mehls et. al. completed a Field Inventory Report that concluded "the Jenny Lake Lodge complex lacks all integrity elements except setting. It is doubtful if more than twenty percent of what is there now is forty years old, and of that none of the buildings are in their original locations." The report was eventually submitted to the Wyoming SHPO, who concurred that Jenny Lake Lodge was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
1991	1991	Planned	A *Development Concept Plan with Finding of No Significant Impact for the Teton Corridor, Moose to North Jenny Lake* was completed, outlining a conceptual plan to minimally alter circulation in and around the employee area at Jenny Lake Lodge, and to relocate the tack house and corrals away from the guest cabins and employee area.
1992	1993	Removed/Built	A new bunkhouse/tack house and corrals were constructed east of the original corrals.
1992	1993	Built	Four new guest cabins were constructed: Delphinium/Balsam Root (83369), Blueflax/Elderberry (83370), Yarrow/Tansy (83371) and Water Lily (83372).
1993	1993	Rehabilitated	The guest cabin bathrooms were updated. Plans were drawn by Sharon Burdick of Moran, WY.
1993	1994	Rehabilitated	The kitchen wing on the Main Lodge was remodeled and expanded. The expansion added a new employee dining room and gift shop on the south elevation, and storage areas on the north elevation.
2001	2001	Planned	Grand Teton Lodge Company proposed a number of changes to Jenny Lake Lodge, including the relocation of 3 guest cabins, removal of an employee recreation/maintenance building, construction of a new guest meeting building, and construction of 5 new single unit guest cabins.
2002	2002	Planned	An environmental assessment was completed for Jenny Lake Lodge which evaluated the impact of many of the 2001 proposals. Alternative C was chosen as the preferred alternative. Alternative C was a modified version of the 2001 project and included relocating 3 guest cabins to the employee area, converting an existing employee cabin to an employee lounge, constructing 5 new guest cabins, and constructing a 2,000 square foot guest lounge for indoor programming. As of 2022 the project has not been implemented and appears to have been superseded by new plans.
2002	2002	Demolished	The original barn and corrals were razed.
2002	2002	Built	The Housekeeping/Employee Recreation/Maintenance building (83416) was constructed. Plans were completed by Strout Architects of Jackson, WY.

2009	2010	Planned	In 2009, the Jenny Lake Lodge was re-evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. It was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. Students from the University of Wyoming American Studies program completed the determination as part of a summer field school program. SHPO concurred in January 2010.
2014	2014	Rehabilitated	The interior of the Employee Bath House/Laundry (83430) was fully remodeled.
2014	2014	Repaired	Twelve historic windows in the employee housing area were repaired. The repaired windows were on Moran (83418), Wister (83424), Thor (83423) and Rendezvous (83425).
2020	2020	Closed	The Jenny Lake Lodge was closed for the season due to the Coronavirus Pandemic. It was closed for only the third time since the 1930s.
2020	2020	Replaced	The water system at Jenny Lake Lodge was replaced.

Physical History

Archeological evidence suggests 11,000 years of human occupation in the Jackson Hole area. The earliest Native Americans associated with the area were primarily hunter-gatherers who migrated seasonally, following the ripening of edible and medicinal plants. In the early spring, they likely utilized the floor of the valley, moving to higher elevations in the summer.[8] By the time the early trappers arrived, Jackson Hole was part of the vast Shoshone territory.[9] Tribes from Washington, Oklahoma, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Montana, and Idaho all retain association with the region.

Fur trappers had entered Jackson Hole by the 1820s. Located within 100 air miles of the headwaters of the Green, Snake, Yellowstone, Three Forks of the Missouri, and Wind Rivers, the Tetons were significant landmarks for trappers, with many documented pack trains crossing into the valley.[10] It was for trapper Davey Jackson that Jackson Hole was named in 1829.[11] By 1841 the fur trade had declined abruptly as the beaver population was exhausted and fashion had shifted toward rabbit and silk hats.

It would be nearly twenty years before another European party was documented entering Jackson Hole—this time in the form of a government funded survey. Several military surveys passed through Jackson Hole in the 1860s. The first, led by Captain W.F. Raynolds, a member of the Army Topographical Engineers, was guided by Jim Bridger and entered Jackson on June 1, 1860.[12] A veteran of Raynolds's survey, Ferdinand Vandiveer Hayden, led three surveys into the area in the 1870s. The Hayden Survey expeditions of 1871, 1872, and 1878 enlisted trapper Beaver Dick Leigh to guide them in the Tetons, naming several natural features after members of their party. Notably, Leigh Lake and Leigh Canyon were named for their guide, and Jenny Lake was named for Beaver Dick's wife, a Shoshone woman named Jenny.[13]

Early Settlement of Jackson Hole

[8] John Daugherty, *A Place Called Jackson Hole,* Moose, WY, Grand Teton National Park Association, 1999. 22.
[9] Ibid. 39.
[10] Ibid. 44.
[11] Ibid. 56.
[12] Ibid. 68.
[13] Ibid. 74.

In 1884 the first homesteaders began to establish small cattle ranches and farms in the Jackson valley. Utilizing the Homestead Act of 1862, citizens were able to file a claim to 160 acres of surveyed government land. After five years if the filer "improved" the land, they were granted the title to the property. Areas in Jackson with access to water and good soils were settled first, leaving the sagebrush areas vacant for many years.

In 1897, President Grover Cleveland established the Teton Forest Reserve, which encompassed 829,440 acres of land including all of the land north of township line 42 in Jackson Hole.[14] The proclamation closed the lands to settlement until July 1, 1908, when President Theodore Roosevelt signed a proclamation establishing Teton National Forest. As historian John Daugherty explained, "the proclamation reopened for settlement lands in the valley but reserved the Teton Range and most of the highlands surrounding the valley."[15] Both the Teton Forest Reserve and the expanded Teton National Forest included the land where Jenny Lake Lodge is located.

While the reopening of the valley floor to settlement in 1908 created a small-scale land rush in Jackson Hole, lands at the base of the Tetons were far less popular than the more fertile soils closer to the Snake River. Settlement of the Jenny Lake and Leigh Lake areas was also complicated by the politics of water development projects in the 1910s. Again from John Daugherty: "The Teton Irrigation Company tied up lands for several years…In 1916, the State of Wyoming applied for a withdrawal of 19,278 acres for Jenny's and Leigh's Lakes, also known as the "Jennies and Lees Lake Segregation." The Interior Department denied the application in 1921, and most of the land was reopened for settlement in 1922. But for five years, the project withheld considerable acreage from settlement."[16]

By the time the land around Jenny Lake was reopened to settlement, dude ranching had taken hold in Jackson Hole. Lands were no longer selected for their agricultural value, but rather their scenic value. Dude ranching had a modest start in Jackson Hole as early as 1908 with the establishment of the JY Ranch. The drastic drop in cattle prices that followed World War I drove many cattle ranchers out of Jackson while others looked to tourists as a profitable replacement. By 1920, tourism and dude ranching had become major economic factors in Jackson Hole. "The tourists were a two-edged sword," Daugherty explained, "and some residents were worried about the proliferation of unsightly tourist attractions and their impact on the beauty of the area."[17] Jenny Lake Lodge would eventually get caught in the crosshairs of the ongoing debate about the appropriate location of tourist facilities in the Tetons.

Tony Grace and the Danny Ranch, 1922-1931

On June 3, 1922, Tony S. Grace filed for a 160-acre homestead near Jenny Lake with the intention of establishing a guest ranch. The land was as close to Jenny Lake and the Tetons as was possible within the 1908 settlement rules. The land was at the south half of the southwest quarter of section twelve and the north half of the northwest quarter of section thirteen in township 44, range 116 west of the 6th principal meridian, Wyoming. On his land, Grace established a small dude ranch, which he named the Danny Ranch.

Tony Grace was born June 10, 1890, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and died January 8, 1996 at age 105 in Hamilton, Montana.[18] He moved west to Montana in 1908 where he worked as a cowboy and a cook. After serving in the cavalry during World War I, he returned to the west, working as a cowboy in Arizona, California, and Nevada before taking a job in Jackson Hole in 1920.[19] In 1921 and 1922 Grace worked at the Teton Lodge and the hugely successful Bar BC Dude Ranch, where he met Albert Strange of New Jersey. Strange, a prominent silk manufacturer, loved the West and especially Jackson Hole, visiting there annually with his family.

Seeking a quieter experience than the busy Teton Lodge in Moran and the large Bar BC Dude Ranch by the Snake River, Strange agreed to back Grace's efforts to open a small guest ranch at Jenny Lake. Grace named the ranch the

[14] Ibid. 120.
[15] Ibid. 120.
[16] Daugherty. 120; Margaret Murie and Olaus Murie, *Wapiti Wilderness*, Denver, CO: University of Colorado Press, 1987. 117-118.
[17] Mary McKinney, *The Danny Ranch, Jenny Lake Ranch, Jenny Lake Lodge*, Augusta, GA. 2018. 4.
[18] "A.S. Tony Grace obituary," *The Jackson Hole Guide*, 21 Feb 1996.
[19] Oral History Interview: Slim Laurance interviewing Tony Grace in 1958, Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum.

Danny Ranch after Strange's 22-year-old daughter, Mary Danforth Strange, known familiarly as Danny.[20] A New York belle and amateur polo player, Danny shared her father's enduring love of the West, and developed a lasting friendship with Grace.

In the fall of 1922, Grace began improving on his homestead claim, constructing two guest cabins, a barn, an icehouse, a store room, and a 30' x 30' main cabin, all constructed of logs.[21] The Main Lodge was a square, hipped roof building oriented towards the magnificent views of the Tetons. On the interior, the ceiling was lined with sapling logs held in place by heavier crossbeams every few feet. It was heated with by a wood stove. Furnishings were rustic, and the place was lit with kerosene lanterns that hung from the ceiling. Grace slept in the loft over the sapling log ceiling in a space reportedly divided in two. The other room was occupied by his single employee: a cook. The early guest cabins were similarly furnished with rustic items and warmed by wood stoves. The Scarlet Gilia/Thistle cabin (83360) which stands to the north of the Main Lodge is the one remaining cabin that dates to the first years of the Danny Ranch.

The ranch opened to guests in 1923. Grace's first paying guest was the movie star Tom Moore, followed by "three Williams College boys."[22] In 1924 the ranch did not open while Grace worked at the JY Ranch. It was reopened in 1925, and Grace hosted 46 paying guests over the summer season. By 1928 there were 54 paying guests.[23] Until his marriage to Viola Hansen in 1929, Grace ran the ranch on his own each summer with the help of a single employee, a feat that highlights both his work ethic and the small scale of the Danny Ranch in comparison to larger nearby dude ranches like the Bar BC Ranch along the Snake River near Moose, and Square G Ranch just north of the Danny Ranch.

In 1928 Tony Grace proved up on his ranch and was granted his land patent from the General Lands Office in Evanston, Wyoming. The same year he added two or three more guest cabins and constructed a fireplace and chimney on the north side of the Main Lodge. He also built an addition on the south side of the Main Lodge.[24] Two of the cabins built in 1928, Fireweed (83359) and Lupine (83379), are still in use as guest cabins in 2021.

The following year, 1929, Grace increased the height of the chimney and added a small kitchen onto the east side of the building.[25] During his tenure, Grace also constructed post-and-rail fencing around his ranch, including a pedestrian ranch gate adorned with elk antlers that is no longer extant. During the early years, the Danny Ranch did not have a well, and water was supplied from a moderately successful hydraulic ram that brought water from String Lake. Variations of this water system were in place until a well system was installed in 1957.

By 1930 Grace's ranch consisted of the Main Lodge, a handful of guest cabins north of the Main Lodge, and the barn and corrals southeast of the Main Lodge. The icehouse and storeroom were located just behind the Main Lodge to the northeast. Post-and-rail fencing surrounded the guest area, and a pedestrian ranch entrance was located just south of the Main Lodge. Circulation was primarily social trails and horse trails, and formal plantings were limited to the shrubs around the Main Lodge.

As Grace was proving up on his ranch, a significant series of events were in motion in Jackson Hole thanks in large part to the eastern philanthropist John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Rockefeller had first visited Jackson Hole in 1926. Awed by its beauty, he was also appalled by the expanding commercial operations across the valley floor. In response to what he saw, he established the Snake River Land Co. in 1927 and quietly began purchasing valley lands with the intention of donating them to the U.S. government for inclusion in a new national park. The Danny Ranch was in a prime area of scenic beauty and was a pivotal property in the Snake River Land Co. acquisition program. The Snake River Land Co. and its successor, Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc., would eventually acquire 33,000 acres in Jackson.

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[20] McKinney. 10.
[21] McKinney. 10.
[22] Oral History Interview: Slim Laurance interviewing Tony Grace in 1958, Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum.
[23] McKinney. 13.
[24] McKinney. 18.
[25] These small changes are visible in a photograph dated 1929 that hangs in the Jenny Lake Lodge lobby.

Coinciding with the establishment and early years of the Snake River Land Company was the culmination of a decades-long discussion about including the Teton Range in a national park. In February 1929 Congress established the Grand Teton National Park from Teton Forest Reserve lands. The small park included only the Teton mountains and the gem lakes at their base, but did not include the sagebrush flats in the valley. The Danny Ranch was now immediately adjacent to the new national park.

Concerned over the increased number of visitors a National Park might attract and the impact that would have on his remote dude ranch, Grace agreed to sell the Danny Ranch to the Snake River Land Company for $24,000. The deal was finalized on September 19, 1930, and included a provision that allowed Grace to continue operating the ranch through the June 1, 1932.[26] He operated the ranch for one more season, 1931, before moving to Montana. As with the other properties acquired by the Snake River Land Company, the company planned to remove the buildings at the Danny Ranch in order to return the lands to their pre-development appearance.[27]

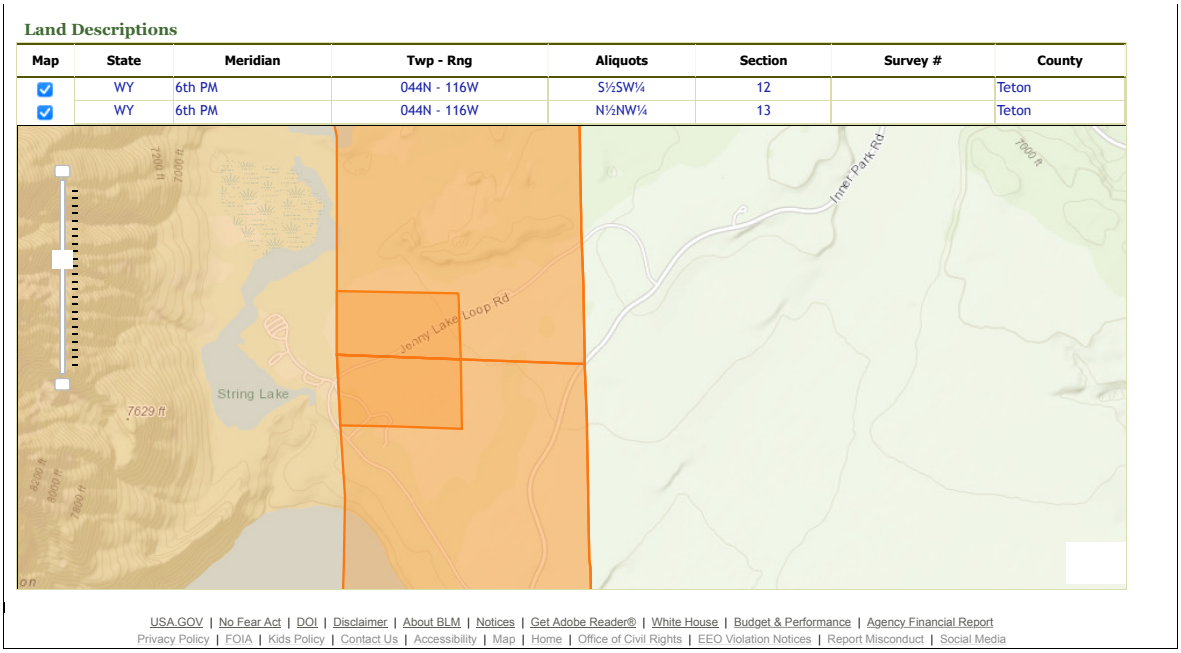


Figure 4: Tony Grace's homestead patent, 1922. ***BLM GLO Records, https://glorecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx.***

[26] Mary McKinney. 22.
[27] "Background Notes on Jenny Lake Lodge, 1958," JHPI, General Files and Grants, Series 1, FA#476, Folder 66 (GTLCo Jenny Lake Lodge Report 1958). Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.

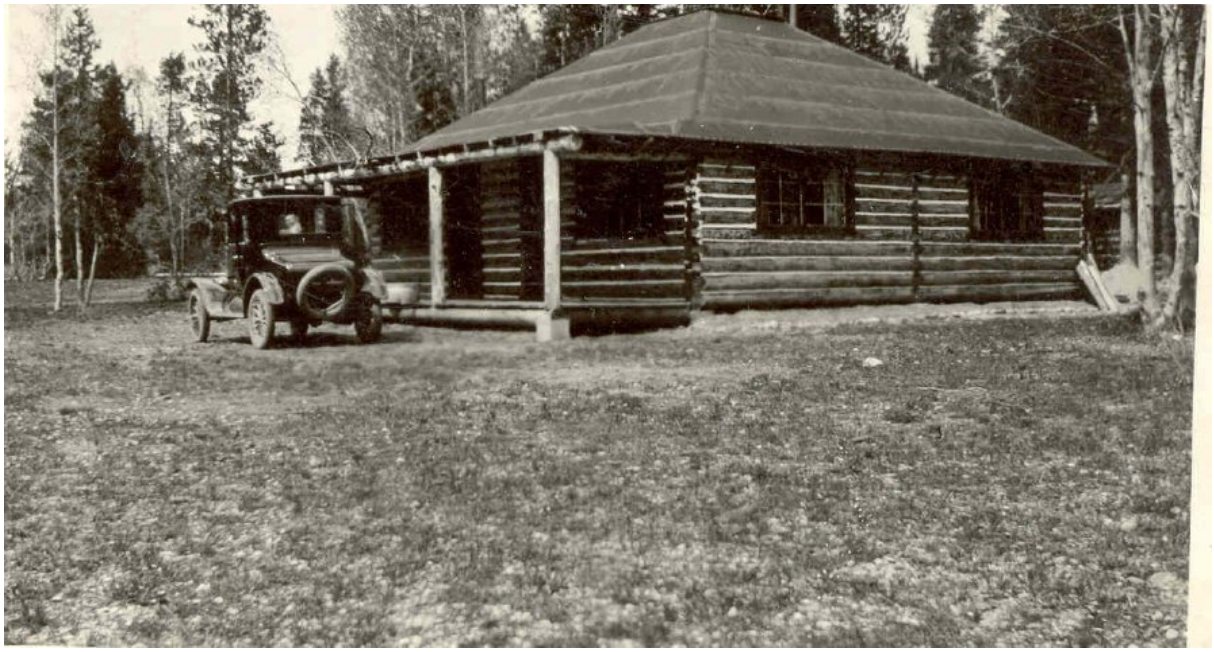


Figure 5: The Main Lodge at the Danny Ranch, c. 1923. ***JHHSM 1992.4208.001.***

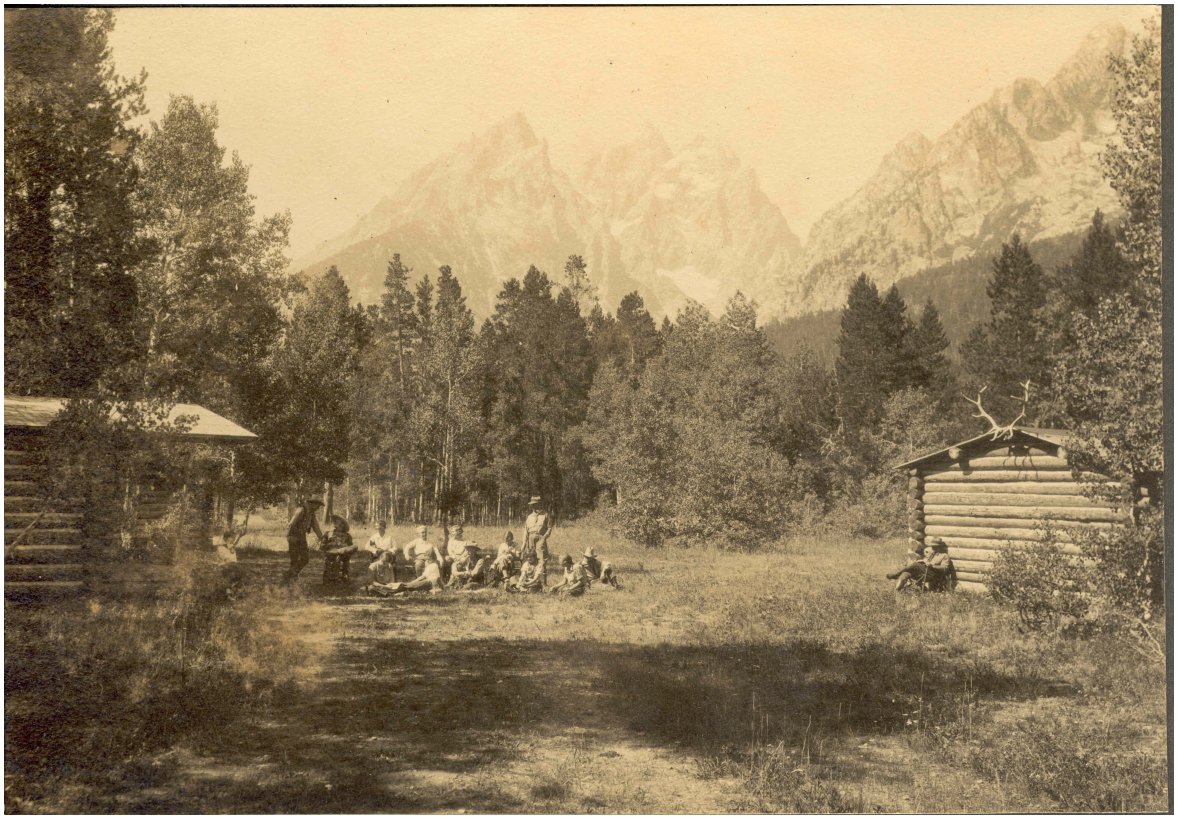


Figure 6: Fireweed (on the left) and Scarlet/Gilia/Thistle (on the right), late 1920s. ***JHHSM 2005.0121.070.***



Figure 7: The back of Lupine, with the roof of Fireweed visible to the left. C. 1929. *JHHSM 2005.0121.069.*



Figure 8: North elevation of the Main Cabin after the 1928 chimney addition. *JHHSM 2005.0121.065.*



Figure 9: The ranch gate at Danny Ranch, late 1920s, with the Main Lodge in the background. *JHHSM 2005.0121.059.*



Figure 10: Fencing at Jenny Lake Lodge, 1920s. ***JHHSM 2005.0121.062.***



Figure 11: The barn constructed by Tony Grace. ***Stephen Mehls, 1987.***

1930-1936

With the establishment of the new Grand Teton National Park, the Danny Ranch was briefly retained to house the summer rangers of the new park. In 1932, this consisted of six seasonal rangers: two at the Jenny Lake museum, one

at the Jenny Lake campground, one in headquarters, and two fire guards.[28] The Danny Ranch was utilized as housing for a few summers until the Beaver Creek houses were completed in the late 1930s.

While few physical changes occurred at the Danny Ranch in the early 1930s, behind the scenes a debate was brewing over the need for guest facilities near Grand Teton National Park to serve the growing number of visitors. Though not lodging experts, the Snake River Land Company officials still recognized that if they closed all the lodging facilities that they had purchased, new ones would develop on lands they had not purchased, ultimately defeating the mission of the Company's efforts. The National Park Service similarly recognized the conundrum, eventually asking the Snake River Land Company to delay demolition of the tourist facilities at Moran until a suitable alternative could be developed.

Accordingly, in 1930 the Snake River Land Company leased the Teton Lodge at Moran to a Utah-based company called "Teton Companies". This company substantially enlarged and improved the facilities at Moran. Resenting the expansion of Moran, the Jackson Lake Lodge stockholders voiced their objections. As a result, in 1936 the Moran stockholders and Jackson Lake Lodge stockholders consolidated their interest, forming a new Wyoming corporation: the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company.[29] In 1936, the Danny Ranch was added to the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company lease, and an improvement effort was begun.

Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company, 1936-1946

From 1936 to early 1946 the Danny Ranch was operated by the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company. During that period, the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company was owned by a scattered group of individuals unrelated to Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc., or the Rockefeller family.

As part of their efforts to reopen the Danny Ranch, the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company undertook a massive expansion and improvement program in 1937. At the Main Lodge, the 1928 addition was removed, and a larger addition was constructed, doubling the footprint of the original building. The porch was extended on the west elevation, and a small kitchen was constructed on the east elevation. Pantry supplies were stored in a building behind the lodge. The number of guest cabins was also greatly expanded. Though clear documentation of the extent of the expansion is elusive, the Casper Star Tribune reported in April 1937 that, "The Jenny Lake lodge will this year be enlarged by the building of approximately 25 new cabins and the enlarging of the dining room."[30] An article in the Jackson's Hole Courier critical of the park expansion effort from December 1937 referenced the "development now going on at the old Danny Ranch."[31] Despite vocal opposition to the development by local residents, the NPS did not publicly take a stance. The Park was likely supportive of the effort to provide needed visitor lodging at someone else's expense, and hesitant to contradict the Rockefeller interests that were working to expand the National Park through the purchase of private land.

Though twenty-five cabins was perhaps an exaggeration, review of a 1942 appraisal listing existing buildings suggest that at least fifteen new buildings were added at the end of the 1930s by the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company, and possibly more. Since the 1937 building effort, only nine additional guest cabins have been added: two in 1947, three in 1957 and four in 1993. Previous evaluations of Jenny Lake Lodge have mis-dated many of the 1937 cabins, crediting them to later years. The 1942 appraisal lends some clarity to the dating of these guest cabins, narrowing their construction date to between 1937 and 1942. The new 1936 lease, the confirmed date of the Main Lodge expansion, and the brief newspaper references to the ongoing building effort at Jenny Lake Ranch from 1937 suggest that these cabins were likely all constructed in 1937.

The 1937 cabins took four forms, in two instances modeled after the guest cabins constructed by Tony Grace. Wild Iris/Wild Daisy (83374), Phlox/Primrose (83377), Honeysuckle/Huckleberry (83384), and Lady Slipper/Larkspur (83381) are all similarly to Scarlet Gilia/Thistle (83360), a 1922 double cabin that could be rented as two units. The key difference between the 1922 Scarlet Gilia/Thistle and the 1937 cabins is the height of the windows: at Scarlet

[28] "Teton Park News," *Jackson's Hole Courier*, 23 Feb. 1932.
[29] Letter from Harold Fabian to Raymond Lillie, November 9, 1953, Harold Fabian Papers, Teton Companies, Series 2, FA#071, Box 26, Folder 291, History of the Companies, Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[30] "Good Tourist Season Looms," *Casper Star-Tribune,* 18 April 1937.
[31] "The Nature Part of the Picture," *Jackson's Hole Courier*, December 9, 1937.

Gilia/Thistle the windows are much lower, located only three courses above the ground instead of five courses. Though no two cabins measure the same, they are all roughly 29' by 19' with two doors centered under a gable porch. In the Determination of Eligibility, these cabins are categorized as "Eave-Front Gable Roof Deluxe" cabins and dated to 1947. They all appear, however, on the 1942 appraisal of the Jenny Lake Ranch, and thus were more likely constructed during the 1937 construction effort. The bathroom additions were constructed in 1947, which is likely the reason for the mis-date in the DOE.

Gable-front single cabins Indian Paintbrush (83383), Harebell (83385), Hollyhock (83386), and Violet (83367) are all like 1928 cabins Fireweed (83359) and Lupine (83379). As with the eave-front-gable roof deluxe cabins, the older cabins are distinguishable from the 1937 cabins by the height of the windows. These cabins, which were constructed without porches, all measure approximately 16' x 18'-19' and are dated in the DOE as "pre-1957." They all appear on the 1942 appraisal, however, and were likely added in the late 1930s. Both the eave-front gable roof deluxe cabins and the gable-front single cabins listed above were constructed without restrooms; the 1942 appraisal indicates they had "hot & cold water" included. Interestingly, by 1942 a numbering system had been adopted for the guest cabins which appears to have indicated whether the cabins included bathrooms or not. Those assigned numbers did not include bathrooms, while those that were assigned letters did. Comparison of the many historical numbering systems can be found in appendix B.

The two other cabin types that date to this era are "modern" single cabins and asymmetrical front double cabins. The "modern" designation on the 1942 appraisal indicated they had bathrooms. The single cabins—Geranium (83389), Goldenrod (83388), Columbine (83406) and Chokecherry (83407)—are similar in appearance to the other gable-front single cabins, though they are all slightly longer (roughly 15' x 21'). They are dated to 1937 in the DOE, though the source for this date is not listed. Because they include interior bathrooms, it is unlikely they pre-date the 1937 development effort and highly plausible they date to 1937. They were constructed with flared log ends and without porches, as visible in figure 11.

Three double-room gable-front cabins were also constructed in 1937: Glacier Lily (83358), Coneflower (83391), and Gentian (83390). The cabins share nearly identical layouts, and all measure roughly 30' x 18'. They have the same fenestration patterns and feature square porches. They appear on the 1942 appraisal as "modern" cabins, indicating they had included bathrooms at that time. Mary McKinney states that Glacier Lily was constructed in 1922, though based on the similarities of the cabin to Coneflower and Gentian and the fact that the building included an interior bathroom in 1942 it seems more plausible the cabin was constructed at the same time as Coneflower and Gentian. Additionally, the windows are at the same height on all three cabins. The DOE states that Coneflower and Gentian cabins were constructed in 1937. Complicating the effort to date these cabins is the fact that Glacier Lily was moved to its present location in the late 1980s. Enough evidence points to a 1937 construction date for them to be treated as 1937 cabins in this report.

In addition to the main building and guest cabins, the 1942 appraisal also lists an additional three-room guest cabin with hot and cold water, three single cabins with hot and cold water, a single modern cabin, "3—Cabins – one room for help," a store room, water tank and tower, ice house, two bath houses with toilets, and a 30' x 40' barn.[32] Although there is no way to confirm, it is possible the unaccounted for cabins on the list included the managers cabin (Forget-Me-Not 83375), Chef's Cabin (Teewinot/Managers Cabin 83357), and the two one-room employee cabins and one three-room employee cabin (Symmetry/St. John/TT 83420) that appear on the 1951 site plan. Both Forget-Me-Not and Teewinot are visible on the 1945 aerial images. The remaining support buildings on the appraisal are no longer present on the site.

In addition to the large building campaign undertaken by the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company in the late 1930s, roads through the district also developed, though likely as much due to increased use as to formal layout and construction efforts. Aerial images from 1945 show a network of roads through the Jenny Lake Ranch, including the main entrance road and service road that remain today. In 1945, the main parking appears to have been in front of (west of) the Main Lodge, with the road in front of the lodge continuing north through what is now the bluegrass lawn in front of Glacier Lily (83358) and Fireweed (83359). Additionally, a road crossed through the open

[32] Jackson Hole Snake River Land Company Appraisal of Properties, 1942: Jenny Lake Ranch. Kenneth Chorley Papers, Record Group Jackson Hole, Series 1, FA#067, Box 30, Folder 261, Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.

space south of the Main Lodge in front of Coneflower (83391), Columbine (83406) and Chokecherry (83407). Images of the cabins that date to that era highlight the ad hoc road system which allowed guests to drive right to the front of their cabins.

Infrastructure was also upgraded in 1937, including the installation of the first water system. "Trenches were run from Cottonwood Creek where it connects Jenny and String Lakes to the north end of the Main Lodge. There, a five- or six-thousand-gallon water tank was erected. A pump on the bank of the creek at the line's inlet pushed the water to the tank. The clear, untreated, creek water then was gravity fed from the tank to the kitchen, bathhouse, and cabins."[33] While hot and cold water was installed in most cabins, the ranch still had no electricity, and lanterns were used as they had been during the Danny Ranch Days. In the evenings, lanterns were hooked to upended logs along the pathways to serve as pathway lighting.[34]

By 1942, the capacity of Jenny Lake Ranch was 65 guests. The Main Lodge was the heart of the ranch, with the small service buildings still located just northeast behind the building. The new guest cabins were located north, east, and south of the main building, creating a rough semi-circle around the lodge. All were nestled into the conifer groves at and oriented towards the western mountains. The main vehicle arteries were in place—including the entrance road and the service road—though circulation to and between the cabins was likely informal and driven by use rather than construction.

While the ranch enjoyed a growing reputation, World War II would soon disrupt its success. The ranch closed in 1942 and remained closed through 1945. By the conclusion of the war and with their 1936 lease expiring, the stockholders of the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company were no longer interested in running the Jenny Lake Ranch or their other properties in Jackson Hole. Consequently, before the beginning of the 1946 season, the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. purchased all the outstanding stock in the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company for $130,000 and took over operation of the Jackson Hole lodges—including Jenny Lake Ranch.[35]

Although the ranch was inactive during World War II, a major event in 1943 had lasting implications for the property. For two decades, efforts to expand Grand Teton National Park had been met by anti-park sentiments and political turbulence. On March 15, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt settled the debate, establishing the Jackson Hole National Monument by presidential proclamation. The new Monument included a substantial amount of the Jackson Hole valley floor, including the lands surrounding the many Snake River Land Company purchases. The step was a significant move towards John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s initial and ultimate goal to return privately owned land in the Jackson valley to the United States for inclusion in Grand Teton National Park. Jenny Lake Lodge, therefore, became a privately owned property within the National Monument.

[33] McKinney. 24.
[34] McKinney. 24.
[35] Letter from Harold Fabian to Raymond Lillie, November 9, 1953, Harold Fabian Papers, Teton Companies, Series 2, FA#071, Box 26, Folder 291, History of the Companies, Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.



Figure 12: Jenny Lake Lodge after the 1937 addition was completed. Note (from left to right) Coneflower (83391), Columbine (83406) and Chokecherry (83407) in the background. ***GRTE Historic Photograph Collection, ACC GRTE-00430, CAT GRTE 39189 Series 003, Binder 2/3.***

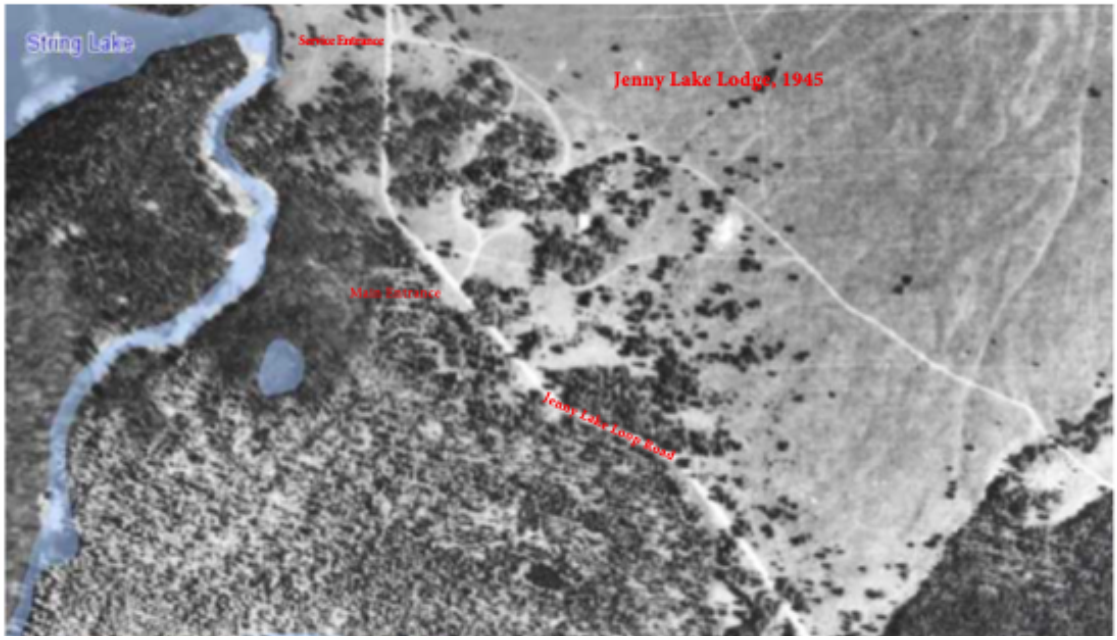


Figure 13: Detail of Jenny Lake Lodge from 1945 aerial images. ***Teton County GIS https://maps.greenwoodmap.com/tetonwy/mapserver/.***

Jackson Hole Preserve Inc. and Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company, 1946-1952

With the futures of the Teton Lodge, Jackson Lake Lodge, and Jenny Lake Ranch still in limbo, the Jackson Hole Preserve Inc. faced the serious decision of what—and if—to invest in the properties after World War II. Ultimately, the National Park Service planned to construct guest facilities to serve the visiting public. Until those facilities were constructed, however, and in view of the great post-war demand for tourist accommodations, it seemed keeping the lodges open in some capacity was critical. "It is unfortunate, but nevertheless true," Kenneth Chorley wrote to Laurance Rockefeller in September 1946, 'that the people to whom the Lodges were leased had let the properties run down in some cases to a deplorable condition."[36] The Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. eventually loaned the Lodge Company $114,299.39 to provide new electrical generating and distributing equipment, mechanical refrigeration, renovated water and sewer systems, and to make basic repairs at the three facilities.[37] The repairs were completed by 1948.

In August 1946 a $520,000 improvement and expansion proposal (including $280,000 for Jenny Lake Ranch) was developed to modernize the three lodging properties. "In view of the fact that the ultimate fate of the lodges is uncertain, it would obviously be absurd to spend anything like this sum when only a small fraction of the improvements could be salvaged," wrote general manager John D. Green to Harold Fabian on August 29, 1946.[38] Instead, he proposed repairing and refurnishing Jackson Lake Lodge and Jenny Lake Lodge using all the existing buildings and without any structural changes or additions. In addition, several guest cabins could be repurposed for employee cabins to address the employee housing shortage. At Jenny Lake Lodge, an additional 12 beds for employees were needed.[39] The Teton Lodge, he proposed, should be leased to an individual willing to operate it in its existing state. His proposal cost approximately $60,000: $36,850 at Jackson Lake Lodge and $23,150 at Jenny Lake Lodge.

At Jenny Lake Lodge, work for the 1946 season followed Mr. Greene's recommendations: cabins were repaired, floors varnished, and roofs replaced. On his recommendation, several cabins were likely converted for employee use, including Symmetry/St. John/TT (83420) and Shadow (83422) which remain employee housing units in 2021. The lost income from those cabins, Green argued, would ultimately be less than the cost of building new employee cabins. At least two 16' x 16' surplus army tents were also erected for employees. "I would like to have purchased about fifty tents, but the problem of flooring, the cost of additional equipment…and the difficulty of getting materials and labor limited me" Harold Fabian told Hillory Tolson, acting director of the DOI in April 1946.[40] In addition, the cabins and guest lounge were refurnished by Chandler Cudlipp of New York in keeping with the standards of guests, and the roads in front of the cottages were closed off and parking areas designated. The effort was minimal and meant to keep the lodge open and reflecting well of the operators for three years while more appropriate facilities could be developed elsewhere.

Additional improvements were approved in the spring of 1947. Specifically, Ellis Barker Company was hired to enlarge the Main Lodge kitchen on the east of the Main Lodge and expand the dining room with an addition on the south of the lodge. The northern-most porch bay was also enclosed, creating a small office space and reception area in the Main Lodge. The "Jenny Lake Ranch has enlarged and improved its lobby and dining room this season," the Jackson Hole Courier reported in July 1947.[41] Through this expansion, letters from Harold Fabian bemoan both labor and material shortages.

By the fall of 1947, it appears the board of Jackson Hole Preserve Inc. had realized that additional tourist facilities were several years off. By then, discussions of a new and expanded development at the site of Jackson Lake Lodge were in full swing, though an architect would not be hired for another three years. To keep Jenny Lake Lodge

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[36] Letter from Kenneth Chorley to Laurance Rockefeller, September 19, 1946; Cultural Interest series, Record Group 2 OMR, Folder 827, Box 89, Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[37] Ibid.
[38] Memorandum from John Green to Harold Fabian, August 29, 1946; Grand Teton Lodge Company, GTLC, Series 2, FA423, Box 19, Folder 230 (GTLC Operations Estimates 1946), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[39] Letter from Jack Wentworth to Harold Fabian, August 26, 1946; Grand Teton Lodge Company, GTLC, Series 2, FA423, Box 19, Folder 230 (GTLC Operations Estimates 1946), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[40] Letter from Harold Fabian to Hillory Tolson, April 6, 1946; Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. collection, General Files and Grants Record Group, Series 1, FA# 476, Box 31, Folder 31 (Lodges 1946-1948), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[41] "Open House Held Sunday at Jenny Lake Ranch," *Jackson Hole Courier,* 10 July 1947.

operational, additional investments were approved. In the fall of 1947, architect Jan Wilking of Casper, WY submitted plans for bathroom additions for five double cabins and eight single cabins at Jenny Lake Lodge. Between the 1947 and 1948 seasons bathrooms were subsequently added onto double cabins Wild Iris/Wild Daisy (83374), Phlox/Primrose (83377), Honeysuckle/Huckleberry (83384), Lady Slipper/Larkspur (83381) and Scarlet Gilia/Thistle (83360). Bathrooms were also added to six single cabins: Indian Paintbrush (83383), Harebell (83385), Hollyhock (83386), and Violet (83367), Fireweed (83359) and Lupine (83379). These cabins are all listed on the 1942 appraisal with number designations, indicating they did not have bathrooms originally. The remaining two authorized bathroom additions were likely never constructed; they could have been proposed for guest cabins that were instead converted to employee cabins.

Wilking also submitted, on Laurance Rockefeller's express request, plans for new "Deluxe" cabins for the property. "[Laurance] wanted to build one or two of these additional double deluxe cabins at Jenny Lake Ranch as sort of an experiment, because it is expected that the income would completely pay for them in three of four years," Fabian wrote in late September.[42] He went on to share his opinion that they should not be constructed due to the high expense of labor. Nevertheless, it appears the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. board had approved construction of two deluxe cabins at Jenny Lake Lodge at their August 1947 meeting, and that they were constructed between the 1947 and 1948 seasons.[43]

The new cabins, Wild Rose (83368) and Sunflower (83373), were erected at what would have been the edge of the building area, north of the Main Lodge. They were based on the existing gable-front cabins Glacier Lily (83358), Coneflower (83391) and Gentian (83390), and are nearly identical in size and identical in layout. The main difference between the new cabins and the earlier ones is that the new ones featured three windows across their rear elevations instead of one.

In addition, a public rest room building was constructed near the lobby and dining room, and electric outlets for bed lamps and electrical razors were installed in the guest rooms. By 1951, the inventory of beds at Jenny Lake Ranch included ten double unit guest cabins and 10 single unit guest cabins. All the guest cabins listed on the 1951 inventory remain on the site in 2021.

The employee cabins are much more difficult to date, though it is likely that the cabins that date to the period of significance were constructed in either the late 1930s or late 1940s. Interestingly, the 1942 appraisal includes seven guest cabins that do not appear on the 1951 inventory. It is possible that some of those cabins were converted from guest cabins to employee cabins in 1946 as proposed by Mr. Green. For instance, the 1942 appraisal includes a three-unit guest cabin: units 2, 3, and 4. The 1951 inventory lists units 2, 3, and 4 as employee rooms with two double beds each. A 1951 site map has Symmetry/St. John/TT (83420) labeled with "2, 3, 4," once again indicating that the cabin was once a guest cabin. Similarly, two of the single cabins on the 1942 appraisal could be the managers cabin (now Forget-Me-Not 83375) and the chef's cabin (now Teewinot/Managers Cabin 83357), both of which are listed on the 1951 inventory and shown on the site plan.

While no guest cabins have been removed since 1951, the employee and service cabin stock has changed dramatically. Of the fifteen employee and support cabins (such as the linen cabin, pump house, and comfort stations) shown on the 1951 site map, six remain on site today: Forget-Me-Not (83375), Teewinot/Managers Cabin 83357, Symmetry/St. John/TT (83420), Shadow (83422), Moran (83418—moved to current location from near the Main Lodge in 1958), and the laundry/pump house, which was incorporated into the 2002 employee recreation and

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[42] Letter from Harold Fabian to Kenneth Chorley, September 25, 1947; Grand Teton Lodge Company Records, GTLCo., Series 2, FA#423, Box 19, Folder 237 (GTLC Plans and Construction 1946-1951), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY. Jenny Lake Lodge Deluxe Cabins, plans by Goodrich, Laviolette and Wilking, September 17, 1947; Cultural Interests series, RG 2 (OMR), Box 89, Folder827 (GTLC, 1946-1953). Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.

[43] Hand-written notes on the Jackson Hole Preserve Inc. meeting agenda from August 1947 state that construction of two cabins was authorized at that meeting. Similar handwritten notes on Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company stationary from August 1947 includes "2 new double cabins at Jenny 12,700.00" as part of a quick calculation of approved expenses. Grand Teton Lodge Company Records, GTLCo., Series 2, FA#423, Box 19, Folder 237 (GTLC Plans and Construction 1946-1951), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.

maintenance building. The 1951 site map also shows two employee quarters presumably recommended for demolition in the development proposal. One is an "L"-shaped building located immediately behind the Main Lodge, while the other is located near what is now the employee area. The site plan lacks a key for the way these cabins are marked, though it can be assumed they were existing cabins proposed for removal because the Tony Grace barn is similarly marked and clearly indicated for demolition.

In 1951, the property included at least nineteen guest cabins (three dating to the Tony Grace era, fourteen to the 1930s expansion, and two to the Jackson Hole Preserve era). A handful of employee cabins—possibly converted from guest cabins—were located east of the Main Lodge, forming the foundation of what would later become a more robust employee area. The Main Lodge was still the heart of the ranch, housing the guest lounge and dining area, and a small kitchen. A growing collection of small log support buildings were located northeast of the main building, including a water tower, boiler room, linen room, storage room, and a new comfort station. The barn and corrals remained south of the developing employee area. Circulation was beginning to be formalized with the dedicated effort to limit vehicle traffic in front of the Main Lodge.

Beyond the physical changes at the Jenny Lake Ranch, administrative changes were also occurring. In 1949, Rockefeller transferred the land he had acquired through the Snake River Land Company to the Federal Government, and on September 14, 1950 Harry S. Truman signed a bill merging the 1929 park with the 1943 monument and the donated lands from Rockefeller, enlarging Grand Teton National Park to 310,000 acres.[44] In anticipation of these changes, in 1949 the 1946 lease between the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. and Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Co. was cancelled, and a new lease was signed that protected the Lodge Company's right to continue operating the lodges through 1959. As a result, when the lands were transferred to the Federal Government, they were subject to the existing leases of the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Co.[45]

Though the 1937 expansion, 1946-1948 improvements, and 1949 lease could have suggested a long-term commitment to and investment in the property, discussions that the ranch should be permanently closed and the buildings removed were still ongoing. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s vision that the Jenny Lake Ranch would eventually be demolished was alive and well when the land was gifted to the U.S. Government in 1949 and added to Grand Teton National Park in 1950.

In October 1952, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. wrote a memorandum outlining his vision for Jackson Hole, a memorandum he appears to have shared with his son, Laurance, just before a Jackson Hole Preserve Inc. board meeting. Second on Mr. Rockefeller's list was "to have Jenny Lake Lodge and the cabin development there, including the automobile camping near the lake, removed so that that area can be returned to its pristine condition of undisturbed beauty and, instead of being available for only a limited number of [travelers], available for all the tourists who may drive through the area or care to traverse it by foot or horseback or on the lakes."[46] (There is no further indication that there was automobile camping associated with the Jenny Lake Lodge operation. It is possible Mr. Rockefeller was referring to camping near String Lake where a CCC comfort station remains). In a letter to his father from November 17, 1952, Laurance Rockefeller reported that the Trustees of Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. had met and unanimously adopted in principle, among other programs in the Tetons, to eventually eliminate Jenny Lake Lodge.[47] In addition, they would develop at Jackson Lake Lodge "a comfortable, well-designed, appropriate, high-grade tourist center," and the Park Service would develop at Colter Bay "the great center for campgrounds and housekeeping cabins." By 1952, architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood had been retained to design a lodge at the Jackson Lake site, and the Park Service had reassured Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. that they were taking immediate steps to construct facilities at Colter Bay. In principle, Jenny Lake Lodge would soon be obsolete.

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[44] "Creation of Grand Teton National Park" https://www.nps.gov/grte/planyourvisit/upload/creation.pdf

[45] Letter from Harold Fabian to Raymond Lillie, November 9, 1953, Harold Fabian Papers, Teton Companies, Series 2, FA#071, Box 26, Folder 291, History of the Companies, Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.

[46] Memorandum: Jackson Hole, October 17, 1952; Office of the Messrs. Rockefeller records, Cultural Interest Series, FA#314, Box 86, Folder 802 (JDR, Jr's Memos on Future Plans, 1952), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.

[47] Letter from Laurance S. Rockefeller to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. November 17, 1952; Office of the Messrs. Rockefeller records, Cultural Interest Series, FA#314, Box 86, Folder 795 (Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. 1940-1952), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.



Figure 14: Main Lodge during construction of the 1947 addition. ***Photo by Harrison Crandall, collection of Grand Teton Lodge Company. Scanned from McKinney, p. 24.***



Figure 15: The Main Lodge after the completion of the 1947 addition. Note the barriers that have been set up to designate parking to the right. ***Photo by Harrison Crandall, collection of Grand Teton Lodge Company. Scanned from McKinney, p. 26.***



Figure 16: The refurnished dining room and the famous Sunday Buffet at Jenny Lake Lodge, 1948. ***Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. Collection, General Files and Grants Record Group, Series 1, FA 476, Box 31, Folder Jenny Lake Ranch 1946-1949.***



Figure 17: The Main Cabin lounge (at the north end of the building) in c. 1955. Photo published in Hotel Management, April 1958. ***Grand Teton Lodge Company Records Collection, Grand Teton Lodge Company RG, Series 2, FA 423, Box 10, Folder 110 (GTLC History), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.***

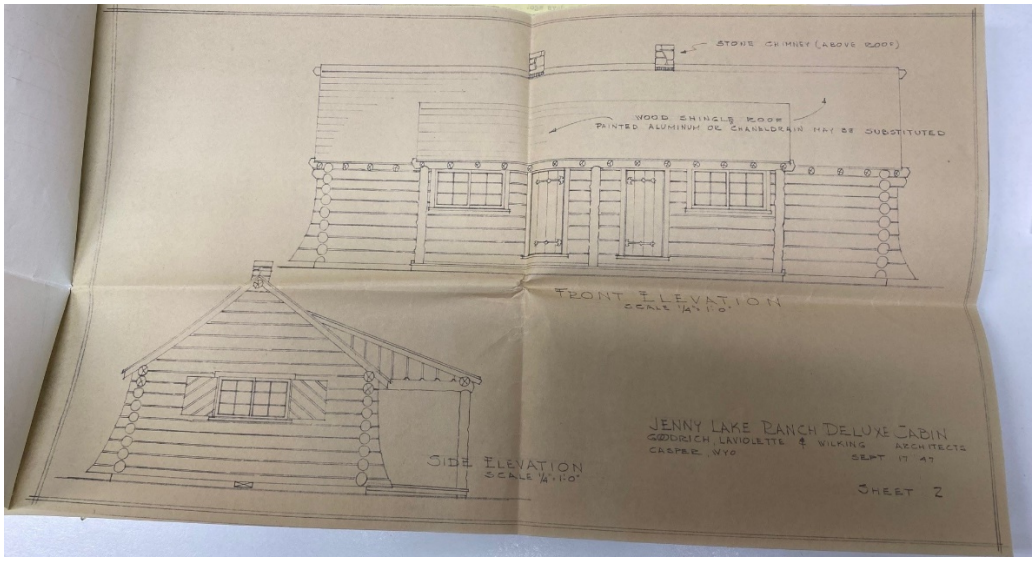


Figure 18: September 17, 1947, Plans for the Jenny Lake Deluxe Cabins by Goodrich, Laviolette & Wilking. These plans were adapted for the construction of Wild Rose (83368) and Sunflower (83373) in 1947-1948. ***Cultural Interest Series, RG 2 (OMR), Box 89, Folder 827 (GTLC, 1946-1953), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.***



Figure 19: Preliminary Development Plan for Jenny Lake Ranch, August 1951, National Park Service. Though never implemented, the plan indicates existing buildings in brown, and proposed buildings in red, and gives a good picture of the extent of the Jenny Lake Ranch development in 1951. It is the earliest found site plan for the ranch. ***Grand Teton Lodge Company Records, Oversize Collection, Series GTLC, Folder 170 (Jenny Lake Lodge Plans, 1951-1958), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.***

Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company and Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. 1953-1960

Following the expansion of Grand Teton National Park in 1950, two events occurred that shifted the management of Jenny Lake Ranch, though not necessarily the intended fate of the property. First, the 1949 lease was replaced in 1953 with a lease between the National Park Service and Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company, making it officially a park concessions property. Second, Raymond Lillie was hired on as General Manager of the Grand Teton Lodge Company ("transportation" was dropped from the name), beginning a nearly twenty-year career in the Tetons that would oversee major changes to the inventory of lodging facilities in Grand Teton National Park. Amid these changes, the ranch was renamed the Jenny Lake Lodge in 1951.[48]

By 1953 work was underway on the new Jackson Lake Lodge and plans for a large development at Colter Bay were on the books. A modern, concrete building, the Jackson Lake Lodge represented a new form of lodging in the National Parks: one that catered to the working-class guest, to the traveling masses rather than the exclusive, well-heeled traveler. Colter Bay similarly represented the future of park development, meeting the Mission 66 vision of consolidating park amenities away from the main attractions to limit impacts on resources. Jenny Lake Lodge, on the other hand, represented the past. Not only was the type of lodging—a dude ranch—outdated, but even with the 1947 renovations the facilities themselves were outdated. Compounding the issue was the fact that through the early 1950s, Jenny Lake Lodge still pumped untreated water from the nearby lakes to their water tower. In 1952 the U.S. Health Service Sanitary Engineer warned that the water had to be chlorinated to continue using the outdated system.[49]

After Jackson Lake Lodge was completed and opened in 1955, the fate of Jenny Lake Lodge was in the balance. The Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. still intended to remove the property, as it had done with many other guest ranches and homesteads throughout the Jackson valley. "However, that fall the Jackson Lake Lodge was host to the National Highway Association convention," Josephine Fabian wrote in a history of the Jenny Lake Lodge prepared in 1976. "The Secretary of the Interior's National Park Advisory Board was due in Grand Teton National Park at the same time."[50] As a result of the coinciding conferences, the advisory board was housed at Jenny Lake Lodge.

The National Park Advisory Board was accompanied by Interior Department executives who were all in the Tetons to survey the park recreation areas including campgrounds, picnic sites, accommodations, and facilities. Despite the new Jackson Lake Lodge and expanding Colter Bay, the sharp increase in visitation after World War II was straining park facilities. As written by Mary McKinney, the National Park Advisory Board members were taken with Jenny Lake Lodge, and when they learned the facility was to be discontinued at the end of the 1955 season, "they quickly reversed the decision and instead recommended that rather than closing it, it should be enlarged."[51] Whether driven by the beauty of the site or simply the need for park accommodations, the Advisory Board's recommendation was honored.

With the park's blessing and stated intention to retain Jenny Lake Lodge, the Grand Teton Lodge Company initiated a significant rehabilitation effort, formally committing to the continued use of Jenny Lake Lodge as a lodging facility. The architecture firm of Spencer & Ambrose from San Francisco—who was already working on landscaping and development plans at Jackson Lake Lodge and Colter Bay—was retained to complete a study of the ranch in the summer of 1956. By the end of the summer, Eldridge Spencer had submitted "a finite proposal for the redevelopment" of the Jenny Lake Lodge so that it could take its place as one of the Grand Teton Lodge Company properties.[52] As Spencer wrote at the beginning of his study:

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[48] McKinney. 23.
[49] McKinney. 27.
[50] The Story of Jenny Lake Lodge (draft). Harold Fabian Papers, Teton Companies, Series 2, FA#071, Box 31, Folder 361 (Grand Teton Lodge Co—Jenny Lake Lodge, Menus, 1957-1958, 1976; History, 1976), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[51] McKinney. 27.
[52] Eldridge Spencer, "A Study of Jenny Lake Lodge. August 30, 1956." Grand Teton Lodge Company, Item Jenny Lake Lodge, FA#423, Box 14, Folder 171 (Jenny Lake Lodge Rehabilitation), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.

> Under the Mission 66 plans of the National Park Service, it is proposed to dismantle the buildings at Jenny Lake Lodge and to include the site in the day-use category planned for the Jenny Lake, String Lake area. There has been a great deal of comment and criticism on the part of guests of many seasons at Jenny Lake Lodge on this plan to discontinue the Lodge type operation. The constructive aspects of these comments might be condensed to the following statement: "Don't change a thing, we love it this way."
>
> A preliminary survey of the plant showed clearly that it would be impractical to consider operating another season without replacement of all water, sewer, electrical and food service equipment, and the reconditioning of guest accommodations. This study therefore, proposes to maintain, protect and further the informal, quiet visual character of the Lodge, to replace all utilities and service equipment with highly efficient low-maintenance type installation, and to recondition all guest and employee accommodations so as to simplify service and maintenance.[53]

Though there were a handful of iterations of the plan between August 1956 when the initial proposal was submitted and September 1957 when construction began, the goal to maintain the character of the lodge and upgrade the facilities never wavered. Ultimately, the 1957-1959 remodel included upgrading all utilities, expanding the kitchen and back-of-house at the Main Lodge, adding three guest cabins, improving and increasing the employee area, and formalizing the circulation. A new cabin numbering system was also adopted. Most of the project was funded by a donation from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc.[54]

As at Jackson Lake Lodge, upgrading and installing utilities was the responsibility of the NPS. Unsurprisingly, the partnership between the NPS and the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. was not without drama and threats of delays. The Grand Teton Lodge Company envisioned a tight construction schedule between the 1957 and 1958 seasons to complete the entire rehabilitation for a June re-opening in 1958. In January 1957, however, the NPS western office informed Grand Teton Lodge Company that they lacked the funds to proceed with the utilities work in the fall of 1957. Following the meeting, Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. president Kenneth Chorley wrote to NPS director Conrad Wirth threatening to close Jenny Lake Lodge until the needed work could be completed. "I do not think that Jackson Hole Preserve nor the Park Service can put themselves in the position of being accused if anything happens of having operated a place with such a public health record," he concluded his letter on January 29. By March 13, the NPS was back on track to upgrade the utilities in the fall of 1957.[55]

Work began in September after the conclusion of the 1957 summer season. At the Main Lodge, work focused on replacing the kitchen with a new and larger kitchen wing. Included was a new kitchen wing with a well-designed kitchen, walk-in refrigerators, storerooms, a new service dock and fenced service yard, a small employee dining room, and manager's office. The service yard fencing was constructed of sapling posts to screen the service area from view. The new addition was frame construction with vertical board siding, distinguishing it from the older log building. In the public lounge and dining room, little was changed apart from extending the height of the stone chimney. In addition, the wood decking at the front porch was replaced with a terrace. The interior, designed by Jeanette Dyer Spencer, was redecorated with "a new front desk and new furnishings making possible more intimate conversational groups. An unusual louvered lighting arrangement [was] integrated into the sapling ceiling and Navajo rugs decorate[d] the walls."[56] The floors of the lounge were painted with geometric patterns. It is worth noting that restrooms were not included as part of the Main Lodge remodel; they were housed instead in a separate building just north of the Main Lodge.

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[53] Eldridge Spencer, "A Study of Jenny Lake Lodge. August 30, 1956." Grand Teton Lodge Company, Item Jenny Lake Lodge, FA#423, Box 14, Folder 171 (Jenny Lake Lodge Rehabilitation), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[54] Letter from Kenneth Chorley to Conrad Wirth, January 29, 1957; Grand Teton Lodge Company, Item Jenny Lake Lodge, FA#423, Box 14, Folder 172 (Jenny Lake Lodge Rehabilitation 1957), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[55] Ibid.
[56] "Background Notes on Jenny Lake Lodge, 1958," JHPI, General Files and Grants, Series 1, FA#476, Folder 66 (GTLCo Jenny Lake Lodge Report 1958), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.

Among the guest cabins, the existing cabins were refurnished with new easy chairs, new light fixtures, writing desks, chests, and new beds. The original rustic chairs and rockers were moved outside to the new, geometric slab terraces, which were a pinkish hue poured concrete. The wood-burning stoves were replaced with electric heaters, and marlite wall coverings and new fixtures were installed in the bathrooms. Interior log walls were cleaned with detergent and the walls, doors, and floors were varnished. New screen doors and windows were installed. The exterior logs, chinking and daubing was generally left untouched. Where new logs were required, a glaze was applied to blend them with the existing logs. The wood siding over the bathroom additions was painted.[57]

Three new guest cabins were relocated to Jenny Lake Ranch: Buckwheat/Buttercup (83408) was moved from the Fuez Ranch, Bluebell (83409) was moved from Chamber's Ranch, and Alpine Aster (83410) was moved from the Blacktail Butte Ranch. These log cabins were located south and east of the Main Lodge, and with existing cabins Coneflower (83391), Columbine (83406) and Chokecherry (83407) created a semi-circle around an open field and oriented towards the mountains. The arrangement mirrored the semi-circular layout of cabins Fireweed (83359), Scarlet Gilia/Thistle (83360), Violet (83367) and Wild Rose (83368) north of the Main Lodge. In addition to the new cabins, the general managers house (Forget-Me-Not (83375)) was converted into a guest cabin. The changes increased the available rooms at Jenny Lake Lodge to 35 with a capacity of 70 guests.[58]

Perhaps the most significant change to the make-up of Jenny Lake Lodge during this rehabilitation effort was the establishment of a designated employee area. The existing employee cabins at the time were likely converted guest cabins and army tents; a hodge-podge of lodging pieced together in a pinch. To this group of buildings, three new dorm-style employee cabins were added: Rockchuck/Middle/Jedediah (83427) and South (883421) appear to have been moved from the Square G Ranch. In layout and dimensions Rockchuck/Middle/Jedediah matches plans from 1957 that note that the cabin would be moved from Square G Ranch near String Lake and installed on temporary blocking prior to the start of the contract.[59] South is unaccounted for on the 1957 plans though the porch detail suggests it was added during this era. It also appears on a 1958 utility map. Prospector/Grand (83429) appears on the plans with a note that the building would be on temporary blocking prior to the start of the contract, and that the contractor would remove the second story from the cabin. It does not specify where the cabin was moved from.

In addition to the dormitories, the former gas pump house was moved east and remodeled into the employee shower house, and the linen cabin, which had been located near the Main Lodge, was moved to the employee area and remodeled into the chef's residence (Moran (83418)). As a result, it is one of two employee cabins with a bathroom and the only single cabin with a private bathroom. To make the building suitable for occupancy, several courses had to be added to raise the height. A new employee bathhouse was also constructed (or possibly moved to the site and remodeled), and a few smaller cabins—including an outhouse, privy, powerhouse, and the army tents—were removed. A building labeled "shower room" was also slated for demolition, though it appears this building was not demolished and was eventually converted into an employee laundry room then incorporated into the 2002 employee rec/maintenance building (83416).

The original chef's cabin was retained near the Main Lodge and converted into a new manager's cabin (Teewinot (83357)). A small addition on the east end of the cabin was built to house a Murphy kitchen and dining table. The remaining utility and service cabins near the Main Lodge—including the water tower and boiler room cabin—were removed. By the conclusion of the 1957/1958 rehabilitation, the employee area at Jenny Lake Lodge had been expanded from three cabins and a handful of army tents to 8 buildings with fourteen rooms and a capacity around thirty. The army tents were removed as part of the expansion. The eight existing buildings were the new Shower House (on the site of the existing shower house, which replaced the 1958 building in 1987), South (83421), Symmetry/St John/TT (83420), Shadow (83422), Owen (replaced in 1987 with a similar cabin 83419), Rock Chuck/Middle/Jedediah (83417), Prospector/Grand (83429) and Moran (83418).

The final effort in the rehabilitation addressed the circulation. With the additional guest cabins and formalized employee area, roads were extended and, likely for the first time in the ranch's 35-year-history, planned. As with the

[57] "Background Notes on Jenny Lake Lodge, 1958," JHPI, General Files and Grants, Series 1, FA#476, Folder 66 (GTLCo Jenny Lake Lodge Report 1958), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[58] McKinney. 28.
[59] Eldridge Spencer, Jenny Lake Lodge plans and drawings, 25 July 1957, Grand Teton Lodge Company Collection, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.

utilities, the NPS was responsible for the circulation, though letters from 1959 show that Eldridge Spencer drew the plans for the circulation and the NPS executed the plans. The planning effort resulted in the removal of several roads, which reduced the impact and presence of automobiles in the district. As most guests now arrived by private automobile, parking was established behind (to the east) of each cabin, intentionally keeping vehicles out of the Teton views. Limiting the vehicle presence in front of the cabins resulted in the establishment of the bluegrass lawn north of the Main Lodge, a feature that became a fixture in Jenny Lake Loge evening activities. Unobtrusive barriers were placed at critical locations, and informal, gravel walks—deemed "more in keeping with the spirit of the area" than paved walks—were constructed between the cabins and Main Lodge.[60]

The Grand Teton Lodge Company and Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. celebrated the rehabilitation with a gala at the ranch on June 20-22, 1958.[61] Tony and Viola Grace were present as the guests of honor. As stated from the start, the 1957/1958 rehabilitation did not drastically alter the character and make-up of Jenny Lake Lodge. And yet, it was through the many smaller improvements that the property took its modern form. The distinct use areas and circulation were formalized, small-scale features like the sapling screening fence and curbing were installed, modern utilities were constructed, and the assortment of buildings and landscape features that had grown piecemeal over time were pulled together into the cohesive, planned unit that largely remains today.

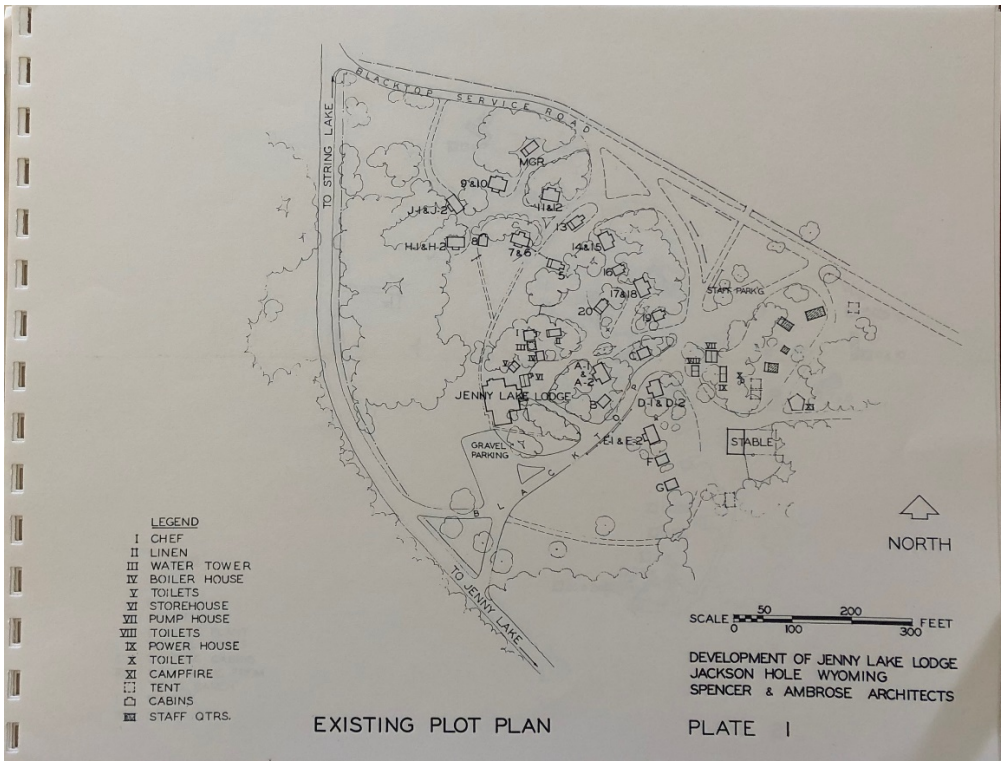


Figure 20: Existing Plot Plan, Preliminary Study for the Development of Jenny Lake Lodge, Spencer & Ambrose, August 30, 1956. ***Grand Teton Lodge Company Collection, RG GTLC Item Jenny Lake Lodge, FA 423, Box 14. Folder 141 (Jenny Lake Lodge Rehabilitation), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.***

[60] Eldridge Spencer, "A Study of Jenny Lake Lodge. August 30, 1956." Grand Teton Lodge Company, Item Jenny Lake Lodge, FA#423, Box 14, Folder 171 (Jenny Lake Lodge Rehabilitation), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.

[61] "Jenny Lake Lodge Reopens for Season With All New Facilities," *Big Piney Examiner*, 26 June 1958.

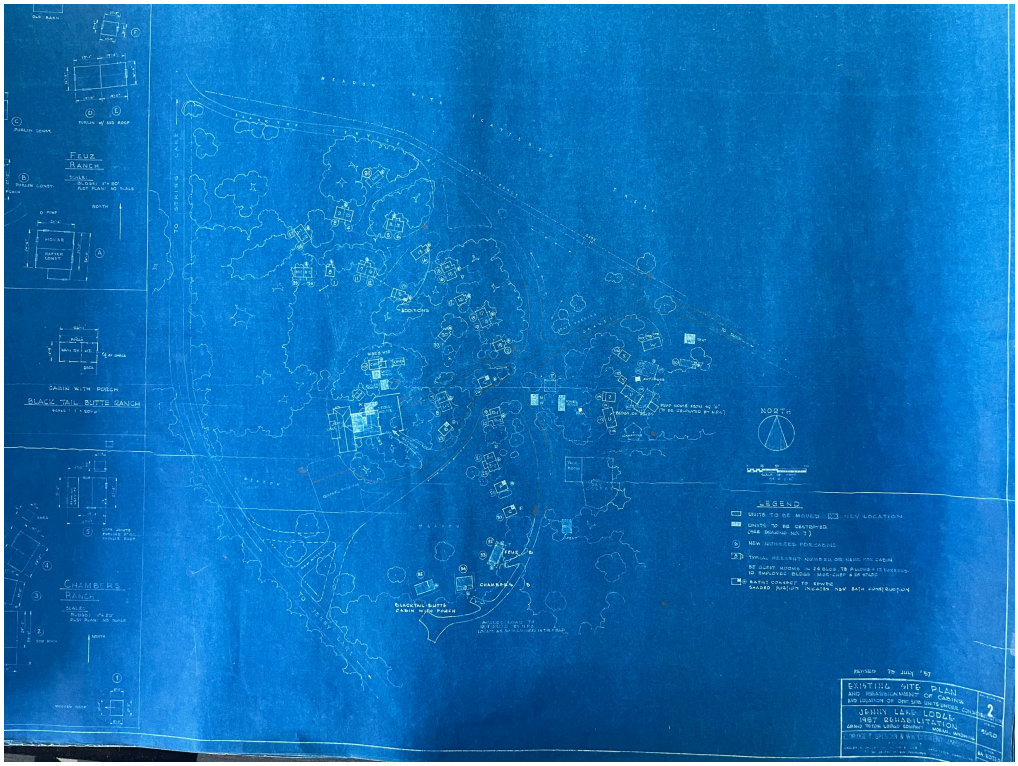


Figure 21: Existing Site Plan and Reassessment of Cabins and Location of Off-Site Units Under Consideration, 25 July 1957, Spencer & Ambrose. Comparison of the 1956 plan and 1957 plan show the new cabins added in 1957-1958. ***Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.***



Figure 22: The Main Cabin soon after the 1957-1958 rehabilitation. (Note the restroom structure still standing to the left of the building and the bushes planted around the foundation of the Lodge). ***JHHSM 1958.3385.001*****.**

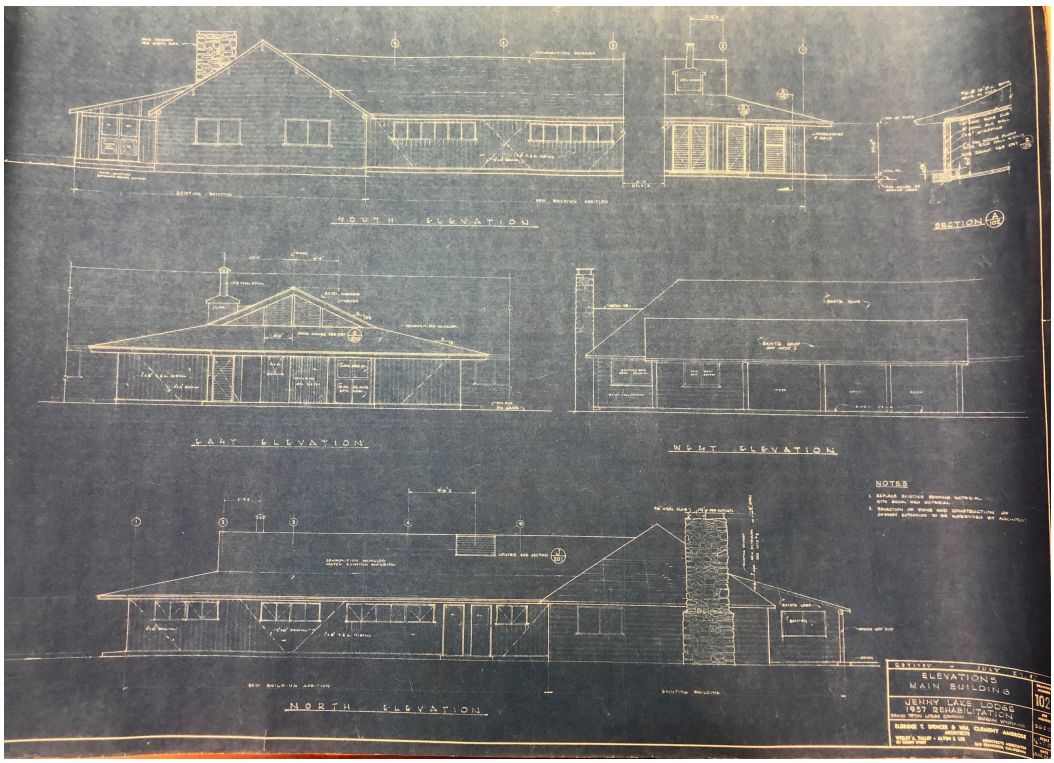


Figure 23: Spencer & Ambrose elevation drawings of the Main Lodge, July 1957. ***Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.***



Figure 24: The front of the Main Lodge, 1964. Alpine Aster (83410) in the background. ***Laurance S. Rockefeller Photographs Collection, Photo Files RG, Series 4 (Civic), Subseries 2 (Conservation, Parks, and Preservation), FA 1128, Box 5, Folder 96 (GTLC 1964), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.***



Figure 25: Jenny Lake Lodge lounge after the 1957 renovations. Note the painted floor and the sapling ceiling. ***Photograph by Union Pacific Railroad, Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY. Scanned from McKinney, 2006 printing, p. 29.***[62]



Figure 26: Promotional photograph by Fishback of the northwest corner of the Main Lodge taken in 1964. The image shows the gravel pedestrian paths that were installed throughout the district in 1959. ***Laurance S. Rockefeller Photographs Collection, Photo Files RG, Series 4 (Civic), Subseries 2 (Conservation, Parks, and Preservation), FA 1128, Box 5, Folder 96 (GTLC 1964), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.***

[62] In the revised version of her book, McKinney replaced this image with another of the lounge that shows a remodeled ceiling, Navajo rugs on the floor, and different furniture. It is believed that the image shown in figure 23 was taken after the 1957-1958 renovation because of the painted floor, which is referenced in several descriptions of the project, and because the sofa and painted floor also appear in promotional photographs taken in 1964. The image in McKinney's book was likely taken after 1964 based on the clothing worn by the people in the picture.



Figure 27: Promotional photograph by Fishback with Bluebell (83409) in foreground, 1964. ***Laurance S. Rockefeller Photographs Collection, Photo Files RG, Series 4 (Civic), Subseries 2 (Conservation, Parks, and Preservation), FA 1128, Box 5, Folder 96 (GTLC 1964), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.***



Figure 28: As Constructed utility plans dated 1959 show the existing buildings and roads at the end of the period of significance. ***Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.***

Grand Teton Lodge Company and Vail Resorts, 1959-Present

By 1959, Jenny Lake Lodge had taken its place among the Grand Teton Lodge Company properties, rounding out their offerings at Jackson Lake Lodge and Colter Bay by providing a high-end resort for discriminating guests. For the next 25 years, "Jenny Lake Lodge quietly catered to guests who returned year after year."[63] Under the leadership of general manager John Love, the property built a reputation for understated elegance and tradition, continuing to offer guests horseback riding, hiking, fishing, and evening activities, such as croquet, on the bluegrass lawn. In 1960 a new contract was signed extending the Grand Teton Lodge Company management of the property. A notable change in the 1960 contract was the reduction of the land assignment from 160 acres to approximately 35 acres.[64]

During this era, few physical changes occurred at the ranch. A notable exception was a small addition to the Main Lodge in 1976 which expanded the porch to wrap around the northwest corner of the building. It is unclear if the porch was originally open or enclosed, as it is now.[65] An additional section of the west porch was also enclosed. Among the guest cabins, general preservation maintenance continued, with regular upgrades to the bathrooms to keep pace with guest expectations.

Several projects took place in the 1980s. In the guest cabin area, at least three employee cabins were added in 1983: Nez Perce (83427), Thor (83423), and Storm (83426). Plans by architect Virgil Goodman indicate these cabins were moved to the site in 1983, though their initial construction date and origins are unknown.[66] Employee cabins Wister (83424) and Rendezvous (83425) may have been moved to Jenny Lake Lodge during this period as well; they were not on the site in 1959 but were by 1983. Based on their rustic log construction, they were also very likely constructed in the 1920s or 1930s and moved to the Jenny Lake Ranch employee area in the final third of the twentieth century. For management purposes, what matters is that the buildings were not present during the period of significance despite their compatible log construction and are therefore non-contributing buildings. In 1984 the managers cabin, Teewinot (83357), was also expanded and refurbished with an addition to the east end of the building.

A major renovation in the mid-1980s once again modernized the ranch and secured it for the next generation. The most significant work occurred at the Main Lodge between the 1986-1987 seasons. To address rotting sill logs, a concrete foundation was established under the entire building. In addition, bathrooms were added to the interior of the lodge for the first time. The restrooms were centered in the public front of the building. With the construction of bathrooms in the Main Lodge, the outhouse nearby was removed.

At this time, the dining room and lounge locations were also swapped, with the dining now set up at the north end of the building in Tony Grace's original cabin. While great care was taken during the rehabilitation to preserve as much of the original cabin and character as possible, several character-defining features of the lodge were lost. Most notably, the original fireplace was damaged during the foundation work and ultimately demolished, and the original sapling ceiling in the north end of the building was removed. Several smaller changes were also made to the kitchen wing, including the addition of an office and expansion of the storerooms on the northeast corner of the building. A large propane tank was also installed behind the main cabin.

The guest cabins were lifted, and concrete foundations poured beneath them. It was likely during this effort that the wood floors in the cabins were replaced with poured concrete and the flared log ends were cut straight. Glacier Lily (83358) was relocated at this time to move it out of the immediate vicinity of the propane tank that had been installed behind the Main Lodge. Glacier Lily was moved slightly north to a spot between Teewinot/Manager's Cabin (83357) and Fireweed (83359) on the edge of the bluegrass lawn.

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[63] McKinney. 30.
[64] Letter from John Duncan to Conrad Wirth, February 23, 1960, Grand Teton Lodge Company Files, ACC GRTE000475, CAT GRTE 49275 Box 3, Folder 19, Grand Teton National Park Archives, Moose, WY.
[65] This assertion is based on comparison of the 1957 plans of the Main Lodge and the 1986 plans of the Main Lodge. Differences between the two are assumed to have been constructed in the late 1970s because the Jenny Lake Lodge Wyoming Cultural Properties Form (2010) notes that changes occurred at the Main Lodge in 1976. Unfortunately, the document does not include more details or a citation. As a result, the changes that occurred between 1959 and 1986 are assumed to have been made in 1976.
[66] Goodman drew plans for a bathroom addition connecting Nez Perce and Storm, though that was never built.

Finally, in 1987 the employee shower house was replaced with a new building and employee cabin Owen (83419) was replaced. The new buildings were located on the same footprints as the buildings they were replacing. During this era employee cabin Static/Buck (83428) was also constructed; it was moved to the site sometime after 1983 and before 1988. The plans for the main building remodel, the shower house replacement, and Owen were completed by A/S Architectural Services.

The 1990s also saw noteworthy changes to the property. Between the 1992 and 1993 season new corrals and a bunkhouse/tack house (83415) were constructed, and in 1993 the original barn and corral were retired from use. The new corrals and bunkhouse were located east of the original corrals, further removing the agricultural operation from the guest cabins. The original barn was razed in 2002.[67]

Four new guest cabins were also constructed in 1993: Delphinium/Balsam Root (83369), Blueflax/Elderberry (83370), Yarrow/Tansy (83371) and Water Lily (83372). The new cabins were compatibly constructed with log walls and asphalt shingle gable roofs. They sit on concrete foundations. Delphinium/Balsam Root, Blueflax/Elderberry and Yarrow/Tansy are all double cabins with poured front porches under gable roofs with log post supports. Like at the historic cabins at Jenny Lake Lodge, parking is located behind (to the east of) the cabins and the buildings are oriented towards the western mountains. Water Lily is less compatible with the historic cabins in that the front of the cabin is oriented east to the parking. It is a larger family cabin with a back deck to the west. In 2001, plans were drafted by Strout Architects for five additional guest cabins, however these were never constructed.

In 1994 the kitchen wing at the Main Lodge was rehabilitated. The rehabilitation expanded the footprint of the kitchen wing significantly, encasing most of the 1957/1958 wing. A new employee dining room and gift shop were added onto the south elevation, and storage additions were constructed around the north elevation. The interior was reconfigured to add employee restrooms and change the utilities and storage spaces. The kitchen finishes and infrastructure were also upgraded in 1994.

The youngest building on the site, the housekeeping/employee rec hall/maintenance building (983416) was constructed in 2002. The building incorporated an older log cabin into the design, which may have been a laundry building spared from demolition in 1958. The large building divides the employee area from the guest cabin area and is inconsistent in scale with the other buildings at Jenny Lake Lodge. In addition to general and continued maintenance, more recent work at Jenny Lake Lodge has included replacing the Main Lodge porch (c. 2006) and addressing deteriorating porch roofs at several cabins. These replacements have been largely in-kind with improved engineering to address structural issues. In 2015 the public restrooms in the Main Lodge were remodeled and water-bottle filling stations installed. In 2020 the water infrastructure through the entire district was replaced.

Behind the scenes, a few notable changes occurred, though these shifts did not visibly impact the ranch. In 1965 the Rockefeller's began referring to their collection of hotels—which included those in the Tetons as well as resorts in the Virgin Islands and Hawaii—as Rockresorts. The hotel collection was owned by the Rockefeller family until 1989 when the brand was sold to the railroad company CSX. CSX retained the Grand Teton Lodge Company, though the sale marked the end of the Rockefeller family ownership.[68] CSX sold Grand Teton Lodge Company to Vail Resorts in 1999. Grand Teton Lodge Company general manager Clay James, who led the Lodge Company for 32 years before his retirement in 2006, was a constant leader through both sales.[69]

Due to the coronavirus pandemic Jenny Lake Lodge was closed in 2020. It reopened in 2021. Vail Resorts continues to operate the property. Their contract was set to expire in 2020, but complications from the pandemic extended their operating agreement for two seasons.

The physical history of Jenny Lake Lodge has always been closely tied to the administrative history of the land and the lodge. Changes and expansions occurred when ownership changed or soon after leases and contracts were

[67] McKinney. 33.
[68] "CSX Corp to retain Grand Teton Lodge Company," *Jackson Hole News*, 12 July 1989.
[69] "James, 75, Led Lodge Company for 32 years," *Jackson Hole News and Guide,* 4 Nov 2015.

signed. Through these changes, however, the ranch has maintained its rustic character, secluded atmosphere, and quiet reputation.



Figure 29: Postcard of the Main Cabin at Jenny Lake Lodge, c. 1970s. *Collection of Elizabeth Engle*.

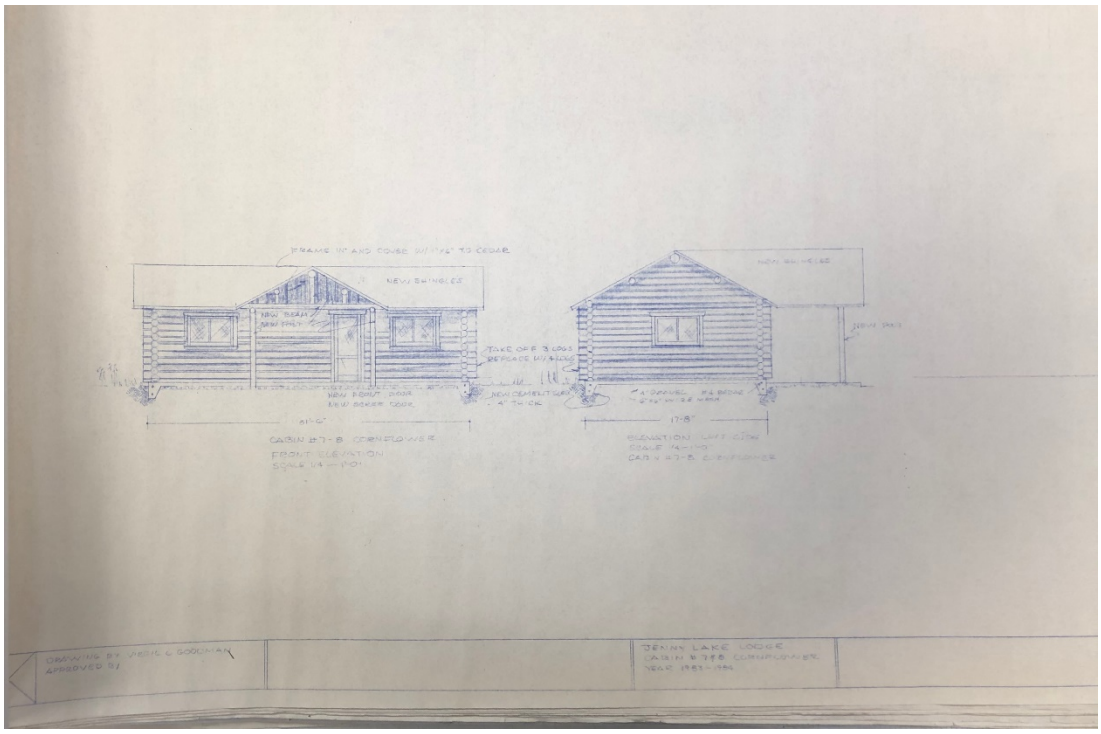


Figure 30: Elevations for the renovation of "Cornflower" [sic] Coneflower (83391) by Virgil Goodman, 1983-1984. A second door under the porch was removed as part of the renovation. Similar projects were completed at Sunflower (83373), Wild Rose (83368), Glacier Lily (83358) and Gentian (83390). *Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.*



Figure 31: The Main Cabin. Date unknown though pre-1986 and possibly c. 1975. ***Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. Collection, General Files and Grants RG, Series 1, FA 476, Box 89, Folder Photo Album, Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.***



Figure 32: Sketch plan of the employee area by Virgil Goodman, July 18, 1983. The plan labels cabin Thor (83423), Storm (83426) and Nez Perce (83427) as "New Cabin "1983"" suggesting they were new to the site though not newly constructed in 1983. ***Collection of Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.***

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity Summary Narrative

Introduction
This section provides and evaluation of the physical integrity of the Jenny Lake Lodge cultural landscape by comparing the landscape characteristics and features that existed during the periods of significance (1922-1959) with their current condition. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow visitors to understand its cultural value. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape. Landscape characteristics give a property cultural importance and unique value.

The features of a landscape fall into several categories or landscape characteristics, which are then determined as contributing or non-contributing. Non-contributing features (those that were not present during the period of significance, have lost integrity, or are no longer extant) may be considered "compatible" when they fit within the physical context of the historic period and attempt to match the character of contributing elements in a way that is sensitive to the construction techniques, organizational methods, or design strategies of the historic period. Incompatible features are those that are not harmonious with the quality of the cultural landscape and, by virtue of their existence, can lessen the historic character of a property. For those features that are listed as undetermined, further primary research that is outside the scope of this CLI is necessary to determine the feature's origination date. Landscape characteristics and features, individually and as a whole, together express the integrity and historic character of the cultural landscape and contribute to the property's historic significance.

This section also includes an evaluation of Jenny Lake Lodge's integrity in accordance with National Register criteria. Historic integrity, as defined by the National Register, is the ability of a property to convey its historic character. The National Register recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Several or all these aspects must be present for a site to retain historic integrity. To be listed on the National Register, a property must not only be shown to have significance under one of the four NR criteria, but also must retain integrity to the historic period of significance.

Landscape Characteristics and Features
Contributing landscape characteristics identified for Jenny Lake Lodge are natural systems and features, topography, spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features.

Natural Systems and Features: The natural systems and features of the Jenny Lake Lodge cultural landscape have remained unchanged since the period of significance and retain a high level of integrity. The rocky soil, magnificent geology, and native vegetation continue to influence the cultural landscape.

Topography: The very flat, natural topography of the site also contributes to the historic character of the property and retains integrity to the period of significance. The flat location was selected for ease of construction and for the views it offers.

Spatial Organization: The spatial arrangement of the Jenny Lake Lodge property retains integrity to the period of significance. The extant historic features remain in their historic locations and maintain the same relationship to each other. Typical of dude and guest ranches, the cabins are grouped by use with a distinct guest area, corral and barn area, and employee area. The arrangement of guest cabins around the Main Lodge and the focus of the guest facilities on the natural setting remains an important part of the Jenny Lake Lodge layout.

Land Use: The primary land use at Jenny Lake Lodge through and since the period of significance has been tourist accommodations and recreation. As such, the land use at Jenny Lake Lodge retains integrity to the period of significance and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Circulation: The circulation features at the Jenny Lake Lodge during the historic period include vehicle roads and parking, pedestrian pathways and hiking trails, and horse trails. All three types of circulation—vehicle, pedestrian, and equine—retain integrity to the period of significance and contribute to the cultural landscape. Few pedestrian

paths have been constructed since the period of significance. Those, for the most part, are considered non-contributing but compatible to the landscape as they do not detract from the historic features.

The property retains historic circulation patterns. The vehicle circulation was formalized in 1957-1959 and thus dates to the historic period. Although pedestrian pathways were constructed during this period as well, it is unclear whether the existing pathways follow the historic layout. The circulation is considered a contributing feature of the cultural landscape.

Vegetation: The vegetation has remained primarily native throughout the history of the Danny Ranch, Jenny Lake Ranch, and Jenny Lake Lodge. The existing vegetation patterns date to the period of significance and contribute to the integrity of the property.

Buildings and Structures: Thirty-two of the forty-six buildings on the site date to the period of significance. The buildings were added over the course of several building campaigns during the period of significance. Only four guest cabins have been added since the period of significance. Most of the new construction has occurred in the employee housing area.

Views and Vistas: Views and vistas are one of the most distinct aspects of the historic cultural landscape. The views have not changed since the period of significance (though in some cases vegetation has obstructed views) and contribute to the historic character. Of the forty-two residential cabins at Jenny Lake Lodge, all but three are oriented either directly west, slightly northwest, or slightly southwest to take advantage of the views. The views and vistas contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Small-Scale Features: The small-scale features from the historic period that remain including different types of fencing. Several non-contributing but compatible small-scale features are also present at the lodge. The small-scale features that date to the period of significance retain integrity and contribute to the cultural landscape. Those that do not are mostly compatible in design and do not detract from the historic character of the landscape.

The Seven Aspects of Integrity
The Jenny Lake Lodge Cultural Landscape retains its historic integrity through several landscape characteristics and features.

Location: Overall, the site retains its integrity of location. The only major feature that has been relocated since the end of the period of significance is the corrals, which were moved east of their original location in the 1990s. This has not dramatically impacted the overall integrity of location.

Setting: The setting of the cultural landscape has been retained with no major changes since the end of the period of significance.

Workmanship, Material: Most of the buildings, structures, roads, pathways and vegetation display a high degree of integrity of workmanship and material, with the exception of pathway materials, which have in several cases been changed from gravel to pavement. Thirty-two of the forty-six buildings date to the period of significance. All retain their log style and material with similar gable roofs and simple porches.

Design: The major changes to the design of the site since the end of the period of significance include the demolition of the original barn and corrals, and the addition of four guest cabins and the housekeeping/employee recreation/maintenance building. The overall organization of the site and vegetation also retain integrity of design.

Feeling and Association: The overall feeling and association of the district also retain integrity. The ranch remains a peaceful and secluded destination with strong historic associations.

Several changes occurred during the period of significance, which extends from 1922-1959. As a result, certain elements at the site retain more integrity to certain eras. For instance, the overall integrity of the site to the Tony Grace dude ranch era is low, but the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials of the three cabins that date to that period is high. Similarly, the building stock has a high degree of integrity to the 1937 construction effort with eighteen of twenty-eight guest cabins and three of fifteen employee cabins dating to that era. Those cabins retain a

high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The circulation and remaining cabins, including the employee area, retain integrity to the 1957-1959 period when a major rehabilitation effort was undertaken. By 1959, the year the large rehabilitation project was concluded, the site had taken on its current appearance; few major changes have occurred since that time. The integrity of individual features and eras is discussed more in the recommendation section of this report.

Conclusions:
This CLI finds that the Jenny Lake Lodge retains integrity to its period of significance (1922-1959). The landscape has been minimally altered since the period of significance and still adequately represents the historic landscape.

Landscape Characteristics:

Natural Systems and Features

Historic Conditions
The landscape of Jenny Lake Lodge typifies the transition point between the flat valley floor and the rising Teton Mountains. Geologically, it is made up of deposits from glaciation, specifically outwash gravel that forms terraces graded to the Jackson moraine. The gravel soil on which the district sits, the magnificent Teton Mountains and Jenny and String Lakes to the west, and extensive sagebrush flats and meadows to the east are all significant features that contribute to the cultural landscape. The climate also helps define the cultural landscape, with cold snowy winters and warm short summers.

As opposed to homesteads withdrawn for agricultural pursuits which required tillable acreage and access to a reliable water source, homesteads withdrawn for guest or dude ranches required views and access to natural attractions and to natural materials for construction of ranch buildings. For economy, a flat site that did not require significant earth moving to place the inexpensively constructed cabins was also a bonus. The Jenny Lake Lodge site met all these requirements: it has exceptional views, access to both Jenny and String Lakes, access to the Tetons, and is set on flat ground. The soil, like much of the Jackson valley, is gravel and unsuitable for sustained agriculture.

Tony Grace and his successors did little to transform the topography or natural systems and features. Through most of the period of significance, water was piped to the ranch via a hydraulic ram from String Lake, and local materials—primarily logs likely cut from the site and neighboring forests—were used to construct the buildings and fences. Wood harvested from the adjacent lands also provided fuel, while the existing native conifer and aspen forest provided privacy and atmosphere.

Existing Conditions
The natural systems and features of the Jenny Lake Lodge have not undergone any significant change since the historic period, though the water system is no longer reliant on String Lake and construction materials are no longer harvested from the neighboring forests.

Analysis
The natural systems and features were a key factor in the original site selection for the Danny Ranch. There has been little change to this landscape characteristic of the Jenny Lake Lodge since the end of the period of significance; it, therefore contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Natural Systems and Features Graphics:




Figure 33 & 31: The dominating view of Mt. Teewinot looking west from the front of the Main Lodge (L) and from the south edge of the main parking. Note the flat valley floor and abrupt rise of the dramatic mountains. ***Elizabeth Engle, July 2020.***

Topography

Historic Conditions
The dude ranch was carefully sited at the base of the Tetons where the steep mountains flatten out to the sagebrush flats. The topography of the site is flat, with the elevation varying only about 20 feet as it slopes ever so slightly up to the east. The entire site falls between the 6880 ft and 6900 ft elevation lines on USGS topo maps. The Tetons to the west dominate the nearby topography, rising sharply to high peaks.

Existing Conditions
Since the period of significance, areas within the district have been regraded, most recently with the water system replacement in 2020, though during previous renovations as well. However, these projects did not substantially alter the historic topography. No manmade elements such as irrigation ditches or other earthworks have been constructed on the site.

Analysis
The topography of the site contributes to the historic character of the property and retains integrity to the period of significance. The topography remains as it was when Tony Grace homesteaded the property in 1922.

Spatial Organization

Historic Conditions
The spatial organization of the Jenny Lake Lodge cultural landscape evolved during the period of significance. Typical of dude and guest ranches, by the end of the period of significance it consisted of a distinct guest area, corral and barn area, and employee area.

When the Danny Ranch opened, it featured a cluster of guest cabins arranged around a central lodge all sited to take advantage of the Teton views. The original guest cabins cluster was located north and slightly east of the Main Lodge with a shared open meadow to the west. The corrals and barn area were located

south and slightly east of the Main Lodge. As Grace managed the ranch on his own, there was no employee area during the early years. Grace and his cook lived in a loft over the main cabin guest space.

This arrangement continued through the historic period, with two significant changes. First, as more guest cabins were added in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, the guest cabin area expanded. Guest cabins were added behind, or east, of the original cabins; to the east of the Main Lodge; and to the south of the Main Lodge. The last guest cabins to be added during the period of significance—Buckwheat/Buttercup (83408), Bluebell (83409), and Alpine Aster (83410)—were located farthest south and arranged so that the southern guest cabins mimicked the arrangement of the northern cabins, forming an arc facing an open meadow and the Teton Mountains. A distinct guest cabin area was still maintained through the period of significance, though the southern cabins were constructed closer to the barn and corrals, blurring the borders between the two zones. Despite these changes, the general dude ranch arrangement of guest cabins clustered around a main cabin was retained.

The second change to the spatial arrangement that took place during the period of significance was the establishment of a designated employee cabin area. As the number of guests the ranch could accommodate grew, so did the need for employee housing. While Grace operated the ranch on his own, by 1942 the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company had constructed three one-room cabins for the staff in addition to an existing manager's cabin (Forget-Me-Not (83375)) and chef's cabin near the Main Lodge. In 1947, a handful of guest cabins were converted for use as employee cabins. The converted cabins were located east of the Main Lodge and guest area, and formed the foundation of the new employee cluster. At least three more employee cabins (Moose/Rock Chuck (83417), Grand/Prospector (83429) and South (83421)) were added to this employee area in 1958, creating a definitive employee cabin zone. As part of the 1958 rehabilitation of the property, the manager's house was also converted into a guest cabin, a linen cabin was moved to the employee area and converted into the chef's residence (Moran (83418)), and a small cabin near the Main Lodge, which previously housed the chef, was converted into the general managers residence (Teewinot (83357)).

While the property evolved and building arrangements changed, overall, the typical dude ranch layout remained through the period of significance, with separate guest, employee and agricultural areas. In addition, the Main Lodge remained the heart of the guest area, anchoring the overall layout of the property.

Existing Conditions
The spatial organization of this cultural landscape has been slightly altered since the period of significance. While distinct and separate guest, employee, and agricultural areas still exist at Jenny Lake Lodge, the original agricultural area, including the barn and corrals, was relocated in the early 1990s. The barn and corrals were moved east of their original location, creating more separation of the guest area from the horses. Despite these changes, the Main Lodge remains at the center of the property and the traditional separation of the different use areas is preserved.

Analysis
The spatial arrangement of the Jenny Lake Lodge property maintains integrity. The extant historic features remain in their historic locations and maintain the same relationship to each other. The arrangement of guest cabins around the Main Lodge and the focus of the guest facilities on the natural setting remains an important part of the Jenny Lake Lodge layout. While the agricultural facilities were relocated outside the period of significance, the pattern of the cabin groups and special use buildings remains intact. As such, the spatial arrangement contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Spatial Organization Graphics:



Figure 34: The three distinct use areas at Jenny Lake Lodge have existed since the late 1940s. Note as well how the guest cabins are grouped around the Main Lodge. *Elizabeth Engle, 2022.*

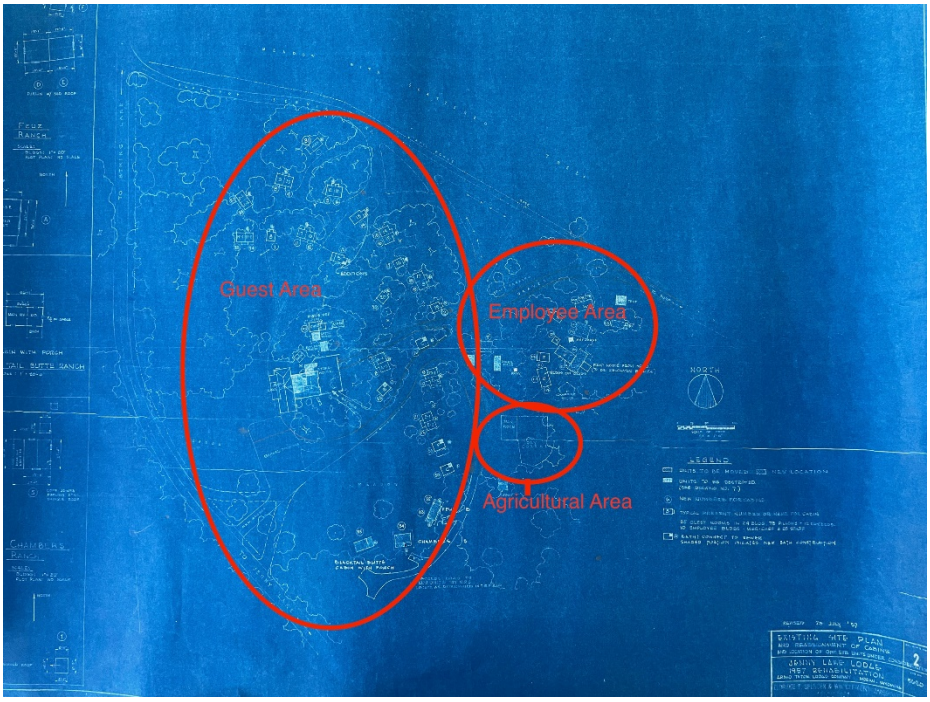


Figure 35: The three distinct use areas at the end of the period of significance (1957). *Elizabeth Engle, 2022.*

Land Use

Historic Conditions
The Native American presence in the Jackson Valley is reflected in the archeological record, tribal oral histories, and the enduring cultural connections retained by tribes associated with the park. Tribes associated with the region are: Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation of Montana; Assiniboine and Gros Ventre Tribes of the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana; Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation Coeur D'Alene Tribe; Comanche Nation, OK; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Crow Tribe of Montana; Eastern Shoshone Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Nez Perce Tribe; Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

For at least the last 11,000 years, people have traveled and settled along the Snake River corridor, camping near the streams and lakes and undoubtedly traversing lands within the Jenny Lake Lodge cultural landscape due to its proximity to Jenny and String Lakes.

European American fur trappers entered the valley in the early 19th century, followed by government explorers, prospectors, and homesteaders. Cattle ranching and dude ranching became important economic drivers during the early twentieth century.

Tony Grace homesteaded the Jenny Lake Lodge site in 1922, withdrawing the land with the intent of establishing a dude ranch. Since 1922, the property has been used almost exclusively to host guests and provide recreational opportunities to visitors to the Tetons. The only exceptions were in the early 1930s when the property housed employees of the newly established Grand Teton National Park for two summers, and during World War II and the COVID-19 pandemic when the ranch was closed. During the identified period of significance, the mechanism of the commercial and recreational use changed between a privately owned dude ranch (1922-1928), a privately leased property (1929-1930; 1935-1950), and an NPS concessions property (1950-modern day). However, the overall land use—commercial lodging and recreation—has been constant.

Historically, recreational opportunities at Jenny Lake Lodge utilized the nearby Tetons for horseback rides, overnight pack trips, hiking, and fishing. Within the district, the land was used for more relaxing pastimes, like croquet and taking in the view.

Existing Conditions
The lodging and recreation land use at Jenny Lake Lodge continue through the present day. The property is leased to a Vail Resorts, owner of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, to operate the lodging facilities and to offer organized hikes, horseback rides and bike rides in the vicinity of the property.

Analysis
During the historic period through the present, tourist accommodations and recreation in the form of a guest ranch have been the primary land use. While recreational offerings have expanded, the overall land use is the same. As such, the land use at Jenny Lake Lodge retains integrity to the period of significance and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Circulation

The circulation features at the Jenny Lake Lodge during the historic period can be divided into three categories: vehicle, pedestrian, and equine circulation systems. They are discussed in that order below.

Vehicle Circulation:

The circulation features of the Jenny Lake Lodge cultural landscape include both internal and external features. The Jenny Lake Loop Road is an example of an external feature, while the main parking, cabin parking, and district roads are examples of internal vehicle circulation.

Jenny Lake Road (Jenny Lake Loop Road)

Historic Conditions
Historically, Jenny Lake Lodge was bounded on the west side of the property by a south-north road that ran along the east shore of Jenny Lake, passed the site of the Danny Ranch, and terminated at String Lake (and later terminated at Leigh Lake). The road appears on maps as early as 1899 as one of the many unimproved gravel roads in the Jackson valley. A second road north of the Jenny Lake Lodge property ran east-west from the south end of Jackson Lake, meeting the south-north road near the northwest corner of the dude ranch. A less improved road, the east-west road does not appear on maps until a 1929 map of the proposed Grand Teton National Park, though an informal two-track road from the north part of the valley towards String and Jenny lakes was likely in use before then.

After Grand Teton National Park was established in 1929, traffic on both roads increased with the construction of the String Lake Entrance Station and String Lake campground just northwest of the Danny Ranch. As a result of the increase in traffic, the south-north road along Jenny Lake, now known as the Jenny Lake Road, was improved and widened from four feet to five feet with oil extending from shoulder to shoulder.[70] "The work will include eliminating the more dangerous curves and generally widening the highway, although the sylvan beauty of the road will not be disturbed," the *Jackson Hole Courier* reported in 1935.[71]

By 1948 the Jenny Lake Road was a hard-surfaced all weather, medium duty road. With the re-envisioning of the Grand Teton vehicular circulation system that followed park expansion in 1950, the intersection of the Jenny Lake Road and the east-west road was realigned and curved into a continuous road forming the Jenny Lake Loop Road, a scenic bypass off the main park road.

Existing Conditions
The Jenny Lake Road still follows roughly the same route it did by the end of the 1950s around the north and west sides of the Jenny Lake Lodge property. The road has been widened, repaved, and, since at least the 1970s, has been a one-way road south of the Jenny Lake Lodge entrance to South Jenny Lake.[72]

Analysis
The Jenny Lake Road alignment was altered during the historic period but has not changed significantly since the late 1950s and the end of the period of significance. While the pavement and width of the road no longer retain integrity, the alignment of the road forms a border around two sides of the Jenny Lake Ranch that contributes to the overall cultural landscape.

District Roads and Parking

Historic Condition
As early as 1945, and likely earlier, two vehicle roads have provided access to Jenny Lake Lodge: the main entryway on the west side of the lodge and the service road on the north side of the lodge. As highlighted by the 1945 aerial images and the Spencer and Ambrose plot plan of existing conditions from 1956, these two roads have remained in the same location since their initial construction, with the service road forming the northeastern boundary of the developed area, and the entrance road running roughly through the center of the district from the southwest edge to the northeast. In the 1956 plot plan, these roads are both listed as blacktop, while the additional cabin access roads and parking areas—including the main parking by the

[70] "Jenny Lake Road Will Be Improved," *Jackson Hole Courier*, 25 October 1934.
[71] "Local Men Get Jobs On Jenny Lake Road Work," *Jackson Hole Courier*, 8 August 1935.
[72] "Traffic a Major Problem," *Jackson Hole News,* Sept 14, 1972.

lodge—were labeled gravel roads. Access to the cabins was relatively informal prior to 1957, with a web of gravel roads spreading through the district. “It may be necessary…to deter the free use of vehicles over the area by unobtrusive barriers,” Spencer wrote in a 1956 study, suggesting that vehicle use within the district was informal and relatively unchecked at that date.[73] Historic photographs indicate that the “unobtrusive barriers” that were eventually installed included logs on the ground and logs elevated by smaller logs on each end.

As part of the 1957 rehabilitation, the vehicle circulation was upgraded and formalized, and vehicle access to the cabins and guest parking was conscientiously pushed behind the cabins to the east so as not to interfere with the views. As a result, during the 1957 rehabilitation several roads were obliterated to reduce vehicle impact, and the parking areas were paved. "Walkways, roads and parking areas are being laid out to serve the needs of the guests without being obtrusive, and a minimum of paving will be used,” a 1958 Jenny Lake Lodge report stated.[74] Within the employee area, a staff parking area was designated along the northern edge of the employee cabins. It is unclear if the cabin access roads and parking were paved in 1958, or if they remained gravel and were paved later. Where barriers were necessary, log curbing was used to delineate vehicle use. Photographic evidence of both log barriers sunk into the ground and raised log barriers exist from the period of significance.

An effort to expand and improve the parking at Jenny Lake Lodge was made in 1969. It is possible that the cabin access roads and parking spots were paved for the first time at that date. The parking area south of the Main Lodge was present as early as 1945, and by 1947 barriers had been erected to stop vehicles from driving in front of the Main Lodge.

Existing Condition
The existing roadway layout is very similar to the circulation that was formalized in the late 1950s. Vehicle circulation within the district is minimal. Vehicle roads are primarily asphalt, with gravel present only around the new stables. One parking spot is provided for each cabin. The parking areas are generally behind the cabins to the north and east. Log curbing continues to be used where needed, including around the central parking at the Main Lodge.

Since the period of significance, the main parking lot has been expanded. Sometime between 1993 and 2001 the parking lot was nearly doubled in size to add the parking area to the south of the original parking area. Additionally, the Jenny Lake Employee Housing Road was extended south to provide access to the new corrals. When that road was constructed, an additional employee parking area was built to the east of the employee cabins. The parking is not paved. Additional parking areas were also constructed to provide access to the 1994 cabins.

Analysis
By the completion of the rehabilitation in 1958, the vehicle circulation as it exists today was largely in place. Changes in the vehicle circulation that have been made since the period of significance have been in response to the construction of the 1993 cabins, the addition of new employee residences, and the newly located corrals. Despite these extensions, the concessioner and NPS have kept to the 1950s precedent of siting roads and parking behind the cabins so as not to interfere with the views and keeping asphalt to a minimum. As a result, the district vehicle circulation pattern retains integrity and contributes to the overall cultural landscape of Jenny Lake Lodge.

In addition, it is worth noting that the main entrance layout has remained largely the same since the 1940s. Specifically, the triangular entrance is visible in the 1945 aerial, as is the grassy island where the flagpole and Jenny Lake Lodge sign are located. By a 1951 site plan, the layout of the parking to the southwest of

[73] Eldridge Spencer, “A Study of Jenny Lake Lodge. August 30, 1956.” Grand Teton Lodge Company, Item Jenny Lake Lodge, FA#423, Box 14, Folder 171 (Jenny Lake Lodge Rehabilitation), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[74] “Background Notes on Jenny Lake Lodge, 1958,” JHPI, General Files and Grants, Series 1, FA#476, Folder 66 (GTLCo. Jenny Lake Lodge Report 1958), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.

the Main Lodge is also in place. This entrance layout is a contributing feature of the Jenny Lake Lodge cultural landscape.

Pedestrian Circulation

District pathways

Historic Conditions
Early pedestrian circulation patterns at Jenny Lake Lodge are not well documented, though it can be assumed based on evidence at other dude ranches that paths during the Danny Ranch and Jenny Lake Ranch eras were informal social trails connecting the guest cabins with the Main Lodge and the corrals. The Existing Plot Plan by Spencer and Ambrose, Architects from the mid-1950s support this assumption, showing a web of vehicle and pedestrian trails. The plan does not specify details such as materials or pedestrian versus vehicle use. The circulation was formalized in 1958, likely following the 1956 recommendations from Eldridge Spencer: "While black-topped walks reduce the necessity of the continued housekeeping which is required by gravel walks, we feel that the informality of the gravel paths is more in keeping with the spirit of the area and we recommend their use whenever possible," Spencer asserted in his 1956 study of Jenny Lake Lodge.[75]

Implementation of this recommendation took place in 1959 at the end of the Jenny Lake Lodge rehabilitation project. "As you know, we did not lay out paths because we thought that people would somewhat take their own direction," Raymond Lillie, Grand Teton Lodge Company manager wrote to Grand Teton National Park Superintendent Frank Oberhansley in late 1958.[76] "Therefore, we felt that, if we waited a year, we could see where people were going to walk naturally and then put in paths accordingly. We would appreciate your giving serious consideration to now installing these gravel paths in connection with the layout plan as outlined by Mr. Spencer's office."[77]

Further letters suggest that the paths, many of which included subtle log barriers, were constructed by NPS in 1959.[78] The 1958 circulation plan appears to be the first (and possibly only) site-wide effort to lay out the district paths, though unfortunately the layout drawings have not been located. It was during this effort that paths were removed from the bluegrass lawn, creating the open space that remains a character defining feature of the district.

It is unclear when the paths to the cabins were paved, though the paths were still gravel in a series of promotional images taken in 1964. In at least one of those photos, it appears the main path that ran in front of the southern guest cabins (Coneflower (83391) to Alpine Aster (83410)) was situated farther west than the current path, requiring longer individual spur paths to each cabin. This likely required additional maintenance but provided additional privacy as well.

Existing Conditions
Today, pedestrian circulation is a mish-mash of social trails and paved paths, gravel paths, woodchip paths, and informal dirt footpaths. In general, each cabin is connected to the Main Lodge via a paved path. The woodchip paths are mainly between the paved cabin parking areas and the cabin entrances. The paths are not consistent in width or material. A long woodchip path runs between the guest cabin area and the

[75] Eldridge Spencer, "A Study of Jenny Lake Lodge. August 30, 1956." Grand Teton Lodge Company, Item Jenny Lake Lodge, FA#423, Box 14, Folder 171 (Jenny Lake Lodge Rehabilitation), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[76] Letter from Raymond Lillie to Frank Oberhansley, December 29, 1958, Grand Teton Lodge Company Records, ACC GRTE-00475, CAT GRTE 49275, Box 1, Folder 3 (Correspondence 1949-1060), Grand Teton National park Archives, Moose, WY.
[77] Ibid.
[78] Letter from W. Ward Yeager to Raymond Lillie, January 12, 1959, Grand Teton Lodge Company Records, ACC GRTE-00475, CAT GRTE 49275, Box 1, Folder 3 (Correspondence 1949-1060), Grand Teton National park Archives, Moose, WY.

corrals. Woodchips also appear to have been layered over social trails that shortcut between cabins and attractions, like the bike corral or horse corral. The paved paths are typically lined with lighting, and many paths are lined with cobble stones or log curbing to corral the pedestrian impact. A dirt single-track footpath runs from the front of the Main Lodge towards the mountains.

Analysis
Pedestrian circulation has always been present within the district. Unfortunately, there are no documented plans outlining the circulation layout and materials prior to the 1950s, and only general statements about the pedestrian circulation from the 1958 remodel. Without the 1958 pathway plans—which are referenced in several letters between the Lodge Company and the NPS but were not located during this project research—it is impossible to know exactly how closely the current path layout matches the historical layout, though no evidence was uncovered that suggests it has been significantly altered since 1959. What is certain is that during the period of significance there was a concerted effort to minimize asphalt, that subtle log barriers were used as curbing, and that pedestrian circulation followed paths of desire. It also appears from the paths that appear in 1964 promotional photographs that the pedestrian pathways were likely more manicured and regular in width at the end of the period of significance than they are today.

The existing pedestrian circulation maintains the 1958 pedestrian path goals using natural materials, log barriers, and an emphasis on pedestrian rather than vehicle circulation within the district. As a result, the overall pedestrian circulation is a contributing feature of the Jenny Lake Lodge cultural landscape. Because no site plans during the period of significance include pedestrian path layout, the individual paths are recommended non-contributing compatible features. Asphalt is not considered a compatible path material, and river rock is not considered a compatible curbing material.

Equine Circulation

Many of the horse trails that radiate east and north from the corrals can be seen on aerial photographs as early as 1945. While these trails begin in the district, they extend well beyond the cultural landscape boundary. As trail rides have been part of the recreational offerings at Jenny Lake Lodge since the Danny Ranch was established in 1923, it is worth noting the significance of nearly 100-years of use on the same horse trails. Because most of the trails fall outside the historic district boundary, they are not included in the list of contributing landscape features.

Contributing/Non-Contributing List of Features

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	Feature Class	Date	2020 Condition	Feature Number (FMSS)
Jenny Lake Road bordering Jenny Lake Ranch on two sides	Contributing	Road	Dates to period of significance	Good	
Jenny Lake Cabin Access Roads	Contributing	Roads and Parking	1957	Good	115379
Jenny Lake Employee Housing Road	Contributing to Employee Parking; Non-contributing, compatible beyond Employee Parking	Roads and Parking	1957	Good	115389
Triangular Entrance Drive	Contributing	Roads and Parking	Pre-1945	Good	

Jenny Lake Lodge Cabin Parking (Main Parking)	Contributing	Roads and Parking	Pre-1945; Formalized 1957	Good	115404
Employee Parking (gravel)	Non-Contributing, compatible	Roads and Parking	c. 1993	Good	
Pedestrian paths between Main Lodge and guest cabins	Contributing	Pathways	Dates to period of significance; Formalized 1959	Good	
Log curbing (raised log and sunken log curbing)	Contributing	Pathways, Roads and Parking	c. 1940s	Good	
River rock curbing	Non-Contributing, incompatible	Pathways	Modern	Good	
Overflow guest parking along southern driveway spur	Non-Contributing, compatible	Roads and Parking	c. 1999	Good	
Roads and Parking for the 1993 Cabins	Non-Contributing, compatible	Roads and Parking	1992	Good	
Pedestrian paths to the 1993 cabins	Non-Contributing, compatible	Pathways	1993	Good	
Pedestrian path to the corrals	Non-Contributing, compatible	Pathways	1990s	Good	
Pedestrian circulation within the employee area	Non-Contributing, compatible	Pathways	Unknown	Good	

Circulation Graphics:

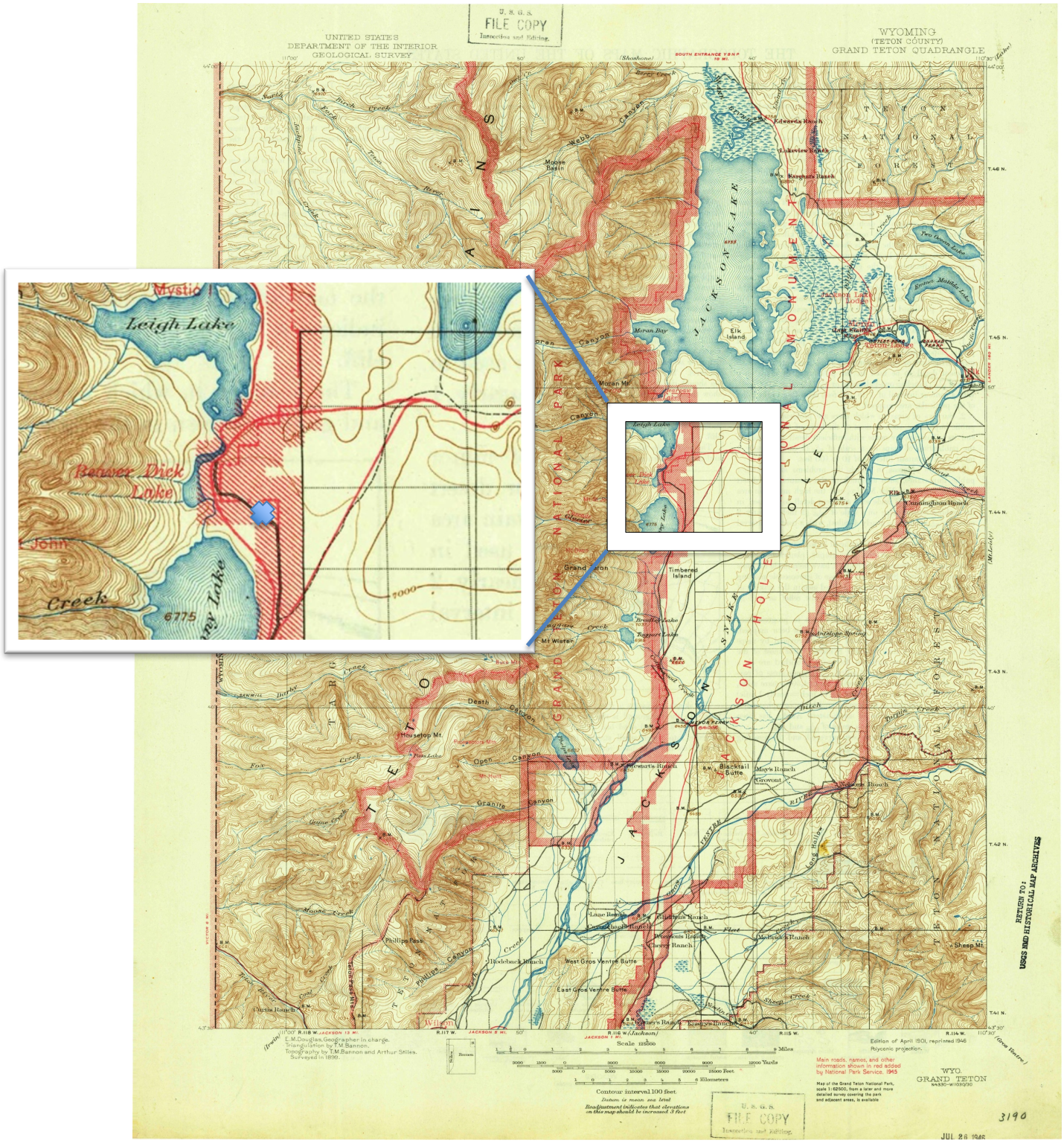


Figure 36: An 1901 USGS Topo Map of the Grand Teton Quadrangle, with main roads, names, and other information shown in red added by the National Park Service in 1945. The detail shows the realignment of the Jenny Lake Road that occurred in the late 1930s. X marks the approximate location of jenny Lake Lodge. *USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html*.



Figure 37: The current Jenny Lake Road alignment around Jenny Lake Lodge. ***Googlemaps 2022.***





Figure 38a and b: Left: The entrance road bisects the guest cabins running roughly through the middle of the district. Right: The Jenny Lake Cabin Access Road looking south from behind Gentian (83390). ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***





Figure 39a and b: Left: Gravel parking near employee cabin South. Right: a horse trail leading east from the corrals. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***




Figure 40a and b: Left: The entrance road is lined with log barriers. Right: Paved pedestrian paths to the cabins vary in width. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***




Figure 41a and b: Parking within the district includes individual parking pads for each cabin (left), and the central parking area by the Lodge (right). ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***




Figure 42a and b: Pedestrian Paths in the Jenny Lake Lodge Historic District. (A) Pedestrian trail in front of the Main Lodge; (B) typical paved paths with cobble curbing (managers residence). ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 43a and b: (A) Woodchips spread over a use trail between cabin parking and cabin doors; (B) Woodchip path lined with cobbles from the corrals to the guest areas. *Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.*

Vegetation

Historic Conditions (overall vegetation)
Typical of other dude ranches in Jackson Hole, vegetation at Jenny Lake was primarily native species. There is no documentation of exact species of vegetation that existed in the district during the historic period, though aerial images and photographs indicate that vegetation likely consisted of native stands of aspen and lodgepole pine, sagebrush, and open meadows of grasses and wildflowers.

The guest cabins were specifically situated in response to the vegetation zones: most are set into the conifer trees at the edge of open meadows. Three meadows can be clearly seen on historic aerials and site plans dating to the period of significance. They are: 1) the grassy meadow in front (west) of the Main Lodge; 2) the large meadow south of the Main Lodge in front of the southern guest cabins; and 3) a smaller opening north of the Main Lodge in front of the northern guest cabins where the Kentucky bluegrass (poa pratensis) lawn is today. The first two are labeled "meadow" on Spencer's 1958 site plan and appear in historic photos as low grasses and wildflowers. The bluegrass lawn north of the Main Lodge was likely installed in 1958; prior to 1958, the open area north of the Main Lodge was bisected by two two-track trails and was also likely a meadow or sagebrush field. The bluegrass island in the central parking area was also likely planted with Kentucky bluegrass in the late 1950s.

Low shrubs and bushes were planted around the Main Lodge as early as 1928, though the species is unknown. These ornamental plantings appear to be native woody species, regularly replaced as the lodge was expanded and repaired. Conifers and aspen trees were also planted near the main cabin, particularly along the southern end and the northwest corner. The flower beds in front of the lodge were constructed during the 1986 rehabilitation and have been planted with decorative annuals since.

Existing Conditions
The property remains a combination of lodgepole clusters and aspen groves intermixed with open meadows of grasses and wildflowers. To the east, sagebrush is the prominent ground cover. Decorative planting of shrubs, flowers and trees is limited to the Main Lodge. Non-native planting is limited to the Kentucky

bluegrass lawn, the Kentucky bluegrass island in the parking area, and the annuals in the Main Lodge bed. The southern meadow is now growing in, and aspens and lodgepole are filling the open space and changing the open space from meadow to forest.

In 2021 the overgrown vegetation under the fir trees where younger firs were growing was addressed to reduce ladder fuels. Additional fuels reduction has been completed in a piecemeal manner.

An incomplete list of the plant species observed within the district in June 2020 includes:

Trees and shrubs:
Aspen - *Populus Tremuloides*
Big Sagebrush - *Artemisia tridentata*
Engelmann Spruce – *Picea Engelmannii*
Lodgepole Pine - *Pinus Contorta*

Flowers and grasses:
Alpine Aster – *Oreostemma alpigenum*
Arnica – *Arnica*
Blue Flax - *Linum lewisii*
Buckwheat - *Eriogonum*
Columbine – *Aquilegia coerulia*
Cutleaf Daisy – *Erigeron compositus*
Dandelion – *Taraxacum officinale*
Golden Aster – *Heterotheca villosa*
Idaho Fescue - *Festuca idahoensis*
Kentucky Bluegrass - *Poa pratensis*
Lanceleaf Spring Beauty – *Claytonia lanceolata*
Oregon Grape – *Mahonia repens*
Silvery Lupine -*Lupinus argenteus*
Stinging Nettle – *Urtica Dioica*
Utah Honeysuckle –*Lonicera Utahensis*
Wild Geranium - *Geranium*
Yarrow – *Achillea millefolium*
Yellow violet - *Viola nuttallii*

The NPS has identified more than one-hundred species of grasses in Grand Teton National Park, many of which undoubtedly occur within the Jenny Lake Lodge district. While native sagebrush communities and meadows were replaced with irrigated agricultural crops at other ranches in the valley, because of the small-scale and purpose-built nature of Jenny Lake Lodge, that does not appear to have occurred. Instead, the grasses are primarily still native.

The most common species of grasses in Grand Teton are:
Alpine Timothy - *Phleum alpinum*
Bearded Wheatgrass - *Elymos trachycaulus*
Idaho Fescue - *Festuca idahoensis*
Kentucky Bluegrass - *Poa pratensis*
Pinegrass - *Calamagrostis rubescens*
Sanberg Bluegrass - *Poa secunda*
Spike Trisetum - *Trisetum spicatum*
Ticklegrass - *Agrostis scabra*
Timber Oatgrass - *Danthonia intermedia*
Tufted Hairgrass - *Deschampsia cespitosa*

Analysis
The vegetation at Jenny Lake Lodge remains largely like the vegetation during the period of significance. Specifically, open meadows and lawns have been maintained, aspen and lodgepole stands continue in their

historic locations, and ornamental planting has been kept to only around the Main Lodge. The most significant impact to the vegetation since the historic period has been lack of maintenance. The southern meadow has limited integrity because aspens have begun to overtake it. Overall, however, the vegetation retains integrity to the period of significance.

Contributing/Non-Contributing List of Features

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	Feature Class	Date	2020 Condition	Feature Number (FMSS)
Trees around all guest cabins	Contributing	Vegetation	Pre-1923	Good	
Open meadow west of Main Lodge	Contributing	Vegetation	Pre-1923	Good	249658
Open meadow in front of southern guest cabins*	Contributing	Vegetation	Pre-1923	Fair	249658
Bluegrass Lawn	Contributing	Vegetation	1958	Good	249658
Bluegrass Parking Island	Contributing	Vegetation	c. 1958	Good	
Native planting around Main Lodge	Contributing	Vegetation	Iterations dating from 1928	Good	
Non-Native flowerbed planting on west side of Main Lodge	Non-Contributing, compatible	Vegetation	1986	Good	

* This meadow historically did not extend all the way to the road. The 1945 aerial available on the Teton County GIS site as well as the 1958 Spencer site plan provide parameters for the historic extend of the meadow.

Vegetation Graphics:



Figure 44: Jenny Lake Lodge (roughly circled) lies at the edge of the denser conifer forests that surround the lakes to the west, and the open sagebrush flats that dominate the area to the east of the district. *Elizabeth Engle, 2022.*



Figure 45: A planting bed has been established between the ramp and patio at the Main Lodge. Around the south end, vegetation is suppressed by woodchips.





Figure 46a and b: Formal planting is limited to the Main Lodge, where native bushes and trees have been planted. Photographs indicate that variations on the basic native foundation planting have followed every iteration of the Main Lodge. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***





Figure 47a and b: Vegetation throughout the site is a mix of conifer trees and open meadows. Left: The native meadow west of Coneflower (83391), Columbine (833406), Chokecherry (833407), Buckwheat/Buttercup (833408), Bluebell (833409), and Alpine Aster (833410). Right: the native meadow west of the Main Lodge. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***




Figure 48a and b: Left: The bluegrass lawn. Right: The native meadow west of Coneflower (83391), Columbine (833406), Chokecherry (833407), Buckwheat/Buttercup (833408), Bluebell (833409), and Alpine Aster (833410). *Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.*




Figure 49a and b: Left: Hazard trees have been removed and thinning has occurred in several places within the district, as evidenced by the many remaining stumps. Right: In other places, the ladder fuels are thick, and trees crowd the cabins. *Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.*



Figure 50: Rust-colored growth was observed on many of the trees. *Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.*

Buildings and Structures

There are forty-six buildings in the Jenny Lake Lodge district, thirty-two of which are contributing. There are no structures within the district. The buildings are described below in order of construction date. Unless otherwise noted, the buildings are all single-story log construction with saddle notched corners and replacement daubing. They sit on concrete foundations that were installed in 1987. The roofs are log purlin construction, sheathed with vertically laid wood planks and covered with asphalt shingles. All cabins have wooden window and door frames as well as replacement wood panel doors and sliding windows. Most windows have screens. All of the cabins have had several logs replaced in-kind. The cabins are equipped with snow poles and corresponding interior bolts or notches on the porch. These posts are installed each winter to reinforce the roofs against the snow load. They are stored on brackets mounted on the side or back of each cabin in the summer. Asymmetrical pink-hued concrete pads in front of each cabin replaced wood decks in 1957-1958. Many of those have been squared since then, though the original pinkish concrete is still present. Cabin lighting has all been replaced since the period of significance.

The interiors have log walls and rustic furnishings. Most fixtures and finishes inside the cabins have been updated since the period of significance. Key character defining features include the log walls and plank ceilings. Original porch furnishings are now scattered throughout the employee area.

Main Lodge (83356), 1922, Major renovations in 1928, 1937, 1947, 1957, 1976, 1987, 1994
Contributing
The Main Lodge is a complex building at the center of the historic district. The building is made up of the original square log cabin that was constructed by Tony Grace in 1922, and many additions that have grown and changed the building since that date. The building is divided into two sections: a public area on the west, and a kitchen wing on the east. The public area consists of a lobby, dining room, lounge, and restrooms, and is log construction with corner posts and replacement daubing. The kitchen wing includes the kitchen, storage, walk-in refrigerators and freezers, the employee dining room, offices, and employee restrooms, and is frame construction with tan painted smooth vertical board siding. The entire building sits on a concrete foundation.

The log portion of the building houses the public spaces and is the most visibly dominant part of the lodge. The west section is housed under a long gable roof that flattens to a shallow eave over the former porch (now enclosed). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A chimney is centered on the south gable end, and the eave wraps around the north gable end. Over the years, the long west-facing porch was slowly enclosed, leaving only one porch bay near the south end of the elevation. The main entrance to the building is located under the porch. Fenestration consists of none sliding windows along the west elevation, four along the north elevation, and two—one on either side of the river rock chimney—on the south elevation. The interior of the west portion of the building consists of a check-in desk immediately inside the main door with a guest lounge at the south end and the dining room at the north end. The public restrooms are in the middle. Interior walls are log with quarter-pole chinking, and the décor, though new, is rustic and in keeping with the character of the historic building. At least three walls and the hip-roof of the original log cabin are still present, making up the dining room of the current building.

The east wing of the building houses the back-of-house spaces. When it was originally constructed in 1957-1958, it roughly doubled the size of the Main Lodge. The wing is lower than the log section and is housed under a shallow gable roof than runs west-east. Much of the wing is hidden behind a vertical sapping fence that shields the loading dock and utility area at the back of the building. A loading dock is located at the north end of the east elevation, and secured dumpsters are housed along the north elevation. The employee dining hall was added in 1994 and makes up the only portion of the wing visible to the public. It is located along the south elevation just east of the chimney with a ribbon of windows that look out at the parking lot.

The Main Lodge has undergone significant changes since Grace built the original small square building in 1922. In 1928 Grace added a fireplace and chimney to the north end of the cabin and a small lounge to the south. The southern addition was replaced with a larger addition in 1937. That year, a small kitchen was

constructed on the east side of the building. A decade later in 1947 the cabin was extended to the south again. During the major rehabilitation project at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1957-1958, the small kitchen wing was demolished and replaced with a large kitchen wing which forms the core of the existing east wing. The most significant expansion of the public space occurred in 1976 when the porch was wrapped around the north end of the building and enclosed.[79] A major rehabilitation effort in 1986-1987 resulted in the installation of a true foundation under the building, and the addition of public restrooms. During this effort, the original fireplace and chimney were removed, and a new fireplace was constructed on the south elevation. Apart from the new fireplace and public restrooms, the public spaces have changed little since the period of significance. In 1994 the kitchen wing was almost entirely remodeled and expanded to include the gift store and employee dining room along the south elevation.

Although the Main Lodge has changed significantly since 1922 and further since the end of the period of significance, the building continues to serve its original role as the social center and dining space of the establishment. Its continuing role as the centerpiece of Jenny Lake Lodge makes it a contributing resource in the district despite the changes. "At a minimum, [a dude ranch] consists of a central lodge building, which sometimes served double-duty as a dining area and social hall, and an array of guest cabins arranged in irregular groupings in the vicinity of the lodge," Hubber and Caywood state in the *Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Submission.*[80] "Beyond physical integrity, it is important that the pattern and layout of the cabin group and associated special use building be intact."[81]

The Main Lodge is in good condition and retains integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. The overall design and material—with the log portion of the building on the west side housing the public areas and the frame portion of the building on the east side housing the service areas—remains intact though both design and materials have been altered and reinterpreted through the many additions. The building does not retain integrity of workmanship. Overall, the Main Lodge plays an important role in the historic feeling and associations of the ranch, and the fact that it remains—even in an altered state—is critical to the districts integrity and ability to tell the dude ranch history.

Scarlet Gilia/Thistle (83360), 1922, Addition 1947
Contributing
Scarlet Gilia/Thistle was constructed by Tony Grace in 1922. It is a double guest cabin that measures 15' x 30', with two doors centered on the main, south-facing elevation. A gable-roofed porch extends over the doors and a rectangular concrete pad. The porch is supported by two log posts at the front corners. Though not original to the building, the porch does appear to date to the period of significance. Historic photographs indicate it was added by the 1950s. Two low, horizontally installed double-hung windows are situated on either side of the doors. There are no windows on the gable ends. In 1947, a bathroom addition was built off the back elevation. The addition is centered on the elevation and has a shed roof. It features half log siding and small double-hung windows on each side. The back elevation of the main cabin has a square fixed window on each end. Signs of chiseling are visible on the logs around the window and door frames. Evidence of a former door is visible on the west end of the rear elevation.

Scarlet/Gilia is similar in layout to Wild Iris/Wild Daisy, Phlox/Primrose, Huckleberry/Honeysuckle, and Lady Slipper Larkspur, all built in 1937, and likely served as the design inspiration for the later cabins. Key differences include the height of the windows, which are notably lower on Scarlet Gilia/Thistle, and the size of the building: Scarlet Gilia/Thistle is 4' narrower than the 1937 cabins. In addition, the 1937 cabins have seven-purlin roofs, while Scarlet Gilia/Thistle has a lower roof made up of only five purlins. Finally, the log ends of the interior wall that separates the two rooms projects from the center of the main elevation between the doors.

[79] No documentation was found for the work completed in 1976, though renovations in 1976 are referenced in several secondary documents. Because plans exist for the 1957-1958 work and the 1986-1987 work, those sets of drawings were compared to determine changes that had occurred between those to projects. As a result, the described work in 1976 is an educated assumption based on comparison of these plans.
[80] Hubber and Caywood. 82.
[81] Ibid. 83.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Fireweed (83359), 1928, Addition 1947
Contributing
Fireweed was constructed by Tony Grace in 1928. It is a gable-front guest cabin that measures 15' x 16'. The cabin faces west, with a door at the south side of the west elevation and a horizontally installed double-hung window on the north side of the elevation. The gable roof extends over an irregularly shaped concrete pad to form a covered porch. The extended gable roof is supported by two log posts at the corners. The porch does not appear on the 1957-1958 plans, and thus was likely added after the period of significance. The south elevation has a single centered sliding window. In 1947, a bathroom addition was built off the back elevation. The addition is the same width as the cabin and housed under the same gable roof. The addition is frame construction with unpainted board-and-batten siding. A small window centered on the north side of the addition is the only fenestration on that elevation. Signs of chiseling are visible on the logs around the window and door frames.

Fireweed is similar to Lupine, also built in 1928, and Violet, Hollyhock, Indian Paintbrush, and Harebell which were all built in 1937. The bathroom additions are different on each cabin, and the 1937 cabins feature seven-purlin roofs while Fireweed and Lupine have only five purlins. In addition, the windows are noticeably lower on Fireweed and Lupine.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Lupine (83379), 1928, Addition 1947
Contributing
Lupine was constructed by Tony Grace in 1928. It is a gable-front guest cabin that measures 15'2" x 15'10" with a 10' x 7'6" addition at the rear. The cabin faces west, with a door at the south side of the west elevation and a horizontally installed double-hung window on the north side of the elevation. The gable roof extends over a rectangular concrete pad to form a covered porch. The pad is slightly elevated with a step down on two sides. The extended gable roof is supported by two log posts at the corners. The porch does not appear on the 1957-1958 plans, and thus was likely added after the period of significance. The south elevation has a single sliding window centered on the elevation. In 1947, a bathroom addition was built onto the back elevation. The addition abuts the original cabin and is offset to the south of the east elevation. The addition has a shed roof that is taller than the main portion of the building, and half-log siding. A small window on the north side of the addition is the only fenestration on that elevation. Evidence of a former door remains on the east end of the addition.

Lupine is similar to Fireweed, also built in 1928, and Violet, Hollyhock, Indian Paintbrush, and Harebell which were all built in 1937. The bathroom additions are different on each cabin, and the 1937 cabins feature seven-purlin roofs while Fireweed and Lupine have only five purlins. In addition, the windows are noticeably lower on Fireweed and Lupine.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Glacier Lily (83358), 1937, Renovated 1983, Moved 1987
Contributing
Glacier Lily was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. The west-facing guest cabin is a two-room suite and measures 16' x 30'. The asymmetrical front elevation features a single door offset to the south with a horizontally installed double-hung window on either side of it. A five-purlin gabled porch roof extends over the center of the elevation. It covers a rectangular, gray concrete pad and is supported by two log posts. The porch was likely original to the cabin and certainly dates to the period of significance, though the concrete pad has been replaced since the period of significance. The space under where the porch intersects the eave above the door is board-and-batten sheathing. Sliding

windows are centered on both side elevations, and a small square window is centered high on the rear elevation. A stovepipe extends from the southwest corner of the roof.

The cabin was constructed as a “modern” cabin with a bathroom included. It is rented as a suite with a bedroom and living room that connect through the bathroom. Originally, the cabin had two doors centered on the front elevation. In 1983 the second door was removed, and the interior was slightly reconfigured. Plans for that effort were completed by Virgil Goodman. The cabin was moved north from behind the Main Lodge in 1987 when the propane tank was installed behind the Main Lodge.

Glacier Lily is nearly identical to Gentian and Coneflower, both of which were also constructed in 1937 and similarly renovated in 1983. It is also similar to Sunflower and Wild Rose, which were constructed in 1947. The key differences between the earlier cabins and the later cabins are the fenestration pattern across the rear elevations. The 1937 cabins have only one window on that elevation, while the 1947 cabins have three. The cabin likely had flared log-ends during the period of significance.

Finally, Mary McKinney dates Glacier Lily to 1928. Because the cabin is identical to Gentian and Coneflower, and because the cabin windows are higher than on the other 1920s cabins and the roof structure features seven purlins instead of five, it seems more likely the cabin dates to the 1937 building effort.

Despite the 1983 renovation and 1987 move, the cabin retains integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance. It is in good condition.

Gentian (83390), 1937, Renovated 1983
Contributing
Gentian was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. The south-facing guest cabin is a two-room suite and measures 16’ x 30’. The asymmetrical front elevation features a single door offset to the east with a horizontally installed double-hung window on either side of it. A five-purlin gabled porch roof extends over the center of the elevation. It covers a rectangular, pinkish concrete pad and is supported by two log posts. The porch was likely original to the cabin and certainly dates to the period of significance, as does the slab. The space under where the porch intersects the eave above the door is board-and-batten sheathing. Sliding windows are centered on both side elevations, and a small square window is centered high on the rear elevation. A stovepipe extends from the southeast corner of the roof.

The cabin was constructed as a “modern” cabin with a bathroom included. It is rented as a suite with a bedroom and living room that connect through the bathroom. Originally, the cabin had two doors centered on the front elevation. In 1983 the second door was removed, and the interior was slightly reconfigured. Plans for that effort were completed by Virgil Goodman.

Gentian is nearly identical to Glacier Lily and Coneflower, both of which were also constructed in 1937 and similarly renovated in 1983. It is also similar to Sunflower and Wild Rose, which were constructed in 1947. The key differences between the earlier cabins and the later cabins are the fenestration pattern across the rear elevations. The 1937 cabins have only one window on that elevation, while the 1947 cabins have three. The cabin likely had flared log-ends during the period of significance.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Coneflower (83391), 1937, Renovated 1983
Contributing
Coneflower was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. The west-facing guest cabin is a two-room suite and measures 16’ x 30’. The asymmetrical front elevation features a single door offset to the south with a horizontally installed double-hung window on either side of it. A five-purlin gabled porch roof extends over the center of the elevation. It covers a rectangular, pinkish concrete pad and is supported by two log posts. The porch is original to the cabin; the slab dates to the period of significance. The space under where the porch intersects the eave above the door is board-and-batten

sheathing. Sliding windows are centered on both side elevations, and a small square window is centered high on the rear elevation. A stovepipe extends from the southwest corner of the roof.

The cabin was constructed as a “modern” cabin with a bathroom included. It is rented as a suite with a bedroom and living room that connect through the bathroom. Originally, the cabin had two doors centered on the front elevation. In 1983 the second door was removed, and the interior was slightly reconfigured. Plans for that effort were completed by Virgil Goodman.

Coneflower is nearly identical to Glacier Lily and Gentian, both of which were also constructed in 1937 and similarly renovated in 1983. It is also similar to Sunflower and Wild Rose, which were constructed in 1947. The key differences between the earlier cabins and the later cabins are the fenestration pattern across the rear elevations. The 1937 cabins have only one window on that elevation, while the 1947 cabins have three. The cabin likely had flared log-ends during the period of significance.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Violet (83367), 1937, Addition 1947
Contributing
Violet was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. It is a gable-front guest cabin that measures 16’ x 18’. The cabin faces south, with a door at the east side of the south elevation and a horizontally installed double-hung window on the west side of the elevation. The gable roof extends over a pinkish rectangular concrete pad to form a covered porch. The extended gable roof is supported by two log posts at the corners. The concrete pad dates to the period of significance. The porch does not appear on the 1957-1958 plans, and thus was likely added after the period of significance. The east elevation has a single sliding window centered on the elevation. In 1947, a bathroom addition was built off the back elevation. The addition is the same width as the cabin and housed under the same gable roof. The addition is frame construction with dark brown board-and-batten siding. A small window on the north side of the addition is the only fenestration on that elevation.

Violet is similar to Hollyhock, Indian Paintbrush, and Harebell which were also built in 1937. All originally had flared log-ends, which have since been cut straight. It is also similar to Fireweed and Lupine, built in 1928. The bathroom additions are different on each cabin, and the 1937 cabins feature seven-purlin roofs while Fireweed and Lupine have only five purlins. In addition, the windows are noticeably lower on Fireweed and Lupine.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Hollyhock (83386), 1937, Addition 1947
Contributing
Hollyhock was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. It is a gable-front guest cabin that measures 15’ x 17’. The cabin faces west, with a door at the south side of the west elevation and a horizontally installed double-hung window on the north side of the elevation. The gable roof extends over an irregularly shaped pinkish concrete pad to form a covered porch. The extended gable roof is supported by two log posts at the corners. The concrete pad dates to the period of significance. The porch does not appear on the 1957-1958 plans, and thus was likely added after the period of significance. The south elevation has a single sliding window centered on the elevation. In 1947, a bathroom addition was built off the back elevation. The addition is about 11” narrower than the main part of the cabin and housed under the same gable roof. The addition is frame construction with unpainted brown board-and-batten siding. A small window on the east elevation on the addition is the only fenestration on that elevation. There are no windows on the north elevation.

Hollyhock is similar to Violet, Indian Paintbrush, and Harebell which were also built in 1937. All originally had flared log-ends, which have since been cut straight. It is also similar to Fireweed and Lupine, built in 1928. The bathroom additions are different on each cabin, and the 1937 cabins feature seven-purlin roofs

while Fireweed and Lupine have only five purlins. In addition, the windows are noticeably lower on Fireweed and Lupine.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Indian Paintbrush (83383), 1937, Addition 1947
Contributing
Indian Paintbrush was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. It is a gable-front guest cabin that measures 17' x 19'. The cabin faces west, with a door at the south side of the west elevation and a horizontally installed double-hung window on the north side of the elevation. The gable roof extends over a rectangular pinkish concrete pad to form a covered porch. The extended gable roof is supported by two log posts at the corners. The concrete pad dates to the period of significance. The porch does not appear on the 1957-1958 plans, and thus was likely added after the period of significance. The south and north elevations each have a single sliding window centered on the elevation. In 1947, a bathroom addition was built off the back elevation. The addition is only 6' wide and centered on the east elevation. It has a shed roof and half-log siding. A small window is tucked into the corner of the north side of the addition.

Indian Paintbrush is similar to Violet, Hollyhock, and Harebell which were also built in 1937. All originally had flared log-ends, which have since been cut straight. It is also similar to Fireweed and Lupine, built in 1928. The bathroom additions are different on each cabin, and the 1937 cabins feature seven-purlin roofs while Fireweed and Lupine have only five purlins. In addition, the windows are noticeably lower on Fireweed and Lupine. Indian Paintbrush has windows on both side elevations and is slightly wider than the others.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Harebell (83385), 1937, Addition 1947
Contributing
Harebell was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. It is a gable-front guest cabin that measures 16' x 19'. The cabin faces west, with a door at the south side of the west elevation and a horizontally installed double-hung window on the north side of the elevation. The cabin has no porch, illustrating how the other gable-front cabins may have looked before porches were added. It has a triangular pink poured concrete stoop. The cabin also has original wood, 6-by-6 sliding sash windows. The south elevation has a single sash window centered on the elevation. In 1947, a bathroom addition was built off the back elevation. The addition is only 6' wide and centered on the east elevation. It has a nearly flat shed roof and half-log siding. A small window is tucked into the corner of the north side of the addition. There are no other windows on the north elevation.

Harebell is similar to Violet, Indian Paintbrush, and Hollyhock which were also built in 1937. All originally had flared log-ends, which have since been cut straight. It is also similar to Fireweed and Lupine, built in 1928. The bathroom additions are different on each cabin, and the 1937 cabins feature seven-purlin roofs while Fireweed and Lupine have only five purlins. In addition, the windows are noticeably lower on Fireweed and Lupine. Harebell is slightly smaller than the other similar cabins and does not have a porch.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Wild Iris/Wild Daisy (83374), 1937, Addition 1947
Contributing
Wild Iris/Wild Daisy was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. It is a double guest cabin that measures 19' x 29', with two doors centered on the main, southwest-facing elevation. A gable-roofed porch extends over the doors and a unique concrete pad. The irregularly shaped, pinkish concrete pad installed in 1957-1958 has been added to on several sides to make a rectangular pad.

The newer concrete is gray. The porch is supported by two log posts at the front corners. Though not original to the building, the porch does appear to date to the period of significance. Historic photographs indicate it was added by the 1950s. Two horizontal sash windows are situated on either side of the doors. A single window is located on each gable end. In 1947, a bathroom addition was built off the back elevation. The addition is 11'6" wide and centered on the elevation under a shed roof. It features half log siding and small double-hung windows on each side.

Wild Iris/Wild Daisy is similar in layout to Phlox/Primrose, Huckleberry/Honeysuckle, and Lady Slipper Larkspur which were also built in 1937. The cabin was likely based on Scarlet Gilia/Thistle, constructed in 1922. Key differences include the height of the windows, which are notably lower on Scarlet Gilia/Thistle, and the size of the building: Scarlet Gilia/Thistle is 4' narrower than the 1937 cabins. The added width allowed for the inclusion of windows on the gable ends of the 1937 cabins. In addition, the 1937 cabins have seven-purlin roofs, while Scarlet Gilia/Thistle has a lower roof made up of only five purlins.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Phlox/Primrose (83377), 1937, Addition 1947
Contributing
Phlox/Primrose was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. It is a double guest cabin that measures 19' x 29', with two doors centered on the main, south-facing elevation. A gable-roofed porch extends over the doors and a unique concrete pad. The irregularly shaped, pinkish concrete pad installed in 1957-1958 has been added to on several sides to make a rectangular pad. The newer concrete is gray. The porch is supported by two log posts at the front corners. Though not original to the building, the porch does appear to date to the period of significance. Historic photographs indicate it was added by the 1950s. Two horizontal sash windows are situated on either side of the doors. A single window is located on each gable end. In 1947, a bathroom addition was built off the back elevation. The addition is 11'6" wide and centered on the elevation under a shed roof. It features half log siding and small double-hung windows on each side.

Phlox/Primrose is similar in layout to Wild Iris/Wild Daisy, Huckleberry/Honeysuckle, and Lady Slipper Larkspur which were also built in 1937. The cabin was likely based on Scarlet Gilia/Thistle, constructed in 1922. Key differences include the height of the windows, which are notably lower on Scarlet Gilia/Thistle, and the size of the building: Scarlet Gilia/Thistle is 4' narrower than the 1937 cabins. The added width allowed for the inclusion of windows on the gable ends of the 1937 cabins. In addition, the 1937 cabins have seven-purlin roofs, while Scarlet Gilia/Thistle has a lower roof made up of only five purlins.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Lady Slipper/Larkspur (83381), 1937, Addition 1947
Contributing
Lady Slipper/Larkspur was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. It is a double guest cabin that measures 19' x 29', with two doors centered on the main, west-facing elevation. A gable-roofed porch extends over the doors and a unique concrete pad. The irregularly shaped, pinkish concrete pad installed in 1957-1958 has been added to on several sides to make a rectangular pad. The newer concrete is gray. The porch is supported by two log posts at the front corners, as well as two additional posts next to the doors. Though not original to the building, the porch does appear to date to the period of significance. Two horizontal sash windows are situated on either side of the doors. A single window is located on each gable end. In 1947, a bathroom addition was built off the back elevation. The addition is 11'6" wide and centered on the elevation under a shed roof. It features half log siding and small double-hung windows on each side.

Lady Slipper/Larkspur is similar in layout to Wild Iris/Wild Daisy, Huckleberry/Honeysuckle, and Phlox/Primrose which were also built in 1937. The cabin was likely based on Scarlet Gilia/Thistle, constructed in 1922. Key differences include the height of the windows, which are notably lower on Scarlet

Gilia/Thistle, and the size of the building: Scarlet Gilia/Thistle is 4' narrower than the 1937 cabins. The added width allowed for the inclusion of windows on the gable ends of the 1937 cabins. In addition, the 1937 cabins have seven-purlin roofs, while Scarlet Gilia/Thistle has a lower roof made up of only five purlins. Lady Slipper/Larkspur has additional porch support logs not found on the other cabins.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Huckleberry/Honeysuckle (83384), 1937, Addition 1947
Contributing
Huckleberry/Honeysuckle was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. It is a double guest cabin that measures 19' x 29', with two doors centered on the main, southwest-facing elevation. A gable-roofed porch extends over the doors and rectangular concrete pad. The pad likely replaced the 1957-1958 pad. The porch is supported by two log posts at the front corners. Though not original to the building, the porch does appear to date to the period of significance. Two horizontal sash windows are situated on either side of the doors. A single window is located on each gable end. In 1947, a bathroom addition was built off the back elevation. The addition is 11'6" wide and centered on the elevation under a shed roof. It features half log siding and small double-hung windows on each side.

Huckleberry/Honeysuckle is similar in layout to Wild Iris/Wild Daisy, Phlox/Primrose, and Lady Slipper Larkspur which were also built in 1937. The cabin was likely based on Scarlet Gilia/Thistle, constructed in 1922. Key differences include the height of the windows, which are notably lower on Scarlet Gilia/Thistle, and the size of the building: Scarlet Gilia/Thistle is 4' narrower than the 1937 cabins. The added width allowed for the inclusion of windows on the gable ends of the 1937 cabins. In addition, the 1937 cabins have seven-purlin roofs, while Scarlet Gilia/Thistle has a lower roof made up of only five purlins.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Goldenrod (83388), 1937
Contributing
Goldenrod was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. It is a gable-front guest cabin that measures 15' x 21'. The cabin faces west, with a door at the south side of the west elevation and an original 6-by-6 sash window on the north side of the elevation. The gable roof extends over rectangular concrete pad that is notched around a large fir tree. In order to avoid the tree, the porch is also slightly shorter than other similar porches. The extended gable roof is supported by two log posts at the corners. The concrete pad dates to the period of significance. The porch does not appear on the 1957-1958 plans, and thus was likely added after the period of significance. The south elevation has a single original wood 6-by-6 sash window centered on the elevation. A small square window is located on the north side of the east elevation; there are no windows on the north elevation. The cabin was constructed as a "modern" cabin, which meant it included a bathroom when it was built.

Goldenrod is similar to Geranium, Columbine and Chokecherry which were also built in 1937. All originally had flared log-ends, which have since been cut straight. These cabins are also similar to 1937 cabins Violet, Indian Paintbrush, Harebell and Hollyhock, though the later did not originally include bathrooms.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Geranium (83389), 1937
Contributing
Geranium was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. It is a gable-front guest cabin that measures 15' x 21'. The cabin faces west, with a door at the south side of the west elevation and an original 6-by-6 sash window on the north side of the elevation. The gable roof extends over a concrete pad. Originally irregular in shape, the pad has been squared by the addition of new, gray

concrete. The extended gable roof is supported by two log posts at the corners. The pink portion of the concrete pad dates to the period of significance. The porch does not appear on the 1957-1958 plans, and thus was likely added after the period of significance. The south elevation has a single original wood 6-by-6 sash window centered on the elevation. A small square window is located on the north side of the east elevation; there are no windows on the north elevation. The cabin was constructed as a "modern" cabin, which meant it included a bathroom when it was built.

Geranium is similar to Goldenrod, Columbine and Chokecherry which were also built in 1937. All originally had flared log-ends, which have since been cut straight. These cabins are also similar to 1937 cabins Violet, Indian Paintbrush, Harebell and Hollyhock, though the later did not originally include bathrooms.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Columbine (83406), 1937
Contributing
Columbine was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. It is a gable-front guest cabin that measures 15' x 20'. The cabin faces west, with a door at the south side of the west elevation and a horizontal sliding window on the north side of the elevation. The gable roof extends over a rectangular concrete pad. The original irregular shaped pad is still present, though it has been expanded to make it rectangular. The new concrete is pinker than the original. The extended gable roof is supported by two log posts at the corners. The porch does not appear on the 1957-1958 plans, and thus was likely added after the period of significance. The south elevation has a single window centered on the elevation. A small square awning window is located on the north side of the east elevation; there are no windows on the north elevation. The cabin was constructed as a "modern" cabin, which meant it included a bathroom when it was built.

Columbine is similar to Goldenrod, Geranium and Chokecherry which were also built in 1937. All originally had flared log-ends, which have since been cut straight. These cabins are also similar to 1937 cabins Violet, Indian Paintbrush, Harebell and Hollyhock, though the later did not originally include bathrooms.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Chokecherry (83407), 1937
Contributing
Chokecherry was constructed as part of a large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. It is a gable-front guest cabin that measures 15' x 20'. The cabin faces west, with a door at the south side of the west elevation and a horizontal sliding window on the north side of the elevation. The gable roof extends over a rectangular concrete pad. The original irregular shaped pad is still present, though it has been expanded to make it rectangular. The new concrete is pinker than the original. The extended gable roof is supported by two log posts at the corners. The porch does not appear on the 1957-1958 plans, and thus was likely added after the period of significance. The south elevation has a single window centered on the elevation. A small square awning window is located on the north side of the east elevation; there are no windows on the north elevation. The cabin was constructed as a "modern" cabin, which meant it included a bathroom when it was built.

Chokecherry is similar to Goldenrod, Geranium and Columbine which were also built in 1937. All originally had flared log-ends, which have since been cut straight. These cabins are also similar to 1937 cabins Violet, Indian Paintbrush, Harebell and Hollyhock, though the later did not originally include bathrooms.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Forget-Me-Not (83375), Pre-1951, likely 1937, Renovated 1957-1958
Contributing
Forget-Me-Not is a guest cabin that originally served as the General Manager's cabin. It appears on a 1951 map of the Jenny Lake Lodge and based on its similarities to other cabins at the site—namely Chokecherry, Goldenrod, Geranium and Columbine—it was possibly constructed in 1937. It is unclear whether it was purpose-built for the manager, or whether it was a converted for that use later.

Forget-Me-Not is a gable-front cabin that measures 15' x 21'. The cabin faces southwest, with a door at the south side of the southwest elevation and a horizontal sliding window on the north side of the elevation. The gable roof extends over a rectangular concrete pad. The original irregular shaped pad is still present, though it has been expanded to make it rectangular. The new concrete is gray. The extended gable roof is supported by two log posts at the corners. The porch does not appear on the 1957-1958 plans, and thus was likely added after the period of significance. The cabin appears to have been constructed as a "modern" cabin, which meant it included a bathroom when it was built.

The cabin differs from the other modern gable-front single cabins in the fenestration. It is unclear if the fenestration was changed, or if it was built with the fenestration it retains now. On both the south and north elevations, a pair of sliding sash windows form long openings near the west ends of the elevations. A small window near the rear of the building has been boarded up on the south elevation. On the east elevation, fenestration includes a plank door to the south and a sash window just off center.

The cabin was converted for use as a guest cabin in 1958 when the existing manager's cabin, Teewinot, was expanded. It does not appear that the cabin was significantly changed at that time. Despite the slight change in use, the cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Teewinot/General Manager's Cabin (83357), Pre-1951 likely 1937, Major renovations 1947, 1957-1958, 1984
Contributing
Teewinot is a 15'2" x 38'6" gable-roof cabin located just north of the Main Lodge. It houses the General Manager. The cabin has two entrances, one offset to the south side of the west elevation and one centered on the south elevation. An asymmetrical, pink-hued concrete pad is located at the west end of the cabin. The building does not have a porch. Fenestration on the south elevation consists of a 6-by-6 sliding window on the west end of the elevation, and a replacement casement window to the east end of the elevation. The east elevation has a single centered casement window, and the north elevation has three windows: a double casement window, a single casement window, and a 6-by-6 sliding window. Intersecting log ends project on both the south and north elevations indicating the original back wall.

It is unclear whether Teewinot was originally built as a guest cabin or not, though by 1951 it was designated as the chef's cabin. It is possible based on its similarities to guest cabins Indian Paintbrush and Harebell that it was constructed as a guest cabin and converted into the chef's cabin in 1947. Based on the 1957-1958 plans, by that date the cabin was a small, gable-front cabin with a bathroom addition nearly identical to the 1947 additions to Indian Paintbrush and Harebell.

The building appears on the 1951 map as a small, nearly square building labeled "Chef's Cabin." The west end of the existing building to the projecting log ends near the center of the building make up the original, pre-1951 cabin. The 6-by-6 sliding windows are all located in that section of the building, and date to the period of significance. In 1957-1958 the cabin was expanded and converted from the chef's cabin into the manager's residence. The 1950s addition was an "L"-shaped addition that wrapped around the end of the bathroom addition. The addition was flush with the south elevation of the cabin, and flush with the end of the bathroom addition, creating a roughly 10' x 8' block on the east end of the cabin. The addition included a Murphy kitchen and dining table, and the south elevation entrance.

The cabin was expanded again in 1983-1984. That addition added a bedroom to the east end if the building and nearly doubled the square footage. The addition was flush with the south and north elevations, creating

a long, gabled cabin. At that time, the original part of the building was converted into a living room, new stone was installed around the non-historic fireplace, and the interior spaces were reconfigured.

Teewinot remains a contributing building despite the significant changes since the period of significance. It retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and is in good condition. While the original design has been compromised, the original portion of the building is still discernable, and the addition is compatible with the historic character of the building and district.

Moran (83418), Pre-1951, possibly 1937 or 1920s, Moved and rehabilitated 1957-1958
Contributing
Moran is a 12' x 21' employee cabin. It has a gable roof with brackets supporting a short overhang on the west-facing elevation. A cracked, poured concrete pad provides an uncovered front patio. A panel door is offset to the south of the west elevation. Two historic 6-light hopper windows are located on the south elevation, and one 6-light hopper window is located on each the east and north elevations. On the south elevation, one window occupies the top portion of a former door, now infilled with plank siding. An infilled door frame is located on the east end of the north elevation. Chiseling is evident around the window and door frames. The interior includes a bathroom, a rarity among the employee cabins.

Also known as the Chef's Cabin, Moran was constructed prior to 1951, possibly during the 1937 expansion effort. It does not pre-date 1937 as stories indicate that prior to that date Grace and his only employee slept in the loft in the Main Lodge. It was moved from its original location northeast of the Main Lodge in 1957-1958 and remodeled for use by the lodge chef. On the 1951 map, the building is labeled as a "Linen Room." No linen room appears on the 1942 appraisal, but an icehouse is listed in the vicinity of the storeroom and water tower, and it is possible that once refrigeration was introduced, the ice house was repurposed as a linen room. Whether constructed prior to or after 1942, it was remodeled and moved in 1957-1958 to the employee area. When the building was moved, two wood decks were removed—one from the front (west) elevation and one from the side (north) elevation. The north and south elevation doors were filled, and at least two courses were added to the walls to raise the height of the building. Highlighting the status of the chef, the cabin remodel included a private bathroom.

Because the cabin was moved and remodeled during the period of significance, it retains integrity as an employee cabin. Moran retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Shadow (83422), Pre-1951 possibly 1937 or 1920s
Contributing
Shadow is a gable-front employee cabin that measures 14' x 20'. The cabin faces northwest, with a door centered on the northwest elevation flanked by two 4-by-4 sliding windows. The gable roof extends over a rectangular concrete pad on that elevation to form a covered porch. The extended gable roof is supported by two log posts at the corners, and the porch gable end is filled with logs. The porch appears on the 1957-1958 plans, and thus dates to the period of significance. The south and north elevation each have a wood sliding 8-light window installed just under the eaves, while the back (east) elevation has a 6-light hopper window.

Shadow was possibly constructed as a guest cabin as part of the large expansion effort at Jenny Lake Lodge in 1937. While it is similar to gable-front guest cabins like Indian Paintbrush and Hollyhock, it is slightly wider, and the fenestration pattern is different. In addition, the cabin only has five purlins, opening the door for the possibility that the cabin was constructed by Grace in the 1920s. All the post-1920s guest cabins have seven purlins, while the 1920s guest cabins, such as Fireweed and Lupine, have five. In addition, the 1937 cabins were constructed in multiples, while Shadow is unique. While the exact construction date and original purpose is uncertain, by 1951 it was designated an employee cabin. The lack of a bathroom suggests that if it was originally constructed as a guest cabin, it was repurposed as an employee cabin in 1947 as part of the documented effort to keep Jenny Lake Lodge open with minimal investment. It does not appear to have been changed significantly in 1957-1958.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Symmetry/St. John/Table Top (83420), pre-1942
Contributing
Symmetry/St. John/Table Top is a 33’ x 16’ three-unit employee cabin. The cabin has a low gable roof with five purlins. A long shed roof porch supported by three log posts extends over the long north elevation. The porch does not appear on the 1957-1958 plans, and thus was likely added after the period of significance. This north-facing elevation is divided into three bays with a wood panel door and historic wood sliding window paired together for each unit. Six-light hopper windows are centered on the remaining three elevations.

The 1942 appraisal indicates that Symmetry/St. John/Table Top was originally built as a guest cabin, though the date of construction is not noted. It is unique as the only three-room unit on the site prior to 1957. The unique layout and size and the shallow five-purlin roof leave room for the possibility that the cabin was constructed by Grace in the 1920s. All the post-1920s guest cabins have seven purlins, while the 1920s guest cabins, such as Fireweed and Lupine, have five. While the exact construction date is uncertain, by 1951 it was designated an employee cabin. The lack of a bathroom suggests that if it was originally constructed as a guest cabin, it was repurposed as an employee cabin in 1947 as part of the documented effort to keep Jenny Lake Lodge open with minimal investment. It does not appear to have been changed significantly in 1957-1958.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Wild Rose (83368), 1947-1948
Contributing
Wild Rose was constructed in 1947-1948 as an experimental new deluxe guest cabin at Jenny Lake Ranch. The south-facing cabin is a two-room suite and measures 18’ x 30’. The asymmetrical front elevation features a single door offset to the east with a 1-by-1 sliding window on either side of it. A five-purlin gabled porch roof extends over the center of the elevation. It covers an irregularly shaped, pink-hued concrete pad and is supported by two log posts. The porch is original to the cabin; the slab dates to the period of significance. The space under where the porch intersects the eave above the door is board-and-batten sheathing. Sliding windows are centered on both side elevations, and three 1-by-1 sliding windows are evenly spaced across the rear elevation. A stovepipe extends from the southeast corner of the roof.

The cabin was constructed as a “modern” cabin with a bathroom included. It is rented as a suite with a bedroom and living room that connect through the bathroom. Originally, the cabin had two doors centered on the front elevation. In 1983 the second door was removed, and the interior was slightly reconfigured. Plans for that effort were completed by Virgil Goodman.

Wild Rose is nearly identical to Sunflower, also a 1947 cabin. It is also similar to Glacier Lily, Coneflower, and Gentian, constructed in 1937 and similarly renovated in 1983. The key differences between the earlier cabins and the later cabins are the fenestration pattern across the rear elevations. The 1937 cabins have only one window on that elevation, while the 1947 cabins have three. The cabins likely had flared log ends when they were constructed. Plans for a Jenny Lake Ranch Deluxe Cabin were drawn by Goodrich, Laviolette & Wilking Architects in September 1947 after the expense for constructing two new deluxe cabins at Jenny Lake Lodge was approved at the August Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. meeting.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Sunflower (83373), 1947-1948
Contributing
Sunflower was constructed in 1947-1948 as an experimental new deluxe guest cabin at Jenny Lake Ranch. The west-facing cabin is a two-room suite and measures 18’ x 30’. The asymmetrical front elevation

features a single door offset to the south with a 1-by-1 sliding window on either side of it. A five-purlin gabled porch roof extends over the center of the elevation. It covers an irregularly shaped pink-hued concrete pad and is supported by two log posts. The porch is original to the cabin; the slab dates to the period of significance. The space under where the porch intersects the eave above the door is board-and-batten sheathing. Sliding windows are centered on both side elevations, and three 1-by-1 sliding windows are evenly spaced across the rear elevation. A stovepipe extends from the southwest corner of the roof.

The cabin was constructed as a "modern" cabin with a bathroom included. It is rented as a suite with a bedroom and living room that connect through the bathroom. Originally, the cabin had two doors centered on the front elevation. In 1983 the second door was removed, and the interior was slightly reconfigured. Plans for that effort were completed by Virgil Goodman.

Sunflower is nearly identical to Wild Rose, also a 1947 cabin. It is also similar to Glacier Lily, Coneflower, and Gentian, constructed in 1937 and similarly renovated in 1983. The key differences between the earlier cabins and the later cabins are the fenestration pattern across the rear elevations. The 1937 cabins have only one window on that elevation, while the 1947 cabins have three. The cabins likely had flared log ends when they were constructed. Plans for a Jenny Lake Ranch Deluxe Cabin were drawn by Goodrich, Laviolette & Wilking Architects in September 1947 after the expense for constructing two new deluxe cabins at Jenny Lake Lodge was approved at the August Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. meeting.

The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Buckwheat/Buttercup (83408), Moved to site 1957-1958
Contributing
Buckwheat/Buttercup is a two-unit guest cabin that was moved to Jenny Lake Lodge from the Feuz Ranch in 1957-1958. The cabin measures 19' x 16' and faces west; it has five purlins. Board-and-batten additions that are slightly narrower than the original log building project 7' from each gable end. The gable roofs over the additions are set slightly lower than the main gable roof. On the west elevation, an off-set porch projects over what was originally an asymmetrical concrete patio. New concrete has been poured to create a rectangular patio. The porch is supported by two log posts at the front corners. The additions, asymmetrical concrete pad, and porch all date to the period of significance. The west elevation is divided into two bays with a panel door and single casement window in each bay. The additions each have single-pane hopper windows on the west elevations. There are no windows on the north or south elevations, or on the east elevations of the additions. Two 1-by-1 sliding windows are located on the back (east) elevation.

While the cabin was moved in 1957-1958, it is well documented that it arrived from the nearby Feuz Ranch. It is unclear when the building was constructed at the Feuz Ranch, though it likely dates to the 1920s or 1930s. The additions, which house the cabin bathrooms, were added when it was relocated to the Jenny Lake Lodge site.

Because the cabin was moved to the site during the period of significance and has not been moved since, it retains integrity of location. Overall, the cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Bluebell (83409), Moved to site 1957-1958
Contributing
Bluebell is a 14' x 16' west-facing guest cabin with a board-and-batten addition on the east gable end. The cabin has five purlins. The west gable-front features a panel door to the south of the elevation and a 1-by-1 sliding window to the north of the elevation. The gable extends over an asymmetrical concrete pad that has been squared by the addition of a gray concrete. The porch is supported by two log posts at the front corners. The south elevation has a single centered 1-by-1 sliding window, and the north elevation has no windows. The board-and-batten addition extends 7'8" beyond the end of the logs, and is the same width as the cabin.

The cabin is marked as having been moved from the Chamber's Ranch in 1957-1958. The 1957-1958 plans show a slightly larger building, labeled "Chamber's 5", to be moved to the site. The existing cabin appears, at least in size, to be more likely "Chamber's 3", a slightly smaller cabin with fewer windows drawn on the Chamber's Ranch sketch. It is unclear when the cabin was constructed at the Chamber's Ranch. When it was moved to Jenny Lake Lodge, the addition was constructed. The porch was added after the period of significance, though the pink-hued portion of the concrete pad dates to 1957-1958.

Because the cabin was moved to the site during the period of significance and has not been moved since, it retains integrity of location. Overall, the cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Alpine Aster (83410), Moved to site 1957-1958
Contributing
Alpine Aster is a 29' x 15' north-facing guest cabin with a five-purlin eave-front gable roof. A five-purlin gable-roofed porch projects 9' from the center of the north elevation. The porch extends over an asymmetrical concrete pad that has been squared by the addition of a gray concrete around the edges. It is supported by two log posts at the front corners. A panel door is centered on the elevation and flanked by two 1-by-1 sliding windows. The east and west elevations both have 1-by-1 sliding windows, though the one on the east end is slightly smaller. A 1-by-1 sliding window is located at the west side of the south elevation. On the east side of the south elevation a former door has been filled with plank siding.

According to the 1957 site plans, this cabin was moved from the Blacktail Butte Ranch, though the original construction date is not noted. An original porch that ran the length of the eave-side of the building was demolished prior to relocation. It is unclear whether the existing porch was constructed immediately after the relocation or after the period of significance. When the building was moved, a bathroom was added, and the back door was closed off.

Because the cabin was moved to the site during the period of significance and has not been moved since, it retains integrity of location. Overall, the cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Grand/Prospector (83429), Moved to site 1957-1958
Contributing
Grand/Prospector is a 20' x 40' dormitory-style employee cabin constructed of closely fitted saddle-notched logs. The cabin is topped by a medium-pitched nine-purlin gable roof that extends approximately four feet beyond the building on either end to form small porches. The porches have rectangular concrete pads and are supported by four log posts. A crossbeam runs between the middle two posts, and a fifth post runs from the middle of the beam to the peak of the gable. The Prospector unit is on the north end of the building and is accessed by a door to the east edge of the north elevation. A 1-by-1 aluminum sliding window is centered on the elevation. The Grand unit is on the south end of the building, which also features a centered aluminum sliding window and a door to the east side of the elevation. Log ends project near the center of the east and west elevations indicating the interior wall location. Two windows, one on each side of the dividing wall, mark the east and west elevation. On the east elevation, the windows are smaller 1-by-1 aluminum sliding windows. The west elevation has larger double-hung vinyl windows.

Grand/Prospector was moved to Jenny Lake Lodge in 1957-1958. It is unknown where the cabin was moved from, though possibly the Square G Ranch. Plans from 1957 note that the building—designated Employee Cabin "V"—would be on temporary cribs prior to the start of the rehabilitation contract. It also notes that the contractor would remove a second story from the building. The fenestration pattern was slightly changed at that time, with doors removed from the side elevation and installed on the gable-end elevations. It is unclear if the vinyl windows were installed in 1957-1958 or later.

Because the cabin was moved to the site during the period of significance and has not been moved since, it retains integrity of location. Overall, the cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Rockchuck/Middle/Jedediah (83417), Moved to site 1957-1958
Contributing
Rockchuck/Middle/Jedediah is a 20’ x 38’ dormitory-style employee cabin constructed of closely fitted saddle-notched logs. The cabin is topped by a medium-pitched nine-purlin gable roof that extends approximately four feet beyond the building on either end to form small porches. The porches have rectangular concrete pads and are supported by four log posts. A crossbeam runs between the middle two posts, and a fifth post runs from the middle of the beam to the peak of the gable. The Rockchuck unit is on the north end of the building, the Middle unit is in the middle, and the Jedediah unit is on the south end. The two end units are accessed by a door at the east edge of the gable-end elevations. Both gable-ends have 1-by-1 aluminum sliding window is centered on the elevation. Log ends project in two rows on the east and west elevations dividing the elevations into three and indicating the interior wall locations. A door to access Middle is located in the middle bay on the east elevation. A single 1-by-1 sliding aluminum window is located at the north end of the east elevation. Three double-hung vinyl windows are evenly spaced across the west elevation.

Rockchuck/Middle/Jedediah was moved to Jenny Lake Lodge in 1957-1958. It is unknown where the cabin was moved from, though likely the Square G Ranch. Plans from 1957 note that the building—designated Employee Cabin “U”—would be moved from the Square G and placed on temporary cribs prior to the start of the rehabilitation contract. The fenestration pattern was slightly changed at that time, with doors removed from the side elevation and installed on the gable-end elevations. It is unclear if the vinyl windows were installed in 1957-1958 or later, though they appear to be located where the original doors were located. The east elevation window was added in 1957-1958.

Because the cabin was moved to the site during the period of significance and has not been moved since, it retains integrity of location. Overall, the cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

South (83421), Moved to site 1957-1958
Contributing
South is a 17’ x 36’ dormitory-style employee cabin constructed of closely fitted saddle-notched logs. The cabin is topped by a medium-pitched nine-purlin gable roof that extends approximately four feet beyond the building on either end to form small porches. The porches have rectangular concrete pads and are supported by four log posts. A crossbeam runs between the middle two posts, and a fifth post runs from the middle of the beam to the peak of the gable. Unlike the other two dormitory-style units, Rockchuck/Middle/Jedediah and Prospector/Grand, South has a single entrance on the north elevation under the eave-side of the gable roof. A small overhang over the door supported by two posts provides a cover over the entrance. The door is centered on the elevation with 1-by-1 aluminum sliding windows on either side of it. Both gable-ends have large double-hung vinyl windows centered on the elevation. The south elevation has two small 1-by-1 sliding windows. The interior is divided into two bedrooms with a shared foyer and bathroom in the middle of the cabin. It is one of two employee cabins with a private bathroom.

Log ends project in two rows on the east and west elevations dividing the elevations into three and indicating the interior wall locations. A door to access Middle is located in the middle bay on the east elevation. A single 1-by-1 sliding aluminum window is located at the north end of the east elevation. Three double-hung vinyl windows are evenly spaced across the west elevation.

South was moved to Jenny Lake Lodge in 1957-1958. It is unknown where the cabin was moved from, though possibly the Square G Ranch. The building is not included in the 1957 plans but shares the same gable-end porch details as Rockchuck/Middle/Jedediah and Prospector/Grand. In addition, it does not appear on the 1956 existing building plans and is included on the 1959 “as constructed” utility plans.

Because the cabin was moved to the site during the period of significance and has not been moved since, it retains integrity of location. Overall, the cabin retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance and is in good condition.

Non-contributing buildings:

Rendezvous (83425), Moved to site sometime between 1969 and 1983
Non-Contributing, compatible
Rendezvous is a 16’ x 20’ gable-front employee cabin with square-notched corners. The upper half of the log ends on all of the corners except the south edge of the rear elevation have been cut flush with the wall. The cabin faces west and does not have a porch; a palette is currently used as a small front stoop. The door is centered on the west elevation. The south elevation features a pair of 6-by-6 sliding windows. The east elevation and the east side of the north elevation both have single 6-light casement windows.

Rendezvous was moved to Jenny Lake Lodge sometime between 1969, when a sketch plan of the employee area was submitted to the NPS for review, and 1983 when Virgil Goodman submitted plans for the addition of Thor, Nez Perce, and Storm. Like many of the employee cabins, the construction method indicates that it was moved to the site rather than built new at Jenny Lake Lodge.

Because the cabin was moved to the area after the end of the period of significance, it does not retain integrity of location and does not contribute to the significance of Jenny Lake Lodge. The building is in good condition.

Wister (83424), Moved to site sometime between 1969 and 1983
Non-Contributing, compatible
Wister is a 14’ by 21’ gable-front employee cabin. It faces west and is constructed of half v-notched logs. The door is centered on the west elevation which does not have a porch. Chiseling is visible around the door frame. The east elevation features a 6-over-6 double-hung window, and the north elevation features a 6-light casement window. The south elevation has a 4-light casement window.

Wister was moved to Jenny Lake Lodge sometime between 1969, when a sketch plan of the employee area was submitted to the NPS for review, and 1983 when Virgil Goodman submitted plans for the addition of Thor, Nez Perce, and Storm. Like many of the employee cabins, the construction method indicates that it was moved to the site rather than built new at Jenny Lake Lodge.

Because the cabin was moved to the area after the end of the period of significance, it does not retain integrity of location and does not contribute to the significance of Jenny Lake Lodge. The building is in good condition.

Thor (83423), Moved to site 1983
Non-Contributing, compatible
Thor is a west-facing eave-front employee cabin that measures 14’ x 20’. The building is topped by a low-pitched seven-purlin gable roof. Narrow log brackets support the overhanging purlins on both the gable ends. A shed roofed porch supported by three log posts extends six feet from the eave side of the west elevation. The door is located on the south side of the west elevation, and a 6-by-6 sliding window is located on the north side of the elevation. The south elevation has a 6-by-6 sliding window, and the north elevation has no windows. An infilled window frame is located on the back (east) elevation. Most of the log ends along the north edge of the east elevation have been cut flush with the building, and a few of the log ends on the east side of the south elevation have also been shortened.

Thor was moved to Jenny Lake Lodge in 1983. Plans by Virgil Goodman note it as a ““new” employee cabin,” suggesting it was moved from elsewhere rather than constructed new on site. The construction method and tradition of moving cabins to the Jenny Lake Lodge employee area also support that theory, though the original construction date and location was not determined. The cabin is nearly identical to employee cabins Nez Perce and Storm which were also moved to the site in 1983.

Because the cabin was moved to the area after the end of the period of significance, it does not retain integrity of location and does not contribute to the significance of Jenny Lake Lodge. The building is in good condition.

Nez Perce (83427), Moved to site 1983
Non-Contributing, compatible
Nez Perce is a west-facing eave-front employee cabin that measures 14’ x 20’. The building is topped by a low-pitched seven-purlin gable roof. A shed roofed porch supported by three log posts extends six feet from the eave side of the west elevation. The door is located on the south side of the west elevation, and a 6-by-6 sliding window is located on the north side of the elevation. The south elevation has a 6-by-6 sliding window, and the east elevation has no windows. An infilled window frame is located on the north elevation. The purlin ends on the north elevation are supported by narrow log brackets. Most of the log ends along the north edge of the north elevation have been cut flush with the building.

Nez Perce was moved to Jenny Lake Lodge in 1983. Plans by Virgil Goodman note it as a ““new” employee cabin,” suggesting it was moved from elsewhere rather than constructed new on site. The construction method and tradition of moving cabins to the Jenny Lake Lodge employee area also support that theory, though the original construction date and location was not determined. The cabin is nearly identical to employee cabins Thor and Storm which were also moved to the site in 1983.

Because the cabin was moved to the area after the end of the period of significance, it does not retain integrity of location and does not contribute to the significance of Jenny Lake Lodge. The building is in good condition.

Storm (83426), Moved to site 1983
Non-Contributing, compatible
Storm is a west-facing eave-front employee cabin that measures 14’ x 20’. The building is topped by a low-pitched seven-purlin gable roof. A shed roofed porch supported by three log posts extends six feet from the eave side of the west elevation. The door is located on the south side of the west elevation, and a 6-by-6 sliding window is located on the north side of the elevation. The other three elevations have no windows. The south elevation likely had a window, but it has been infilled with log. The purlins on the south elevation are supported by narrow log brackets. Many of the log ends have been cut flush with the building.

Storm was moved to Jenny Lake Lodge in 1983. Plans by Virgil Goodman note it as a ““new” employee cabin,” suggesting it was moved from elsewhere rather than constructed new on site. The construction method and tradition of moving cabins to the Jenny Lake Lodge employee area also support that theory, though the original construction date and location was not determined. The cabin is nearly identical to employee cabins Thor and Nez Perce which were also moved to the site in 1983.

Because the cabin was moved to the area after the end of the period of significance, it does not retain integrity of location and does not contribute to the significance of Jenny Lake Lodge. The building is in good condition.

Static/Buck (83428), c. 1983-1988
Non-Contributing, compatible
Static/Buck is a 20’ x 34’ dormitory-style employee cabin. The cabin is topped with a log-pitched seven-purlin roof with board-and-batten sheathing in the gable ends. The roof extends slightly over a small wood plank deck on the west elevation. A door is centered on the west elevation. A second door is centered on the east elevation. The north and south elevation feature two 1-by-1 sliding windows.

Static/Buck was either moved to the site or constructed on-site in the 1980s. It does not appear on site plans from 1983 but is included in the 1988 national register evaluation.

Because the cabin does not date to the period of significance, it does not contribute to the significance of Jenny Lake Lodge. The building is in good condition.

Owen (83419), 1987
Non-Contributing, compatible
Owen is a 15’ x 18’ gable front employee cabin. The building faces west. The logs are closely fitted and are hewn. The purlin logs are much larger than the logs on the rest of the building. The gable roof extends

approximately 4-feet over the west elevation over a rectangular concrete pad. A door is centered on the west elevation; the north, east and south elevations all feature large, vertically oriented vinyl sliding windows.

Owen replaced an earlier cabin in the same location in 1887. Plans were completed by A/S Architectural Services.

Because the cabin does not date to the period of significance, it does not contribute to the significance of Jenny Lake Lodge. The building is in good condition.

Employee Bathhouse/Laundry (83430), 1987
Non-Contributing, compatible
The Employee Bathhouse and Laundry building was constructed in 1987. It is a 22' x 30' tightly fit log building. The building is topped with a medium-pitched roof that extends approximately four feet on each end over rectangular concrete pads. The gable ends are sheathed in tongue-and-groove siding, and the eaves are finished with plywood soffits. The gable ends are identical, with a slightly off-center door flanked by two 1-by-1 vinyl windows with wood frames. The restrooms—one for men, one for women—are entered from the gable ends. A door centered on the north elevation provides access to the employee laundry room. There are no windows or doors on the south elevation.

The existing Employee Bathhouse replaced an earlier bathhouse in the same location in 1887. The original bathhouse was either constructed onsite or moved from a nearby ranch in 1957-1958. Plans for the 1987 building were completed by A/S Architectural Services and are in keeping with the log-construction and rustic appearance of the other buildings at Jenny Lake Lodge. Most of the interior finishes in the cabin were replaced in 2014.

Because the cabin does not date to the period of significance, it does not contribute to the significance of Jenny Lake Lodge. The building is in good condition.

Balsam Root/Delphinium (83369), 1993
Non-Contributing, compatible
Balsam Root/Delphinium was constructed in 1993. It is an eave-front gable roof duplex cabin that measures 33' x 27'. A cross-gable that is nearly the width of the building extends west over a large aggregate concrete porch that is supported by two log posts at the front corners. The symmetrical west-facing front elevation is divided in half with a door flanked by two windows centered on each half. The outer windows are 6-over-6 double-hung windows, and the inner windows are 6-by-6 casement windows. All windows and sash are wood with metal cladding on the exterior. The south elevation features three 2-by-3 casement windows pushed together to form a long opening near the west side of the elevation. The back (east) elevation has a centered door flanked by two double-hung windows. The north elevation has three 2-by-3 casement windows pushed together to form a long opening near the west side of the elevation as well as a smaller double-hung window at the east side of the elevation.

The cabin was constructed in 1993 based on plans by RPS Architects. It is identical to Elderberry/Blue Flax and Tansy/Yarrow, also built in 1993. Because the cabin does not date to the period of significance, it does not contribute to the significance of Jenny Lake Lodge. The building is in good condition.

Elderberry/Blue Flax (83370), 1993
Non-Contributing, compatible
Elderberry/Blue Flax was constructed in 1993. It is an eave-front gable roof duplex cabin that measures 33' x 27'. A cross-gable that is nearly the width of the building extends west over a large aggregate concrete porch that is supported by two log posts at the front corners. The symmetrical west-facing front elevation is divided in half with a door flanked by two windows centered on each half. The outer windows are 6-over-6 double-hung windows, and the inner windows are 6-by-6 casement windows. All windows and sash are wood with metal cladding on the exterior. The south elevation features three 2-by-3 casement windows pushed together to form a long opening near the west side of the elevation. The back (east) elevation has a centered door flanked by two double-hung windows. The north elevation has three 2-by-3 casement

windows pushed together to form a long opening near the west side of the elevation as well as a smaller double-hung window at the east side of the elevation.

The cabin was constructed in 1993 based on plans by RPS Architects. It is identical to Elderberry/Blue Flax and Tansy/Yarrow, also built in 1993. Because the cabin does not date to the period of significance, it does not contribute to the significance of Jenny Lake Lodge. The building is in good condition.

Tansy/Yarrow (83371), 1993
Non-Contributing, compatible
Elderberry/Blue Flax was constructed in 1993. It is an eave-front gable roof duplex cabin that measures 33' x 27'. A cross-gable that is nearly the width of the building extends west over a large aggregate concrete porch that is supported by two log posts at the front corners. The symmetrical west-facing front elevation is divided in half with a door flanked by two windows centered on each half. The outer windows are 6-over-6 double-hung windows, and the inner windows are 6-by-6 casement windows. All windows and sash are wood with metal cladding on the exterior. The south elevation features three 2-by-3 casement windows pushed together to form a long opening near the west side of the elevation. The back (east) elevation has a centered door flanked by two double-hung windows. The north elevation has three 2-by-3 casement windows pushed together to form a long opening near the west side of the elevation as well as a smaller double-hung window at the east side of the elevation.

The cabin was constructed in 1993 based on plans by RPS Architects. It is identical to Elderberry/Blue Flax and Tansy/Yarrow, also built in 1993. Because the cabin does not date to the period of significance, it does not contribute to the significance of Jenny Lake Lodge. The building is in good condition.

Water Lily (83372), 1993
Non-Contributing, compatible
Water Lily was constructed in 1993. It is a 26' x 18' cabin that faces east with a gable-front entrance. The east elevation is simple with a door covered by a small gabled porch at the north edge of the elevation. The porch roof covers a rectangular large aggregate concrete pad and is supported by two log posts at the front corners. South of the door are two windows, a 6-over-6 double-hung window and a 4-over-4 double hung window. The north elevation has a single 6-over-6 double-hung window, and the south elevation has three evenly spaced windows. The west and center window are 4-over-4 double-hung windows and the eastern window is a 6-over-6 double-hung window. The west elevation features a large sliding glass door on the north side of the elevation and a pair of 6-over-6 double-hung windows at the south side of the elevation. The doors open onto a wood deck with a post-and-rail railing. Three steps off the south end of the porch lead to grade.

The cabin was constructed in 1993 based on plans by RPS Architects. Plans from that date indicate that construction of additional cabins like Water Lily were planned at the south end of the guest cabin area. OF the 1993 cabins, Water Lily is the least compatible due to the east facing front elevation and large sliding glass doors. It is designated non-contributing but compatible due to the compatibility of material and scale.

Because the cabin does not date to the period of significance, it does not contribute to the significance of Jenny Lake Lodge. The building is in good condition.

Corrals Tack Room/Bunkhouse (83415), 1992-1993
Non-Contributing, non-compatible
The Corrals Tack Room/Bunkhouse was constructed between the 1992 and 1993 seasons. The building is larger than most at Jenny Lake Lodge, measuring 39'9" by 27'. It has a gable roof with the main entrance housed under a shed-roofed porch centered on the west elevation. The porch roof extends from the edge of the main eave and is supported by five dimensional posts that surround the wood deck. The porch is slightly elevated and the railing around it is dimensional post and beam. Two double sliding windows are located on either side of the door away from the porch. The north and south elevations feature a single sliding window each. The east elevation has a second exit to the south of the elevation and a window on the north end of the elevation. Inside, the building has two bedrooms and a bathroom at the north end. The south end is a large open tack room. The building is surrounded by corrals and hitching posts.

No plans were located for the Corrals Tack Room/Bunkhouse, though based on the construction date it is possible that RPS Architects was involved with the design. The DOE states that the stable house was formerly a store at the south end of Jenny Lake and that it was relocated to Jenny Lake Lodge. While this is possible, no evidence was uncovered to support it.

Because the cabin does not date to the period of significance, it does not contribute to the significance of Jenny Lake Lodge. It is considered non-compatible due to the disproportionate scale of the building compared to the other buildings in the district. The building is in good condition.

Housekeeping/Employee Recreation/Maintenance (83416), 2002
Non-Contributing, non-compatible
This building acts as the entryway to the employee housing area. It consists of two buildings connected under a single gable roof with a dominant open cross gable through the middle. The north end of the building incorporated a former laundry building that was constructed prior to the 1957-1958 rehabilitation effort. The north end structure is a 16'8" x 13'2" log building with quarter-found chinking. The corners are reenforced with steel caps. A shed roof extends from the east gable edge to form a covered storage area along the elevation. The east and west elevation each have a door and small window. The gable ends each have two small hopper windows. The roof is steeply pitched. A very large log posts abuts the center of the south gable end to support the large entryway.

The south end of the building was newly constructed in 2002. It faces south and measures 24' by 40' with a 32' gable porch over the south eave elevation. A 16' x 13'2" room projects from the west end of the north elevation. The additional space is housed under a cross-gable that extends over the open entry space and the northern structure. Fenestration on the south end building consists of a door centered on the south elevation flanked by two windows, and one window each on the west and east gable ends and the west and east elevation of the projecting room. On the north elevation of the extra room is a double door covered by the large entry roof.

The Housekeeping/Employee Recreation/Maintenance Building was constructed in 2002. The building was designed by Strout Architects. While it incorporates the historic building, the structure is considerably larger and uses considerably larger logs than the other buildings at Jenny Lake Lodge and is thus incompatible in scale to the historic buildings.

Because the cabin does not date to the period of significance, it does not contribute to the significance of Jenny Lake Lodge. The building is in good condition.

Known missing buildings and structures:

Tony Grace Barn, constructed 1922; removed c. 2001
Bathroom by Main Lodge, constructed 1947; removed 1987
Storage utility building, possibly pre-1957; removed c. 2010
Frame Tents (2), constructed 1947; removed 1957

Contributing/Non-Contributing List of Features*

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	Feature Class	Date	Major Renovations or Additions	2020 Condition	Feature Number (FMSS)
Main Lodge	Contributing	Building	1922	1928, 1937, 1947, 1957, 1976, 1987, 1994	Good	83356
Scarlet Gilia/Thistle	Contributing	Building	1922	1947	Good	83360
Fireweed	Contributing	Building	1928	1947	Good	83359
Lupine	Contributing	Building	1928	1947	Good	83379

Glacier Lily	Contributing	Building	1937	Renovated 1983, Moved 1987	Good	83358
Gentian	Contributing	Building	1937	1983	Good	83390
Coneflower	Contributing	Building	1937	1983	Good	83391
Violet	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83367
Hollyhock	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83386
Indian Paintbrush	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83383
Harebell	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83385
Wild Iris/Wild Daisy	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83374
Phlox/Primrose	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83377
Lady Slipper/Larkspur	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83381
Huckleberry/Honeysuckle	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83384
Goldenrod	Contributing	Building	1937		Good	83388
Geranium	Contributing	Building	1937		Good	83389
Columbine	Contributing	Building	1937		Good	83406
Chokecherry	Contributing	Building	1937		Good	83407
Forget-Me-Not	Contributing	Building	pre-1951 (possibly 1937)	1957-1958	Good	83375
Teewinot/General Manager's Cabin	Contributing	Building	pre-1951 (possibly 1937)	1957-1958, 1984	Good	83357
Moran	Contributing	Building	pre-1951 (possibly 1937)	1957-1958	Good	83418
Shadow	Contributing	Building	Pre-1951 (possibly 1937 or 1920s)		Good	83422
Symmetry/St. John/Table Top	Contributing	Building	Pre-1942		Good	83420
Wild Rose	Contributing	Building	1947-1948		Good	83368
Sunflower	Contributing	Building	1947-1948		Good	83373
Buckwheat/Buttercup	Contributing	Building	1957-1958		Good	83408
Bluebell	Contributing	Building	1957-1958		Good	83409
Alpine Aster	Contributing	Building	1957-1958		Good	83410
Grand/Prospector	Contributing	Building	1957-1958		Good	83429
Rockchuck/Middle/Jedediah	Contributing	Building	1957-1958		Good	83417
South	Contributing	Building	1957-1958		Good	83421
Rendezvous	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	c.1969-1983		Good	83425
Wister	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	c.1969-1983		Good	83424
Thor	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1983		Good	83423
Nez Perce	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1983		Good	83427

Storm	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1983		Good	83426
Static/ Buck	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	c.1983-1988		Good	83428
Owen	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1987		Good	83419
Employee Shower Building	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1987	2014	Good	83430
Balsam Root/Delphinium	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1993		Good	83369
Elderberry/Blue Flax	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1993		Good	83370
Tansy/Yarrow	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1993		Good	83371
Water Lily	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1993		Good	83372
Corrals Tack Room/Bunk House	Non-Contributing, incompatible	Building	1993		Good	83415
Entrance Way/Employee Rec Center/Tool Shed/Maintenance	Non-Contributing, incompatible	Building	2002		Good	83416

*For a more detailed spreadsheet on the existing buildings see the Jenny Lake Lodge HSR and Appendix B

Building Graphics:
Building photographs were taken in June 2020 while the Jenny Lake Lodge was closed due to the Covid-19 pandemic and while the water infrastructure was being replaced. As a result, some cabins have snow posts still up supporting porches, and significant ground disturbance is visible near some cabins.

Cabins were photographed straight on, then each elevation counterclockwise around the buildings. Generally, the elevations of contributing cabins are shown as follows:

Photo 1 (front)	Photo 2 (side)
Photo 3 (back)	Photo 4 (side)

Contributing Buildings:



Figure 51: Main Lodge (83356) from top left: Northwest corner view looking southeast; West elevation view looking north northeast; Northwest corner and north elevation looking east; south elevation looking north. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 52: Main Lodge (83356) from top left: Service yard and east elevation looking southwest; Screening fence and east elevation looking west; Screening fence and north elevation looking southwest. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 53: Scarlet Gilia/Thistle (83360). Guest cabin, 1922. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 54: Fireweed (83359). Guest cabin, 1928. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 55: Lupine (83379). Guest cabin, 1928. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 56: Glacier Lily (83358). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 57: Gentian (83390). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 58: Coneflower (83391). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 59: Violet (83367). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 60: Hollyhock (83386). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 61: Indian Paintbrush (83383). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 62: Harebell (83385). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 63: Wild Iris/Wild Daisy (83374). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 64: Phlox/Primrose (83377). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 65: Lady Slipper/Larkspur (83381). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 66: Huckleberry/Honeysuckle (83384). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 67: Goldenrod (83388). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 68: Geranium (83390). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 69: Columbine (83406). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 70: Chokecherry (83407). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 71:Forget-Me-Not (83375). Guest cabin, 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 72: Teewinot/General Manager's Cabin (83357). Pre-1951; likely 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 73: Moran (83418). Employee cabin, pre-1951, likely 1937. Moved to current site 1957-1958. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 74: Shadow (83422). Employee cabin, pre-1951, possibly 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 75: Symmetry/St. John/Table Top (83420). Employee cabin, pre-1951, likely 1937. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 76: Wild Rose (83368). Guest Cabin, 1947-1948. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 77: Sunflower (83373). Guest Cabin, 1947-1948. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 78: Buckwheat/Buttercup (83408). Guest Cabin, moved to site 1957-1958. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 79: Bluebell (83409). Guest Cabin, moved to site 1957-1958. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 80: Alpine Aster (83410). Guest Cabin, moved to site 1957-1958. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 81: Grand/Prospector (83429). Employee cabin, moved to site 1957-1958. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 82: Rockchuck/Middle/Jedediah (83417). Employee cabin, moved to site 1957-1958. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 83: South (83421). Employee cabin, moved to site 1957-1958. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***

Non-Contributing Buildings:



Figure 84: Rendezvous (83425). Employee cabin, moved to site between 1969-1983. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 85: Wister (83424). Employee cabin, moved to site between 1969-1983. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 86: Thor (83423). Employee cabin, moved to site in 1983. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 87: Nez Perce (83427). Employee cabin, moved to site in 1983. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 88: Storm (83426). Employee cabin, moved to site in 1983. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 89: Buck/Static (83428). Employee cabin, moved to site between c. 1983-1988. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 90: Owen (83419). Employee cabin, 1987. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 91: Employee Bathhouse/Laundry (83430). 1987. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 92: Balsam Root/Delphinium (83369). Guest cabin, 1993. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 93: Elderberry/Blue Flax (83370). Guest cabin, 1993. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 94: Tansy/Yarrow (83371). Guest cabin, 1993. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 95: Water Lily (83372). Guest cabin, 1993. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 96: Corrals Tack Room/Bunkhouse (83415). 1993. *Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.*



Figure 97: Housekeeping/Employee Rec/Maintenance Building (83416). 2002. *Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.*

Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions
During the period of development and through the period of significance, the views of the majestic Teton Mountains have been a focal point for the Jenny Lake Lodge. Guest cabins were oriented towards the views to take advantage of the proximity of the ranch to the mountains. Of primary import was the view of the Cathedral Group and Teton Glacier from the porch of the Main Lodge, which was sited on the west side of an open meadow to take full advantage of the grand views. The cabins located south and east of the Main Lodge (Gentian (83390), Coneflower (83391), Columbine (83406), Chokecherry (83407), Buckwheat/Buttercup (83408), Bluebell (83409), Alpine Aster (83410))—were similarly sited at the eastern edge of an open space to offer guest spectacular views, as were cabins Glacier Lily (83358), Fireweed (83359), Scarlet Gilia/Thistle (83360) which were located around what became the bluegrass

lawn. The importance of the views was a regular talking point in brochure literature on Jenny Lake Lodge, which touted enjoying the incomparable scenery from the lodge as an activity in and of itself.

Existing Conditions
Today, vegetation impedes some of the open views that existed during the period of significance. This is especially true for views from the Buckwheat/Buttercup (83408), Bluebell (83409) and Alpine Aster (83410) cabins. The view from the Main Lodge has not been altered and remains a focal point for visitors. In addition, as the employee village has expanded, newer employee cabins (those constructed or relocated to the site since the 1980s, including Storm (83426), Nez Perce (83427), Thor (83423), and Owen (83419), have been oriented towards the Tetons. Views from the employee area are arguably some of the best in the district.

Analysis
The views were historically very significant and helped drive development and marketing. Overall, the views remain intact and so retain integrity and contribute to the historic character of the site.

Contributing/Non-Contributing List of Features

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	Feature Class	Date	2020 Condition	Feature Number (FMSS)
View looking west from the Main Lodge	Contributing	Views	1922	Good	
View looking west from Gentian (83390), Coneflower (83391), Columbine (83406), Chokecherry (83407), Buckwheat/Buttercup (83408), Bluebell (83409), Alpine Aster (83410)	Contributing	Views	1922-1958	Fair	
View looking west from Glacier Lily (83358), Fireweed (83359) and Scarlet Gilia/Thistle (83360)	Contributing	Views	1922-1958	Fair	
Views looking west from the Employee Area	Contributing	Views	1922-1958	Good	

Views and Vistas Graphics:



Figure 98a and b: The Cathedral group as seen from the front of the Main Lodge (a) and the main Jenny Lake cabin access road between Indian Paintbrush and Harebell. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 99a and b: The Teton Mountains dominate the view from most places at Jenny Lake Lodge. (A) View west from behind Fireweed and Scarlet Gilia/Thistle. (B) View west from the east side of the main parking area.



Figure 100: 1945 and 2019 aerial images of Jenny Lake Lodge.
The Main Lodge is marked with an X. The semi-circle marks the edge of the southern guest cabins and the circle the bluegrass lawn. The main views are to the west. Note the infill of trees that has started to obstruct the views from the cabins.

Small Scale Features

Fences and Corrals

Historic Conditions

Three different kinds of fences can be found in historic photographs dating to the period of significance. Early images of Tony Grace and guests preparing for a trail ride and an image of the Danny Ranch gate, which dates to the 1920s, both show post-and-rail fences, suggesting it was the primary fence type in the district during the early years. At some point prior to 1949, a buck-and-rail fence was installed along the western edge of the district separating the ranch from the Jenny Lake Road. Likely around the same time, the ranch gate and some of the post-and-rail fence was removed. While the buck-and-rail fences appear in photographs from the 1940s and 1950s, the only indication of fencing drawn on plans from the period of significance are on the 1957 Spencer existing condition site plans, which show a "rail fence" bordering the property on three sides. That fence began south of the main entrance and followed the Jenny Lake Road north to the Jenny Lake Lodge service entrance. Beyond the service entrance it ran southeast following the northern side of the service road.

The final fence style that appeared during the period of significance was a sapling fence. The sapling fence was constructed as part of the 1958 renovations to the Main Lodge to screen the service yard from view.

Existing Conditions
The primary fence style at Jenny Lake Lodge today is buck-and-rail fence. Buck-and-rail borders the district along the Jenny Lake Road from the main entrance to the service road and is used at the corrals. A small post-and-rail corral and metal gates are also part of the corrals. The sapling fence remains around the service yard at the Main Lodge; portions have been replaced in-kind. A hitching-post-style fence is located south of the Main Lodge next to the central parking area. The hitching post appears in promotional photographs from 1964, though no evidence was found of it existing earlier.

In the 1990s, the original corral and barn were removed, and the corrals relocated to their current location. While the historic corrals were likely post-and-rail, the new corrals are a combination of post-and-rail, metal gates, and buck-and-rail fencing.

Analysis
The same three fence styles found during the period of significance remain on-site today, though the location of the fencing has, in some cases, changed. The buck-and-rail perimeter fence along the Jenny Lake Road remains in place, though the portion that ran along the service road has been removed. The Danny Ranch gate is no longer extant, though it was likely removed during the period of significance. The sapling screening fence remains in its planned location and continues to serve its original purpose. Overall, the perimeter buck-and-rail fence and the sapling screening fence both retain integrity of location and style, and therefor contribute to the character of the district. The corrals have been moved and replaced, and do not retain integrity. Other wooden fences within the district are considered non-contributing but compatible to the cultural landscape.

Other Small-Scale Features

There are many additional non-contributing small-scale features within the project area. These include: bike racks, National Park and concessions signage throughout the district, traffic signs, pathway lighting, main entrance flagpole, the employee fire pit, and horseshoe pit, metal hitching posts and utility features. These all date outside the period of significance, and are therefore considered non-contributing features. Pathway lighting has been present since the early days of the Danny Ranch when lanterns were set on stumps that lit the way from the Main Cabin to the guest cabins. The lights have been regularly replaced, however, and are therefore considered non-contributing but compatible features.

In addition, two undetermined small-scale features were identified, along with one missing feature. No date was determined for the employee basketball court and the "Jenny Lake Lodge" sign at the entrance to the district. It is possible that these features date to the period of significance. The basketball court was potentially poured to support the employee dorms that arrived from Square G in 1957 and were set on cribs for a season. The sign may also have been installed in the late 1950s. The sign features a logo that was in use as early as 1964 through at least the 1980s. The sign appears in an undated postcard that, based on the vehicles in the image, appears to date to the 1960s or 1970s. The flagpole is not in the image, and thus was installed later. It's possible the sign was installed as part of the rebranding and marketing effort that

followed the 1958 rehabilitation, though without conclusive evidence the construction date remains undetermined. The Danny Ranch gate is no longer extant.

Contributing/Non-Contributing List of Features

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	Feature Class	Date	2020 Condition	Feature Number (FMSS)
Perimeter buck-and-rail fence along Jenny Lake Road	Contributing	Fence	Pre-1949	Good	
Sapling fence around utility area at Main Lodge	Contributing	Fence	1958	Good	
Corrals	Non-Contributing, compatible	Fence/Corrals	1993	Good	110274
Hitching post by Main Lodge	Non-Contributing, compatible	Fence	Unknown; Appears in 1964 promotional materials	Good	
Danny Ranch Gate	Missing	Small-Scale Feature	c. 1923	NA	
Bike racks	Non-Contributing	Small-Scale Feature	2010s	Good	
Brown signs with white lettering	Non-Contributing, compatible	Small-Scale Feature	Modern	Good	
Pathway lighting	Non-Contributing, compatible	Small-Scale Feature	Modern	Good	
Employee basketball court	Undetermined	Small-Scale Feature	Undetermined	Fair	
Employee fire pit and horseshoe game	Non-Contributing, compatible	Small-Scale Feature	Post-1958	Good	
Metal hitching posts near corrals	Non-Contributing	Small-Scale Feature	1990s	Good	110274
Utility features (water valves, fire hydrants, water faucets, power poles, mounted utility boxes, free-standing utility boxes)	Non-Contributing	Small-Scale Feature	Multiple (regular maintenance and replacement since the period of significance, most recently 2020)	Good	
Traffic signs	Non-Contributing	Small-Scale Feature	Modern	Good	
Flagpole	Non-Contributing	Small-Scale Feature	c. post-1970	Good	

"Jenny Lake Lodge" sign in parking island by flagpole	Undetermined	Small-Scale Feature	The logo used on the sign dates to the 1960s. The sign is visible in a mid-century postcard. Unknown when the sign was installed.	Good	

Small-Scale Feature Graphics:



Figure 101: Perimeter buck-and-rail fencing and the sapling screening fencing behind the Main Lodge are both contributing features. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 102: The corrals were constructed in 1993 and are not contributing, but compatible features. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***



Figure 103: The bike racks and brown signs with white lettering are non-contributing compatible features. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***




Figure 104: The date of the employee basketball court is undetermined. The employee fire-pit is non-contributing. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***




Figure 105a and b: (A) The horseshoe pit in the employee area is non-contributing. (B) the utility infrastructure is non-contributing. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***




Figure 106a and b: (A) It is unclear when the sign and flagpole were installed. (B) The hitching-post fence near the Main Lodge is non-contributing. ***Elizabeth Engle, June 2020.***

Archeological Sites

The entire area within the cultural landscape boundary has been surveyed for archeological resources as part of two surveys dating to 1989 and 1990, both done by Melissa A. Connor. No contributing archeological sites were located within the cultural landscape boundary.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good
Condition Assessment Date: October 21, 2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative
Overall, the Jenny Lake Lodge cultural landscape is in good condition. The biggest threat observed was overgrown vegetation including vegetation impacting contributing structures and views, and new construction and incompatible maintenance efforts.

Impacts to Inventory Unit
Within the framework of the CLI, impacts are defined as a detectable result of an agent or series of agents having a negative effect on the significance and/or integrity of the cultural landscapes, which some form of mitigation or preventative action is possible. Impacts are identified as internal, within the park boundary, or external, outside the park boundary.

Type of Impact: Vegetation

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description:
An expanding conifer grove has encroached on the historically open meadow south of the Main Lodge, which has a negative impact on historic open space and historic views. Consideration should be given to removing some of the aspens to return the historic appearance.

Type of Impact: Development

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description:
Some additions to the district since the period of significance have a negative effect on the historic district. In particular, Water Lily cabin constructed in 1993 is inconsistently oriented with the front of the cabin facing east instead of west. The Housekeeping/Employee Recreation building, and the Corrals Tack Room/Bunkhouse are inconsistent in scale with the historic buildings. While the materials in all three cases are compatible, the orientation and scale are not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Any additional development should be in keeping with the historic character of the district.

Type of Impact: Vegetation

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description:
Vegetation around the conifers in some areas is overgrown and negatively impacting the historic landscape.

Type of Impact: Fire

External or Internal: External

Impact Description:
Increased threat of wildfires in the Tetons due to climate change is a negatively impact to the entire district.

Type of Impact: Traffic

External or Internal: External

Impact Description:
Increasing visitation and traffic to nearby String Lake and increased traffic and illegal parking along the Jenny Lake Road have a negative impact on the broader Jenny Lake Lodge cultural landscape.

Type of Impact: Exposure to Elements

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description:
Exposure to extreme elements including UV rays in the summer and significant moisture and snow loads in the winter has resulted in the deterioration of historic materials.

Type of Impact: Improper Maintenance

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description:
Improperly applied replacement daubing was noted throughout the district, though particularly in the employee area. The removal of flared log ends and log ends cut flush with the buildings was also observed.

Stabilization Measures:
In order to maintain and improve the condition of the landscape, the concessioner and NPS should consider the following:

- Overgrown vegetation should continue to be managed and removed, particularly low ladder fuels. Management will not only improve the health of existing vegetation, but will improve fire safety;

- Trees that threaten contributing buildings should be removed so long as they do not drastically alter the wooded feeling around the cabins; NPS fire managers should be consulted;

- Vegetation impeding historic open spaces should be removed and managed so it does not continue to expand into the open space—in particular, the aspens and firs encroaching on the southern meadow west of the southern guest cabins (west of Coneflower (83391), Columbine (83406), Chokecherry (83407), Buckwheat/Buttercup (83408), Bluebell (83409), Alpine Aster (83410)) should be removed. The 1945 aerial images of the site provide a good indication of the historic conditions;

- Buildings and structures should continue to be maintained including replacing deteriorated features in-kind when necessary. All maintenance should be in keeping with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for*

Preservation and with reference to *Preservation Brief 26: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings*;

- Where possible, pedestrian pathways should be natural materials with no curbing or log curbing; asphalt and river rock should be avoided;

- New construction should be avoided. If necessary, new guest cabins should be located beyond the historic guest cabin core and oriented to the west with parking to the east. New employee cabins should be located outside the historic core of the employee area, such as beyond the non-contributing units along the south and east of the employee area.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Landscape Treatment: Preservation/Rehabilitation

Approved Landscape Treatment Completed: Yes

Approved Landscape Treatment Explanatory Narrative: Preservation/Rehabilitation of the Jenny Lake Lodge Historic District was approved as the recommended treatment in the Grand Teton National Park Historic Properties Management Plan EA, 2013.

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Appendix A: Complete List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Features

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	Feature Class	Date	Date of Renovation or Addition	2020 Condition	Feature Number (FMSS) *All Jenny Lake Lodge FMSS assets are categorized by Location.
Main Lodge	Contributing	Building	1922	1928, 1937, 1947, 1957, 1976, 1987, 1994	Good	83356
Scarlet Gilia/Thistle	Contributing	Building	1922	1947	Good	83360
Fireweed	Contributing	Building	1928	1947	Good	83359
Lupine	Contributing	Building	1928	1947	Good	83379
Glacier Lily	Contributing	Building	1937	Renovated 1983, Moved 1987	Good	83358
Gentian	Contributing	Building	1937	1983	Good	83390
Coneflower	Contributing	Building	1937	1983	Good	83391
Violet	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83367
Hollyhock	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83386
Indian Paintbrush	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83383
Harebell	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83385
Wild Iris/Wild Daisy	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83374
Phlox/Primrose	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83377
Lady Slipper/Larkspur	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83381
Huckleberry/Honeysuckle	Contributing	Building	1937	1947	Good	83384
Goldenrod	Contributing	Building	1937		Good	83388
Geranium	Contributing	Building	1937		Good	83389
Columbine	Contributing	Building	1937		Good	83406
Chokecherry	Contributing	Building	1937		Good	83407
Forget-Me-Not	Contributing	Building	pre-1951 (possibly 1937)	1957-1958	Good	83375
Teewinot/General Manager's Cabin	Contributing	Building	pre-1951 (possibly 1937)	1957-1958, 1984	Good	83357

Moran	Contributing	Building	pre-1951 (possibly 1937)	1957-1958	Good	83418
Shadow	Contributing	Building	Pre-1951 (possibly 1937 or 1920s)		Good	83422
Symmetry/St. John/Table Top	Contributing	Building	Pre-1942		Good	83420
Wild Rose	Contributing	Building	1947-1948		Good	83368
Sunflower	Contributing	Building	1947-1948		Good	83373
Buckwheat/Buttercup	Contributing	Building	1957-1958		Good	83408
Bluebell	Contributing	Building	1957-1958		Good	83409
Alpine Aster	Contributing	Building	1957-1958		Good	83410
Grand/Prospector	Contributing	Building	1957-1958		Good	83429
Rockchuck/Middle/Jedediah	Contributing	Building	1957-1958		Good	83417
South	Contributing	Building	1957-1958		Good	83421
Rendezvous	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	c.1969-1983		Good	83425
Wister	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	c.1969-1983		Good	83424
Thor	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1983		Good	83423
Nez Perce	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1983		Good	83427
Storm	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1983		Good	83426
Static/ Buck	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	c.1983-1988		Good	83428
Owen	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1987		Good	83419
Employee Shower Building	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1987	2014	Good	83430
Balsam Root/Delphinium	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1993		Good	83369
Elderberry/Blue Flax	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1993		Good	83370
Tansy/Yarrow	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1993		Good	83371
Water Lily	Non-Contributing, compatible	Building	1993		Good	83372
Corrals Tack Room/Bunk House	Non-Contributing, incompatible	Building	1993		Good	83415

Entrance Way/Employee Rec Center/Tool Shed/Maintenance	Non-Contributing, incompatible	Building	2002		Good	83416
Jenny Lake Road bordering Jenny Lake Ranch on two sides	Contributing	Road	Dates to period of significance		Good	
Jenny Lake Cabin Access Roads	Contributing	Roads and Parking	1957		Good	115379
Jenny Lake Employee Housing Road	Contributing to Employee Parking; Non-contributing, compatible beyond Employee Parking	Roads and Parking	1957		Good	115389
Triangular Entrance Drive	Contributing	Roads and Parking	Pre-1945		Good	
Jenny Lake Lodge Cabin Parking (Main Parking)	Contributing	Roads and Parking	Pre-1945; Formalized 1957		Good	115404
Employee Parking (gravel)	Non-Contributing, compatible	Roads and Parking	c. 1993		Good	
Pedestrian paths between Main Lodge and guest cabins	Contributing	Pathways	Dates to period of significance; Formalized 1957		Good	
Log curbing (raised log and sunken log curbing)	Contributing	Pathways, Roads and Parking	c. 1940s		Good	
River rock curbing	Non-Contributing, incompatible	Pathways	Modern		Good	
Overflow guest parking along southern driveway spur	Non-Contributing compatible	Roads and Parking	c. 1999		Good	
Roads and Parking for the 1993 Cabins	Non-Contributing compatible	Roads and Parking	1992		Good	
Pedestrian paths to the 1993 cabins	Non-Contributing compatible	Pathways	1993		Good	
Pedestrian path to the corrals	Non-Contributing, compatible	Pathways	1990s		Good	
Pedestrian circulation within the employee area	Non-Contributing compatible	Pathways	Unknown		Good	
Trees around all guest cabins	Contributing	Vegetation	Pre-1923		Good	
Open meadow west of Main Lodge	Contributing	Vegetation	Pre-1923		Good	249658

Open meadow in front of southern guest cabins*	Contributing	Vegetation	Pre-1923		Fair	249658
Bluegrass Lawn	Contributing	Vegetation	1958		Good	249658
Bluegrass Parking Island	Contributing	Vegetation	c. 1958		Good	
Native planting around Main Lodge	Contributing	Vegetation	Iterations dating from 1928		Good	
Non-Native flowerbed planting on west side of Main Lodge	Non-Contributing compatible	Vegetation	1986		Good	
Perimeter buck-and-rail fence along Jenny Lake Road	Contributing	Fence	Pre-1949		Good	
Sapling fence around utility area at Main Lodge	Contributing	Fence	1958		Good	
Corrals	Non-Contributing	Fence/Corals	1993		Good	
Hitching post by Main Lodge	Non-Contributing compatible	Fence	Unknown; Appears in 1964 promotional materials		Good	
Bike racks	Non-Contributing	Small-Scale Feature	2010s		Good	
Brown signs with white lettering	Non-Contributing compatible	Small-Scale Feature	Modern		Good	
Pathway lighting	Non-Contributing compatible	Small-Scale Feature	Modern		Good	
Employee basketball court	Undetermined	Small-Scale Feature	Undetermined		Fair	
Employee fire pit and horseshoe game	Non-Contributing, compatible	Small-Scale Feature	Post-1958		Good	
Metal hitching posts near corrals	Non-Contributing, compatible	Small-Scale Feature	1990s		Good	
Utility features (water valves, fire hydrants, water faucets, power poles, mounted utility boxes, free-standing utility boxes)	Non-Contributing, compatible	Small-Scale Feature	Multiple (regular maint. and replacemnt since the POS, most recently 2020)		Good	
Traffic signs	Non-Contributing, compatible	Small-Scale Feature	Modern		Good	
Flagpole	Non-Contributing, compatible	Small-Scale Feature	c. post-1970		Good	

“Jenny Lake Lodge” sign in parking island by flagpole	Non-contributing, compatible	Small-Scale Feature	The logo used on the sign dates to the 1960s.		Good	
View looking west from the Main Lodge	Contributing	Views	1922		Good	
View looking west from Gentian (83390), Coneflower (83391), Columbine (83406), Chokecherry (83407), Buckwheat/Buttercup (83408), Bluebell (83409), Alpine Aster (83410)	Contributing	Views	1922-1958		Fair	
View looking west from Glacier Lily (83358), Fireweed (83359) and Scarlet Gilia/Thistle (83360)	Contributing	Views	1922-1958		Fair	
Views looking west from the Employee Area	Contributing	Views	1922-1958		Fair	

Appendix B: Historic Number Systems at Jenny Lake Lodge

Feature Name	FMSS	JNY#	JE Number	1942 Snake River Land Co. Appraisal of properties	1951 Map and Bed List	1957 Existing Number	1957 New Number
Main Lodge	83356	1	JE-01	Main Building	NA	Main Building	Main Building
Scarlet Gilia/Thistle	83360	102	JE-05	Cabin 6 & 7, two rooms	6 (one double) and 7 (2 doubles)	6 + 7	11 + 12
Fireweed	83359	101	JE-04	Cabin 5, one room	5: 1 double 1 single	5	13
Lupine	83379	113	JE-16	Cabin 13, one room	13 (2 singles)	13	14

Glacier Lily	83358	100	JE-03	Cabin A, two rooms, modern	A-1 (1 single 1 double) A-2 (2 singles)	A-1 + A-2	7 + 8
Gentian	83390	121	JE-24	Cabin D, two rooms, modern	D-1 (1 double) D-2 (2 singles)	D-1 + D-2	9 + 10
Coneflower	83391	122	JE-25	Cabin E, two rooms, modern	E-1 (2 singles) E-2 (1 double)	E-1 + E-2	21 + 22
Violet	83367	103	JE-06	Cabin 8, one room	8 (2 singles--nice 2 closets)	8	1
Hollyhock	83386	118	JE-21	Cabin 20, one room	20 (2 singles, 2 closets--nice)	20	20
Indian Paintbrush	83383	115	JE-18	Cabin 16, one room	16 (2 singles, 2 closets--nice)	16	17
Harebell	83385	117	JE-20	Cabin 19, one room	19 (2 singles, 2 closets--nice)	19	2
Wild Iris/Wild Daisy	83374	110	JE-13	Cabin 9 & 10, two rooms	9 (1 double, 1 single, 1 closet) 10 (2 singles, 1 closet)	9 + 10	3 + 4

Phlox/Primrose	83377	112	JE-15	Cabin 11 & 12, two rooms	11 (2 singles, 1 closet), 12 (2 singles, 1 closet)	11 + 12	5 + 6
Lady Slipper/Larkspur	83381	114	JE-17	Cabin 14 & 15, two rooms	14 (2 singles, 1 closet) 15 (1 double, 1 single, 1 closet--nice)	14 + 15	15 + 16
Huckleberry/Honeysuckle	83384	116	JE-19	Cabin 17 & 18, two rooms	17 (1 double, 1 single, 1 closet) 18 (2 singles, 1 closet--nice)	17 + 18	18 + 19
Goldenrod	83388	119	JE-22	Cabin C, one room, modern	C (1 double, 1 single)	C	26
Geranium	83389	120	JE-23	Cabin B, one room, modern	B (1 double, 1 single)	B	25
Columbine	83406	123	JE-26	Cabin F, one room, modern	F (1 double, 1 single)	F	29
Chokecherry	83407	124	JE-27	Cabin G, one room, modern	G (2 singles)	G	30
Forget-Me-Not	83375	111	JE-14	Unnumbered "Cabin" modern	Mgr. cabin	Managers Cabin	31
Teewinot/General Manager's Cabin	83357	300	JE-02	Possibly Cabin 1 (referred to as cabin 1 on 1951 plan). Modern	Cooks Cabin	Chef's House I	Managers House 101
Moran	83418	303	JE-44	NA	Linen Room	Linen Room, Chefs Cabin	110

Shadow	83422	307	JE-41	Possibly one of the three one-room cabins for help listed on the appraisal, or one of the extra guet cabins.	Unlabled beyond "existing" on the 1951 map. Possibly either Housekeeper (1 double, 1 single) or Kitchen Help Cabin (2 singles)	X	106
Symmetry/St. John/Table Top	83420	305	JE-42	Cabin #2, 3, 4: three rooms, hot and cold water	2 (2 singles), 3 (2 singles), 4 (2 singles)	W	107, 108, 109
Wild Rose	83368	104	JE-07	NA	H-1 (2 singles) H-2 (1 double)	H-1 + H-2	23 + 24
Sunflower	83373	109	JE-12	NA?	J-1 (1 double, 1 single) J-2 (2 singles)	J-1 + J-2	27 + 28
Buckwheat/Buttercup	83408	125	JE-28	NA	NA	NA	32 + 33
Bluebell	83409	126	JE-29	NA	NA	NA	34
Alpine Aster	83410	127	JE-30	NA	NA	NA	35

Grand/Prospector	83429	313	JE-38	NA	NA	V	104, 105
Rockchuck/Middle/Jedediah	83417	302	JE-35	NA	NA	U; "building on cribs"	111, 112, 113
South	83421	306	JE-46	NA	NA		"Dorm"
Rendezvous	83425	309	JE-43	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wister	83424	308	JE-45	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thor	83423	41	JE-47	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nez Perce	83427	311	JE-39	NA	NA	NA	NA
Storm	83426	310	JE-40	NA	NA	NA	NA
Static/ Buck	83428	312	JE-36	NA	NA	NA	NA

Owen	83419	304	JE-37	NA	NA	NA though replaced a cabin labeled "cabin Z"	NA: though replaced a cabin labeled 119
Employee Shower Building	83430	301	JE-48	NA	NA	NA	NA
Balsam Root/Delphinium	83369	105	JE-08	NA	NA	NA	NA
Elderberry/Blue Flax	83370	106	JE-09	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tansy/Yarrow	83371	107	JE-10	NA	NA	NA	NA
Water Lily	83372	108	JE-11	NA	NA	NA	NA
Corrals Tack Room/Bunk House	83415	3	JE-32	NA	NA	NA	NA
Entrance Way/Employee Rec Center/Maintenance	83416	128	JE-34	NA	NA	NA	NA

Appendix C: Then and Now Photographs

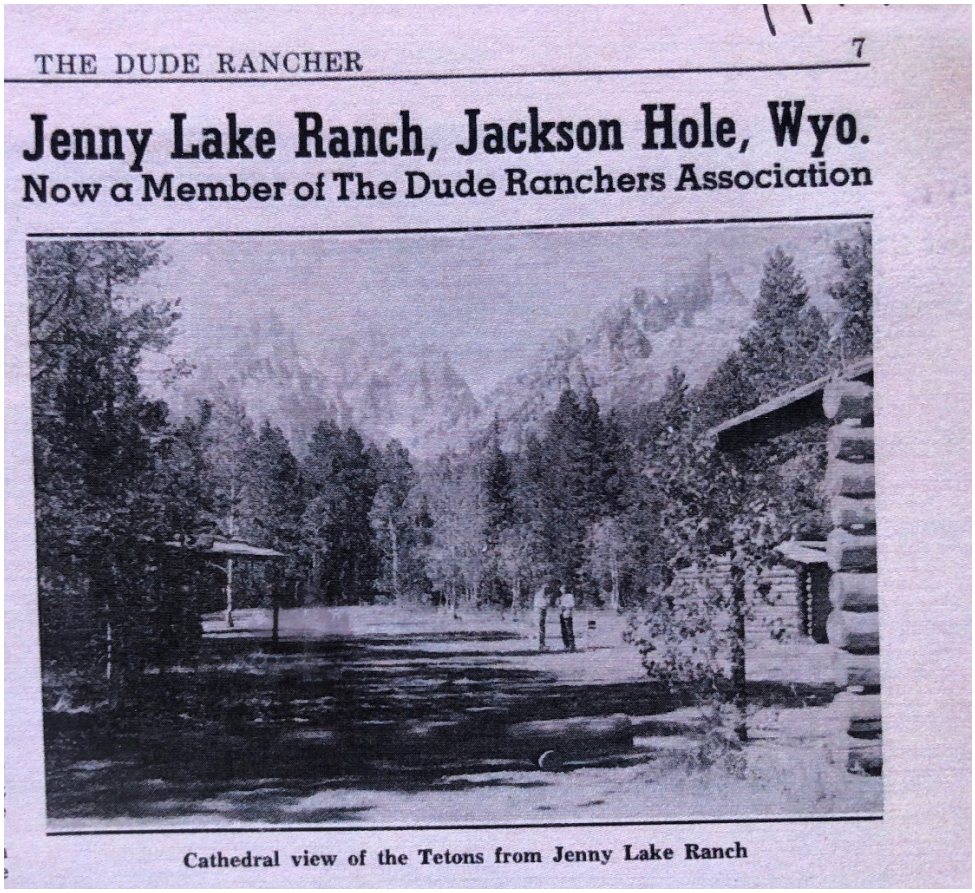


c. 1970



2020

Main Lodge, looking north from the parking area. The top image is a postcard.



THE DUDE RANCHER 7

Jenny Lake Ranch, Jackson Hole, Wyo.

Now a Member of The Dude Ranchers Association

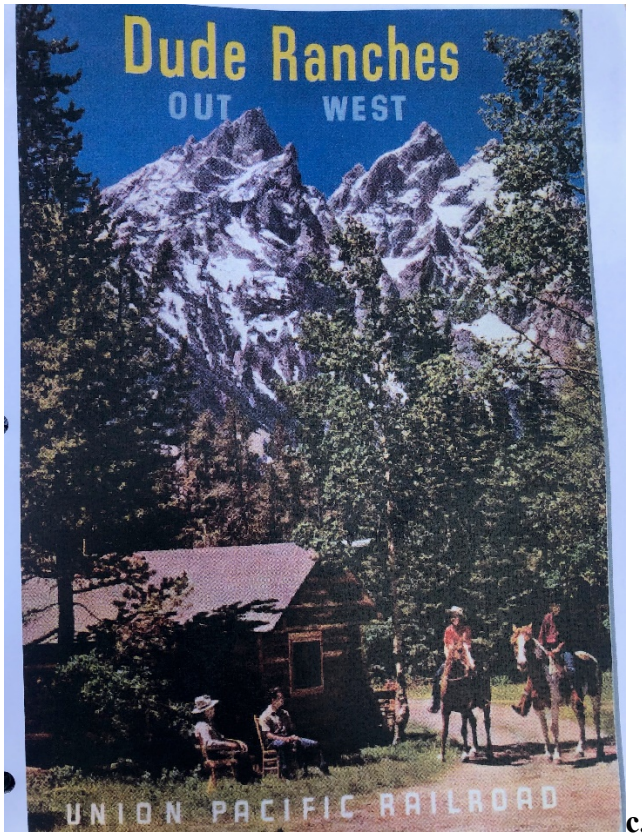
Cathedral view of the Tetons from Jenny Lake Ranch

c.1949



2020

Lupine (at right) and Scarlet Gilia/Thistle (front right). Top image was published in *The Dude Rancher* April 1949.



c. 1940s brochure



2020

View west from Gentian (left).



1964



2020

Bluebell in the foreground. Above: Promotional photograph by Fishback. Laurance S. Rockefeller Photographs Collection, Photo Files RG, Series 4 (Civic), Subseries 2 (Conservation, Parks, and Preservation), FA 1128, Box 5, Folder 96 (GTLC 1964), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.