Jenny Lake Lodge Main Lodge
Historic Structures Report



Prepared by Elizabeth Engle
2021

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Project Team

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Management Summary

Introduction

This Historic Structures Report (HSR) was prepared by Elizabeth Engle at the request of Grand Teton National Park. The HSR focuses on the Main Lodge (FMSS Location 83356) at Jenny Lake Lodge Historic District (48TE1177) in Grand Teton. The project was initiated as part of an effort to complete baseline documents for Jenny Lake Lodge as mandated by Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). It was drafted in parallel with the Jenny Lake Lodge Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) (2022). The goal of this HSR is to guide future treatment (preservation and maintenance) of the Main Lodge at Jenny Lake Lodge.

This project was conducted under a cooperative agreement between Grand Teton National Park and the Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum.

Purpose and Scope

A Historic Structure Report is the primary guide to treatment and use of a historic structure and is required by NPS-28: *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*. It provides documentary, graphic, and physical information about a property's history and existing condition in order to minimize the loss of character-defining features and materials, and to guide project planning and management objectives.[1] This HSR aims to provide a baseline understanding of the construction evolution and integrity of the Main Lodge at Jenny Lake Lodge This information is valuable for directing planning and construction alternatives and for addressing management objectives. It is also crucial in ensuring the NPS and concessioners share a mutual understanding of the history, condition, integrity, and significance of the Jenny Lake Lodge Main Lodge.

Because this HSR was completed in parallel with the Jenny Lake Lodge CLI, which examines the history and context of the entire Jenny Lake Lodge Historic District more broadly, this document focuses in on the Main Lodge. The CLI is referenced where additional information may be useful.

The HSR is divided into two sections, *Part I: Developmental History* and *Part II: Treatment and Use.*

Part I: Developmental History provides information on general themes associated with the development of Jenny Lake Lodge Main Lodge. This section includes an overview of the historical development of Jenny Lake Lodge as a whole, as well as detailed information on the physical development of the Main Lodge specifically. This information derives from both physical investigations and historical documentation.

[1] Deborah Slaton, Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2005.

Part I also includes a current physical description based on building investigations and observations using non-destructive methods. A summary assessment of the current condition is also included.

Part II: Treatment and Use presents historic preservation objectives for the Main Lodge. The section focuses primarily on the treatment, as the current use is a well-established continuation of the historic use. Treatment recommendations address both the existing building condition and the integrity of the building to the period of significance, considering the many changes that have occurred since the period of significance.

The bibliography provides all sources referenced in this report. An appendix contains historic and existing plans and elevations of the Main Lodge.

Historical Overview and Introduction

The current Jenny Lake Lodge occupies about 20 acres at the base of the Teton Mountains in the heart of Grand Teton National Park. The property is operated by a concessionaire and serves overnight guests seasonally between June and September. The property is comprised of a Main Lodge, 29 guest cabins, 15 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. The Main Lodge anchors the property, serving as the social center of the ranch.

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 roughly 33,000 acres of private land donated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

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 John D. Rockefeller Jr.'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 resided there for at least a few summers. The ranch was greatly expanded and reopened to guests in 1937 by the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company. It was leased to the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company by the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc, who owned the property.

After World War II, Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. purchased all the shares of the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company. They continued to operate Jenny Lake Lodge, investing significantly in the modernization and rehabilitation of Jenny Lake Lodge in both 1947 and again in 1957. In 1950 the Jenny Lake Lodge was transferred to Grand Teton National Park. The lodge continues to be operated as a guest ranch, offering traditional western ranch activities such as hiking, horseback riding, and fishing to lucky guests.

While the property has retained its rural and rustic setting, it has evolved and expanded to keep pace with changing guest expectations. Nowhere in the district is this more evident than at the Main Lodge. As new guest cabins were constructed, more dining room and lounge space was required, prompting several expansions of the Main Lodge. In turn, more diners demanded a larger kitchen and more staff, who in turn demanded employee dining space. As these needs were met—both during and after the period of significance—the original lodge constructed in 1922 grew from a 900 sq. ft. log cabin to a nearly 7,500 sq. ft. log and frame building. The growth has been incremental, beginning with a small dining room addition in 1928. Since then, additions and alterations almost every decade--1937, 1947, 1957, 1987, 1994--have changed the building into the structure that stands today.

Study Summary

As a contributing component of the broader Jenny Lake Lodge guest ranch, the Main Lodge plays an important role in the historic feeling and associations of the ranch cultural landscape, and the fact that it remains is critical to the districts integrity and ability to convey the dude ranch history. However, as the many additions and changes to the building were mapped through the course of this project, it became clear that the building itself has changed significantly since the period of significance, and that the building retains little integrity of materials and workmanship. Nearly every historic elevation has been obscured by additions since 1959. The challenge of writing an HSR for the Main Lodge, then, was the challenge of balancing and weighing the different aspects of significance and integrity. The buildings significance lies in its importance to the overall district as a contributing resource that anchors the spatial relationships between buildings rather than as an individual building. As a result, this HSR recommends preservation and possible restoration as a treatment approach, focusing on the preserved visual features that make the current building recognizable as building that existing during the historic period.

Methodology

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 provide valuable insight during the inventory process: Katherine Birmingham, Branch Chief 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. Graphics were completed by VeraIconica, Jackson, WY. Preservation Brief 43: *The Preparation and Use of Historic Structures Reports* was used as a guide and template.

Site visits were conducted in June and July 2020. A third site visit was conducted in September 2021 with Elizabeth Engle, Christopher Hancock, AIA and Blair Costello from VeraIconica Architects, Ron Neville from Vail Resorts, and Adam Perry from Grand Teton National Park. The first two site visits focused on the exterior and broader landscape conditions at Jenny Lake

Lodge, while the third site visit included a more detailed inspection of the Main Lodge. All investigations were observational and non-destructive. Unless otherwise credited, all images were taken by Elizabeth Engle during these site visits.

Research conducted to gain a thorough understanding of the Main Lodge at Jenny Lake Lodge included the following:

- Primary and secondary research into the development of the Jenny Lake Lodge and the evolution of the Main Lodge building at:
    - The Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY
    - Grand Teton National Park Archives, Moose, WY
    - Grand Teton Lodge Company collections, Jackson Lake Lodge, Moose, WY
    - Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum Archive, Jackson, WY
    - Newspapers.com Archive
    - NPS Electronic Technical Information Center Archive
- Previous documentation of the Jenny Lake Lodge included:
    - Mary Humstone, et. al, "Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places for Jenny Lake Lodge," 2010.
    - Goodall, Harrison, *Condition Assessment for Jenny Lake Lodge,* 2005.
    - Mary McKinney, *The Danny Ranch/Jenny Lake Ranch/Jenny Lake Lodge* (booklet)*,* 2018.

Also crucial to the completion of this report was comparison of historic photographs, as well as plans and elevation drawings for the many Main Lodge projects. Photographs were crucial for the earlier years, while the plans were critical in later modifications. Plans used in deciphering the evolution of the Main Lodge include:

> Plans for the Rehabilitation of Jenny Lake Lodge, Spencer and Ambrose, Architects, July 23, 1957 (Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY).
>
> Jenny Lake Lodge Renovation and Remodel, A/S Architectural Services, December 12, 1986 (Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY).
>
> Jenny Lake Lodge Kitchen Remodel and Addition, RPS Architects, August 25, 1994 (Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY).
>
> JNY-001 Main Lodge Building, National Park Service, September 10, 2018 (National Park Service, Grand Teton National Park, Moose, WY).

Missing plans include drawings by Goodrich, Laviolette & Wilking from 1947. These plans are referenced in letters but were not located.[2]

[2] Letter from Jan Wilking to Harold Fabian, September 9, 1947. Grand Teton Lodge Company Records, GTLCo RG, Series 2, FA#423, Box 19, Folder 237 (GTLC: Plans and Construction 1946-1951), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.

Administrative Data

Location Data:

Resource Name:	Jenny Lake Lodge Main Lodge
Resource Type:	Building
Resource ID (FMSS):	83356
Longitude/Latitude:	-110.72474 / 43.78274
Park Name and Alpha Code:	Grand Teton National Park (GRTE)
Park Organization Code:	1460
State:	Wyoming
County:	Teton

Cultural Resource Data:
Jenny Lake Lodge was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 2010. The property was determined eligible under criteria A and C within the context of "Dude Ranching and Tourism" as defined in the *Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Submission*. The period of significance identified in the determination of eligibility was 1922-1958. To date it has not been entered into the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Eligibility:	Eligible—SHPO consensus determination
National Register Date:	NA
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing to the Jenny Lake Lodge historic district
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	State
Period of Significance:	1922-1958
National Historic Landmark:	No

Proposed Treatment and Use

The recommended treatment for the Jenny Lake Lodge Main Lodge is preservation with some select restoration. The existing and historic use as guest dining and lounge facilities and supporting kitchen and office spaces should continue.

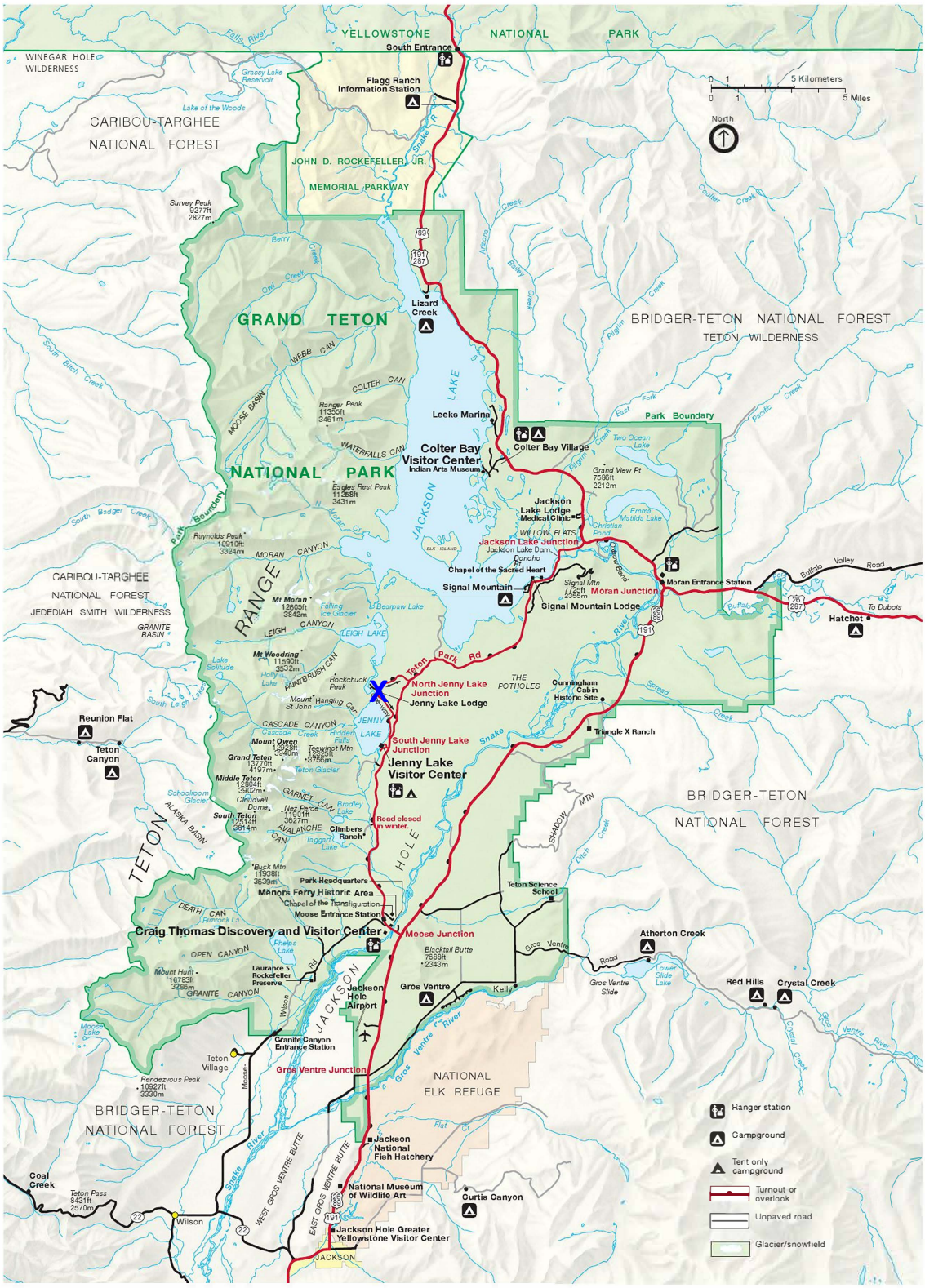
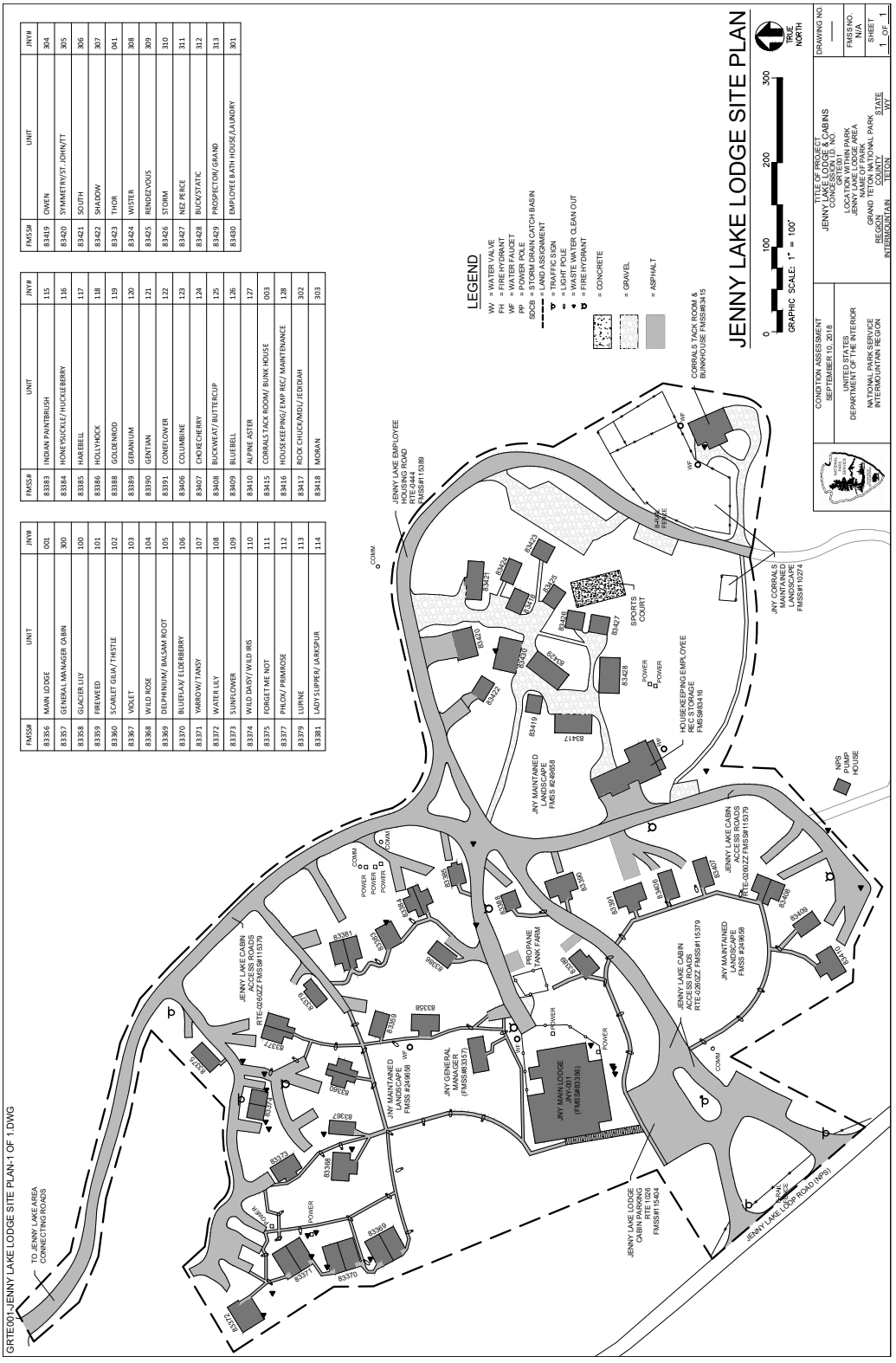


Figure 1: Grand Teton Nation Park. Jenny Lake Lodge is marked with an X near the center of the map.



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	LADYSLIPPER/ 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
83423	THOR	041
83424	WISTER	308
83425	RENDEZVOUS	309
83426	STORM	310
83427	NEZ PERCE	311
83428	BUCK/STATIC	312
83429	PROSPECTOR/ GRAND	313
83430	EMPLOYEE BATH HOUSE/LAUNDRY	301

Part 1—Developmental History

Historical Background and Context: Jenny Lake Lodge

The following was copied from the Jenny Lake Lodge Cultural Landscape Inventory (2022).

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.[3] By the time the early trappers arrived, Jackson Hole was part of the vast Shoshone territory.[4]

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.[5] It was for trapper Davey Jackson that Jackson Hole was named in 1829.[6] 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.[7] 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 Shoshoni woman named Jenny.[8]

Early Settlement of Jackson Hole

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.[9] The proclamation closed the lands to settlement until July 1, 1908, when President Theodore Roosevelt signed a proclamation establishing Teton National Forest. "The proclamation reopened for settlement lands in the valley but reserved the Teton Range and most of the highlands surrounding the valley."[10] 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

[3] John Daugherty, *A Place Called Jackson Hole,* Moose, WY, Grand Teton National Park Association, 1999. 22.
[4] Ibid. 39.
[5] Ibid. 44.
[6] Ibid. 56.
[7] Ibid. 68.
[8] Ibid. 74.
[9] Ibid. 120.
[10] Ibid. 120.

Jenny Lake and Leigh Lake areas was also complicated by the politics of water development projects in the 1910s. "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."[11]

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 a major economic factor in Jackson Hole. "The tourists were a two-edged sword, however, and some residents were worried about the proliferation of unsightly tourist attractions and their impact on the beauty of the area."[12] 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.[13] 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.[14] 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.[15] 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 annually with his family.

Seeking a quieter experience than the busy Teton Lodge in Moran and large Bar BC Dude Ranch, Strange agreed to back Grace's efforts to open a small guest ranch at Jenny Lake. Grace named the ranch the Danny Ranch after Strange's 22-year-old daughter, Mary Danforth Strange, known familiarly as Danny.[16] 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 proving up 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 log.[17] 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.

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[11] Daugherty. 120; Margaret Murie and Olaus Murie, *Wapiti Wilderness*, Denver, CO: University of Colorado Press, 1987. 117-118.
[12] Mary McKinney, *The Danny Ranch, Jenny Lake Ranch, Jenny Lake Lodge*, Augusta, GA. 2018. 4.
[13] Ibid.
[14] "A.S. Tony Grace obituary," *The Jackson Hole Guide*, 21 Feb 1996.
[15] Oral History Interview: Slim Laurance interviewing Tony Grace in 1958, Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum.
[16] McKinney. 10.
[17] Ibid.

The ranch opened to guests in 1923. According to his guestbook, Grace's first paying guest was the movie star Tom Moore, followed by "three Williams College boys."[18] 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.[19] 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 and Square G.

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, 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.[20] 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.[21] During his tenure, Grace also constructed minimal post-and-rail fencing around his ranch, including a 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.

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.

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.[22] 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.[23] 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 native appearance.[24]

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, six seasonal rangers worked in the new park: two at the Jenny Lake

[18] Oral History Interview: Slim Laurance interviewing Tony Grace in 1958, Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum.
[19] McKinney. 13.
[20] McKinney. 18.
[21] These small changes are visible in a photograph dated 1929 that hangs in the Jenny Lake Lodge lobby.
[22] "Creation of Grand Teton National Park," National Park Service, https://www.nps.gov/grte/planyourvisit/upload/creation.pdf (January 3, 2022).
[23] Mary McKinney. 22.
[24] "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.

museum, one at the Jenny Lake campground, one in headquarters, and two fire guards.[25] 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 Snake River Land 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.[26] 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."[27] 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"[28]

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.[29] 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

[25] "Teton Park News," *Jackson's Hole Courier*, 23 Feb. 1932.
[26] 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.
[27] "Good Tourist Season Looms," *Casper Star-Tribune,* 18 April 1937.
[28] "The Nature Part of the Picture," *Jackson's Hole Courier*, December 9, 1937.
[29] "Snake River Land Company Appraisal of Properties, Jenny Lake Ranch," 1942. Kenneth Chorley Papers, Jackson Hole RG, Series 1, FA#067, Box 30, folder 261 (Appraisal of Properties 1942), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY

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 2010 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 mid-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.

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.

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.[30] 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 space south of the Main Lodge in front of Coneflower (83391), Columbine (83406) and Chokecherry (83407).

[30] "Snake River Land Company Appraisal of Properties, Jenny Lake Ranch," 1942. Kenneth Chorley Papers, Jackson Hole RG, Series 1, FA#067, Box 30, folder 261 (Appraisal of Properties 1942), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY

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."[31] 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.[32]

By 1942, the capacity of Jenny Lake Ranch was 65 guests.[33] While the ranch enjoyed a growing reputation, World War II would soon disrupt the ranch's success. The ranch closed in 1942 and remained closed for the duration of World War II. 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.[34]

Although the ranch was inactive during World War II, a major event in 1943 had lasting implications for the property. On March 15, 1943, the Jackson Hole National Monument was established by proclamation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. 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, therefor, became a privately owned property within the National Monument.

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."[35] 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.[36]

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

[31] McKinney. 24.
[32] Ibid..
[33] "Snake River Land Company Appraisal of Properties, Jenny Lake Ranch," 1942. Kenneth Chorley Papers, Jackson Hole RG, Series 1, FA#067, Box 30, folder 261 (Appraisal of Properties 1942), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[34] 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.
[35] 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.
[36] Ibid.

improvements could be salvaged," wrote general manager John D. Green to Harold Fabian on August 29, 1946.[37] 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 addition 12 beds for employees were needed.[38] 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.[39]

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 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

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[37] 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.
[38] 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.
[39] 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.
[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.

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. Never-the-less, 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.[44] 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 maintenance building. A 1951 site map also shows two employee quarters presumably recommended for demolition in the development proposal.[45] 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 barn is similarly marked and clearly indicated for demolition.

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

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[42] Letter from Harold Fabian to Kenneth Chorley, September 25, 1947; Grand Teton Lodge Company Records, GTLCo. RG, 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.

[44] "Jenny Lake Ranch—1951," Grand Teton Lodge Company Records, GTLCo. RG, Series 2, FA#423, Box 19, Folder 234 (Operations--Jenny Lake Lodge 1952), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.

[45] "Preliminary Development Plan for Jenny Lake Lodge, August 22, 1951, National Park Service," Grand Teton Lodge Company Records, Oversize Collection, Series GTLC, Folder 170 (Jenny Lake Lodge Plans, 1951-1958), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.

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.[46] 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.[47]

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."[48] 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.[49] 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.

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.[50]

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-healed 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

[46] "Creation of Grand Teton National Park" https://www.nps.gov/grte/planyourvisit/upload/creation.pdf
[47] 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.
[48] 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.
[49] 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.

[50] McKinney. 23.

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.[51]

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."[52] 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."[53] 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.[54] As Spencer wrote at the beginning of his study:

> 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 guest 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.[55]

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

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[51] McKinney. 24.
[52] 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.
[53] McKinney. 27.
[54] 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.
[55] 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.

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.[56]

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.[57]

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."[58] 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.

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 pained.[59]

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.[60] 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

[56] 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.
[57] Ibid.
[58] "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.
[59] "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.
[60] Eldridge Spencer, Jenny Lake Lodge plans and drawings, 25 July 1957, Grand Teton Lodge Company Collection, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.

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.[61]

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 and installed on temporary blocking prior to the start of the contract.[62] 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 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. 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.[63] As with the 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.[64]

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[61] McKinney. 28.

[62] Eldridge Spencer, Jenny Lake Lodge plans and drawings, 25 July 1957, Grand Teton Lodge Company Collection, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.

[63] 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.

[64] National Park Service, "Water and Sewer System, Jenny Lake Lodge—As-Constructed 12-2-58," 1958, Grand Teton Lodge Company Collection, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.

The Grand Teton Lodge Company and Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. celebrated the rehabilitation with a gala at the ranch on June 20-22, 1958.[65] 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 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.

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."[66] 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.[67]

During this era, few physical changes occurred at the ranch. 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.[68] 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 and 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.[69]

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.[70] 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. In addition, the porch was wrapped around the northwest corner of the building and enclosed. An additional section of the west porch was also enclosed.

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

[65] "Jenny Lake Lodge Reopens for Season With All New Facilities," *Big Piney Examiner*, 26 June 1958.
[66] McKinney. 30.
[67] 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.
[68] Virgil Goodman, "Employee Cabins for Jenny Lake Lodge," June 1984. Grand Teton Lodge Company Collection, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY. Goodman also drew plans for a bathroom addition connecting Nez Perce and Storm, though that was never built.
[69] Virgil Goodman, "Plans for Refurbishing of Managers Cabin," August 1984. Grand Teton Lodge Company Collection, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.
[70] A/S Architectural Services, "Jenny Lake Lodge Renovation and Remodel," December 12, 1986. Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.

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 faired 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.

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.[71]

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.[72]

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.[73]

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.[74]

The youngest building on the site, the housekeeping/employee rec hall/maintenance building 983416) was constructed in 2002.[75] 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.

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[71] A/S Architectural Services, "Jenny Lake Lodge Employee Bath Laundry Building," and "Jenny Lake Lodge New Employee Cabin," 1987, Grand Teton Lodge Company Collection, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.
[72] McKinney. 33.
[73] Strout Architects, "New Guest Cabins for the Grand Teton Lodge Company," October 5, 1992, Grand Teton Lodge Company Collection, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.
[74] RPS Architects, "Jenny Lake Lodge Kitchen Remodel and Addition," August 25, 1994, Grand Teton Lodge Company Collection, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.
[75] Strout Architects, "New Laundry and Storage," June 12, 2001, Grand Teton Lodge Company Collection, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.

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.[76] 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.[77]

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

Historical Background and Context: Jenny Lake Lodge Main Lodge

The below table provides a snapshot of the major construction efforts that changed the Main Lodge, and the administrative shifts that often preceded them.

Date	Event	Event Description
1922	Homesteaded	Tony Grace homesteaded 160 acres and established the "Danny Ranch."
1922	Built	Grace built the original Main Lodge. The original Main Lodge was a square, hipped roof log building likely informally designed by Grace himself.
1928	Expanded	In 1928 Grace was granted the patent to his land. He constructed an addition onto the south side of the Main Lodge. He also added a fireplace to the north side of the Main Lodge.
1930	Sold	Grace sold the Danny Ranch to the Snake River Land Company. He continued to operate it for the 1931 season before leaving the property.
1931-1936	Closed	After the sale, the ranch was closed to guests. The property was used for a few summers to house seasonal rangers, who used the Main Lodge as a shared kitchen and social space.
1936	Leased	Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company, who operated the Teton Lodge at Moran, added the Danny Ranch to their lease from the Snake River Land Co. with the plan to reopened it to guests.
1936-1937	Expanded	In preparation for the reopening, 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 onto the east of the Main Lodge. The guest capacity was significantly expanded with the addition of at least 15 guest cabins, and the first water system was also constructed.
1937	Name Changed	The Danny Ranch was renamed "Jenny Lake Ranch" in 1937.
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. The buildings fell into disrepair.

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

1946	Sold/Leased	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. Work at Jenny Lake Ranch included reroofing cabins, refinishing floors, and refurnishing the guest cabins.
1946-1947	Expanded	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. Plans for the project were drawn by Jan Wilking of Goodrich, Laviolette, & Wilking.
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	Land Transfer	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	Established	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	Name Changed	The name was changed from Jenny Lake Ranch to Jenny Lake Lodge.
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. board. 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	Expanded	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. Plans for the overall effort were completed by Eldridge Spencer of Spencer & Ambrose, Architects.
1986	Rehabilitated	A major rehabilitation effort 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 base logs with 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. The porch was extended and enclosed. 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. Plans were drawn by A/S Architectural Services.

1987	Evaluated	S.F. Mehls et. al. completed a Field Inventory Report that concluded the buildings were not eligible for listing in the National Register. SHPO concurred.
1994	Expanded/ 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. Plans were drawn by RPS Architects.
2009-2010	Evaluated	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.

Chronology of Development and Use

Additions to the Main Lodge occurred every decade during the period of significance. Since the end of the period of significance in 1958, two major projects have altered the building significantly, one in 1987 and one in 1994. The original building and modifications are described below based on evidence from both documentary photographs and architectural plans.

1922/1923: Original construction

In 1922 Tony Grace constructed a 30' x 30' three-room log lodge. The foundation under the building appears to have been stacked river rocks. The walls were log daubed with mortar with square-notched corners. The building had a distinctive, hipped roof covered by rolled asphalt with a single chimney pipe extending upward on the east side.

The front of the building faced west, where two doors at the center of the elevation were flanked by two 4x4 pane sliding windows to the north and south. (The northern window is now the northern dining room opening along the interior west wall of the dining room). The south elevation was divided in half by a square log joint, with two 4x4 pane windows centered on either side. No images of the north and east elevations were located.

The interior of the building was divided into three rooms. Most notable about the interior was the decorative sapling ceiling. Above the ceiling Grace and one employee slept in a loft divided into two spaces.[78] Quarter log trim surrounded the door and window openings, and the walls were chinked with saplings. Typical of dude ranches, ropes and chaps decorated the walls, lanterns hung from the ceiling for light, and the furniture was rustic.

A three-bay porch across the front was added to the building likely in 1923. The building spent at least one winter without a porch. The porch roof was shallow and sat on a log cross beam supported by four log posts. Concrete blocks supported the porch corners.

[78] McKinney, personal communication 2022.



Figure 3: The Main Lodge in 1922, prior to the addition of the front porch. ***JHHSM 2005.0121.046***



Figure 4: Grace leaning against a porch post. The Main Lodge at Danny Ranch, c. 1923, after the addition of the porch. ***JHHSM 2005.0121.051***

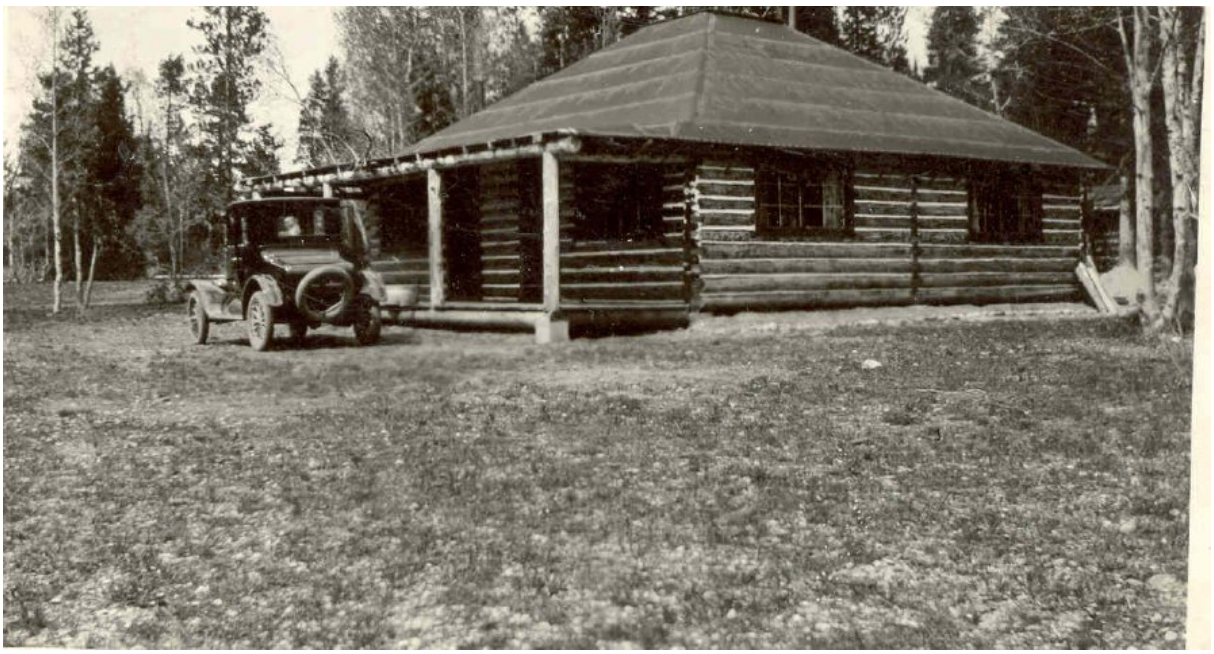

Figure 5: The Main Lodge at the Danny Ranch, c. 1923, after the addition of the porch. ***JHHSM 1992.4208.001.***



Figure 6: The interior of the Main Lodge, c. 1930. ***JHHSM 2005.0121.050***

1928: Addition to the south and fireplace construction

In 1928, after receiving his land patent, Tony Grace constructed an addition to the south of the building and added a fireplace on the north elevation.[79] The southern addition extended roughly 15' from the original portion of the building. It was narrower than 30' and set back from the west and east walls of the original building. The addition sat on a built-up river rock foundation. The walls were log with corner posts instead of the square notching used on the original building. The roof was asphalt shingles to match the original cabin, which had been re-sheathed, potentially when the addition was constructed.

On the west elevation, a long window made-up of two 4x4 pane sliding windows set next to each other ran nearly the length of the addition. There were no windows on the south elevation. No images of the east elevation were located.

At around the same time, Grace added the fireplace and chimney to the north elevation. Located towards the western side of the north elevation, the chimney was constructed of irregularly sized river rocks and topped with a metal chimney cap. The associated fireplace was also constructed of river rock, with an arched opening for the fire. The lounge was arranged around the fireplace, while the dining room was in the new addition in the south part of the building.

By 1928, the lodge had also been decorated by a set of antlers which were hung on the roof of the porch at the center of the front elevation, and a river rock path or path lined by river rock was installed extending south from the porch. With the exception of the chimney and the roofing materials, the original portion of the building appears to have remained unchanged.

[79] McKinney. 18.



Figure 7: Grace at a desk in the northwest corner of the Main Lodge, c. 1928. ***JHHSM 2005.0121.052***



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



Figure 9: Main Lodge with the fireplace and 1928 addition, c. 1930. ***Photo from Stan Grace, Scanned from McKinney, 18.***

1937: Replacement of the 1928 addition with a larger addition to the south and reconstruction/redesign of the porch; kitchen constructed.

In preparation for the reopening of the Danny Ranch in 1937, the 1928 addition was removed and replaced with a larger addition.[80] The addition appears to have mirrored the original 1922 building, creating a 60' long by 30' wide symmetrical log lodge with a long hip roof. The foundation material is unknown, though it was likely river rock. The walls were log and both the corners of the new addition and the corners of the older portion of the building appear to be log post, begging the question of whether the older square notched corners were simple covered by a decorative post or if they were replaced. The roof—once again re-sheathed—was rolled asphalt with only the stovepipe projecting over the hip. The chimney was still lower than the peak of the roof.

The only photograph found from this era shows only the west elevation. The fenestration across the northern half of the elevation remained unchanged from 1922, with, from north to south, a large window, two doors, and another large window. Fenestration on the west side of the addition consisted of three large windows.

In addition, a new porch constructed. The new, four-bay porch was centered on the building and ran nearly the entire length of the western eave. It was set slightly in from the edge of the structure, leaving one window on either end exposed. The shed roof over the porch was supported by five evenly spaced log posts. The plank porch decking sat on a horizontal log boarder.

Finally, references suggest that a small kitchen addition was also constructed. "Behind the dining room, a small but efficient kitchen replaced Tony's wood stove cooking arrangement,"

[80] McKinney. 23.

McKinney states.[81] A small kitchen at the north end of the east elevation appears in drawings of existing conditions in 1957. It is unclear whether it was log construction or frame construction. It was relatively small, however, supported by a nearby storehouse, icehouse, and water tank which all appear on a 1942 appraisal of the property.[82]

It is unclear how the interior of the building was transformed during this renovation, though it was in the late 1930s that the lodge began serving its famous Sunday buffets, and thus the dining room expansion and new kitchen were put to good use.[83] The lobby appears to have remained relatively unchanged, with the sapling ceiling still in place through the 1980s.

By 1937 a gravel road had developed in front of the cabin. It was lined with river cobbles.



Figure 10: Jenny Lake Lodge after the 1937 addition was completed. ***GRTE Historic Photograph Collection, ACC GRTE-00430, CAT GRTE 39189 Series 003, Binder 2/3.***

1947-1948: Extension of the building to the south, enclosure of the northern porch bay, kitchen addition.

In the spring of 1948, the Main Lodge was once again enlarged. A kitchen addition was constructed on the east side of the building, the dining room was expanded on the south side of

[81] McKinney. 23.
[82] Jenny Lake Ranch Appraisal, Kenneth Chorley Papers, Jackson Hole RG, Series 1, FA#067, Box 30, Folder 261 (Snake River Land Company Appraisal of Properties 1942), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[83] "Jackson Hole Beckons You," *Salt Lake Tribune*, 3 July 1942.

the building. The northern-most porch bay was enclosed. Letters indicate that plans for the project were drawn by Jan Wilking of Goodrich, Laviolette, & Wilking, though unfortunately they were not located during the research phase of this project.[84] The contractor for the work was Ellis W. Barker Company of Salt Lake City, UT.[85]

The 1947 changes disrupted the symmetry established along the west side of the building in 1937 by extending the south end of the structure and enclosing the northernmost porch bay on the west elevation. Photographs of the construction show the south end of the existing building was removed, and the roof partially removed in preparation for the construction. The addition was placed on spaced concrete pyramid blocks. The space between the blocks was filled with river rocks.

New logs were abutted against the old, and 2x4 dimensional rafters were notched into the plate log—a feature still visible in the south part of the building today. A new dimensional ridge beam was also installed, though all the interior post supports were log. The addition included a single sliding window at the south end of the west elevation and two sliding windows on the south gable end of the building. A sliding window was also installed on the south end of the east elevation.

In addition, the kitchen was modernized.[86] It is unclear whether the kitchen footprint changed or not. The kitchen remained located on the north end of the east elevation. Later plans from 1956 show a rectangular kitchen wing off the east elevation, but once again it is unclear whether the addition was constructed in 1937 or if a new kitchen replaced the 1937 one in 1947.[87]

Photographs show that during this effort the northernmost porch bay on the west elevation porch was enclosed. The enclosed bay had log walls with corner posts, and a single sliding window on the west elevation and one on the east elevation. In a 1948 letter Harold Fabian references the "central office, lounge and dining room building."[88] It is possible the office occupied the enclosed porch bay much as the check-in desk does now. Plans from 1957 show that a double door with wood panel below and glass above was installed on the south end of the bay, supporting the theory that the check-in desk was right inside the new entrance.[89]

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[84] Letter from Jan Wilking to Harold Fabian, September 9, 1947. Grand Teton Lodge Company Records, GTLCo RG, Series 2, FA#423, Box 19, Folder 237 (GTLC: Plans and Construction 1946-1951), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[85] Letter from C.A. Scholl to Ellis W. Barker, March 16, 1947. Grand Teton Lodge Company Records, GTLCo RG, Series 2, FA#423, Box 19, Folder 237 (GTLC: Plans and Construction 1946-1951), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[86] Memorandum from Jack Wentworth to Harold Fabian, August 27, 1946. Grand Teton Lodge Company Records, GTLCo RG, Series 2, FA#423, Box 19, Folder 230 (GTLC Operations 1946), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[87] 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.
[88] Letter from Harold Fabian to A.G. Bloom, November 4, 1948. Jackson Hole Preserve Inc, General Files and Grants RG, Series 1, FA$476, Box 31, Folder Jenny Lake Ranch, 1946-1949, Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[89] Spencer & Lee, Jenny Lake Lodge 1957 Rehabilitation Plans, Collection of Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.

The entire building had rolled roofing with rafter ends visible under the eaves. The south end of the building, the new addition, ended with a gable, while the north end retained the hipped roof.

The approved budget for the work indicates that new furnishings were purchased for the guest lounge and dining room.[90] The furnishings were sourced by New York designer Chandler Cudlipp, who eventually helped furnish Jackson Lake Lodge as well.[91] In the lounge, furniture included upholstered wood frame sofas and arm chairs and rustic sapling side tables. In the dining room, chairs had sapling backs and the tables were simple wood construction reminiscent of the desk pictured with Tony Grace in the 1920s.[92]

While the furnishings were updated and the dining room expanded, the overall interior spaces remained relatively unchanged. The dining room was located at the south end of the building and the lounge around the fireplace at the north end. A dividing wall part way across the space separated the two areas. The walls were log, and the lounge retained the sapling ceiling Tony Grace had constructed a quarter-century earlier. In the new dining area, large, peeled log beams supported the roof. Roof planks and rafters were exposed on the interior. The light fixtures were large iron chandeliers, visible in several photographs. The floors were wood plank, and the windows and doors wood.



Figure 11: Main Lodge during construction of the 1947 addition. ***Photo by Harrison Crandall, collection of Grand Teton Lodge Company. Scanned from McKinney, p. 24.***

[90] Memorandum from Jack Wentworth to Harold Fabian, August 27, 1946. Grand Teton Lodge Company Records, GTLCo RG, Series 2, FA#423, Box 19, Folder 230 (GTLC Operations 1946), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[91] Letter from Chandler Cudlipp to Jack Wentworth, August 20th, 1946. Grand Teton Lodge Company Records, GTLCo RG, Series 2, FA#423, Box 19, Folder 230 (GTLC Operations 1946), Rockefeller Archives Center, Tarrytown, NY.
[92] Photograph, c. 1920s. JHHSM 2005.0121.052. Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum, Jackson, WY.



Figure 12: The Main Lodge after the completion of the 1947 addition. ***Photo by Harrison Crandall, collection of Grand Teton Lodge Company. Scanned from McKinney, p. 26.***



Figure 13: Staff ready for the Sunday buffet dinner, c. 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 14: 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 15: The Main Lodge 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.***

1957-1958: Kitchen wing replaced and expanded significantly.

As part of the larger rehabilitation effort that occurred at Jenny Lake Lodge between 1957-1958, the entire kitchen wing was replaced with a new, frame addition that more than doubled the size of the Main Lodge. In his proposal to the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. board in 1956, Eldridge Spencer stated, the "layout of the present kitchen and its facilities are approaching obsolescence, it is recommended that a new structure in steel frame, wood siding and concrete floor be constructed to house all kitchen and service facilities and that all equipment be brought up to present day standards."[93]

The resulting addition extended 57'8" east from the original east elevation, and was 48' wide.[94] It was centered on the east elevation and set-back approximately 13' on each side from the roughly 75' long log building. The overall height of the addition was lower than the existing building, hiding it from view when the building was viewed from the west. The addition was housed under a long gable roof that flattened to a shallow pitch around the south, east, and north perimeters. The roof was sheathed with composition shingles to match the existing roof.

A large new kitchen, dishwashing area, and cold storage spaces occupied the majority of the new addition. To the east of these was a series of smaller rooms including a mechanical room, generator room, trash room, and employee restrooms (the women's room was accessible from inside, but the men's room entrance was located outside on the east elevation). Along the north elevation was an office that opened to the guest lounge, and a small employee dining area. Storage and a shelved linen room were located at the northeast corner of the building.

The addition sat on a poured concrete foundation with 2x6 studs anchored to a 2x6 redwood sill. Where the addition met the log building, a partition wall was constructed to abut the logs, allowing for the log wall to remain visible in the guest area but a framed wall to support the new addition roof. The addition was frame construction with vertical tongue-and-groove pine siding. The siding was not treated, but rather "natural pine."[95]

Along the south elevation were two ribbons of six hopper style metal windows. These were visible to the public from the parking area as guests approached the lodge. Further east on the south elevation, behind a sapling fence, were three exterior louvered doors. A boxed chimney pipe with metal louvers extended over the roofline near the southeast corner of the addition. A loading platform was centered on the east gable end of the addition and the entire service yard was enclosed by a new sapling fence. Wood louvers occupied the space under the gable end, and a shed roof extended over the loading dock. The elevation featured a single louvered door to the men's restroom, a single hopper window, double set of doors with glass in the top half. A folding metal gate was positioned near the center to receive deliveries. Along the north side of

[93] 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.
[94] Spencer & Lee, Jenny Lake Lodge 1957 Rehabilitation Plans, Collection of Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.
[95] "Background Notes on Jenny Lake Lodge, 1958," Published in McKinney. 28.

the building were two ribbons of four hopper metal windows and a ribbon of six hopper windows. Two doors and a pair of hopper windows were located near the corner of where the addition met the original building. The overall vertical effect of the tongue-and-groove siding was diminished by the ribbons of windows and long, low roof.

At the west side of the building—the public spaces—few changes were made. The existing sash windows and log chinking were retained. The plank porch was replaced with a poured concrete porch at grade, and gravel paths between the parking area and Main Lodge were installed. The height of the chimney was extended, and a new steel plate installed. New stone was selected to match the existing chimney stones.[96] Inside, a standard wood telephone booth and coat rack was installed along the west side of the dividing space between the lounge and dining room. New furnishings were selected by Jeannette Dyer Spencer.[97] Her décor included painting the floors with geometric patterns rather than install rugs. A new front desk was constructed and "an unusual louvered lighting arrangement…integrated into the sapling ceiling." Navajo rugs decorated the walls and new dining room tables were purchased. The existing dining chairs were repainted and recovered and laced with hide.[98]



Figure 16: The Main Cabin soon after the 1957-1958 kitchen addition was completed. *JHHSM 1958.3385.001*.

[96] "Background Notes on Jenny Lake Lodge, 1958," Published in McKinney. 28.
[97] McKinney. 28.
[98] "Background Notes on Jenny Lake Lodge, 1958," Published in McKinney. 28.

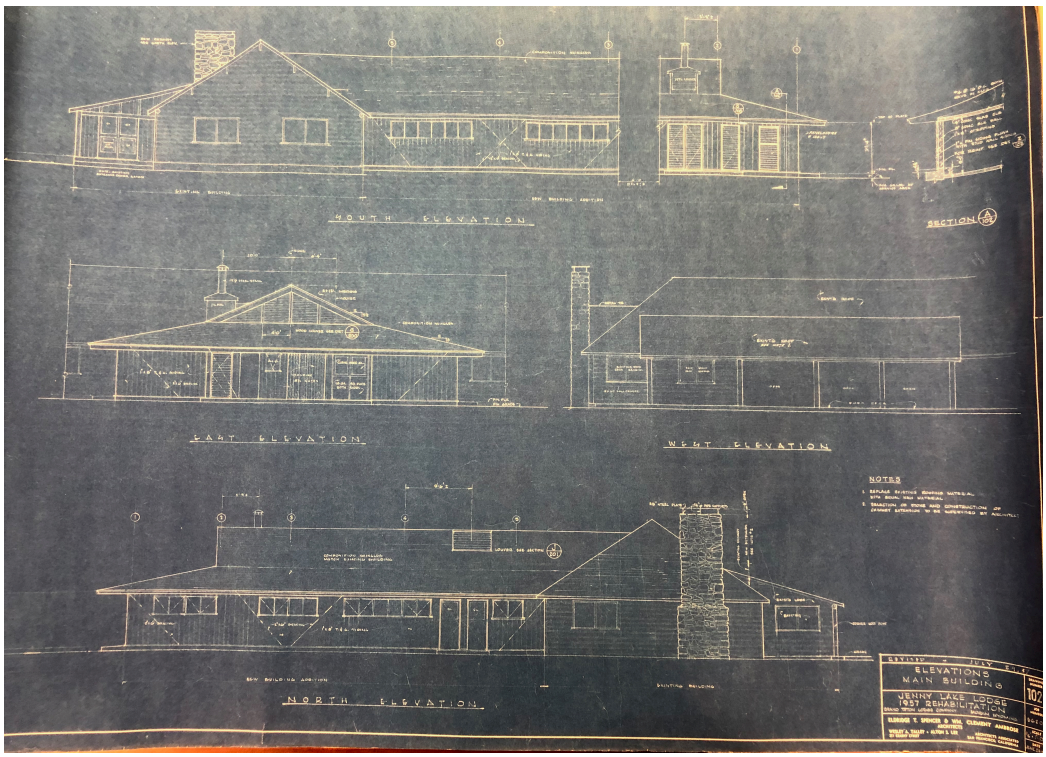

Figure 17: Spencer & Ambrose elevation drawings of the Main Lodge, July 1957. ***Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.***



Figure 18: 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.***

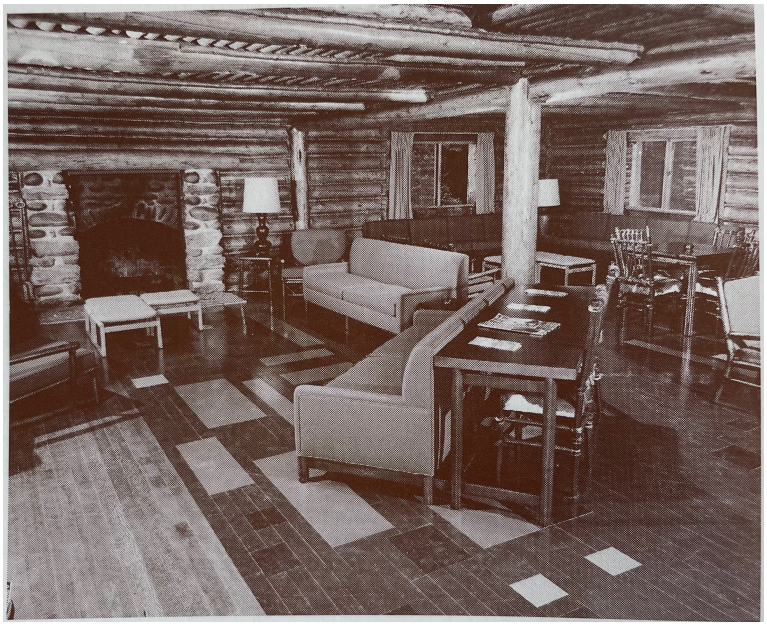

Figure 19: Jenny Lake Lodge lounge after the 1957 renovations. Note the painted floor and the sapling ceiling. ***Photograph by Union Pacific Railroad, Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY. Scanned from McKinney, 2006 printing, p. 29.***[99]



Figure 20: 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.***

[99] 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 17 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 21: Postcard of the Main Cabin at Jenny Lake Lodge, c. 1970s. ***Collection of Elizabeth Engle.***



Figure 22: 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.***

1986-1987: Foundation constructed and grade elevated, chimney removed, restrooms installed, porch expanded and enclosed.

By 1986 it had become clear that the condition of the Main Lodge—as well as the guest cabins—needed to be addressed. Of particular concern was the lack of a foundation under the original portion of the lodge and the minimal pyramidal concrete blocks under the 1947 addition. A/S Architectural Services was hired to complete drawings for the rehabilitation, which took place between the 1986-1987 seasons. "The aim was to renovate and modify the structure without losing its antiquated charm and ambiance," *Jackson Hole News* published in an article titled "Rustic Elegance: The Fine Art of Renovating Jenny Lake Lodge" in June 1987.[100] Work was completed by contractor Tami Stalker of Teton Timberline Homes. She was the only female contractor working in Jackson at the time.[101]

The completed work included both significant renovations and additions. To address structural concerns and deteriorated materials, the rotted foundation logs and floor were removed, the windows and doors were taken out, and the building was jacked up so a new poured concrete foundation could be installed. The building was set back at a higher grade, and a long concrete ramp with river rock siding was installed to the new cedar porch.

The historic flooring was reinstalled and sanded and treated with Pratt and Lambert Varmor penetrating sealer and satin finish. Rotted logs were replaced in-kind with hand-peeled new ones which were carefully treated and stained to match them with the old logs. The roof was rebuilt, and a steel roof structure was hidden behind the existing wood structure. The strengthened roof removed the need for regular winter maintenance trips to shovel snow off the structure. Exterior and interior logs were cleaned treated with a coat of "Columbia" semi-transparent stain, and exterior siding was given two coats of the stain. New sliding aluminum windows were installed, and the southern-most window opening on the west elevation was doubled in size.

The most significant addition in 1987-1988 extended the western porch north and wrapping it around the northern end of the building. The addition extended 13' out from the original log wall and ran 63' along the west elevation and 52' along the north elevation. It then wrapped around the east end of the original building connecting to the 1958 kitchen addition. The porch was housed under a shed roof slightly less steep than the main roof, and new log walls were constructed. The addition featured six spaced sliding aluminum windows on the west elevation and five on the north elevation. The addition engulfed the remaining exposed portions of Tony Grace's original 1922 lodge. On the interior, the chimney and fireplace were removed, and the former window openings were enlarged into doors to provide flow of movement between the 1922 cabin and the enclosed porch addition. The new openings were framed with split logs, resembling the 1922 trim. An office and small store were constructed in the new section on the east side of the building.

Inside, the fireplace was removed, and a new fireplace constructed at the south end of the building. The use of the two public spaces was swapped: the dining room was moved to the north end of the building and the lounge to the south around the new fireplace. Restrooms were also added—the first time public restrooms had been available in the Main Lodge. "Another welcome addition are the restrooms," the *Jackson Hole News* wrote, "these are frame constructed,

[100] "Rustic Elegance," *Jackson Hole News*, 17 June 1987.
[101] Ibid.

soundproofed rooms masked by halflogs [sic] placed on the structure to blend it with the rest of the building. The use of logs split lengthwise is a valuable spacesaver [sic]."[102] The vertical log screens formed a semi-circle, with telephones installed just inside each circle.

In addition to reconfiguring and expanding the public space, the project also included modifications to the kitchen. The spaces along the north side of the elevation were reconfigured to include a small liquor dispensing area and office for the chef. The footprint of the former linen room and storage area at the northeast corner of the kitchen wing was expanded to house a new employee lounge/dining area and larger storage space. With the exception of the east and south elevations of the 1987 kitchen wing, and the west elevation of the 1947 log dining room addition at the south end of the building, every elevation was wrapped and slightly changed in 1987.

The 1987 rehabilitation substantially changed the appearance of the lodge, but also addressed significant structural issues that, had they not been rectified, would most certainly have led to the ultimate demolition of the building. In fact, when the project was complete nearly everyone involved agreed the building *should* have been demolished. "Since Jenny Lake Lodge did not meet the standards to be designated a historic landmark, hindsight has shown it would have been most logical to tear the entire building down and rebuild it."[103] Fortunately, it was not demolished. And fortunately, the layers of history were not lost in the rehabilitation. The 1987-1988 project maintained the rustic appearance and used logs on the western portion of the building and used frame construction on the east kitchen wing, both compatible with the existing structure. It respected the historic rooflines, growing the building in a way that looked like the former porch had been enclosed rather than sticking an incompatible addition onto the building.

1994: Kitchen remodel and employee dining room addition.

In 1994 the kitchen was remodeled once again, and the employee dining room and gift shop were added to the south elevation of the kitchen wing. Kitchen appliances and fixtures were updated and modernized, and the layout of the wash bar and pick-up area were reconfigured. At the east end of the building, the employee restrooms were reconfigured so that the men's room was accessible from inside the building rather than through an exterior door. On the north elevation, a 12' x 14' addition with a garage door on the east side was constructed to house the dumpster. The addition was capped by a cross gable that projected north from the eave. The addition was set back from the eastern edge of the building about 16'5", and a slab was poured in front of the garage door. In order to make room for the addition, part of the sapling fence was removed.

The project also included construction of the current gift shop and employee lounge/dining room on the south elevation. The addition brought the kitchen wing flush with the southern edge of the log building. The gift shop window was replaced with a compatible wood 4x6 light fixed window, though it does not appear that the opening was expanded. The new south elevation featured a ribbon of five casement windows that mimicked the 1957 elevation. With the employee dining room addition, the east elevation of the kitchen wing and the south end of the west elevation became the only exposed elevations that date to the period of significance.

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[102] "Rustic Elegance," *Jackson Hole News*, 17 June 1987.
[103] Ibid.

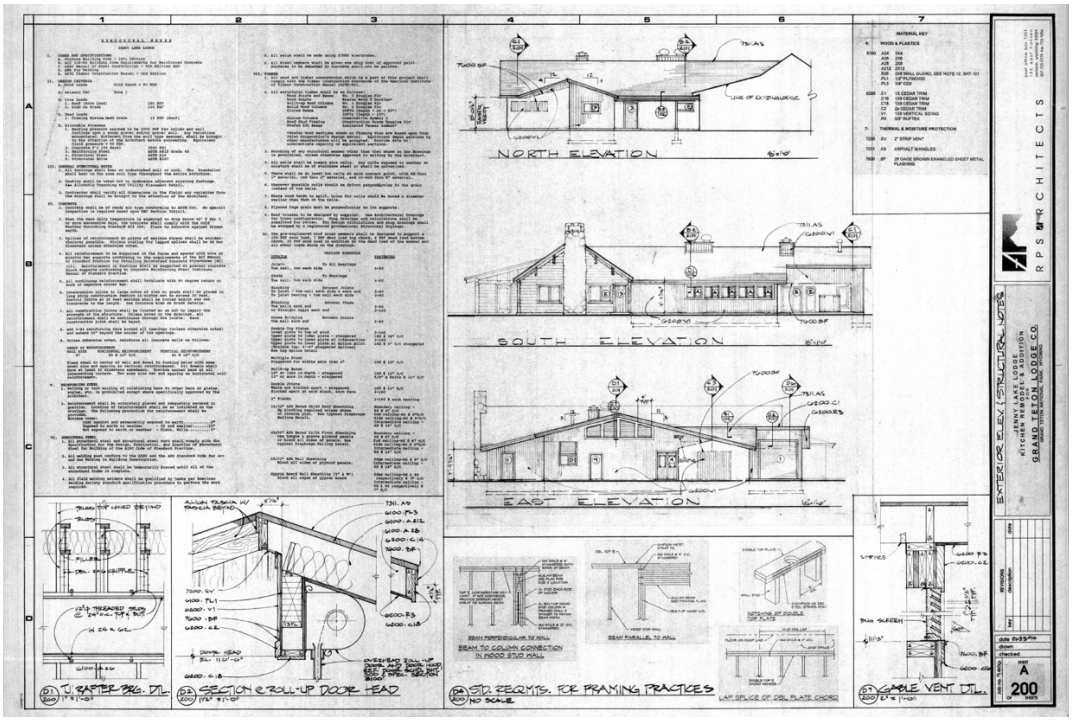


Figure 23: Elevation plans from the 1994 kitchen wing additions by RPS Architects. ***Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.***



Figure 24: Main Lodge in the 1990s. ***Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY. Scanned from McKinney 32.***



Figure 25: The employee dining room addition to the south elevation.

Post-1994: Maintenance
Since 1994, a handful of small projects have occurred at the Main Lodge. In c. 2012, water bottle filling stations were installed near the public restrooms. Several kitchen projects have also been completed to keep the equipment modern, and the public restrooms have been remodeled.



Figure 26: Main Lodge floor plan with additions and changes dated. *VeraIconica 2022.*

Physical Description

The Main Lodge is a complex building at the center of the Jenny Lake Lodge 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 log building is topped with a long gable roof with a chimney centered on the south gable end. 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 tongue-and-groove vertical board siding. The kitchen gable roof is slightly lower than the main roof, with the gable end facing east. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. 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). 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, with a projecting gable over the dumpster space on the north. 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.

Significance

The significance of the district is discussed in more detail in the CLI.

In 2010 the Jenny Lake Lodge was determined 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 when to remove the lodge and restore the site to its native appearance. A decision to commit to the continued use and preservation of the property in the mid-1950s was followed by a significant restoration and rehabilitation effort begun in 1956. That project concluded with the installation of pathways in 1959.

As a contributing component of the broader guest ranch, 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. "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.*[104] "Beyond physical integrity, it is important that the pattern and layout of the cabin group and associated special use building be intact."[105]

Katherine Wonson expands on the importance of the main cabin to the integrity of a dude ranch in her 2013 "Conservation Management Plan for Bar BC," assigning added historical value to the purpose-built, one-of-a-kind structures at the ranch—such as the Main Lodge, saddle shed, and dance hall, in the case of the Bar BC.[106] "These are structures that define the Bar BC Dude Ranch," she states, "and whose loss would…potentially irrevocably alter the historic value of the ranch."[107] These are the dude ranch structures that make it legible as a guest ranch. The Main Lodge at the Jenny Lake Lodge was, and still is, the physical center of the guest cluster and the social center of guest life. The building is a key anchor, without which the Jenny Lake Lodge historic district would be unrecognizable as a dude ranch and lodging facility.

In addition to the importance of purpose-built structures, Wonson also discusses the salient characteristics of the property. "Like character defining features of a building, the salient characteristics of a district are those qualities without which the district would not be recognizable."[108]At the Jenny Lake Lodge, the salient characteristics are the relationship of the parts, the dramatic setting, and the rustic design and materials. The successful preservation of these characteristics through the many changes and additions to the property certainly explains the long period of significance. Though the ranch grew drastically between 1922 and 1958, the

[104] Hubber and Caywood. 82.
[105] Ibid. 83.
[106] Katherine Wonson, "Bar BC Conservation Management Plan," 9/30/2013. Grand Teton National Park Cultural Resource Files. 23.
[107] Ibid. 23.
[108] Ibid. 23

salient characteristics were honored and preserved through each addition. Within this framework, the lack of integrity of material and design at the Main Lodge becomes less significant than the presence of integrity of setting, location, and feeling.

Despite its importance as a contributing building within the district, there is no denying that the Main Lodge has been changed significantly since the period of significance and likely would not be considered individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Each elevation has been altered (in some cases dramatically) since the period of significance. On the most basic level, these changes have been compatible with the historic building: at a quick glance, there is no doubt the 1958 Main Lodge and the 2021 Main Lodge are the same building. This is largely because the character-defining features have been respected. The primary view of the building is still of the west elevation, and the log building with a gable roof and long front porch is still recognizable. Through additions, the kitchen wing has remained secondary to the public side of the building. Additionally, alterations to the public, west portion of the building have been log, while changes to the back-of-house, east portion of the building have been frame, in keeping with the construction during the period of significance. The overall roof shape has been preserved since 1947, and the general materials chosen for additions appropriate. While the building lacks integrity of material and workmanship, it retains integrity of design. These visual elements are discussed in more detail in the Treatment portion of this report.

Condition Assessment

Since the significant structural issues were addressed in 1987-1988 the building has been maintained in good condition. The condition assessment notes some minor deficiencies, described below. The condition assessment also includes descriptions of the overall integrity of materials that exist at the Jenny Lake Lodge Main Lodge by noting existing materials and historic materials.

Good condition was defined as having the features intact, structurally sound, and performing the intended purpose. Good condition means the feature needs no repair or rehabilitation, but only routine preventative maintenance.

Fair condition was selected if there was early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration.

Information throughout this section was compiled from comparison of current conditions with historic photographs and the finish schedules from the 1957, 1987, and 1994 plans. It is important to note these are not as-built plans, so changes may have been made during construction. Where photographs could be used to supplement the plans they were, though there are few photographs from the later part of the twentieth century with which to compare.

Foundation

Current: Reinforced concrete footings and poured concrete slab.



Figure 27: The stone veneer on the foundation under the west part of the Main Lodge.

The log portion of the building sits on a reinforced concrete footing that dates to 1987. The foundation plan is included in the 1987 plans (see appendix). The footings are vented and decorated with stone veneer above grade. The frame kitchen wing sits on a concrete slab foundation that was poured when the wing was constructed in 1957-1958.

Historic: No foundation, concrete blocks, poured concrete slab.

During the period of significance, the northern end of the log portion of the building sat on a log and river rock foundation. The southern end had pyramidal concrete blocks. The kitchen addition had a concrete slab foundation. When the poured concrete foundation was installed in 1987, the building was raised above the original grade.

The reinforced concrete foundation does not date to the period of significance; most of the slab foundation dates to the period of significance.

Condition: Overall, the foundation appears to be in good condition. The reinforced concrete foundation was difficult to assess beneath the cobble veneer, but the veneer is intact. The foundation is elevated enough above grade to keep the sill and lower logs off the ground. Primary impacts are to the cobble veneer; freeze/thaw cycles have caused some cobbles to dislodge.

Exterior Walls/Siding



Figure 29: Typical plank siding.

Current: Log with synthetic chinking and 1”x8” tan-stained vertical plank siding.

At the west end of the building the walls are log, and on the east kitchen wing the exterior walls are 1” x 8” tongue-and-groove plank siding painted tan.
Historic: Logs with mortar chinking and 1”x8” untreated or semi-transparent stained vertical plank siding.

During the historic period, the west end of the building had log walls and the east end of the building had unpainted 1”x8” tongue-and-groove siding. Few of the original external log walls remain, and where they do, many logs have been replaced in-kind. Specifically, the original 1922 external walls are still visible inside the dining room, though many of the logs were replaced in-kind in 1987 and the integrity of the logs as external walls has been compromised by their enclosure and the size of the new openings installed in 1987. The most exposed original log material present is on the south end of the log portion of the building. Part of the 1937 addition and most of the 1947 addition are still visible on the west and south elevations.



Figure 28: Water and UV wear is visible on the logs, particularly the logs on the western elevation.

When additions have been made to the kitchen wing, the 1”x8” tongue-and-groove siding has been matched. It appears the siding was originally unpainted. The 1987 plans call for two coats of “Columbia” semi-transparent stain on the exterior “1x8 T&G vert siding”.[109] The 1994 plans do not provide more detail beyond “1”x8” vertical siding” in the key.



Figure 30: The southwest corner of the building has the most integrity to the period of significance.

Condition:

Logs: Overall the logs are in good condition. Typical UV wear is visible, though the breakdown is more in the log finish than the logs themselves. Around the building, moisture damage is visible along the lower courses where snow sits and melts longer in the spring. This has caused the logs to gray. This graying is particularly evident on the west elevation logs that abut the porch. In addition to the seasonal wear from snow piles, these bays are likely also

[109] A/S Architectural Services, Jenny Lake Lodge Renovation and Remodel Plans, December 12, 1986. Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.

subject to regular water running off the eave and splashing back onto the logs from the deck each time it rains. The replacement synthetic mortar is in good condition. The primary impact to the logs is moisture damage from splashes off the deck and vegetation holding moisture against the building.

Siding: The vertical plank siding is in good condition. Some flicker damage was noted between planks. In addition to flickers, the primary threat to the siding is rough treatment in the service yard.

While few of the exterior walls date to the period of significance, the overall scheme of a log building on the west end abutting a frame building with tongue-and-groove siding on the east end has been maintained through all renovations and additions. Additionally, while original exterior walls are no longer exterior, portions of those walls are visible inside the building still.

Windows/Vents

Current: Wood sash sliding windows, awning and fixed wood sash windows, Pozzi casement windows, louvered wood vents

The current windows on the west log portion of the building are all custom-built wood sliding windows constructed in 1987 to match the historic windows. Along the west and south elevation, all sliding windows measure 5'8" wide by 4'4" high, and along the north elevation they are slightly smaller measuring 4'6" wide by 4' high. Windows on the east kitchen wing are either Pozzi casement windows installed in 1994, or reused wood sash awning or fixed windows from 1957. A set of louvered vents adorn the east elevation of the building under the gable end.

Historic: Wood sash sliding windows, awning and fixed wood sash windows, louvered wood vents

The original windows were 4x3 pane sliding windows. By 1947, new 1x1 sliding windows had replaced the remaining originals. When the kitchen addition was constructed in 1957-1958, it featured narrow ribbons of windows on both the north and south elevations. These windows were primarily 4' wide by 2'6" high fixed windows with wood sashes grouped in sets of three or four windows. Some were similarly sized awning type windows.

In 1987, all of the historic sliding windows were replaced with custom built replica windows that matched the historic windows. The replacements at the south end of the building were all installed in existing openings, with the exception of the southern-most window on the west elevation which was doubled in size at that time. The window openings on the south elevation on either side of the fireplace were not significantly altered. The windows on the enclosed porch addition were all new in 1987. In 1994 many of the kitchen wing windows were replaced, though a few were reused in new locations on the new exterior walls. Only one window from the 1957 addition, an awning-type 4' by 2'6" window on the north elevation, remains in its original location.

The louvered vents on the east elevation under the gable end date to the 1957-1958 addition and are a contributing characteristic of the kitchen addition. They have not been significantly altered since the historic period.

Condition: The windows are in good condition. The vents are in good condition. The efficiency of the windows and whether they leak or not was not tested as part of this report. Though few of the windows retain integrity of both material and location, some have been sensitively replaced in-kind and new windows have been fabricated to be compatible with the historic window type. No major impacts were observed.

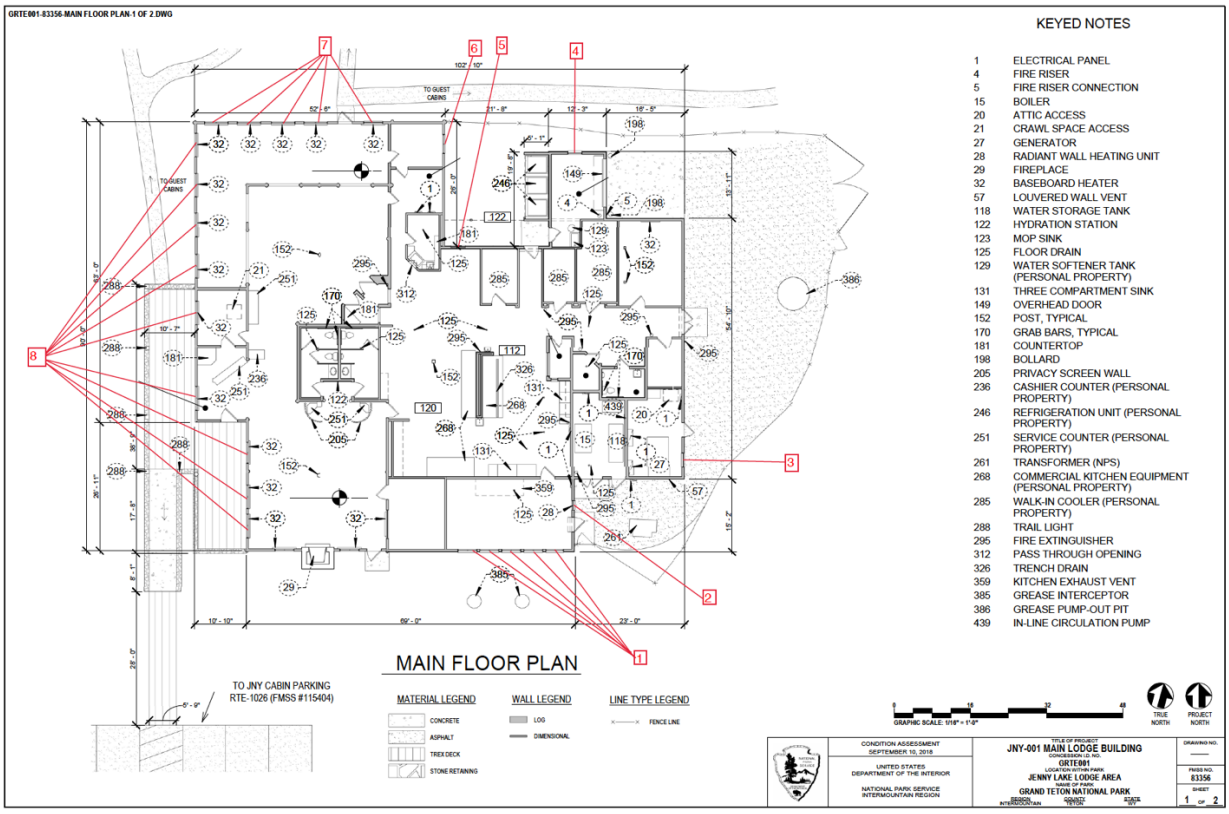








Figure 31: Representation of the window and vents at the Main Lodge. Clockwise from top left: The wood louvered vents on the east gable end date to 1957; The casement windows on the south kitchen elevation date to 1994; the southern sliding window opening on the west elevation was doubled in 1987; the sliding windows on the north elevation are slightly smaller than those on the south elevation.



Key	Location	Window Type/Description/ Installation date	Physical Condition
1	South elevation staff dining room windows	Pozzi C2442-2 Casement windows, 1994	Good
2	East end of the staff dining room	Pozzi C2442-2 Casement windows, 1994	Good
3	South side of east elevation	4’ x 2’6” wood sash window from 1957, reused in new location 1994	Good
4	East end of north elevation	2’x 2’6” awning type wood sash window from 1957, reused in new location 1987 and 1994	Good
5	North elevation in the corner where the tongue-and-groove siding meets the 1987 log siding	4’ by 2’6” awning-type wood sash window, 1957	Good
6	East end of the 1982 enclosed porch along the north elevation	5’8”x4’4” custom built wood sliding windows, constructed on-site in 1987 to match the historic windows	Good
7	North elevation of log portion of building	4’6” x 4’ custom built wood sliding windows, constructed on-site in 1987 to match the historic windows	Good
8	West elevation windows	5’8”x4’4” custom built wood sliding windows, constructed on-site in 1987 to match the historic windows	Good

Figure 32: Window existing conditions, 2020.

Doors

Exterior Doors

Current: Metal, louvered metal, wood, overhead coiling

There are eleven exterior doors on the building. The doors on the kitchen wing are all metal, and the doors on the log building are all solid wood. Four are painted metal doors, three are louvered painted metal doors, and two are solid wood. The main public entrance door on the west elevation is wood panel with three glass panes in the upper half. The dumpster addition is enclosed with a 10'x10' overhead coiling door.

Historic: Louvered metal, wood, glass

The original doors to the Tony Grace log cabin were wood panel doors. By 1957, the main entrance had been moved to the south side of the enclosed porch bay and may have been a pair of double glass doors.[110] During the period of significance, doors on the kitchen wing were primarily louvered metal doors installed in 1957-1958. Four doors from this era remain at the southeast corner of the kitchen addition. The louvered doors played off the louvered openings elsewhere on the kitchen wing.

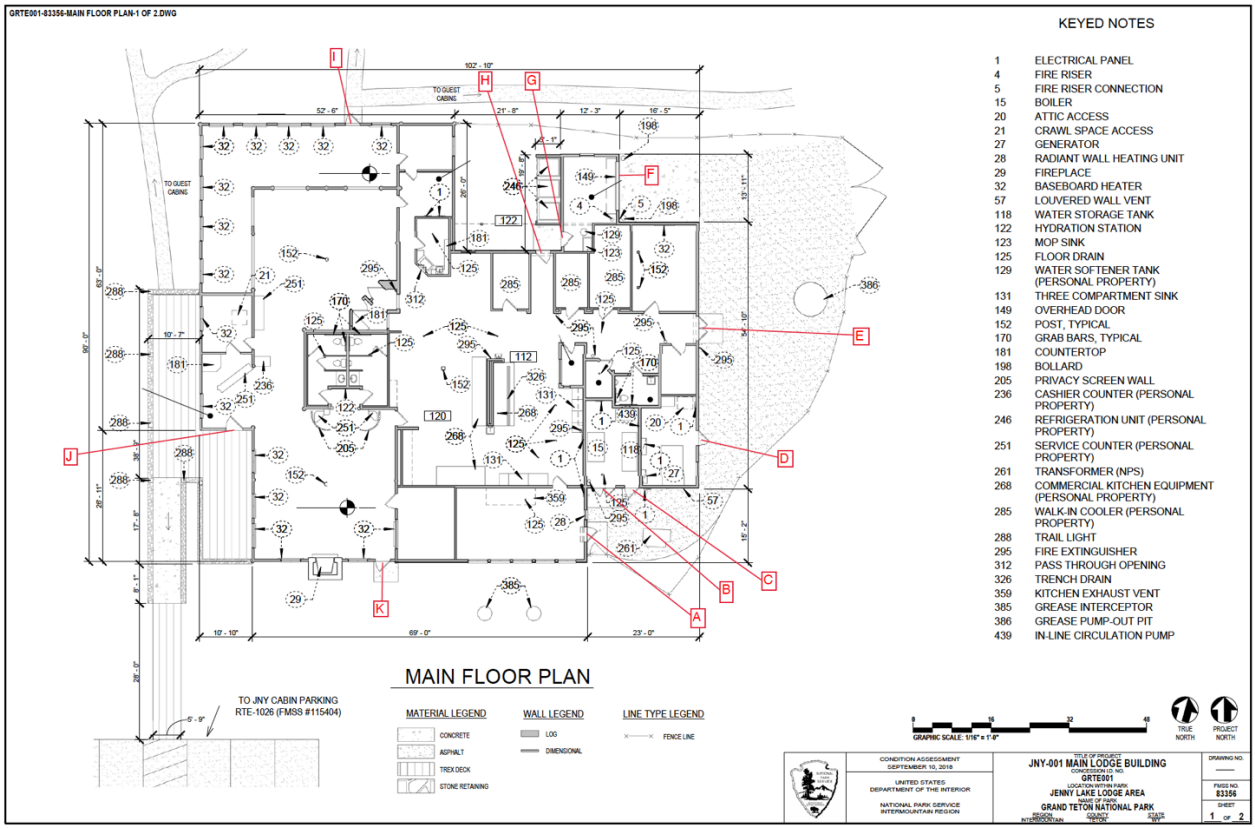


Condition: Functionally, the doors are in good condition. Aesthetically, some dents are visible on the metal doors and the louvers have started to fail on the louvered doors. The doors do not retain integrity to the period of significance as so many have been replaced with new style doors. The panel doors on the log portion of the building are compatible with the original panel doors. The metal doors on the kitchen wing are not compatible replacements for the louvered metal doors. The primary impacts observed were from use, particularly on the louvered doors where louvers are bent and dented.

[110] Eldridge Spencer, Jenny Lake Lodge plans and drawings, 25 July 1957, Grand Teton Lodge Company Collection, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY.



Figure 33: Representation of the exterior door styles at the Main Lodge. Only the louvered metal doors date to the period of significance. Clockwise from top left: 1957 metal louvered doors; overhead coiling door; Main entrance; 1987 wood door; 1994 metal double door.



Key	Location	Door Type/Description/ Installation Date	Condition
A	South end of the east elevation	3’x 6’8” painted metal door, 1994	Good
B	East end of the south elevation	Pair of 2’6”x6’8” louvered painted metal doors, 1957	Fair
C	East end of the south elevation	Single 2’6”x6’8 louvered painted metal door, 1957	Fair
D	South/middle of the east elevation	Single 2’6”x6’8 louvered painted metal door, 195; reused in new position 1994	Fair
E	Center of the east elevation	Pair of 2’6”x6’8” painted metal doors with glass at top,1994	Good
F	North end of east elevation	10’x10’ overhead coiling door, black metal, 1994	Good
G	West facing door in the corner of the north elevation behind the dumpster addition	3’x 6’8” painted metal door, 1994	Good
H	North facing door in the corner of the north elevation behind the dumpster addition	3’x 6’8” painted metal door, 1994	Good
I	West end of the north elevation from the dining porch	3’x7’ solid wood door, 1987	Good
J	Main entrance, west elevation	3’6”x7’ wood door with three glass panes in upper half, date unknown though after 1960.	Good
K	South elevation east of the chimney	3’x7’ solid wood door, originally installed in 1987 on the east elevation approximately where the gift store door is now. It was reused in 1994 in current location.	Good

Figure 34: Exterior door existing conditions, 2020.

Interior Doors

Current: Wood panel, metal

The interior doors are a collection of different styles. In the public area, doors are primarily four panel doors measuring either 2'6"x6'8" or 3'x6'8". In the kitchen wing, doors are primarily metal or vinyl.

Historic: Wood panel, metal

The building had door half-log framed doors during most of the period of significance, though until the 1957 kitchen wing was constructed it had few interior doors. Those installed in 1957 were a collection of wood and metal. Based on comparison of the 1994. 1987, and 1957 door schedules, it does not appear that any of the existing interior doors date to the period of significance; most were replaced in either 1987, 1994, or more recently.

Condition: The interior doors are in good condition. With the possible exception of the bread storage door, none of the door openings in the kitchen are in their original locations. Between the log building and the kitchen addition, one of the openings in the southeast corner of the dining room dates to the 1957-1958 rehabilitation, as does the opening just south of the restrooms between the lobby and the kitchen. No major impacts were observed.

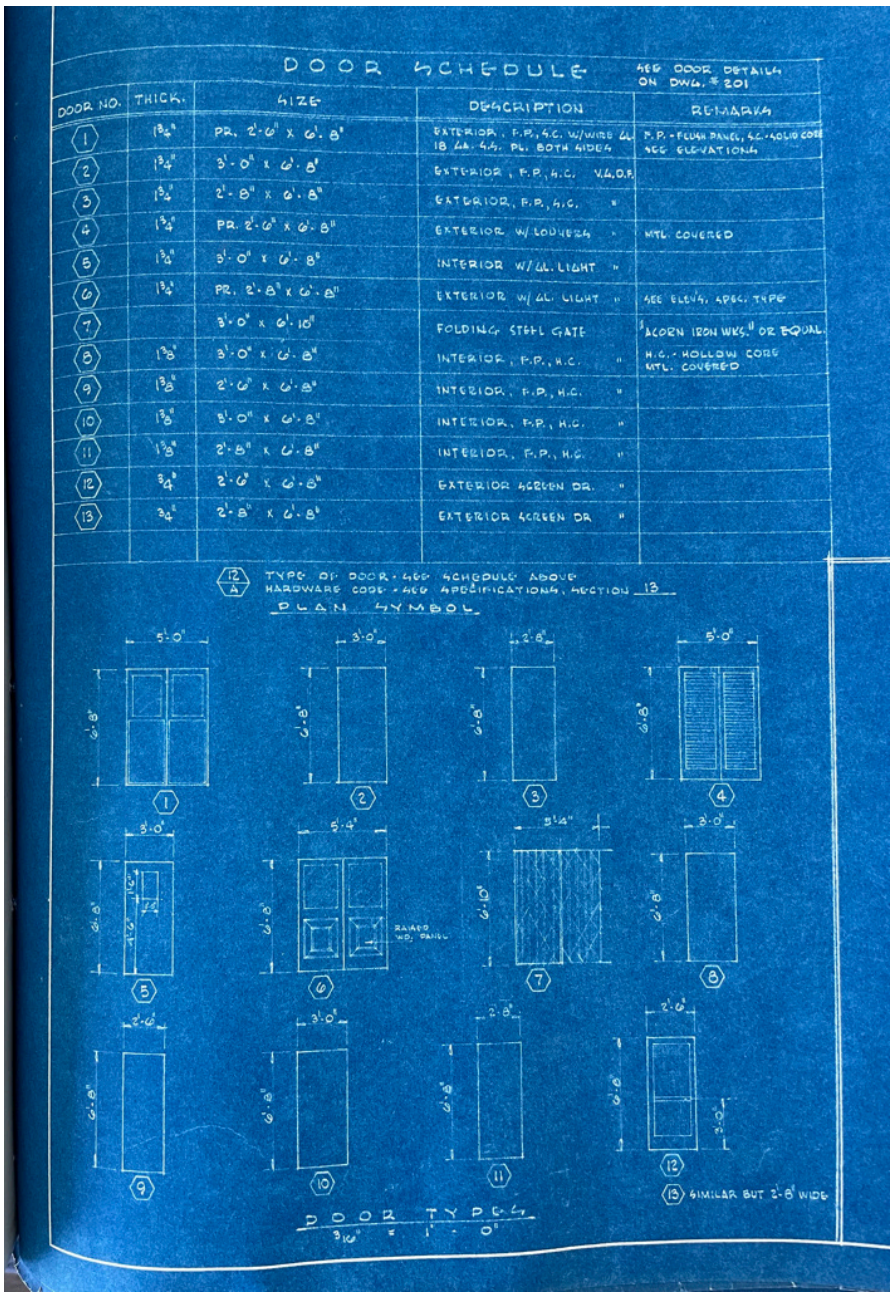


Figure 35: The door schedule from the 1957 Spencer and Ambrose rehabilitation. Though it did not appear any original interior doors remained in 2020, this should be consulted prior to replacement.

Chimney/Fireplace

Current: CMU with cobblestone and mortar veneer and timber mantle

The chimney is centered on the south gable end of the log building. The structural element is 6' wide with the added stone veneer. The chimney tapers slightly at the top and is capped with a veneered concrete chimney top. The fireplace also has a cobble veneer with very large cobbles. It has an arched opening and is elevated 18" off the floor. A stone bench hearth spans the width of the fireplace.



Figure 36: The 1987 chimney

Historic: River cobbles and mortar and log mantle

Historically, the chimney was located on the north elevation of the building at the end of the hipped roof. It was not centered on the end of the building but rather slightly west of center. The original chimney constructed by Tony Grace in 1928 was extended in 1957. The original fireplace was stone with an arched opening located a few inches off the floor with a cobble hearth. The fireplace had a large log mantle. It was removed in 1987 when the foundation was repaired. One of the openings between the dining room and the enclosed porch is located where the fireplace opening was located. The current chimney was constructed in 1987-1988.



Figure 37: The 1987 fireplace

Condition: The existing chimney is in good condition. Though the current fireplace does not date to the period of significance and is located in a new place, the current chimney and fireplace replicated the look of the original through the cobble veneer and arched fireplace opening. Because the use of the interior spaces changed in 1987-1988, a fireplace has always been the center of the guest lounge. No major impacts to the fireplace or chimney were observed beyond the typical freeze/thaw cycles common in Wyoming spring.

Roof

Current: Intersecting gable roof with asphalt shingles

The current roof is primarily an intersecting gable roof with asphalt shingles. A shallow shed roof wraps around the northwest end of the building over the covered porch.



Figure 38: The roof is asphalt shingles.

Historic: Hip roof, intersecting gable roof with asphalt shingles

The original, square building had a hipped roof with rolled roofing. As it was expanded south, the south end became a gable rather than a hip. The kitchen wing sits under a gable roof that

is slightly lower than the roof on the log portion of the building. The east end of the building is the gable end. Through the period of significance, the roof material was changed several times. It was originally rolled roofing, but has primarily been asphalt shingles since the 1940s. The shingles were slightly green in the 1970s, and are currently brown.

Condition: The roof is in good condition and has been replaced at regular intervals. The overall form of the roof and materials retain integrity to the period of significance. Until 1987-1988, the north end of the log portion of the building retained the original hip. The hip was lost when the roof structure was reinforced, and the porch addition built. At that time a large utility unit was placed in the gable end. The roof structure was reinforced with steel in 1987-1988. Impacts to the roof include the build-up of pine needles on the surface, which hold moisture to against the roof. Overall vegetation around and over the building is well managed, however.

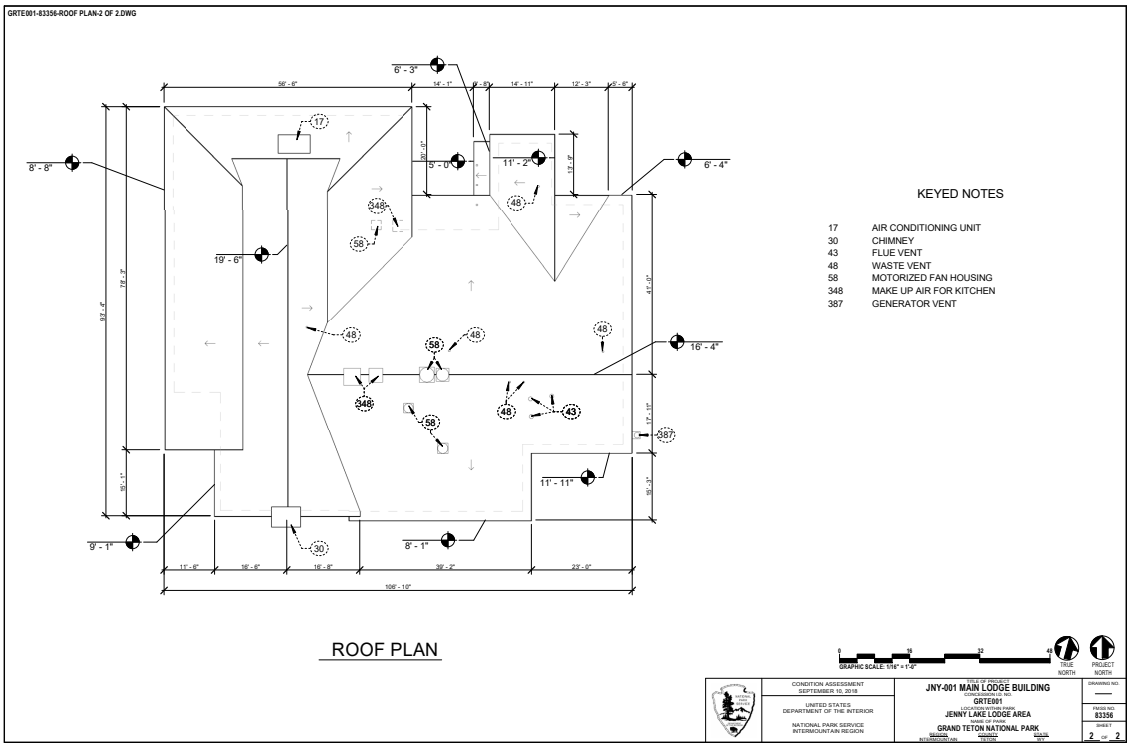


Figure 39: Main Lodge roof plan. ***Grand Teton National Park, Moose, WY.***

Interior Finishes

Current: Various

In the log portion of the building the floors are oak, walls are log with sapling chinking, and the ceiling is 1"x10" decking. The floor and ceiling are both stained and sealed. The floors are stained and sealed. The walls and ceiling are stained with a semi-transparent stain. Window frames are all dimensional wood. In the kitchen, the floor is poured epoxy. Walls are painted off-white and the ceiling is acoustic tiles with inlaid fluorescent lights. Several surfaces are food grade stainless steel.

Historic: Various

Historically the log portion of the building had oak floors, log walls with sapling chinking, and a distinctive sapling ceiling. The additions likely had plank ceilings. In 1957, the

floors were painted with geometric patterns. In the kitchen wing, the original kitchen floor was grease-proof vinyl asbestos tiles with concrete baseboards with rubber tile over the concrete. The walls were marlite panels and the ceiling washable acoustic tile. In several of the storage areas, the floors were cement and the walls gypsum board.
Condition: The overall condition of the oak floors, log walls, and plank ceiling is good. The floor shows some typical wear though it has been regularly resealed. In the kitchen, the finishes are all relatively new and in good condition. In the west end of the building, finishes have all been selected to replicate the original historic appearance, with the exception of the lost sapling ceiling. Some original walls remain in the dining room. The kitchen finishes do not retain integrity to the period of significance. Most date to 1994 or later. No major impacts were observed.





Figure 40: Left: Dining room oak floors, log walls, and plank ceiling. Right: The kitchen has epoxy floors and veiling tiles with recessed fluorescent lights.

Light Fixtures
Current: Wagon-wheel chandeliers, moose paddle chandelier, picture light sconce, fluorescent lights

In the public spaces, light fixtures that hang from the ceiling are wagon-wheel style chandeliers with five shaded lights above the metal wheel. A moose-antler chandelier hangs at the center of the building near the entrance. Wall sconces light the paintings on the wall. In the kitchen wing, lights are primarily recessed fluorescent ceiling lights.
Historic: Wagon-wheel chandeliers, recessed ceiling lights, louvered recessed fixtures

The building originally was lit by lanterns that hung from the ceilings. When the building was electrified in the 1940s, the dining room at the south end of the building featured wagon wheel chandeliers that were similar though not identical to the existing chandeliers. The kitchen wing had a range of lighting styles when it was constructed, including louvered recessed fixtures in the kitchen and dome lights in the smaller storage rooms. When the building was rehabilitated in 1957, lights were recessed into the sapling ceiling in the lounge at the north end of the building. Those lights were removed when the ceiling was removed in 1987.
Condition: The light fixtures are in good condition. They do not date to the period of significance though overall are compatible to the historic features. No major impacts were observed.



Figure 41: Lighting in the public area consists of elaborate chandeliers, table lamps, and wall sconces.

Part 2—Treatment and Work Recommendations

Historic Preservation Objectives

The ultimate recommended treatment for the Main Lodge a Preservation treatment. The goal is to retain and maintain the building in its current form through regular maintenance so that it continues to serve as the social center and dining room of the Jenny Lake Lodge historic district.

The preservation objectives for the Jenny Lake Lodge historic district were defined in the 2013 *Grand Teton National Park Historic Properties Management Plan.* The plan concluded that Jenny Lake Lodge historic district was in good condition and had an active and productive use. It recommended continuing the current use and continuing to proactively address deterioration through regular preservation maintenance. This recommendation is applicable to the Main Lodge building as an individual building that contributes to the historic district. The building has been used almost continuously as the social center and dining room for guests at the Jenny Lake Lodge since it was constructed in 1922. Though it has physically changed over time, the use has remained constant and compatible, and the building remains an integral part to the legibility of the property as a historic guest ranch.

Updating the Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places and/or completing a formal National Register Nomination for the Jenny Lake Lodge Historic District would greatly inform preservation decisions throughout the district, including for the Main Lodge.

Laws, Regulations, and Functional Requirements / Requirements for Work

The treatment and use of the Jenny Lake Lodge Main Lodge must be considered within a framework of applicable laws, agreements, and policies. These mandates govern a wide range of management issues beyond the preservation, protection, and interpretation of Grand Teton National Park's cultural resources. They extend to issues of visitor and staff use, life safety, and universal accessibility, among others.

Applicable laws, regulations, and requirements that apply to the treatment recommendations include the following:

> *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties) are prepared under the authority of NHPA Sections 101(f) (g), and (h), and NHPA Section 110 and are intended to promote responsible preservation practices that help protect irreplaceable cultural resources. The Standards address archeology and historic preservation, treatment of historic properties and cultural landscapes (Secretary of the Interior 1983, 1995a, and 1995b). The Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties are not intended to make decisions about which features of a historic building should be saved and those features that may be changed; rather,

when a treatment is selected, they provide guidance for consistency in the proposed work."[111]

National Park Service Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director's Order 28). This order requires planning for the protection of cultural resources on park property.

NPS Management Policies 2006 (NPS 2006c). "The NPS has established policies for all National Park System units under its stewardship in this guidance manual. The primary source of management guidance, these policies provide more specific direction on natural and cultural resource protection, facility planning, and design. In accordance with these policies, the NPS is committed to protecting cultural resources against theft, fire, vandalism, overuse, deterioration, environmental impacts, and other threats without compromising the integrity of the resources. The NPS *Management Policies 2006* also provide guidance on procedures for protection and maintenance of historic properties under lease, among other instruction. The proposed actions considered in this EA are consistent with the goals and objectives of the *NPS Management Policies 2006*."[112]

Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement among the NPS, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (NPS 2008) "The service-wide 2008 programmatic agreement provides coordination between the NPS, ACHP, and National Conference of SHPOs for the Section 106 compliance process. The NHPA, 36 CFR 800, and the 2008 programmatic agreement provide the NPS with a roadmap to plan for and carry out undertakings to minimize harm to cultural resources."[113]

Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), 1968.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 1990.

International Building Code (IBC), 2015.

International Existing Building Code (IEBC), 2015. The NPS Denver Service Center references the 2015 IEBC as a standard. The 2015 IEBC includes the following statement in paragraph 408.1, Historic Buildings: "[t]he provisions of this code that require improvements relative to the building's existing condition or, in the case of repairs, that require improvements relative to a building's predamage condition, shall not be mandatory for historic buildings unless specifically required by this section.[114] Paragraph

[111] *Grand Teton National Park Historic Properties Management Plan Environmental Assessment*, Grand Teton National Park, 2013. 119

[112] *Grand Teton National Park Historic Properties Management Plan Environmental Assessment*, Grand Teton National Park, 2013. 119.

[113] Ibid.

[114] International Building Code Council, 2015 International Existing Building Code, Fifth Printing, (Country Club Hills, IL: Publications, 2014).

408.2, Life Safety Hazards states: "[t]he provisions of this code shall apply to historic buildings judged by the building official to constitute a distinct life safety hazard."[115]

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 914.

International Energy Conservation Code, 2015.

Work Recommendations and Alternatives

Treatment Recommendation

Preservation

According to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties,*

> **Preservation** is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.[116]

The standards go on to prioritize continuation of the historical use and retention and preservation of the historic character of the property.

While the case for preservation of the building as a contributing building in the Jenny Lake Lodge historic district is straightforward, identifying how to implement preservation of the Main Lodge is complicated by the significant changes and additions to the building since the end of the period of significance and the overall lack of material integrity. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* embody two goals: first, the preservation of historic materials, and second, the preservation of a building's distinguishing character.[117] While the Main Lodge lacks historic material, many of the building's distinguishing characteristics remain, preserving a visual impression that sustains the historic appearance. Most of the additions have been physically and visually compatible with the historic forms, and are identifiable upon close inspection because they have been considerate of the following:

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[115] Ibid

[116] Anne E Grimmer (revised). *Secretary of the Interior's Recommendations for the Treatment of Historic Properties: Preservation.* United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, Washington, DC, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/treatment-preservation.htm (January 10, 2022).

[117] Lee H. Nelson, *Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character - Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character*, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, Washington, DC, 1988. https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/17-architectural-character.htm (January 12, 2022).

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- Materials/Construction type: While many of the materials have been replaced, the west part of the building remains log construction with exposed log walls, and the east part of the building remains frame construction with tongue-and-groove siding. This material distinction has been maintained through the many additions and alterations.
- Shape of the building: By the end of the period of significance, the building was a "T" shape with the kitchen wing extending east making up the stem of the "T". Although the building footprint has grown to be more of a rectangle, the cross-gable roof and lower eaves on the kitchen wing preserves the "T" impression.
- Hierarchy of spaces: The west, log portion of the building is the dominant portion of the structure, while the kitchen wing is decidedly secondary. This impression is created through the slightly lower roof, the lower eaves, and the smooth unassuming tongue-and-groove siding, all of which date to the period of significance.
- Interior space: The interior space is divided into a public space to the west and a back-of-house space to the east. This spacial division has not changed since the period of significance.
- Roof: The roof shape remains the same as it did during the historic period with the exception of the porch at the north end of the log portion of the building. The long composite-shingle roof over the west portion and cross-gable over the east portion are both recognizable to the period of significance.
- Setting: The rural and rustic setting and environment of the Main Lodge is nearly identical to the setting during the historic period.
- Kitchen wing louvers: Louvers appear across the kitchen wing. Originally, louvered doors and louvered vent covers paired with the narrow, 2' tall ribbons of windows and the low eave helped emphasize a horizontality through the kitchen addition that helped emphasize the secondary nature of the addition and played off the horizontality of the logs on the west end of the building. Many of these louvers have been lost, but those that remain should be preserved and consideration of the horizontality should be given when plans are made for the building.

Continued consideration of these features through future planning efforts should be prioritized. New additions to the building should not be considered. Additionally, projects should consider that there are interior walls that date to the period of significance. These walls include, though are not limited to, the shell of the log building and some the interior walls of the kitchen wing. The wall that separates the log portion of the building from the kitchen wing, for instance, is in places a double-wall with log on the west side and drywall on the east side. The two walls abut. The plans included in Appendices C-F can guide decision-making and planning.

Within the preservation objective, the following work should be anticipated:

- Monitor the building's condition and document on a regular basis using a maintenance checklist. Copies of the checklist should be shared with both the NPS and concessioner.
- Continue regular preservation maintenance. Preservation maintenance includes both proactive work to sustain features, replacement of features in-kind, and sporadic larger project to replace failing or outdated systems.
- Repair the remaining original louvered doors on the south elevation of the kitchen wing.
- Address the backsplash occurring on the west elevation where water is dripping off the eave and splashing onto the lower logs off the porch.

- Implement an accessibility plan.
- Implement a maintenance plan that accounts for typical material lifespan.
- Consult with NPS Fire personnel on hazard tree removal.
- Provide additional interpretation of the many developmental phases of the Main Lodge.

Alternative Treatments

Restoration

According to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties,*

> **Restoration** is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.[118]

An alternative for treatment of the Main Lodge would be restoration of select features, particularly around the northwestern corner of the log portion of the building. This approach would consist of removing the enclosed porch and reconstructing the open porch. This removal would restore the entire log portion of the north elevation to its appearance from 1947 through 1986. It would also require significant reconstruction of the original log walls and windows on the interior, as large openings have been cut into the 1922 walls. Appropriate documentation does exist in the form of historic photographs and plans should this restoration be considered.

Removal of the 1994 gift shop and employee dining room on the south elevation would also restore the distinct hierarchy of the public/private portions of the building. Once again, however, restoration would require reconstruction of the former wall, which was set back from the log wall, and fabrication of matching windows. Appropriate documentation for such a restoration exists in the form of historic photographs and plans.

[118] Anne E Grimmer (revised). *Secretary of the Interior's Recommendations for the Treatment of Historic Properties: Restoration.* United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, Washington, DC, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/treatment-restoration.htm (January 10, 2022).

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Cultural Resources; Historic Structures: Jenny Lake Lodge Historic District
Cultural Resources; Correspondence—Jenny Lake Area
Grand Teton Lodge Company; Grand Teton Lodge Co. Concessions
Grand Teton Historic Photographs; Historic Photographs
Historic Records, Central Files; Development and Maintenance

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Plans for the Rehabilitation of Jenny Lake Lodge, Spencer and Ambrose, Architects, July 23, 1957
Collection of the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, WY

These plans were photographed by Elizabeth Engle in January 2022.

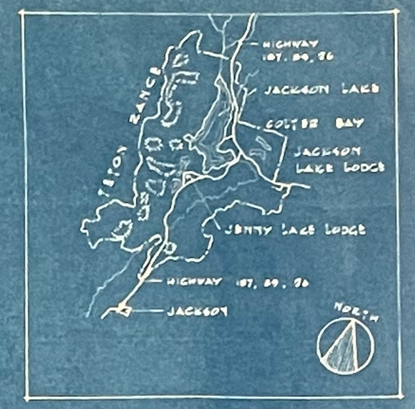
Contents:

Drawing No.	Title
1	Location Map and Index
2	Existing Site Plan and Reassignment of Cabins and Locations of On-Site Units Under Consideration
3	Shoring Plan
4	Remodel of Existing Cabins
5	New Bathrooms, Existing Guest Cabins **Typical Cabin Details
6	Relocated Guest Cabins, Employee Cabins, and Buildings to be Razed
7	Employee Cabins and Buildings to Be Relocated MISSING (SEE NOTE)
8	Cabins: Plumbing Plan
9	Cabin Details (Typical)
100	Floor Plan Main Building
101	Foundation Plan Detail and Reflected Ceiling Plan [Main Building]
102	Elevations Main Building
103	Curb Details and Section Main Building
104	Interior Elevations Main Building
105	Door, Window and Finish Schedules, Jenny Lake Lodge and Cabins
201	Framing Plan and Window and Door Details
202	Kitchen Plumbing Plan and Details, Main Lodge
203	Kitchen and Lodge-Heat and Ventilating Plan and Details, Main Lodge
204	Power Wiring, Main Lodge
205	Lighting Wiring, Main Lodge
300	Plan, Food Service Equipment
301	Elevations, Food Service Equipment
7	Employee Cabins and Buildings to Be Relocated, from June 24, 1957

Electrical Revisions, September 21, 1957; Oberg Electric.
Schedule of work, torn

NOTE: Drawing 7: Employee Cabins and Buildings to Be Relocated, from June 24, 1957 plans, is included at the end of this PDF. The July plans state that they supersede the June drawings. Unfortunately drawing 7 is missing from the July set.





APPROXIMATELY 10 MILES FROM MORAN TO PEUZ RANCH. 5 MILES OF DIRT ROAD

PEUZ RANCH
SEE DRWG. NO.6 FOR BLDG LAYOUT

APPROXIMATELY 16 MILES FROM CHAMBERS RANCH TO JENNY LAKE RANCH

CHAMBERS RANCH
SEE DRWG. NO.6 FOR BLDG LAYOUT

APPROXIMATELY 10 MILES FROM BLACKTAIL BUTTE RANCH TO JENNY LAKE RANCH

BLACKTAIL BUTTE RANCH
SEE DRWG. NO.6 FOR BLDG LAYOUT

INDEX OF DRAWINGS

JULY 27-1967 REVISION

DRAWING NO.	
	CABINS
1	LOCATION MAP AND INDEX
2	EXISTING SITE PLAN
3	SHORING PLAN
4	EXISTING GUEST CABINS
5	TYPICAL CABIN DETAILS AND NEW BATHS
6	REMODELLED GUEST CABINS, EMPLOYEE BATH
7	EMPLOYEE CABINS
8	CABIN PLUMBING PLANS AND DETAILS
9	TYPICAL CABIN DETAILS
	MAIN LODGE
100	FLOOR PLAN
101	FOUNDATION PLAN, DETAILS AND REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
102	ELEVATIONS
103	CURB DETAILS AND SECTIONS
104	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS
105	SCHEDULES — MAIN LODGE AND CABINS
200	STRUCTURAL DETAILS — DELETED - SEE 201 REVISED
201	STRUCTURAL DETAILS
202	KITCHEN PLUMBING PLAN & DETAILS
203	LODGE & KITCHEN, HEATING & VENTILATING PLANS & DETAILS
204	POWER WIRING
205	LIGHTING WIRING
300	FOOD EQUIPMENT — PLAN
301	FOOD EQUIPMENT — ELEVATIONS

DELETED - SEE 6 REVISED

CONTRACT DRAWINGS - AS LISTED ABOVE

OWNER: FOR GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY — DATE

CONTRACTOR: FOR OLSON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY — DATE

PREPARED BY: VICE PRESIDENT & GEN. MGR. GTL.CO — DATE

APPROVED BY: SUPERINTENDENT GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK — DATE

GENERAL REVISIONS

LOCATION MAP AND INDEX

JENNY LAKE LODGE
1967 REHABILITATION
GRAND TETON LODGE CO., MORAN WYO.

ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER & WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE
ARCHITECTS
WESLEY A. TALLEY - ALTON S. LEE — ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATES
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET 1

OLD BARN

F

PURLIN CONST.

D E

PURLIN w/ SOD ROOF

C

FEUZ RANCH

SCALE:
BLDGS: 1" = 20'
PLOT PLAN: NO SCALE

B

PURLIN CONST.

PORCH

NORTH

PUMP

GATE

TO BARNS

HOUSE

RAFTER CONST.

A

CABIN WITH PORCH

BLACK TAIL BUTTE RANCH

SCALE: 1" = 60'-0"

TO ROAD

TO STRING LAKE

MEADOW

SAGEBRUSH

SERVICE ROAD

FENCE

GATE

TO JENNY LAKE

GRAVEL PARKING

TO PARK

TENT

ADDITIONS

M.S.B.S. MEN

TOILET HOUSE

SHOWER

BUNKHOUSE

ROAD HOUSE FROM HQ "B" (TO BE RELOCATED BY N.P.S.)

BLDGS ON HQ B

TALK ROOM

DAY CORRAL

TENNIS

FEUZ

CHAMBERS

BLACKTAIL BUTTE CABIN WITH PORCH

ACCESS ROAD TO BE BUILT BY N.P.S. LIMITS AS DETERMINED IN THE FIELD

NORTH

SCALE OF FEET

LEGEND

- UNITS TO BE MOVED — NEW LOCATION
- UNITS TO BE DESTROYED (486 DRAWING NO. 7)
- (b) NEW NUMBERS FOR CABINS
- 3 TYPICAL PRESENT NUMBER OR NAME FOR CABIN
- 35 GUEST ROOMS IN 24 BLDGS. 73 PILLOWS + 12 DAYBEDS
  10 EMPLOYEE BLDGS - MGR-CHEF & 25 STAFF
- (6) BATHS CONNECT TO SEWERS
  SHADED PORTION INDICATES NEW BATH CONSTRUCTION

CHAMBERS RANCH

SCALES:
BLDGS: 1" = 20'
PLOT PLAN: NO SCALE

WIRE FENCE

SHED

5 COPE JOINTS PURLINS STOCK SHINGLE ROOF

4

3

2 SOD ROOF

NORTH

1 MODERN ROOF

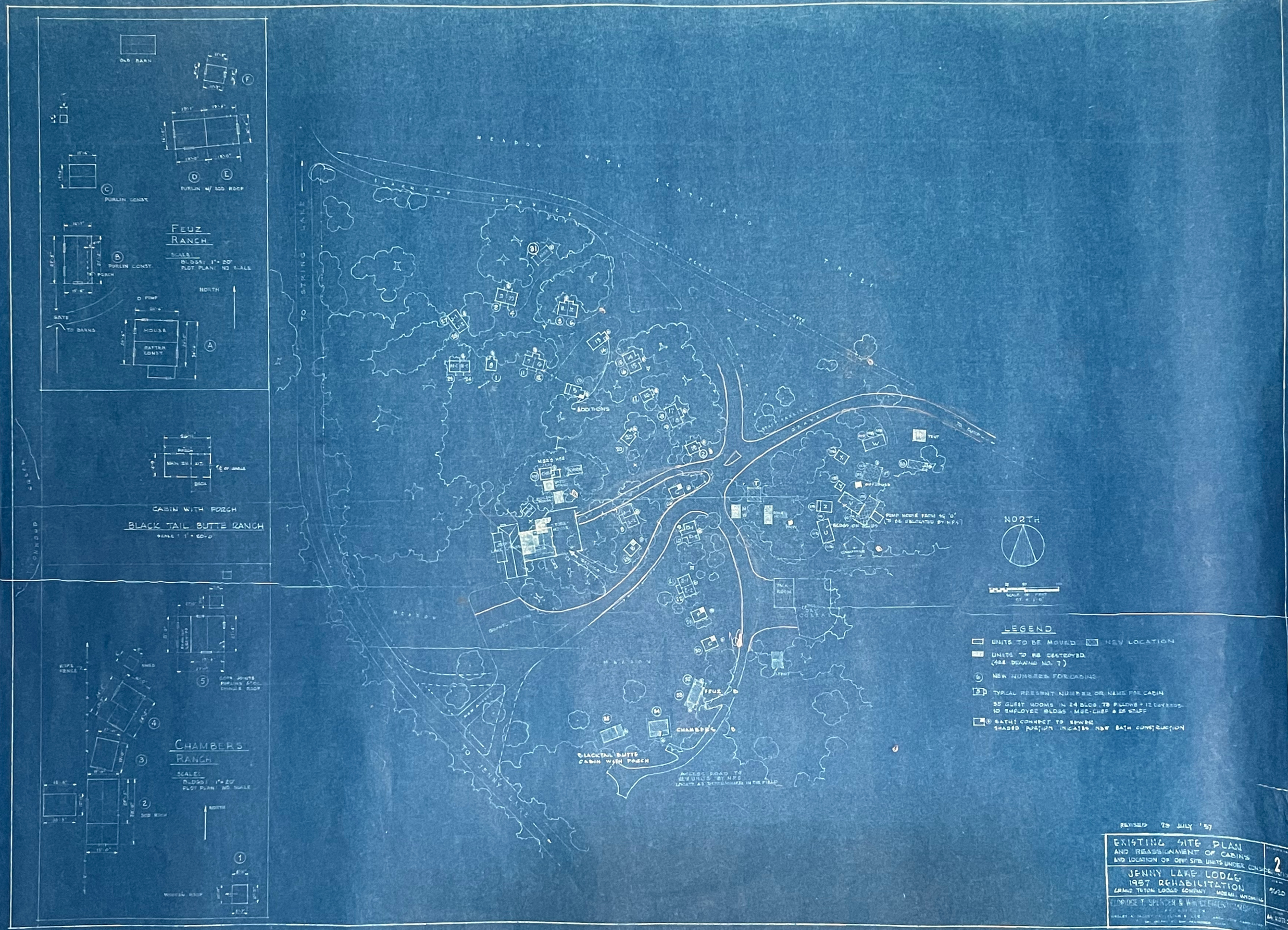
REVISED 29 JULY '57

EXISTING SITE PLAN
AND REASSIGNMENT OF CABINS
AND LOCATION OF OFF SITE UNITS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

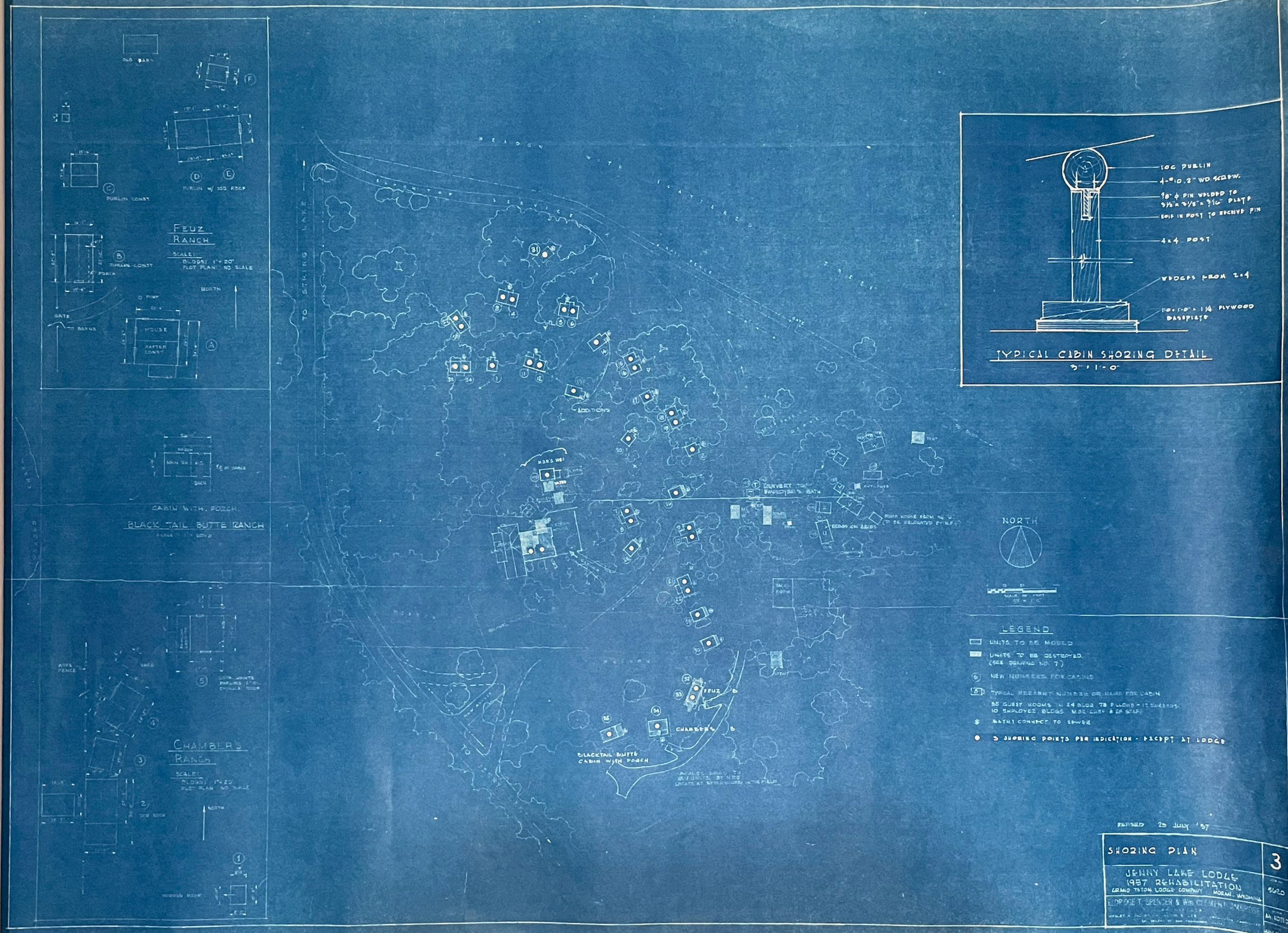
2

JENNY LAKE LODGE
1957 REHABILITATION
GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY MORAN, WYOMING

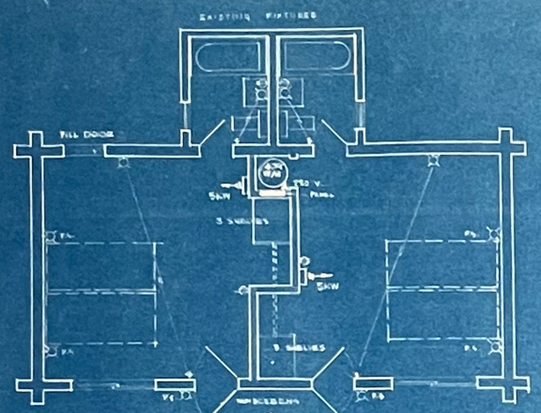
FLOYD T. SPENCER & WM. CLEMENT, ARCHITECTS

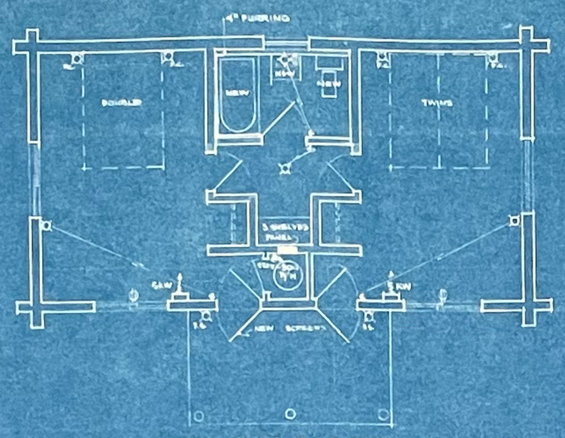


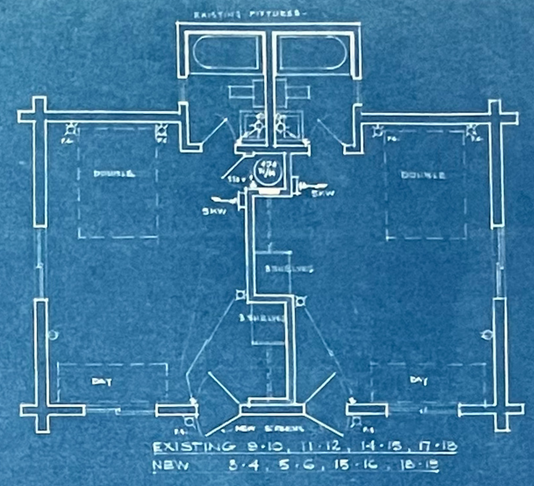
OLD BARN
PURLIN CONST.
PURLIN W/ SOD ROOF
FEUZ RANCH
SCALE:
BLDGS: 1" = 20'
PLOT PLAN: NO SCALE
PURLIN CONST.
PORCH
NORTH
GATE
TO BARNS
HOUSE
RAFTER CONST.
CABIN WITH PORCH
BLACK TAIL BUTTE RANCH
CHAMBERS RANCH
SCALE:
BLDGS: 1" = 20'
PLOT PLAN: NO SCALE
NORTH
TO STRING LAKE
TO JENNY LAKE
MEADOW WITH SCATTERED TREES
ADDITIONS
FEUZ
CHAMBERS
BLACKTAIL BUTTE CABIN WITH PORCH
NORTH
LEGEND
UNITS TO BE MOVED
NEW LOCATION
UNITS TO BE DESTROYED (SEE DRAWING NO. 7)
NEW NUMBERS FOR CABINS
TYPICAL PRESENT NUMBER OR NAME FOR CABIN
35 GUEST ROOMS IN 24 BLDG. 78 PILLOWS + 12 DAYBEDS
10 EMPLOYEE BLDGS - MGR-CHEF & 25 STAFF
BATH: CONNECT TO SEWER
SHADED PORTION INDICATES NEW BATH CONSTRUCTION
REVISED 29 JULY '57
EXISTING SITE PLAN
AND REASSIGNMENT OF CABINS
AND LOCATION OF OFF SITE UNITS UNDER CONSIDERATION
2
JENNY LAKE LODGE
1957 REHABILITATION
GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY MORAN, WYOMING
FLORIDE T. SPENCER & WM CLEMENT CARDROPE

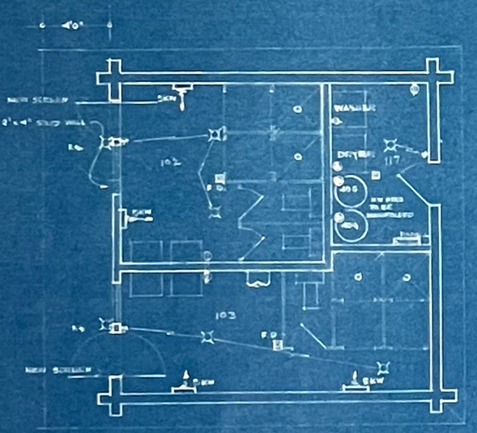


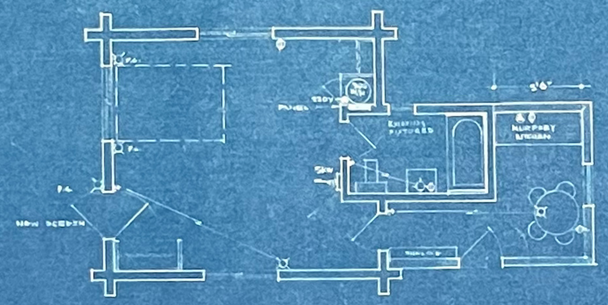
OLD BARN
PURLIN CONST
PURLIN W/ SOD ROOF
FEUZ RANCH
SCALE:
BLDGS: 1" = 20'
PLOT PLAN: NO SCALE
PURLIN CONST
PORCH
NORTH
GATE
TO BARNS
HOUSE
RAFTER CONST
CABIN WITH PORCH
BLACK TAIL BUTTE RANCH
CHAMBERS RANCH
SCALE:
BLDGS: 1" = 20'
PLOT PLAN: NO SCALE
NORTH
TO STRING LAKE
ADDITIONS
CHAMBERS
BLACKTAIL BUTTE CABIN WITH PORCH
NORTH
LOG PURLIN
4-#10 2" WD SCREW
3/8" ϕ PIN WELDED TO 3 1/2" x 3 1/8" x 3/16" PLATE
EOIF IN POST TO RECEIVE PIN
4x4 POST
WEDGES FROM 2x4
1'-0" x 1'-0" x 1 1/4" PLYWOOD BASEPLATE
TYPICAL CABIN SHORING DETAIL
3" = 1'-0"
LEGEND
UNITS TO BE MOVED
UNITS TO BE DESTROYED (SEE DRAWING NO. 7)
NEW NUMBERS FOR CABINS
TYPICAL PRESENT NUMBER OR NAME FOR CABIN
35 GUEST ROOMS IN 24 BLDG 78 PILLOWS - 12 BEDROOMS
10 EMPLOYEE BLDGS MGR CHEF & 28 STAFF
BATH CONNECT TO SEWER
3 SHORING POINTS PER INDICATION - EXCEPT AT LODGE
REVISED 25 JULY '57
SHORING PLAN
3
JENNY LAKE LODGE
1957 REHABILITATION
GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY MORAN, WYOMING
5620
ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER & Wm CLEMENT ENTERPRISE

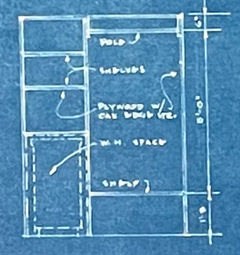


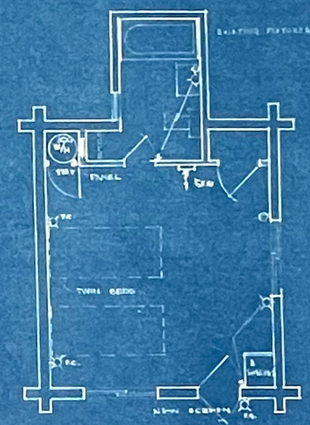


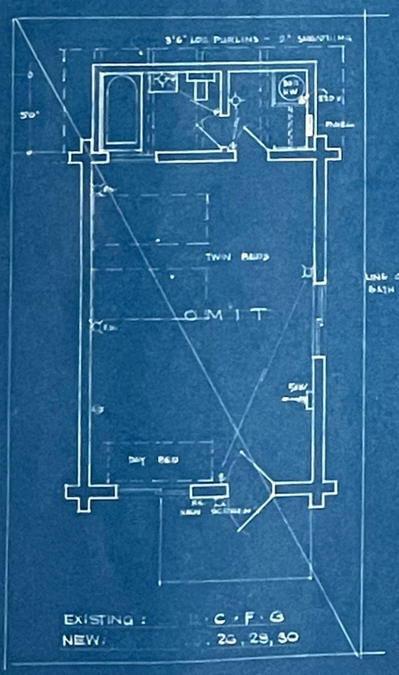


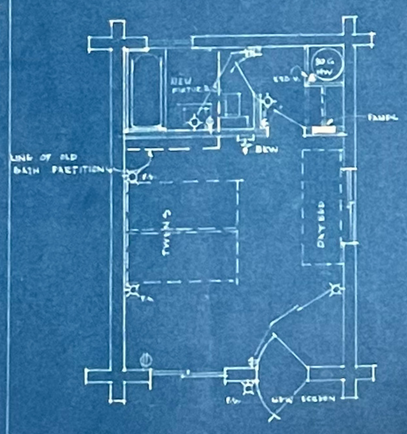


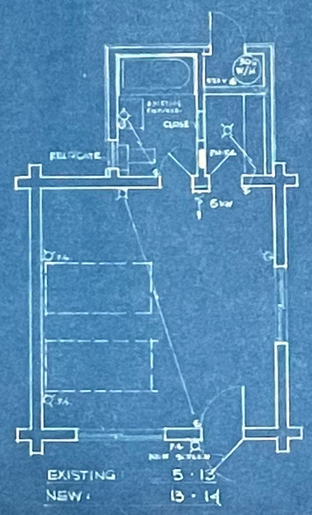


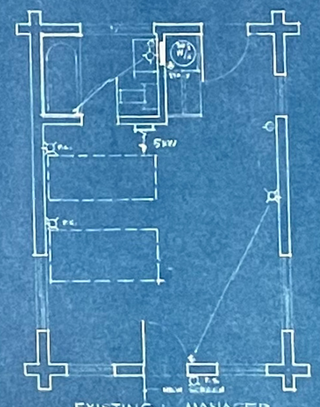












NOTE:
INSTALL 4'-0" MARLITE WAINSCOT OVER ALL TUBS IN NEW CONSTRUCTION. WAINSCOT ALSO ON ALL BATH WALLS

INDICATES NEW PARTITIONS

THIS SUPERCEDES DWG 4 DTD 24 JUN 57
REVISION 29 JULY 57

REMODELLING OF EXISTING CABINS	DRAWING NUMBER 4
JENNY LAKE LODGE 1957 REHABILITATION	JOB NUMBER 5620
SPENCER, AMBROSE & LEE · ARCHITECTS ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER, F.A.I.A. WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE, A.I.A. ALTON S. LEE, A.I.A. WESLEY A. TALLEY, A.I.A. 251 KEARNY STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	SCALE ¼"=1'-0" DATE 23 JULY 57

NOTE: CUT SIDING SQUARE TO GABLE. LOG PURLINS DAUB WITH MORTAR & SIDING LOG TO FACE OF FRAMING

SECTION—UNIT [illegible]

SIMILAR UNITS HAVE WOOD FLOOR JOISTS

ENTRANCE

INTERIOR BATHROOM ELEVATIONS—UNIT [illegible]

UNIT [illegible]—FOLLOWING UNITS SIMILAR: [illegible]

LOG CORNER

2"x 6" RAFTERS
PLYWOOD ON 3/4" PLYWOOD
2"x 8" LOG END CAP
2"x 4" STUDS @ 16" OC
1x T&G SIDING

BUILDING PAPER
3/4" SHEATHING

PLAN OF NEW STUD CONSTRUCTION AT MEETING WITH EXISTING LOGS

SCALE: 1½"=1'-0"

NOTE:

BATH ELEVATIONS NOT COORDINATED TO JULY 29 REVISION. SEE DRWG 4 FOR PLANS - THESE ELEVATION NOW SCHEMATIC

SECTION—UNIT [illegible]

SECTION ⓖ OF FOLLOWING UNITS SIMILAR:
[illegible]

INTERIOR BATHROOM ELEVATIONS—UNIT [illegible]

INTERIOR BATHROOM ELEVATIONS OF FOLLOWING UNITS SIMILAR:
[illegible]

1x T&G SIDING
BUILDING PAPER
3/4" SHEATHING
2"x 6" STUD WALL
MASONITE OR 3/4" PLYWD
METAL TRIM
WALLS
MASONITE BASE
3/4" FIR FLOOR
3/8 PLYWD UNDERLAY
2"x 6" JOIST @ 16" CTRS
JOIST HANGER
DOUBLE GIRDER
CEDAR POST
8"x 8" CONC. BLOCK PIER

SECTION
SCALE 1½"=1'-0"

SECTION—UNIT [illegible]

INTERIOR BATH & DRESSING ROOM ELEVATIONS—UNIT [illegible]

SECTION ⓖ & INTERIOR BATH & DRESSING ROOM ELEVATIONS OF UNIT [illegible] SIMILAR.

CONCEAL CONDUIT ABOVE LOGS

PROVIDE 4 HANGERS FOR ROOM HEATER CUT GROOVE IN WALL WITH DADO HEAD

CONCEAL CONDUIT IN WALL AS DIRECTED BY THE ARCH.

WOOD FLOOR & JOISTS

DUPLEX OUTLETS ON 2"x6" STUD WALLS (NOTCH ON LOG WALLS)

PROVIDE FLUSH DUPLEX AT ALL CONVENIENCE OUTLETS AT LOG WALLS

TYPICAL CABIN ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

SEE ALSO DWG NO. 6

SECTION—UNIT [illegible] & [illegible]

INTERIOR BATHROOM & WASHROOM ELEVATIONS — UNIT [illegible]

SECTION ⓖ & INT. BATHROOM & WASHROOM ELEV. OF UNIT [illegible] SIMILAR.

SECTION—UNIT [illegible]

INTERIOR BATH & DRESSING ROOM ELEVATIONS — UNIT [illegible]

SECTION ⓖ & INTERIOR BATH & DRESSING ROOM ELEVATIONS OF UNIT [illegible] SIMILAR.

SECTION—UNIT [illegible] & [illegible]

INTERIOR BATHROOM & WASHROOM ELEVATIONS — UNIT [illegible] UNIT [illegible] SIMILAR

SCALE: ½"=1'-0"

A

SHELF
ROD
½" x 96" PAR EDGING ON ALL PLYWOOD
¾" DF PLYWD GOOD 2 SIDES
SHELF
SHELF
FLUSH
SHELF
SHELF
CLOSED 4'-0" PLAN
OPEN 4'-0"

A

ELEVATION

CLOSET DETAIL
SCALE ½"=1'-0"

SECTION A-A

PROVIDE PLYWD PANELS UNDER SHELVES AND AT ENDS WHEN CLOSET OCCURS AT LOG WALL

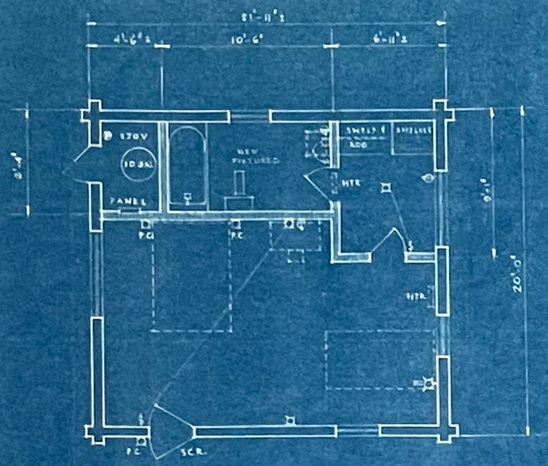
DATE	REVISIONS
7-25-57	BATH ELEV. NOTE
2-17-57	CHANGED

NEW BATHROOMS, EXISTING GUEST CABINS -- TYPICAL CABIN DETAILS

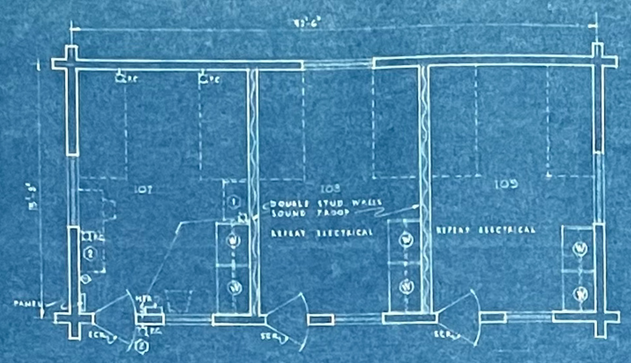
JENNY LAKE LODGE
1957 REHABILITATION
GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY, MOOSE, WYOMING

ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER & WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE
ARCHITECTS
WESLEY A. TALLEY • ALTON S. LEE
ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATED
311 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

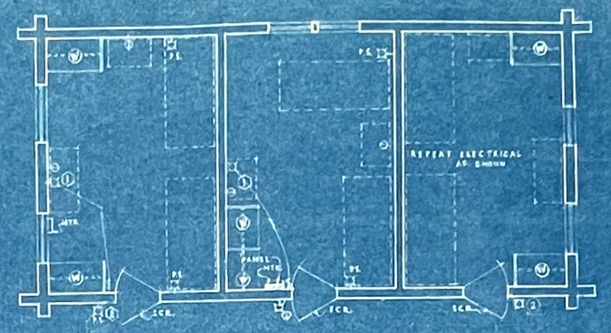
DRAWING NUMBER: 5
JOB NUMBER: 5618
SCALE: [illegible]
DATE: JUNE 24, 57



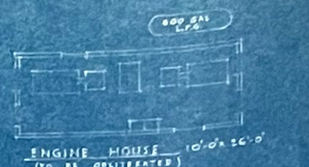
CHAMBERS - 5
NEW - GUEST ROOM - 34



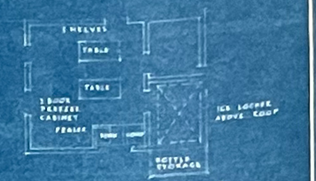
EXISTING EMPLOYEE DORMITORY "W"
NEW EMPLOYEE ROOMS - 107-108 & 109



EMPLOYEE DORMITORY 'U' SEE NOTE 1
NEW EMPLOYEE ROOMS 111-112-113



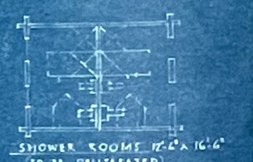
ENGINE HOUSE 10'-0" x 26'-0"
(TO BE OBLITERATED)



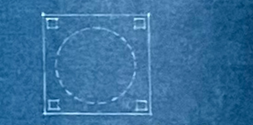
STORE HOUSE 16'-0" x 21'-0"
(TO BE OBLITERATED)



BOILER HOUSE 11'-6" x 16'
(TO BE OBLITERATED)

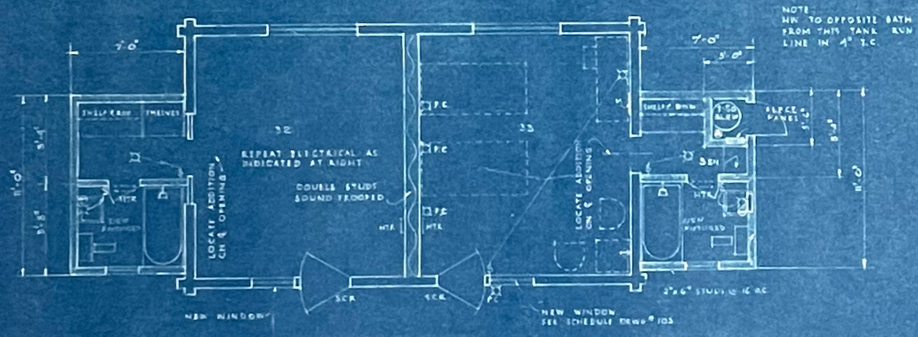


SHOWER ROOMS 11'-6" x 16'-6"
(TO BE OBLITERATED)

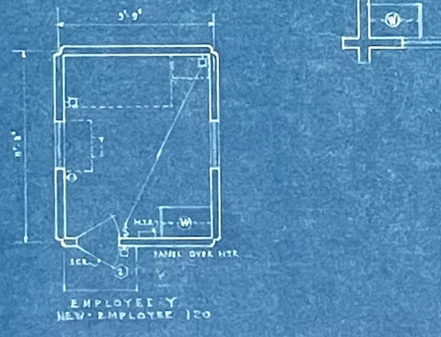


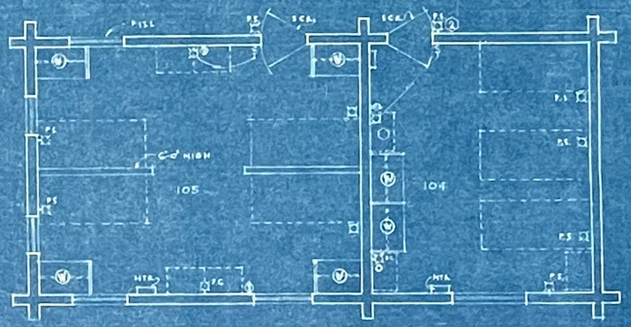
WATER TOWER 12'-0" x 12'-0"
(TO BE OBLITERATED)

BUILDINGS TO BE DEMOLISHED
KITCHEN ON LODGE NOT SHOWN

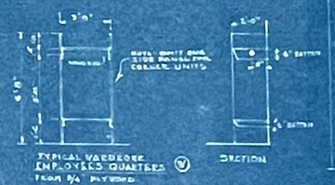


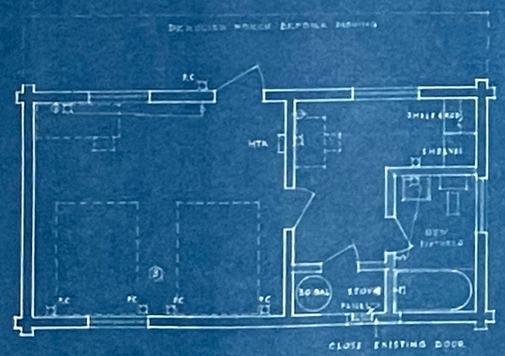
FRUZ-B
NEW- GUEST ROOMS 32 & 33



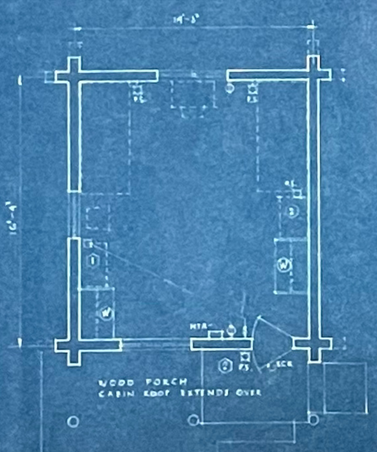


EMPLOYEE DORMITORY 'V' SEE NOTE 1
NEW-EMPLOYEE ROOMS 104-105

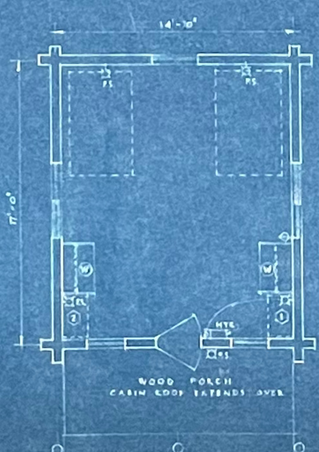




BLACK TAIL BUTTE WITH PORCH
NEW- GUEST ROOM 35



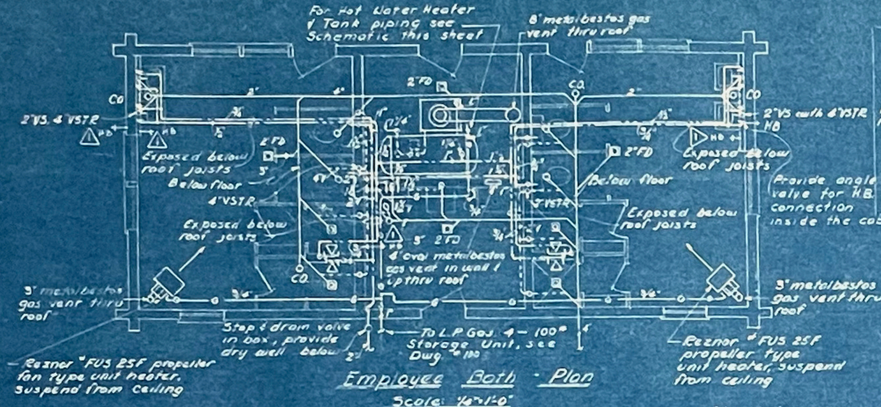
EMPLOYEE 'Z'
NEW- EMPLOYEE 119

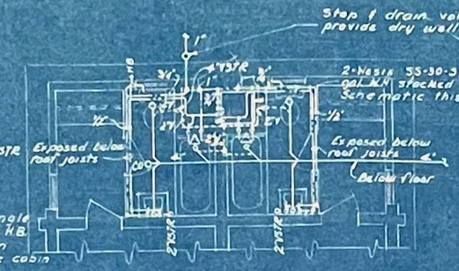


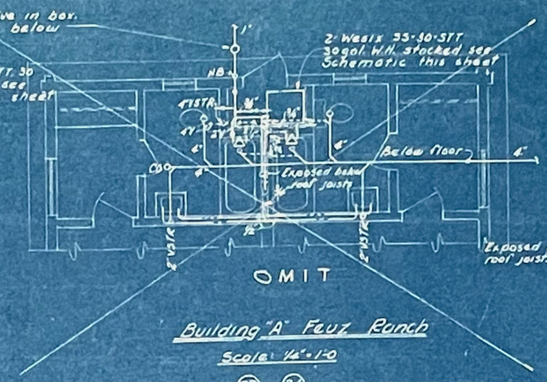
EMPLOYEE 'X'
NEW EMPLOYEE 104

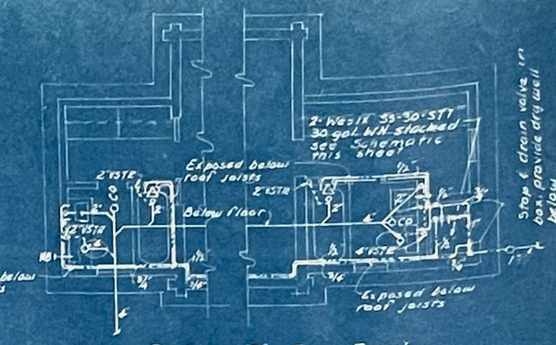
REVISION-JULY 20-27-NEW DRAWING, SUPERSEDES & MAKES DRAWINGS 8 & 47 OF SIMILAR INTENT DATED JUNE 24, 1927

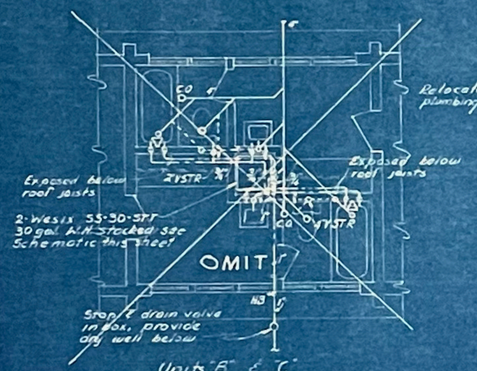
RELOCATED GUEST CABINS EMPLOYEE CABINS AND BUILDINGS TO BE RAZED	DRAWING NUMBER 6
JENNY LAKE LODGE 1937 REHABILITATION GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY MORAN WYOMING	JOB NUMBER 3620
SPENCER, AMBROSE & LEE - ARCHITECTS ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER, F.A.I.A. ALTON S. LEE, A.I.A. 251 KEARNY STREET WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE, A.I.A. WESLEY A. TALLEY, A.I.A. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	SCALE 1/4"=1'0 DATE

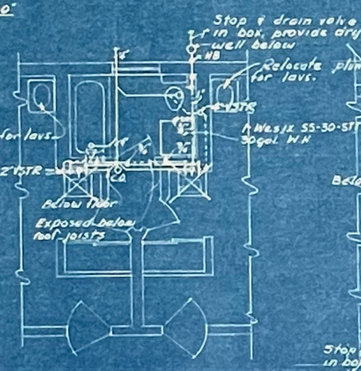


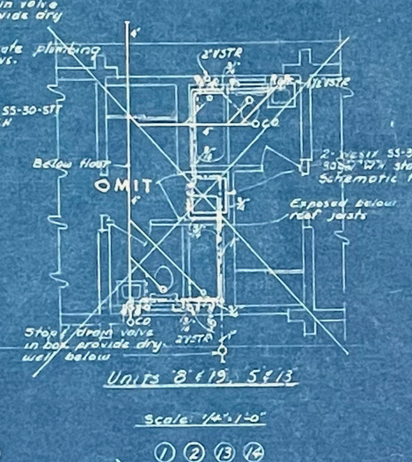


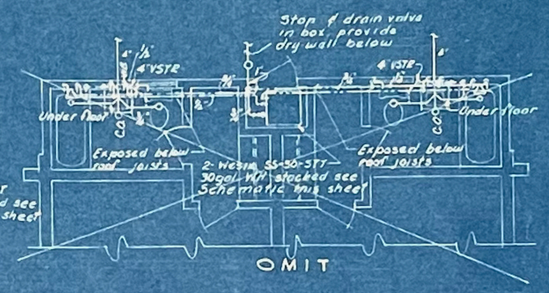


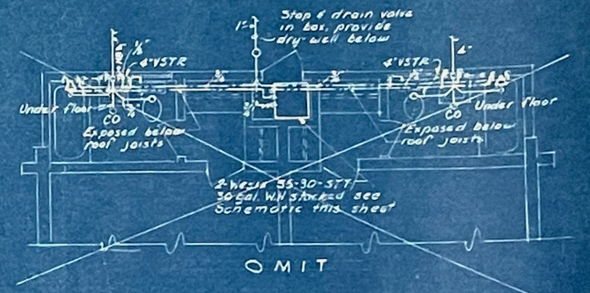


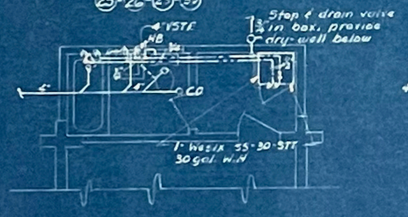


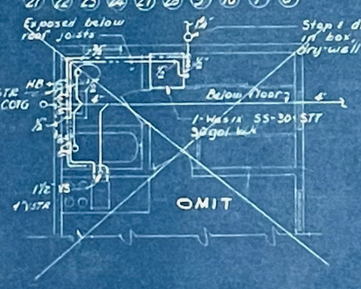


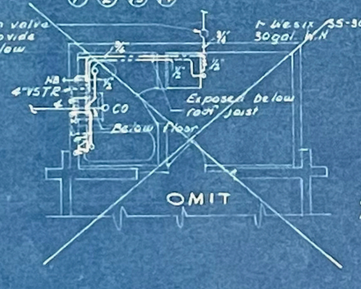


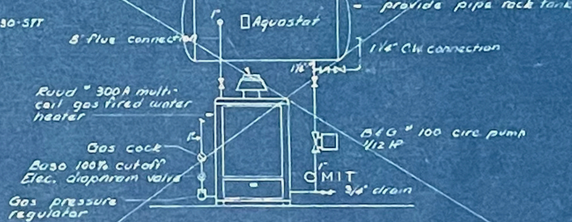












Fixture Connection Schedule						
Fixture	Waste	Soil	Vent	H.W.	C.W.	Trap
2" Floor Drain	3"					3"
Hose Bibb					¾"	
Water Closet		4"	2"	–	1½"	
Lavatory	2"	–	1¼"	½"	½"	
Tub & Shower	2"	–	2"	½"	½"	
Shower Stall	2"	–	2"	½"	½"	
Washer	2"	–	1½"	½"	½"	
Extractor	2"		1½"	–	–	

*4" Vent where noted

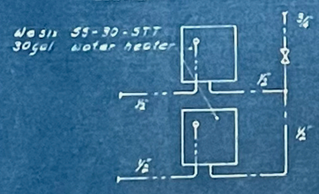
Gas Meter* Schedule				
Building	Regulator Size		Meter Size	Meter Model
	Model	Size	Orifice Size	
Bath House	AR	1"	5/16	5B
Cafeteria	AR	1¼"	5/16	35B

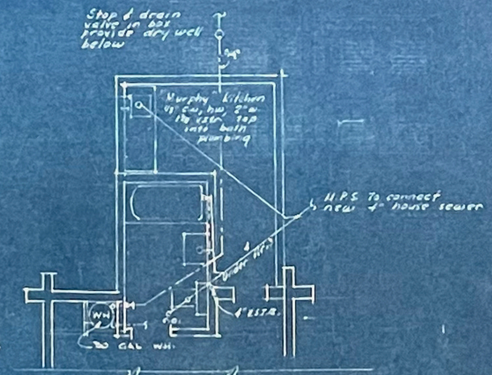
*Cast iron meters

Notes:-

1- All services to buildings to be run out 5'-0" for connection to utility lines

2 Off-set vent stacks from lavatories to accommodate installation of medicine cabinet



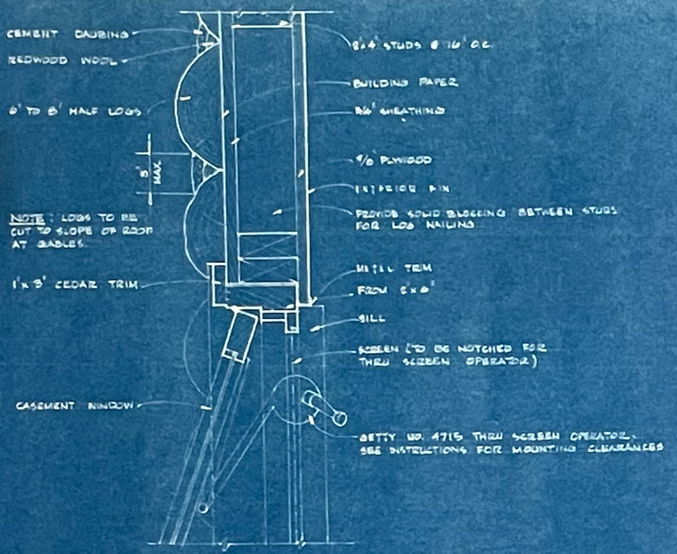


NOTE: SEE DWGS# 4 & 6 FOR REVISED FIXTURE LOCATIONS. INSTALL PLUMBING IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS INDICATED ON THIS DRAWING

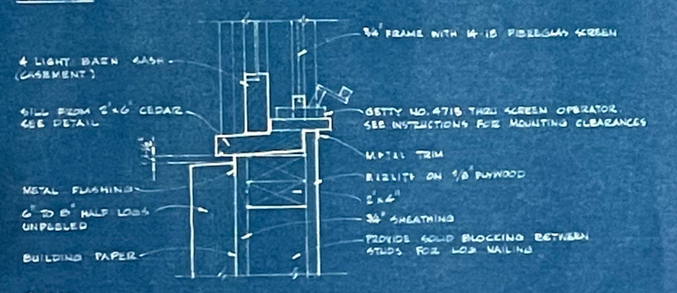
Legend

Lines crossed not connected	Soil & waste line
Lines connected	Vent line
Pipes going away (drop)	Cold water
Pipes approaching (riser)	Hot water 140°
Pipes behind pipes	Hot water 180°
Arrow indicates direction of flow	R Hot water 140° Return
S Steam	R Hot water 180° Return
C Condensate	CO Clean out in floor
G Gas	COTG Clean out to grade
Check valve	VSTR Vent Stack Thru Roof
Gate valve	FD Floor Drain
Plug valve	FS Floor Sink
Control valve 2-way	HB Hose Bibb
Elbows 90° -45°	RL Refrigerant Liquid Line
Tee	RS Refrigerant Suction Line
Supply Air Register	Shower Head
Ceiling Register	GT Grease Trap
Ceiling diffuser	Expansion Valve
T Thermostat	

ADDED GENERAL BATHS FOR UNITS	7-25-57
HOUSING REVISIONS	7-17-57
CABINS PLUMBING PLAN	DRAWING NUMBER 8
JENNY LAKE LODGE 1957 REHABILITATION	JOB NUMBER 5660
GRAND TETON LODGE CO., MORAN, WYO.	SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"
ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER & WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE ARCHITECTS	DATE JUNE 24, 57
WESLEY A. TALLEY · ALTON S. LEE 251 KEARNY STREET	ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATED SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



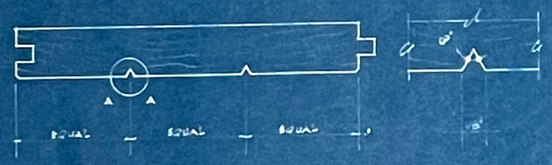
JAMB



SILL

BATH CASEMENT WINDOW DETAIL

SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

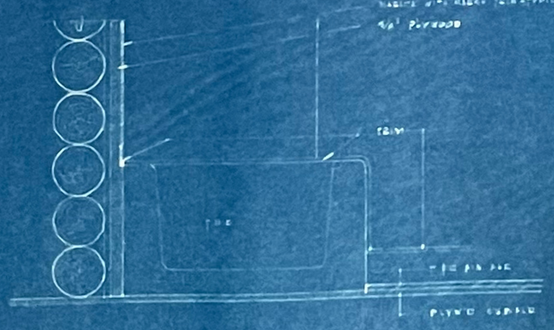


F.S.D. CEDAR SIDING FOR CABIN INTERIORS

FROM 1"x6" T&G

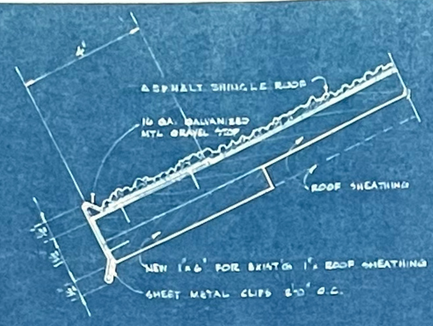
DETAIL A-A

SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



GUEST CABIN BATHTUB DETAIL

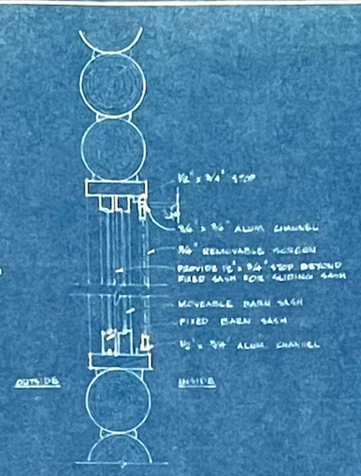
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



NOTE: USE ABOVE DETAIL FOR 1" AND 2" ROOF SHEATHING

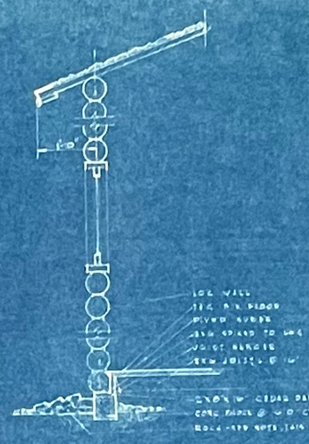
GRAVEL STOP DETAIL

HALF FULL SIZE



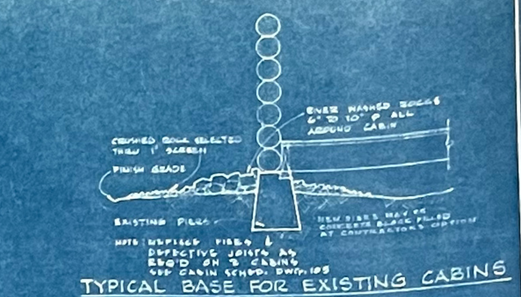
2 BARN SASH WINDOW

SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



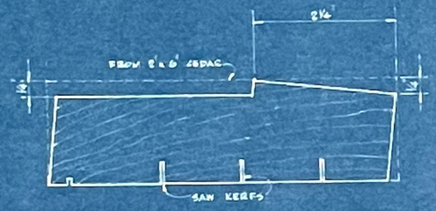
TYPICAL CABIN SECTION

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



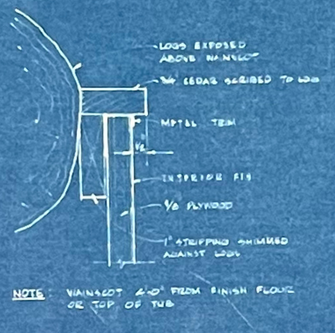
TYPICAL BASE FOR EXISTING CABINS

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



SILL DETAIL

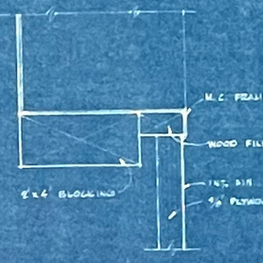
FULL SIZE



NOTE: WAINSCOT 6'-0" FROM FINISH FLOOR OR TOP OF TUB

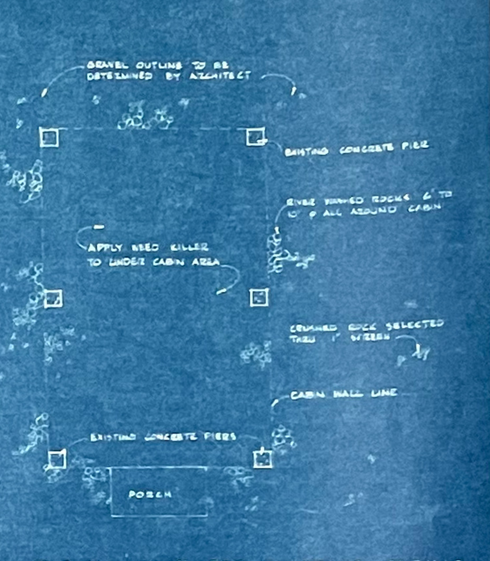
WAINSCOT DETAIL

HALF FULL SIZE



MEDICINE CABINET DETAIL

HALF FULL SIZE



TYPICAL BASE FOR EXISTING CABINS

SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

NOTE: CLEAR OUT GROUND TO LEAVE A MINIMUM OF 6" CLEARANCE BETWEEN GROUND AND WOOD

F.S.D. CEDAR SIDING FOR CABIN INTERIORS

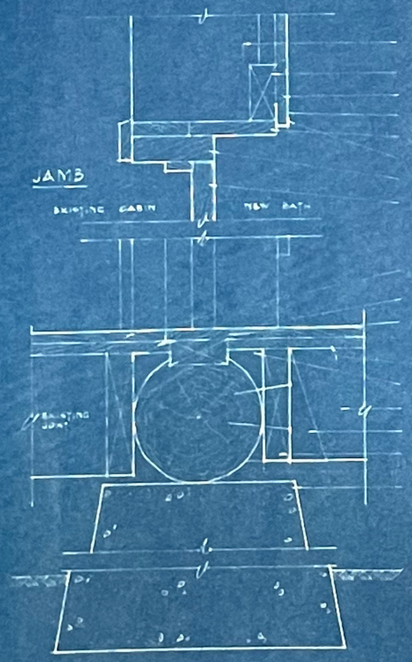
FROM 1"x6" T&G

DETAIL A-A

SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

GUEST CABIN BATHTUB DETAIL

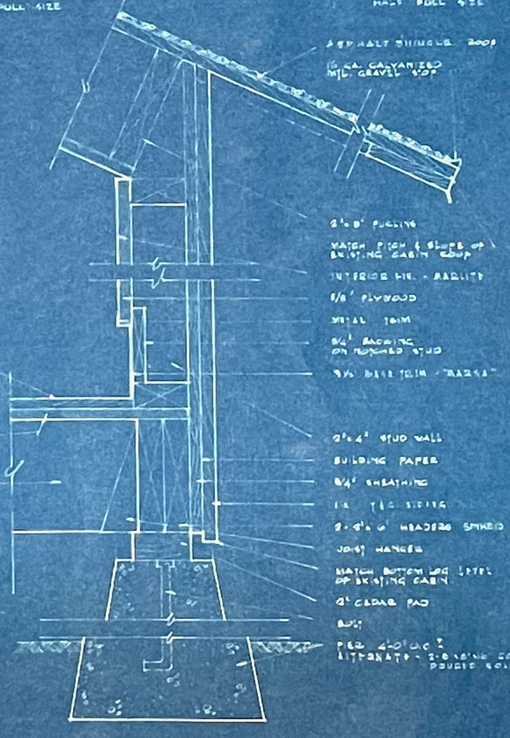
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



JAMB

FLOOR INTERSECTION SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

NEW BATHS ON UNMOVED CABINS ADJUST FLOOR LEVELS TO SAME HEIGHT



WALL SECTION, NEW BATHS

SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

ELECTRICAL FIXTURE HANGING SCHEDULE

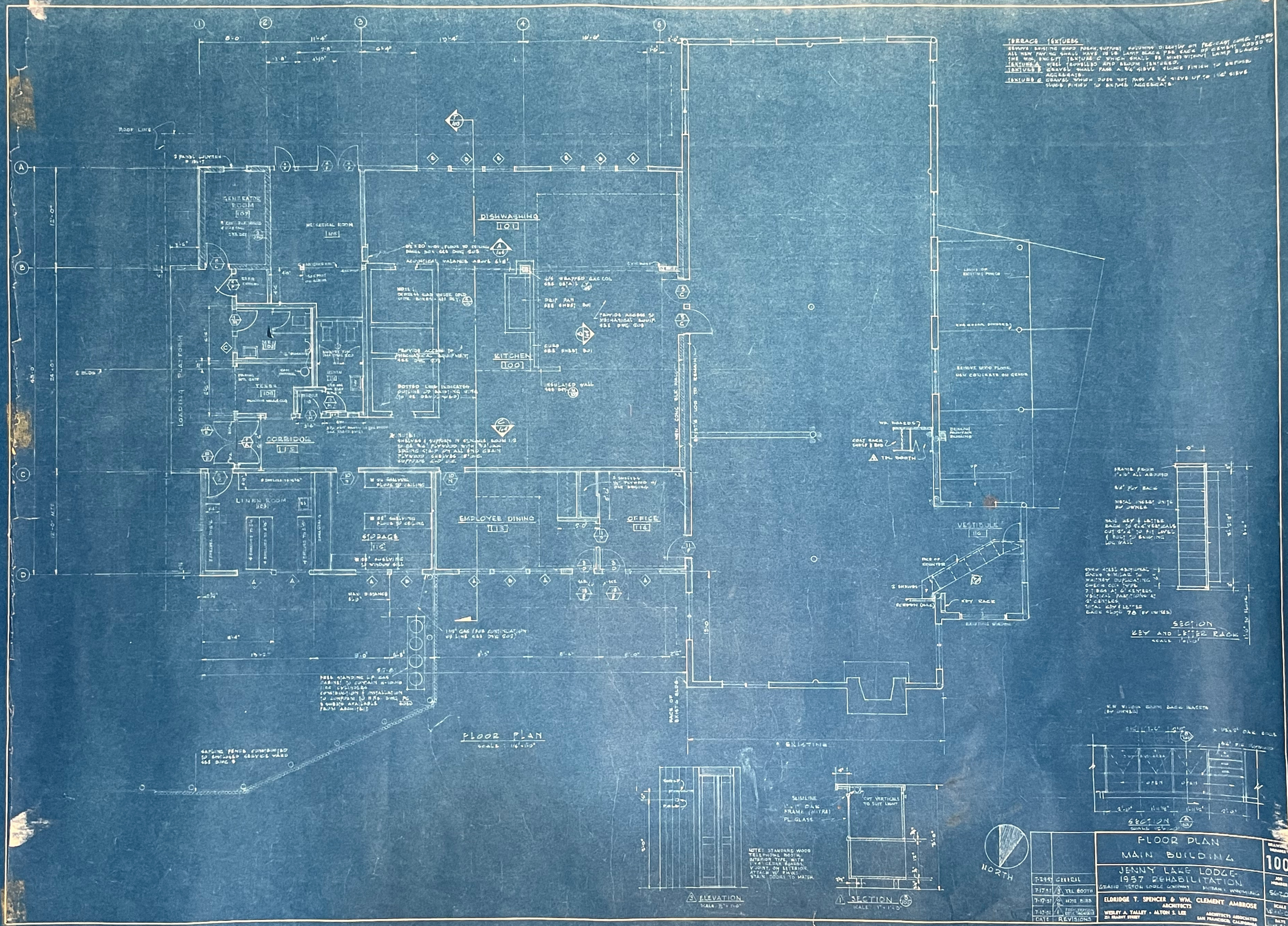
SYMBOL	TYPE OF FIXTURE & LOCATION	WATTS	REMARKS
a	OUTSIDE LIGHT	60	
b	VENT. BULB LIGHT	60	
c	BED READING LIGHT	100	
d	DRESSER LIGHT	100	
e	DRESSING ROOM WALL	100	
f	DRESSING ROOM CEILING	100	
g	BATH, OVER MEDICINE CABINET	75	
h	EMPLOYEE WALL LIGHT	75	
i	UTILITY WALL LIGHT, ALBAN	75	AL 3134 (BLACK FINISH)
j	UTILITY WALL LIGHT, ALBAN	75	AL 3134 (BLACK FINISH)
k	UTILITY CEILING LIGHT, ALBAN	75	AL 3140
l	UTILITY CEILING LIGHT, ALBAN	75	AL 3140

GUEST CABIN FIXTURES TO BE THOSE SPECIFIED ON SHEET 105 AS FURNISHED BY OWNER

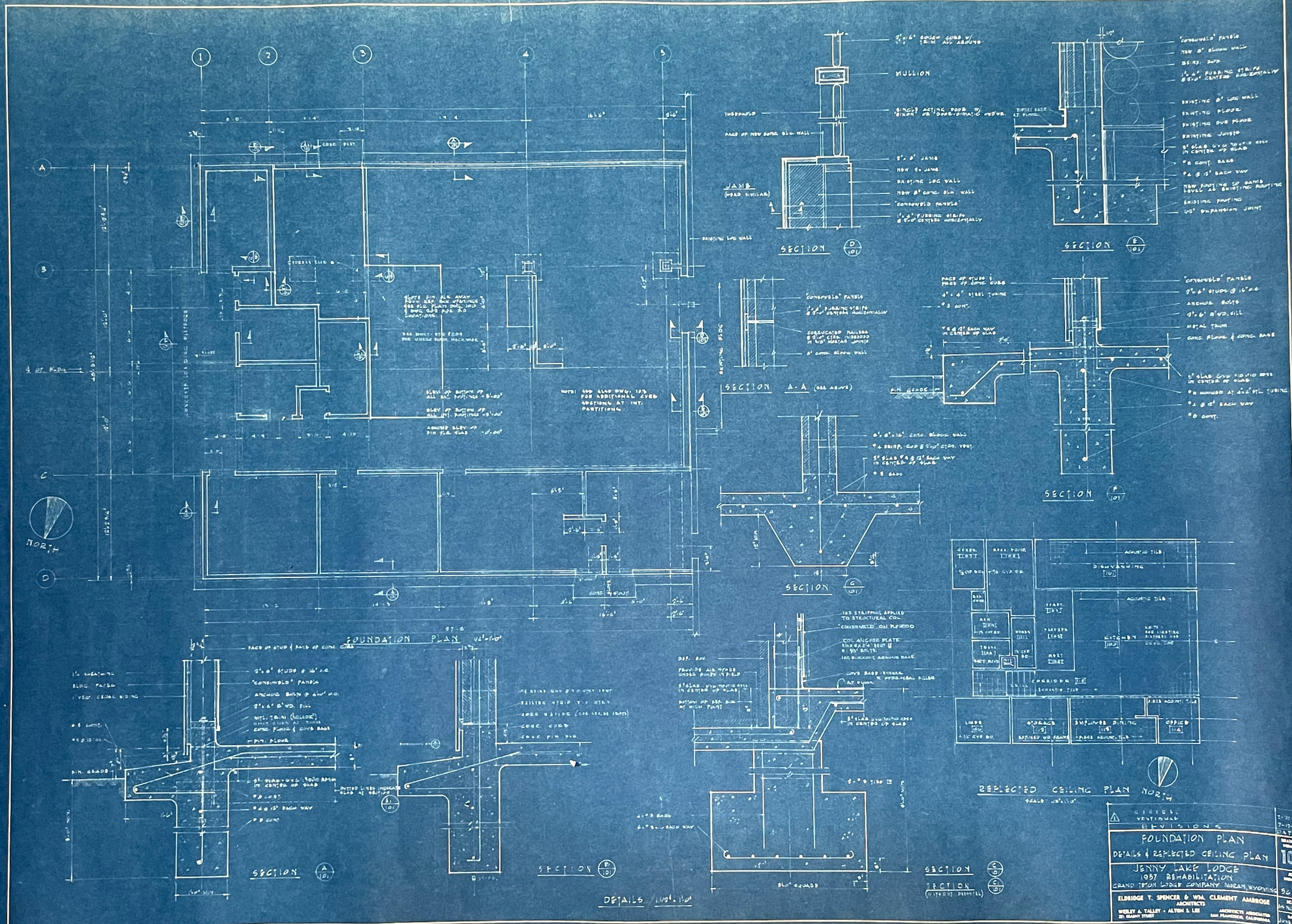
ENTRANCE FIXTURES TO BE THOSE SPECIFIED ON SHEET 105 AS FURNISHED BY OWNER

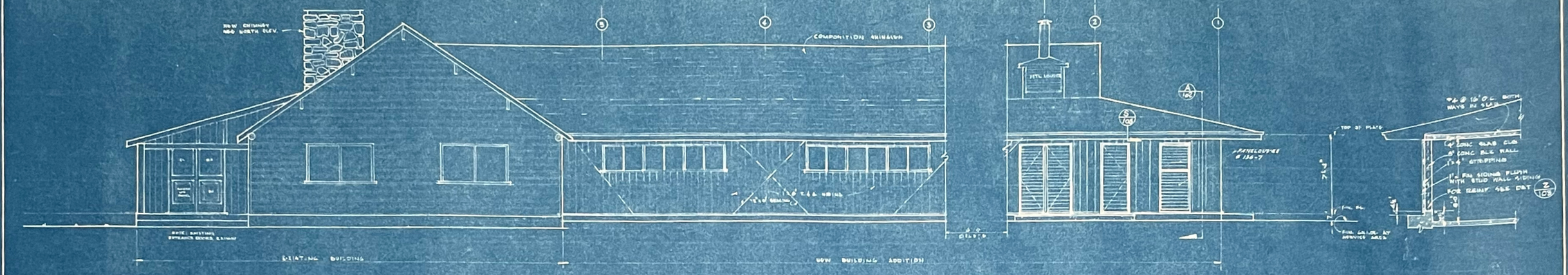
NOTE: SEE DWG #3 FOR ADDITIONAL FIXTURES ON BLOCK.

REVISED	JULY 57
CABIN DETAILS (TYPICAL)	DRAWING NUMBER 9
JENNY LAKE LODGE 1957 REHABILITATION GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY MORAN, WYOMING	JOB NUMBER 5060
SPENCER, AMBROSE & LEE - ARCHITECTS ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER, F.A.I.A. ALTON S. LEE, A.I.A. 251 KEARNY STREET WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE, A.I.A. WESLEY A. TALLEY, A.I.A. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	SCALE AS NOTED DATE JUNE 57



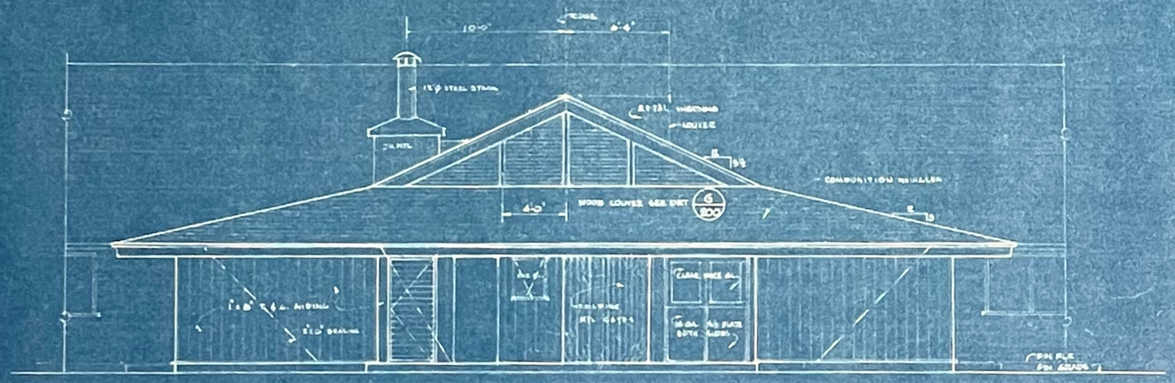
TERRACE TEXTURES
REMOVE EXISTING WOOD PORCH, SUPPORT COLUMNS DIRECTLY ON PRE-CAST CONC. PIERS
ALL NEW PAVING SHALL HAVE 1/2 LB LAMP BLACK PER SACK OF CEMENT ADDED TO THE MIX, EXCEPT TEXTURE C WHICH SHALL BE MIXED WITHOUT LAMP BLACK.
TEXTURE A STEEL TROWELLED AND BROOM TEXTURED.
TEXTURE B GRAVEL SHALL PASS A 3/4" SIEVE SLUICE FINISH TO EXPOSE AGGREGATE.
TEXTURE C GRAVEL WHICH DOES NOT PASS A 3/4" SIEVE UP TO 1 1/2" SIEVE SLUICE FINISH TO EXPOSE AGGREGATE.
ROOF LINE
GENERATOR ROOM 107
MECHANICAL ROOM 105
DISHWASHING 101
KITCHEN 100
LOADING PLATFORM
CORRIDOR 115
LINEN ROOM 103
STORAGE 116
EMPLOYEE DINING 113
OFFICE 114
VESTIBULE 116
TEL. BOOTH
KEY RACK
EXISTING
FLOOR PLAN
SECTION
KEY AND LETTER RACK
SECTION
ELEVATION
SECTION
NORTH
FLOOR PLAN
MAIN BUILDING
JENNY LAKE LODGE
1957 REHABILITATION
GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY
MOTRAM, WYOMING
ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER & WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE
ARCHITECTS
WESLEY A. TALLEY · ALTON S. LEE
ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATES
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
DATE
REVISIONS
7-29-57 GENERAL
7-17-57 3 TEL. BOOTH
7-17-57 2 NOTE BIRD
7-17-57 1 REGISTRATION
100
5620


FOUNDATION PLAN
SECTION A-A
SECTION D 101
SECTION E 101
SECTION F 101
SECTION G 101
SECTION A 101
SECTION B 101
SECTION C 101
SECTION C1 101
DETAILS
REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
NORTH
MULLION
JAMB
THRESHOLD
EXISTING LOG WALL
EXISTING BLDG
DISHWASHING
KITCHEN
STORAGE
EMPLOYEE DINING
OFFICE
FOUNDATION PLAN
DETAILS & REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
JENNY LAKE LODGE
1957 REHABILITATION
GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY MORAN, WYOMING
ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER & WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE
ARCHITECTS
WESLEY A. TALLEY • ALTON S. LEE
ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATES
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
101

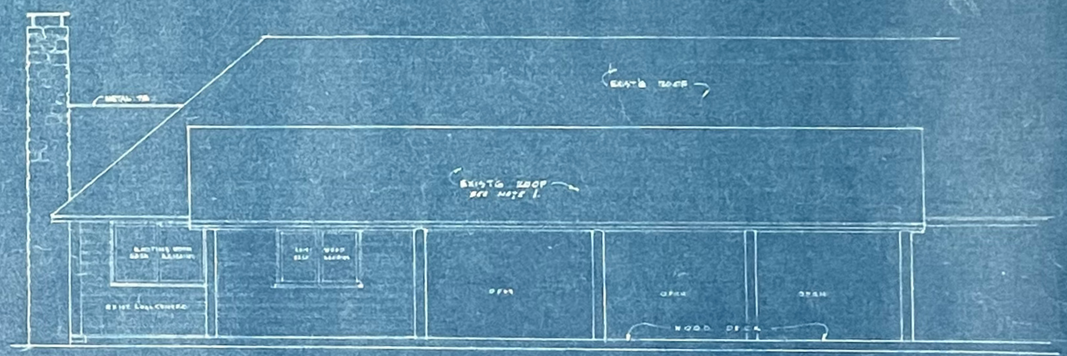


SOUTH ELEVATION

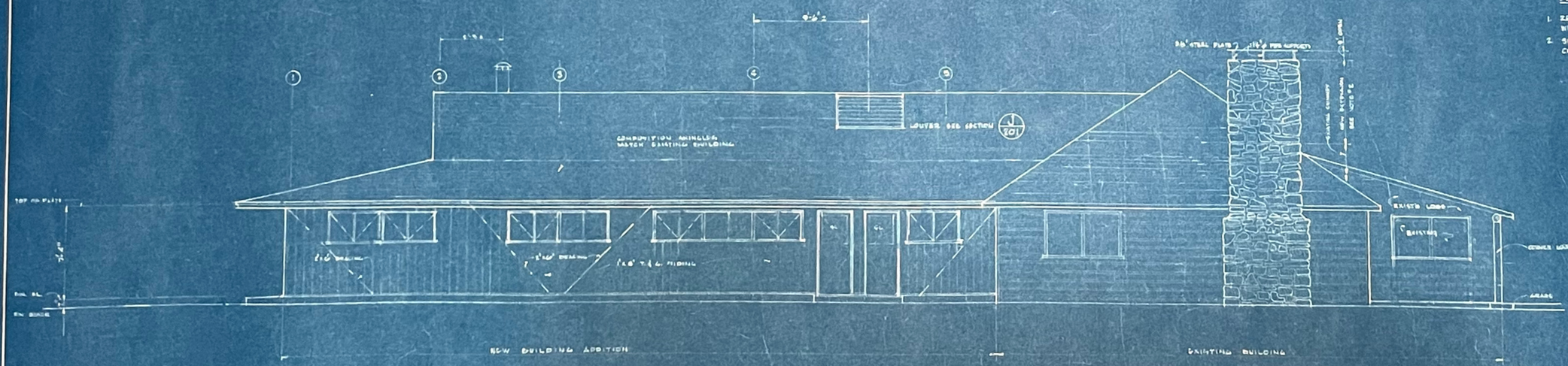
SECTION A/102



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

NOTES

1. REPLACE EXISTING ROOFING MATERIAL WITH EQUAL NEW MATERIAL
2. SELECTION OF STONE AND CONSTRUCTION OF CHIMNEY EXTENSION TO BE SUPERVISED BY ARCHITECT

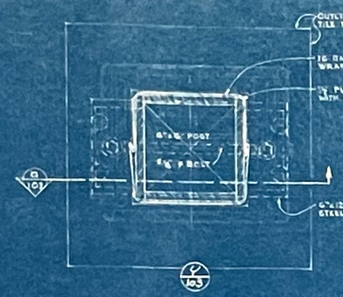
REVISED - JULY 29, 57

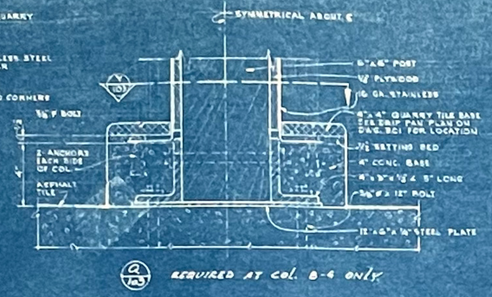
ELEVATIONS
MAIN BUILDING

JENNY LAKE LODGE
1957 REHABILITATION
GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY MORAN, WYOMING

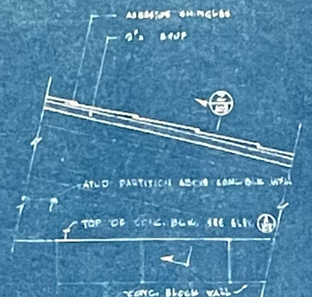
ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER & WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE
ARCHITECTS
WESLEY A. VALLEY + ALTON S. LEE
351 GEARY STREET
ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATES
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

DRAWING NUMBER 102
JOB NUMBER 5620
SCALE 1/4"=1'0"
DATE JUNE 29, 57

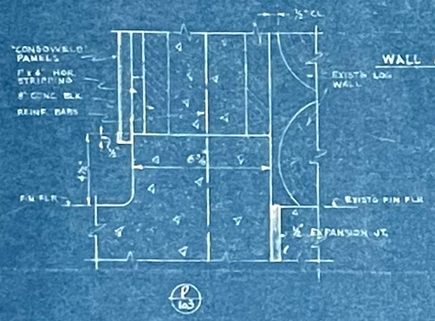


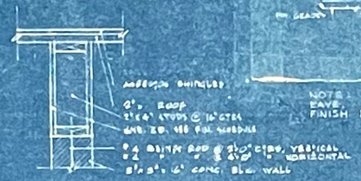


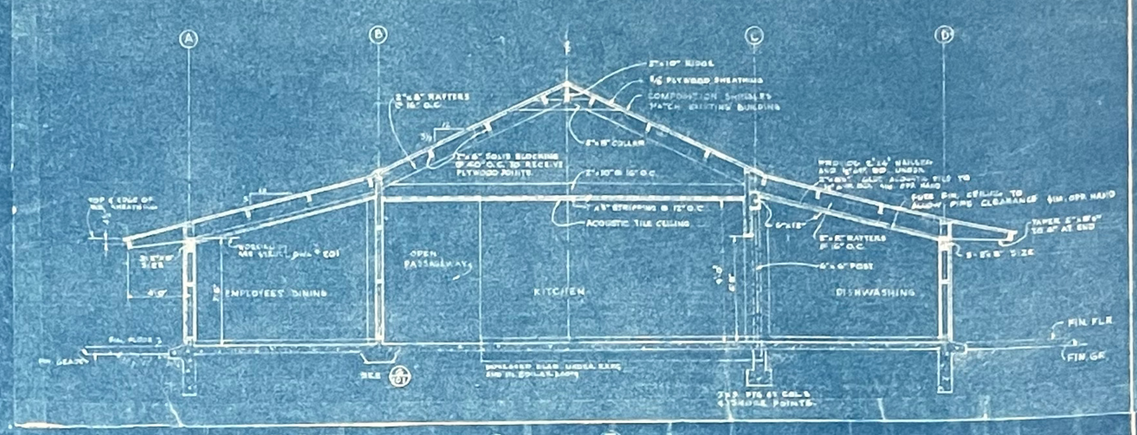
REQUIRED AT COL. B-4 ONLY



SECTION
WALL AT GENERATOR ROOM 109

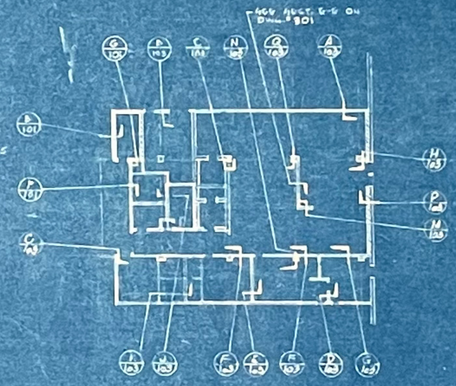






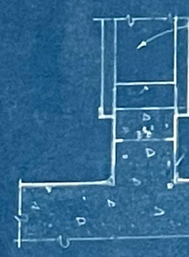
NOTE: ROOF EAVE TO MATCH EXISTG EAVE. VERIFY THE FIELD DIMENSION FROM FINISH FLOOR TO EXISTG EAVE.

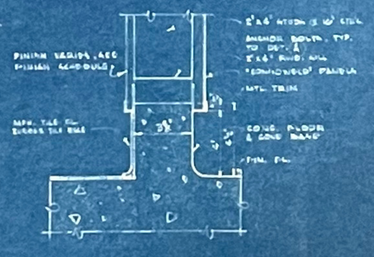
SECTION

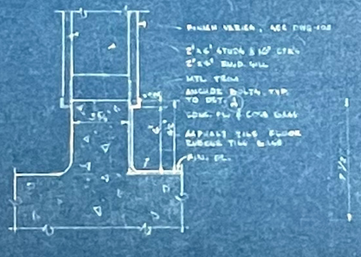


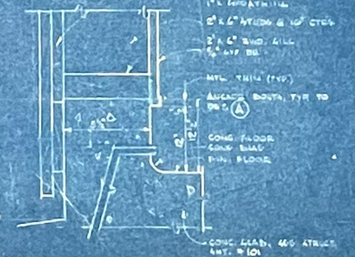
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

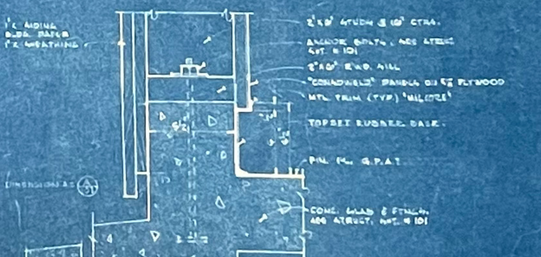
MEC DWG. E101 FOR LOCATION OF CURBS AND CURB SECTION CUTS. HATCHED AREA IS CONCRETE BLOCK WALL











THESE DET. SIMILAR AT PERIMETER OF BLDG. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. INTERIOR PINISH VARIOUS.

SIMILAR TO DET. H/103 BUT WITH 2"x6" STUDS BOTH SIDES

SIMILAR TO DET. F/103 BUT WITH CONC. FL. & CONC. BASE BOTH SIDES.

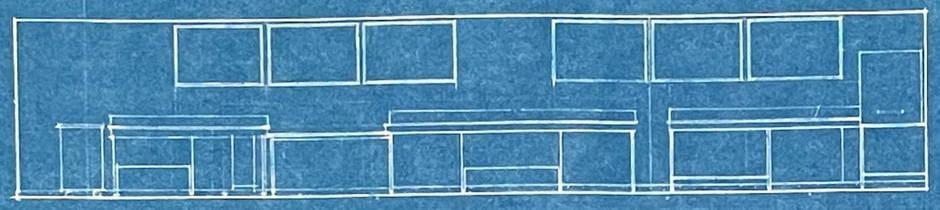
SIMILAR TO DET. F/103 BUT WITH 4" HIGH CURB & INTERIOR WALL 10" TO BE ROTATED PER PLAN.

SIMILAR TO DET. J/103 BUT WITH 2"x6" STUDS @ 16" CTRS. & 5½" WIDE CONC. CURB, MEMBERS BOTH SIDES

GENERAL REVISIONS	DATE
CURB DETAILS AND SECTION MAIN BUILDING	DRAWING NUMBER 103
JENNY LAKE LODGE 1957 REHABILITATION	JOB NUMBER 5620
GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY MORAN, WYOMING	SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"
ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER & WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE ARCHITECTS	DATE JUNE 24, 57
WESLEY A. TALLEY • ALTON S. LEE 301 GRANT STREET ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATED SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	

NOTES: ● INDICATES GENERAL NOTES, ALL OTHERS ARE SPECIFIC.

1. FOR KITCHEN EQUIPMENT LAYOUT SEE "FOOD SERVICE EQUIPMENT" PLAN; DWG. NO. 500
2. ALL ELECTRICAL & PLUMBING OUTLETS ARE TO BE PROVIDED FOR ABOVE EQUIPMENT AS PER ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL DRAWINGS AND AS PER SPECIFICATIONS.
3. PLUMBING FIXTURES & EQUIPMENT SHALL BE AS SPECIFIED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT SAMPLES OR OTHER MATERIAL TO ARCHITECT, PRIOR TO INSTALLING OF ANY SUBSTITUTES.
4. MENS & WOMEN'S TOILETS SHALL HAVE EXHAUSTING FANS AS SPECIFIED. PROVIDE ELECTRICAL OUTLETS AS PER ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS.



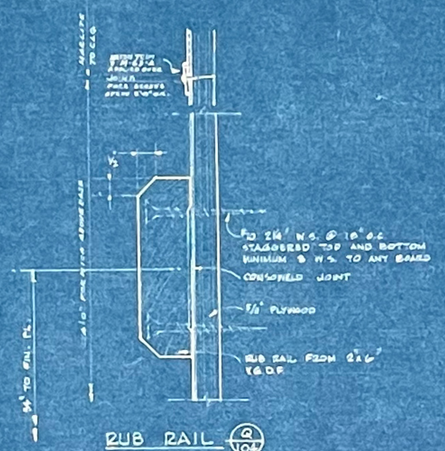
KITCHEN & DISHWASHING — ROOMS V22 & V23

INTERIOR ELEVATION (A/104)
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

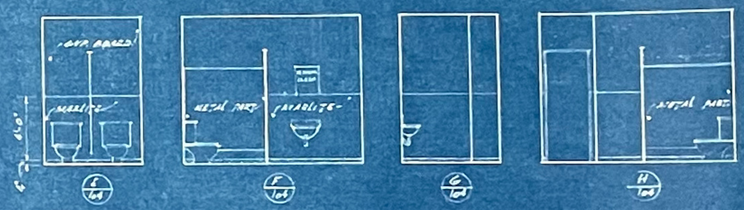


DISHWASHING — ROOM V23 | KITCHEN — ROOM V22

INTERIOR ELEVATION (B/104)
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

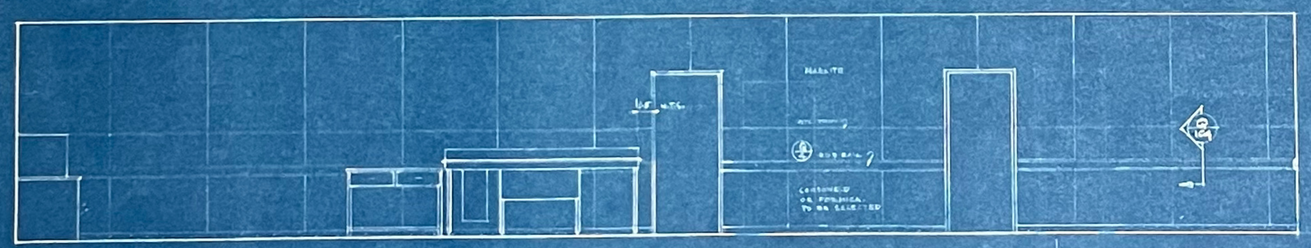


RUB RAIL (Q/104)
HALF FULL SIZE



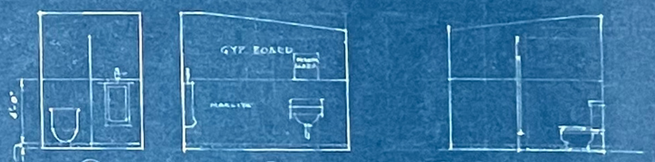
E/104 | F/104 | G/104 | H/104

WOMEN'S TOILET INTERIOR ELEVATIONS — ROOM V11
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



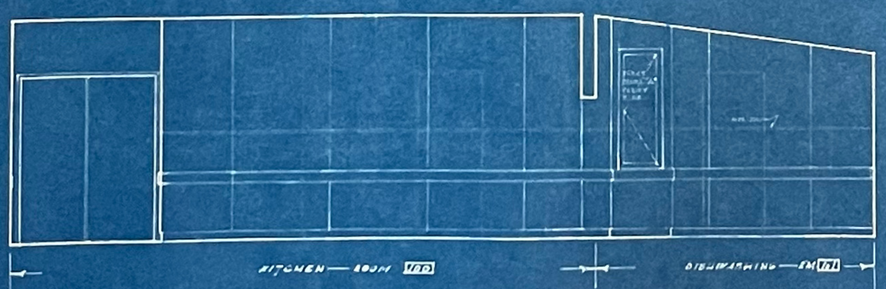
KITCHEN — ROOM V10 | CORRIDOR — ROOM V14

INTERIOR ELEVATION (C/104)
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



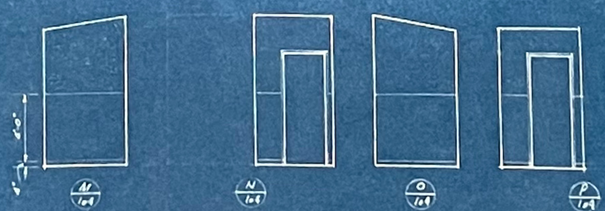
I/104 | J/104 | K/104

MEN'S TOILET INTERIOR ELEVATIONS — ROOM V15
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



KITCHEN — ROOM V10 | DISHWASHING — RM V11

INTERIOR ELEVATION (D/104)
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



AF/104 | N/104 | O/104 | P/104

WOMEN'S RESTROOM INTERIOR ELEVATIONS — ROOM V10
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

GENERAL REVISIONS — DATE 7-25-57

INTERIOR ELEVATIONS MAIN BUILDING

DRAWING NO. 104

JENNY LAKE LODGE
1957 REHABILITATION
GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY MORAN, WYOMING

JOB NO. 5620

SCALE AS NOTED

DATE JUNE 24, 57

SPENCER, AMBROSE & LEE - ARCHITECTS
ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER, F.A.I.A. WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE, A.I.A.
ALTON S. LEE, A.I.A. WESLEY A. VALLETT, A.I.A.
231 KEARNY STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SCHEDULE OF INTERIOR FINISHES AND PAINTING

NO.	ROOMS — JENNY LAKE LODGE MAIN BUILDING DESIGNATION	FLOOR: CONCRETE FINISH - NO COLOR	FLOOR: CONCRETE FINISH - INTEGRAL COLOR	FLOOR: VITRIFIED ASPHALT TILE	FLOOR: CLAYWORKER WALL ASPHALT TILE	FLOOR: QUARRY TILE	FLOOR: 1'-1/4" KILN DRY FIR T&G FLR	BASE: CEMENT INTEGRAL FINISH	BASE: CONC. & RUBBER TILE OVER	BASE: TILE TO MATCH FLOOR	BASE: WOOD OR WOOD FLOOR	BASE: WOOD & RUBBER TILE COVE	BASE: ASPHALT TILE TO MATCH	WAINSCOT: CONCRETE FINISH	WAINSCOT: PAINTED PLYWOOD 1/4" THICK	WALL: 1/2" PLYWD ON WD STUDS	WALL: 1/2" PLYWD ON WD STUDS W/ PLASTIC FINISH	WALL: TRANSITE "W"	WALL: ROFERY FIR PLYWD	WALL: EXPOSED LOG	WALL: FIR SCREEN	WALL: CONC. BLK.	CEILING: WASHABLE ACOUSTIC TILE	CEILING: FIBER ACOUSTIC TILE	CEILING: 5/8" AVE. SAG ON WD FURRING	CEILING: 1/4" PLYWD ON WD STUDS	CEILING: TRANSITE "W"	CEILING: EXPOSED WD PLANKING	CEILING: EXPOSED WD BEAM & PLANK	CEILING: FIR PLYWD "W"	TRIM: WD DOOR FRAMES & TRIM	TRIM: METL COVERED DOORS	TRIM: WOOD DOORS	TRIM: WD WINDOW FRAMES & TRIM	TRIM: METL WINDOWS	TRIM: METL CASEMENTS	TRIM: WD CABINETS	REMARKS
100	KITCHEN			●					●							●	SEE ⊕		●				●								●		●					QUARRY TILE AT DRIP PAN SEE DWG. 501
101	DISHWASHING			●					●							●	⊕		●				●								●		●					
102	VEGETABLE REFRIGERATOR																																				PREFAB UNIT
103	FREEZER																																				" "
104	MEAT, DAIRY REFRIGERATOR																																				" "
105	MECHANICAL ROOM	●				●										●					●											●	●					
106	LINEN	●				●														●				●								●	●	●				
107	GENERATOR	●				●																	●										●					CONC. MAS CEILING; PANEL LOUVER 8.80-1 AT SOUTH WALL
108	TRASH & GARBAGE	●				●													●							●							●					SEE DETAIL ⊕ FOR LOUVERED DOOR
109	MENS TOILET	●				●								●	4'-0"	●																●	●					VESTIBULE TO MENS TOILET SIMILAR FINISH — INSTALL SAG AT TOILET SEE Sheet # 503
110	WOMENS REST ROOM	●				●								●	4'-0"	●																●	●					
111	WOMENS TOILET	●				●								●	4'-0"	●																●	●	●				
112	STORAGE (KITCHEN)	●				●																●										●	●	●				
113	EMPLOYEES DINING	●				●								●	6'-0"	●									●							●	●	●				
114	OFFICE		●						●							●									●							●	●	●				
115	CORRIDOR	●				●									SEE ⊕		●						●									●	●	●				
116	VESTIBULE				●																											●	●	●				FLOORING: MATCH ADJOINING 2'x6" FLOORING ON WD. JOISTS WALLS: 1"x12" JOINT BOARD SIDED FIR. CEDAR BOARDS
	JENNY LAKE CABINS *																																				
	BEDROOM					●				●	●									●	●											●	●	●	●			NEW WOOD FLOOR OVER EXISTING WOOD FLOOR; ASPHALT TILE ON CONC. IN NEW CABINS;
	BATH					●				●	●			●	6'-0"					●	●											●	●	●	●			WAINS: ALSO 6'-0" ONE TUB
	DRESSING ROOM					●				●	●									●	●											●	●	●	●			
	CLOSET					●				●	●									●	●											●	●	●	●			

NOTE: PAINTING WOOD WINDOW & DOOR SURFACES MAY BE ASSIGNED BY DIRECTION OF ARCHITECT WITHOUT APPROXIMATE CHANGE TO CHARGE ONE ITEM

JENNY LAKE CABIN SCHEDULE

OCCUPANCY NUMBERS	DESCRIPTION SEE LEGEND BELOW	NEW CABINS	NEW CABINS UNDER CANOPY	NEW WOOD SIDE	NEW BATH	NEW WOOD CASEMENTS	NEW KITCHEN	REMARKS
1 & 2	A	6	●		5		●	2 APPARATE UNITS
3-4	A	6	●		5		●	
5-6	A	6	●		5		●	
7-8	A	6	●		5		●	TUB & SEP. SHOWER
9-10	A	6	●		5		●	" "
11-12	A	6	●		5		●	
13 & 14	A	6	●	●	5		●	ALTER FLOOR ONLY NEW 2 APPARATE UNITS
15-16	A	6	●		5		●	
17	A	6	●		5		●	
18-19	A	6	●		5		●	
20	A	6	●		5		●	
21-22	A	6	●	●	5		●	TUB & SEP. SHOWER
23-24	A	6	●		5		●	" "
25 & 26	A	6	●	●	5		●	8TH. & 9TH. FLOOR ONLY NEW 2 SEPARATE UNITS
27-28	A	6	●		5		●	TUB & SEP. SHOWER
29 & 30	A	6	●	●	5		●	8TH. & 9TH. FLOOR ONLY NEW 2 SEPARATE UNITS
31	A	8		●	6	●	●	EXTENSIVE REMODELING REQUIRED
32-33	C	6		●	5	●	●	" " "
34	D	6		●	5	●	●	" " "
35	E	6		●	5		●	
101	A	7	●		5		●	KITCHEN ONLY REMOD
102, 103-107	A	7			5	●	●	NEW CONC. SLAB FLOORS
104-105	B	7		●	5	●	●	ADDING SECOND STORY IN CREATED BY ARCHITECT ONE OF THIS BUILDING ARE 4 FIXED BY OWNER ADD OF CABIN, REPLACE FIXTURES & FIXES AS OWNER
106	A	7	●		5		●	
107, 108-109	A	7	●		5		●	
110	B	7		●	5		●	
111, 112, 113	B	7		●	5		●	
114	B	7			5	●	●	
115	B	7		●	5		●	
120	B	7		●	5		●	

NOTE 3: ABOVE INDICATES NEW BUILDING TYPES REVISED

LEGEND
A - JENNY LAKE CABINS IN PLACE
B - JENNY LAKE CABINS RELOCATED
C - MOVE FROM FOVE RANCH
D - MOVE FROM CHAMBERS RANCH
E - MOVE FROM BEECHTREE BUTTE RANCH

* INDICATES IN THIS GROUPS WILL NEED NEW GREASE TRAPS

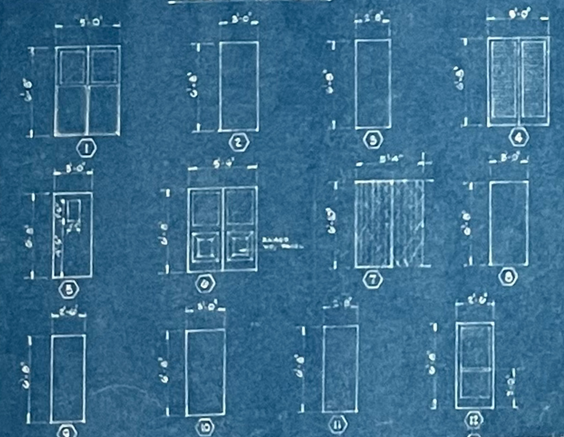
DOOR SCHEDULE

SEE CODE DETAIL ON DWG. # 501

DOOR NO.	THICK.	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1	1¾"	PR. 2'-0" x 6'-8"	EXTERIOR, F.P., A.C. W/WIRE GL. 18 GA. 44 PL. BOTH SIDES	F.P. = FLUSH PANEL GL. = GLASS SEE ELEVATIONS
2	1¾"	3'-0" x 6'-8"	EXTERIOR, F.P., A.C. VALOX	
3	1¾"	2'-8" x 6'-8"	EXTERIOR, F.P., A.C. "	
4	1¾"	PR. 2'-0" x 6'-8"	EXTERIOR, W/LOUVER "	METL COVERED
6	1¾"	3'-0" x 6'-8"	INTERIOR W/GL. LIGHT "	
6	1¾"	PR. 2'-8" x 6'-8"	EXTERIOR, W/GL. LIGHT "	SEE ELEVS. SPEC. TYPE
7		3'-0" x 6'-10"	FOLDING STEEL GATE	ALCOA IRON WKS. OR EQUAL
8	1⅜"	3'-0" x 6'-8"	INTERIOR, F.P., A.C. "	H.C. - HOLLOW CORE MTL. COVERED
9	1⅜"	2'-6" x 6'-8"	INTERIOR, F.P., H.C. "	
10	1⅜"	3'-0" x 6'-8"	INTERIOR, F.P., H.C. "	
11	1⅜"	2'-8" x 6'-8"	INTERIOR, F.P., H.C. "	
12	1¾"	2'-0" x 6'-0"	EXTERIOR SCREEN DR. "	
13	1¾"	2'-8" x 6'-8"	EXTERIOR SCREEN DR. "	

⑭ TYPE OF DOOR - SEE SCHEDULE ABOVE HARDWARE CODE AND SPECIFICATIONS, SECTION 13

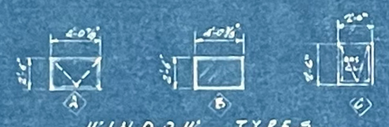
PLAN SYMBOL



DOOR TYPES
3/16" = 1'-0"

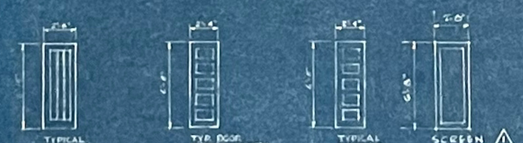
WINDOW SCHEDULE

WINDOW NO.	SIZE, WINDOW DIM.	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
A	4'-0"6" x 2'-0"	AWNING TYPE *	WOOD SASH
B	2'-0"8" x 2'-0"	FIXED	" "
C	2'-0" x 2'-0"	AWNING TYPE *	" "
		* WITH SCREENS	



WINDOW TYPES
3/16" = 1'-0"





CABIN DOOR & WINDOW SCHEDULE
3/16" = 1'-0"

NOTE: VERIFY ALL DOOR & WINDOW OPENINGS FOR EXACT DOOR & WINDOW SIZES FOR CABINS IN FIELD.

JENNY LAKE CABINS

PILLOW COUNT

SINGLE BED	DOUBLE BED	SOFA
4		
	4	2
	4	2
2	2	
2	2	
4		
4		
	4	2
2		
	4	2
2		
1	2	
2	1	
0		4
1	1	
2		
BASE BID TOTAL 74		
4		
1	2	
	4	
	41	32
⚠ TOTAL 85		
2		
7		
9		
6		
6		
6		
2		
TOTAL 28		

CONNECTED ELECTRICAL LOAD AND PANEL SCHEDULE

NO. OF UNITS	NO. OF BEDROOMS	NO. OF BATHS	JENNY LAKE CABIN OCCUPANCY NUMBERS	CONST. SEE:	LIGHTS	DUPLEX #	4000 w RANGE 30 AMP 3 POLE	WASH. W/D 1200	WASH. W/D 4 KW	DISH. W/D 4 KW	TOTAL LOAD	SOA 1P	SOA 2P	SOA 3P	SERVICE	REQ
			1, & 2	UNITS A, B	6	3	1			1	8.7 KW	1		1	50 A MAIN	3 #6 1
	4	2	3, 4	" 9, 10	14	4	2	1			13.7 KW	4	1	2	50 A MAIN	3 #2 1
	4	2	5, 6	" 11, 12	14	4	2	1			13.7 KW	4	1	2	50 A MAIN	3 #2 1
2	2		7, 8	" A1, A2	11	4	2			1	16.9 KW	3		3	60 A MAIN	3 #2 1
2	2		9, 10	" D-1, D-2	11	4	2			1	16.9 KW	3		3	60 A MAIN	3 #2 1
4			11, 12	" T-G	11	6	2	1			13.7 KW	4	1	2	50 A MAIN	3 #2 1
4			13, & 14	" E, B	6	3	1			1	11.2 KW	3		2	50 A MAIN	3 #6 2
	4	2	15, 16	" 15, 15	14	4	2	1			13.7 KW	4	1	2	50 A MAIN	3 #2 1
3			17	" G	9	5	1			1	11.2 KW	3		2	50 A MAIN	3 #6 1
	4	2	18, 19	" 17, 18	14	4	2	1			13.7 KW	4	1	2	50 A MAIN	3 #2 1
2			20	" 20	6	3	1			1	9.7 KW	2		2	50 A MAIN	3 #6 1
1	2		21, 22	" B1, B2	11	4	2			1	16.9 KW	3		3	60 A MAIN	3 #2 1
2	2		23, 24	" H-1, H-2	11	4	2			1	16.9 KW	3		3	50 A MAIN	3 #4 1
0		4	25, 26, 27, 30	" B, C, F, G	7	3	1			1	10.3 KW	2		2	50 A MAIN	3 #6 4
1	1		27, 28	" J-1, J-2	11	4	2			1	16.9 KW	3		3	50 A MAIN	3 #4 1
2			31	" M, C, L	7	4	1			1	10.3 KW	4		4	50 A MAIN	3 #6 1
4			32, 33	FRUZ B	14	6	2	1			13.7 KW	4	1	2	100 A MAIN	3 #1 1
1	2		34	CHAMBERS G	8	2	1			1	10.2 KW	3			50 A MAIN	3 #4 1
	4		35	BEECHTREE BUTTE	8	2	1			1	10.2 KW	3			50 A MAIN	3 #6 1
			101	CORP	6	4	1	2	1		13.0 KW	4		2	70 A MAIN	3 #4
7			102, 103, 107	EMPLOYEES "F"	10	6	2	1 HOOKUP 15 KW			22.3 KW	4	1 FOR	2	150 A MAIN	3 #0
7			104, 105	" "V"	14	4	2				19.9 KW	2		2	80 A MAIN	3 #4
9			106	" "A"	8	1	1				8.3 KW	1		1	40 A MAIN	3 #8
6			107, 108, 109	" "N"	15	3	3				16.4 KW	2		3	80 A MAIN	3 #2
2			110	LINEN ROOM	4	2	1				8.6 KW	1		1	40 A MAIN	3 #8
6			111, 112, 113	EMPLOYEES M	10	4	2				11.9 KW	2		2	50 A MAIN	3 #6
2			119	EMPLOYEES "E"	8	2	1				8.7 KW	1		1	40 A MAIN	3 #8
			120	EMPLOYEES "Y"	3	1	1				4.3 KW	1		1	40 A MAIN	3 #8
											451.5 KW					

ALL DUPLEX OUTLETS NOT ON NEW STUD WALLS WILL BE FLOOR OUTLETS.

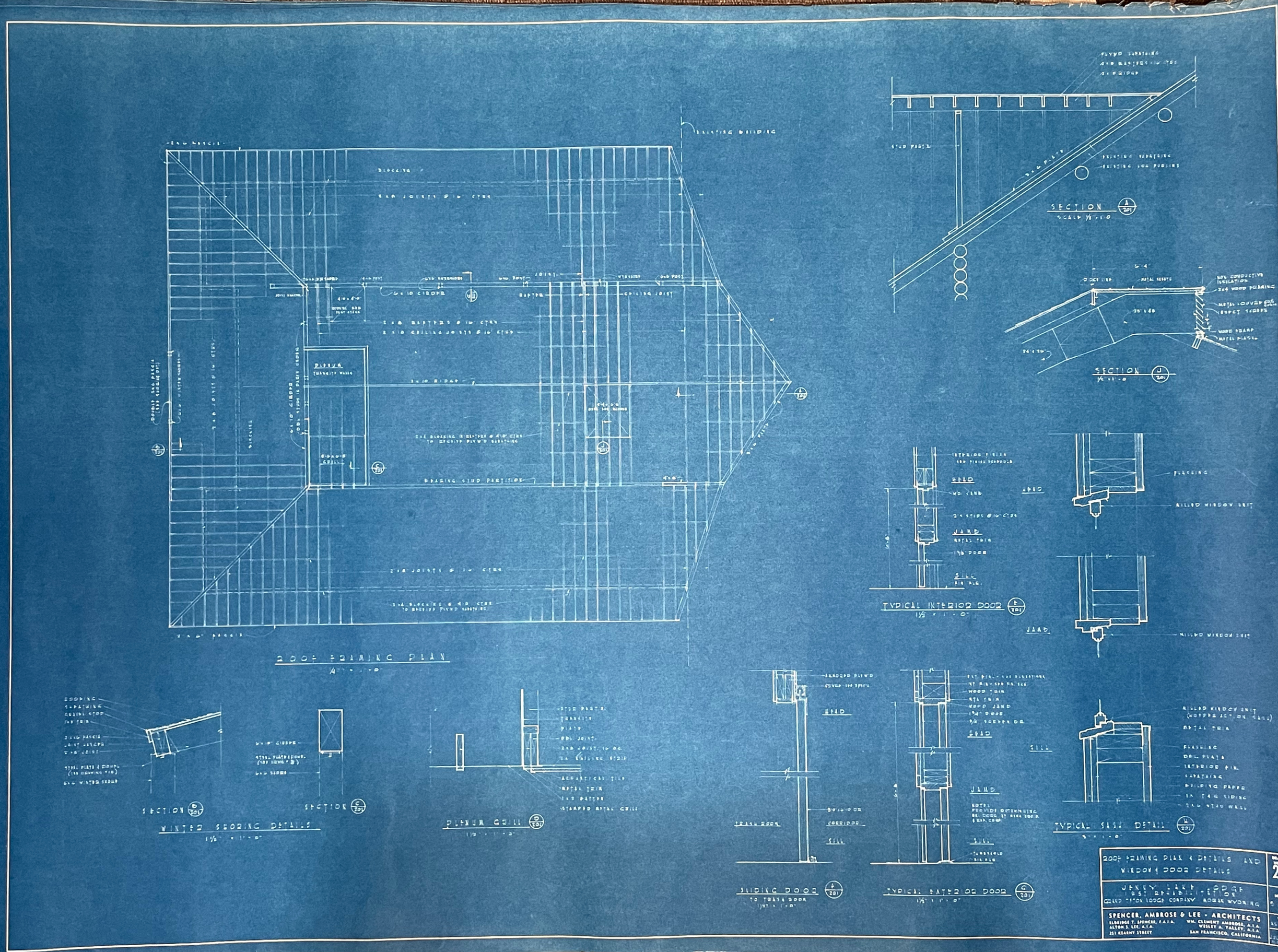
ALL CABIN PANELS:
NTIP-3 WHERE BRANCH CIRCUITS ARE 30A OR LESS
NTIC-3 " " " " 50A OR GREATER
SERVICE 115-230 ϕ 3

DATE	REVISIONS
7-29-57	GENERAL SEE ALSO 2
7-17-57	2 CHANGE PILLOW COUNT
7-17-57	1 ADDING SCREENS

DOOR, WINDOW, AND FINISH SCHEDULES
JENNY LAKE LODGE AND CABINS,
JENNY LAKE LODGE
1957 REHABILITATION
GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY, MORAN, WYOMING

ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER & WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE
ARCHITECTS
WESLEY A. TALLEY + ALTON S. LEE
351 GEARY STREET — ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATES — SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

DRAWING NUMBER 105
JOB NUMBER 5620
SCALE AS NOTED
DATE June 29, 57


ROOF FRAMING PLAN
SECTION A 201
SECTION J 201
TYPICAL INTERIOR DOOR E 201
WINTER SHORING DETAILS
SECTION B 201
SECTION C 201
PLENUM GRILL D 201
SLIDING DOOR F 201
TYPICAL EXTERIOR DOOR G 201
TYPICAL SASH DETAIL H 201
ROOF FRAMING PLAN & DETAILS AND WINDOW & DOOR DETAILS
JENNY LAKE LODGE
1952 REHABILITATION
GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY MORAN WYOMING
SPENCER, AMBROSE & LEE - ARCHITECTS
ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER, F.A.I.A.
ALTON S. LEE, A.I.A.
251 KEARNY STREET
WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE, A.I.A.
WESLEY A. TALLEY, A.I.A.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
DRAWING NUMBER 201
JOB NUMBER
SCALE
DATE

Kitchen Plumbing Plan

Scale: ¼"=1'-0"

Equipment Schedule

1. Kewanee Boiler #3RS, 1800 sq ft steam, 106 sq ft heating surface with Ray #PD-1P Oil Burner.
2. Kewanee Water Heater 20"x60", 80 gal storage capacity with A15 Heater Element capable of 100 gal/hr recovery from 150°-190°.
3. Kewanee Water Heater 36"x72", 315 gal storage capacity with A110 Heating Element capable of 200 gal/hr recovery from 40°-150°.
4. Aurora # 30-64-½ Simplex Condensate Return Unit
5. Powers #11, ½" self operating temperature control with stainless steel single seated valve.
6. Powers #11, ¾" self operating temperature control with stainless steel single seated valve.
7. Trane Force-Flo #350-2 1000 cfm at ¼" S.P. external, 88000 BTU with 2# steam pressure Arrangement Two
8. McDonnell Miller #157 Pump Control, low water cut-off & alarm
9. B&G #75 1½ HP Circulating Pump
10. Trane #55 AM, 1" Float & Thermostat Trap
11. York air cooled Refrigerant Compressor For size see Specs.
12. York air cooled Refrigerant Compressor For size see Specs.
13. Kramer Evaporator. For size see Specs.
14. Buffalo size 24 Vanz Axial Fan 1 HP, 5900 cfm at ½" S.P. & 1750 RPM Motor
15. Pryne #208 ceiling Exhaust Fan
16. 2000 gal Oil Storage Tank
17. 100 gal Oil Storage Tank
18. Gasoline Pump Wayne #70 series 2F, ¼ HP

Note:
1. Support boiler flue from floor & provide clean out in base.
2. Boiler flue to be 12'-0 if used with induced draft fan, 14'-0 if used on gravity.
3. Boiler flue to be 10ga. black steel.
4. For legend see drawing No 203

Fixture Connection Schedule

FIXTURE	SOIL	WASTE	VENT*	CW	HW	TRAP
Water Closet	4"		2"	½"		
Urinal		2"	2"	¾"		
Lavatory		2"	1½"	½"	½"	
Kitchen Sink		2"	1½"	½"	½"	
Disposer		2"	2"	¾"	¾"	
2" FD		3"				3"
2" FS		3"				3"
Service Sink		3"	2"	½"	½"	3"
Hose Bibb				¾"		

* 4" Vent where noted

NORTH

REV. JULY 29 57 NEW DRAWING SUPERCEDES DWG OF JUNE 24 57

KITCHEN PLUMBING PLAN & DETAILS MAIN LODGE — DRAWING NUMBER 202

JENNY LAKE LODGE
1957 REHABILITATION
GRAND TETON LODGE CO., MORAN, WYO. — JOB NUMBER 5620

SPENCER, AMBROSE & LEE · ARCHITECTS
ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER, F.A.I.A. — WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE, A.I.A.
ALTON S. LEE, A.I.A. — WESLEY A. TALLEY, A.I.A.
221 CLEARY STREET — SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SCALE AS NOTED — DATE

Earl and Gropp
ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
463 GEARY ST. SAN FRANCISCO

GAS0 STORAGE TANK
OIL STORAGE TANK
4" Fill
Below ground
2" Vent
Gas Ret
Oil Ret
Oil Sup
DAY TANK
GENERATOR ROOM
EQUIPMENT ROOM
COMPR ROOM
10"x3" exhaust duct thru roof
MENS
WOMENS
Fan above ceiling
72"x24" Louver in gable
Transite lined FA plenum in attic. See architectural dwgs for construction.
5'-6", 6'-8" - Stamped steel grille in clg.
For continuation of lines see Boiler Room Piping sh #202
For Boiler Room piping see sh #202 & Isometric Dwg below.
DISHWASHING
DINING ROOM
KITCHEN
34"x12" 1000 cfm
8"x14" 1000 cfm exhaust duct
Duct turn
14"x8" 1000 cfm
25"x26" duct 4900 cfm down to hoods 15"x26 to Range Hood 10"x22 to Center Hood
Duct above ceiling
See Section A/203
For continuation of lines see sh #202
24"x16" 1000 cfm
Metal duct
Above clg
LINEN ROOM
STORAGE
EMPLOYEE DINING
OFFICE
VESTIBULE
LOBBY
Roof Line

Heating & Ventilating Plan

Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"

McDonnell & Miller #157 Pump control low water cut-off & alarm.
Angle valve
Flue
Boiler
From cond return pump
Oil Burner
To Drain

Schematic Boiler Piping

Legend

- Lines crossing not connected
- Lines connected
- Pipes going away (drop)
- Pipes approaching (riser)
- Pipe behind pipe
- Arrow indicates direction of flow
- Arrow indicates slope direction of pipe
- Gate valve
- Check valve
- Plug valve
- Strainer
- Control valve - 2 way
- Control valves - plan
- Elbows - 90°, 45°
- Tee
- Union
- Supply air register
- Return air grille
- Thermostat
- Supply air duct
- Return air duct
- Trap
- S — Steam
- C — Condensate
- RL — Refrigerant Liquid Line
- RS — Refrigerant Suction Line
- RD — Refrigerant Discharge Line
- Soil or waste Line
- Vent Line
- Cold water
- Hot water 140°
- R — Hot water 140° return
- Hot water 180°
- R — Hot water 180° return
- BFW — Boiler feed water
- G — Gas Line
- CO — Clean out in floor
- CO — Clean out in line
- WS — Waste stack
- VS — Vent stack
- VSTR — Vent stack thru roof
- FD — Floor drain
- AD — Area drain
- FS — Floor sink
- HB — Hose Bibb
- GT — Grease trap
- HGD — Hot gas defrost line

Note:
1. Equipment schedule on dwg. #202

NORTH

For continuation of lines see Plan sh #202
Roller Vents
6"x6"x1/2" I Beam Typ.
Float Control
10"x10"x1/2" stl pl

Boiler Room Piping Isometric

Scale: None

28"x48"
Louver
4"x75" C
3/4"x5.9"L
Buffalo #34 Vane Axial Fan 1HP at 1/2 SP
24" ø Flexible duct conn.
5/8"x3" bolts & lock nuts-typ.
24"x26" 4500 cfm down to Rit. hood
8"x14"
Duct turn
Top of block wall
Duct in wall
34"x12" grille in wall above dishwasher

Section A/203

Scale: 3/4"=1'-0"

3"x3"x3/8" ∠
Lock nuts
5/8" stl. rod
Screw into anchor holes on unit
3"x3"x3/8" ∠
1/2"x2" Lag Screw
Bldg Leg

Note:
Return air to be drawn back thru small logs forming ceiling.

Section B/203

Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"

Steam Main
Cond Main
No insulation between points
1"
Drip Leg

"Typ" Drip Connection Detail C/203

Scale: None

REV. JULY '58 ST. NEW DRAWING SUPERCEDES DWG OF JUNE 23-57

KITCHEN & LODGE - HEAT. & VENTILATING PLAN & DETAILS MAIN LODGE	DRAWING NUMBER 203
JENNY LAKE LODGE 1957 REHABILITATION GRAND TETON LODGE CO. MORAN, WYO.	JOB NUMBER 5620
SPENCER, AMBROSE & LEE - ARCHITECTS ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER, F.A.I.A. ALTON S. LEE, A.I.A. 251 KEARNY STREET — WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE, A.I.A. WESLEY A. TALLEY, A.I.A. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	SCALE AS NOTED DATE

Earl and Gruppe
ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
465 BEARY ST. SAN FRANCISCO

Symbol List

- Ceiling outlet & fixture. Letter indicates fixture type. Subscript outlet control.
- Fluorescent fixture.
- Duplex convenience receptacle.
- S_a Single pole flush switch. Subscript indicates outlet controlled.
- S^3 Three way flush switch.
- S^2 Double pole flush switch.
- Telephone.
- Junction box as noted.
- Motor outlet as noted.
- Motor outlet with disconnect switch and magnetic starter.
- Branch circuit of ceiling Crossmarks indicate number of conductors, when more than two.
- Branch circuit in or under floor.
- Continue to Panel Board & connect to circuits indicated.
- Lighting Panel board.
- Power Panel board.
- Start-stop pushbutton. "P" indicates pilot light station.
- Edwards #785-115V, 4 amp. W.P. surface type pushbutton mounted in gasketed cast aluminum box & cover.
- Edwards #340-4-115V, 7.1 V.A. "Adaptobel."
- Thermostat by others.
- Bracket outlet & fixture.
- Conduit seal.
- Telephone conduit, under floor.
- Motor outlet with disconnect switch.
- Single pole switch with overload relay. Fractional H.P. single phase motor. Indicates pilot light.
- Electric Heater. To be supplied by Electrical Contractor. Size and voltage as indicated.

Power Plan

Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"

Detail

East Gable of Lodge

Scale: 1/8"=1'-0"

EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE

Type & No.	Cir. No.	Description	Rating	Volts/ Phase	Circuit Breaker or Fuse Size	No. of Poles	Conn. Size	Remarks
3	A25	Disposal	1/2 H.P.	208-3Ø	15-3	3	1"	With A-26
4	A26	Dishwasher	1 H.P.	208-3Ø	15-3	3	1"	With A-25
5	A5	Dishwasher	3/4 H.P.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	With A-2
9	A27	Disposal	1/2 H.P.	208-3Ø	15-3	3	1"	With A-28
10	A28	Peeler	1 H.P.	208-3Ø	15-3	3	1"	With A-27
21	A2	Mixer	1/4 H.P.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	With A-5
22	A3	Slicer	1/4 H.P.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	With A-6
26	A22	Baker's Stove	5 K.W.	208-1Ø	30-2	2	3/4"	With A-21 & 23
27	A16	Fry Kettle	4 K.W.	208-1Ø	30-2	2	3/4"	With A-21 & 22
27	A21	Fry Kettle	4 K.W.	208-1Ø	30-2	2	3/4"	With A-16 & 22
30	A18	Peach-in-Refer.	1/4 H.P.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	With A-36 & 11
32	A19	Egg Boiler	2 K.W.	208-1Ø	20-2	2	1/2"	With A-16 & 23
33	A28	Toaster	2 K.W.	208-1Ø	30-2	2	1/2"	With A-16 & 23
37	A1	Waffle Baker	1 5/8 K.W.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	With A-14
41	A13	Toaster	2 1/2 K.W.	208-1Ø	20-2	2	1/2"	With A-13
41	A14	Toaster	2 1/2 K.W.	208-1Ø	20-2	2	1/2"	With A-13
44	A4, A15	Coffee Maker	3 1/2 K.W.	208-1Ø	30-2	2	3/4"	
46	A3	Ice Cream Cab.	1/4 H.P.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	With A-4 & 8
47	A3	Fudge Warmer	175 W	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	With A-4 & 8
47	A3	Fudge Warmer	175 W	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	With A-4 & 8
48	A4	Roll Warmer	800 W	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	With A-3 & 8
51	A23	Garbage Grinder	1 1/2 H.P.	208-3Ø	15-3	3	1"	With A-19 & 20
52	A17	Ice Maker	3/4 H.P.	208-1Ø	20-2	2	1/2"	
	A7	Misc. Plugs		120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	With A-9 & 12
	A9	Misc. Plugs		120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	With A-7 & 12
	A8	Misc. Plugs		120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	With A-3 & 4

Type & No.	Cir. No.	Description	Rating	Volts/ Phase	Circuit Breaker or Fuse Size	No. of Poles	Conn. Size	Remarks
	A32	Hood Exhaust Fan	1 H.P.	208-1Ø	15-3	3	1/2"	
	D7	Dining Room Ltg. & Receptacles	1.5 K.W.	120-1Ø	15-1	2	1/2"	With D9
	M3	Meat Refrig.	1/2 H.P.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	With M-1 & 5
	A19	Meat Refrig. Evap. Fan	1/20 H.P.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	3/4"
	M5	Freezer Refrig.	1/2 H.P.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	With M-1 & 3
	A10	Freezer Ref. Evap. Fan	1/20 H.P.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	
	M1	Vegetable Refrig.	1/4 H.P.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	3/4" With M-3 & 5
	A10	Veg. Refrig. Evap. Fan	1/20 H.P.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	
	M6	Condensate Pump	1/4 H.P.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	3/4" With M 4
	M4	Hot Water Cir. Pump	1/6 H.P.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	3/4" With M 6
	M6	Hot Water Cir. Pump	1/6 H.P.	120-1Ø	20-1	2	1/2"	
	M2	Boiler Control Panel		120-1Ø	30-1	2	1/2"	3/4"
25	A33	Range	22 K.W.	208-3Ø	125-3	3	1"	1 1/2"
29	A34	Broiler	24 K.W.	208-3Ø	125-3	3	1"	2"
	A11	Office Heater	3 K.W.	208-1Ø	20-2	2	1/2"	With A 20 & 29
	A12	Employee Dining Heater	3 K.W.	208-1Ø	20-2	2	1/2"	With A 19 & 29

Single Line Diagram

3-15 KVA 240/120/208-3Ø transformers 2 on hand, 1 by contractor

120/208V-3Ø-4W 4-500 MCM-Cu-3 1/2" C

400A-3Ø-4W-120/208V Manual Transfer Switch 4-500 MCM-Cu

350A-3P-XL frame circuit breaker.

Generator control panel (By others)

Engine generator set 65 K.W. 240V. 3Ø (Furnished by others)

M1 Veg. Refrig. 1/4 H.P. 120V-1Ø

M2 Boiler Panel 1/2 H.P. 120V-1Ø

M3 Meat Refrig. 1/2 H.P. 120V-1Ø

M4 Hot Water Circ. Pump 1/6 H.P. 120V-1Ø

M5 Freezer Refrig. 1/2 H.P. 120V-1Ø

Condensate Pump 1/4 H.P. 120V-1Ø

Main Panel "M"

400A-208V. 3Ø, 4W Bus

Panel "A" CDP: 12-20A-1P, 2-20A-3P, 2-30A-2P, 2-20A-2P, 2-20A-2P, 3-30A-2P, 1-20A-2P, 1-20A-2P Space, 6-15A-1P, 2-125A-3P

Panel "C" W.A.B-4: 9-20A-1P, 3-20A-1P Spaces

Panel "D" W.A.B-4: 11-20A-1P, 3-20A-1P Spaces

Main Panel "M" to be Type C.D.A. built-up board of shown, with hardware provided in all spaces.

Connected Load

992 KW Appliances
171 KW Lights & Plugs
1.7 KW Refrigeration & Pumps

118.0 KW Total connected load.

REV. JULY 20-57 - NEW DRAWING. DIFFERENTIAL DIVISION AUG. 24-57

POWER WIRING
MAIN LODGE

JENNY LAKE LODGE
1957 - REHABILITATION
GRAND TETON LODGE CO., MORAN, WYO.

DRAWING NUMBER 204

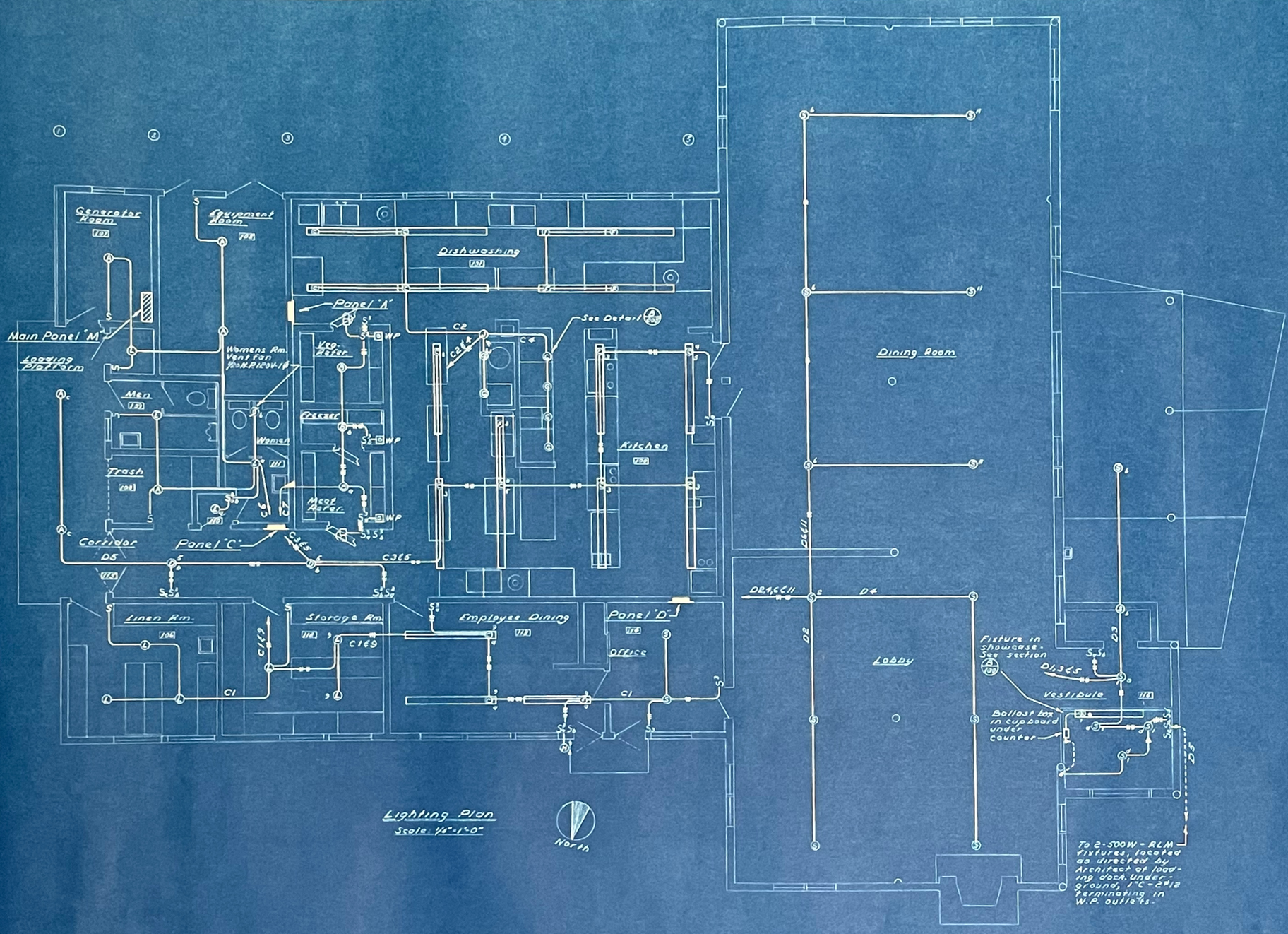
JOB NUMBER 5620

SCALE

DATE

Earl and Grupe
ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
465 GRANT ST. SAN FRANCISCO

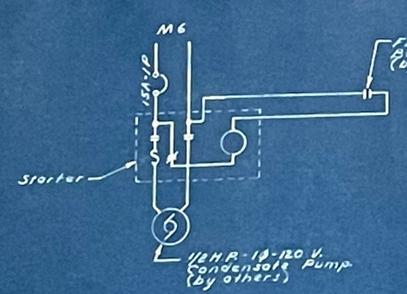
SPENCER, AMBROSE & LEE - ARCHITECTS
ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER, F.A.I.A. WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE, A.I.A.
ALTON S. LEE, A.I.A. WESLEY A. TALLEY, A.I.A.
251 KEARNY STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



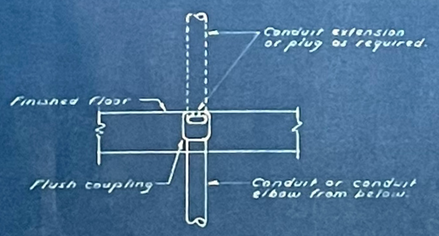
Lighting Plan
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Fixture Schedule

Type	Watts	Description
A	200	Smoot-Holman #13816 Standard RLM dome reflector with outlet box hood and 200W. I.F. lamp.
B	150	Crouse-Hinds form 200 #VA1200 vapor light fixture with V200 clear globe and 150W. I.F. lamp.
C	200	All-Brite Trofferlite #89296 Louvered, recessed fixture with 2 T-12-96" 430MA warm white slimline tubes
D	200	Holophane "No Box" Round recessed fixture with controlens. Cat #R1894 with 200W. I.F. lamp.
E	150	Marco #J1-96 recessed square unit with corning flat fresnel lens & 150W. I.F. lamp.
F	150	All-Brite "Trofferlite" recessed fluorescent lighting fixture. Cat. #89272 w/2-72" T12, 430MA slimline standard warm white tubes.
G	100	Smoot-Holman "Glo-Brite" VS-18 with opal glass, gasket and 100W. I.F. lamp.
H	150	Outside bracket light with 150W. I.F. lamp.
K	75	All-Brite "Slenderlite" Cat. #73172 with remote ballast box & 1-T12-72" 430MA warm white lamp. Mount in show case as shown in section B/100
L	100	Porcelain socket w/100W. I.F. lamp.
M	100	Marco #J10-96 recessed square unit with Corning flat fresnel lens and 100W. I.F. lamp.
S	300	Outlet box for special fixture as described by the specifications.

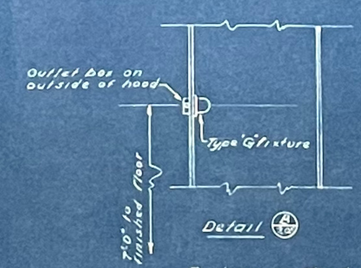


Control Diagram - Condensate Pump
No Scale



Detail A/235

Method of Terminating or Extending Conduit Through Floor
No Scale



Detail A/207

Fixture on Hood
No Scale

For symbol list see Dwg #204

LIGHTING WIRING MAIN LODGE	DRAWING NUMBER 205
JENNY LAKE LODGE 1957 REHABILITATION GRAND TETON LODGE CO., MORAN, WYO.	JOB NUMBER 5620
SPENCER, AMBROSE & LEE - ARCHITECTS ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER, F.A.I.A. WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE, A.I.A. ALTON S. LEE, A.I.A. WESLEY A. TALLEY, A.I.A. 251 KEARNY STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	SCALE As Noted DATE

Earl and Gropp
ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
488 GEARY ST. SAN FRANCISCO

PLAN

FOOD SERVICE EQUIPMENT

JENNY LAKE LODGE

1957 REHABILITATION

GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY MORAN, WYOMING

ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER & WM. CLEMENT ANDROSE
ARCHITECTS
WESLEY A. TALLEY - ATOM S. LEE
311 GRANT STREET
ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATES
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

DATE JULY 24 '57

SHEET NUMBER 300

REVISED - JULY 24 '57

REFERENCE NORTH

N

NOTE: FOR LAYOUT OTHER THAN KITCHEN UTILITY, SEE ARCHITECTURAL PLAN.

DINING AREA

OFFICE

EMPLOYEES DINING

STORAGE

PANTRY

HOT FOOD

POT WASHING

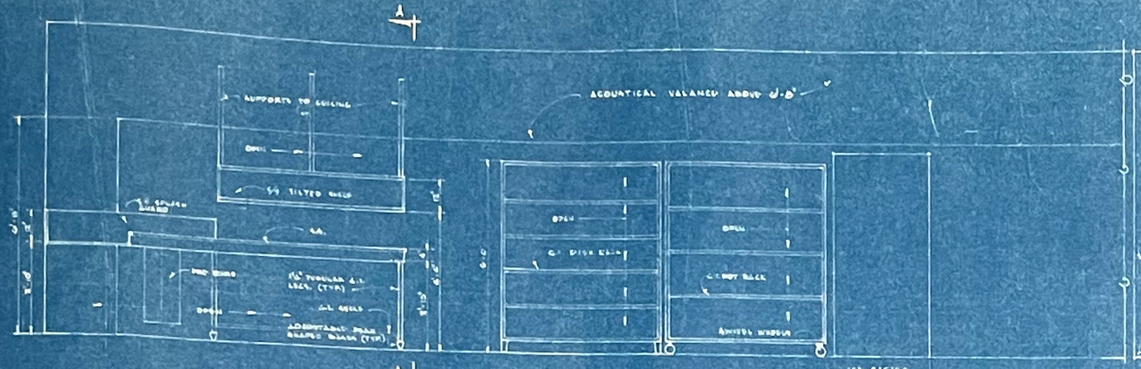
WASTE WASHING

SALAD PREP.

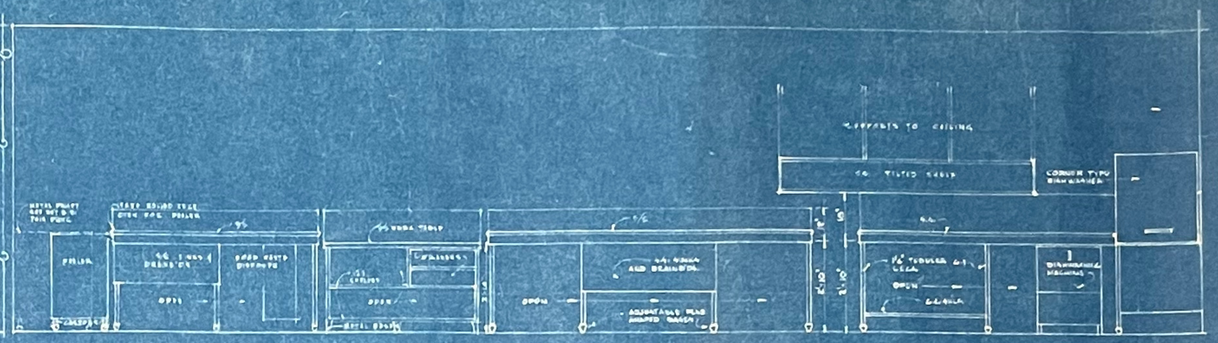
SERVERS

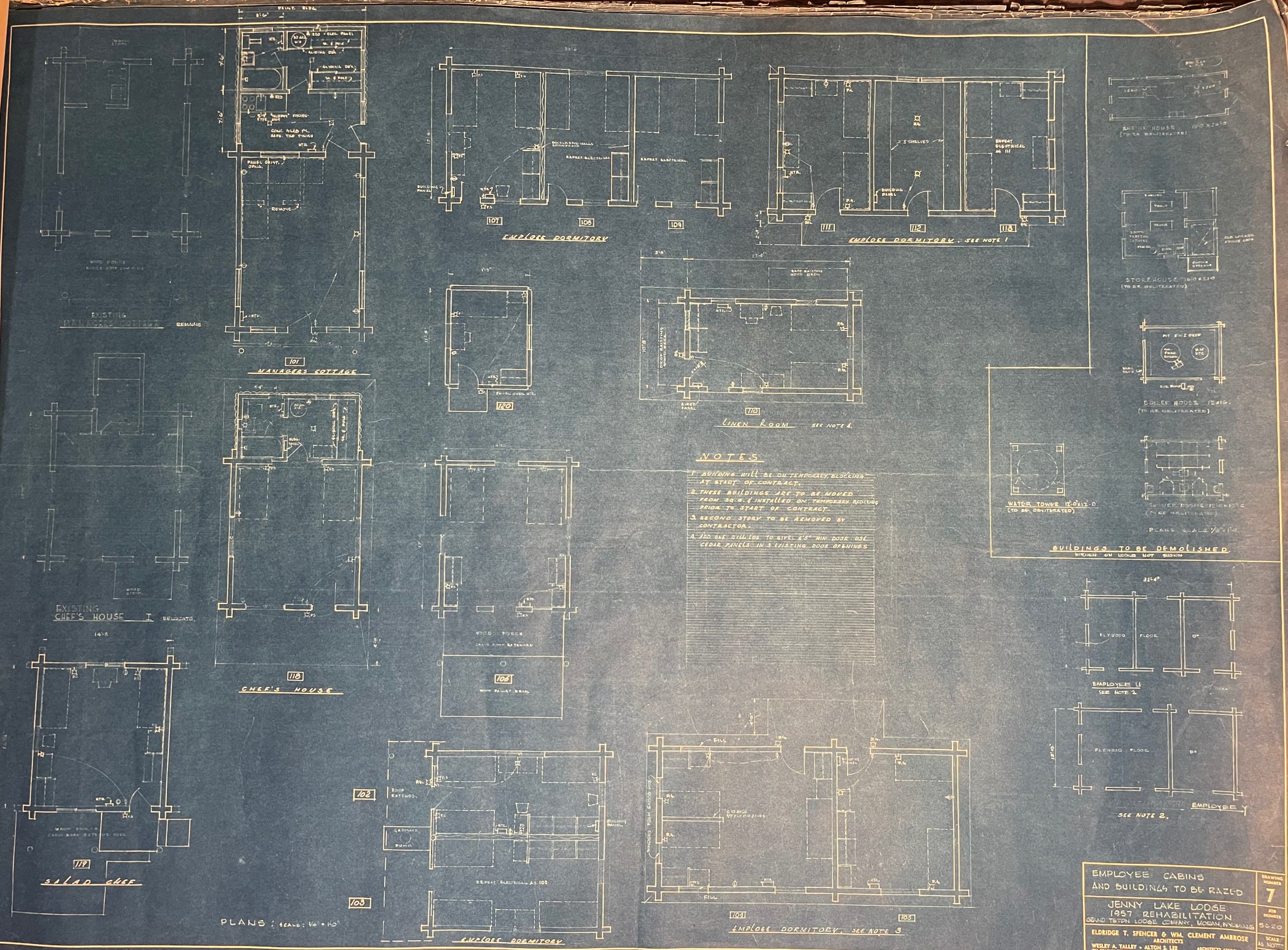
SERVERS

SERVERS



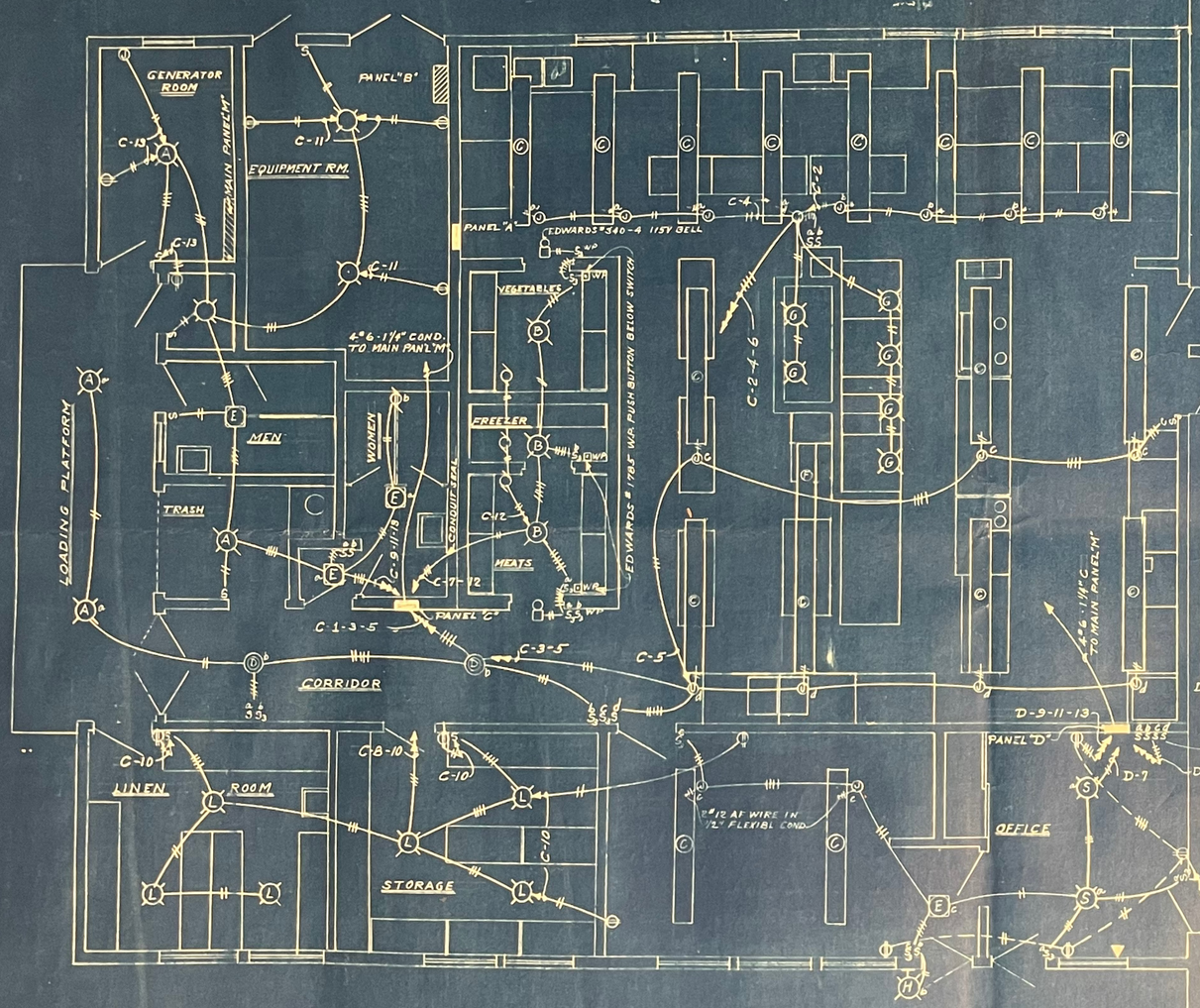
A ELEVATION (B)


SUPPORTS TO CEILING
SS TILTED SHELF
CORNER TYPE DISH MACHINE
SS.
DISHWASHING MACHINE
OPEN
ADJUSTABLE PLATE SHELVED RANGE
OPEN
SS. SHELF AND DRAWERS
OPEN
SS. SHELF
SS. SHELF
OPEN
SS. SHELF
SS. SHELF
SS. SHELF


EXISTING MANAGER'S COTTAGE REMAINS
101
MANAGER'S COTTAGE
EXISTING CHEF'S HOUSE I RELOCATE
118
CHEF'S HOUSE
119
SALAD CHEF
107
108
109
EMPLOYEE DORMITORY
111
112
113
EMPLOYEE DORMITORY, SEE NOTE 1
120
110
LINEN ROOM SEE NOTE 4.
106
102
103
EMPLOYEE DORMITORY
104
105
EMPLOYEE DORMITORY, SEE NOTE 3
PLANS: SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"
NOTES
1. BUILDING WILL BE ON TEMPORARY BLOCKING AT START OF CONTRACT.
2. THESE BUILDINGS ARE TO BE MOVED FROM SQ. G. & INSTALLED ON TEMPORARY BLOCKING PRIOR TO START OF CONTRACT.
3. SECOND STORY TO BE REMOVED BY CONTRACTOR.
4. ADD ONE SILL LOG TO GIVE 6'5" MIN. DOOR. USE CEDAR PANELS IN 3 EXISTING DOOR OPENINGS
ENGINE HOUSE
STOREHOUSE 16'-0"x21'-0"
(TO BE OBLITERATED)
BOILER HOUSE 12'x16'
(TO BE OBLITERATED)
WATER TOWER 12'-0"x12'-0"
(TO BE OBLITERATED)
SHOWER ROOMS
PLANS SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"
BUILDINGS TO BE DEMOLISHED.
KITCHEN ON LODGE NOT SHOWN
EMPLOYEE U
SEE NOTE 2
EMPLOYEE Y
SEE NOTE 2.
EMPLOYEE CABINS AND BUILDINGS TO BE RAZED
JENNY LAKE LODGE
1957 REHABILITATION
GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY, MORAN, WYOMING
ELDRIDGE T. SPENCER & WM. CLEMENT AMBROSE
ARCHITECTS
WESLEY A. TALLEY • ALTON S. LEE
251 KEARNY STREET
ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATED
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
DRAWING NUMBER 7
JOB NUMBER 5620
SCALE AS NOTED
DATE JUNE 24, 57

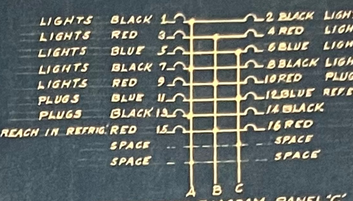
FIXTURE SCHEDULE

TYPE	WATTS	DESCRIPTION
A	200	Smoot-Holman # 13816 standard R.L.M. dome reflector with outlet box hood & 200W I.F. lamp
B	150	Crouse-Hinds form 200 # VA1200 vaportight fixture with V200 clear globe & 150W I.F. lamp
C	200	All-Brite Trofferlite # 89296 louvered recessed fixture with 2-96/T12 430MA Warm White lamps
D	200	Holophane "No-Box" round recessed Fixture with controlens # R1894 & 200W I.F. lamp.
E	150	MARCO # J1-96 Recessed square unit with corning flat fresnel lens & 150W I.F. lamp.
F	100	All-Brite Trofferlite # 8924BRS louvered recessed fixture with 2-F40/T12 RS warm White lamps
G	100	Smoot-Holman Glo-Brite' VS-16 with opal glass, gasket & 100W I.F. lamp
H	150	Holophane # 415 Bracket & 150W I.F. lamp.
J	75	All-Brite "Slenderlite" # 93172 with remote ballast box & 1-72/T12 warm white lamp 430 MA.
K	100	Porcelain box receptacle & 100 W. I.F. lamp
L	100	Marco # J10-96 recessed square unit with corning flat fresnal lens & 100W I.F. lamp
M	900	Outlet box for special fixture.

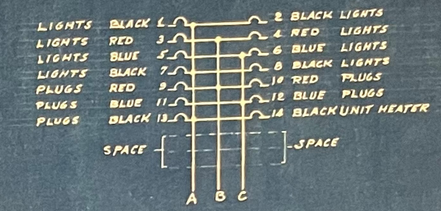


FLOOR PLAN - LIGHTING - scale 1/4" = 1'-0"





CONNECTION DIAGRAM PANEL 'G'
SQUARE 'D' TYPE NQB



CONNECTION DIAGRAM PANEL 'D'
SQUARE D TYPE NQB

NOTE ALL BREAKERS 20A UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

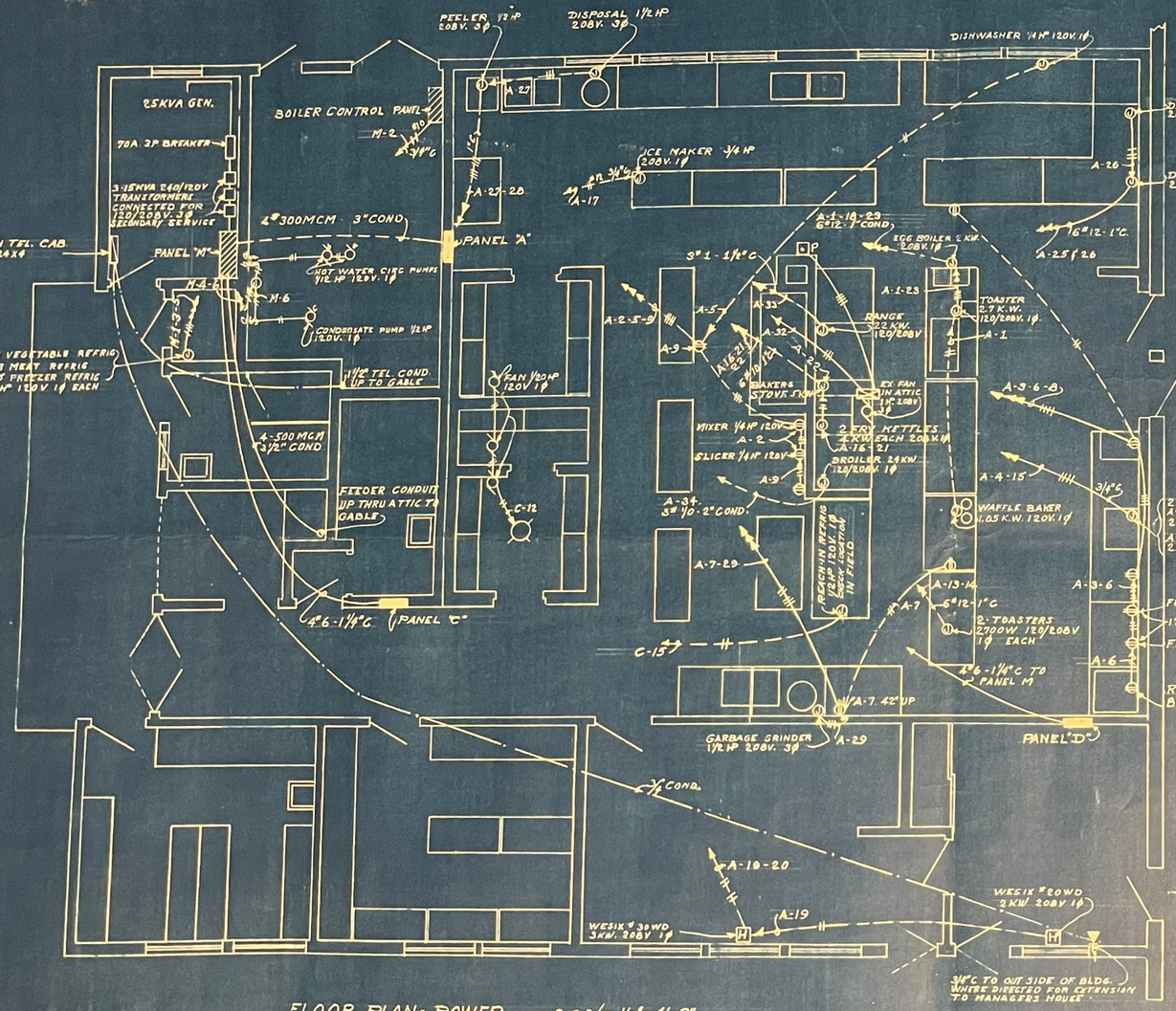
No	REVISIONS	DATE
1	GENERAL REVISIONS	9-2-57

OBERG ELECTRIC

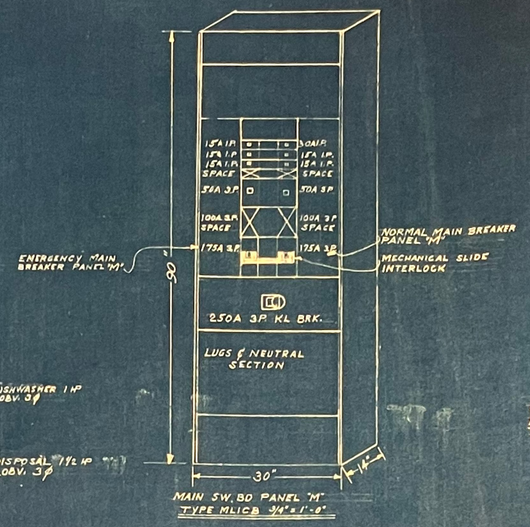
JENNY LAKE LODGE
GRAND TETON LODGE CO. MORAN WYO
SPENCER AMBROSE & LEE ARCHITECTS
OLSON CONSTRUCTION CO. CONTRACTORS

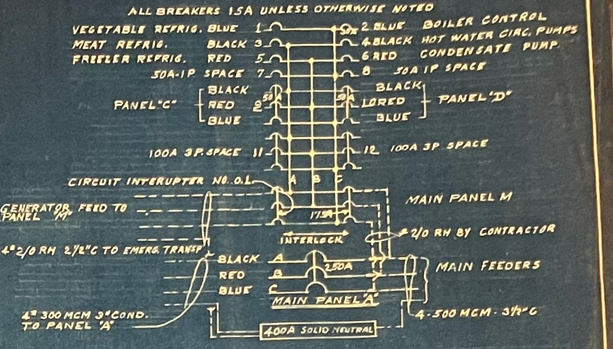
DRAWN BY M.E. Dansie
CHK BY
APP BY
DRAWING NO 221-E2
DATE 8-27-57

COMPRESSORS & AIR CONDITIONING OVER KITCHEN



FLOOR PLAN - POWER scale 1/4"=1'-0"





CONNECTION DIAGRAM MAIN SW BD PANEL "M"

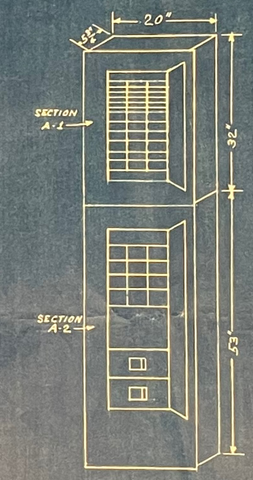
NOTE
CONNECTION TO BE MADE SO THAT PANEL "A" CAN NOT BE CONNECTED TO EMERGENCY GENERATOR. ALL AREAS & EQUIPMENT REQUIRING EMERGENCY SERVICE TO BE FED FROM PANELS "M" "B" "C" & "D"

ALL BREAKERS 20 AMP UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

SOLID NEUTRAL

WAFFLE BAKER	BLACK	1	2	BLACK	MIXER & SLICER
2-FUDGE WARMERS	RED	3	4	RED	COFFEE MAKER
DISHWASHER	BLUE	5	6	BLUE	ROLL WARMER
MISC PLUGS	BLACK	7	8	BLACK	MISC PLUGS
MISC PLUGS	RED	9	10	RED	SPARE
SPARE	BLUE	11	12	BLUE	SPARE
TOASTER	BLACK	13	14	BLACK	TOASTER
	RED			RED	
COFFEE MAKER	BLUE	13	16	BLUE	FRY KETTLE
	BLACK			BLACK	
ICE MAKER	RED	17	18	RED	EGG BOILER
	BLUE			BLUE	
OFFICE HEATER	BLACK	19	20	BLACK	DINING RM. HEATER
	RED			RED	
FRY KETTLE	BLUE	21	22	BLUE	BAKERS STOVE
	BLACK			BLACK	
TOASTER	RED	23	24	RED	SPACE
	BLUE			BLUE	

A B C #2/0 RH BY CONTRACTOR



ALL BREAKERS 15 AMP

DISPOSAL	BLACK	25	26	BLACK	DISHWASHER
	RED			RED	
	BLUE			BLUE	
DISPOSAL	BLACK	27	28	BLACK	PEELER
	RED			RED	
	BLUE			BLUE	
GARBAGE GRINDER	BLACK	29	30	BLACK	
	RED			RED	SPARE
	BLUE			BLUE	
SPARE	BLACK	31	32	BLACK	HOOD EXHAUST FAN
	RED			RED	
	BLUE			BLUE	

A B C #2/0 R.H. BY CONTRACTOR

RANGE	BLACK	A	125A
	RED	B	33
BROILER	BLUE	C	125A
	BLACK	A	34

#2/0 T.W. BY CONT'R

250A SOLID NEUTRAL
PHASE "A" LUG
PHASE "B" LUG
PHASE "C" LUG
4"300 MCM 3"COND. FROM PANEL "M"

CONNECTION DIAGRAM PANEL "A"

SYMBOL LIST

- CEILING OUTLET FOR SURFACE TYPE FIXTURE
- ROUND RECESSED CEILING FIXTURE
- SQUARE RECESSED CEILING FIXTURE
- WALL BRACKET LIGHT FIXTURE
- RECESSED TROFFER LIGHT FIXTURE - LETTER INDICATES TYPE
- DUPLEX RECEPTACLE ARROW #5282
- S SINGLE POLE TUMBLER SWITCH ARROW #1531 4'-6" UP UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN
- S_3 3-WAY TUMBLER SWITCH ARROW #1533 " " " "
- TELEPHONE OUTLET - SIERRA #5-12 PLATE LOCATE AS SHOWN OR DIRECTED
- ELECTRIC MOTOR OUTLET
- JUNCTION BOX FOR CONNECTION TO EQUIPMENT OR LIGHT FIXTURE
- ELECTRIC PANEL
- MAIN POWER PANEL
- MAIN TELEPHONE CABINET
- CONDUIT CONCEALED IN WALLS OR CEILING - CROSS MARKS INDICATES NUMBER OF WIRES
- CONDUIT CONCEALED UNDER FLOOR
- TELEPHONE CONDUIT - SIZE AS SHOWN
- $ 590 2510-A02 MANUAL STARTER WITH OVERLOAD HEATER
- P START-STOP PUSH BUTTON WITH PILOT LIGHT
- ELECTRIC HEATER

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE
1		

OBERG ELECTRIC

JENNY LAKE LODGE
GRAND TETON LODGE CO MORAN WYO
SPENCER AMBROSE FLEE ARCHITECTS
OLSON CONSTRUCTION CO. CONTRACTORS

DRAWN BY H.L. Dansie
CHK. BY
APP. BY
DRAWING NO. 221-E3
DATE 8-30-57

COMPRESSORS & ATTIC VENTILATION ... REFRIGERATION

SCHEDULE OF WORK

S.B. = SINGLE BATH
C.B. = COMBINED BATH

	CABIN DESIGNATION	1 S.B.	2 S.B.	3 S.B.	4 S.B.	5 S.B.	6 S.B.	7 C.B.	8 C.B.	9 C.B.	10 C.B.	11 S.B.	12 C.B.	13 C.B.	14 S.B.	15 S.B.	16 S.B.	17 S.B.	18 S.B.	19 S.B.	20 S.B.	21 S.B.	22 S.B.	23 S.B.	24 S.B.	25 S.B.	26 S.B.	27 S.B.	28 S.B.	29 S.B.	30 S.B.	31 S.B.	32 C.B.	33 C.B.	34 C.B.	35 C.B.	REMARKS
A	SCREEN DOOR DUMB BAR B.B.W. #252-2 AL BLACK ANODIZED	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	SCREEN DOORS ARE 2'-8" OR 2'-0" TYP. EXCEPT CABIN 1 : 3'-0" & CABIN 6 : 2'-4" WIDE.
B	DRESSING ROOM CEILING LIGHT PRESCOLITE # 88-0100		●	●	●																															
C	NEW LAVATORY CRANE # 1-670-V ALLIANCE WARE														●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●				
D	NEW TUB FILLER HANDLES & ESCUTCHEONS ONLY. CRANE # 9-30 RENAL														●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●				
E	NEW POP-UP WASTE CRANE # 9-50 CHROMIUM														●	●		●				●					●									
F	NEW STOPPER WASTE OVERFLOW PLATE & CABIN ONLY CRANE # 9-91 CHROMIUM																	●	●																	
G	NEW HORIZONTAL GRAB BAR HALLMARK # 300 9" BAR (TO COVER HOLES FOR 900 TO BE REMD)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●			●	
H	NEW VERTICAL GRAB BAR HALLMARK # 300 32"	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●			●	
I	NEW HAND DIAM # 820 WITH DRAIN HOLES	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●			●	
J	& CLOSET HOOKS #6627 B.M. HULDSLEY CO.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
K	HAT PINS AT ENTRANCE DOOR (1 OR 2 INDICATES QUANTITY)	● 2	● 2	● 2	● 1	● 1	● 1	● 1	● 2	● 2	● 2	● 2	● 1	● 2	● 2	● 1	● 2	● 2	● 2	● 2	● 2	● 2	● 2	● 1	● 1	● 1	● 1	● 1	● 1	● 1	● 2	● 2	● 2	● 2	● 2	OAK DOWEL 1/4 @ 4'-6" DRILL 1.00 2" AT 15° SLOPE & DRIVE DOWEL
L	CAULKING AND MISCELLANEOUS CARPENTRY ITEMS - SEE NOTES AT RIGHT							●	●	●							●				●	●	●				●			●						
M	CUT AND MAKE BLIND ACCESS TO TUB OVERFLOW														●	●			●			●						●								
N	CLOSET DOOR REPAIR																														NOTE 10					
O	ADD MIRROR LIGHTING (N.I.C.)																																			
P	RELOCATE DOOR MIRROR	(B) A	(B) A	(B) D	(B) D	(B) D	(B) D	(B) D	(B) A		(B) A		(B) D		(B) A		(B) D	(B) C	(B) C	(B) E	(B) E	(B) C	(B) E	(B) E	(B) D	(B) D	(B) E	(B) E	(B) E	(B) E	(B) C	(B) F	(B) E	(B) E	(B) A		(B) A	LETTERS A THRU F DESIGNATE NEW LOCATION (SEE NOTES ITEM P)

NEW MIRROR LOCATIONS (ITE
A. OPPOSITE FACE OF BATH DOO
B. END WALL OF DRESSING RO
C. INSIDE FACE OF CLOTHES CL
D. REHANG CLOTHES CLOSET DO
REMOVE MIRROR ON INSIDE FACE OF T
E. REHANG BATH DOOR TO SWI
MIRROR ON BATH FACE OF
F. ON DRESSING ALCOVE WALL C

1) ...
2) ... INDIC... #2 &...
3) CA... FIT DI...
4) CABIN ... SPACE NE...
5) CABIN ...
6) CABIN ... CLOSE SUR...
7) CABIN 28 ... CONCRETE.
8) CABIN 28; RE... LEVEL. CUT OUT CH...
9) CABIN 30; PROVI...
10) CABIN 31; ADD L... TO KEEP DOOR IN BOTT... TRIP HANDLE FOR WATE...

NOTES ON THE INSTALLATION OF BATH ACCESSORIES.

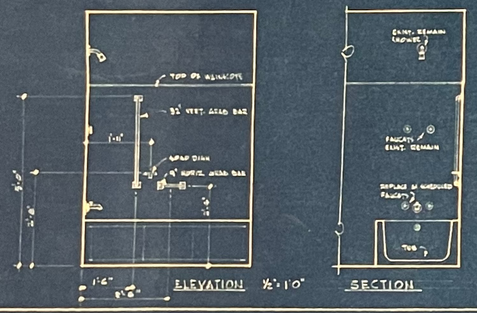
1) PRESENT COMBINATION SOAP AND GRAB HALLMARK #600 TO BE REMOVED. NEW GRAB # 630 TO BE INSTALLED TO COVER EXISTING HOLES FOR MOUNTING THE 600.

2) NEW SOAP DISH AND VERTICAL GRAB BAR TO BE MOUNTED AS SHOWN BY DIMENSION.

3) WHERE NEW TUB FILLER HANDLES ARE INDICATED IT IS THE INTENTION TO REUSE THE PRESENT VALVES AND THUS NOT REMOVE AND REPLACE THE MARLITE WAINSCOTE.

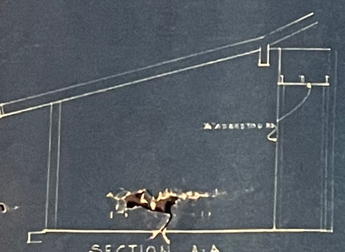
4) WHERE NEW POP UP WASTES ARE INDICATED IT IS EXPECTED THAT INSTALLATION CAN BE MADE BY CUTTING AN ACCESS PANEL IN THE EXTERIOR WALL RATHER THAN BY REMOVAL OF THE TUB AND THUS DAMAGING THE WAINSCOTE.

5) WHERE NEW STOPPER OVERFLOW AND WASTE ARE INDICATED IT IS EXPECTED THAT THIS INSTALLATION CAN BE MADE WITHOUT ACCESS TO THE SOUTH PLUMBING OR REMOVAL OF THE TUB.

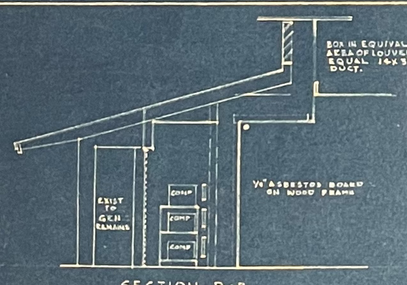


ELEVATION ½"=1'0"

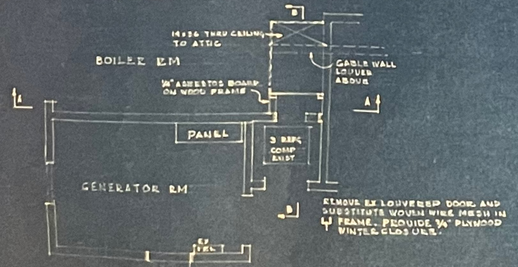
SECTION

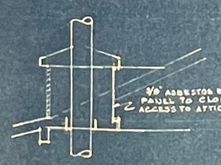


SECTION A-A

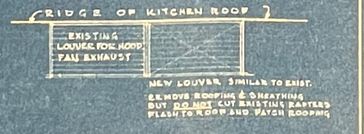


SECTION B-B



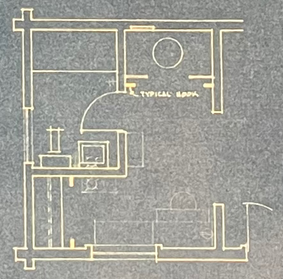


SECTION AT BOILER STACK

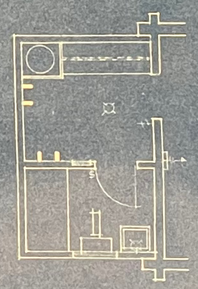


ADDITIONAL FRESHAIR GRAVITY SUPPLY TO REFRIGERATION COMPRESSORS & ATTIC VENTILATION OVER KITCHEN

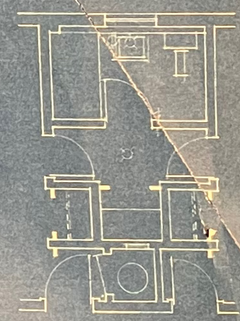
NOTE REDRAWN FROM DWG OF JUNE 30,58
REVISED OCT 10,58



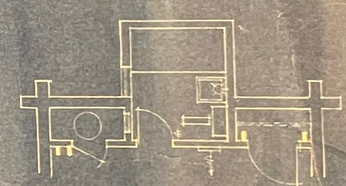
CABIN 1
AND SIMILAR UNITS



CABIN 2
AND SIMILAR UNITS



CABIN 7-8
AND SIMILAR UNITS



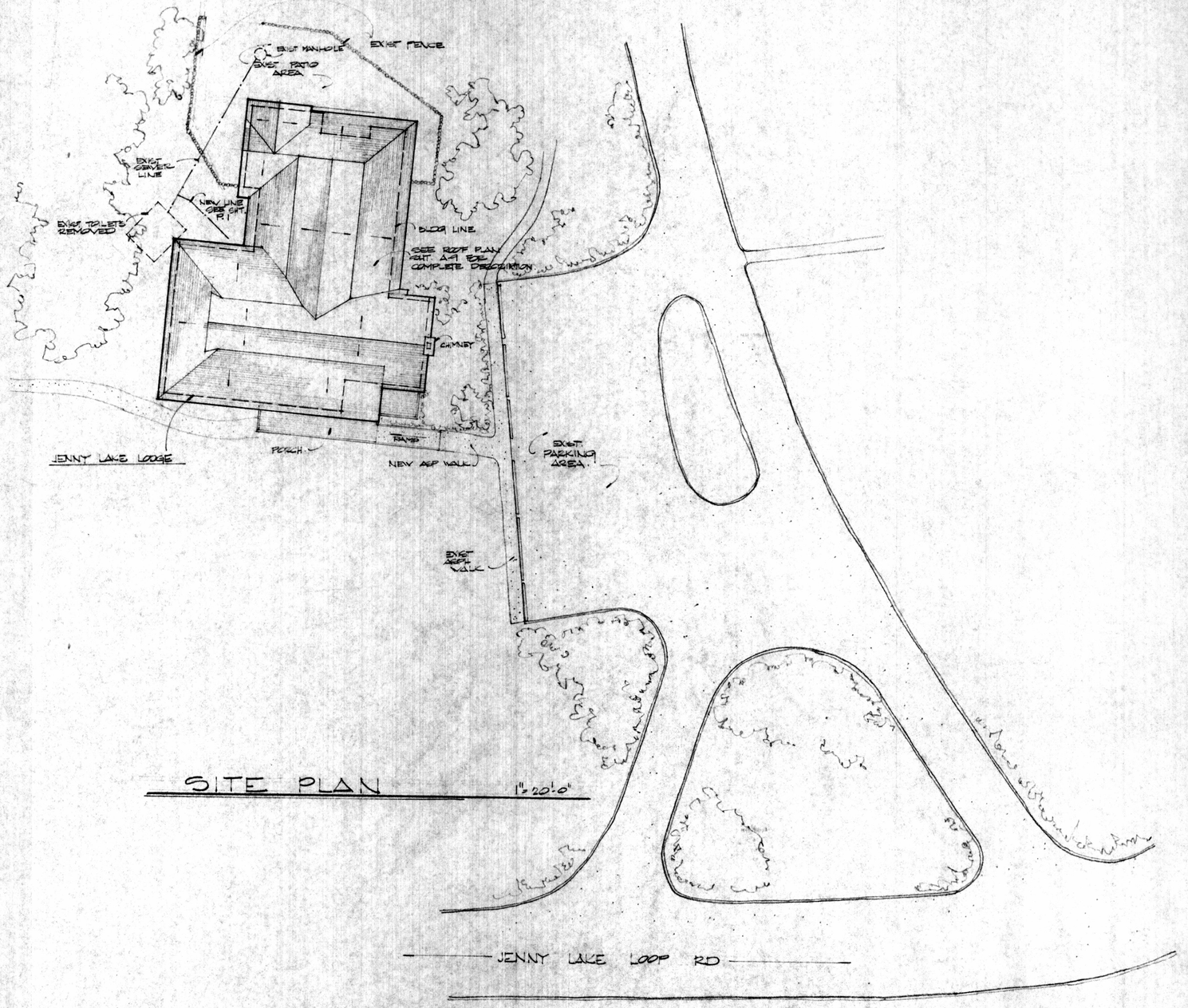
CABIN 16
AND SIMILAR UNITS



CABIN 17-18
AND SIMILAR UNITS

CLOSET HOOK INSTALLATION IN CABINS
TYPICAL CABINS & SIMILAR UNITS
4" 1' 0"

OWNER
CONTRACTOR
DATE
DATE
SCHED
OF
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
STATE OF



SITE PLAN 1"=20'-0"

DRAWING INDEX

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A-2	FOUNDATION PLAN
A-3	FLOOR PLAN - (DIMENSION & KEY)
A-4	½" PARTIAL PLAN
A-5	FLOOR & ROOF FRAMING PLANS
A-6	ELEVATIONS
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A-8	SECTIONS
A-9	ROOF & REFLECTED CLG PLANS
A-10	DOOR & WINDOW SCHEDULES
A-11	FINISH SCHEDULE
A-12	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS
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E-1	LIGHTING & POWER PLANS
E-2	½" SCALE POWER PLAN
M-1	MECHANICAL PLANS (COOLING & HEATING)
P-1	PLUMBING PLAN

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wilson wyo.
(307) 733-5778

DRAWING INDEX

GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
JENNY LAKE LODGE RENOVATION & REMODEL
Grand Teton National Park Wyoming

SITE PLAN & DRAWING INDEX

Revisions

key	description	date
1	Revisions	12-12-86
2		1987

DATE 12-1-86

job no 86
drwn RS

A 1

GENERAL STRUCTURAL NOTES

GENERAL NOTES

LOADS

1.	Snow load	150 psf
2.	Wind	UBC 25 psf zone
3.	Seismic	UBC Zone 2
4.	Floor live loads	100 psf

GENERAL STRUCTURAL NOTES

1. Soil bearing pressure is assumed to be 3,000 psf for column and wall footings.
2. All footings shall bear on undisturbed soil or rock.
3. Caution shall be taken not to undermine adjacent existing footings.
4. Contractor shall verify all dimensions in the field. Any variation from the drawings shall be brought to the attention of the Architect.
5. Adequate shoring and bracing of all structural members shall be provided during construction. Any proposed field changes shall have prior approval of the Architect.

CONCRETE

1. All poured-in-place concrete shall have a minimum 28-day compressive strength or 3,000 psi.
2. The laboratory designed mix strength used as a basis for selecting proportions of ingredients for concrete shall exceed the minimum design strengths indicated above by the amount specified in "Chapter 4", Building Code requires for the reinforced concrete, ACI 318-71, but by not less than 500 psi.
3. Reinforced steel shall conform to ASTM 615-75, Grade 60, except stirrups and ties, which shall be Grade 40. Furnish and erect in accordance with ACI Manual of Standard Practice For Detailing Reinforced Concrete Structures, ACI 315-74.
4. Concrete walls shall be reinforced as follows unless detailed otherwise:

Walls Thickness	Reinforcing Location	Horizontal Reinforcing	Vertical Reinforcing
8"	Center of wall	No. 5 @ 12"	No. 5 @ 12"

All horizontal bars shall be continuous around corners. At intersecting walls, reinforcing shall be extended through and lapped on the opposite face of the continuing wall. Wall openings shall be reinforced with two No. 5 bars on all sides of the opening extended 2'-0" beyond the opening and with one No. 5x4'-0" diagonal bar at each corner for each layer of steel, unless detailed otherwise. Provide a minimum of two No. 5 vertical bars at all wall ends and wall intersections.

5. Concrete slabs on grade shall be poured in panels not more than 30 feet square. Alternate pours to allow 48 hours between placement of adjacent panels. Form edges of slab panels with metal keyed constructions joints as manufactured by Burke, Kold, or equal. Install metal forms 1/8 inch lower than finish surface elevation of slab, and as otherwise recommended by manufacturer.
6. When the mean daily temperature is expected to fall below 40 degrees F. for more than 3 successive days, the concrete shall comply with the Cold Weather Concreting Standard ACI 306. Place no concrete against frozen earth.

STRUCTURAL STEEL

1. All structural steel shall conform to ASTM A36 unless shown otherwise on the plans. Structural tubing shall conform to ASTM A-500, Grade B.
2. All structural steel shall be fabricated and erected in conformance with the AISC Manual of Steel Construction, 1980 Edition.
3. All bolts shall be 3/4-inch-diameter bolts conforming to ASTM 307 unless otherwise shown.
4. All welds shall conform to AWS D1.1-77.
5. All structural steel to be embedded in concrete or to receive fire proofing material shall be clean and free of paint, oil, or dirt. All other structural steel shall receive one coat of rust inhibiting primer, IF EXPOSED TO WEATHERING

MASONRY

1. Mortar shall conform to ASTM C270-73, Type S. Use no masonry cement.
2. Grout shall conform to ASTM C476-71 and shall have minimum 8-day compressive strength of 2,500 psi containing no masonry cement or lime.
3. Concrete block units shall conform to ASTM C90-70 Grade N-1 and shall have a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 1,500 psi.
4. Masonry walls hall be reinforced as follows unless detailed otherwise.

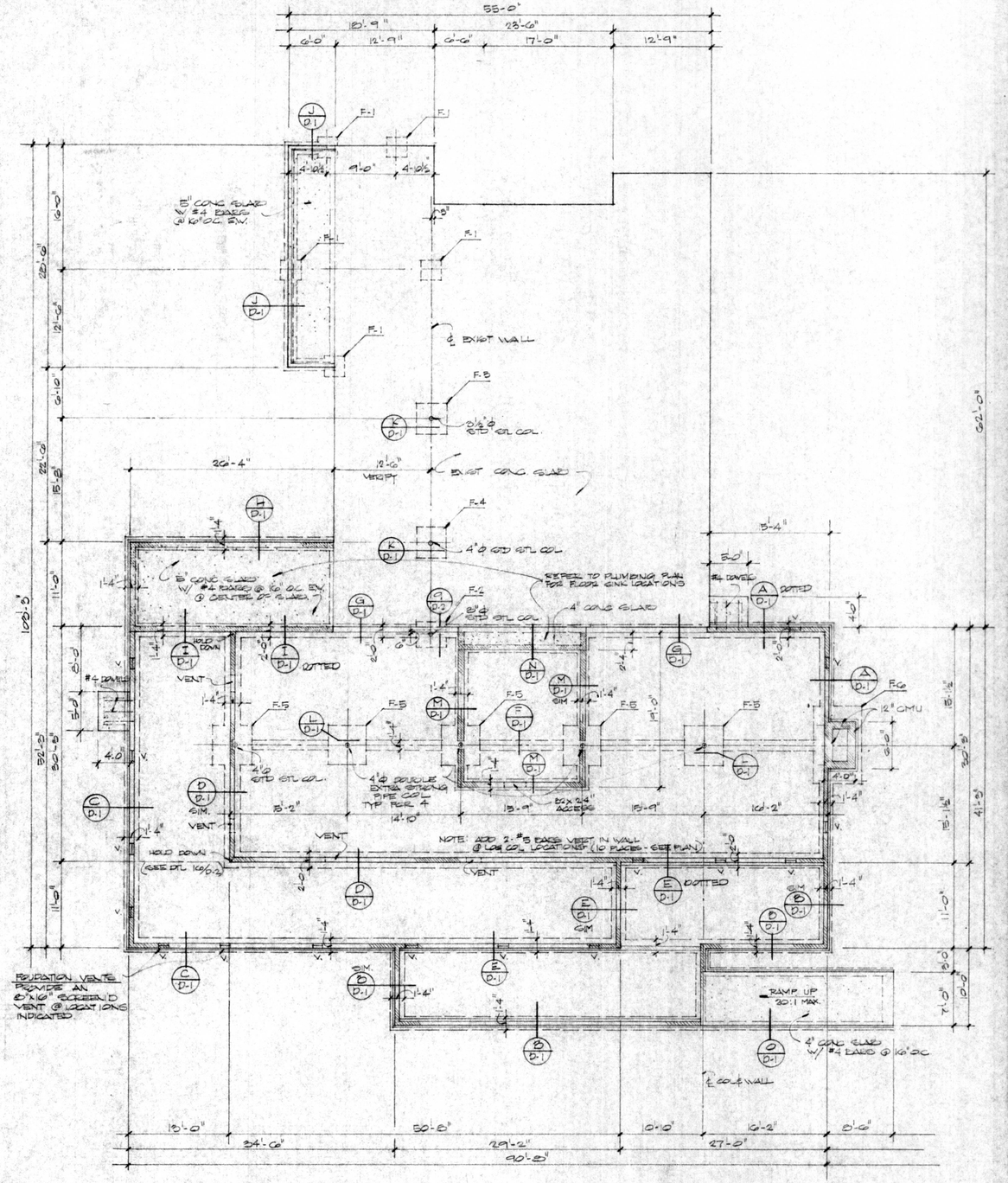
Walls Thickness	Reinforcing Location	Horizontal Reinforcing	Vertical Reinforcing
8"	Center of wall	No. 5 @ 32"	No. 4 @ 15"

All horizontal bars shall be continuous around corners and through column pilasters. At intersecting walls, reinforcing shall be extended through and lapped on the opposite face of the continuing wall. Wall openings shall be reinforced with two No. 5 bars in 8-inch grouted cell on all sides of the opening and extended 2'-0" beyond the opening. Provide a minimum of two No. 5 vertical bars at all wall ends and wall intersections. Provide a horizontal bond beam with two No. 5 bars at the first block course and at the top of the wall.

Wall openings greater than or equal to 5'-0" in length shall be reinforced with two No. 4 bars in 8-inch grouted cell on bottom and sides and two No. 4 bars top and bottom in a 16-inch bond beam. Extend reinforcing minimum 2'-0" beyond opening.

WOOD

1. All lumber shall be graded and marked according to the Western Wood Products Association and Grading Rules.
2. All dimension lumber shall be Douglas fir, S4S No. 2 or better.
3. All beams and posts shall be Douglas fir, S4S No. 1 or better.
4. Provide solid blocking at ends of all joints, provide cross bridging at not more than 8 feet on center.
5. Unless shown otherwise, frame wall and partitions with studs shown on 16 centers. Double studs at openings and triple at corners. Double plates at top of walls. Minimum stud size at bearing walls to be 2x6.
6. Fasten sills and plates to concrete or masonry with 1/2-inch-diameter A.B.'s at 2'-6" on center unless indicated otherwise. Minimum embedment to be 6 inches.
7. All plywood sheathing shall be Douglas fir Grade C-C, Structural II, or better, with exterior glue, thickness shall be as shown on the plans. Nail sheathing with 10d common nails at 6 inches on center at all edges and 12 inches on center at intermediate framing members, unless otherwise noted on the plans.
8. All connection hardware shall be as manufactured by the Simpson Company, San Leandro, California, or approved. Use the following types unless indicated otherwise on the plans.



FOUNDATION PLAN

1/8"=1'-0"

FOOTING SCHEDULE

NO.	SIZE	DEPTH	REINFORCING
F-1	2'-0" SQ	10"	3-#4 E.W.
F-2	3'-0" SQ	10"	3-#4 E.W.
F-3	3'-0" SQ	10"	3-#6 E.W.
F-4	4'-0" SQ	10"	6-#5 E.W.
F-5	4'-0" SQ	12"	5 #6 E.W.
F-6	6'-0" x 10'-0"	12"	#5 @ 12" OC E.W. TOP & BOTT

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JENNY LAKE LODGE RENOVATION & REMODEL
Grand Teton National Park Wyo.

FOUNDATION PLAN

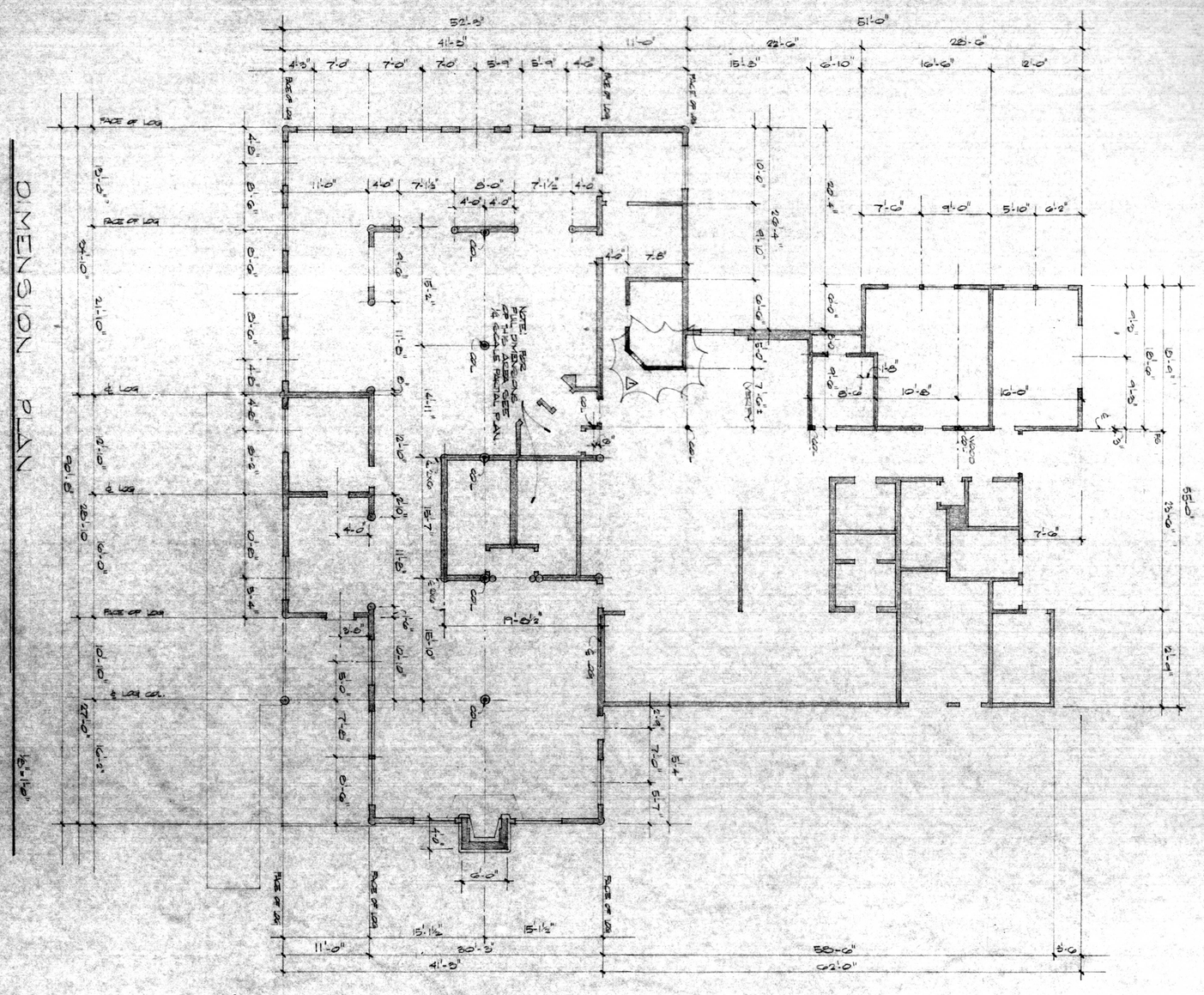
Revisions

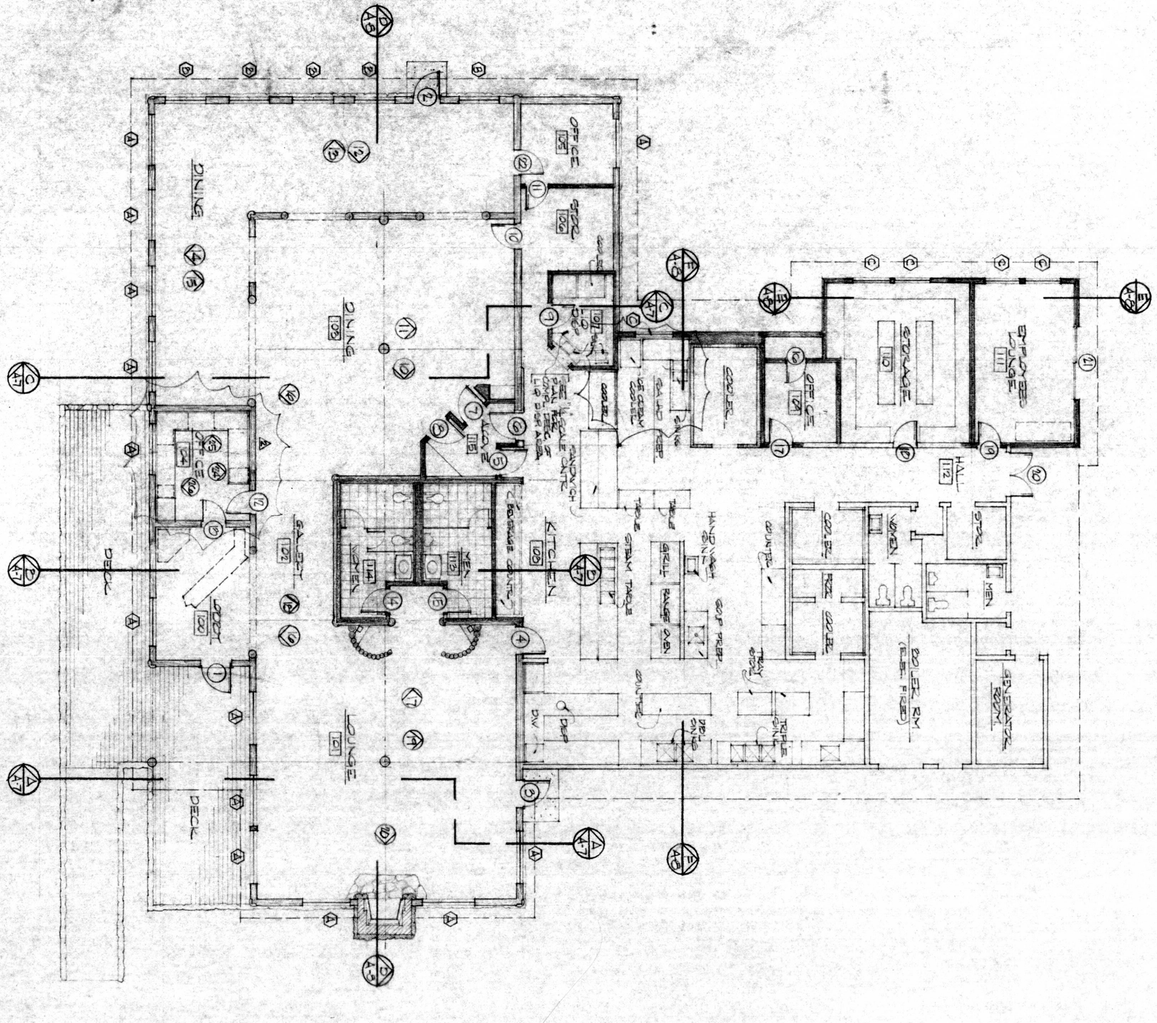
key	description	date

DATE 12-1-80

job no 8014
drwn JS

A 2





KEY LEGEND

- PAGE KEY — SHT A-10
- WINDOW KEY — SHT A-10
- ROOM NO — SHT A-11
- INTERIOR ELEVATIONS SHT A-12 & A-13
- BUILDING SECTION SHT A-7 & A-8

job no. 8814	Revisions		
drwn R.S.	key	description	date
DATE 12-12-86	1	KITCHEN REVISION	12-12-86
	2	OFFICE REVISION	

FLOOR PLAN

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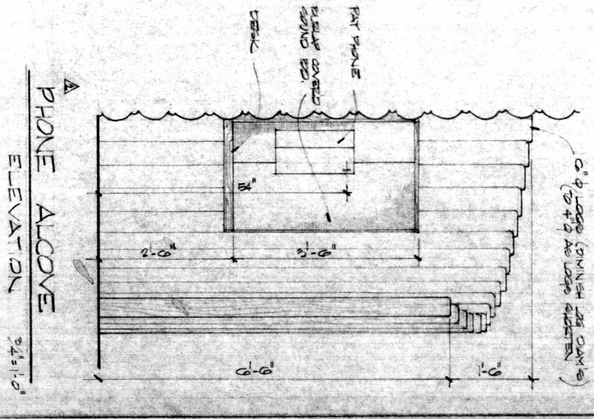
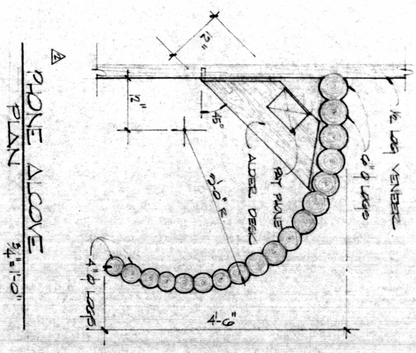
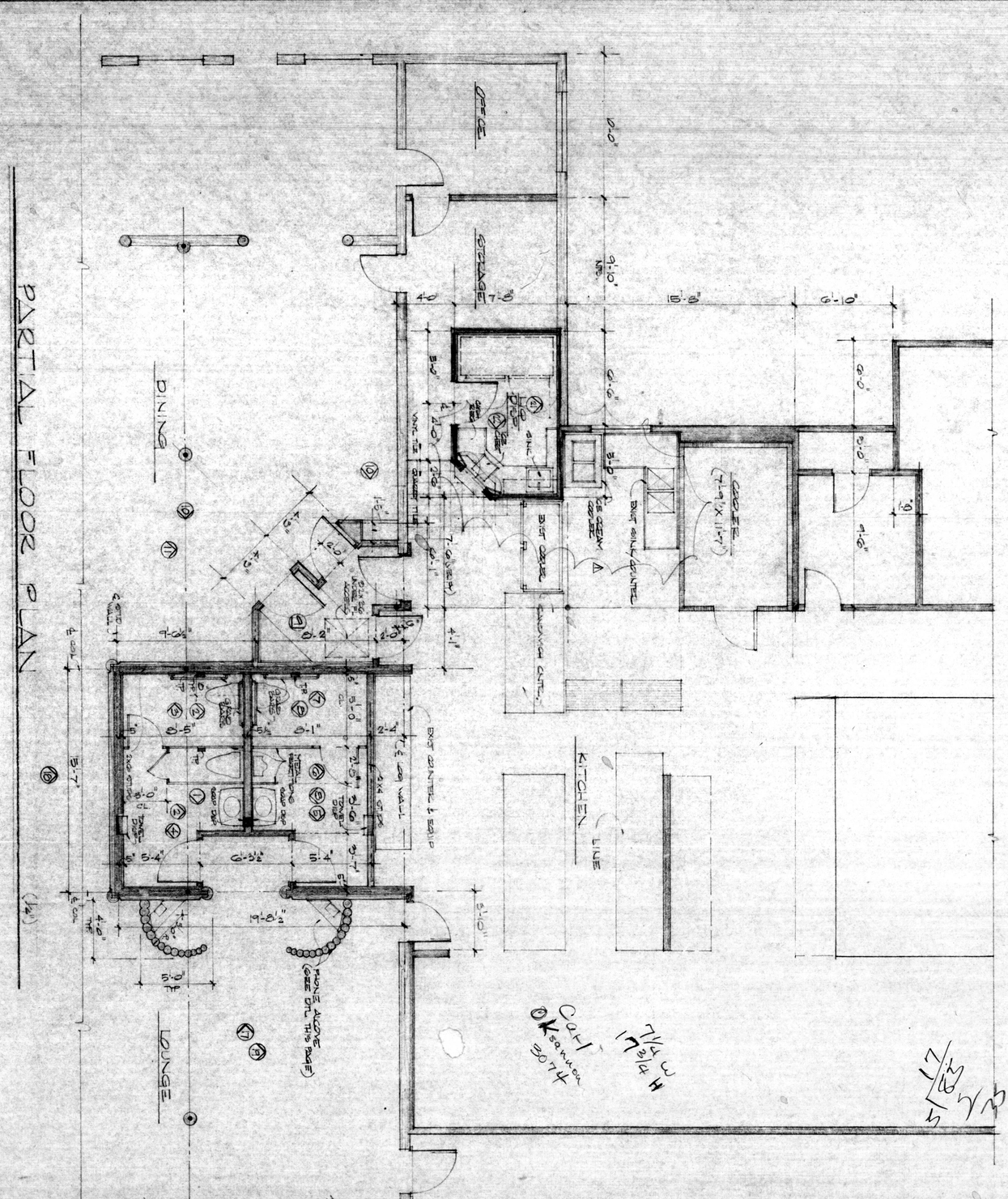


A PHONE ALCOVE ELEVATION
3/4"=1'-0"



A PHONE ALCOVE PLAN
3/4"=1'-0"


OFFICE
STORAGE
DINING
LOUNGE
KITCHEN LINE
EXIST CEILING
EXIST CEDAR
EXIST BRICK FIREPLACE
EXIST CONCRETE SLAB
EXIST CONCRETE ENTRY
EXIST GRANITE & BASE
EXIST SINK & COUNTER
EXIST BRICK WALL
NEW 2x6 STUD WALL
NEW 2x4 STUD WALL
NEW CEDAR SIDING
NEW CEDAR SOFFIT
NEW CEDAR FASCIA
NEW CEDAR TRIM
NEW CEDAR BEAM
NEW CEDAR POST
NEW CEDAR DECK
NEW CEDAR RAILING
NEW CEDAR BENCH
NEW CEDAR TRELLIS
NEW CEDAR SHELF
NEW CEDAR CLOSET
NEW CEDAR DOOR
NEW CEDAR WINDOW
NEW CEDAR SHUTTER
NEW CEDAR GUTTER
NEW CEDAR DOWNSPOUT
NEW CEDAR FLASHING
NEW CEDAR CAULKING
NEW CEDAR PAINT
NEW CEDAR STAIN
NEW CEDAR VARNISH
NEW CEDAR WAX
NEW CEDAR OIL
NEW CEDAR PRIMER
NEW CEDAR SEALER
NEW CEDAR THINNER
NEW CEDAR REMOVER
NEW CEDAR CLEANER
NEW CEDAR BRUSH
NEW CEDAR ROLLER
NEW CEDAR PAD
NEW CEDAR TRAY
NEW CEDAR SPRAY
NEW CEDAR GUN
NEW CEDAR HOSE
NEW CEDAR NOZZLE
NEW CEDAR VALVE
NEW CEDAR PUMP
NEW CEDAR TANK
NEW CEDAR FILTER
NEW CEDAR GAUGE
NEW CEDAR REGULATOR
NEW CEDAR SAFETY
NEW CEDAR ALARM
NEW CEDAR SENSOR
NEW CEDAR CONTROL
NEW CEDAR WIRE
NEW CEDAR CONDUIT
NEW CEDAR BOX
NEW CEDAR PANEL
NEW CEDAR BREAKER
NEW CEDAR FUSE
NEW CEDAR GROUND
NEW CEDAR METER
NEW CEDAR SERVICE
NEW CEDAR POLE
NEW CEDAR LINE
NEW CEDAR TRANSFORMER
NEW CEDAR SUBSTATION
NEW CEDAR GENERATOR
NEW CEDAR BATTERY
NEW CEDAR CHARGER
NEW CEDAR INVERTER
NEW CEDAR RECTIFIER
NEW CEDAR CAPACITOR
NEW CEDAR RESISTOR
NEW CEDAR TRANSISTOR
NEW CEDAR DIODE
NEW CEDAR LED
NEW CEDAR LAMP
NEW CEDAR BULB
NEW CEDAR SOCKET
NEW CEDAR SWITCH
NEW CEDAR OUTLET
NEW CEDAR PLUG
NEW CEDAR CORD
NEW CEDAR APPLIANCE
NEW CEDAR FIXTURE
NEW CEDAR LIGHT
NEW CEDAR FAN
NEW CEDAR HEATER
NEW CEDAR AIR CONDITIONER
NEW CEDAR REFRIGERATOR
NEW CEDAR FREEZER
NEW CEDAR STOVE
NEW CEDAR OVEN
NEW CEDAR MICROWAVE
NEW CEDAR DISHWASHER
NEW CEDAR GARBAGE DISPOSAL
NEW CEDAR WASHER
NEW CEDAR DRYER
NEW CEDAR IRON
NEW CEDAR VACUUM
NEW CEDAR BROOM
NEW CEDAR MOP
NEW CEDAR BUCKET
NEW CEDAR SPONGE
NEW CEDAR TOWEL
NEW CEDAR SOAP
NEW CEDAR SHAMPOO
NEW CEDAR CONDITIONER
NEW CEDAR TOOTHPASTE
NEW CEDAR TOOTHBRUSH
NEW CEDAR RAZOR
NEW CEDAR SHAVING CREAM
NEW CEDAR AFTERSHAVE
NEW CEDAR COLOGNE
NEW CEDAR PERFUME
NEW CEDAR DEODORANT
NEW CEDAR POWDER
NEW CEDAR LOTION
NEW CEDAR CREAM
NEW CEDAR OINTMENT
NEW CEDAR BANDAGE
NEW CEDAR GAUZE
NEW CEDAR TAPE
NEW CEDAR SCISSORS
NEW CEDAR TWEEZERS
NEW CEDAR THERMOMETER
NEW CEDAR SCALE
NEW CEDAR WEIGHT
NEW CEDAR MEASURE
NEW CEDAR RULER
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NEW CEDAR NOTEBOOK
NEW CEDAR BOOK
NEW CEDAR MAGAZINE
NEW CEDAR NEWSPAPER
NEW CEDAR MAP
NEW CEDAR GUIDE
NEW CEDAR BROCHURE
NEW CEDAR FLYER
NEW CEDAR POSTER
NEW CEDAR SIGN
NEW CEDAR BANNER
NEW CEDAR FLAG
NEW CEDAR PENNANT
NEW CEDAR BALLOON
NEW CEDAR KITE
NEW CEDAR TOY
NEW CEDAR GAME
NEW CEDAR PUZZLE
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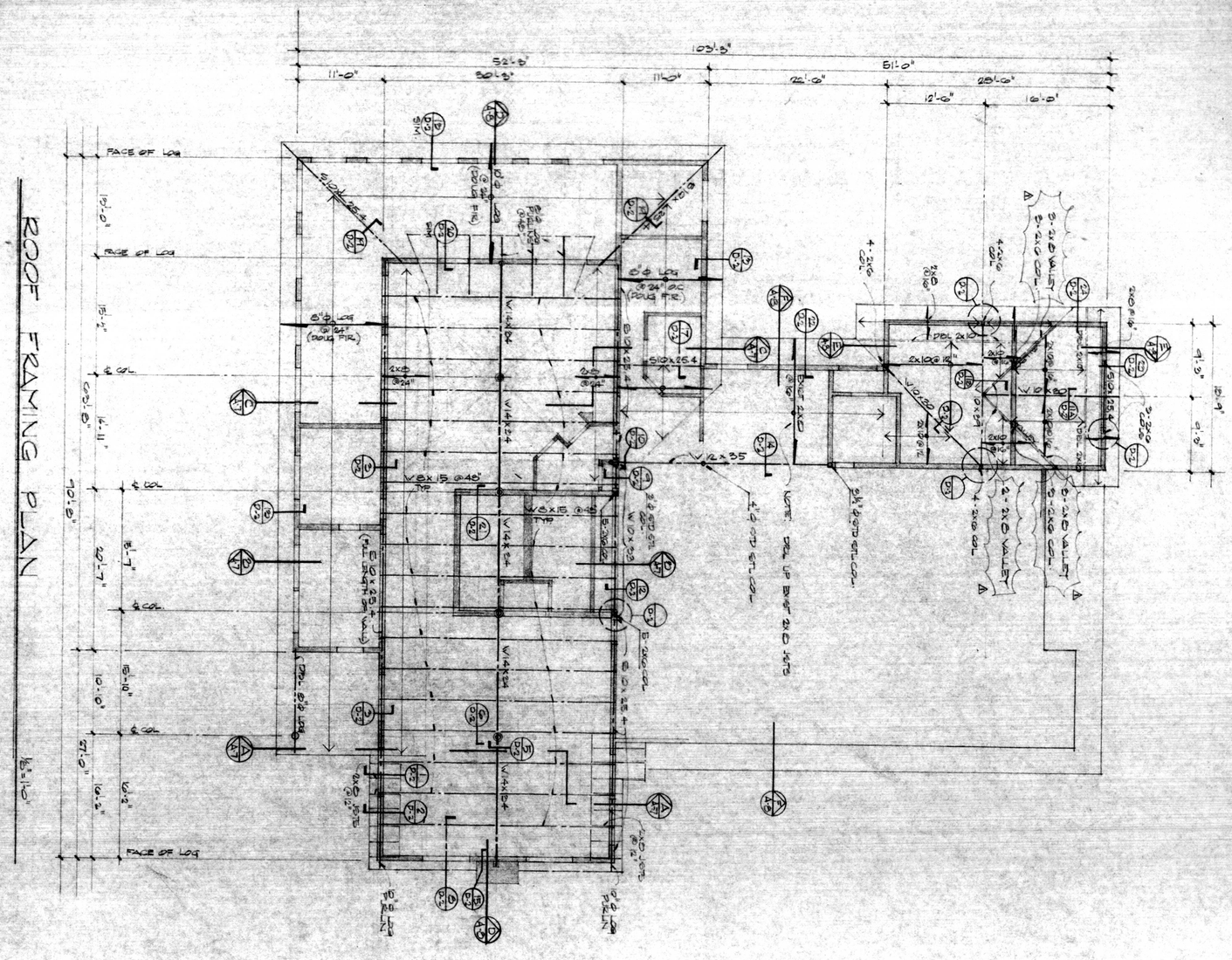
NEW CEDAR TIP
NEW CEDAR GRATUITY
NEW CEDAR DONATION
NEW CEDAR GIFT
NEW CEDAR PRESENT
NEW CEDAR CARD
NEW CEDAR LETTER
NEW CEDAR ENVELOPE
NEW CEDAR STAMP
NEW CEDAR POSTAGE
NEW CEDAR MAIL
NEW CEDAR PACKAGE
NEW CEDAR BOX
NEW CEDAR CRATE
NEW CEDAR BARREL
NEW CEDAR CASK
NEW CEDAR JUG
NEW CEDAR BOTTLE
NEW CEDAR CAN
NEW CEDAR JAR
NEW CEDAR CUP
NEW CEDAR GLASS
NEW CEDAR MUG
NEW CEDAR STEIN
NEW CEDAR PITCHER
NEW CEDAR DECANTER
NEW CEDAR CARAFE
NEW CEDAR FLASK
NEW CEDAR VIAL
NEW CEDAR AMPOULE
NEW CEDAR SYRINGE
NEW CEDAR NEEDLE
NEW CEDAR PIPETTE
NEW CEDAR DROPPER
NEW CEDAR TUBE
NEW CEDAR HOSE
NEW CEDAR CATHETER
NEW CEDAR PROBE
NEW CEDAR SCOPE
NEW CEDAR CAMERA
NEW CEDAR LENS
NEW CEDAR FILTER
NEW CEDAR FLASH
NEW CEDAR TRIPOD
NEW CEDAR MONOPOD
NEW CEDAR BAG
NEW CEDAR CASE
NEW CEDAR STRAP
NEW CEDAR BUCKLE
NEW CEDAR ZIPPER
NEW CEDAR VELCRO
NEW CEDAR SNAP
NEW CEDAR BUTTON
NEW CEDAR HOOK
NEW CEDAR EYE
NEW CEDAR LOOP
NEW CEDAR RING
NEW CEDAR CHAIN
NEW CEDAR LINK
NEW CEDAR CLIP
NEW CEDAR CLAMP
NEW CEDAR VISE
NEW CEDAR JAW
NEW CEDAR GRIP
NEW CEDAR HANDLE
NEW CEDAR KNOB
NEW CEDAR PULL
NEW CEDAR LATCH
NEW CEDAR HINGE
NEW CEDAR PIN
NEW CEDAR BOLT
NEW CEDAR NUT
NEW CEDAR WASHER
NEW CEDAR SCREW
NEW CEDAR NAIL
NEW CEDAR TACK
NEW CEDAR STAPLE
NEW CEDAR GLUE
NEW CEDAR CEMENT
NEW CEDAR MORTAR
NEW CEDAR PLASTER
NEW CEDAR STUCCO
NEW CEDAR BRICK
NEW CEDAR STONE
NEW CEDAR TILE
NEW CEDAR GRANITE
NEW CEDAR MARBLE
NEW CEDAR SLATE
NEW CEDAR FLAGSTONE
NEW CEDAR CONCRETE
NEW CEDAR ASPHALT
NEW CEDAR GRAVEL
NEW CEDAR SAND
NEW CEDAR DIRT
NEW CEDAR SOIL
NEW CEDAR MULCH
NEW CEDAR COMPOST
NEW CEDAR FERTILIZER
NEW CEDAR SEED
NEW CEDAR PLANT
NEW CEDAR TREE
NEW CEDAR SHRUB
NEW CEDAR FLOWER
NEW CEDAR GRASS
NEW CEDAR LAWN
NEW CEDAR GARDEN
NEW CEDAR FENCE
NEW CEDAR GATE
NEW CEDAR POST
NEW CEDAR RAIL
NEW CEDAR WIRE
NEW CEDAR MESH
NEW CEDAR NET
NEW CEDAR TARP
NEW CEDAR COVER
NEW CEDAR SHADE
NEW CEDAR AWNING
NEW CEDAR CANOPY
NEW CEDAR TENT
NEW CEDAR SHELTER
NEW CEDAR HOUSE
NEW CEDAR CABIN
NEW CEDAR LODGE
NEW CEDAR HOTEL
NEW CEDAR MOTEL
NEW CEDAR INN
NEW CEDAR RESORT
NEW CEDAR RANCH
NEW CEDAR FARM
NEW CEDAR BARN
NEW CEDAR SILO
NEW CEDAR SHED
NEW CEDAR GARAGE
NEW CEDAR CARPORT
NEW CEDAR DRIVEWAY
NEW CEDAR ROAD
NEW CEDAR STREET
NEW CEDAR AVENUE
NEW CEDAR BOULEVARD
NEW CEDAR LANE
NEW CEDAR ALLEY
NEW CEDAR PATH
NEW CEDAR TRAIL
NEW CEDAR BRIDGE
NEW CEDAR TUNNEL
NEW CEDAR RAMP
NEW CEDAR STAIR
NEW CEDAR ELEVATOR
NEW CEDAR ESCALATOR
NEW CEDAR LIFT
NEW CEDAR CRANE
NEW CEDAR HOIST
NEW CEDAR WINCH
NEW CEDAR PULLEY
NEW CEDAR BELT
NEW CEDAR CHAIN
NEW CEDAR GEAR
NEW CEDAR SPROCKET
NEW CEDAR AXLE
NEW CEDAR WHEEL
NEW CEDAR TIRE
NEW CEDAR RIM
NEW CEDAR SPOKE
NEW CEDAR HUB
NEW CEDAR BEARING
NEW CEDAR SHAFT
NEW CEDAR KEY
NEW CEDAR SLOT
NEW CEDAR GROOVE
NEW CEDAR RIDGE
NEW CEDAR VALLEY
NEW CEDAR HILL
NEW CEDAR MOUNTAIN
NEW CEDAR PEAK
NEW CEDAR SUMMIT
NEW CEDAR SLOPE
NEW CEDAR GRADE
NEW CEDAR ANGLE
NEW CEDAR DEGREE
NEW CEDAR MINUTE
NEW CEDAR SECOND
NEW CEDAR TIME
NEW CEDAR CLOCK
NEW CEDAR WATCH
NEW CEDAR ALARM
NEW CEDAR TIMER
NEW CEDAR STOPWATCH
NEW CEDAR CALENDAR
NEW CEDAR DATE
NEW CEDAR DAY
NEW CEDAR WEEK
NEW CEDAR MONTH
NEW CEDAR YEAR
NEW CEDAR DECADE
NEW CEDAR CENTURY
NEW CEDAR MILLENNIUM
NEW CEDAR ERA
NEW CEDAR EPOCH
NEW CEDAR PERIOD
NEW CEDAR AGE
NEW CEDAR STAGE
NEW CEDAR PHASE
NEW CEDAR CYCLE
NEW CEDAR SEASON
NEW CEDAR SPRING
NEW CEDAR SUMMER
NEW CEDAR FALL
NEW CEDAR WINTER
NEW CEDAR HOLIDAY
NEW CEDAR VACATION
NEW CEDAR TRIP
NEW CEDAR JOURNEY
NEW CEDAR VOYAGE
NEW CEDAR CRUISE
NEW CEDAR FLIGHT
NEW CEDAR TRAIN
NEW CEDAR BUS
NEW CEDAR CAR
NEW CEDAR TRUCK
NEW CEDAR VAN
NEW CEDAR SUV
NEW CEDAR MOTORCYCLE
NEW CEDAR BICYCLE
NEW CEDAR SCOOTER
NEW CEDAR SKATEBOARD
NEW CEDAR ROLLERBLADE
NEW CEDAR SKATE
NEW CEDAR SKI
NEW CEDAR SNOWBOARD
NEW CEDAR SLED
NEW CEDAR TOBOGGAN
NEW CEDAR SNOWMOBILE
NEW CEDAR ATV
NEW CEDAR BOAT
NEW CEDAR SHIP
NEW CEDAR YACHT
NEW CEDAR SAILBOAT
NEW CEDAR CANOE
NEW CEDAR KAYAK
NEW CEDAR RAFT
NEW CEDAR PADDLE
NEW CEDAR OAR
NEW CEDAR MOTOR
NEW CEDAR ENGINE
NEW CEDAR PROPELLER
NEW CEDAR RUDDER
NEW CEDAR ANCHOR
NEW CEDAR ROPE
NEW CEDAR KNOT
NEW CEDAR SAIL
NEW CEDAR MAST
NEW CEDAR BOOM
NEW CEDAR KEEL
NEW CEDAR HULL
NEW CEDAR DECK
NEW CEDAR CABIN
NEW CEDAR BERTH
NEW CEDAR GALLEY
NEW CEDAR HEAD
NEW CEDAR SHOWER
NEW CEDAR SINK
NEW CEDAR TOILET
NEW CEDAR TANK
NEW CEDAR PUMP
NEW CEDAR VALVE
NEW CEDAR HOSE
NEW CEDAR FITTING
NEW CEDAR ADAPTER
NEW CEDAR COUPLING
NEW CEDAR NIPPLE
NEW CEDAR ELBOW
NEW CEDAR TEE
NEW CEDAR CROSS
NEW CEDAR REDUCER
NEW CEDAR BUSHING
NEW CEDAR FLANGE
NEW CEDAR GASKET
NEW CEDAR SEAL
NEW CEDAR O-RING
NEW CEDAR WASHER
NEW CEDAR NUT
NEW CEDAR BOLT
NEW CEDAR STUD



job no 8804	Revisions	FLOOR & ROOF FRAMING PLANS	A/S ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES
drwn	key / description / date	GRAND TETON LODGE CO.	PLANNING - DESIGN - CONST. MANAGEMENT
DATE 12/1/87	ROOF FRAMING REVISIONS 1-9-87	JENNY LAKE LODGE RENOVATION & REMODEL	po box 41 wilson wyo (307) 733-5778
5A		Grand Teton National Park Wyoming	

SECTION (A/A-6) (½")

SECTION (B/A-6) (½")

CHIMNEY DETAIL (1/A-6) ½"=1'-0"

SECTION (C/A-6) (½")

SECTION (D/A-6) (½")

FIREPLACE ELEVATION (½")

WEST ELEVATION ⅛"=1'-0"

SOUTH ELEVATION ⅛"=1'-0"

EAST ELEVATION ⅛"=1'-0"

NORTH ELEVATION ⅛"=1'-0"

A/S ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES
PLANNING - DESIGN - CONST. MANAGEMENT
p.o. box 4[illegible]
wilson wyo.
(307) 733-5178

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

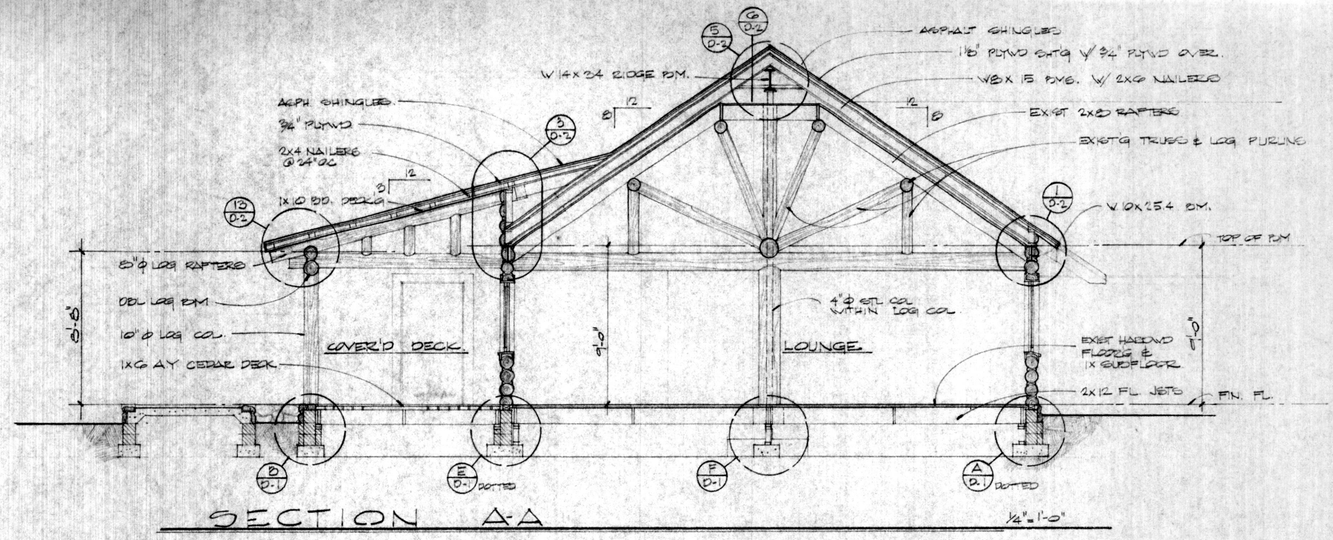
GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
JENNY LAKE LODGE RENOVA[illegible] & REMODEL
Grand Teton National Park Wyoming

Revisions		date
key	description	
1	FIREPLACE MANTLE	1-9-87
2	GABLE MAT REMOVAL	1-9-87

DATE 12/1/86

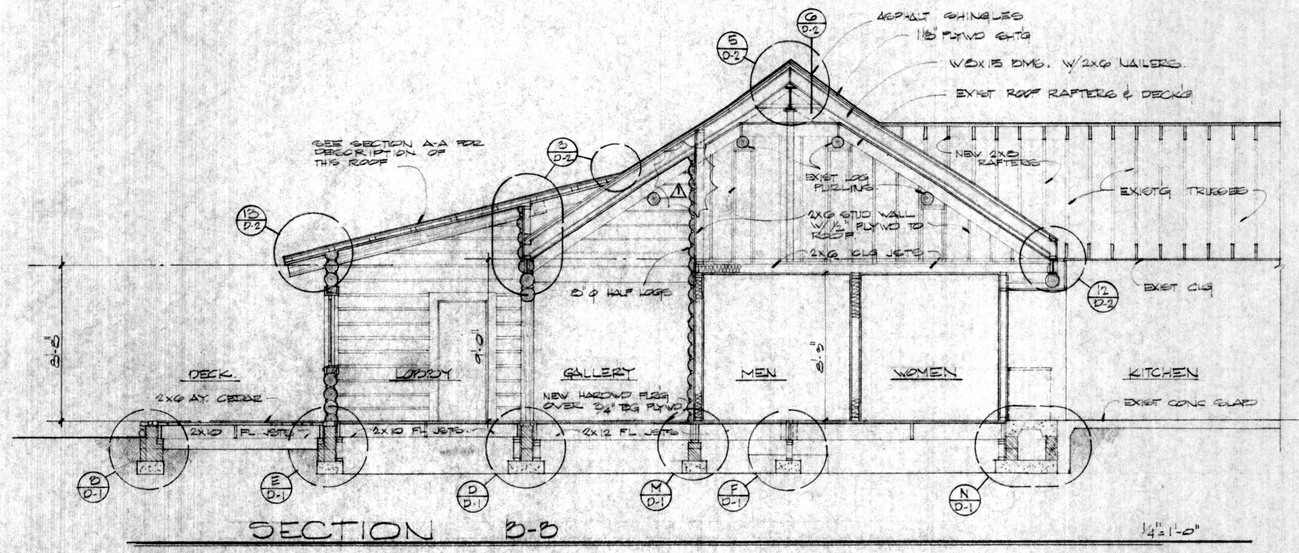
job no 8[illegible]
drwn RG

A 6



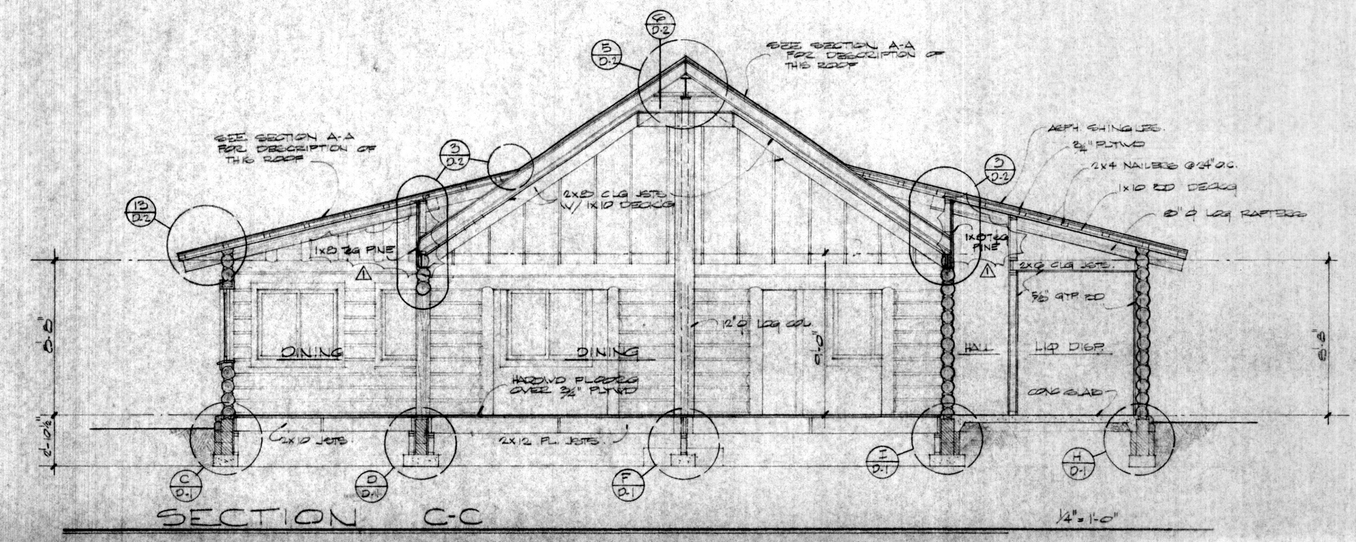
SECTION A-A

1/2"=1'-0"



SECTION B-B

1/4"=1'-0"



SECTION C-C

1/4"=1'-0"

A/S ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES
PLANNING - DESIGN - CONST. MANAGEMENT
p.o. box 67
wilson wyo.
(307) 733-5718

BUILDING SECTIONS

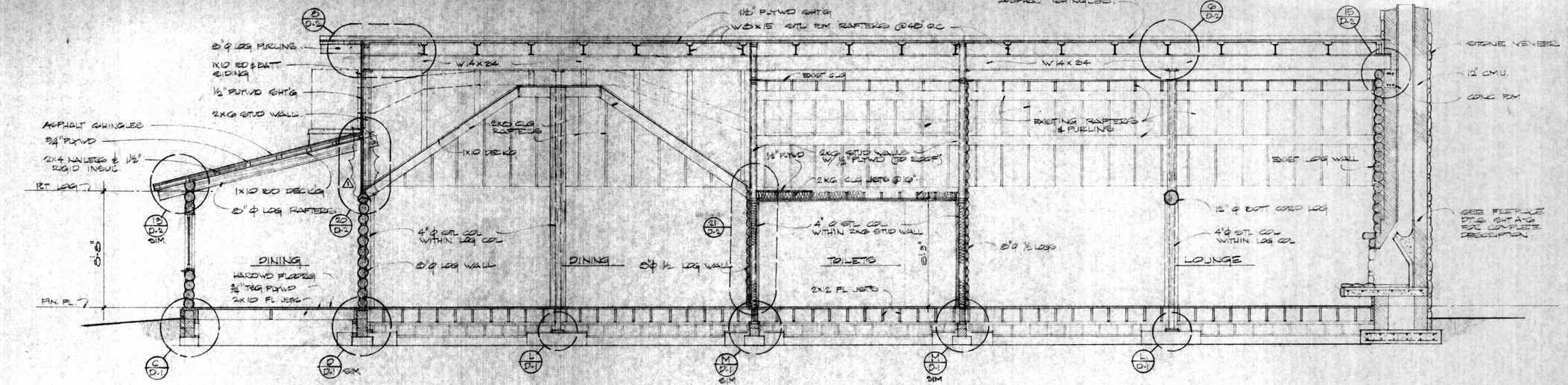
GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
JENNY LAKE LODGE RENOVATION & REMODEL
Grand Teton National Park Wyoming

Revisions		
key	description	date
1	GENERAL REVISIONS	1-17-87

DATE 12/1/86

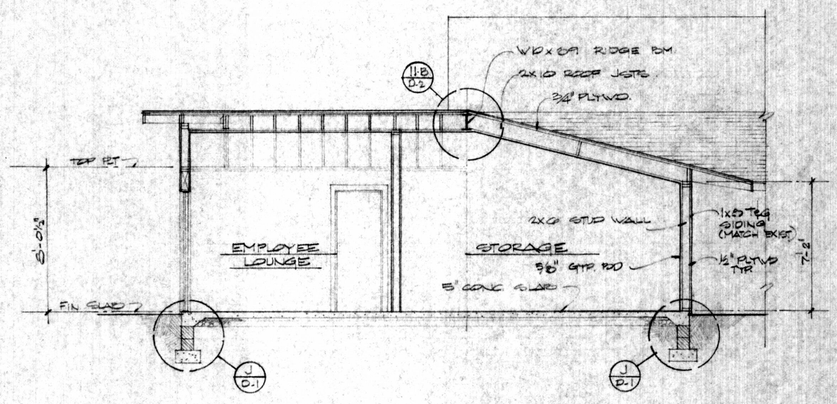
job no 881
drwn RS

A
7



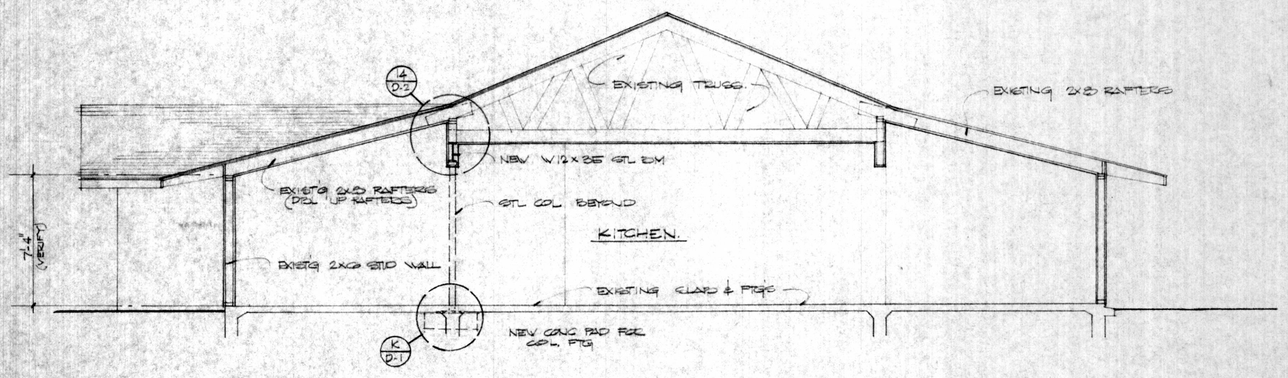
SECTION D-D

1/4"=1'-0"



SECTION E-E

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



SECTION F-F

1/4"=1'-0"

A/S ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES
PLANNING - DESIGN - CONST. MANAGEMENT
po box 497 wilson wyo. (307) 733-5778

BUILDING SECTIONS

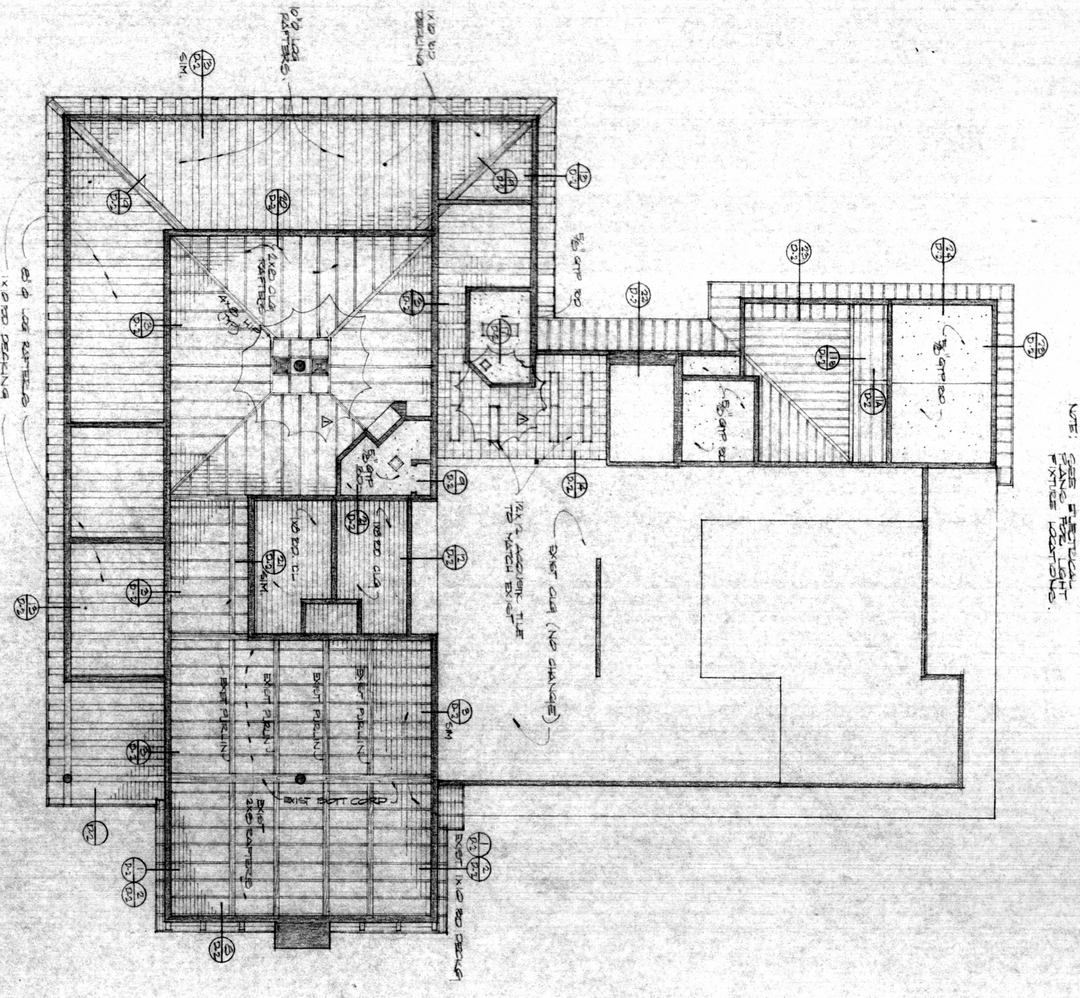
GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
JENNY LAKE LODGE RENOVATION & REMODEL
Grand Teton National Park Wyoming

Revisions		
key	description	date
1	GENERAL REVISIONS	1/8/87

DATE 12/1/86

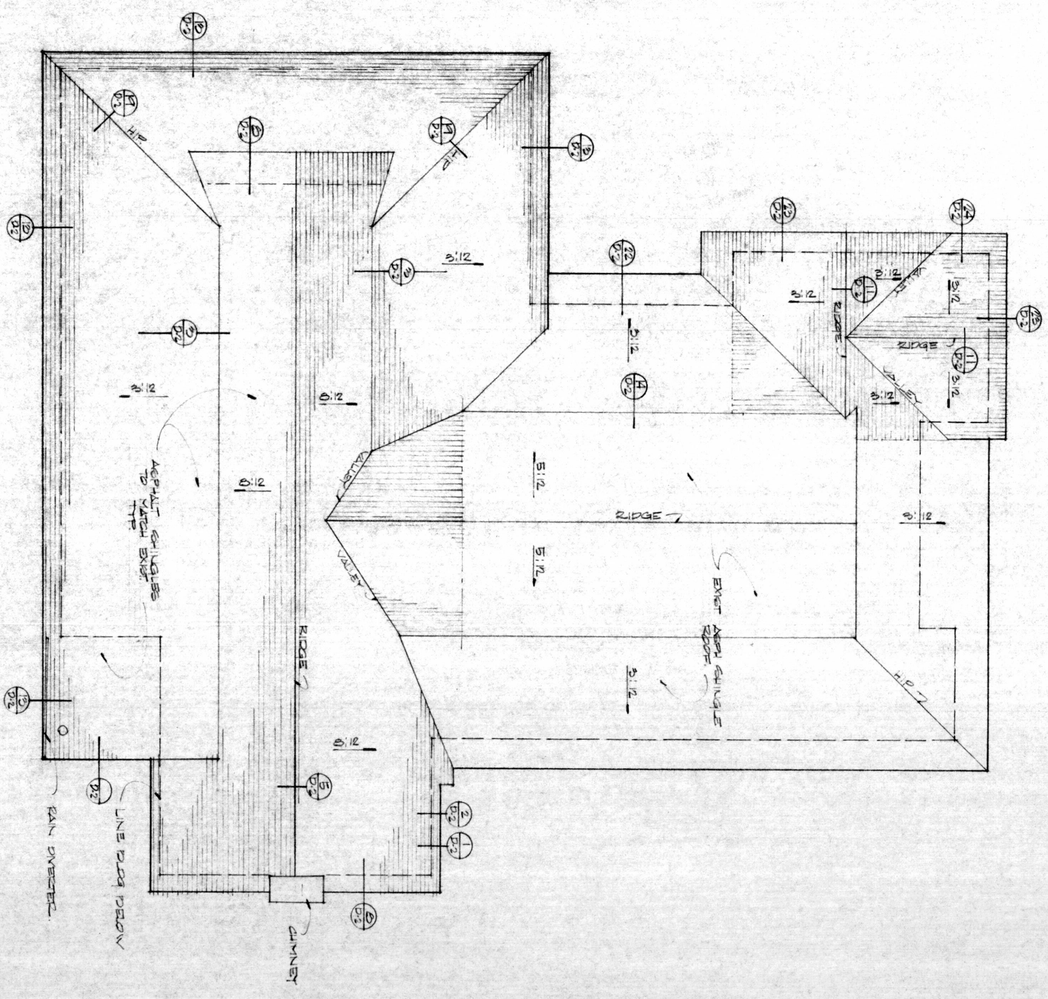
job no 8804
drwn

A
8



REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

1/8"=1'-0"



ROOF PLAN

1/8"=1'-0"

JENNY LAKE LODGE ROOFING SPECS.

Asphalt shingles shall be by Owens Corning. A standard 3 tab shingle. "Classic Plus". Class A fire rated, with a 20 year limited warrentee. Color shall be "Desert Tan".

Underlayment shall be as per manufacturers specifications for weight(15# felt), and application for the 4:12 and the 8:12 roof pitches.

Underlayment shall be doubled over the entire area of 3:12 roof, as per the manufacturers "low slope application" standards.

Valleys shall be "Woven"valleys, placed over a 36" wide 50# roll roofing (coated or mineral surfaced), centered on the valley and continuous for the length of the valley. This underlayment shall also occure at the pitch change from 3:12 to 8:12.

Metal drip edges shall be applied at all eaves and gable ends, and shall be style "D" edge metal.(galv.) All roof to wall flashings shall be 24 gage Galvanized sheet metal.

job no 8814	Revisions		
drwn	key	description	date
DATE 12/1/86	1	CEILING PLAN REVISIONS.	12-12-86
6A	2	ROOFING SPEC.	1/6/1987

ROOF PLAN / REFLECTED CLG.

GRAND TETON LODGE CO.

JENNY LAKE LODGE RENOVATION & REMODEL

Grand Teton National Park Wyoming

A/S ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

PLANNING - DESIGN - CONST. MANAGEMENT

po box 487
wilson wyo.

(307) 733-5770

DOOR & FRAME SCHEDULE

NO.	FRAME MAT'L	FRAME TYPE	FRAME HEAD	FRAME JAMB	FRAME THRSHD.	DOOR SIZE	DOOR TH.	DOOR MAT'L	DOOR CORE	DOOR TYPE	DOOR FINISH	HARDWRE GROUP	SPACE	NOTES
1	EXIST.	—	6/10 SIM	10/10 SIM	4/10 SIM.	3'0"x7'-0"	1¾"	EXIST.	—	—	—	A		SIGN ON SIGN AT DOOR: - "THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED DURING BUSINESS HRS.
2	2x DF	—	6/10	10/10	4/10	3'-0"x7'-0"	1¾"	D.F.	SOL.	A		B *		* NON REMOVABLE HINGE PINS
3	2x DF	—	6/10	10/10	4/10	3'-0"x7'-0"	1¾"	DF	SOL.	A		B *		* NON REMOVABLE HINGE PINS
4	EXIST	—	—	—	—	3'-0"x6'-8"	1¾"	STAIN GRADE BIRCH	SOL.	B		A		
5	PINE	—	6/10	10/10		3'-0"x6'-8"	—	EXIST	—	—	—	C		
6	PINE	—	6/10	10/10		3'-0"x6'-8"	—	EXIST	—	—	—	C		
7	PINE	—	6/10	10/10		3'-0"x6'-8"	1¾"	STAIN GRD BIRCH	SOL.	B		C		
8	PINE	—	6/10	10/10		3'-0"x6'-8"	1¾"	↓	SOL.	B		C		
9	PINE	—	6/10	10/10		2'-8"x6'-8"	1¾"	BIRCH	SOL.	D		D		
10	2x DF	—	10/10	10/10		3'-0"x6'-8"	—	EXIST	—	—	—	A		
11	PINE	—	6/10	10/10		2'-6"x6'-8"	1¾"	PAINT GRD BIRCH	SOL.	D		D		
12	2x DF	—	10/10	10/10		2'-6"x6'-8"	1¾"	DF	SOL.	C		D		
13	2x DF	—	10/10	10/10		2'-6"x6'-8"	1¾"	DF	SOL.	C		D		
14	PINE	—	6/10	6/10		3'-0"x6'-8"	1¾"	DF	SOL.	C		F		
15	PINE	—	6/10	6/10		3'-0"x6'-8"	1¾"	DF	SOL.	C		F		
16	PINE	—	6/10	10/10		2'-6"x6'-8"	1¾"	BIRCH	SOL.	D		E Δ		
17	PINE	—	6/10	10/10		2'-6"x6'-8"	1¾"	BIRCH	SOL.	D		D		
18	EXIST	—	—	—	—	2'-8"x6'-8"	—	EXIST.	—	—	—	A		
19	PINE	—	6/10	10/10		2'-6"x6'-8"	1¾"	DF	SOL.	D		E		
20	EXIST.	—	—	—	—	PR. 2'-6"x6'-8"	—	EXIST	—	—	—	A		
21	ALUM.	—	6/10	10/10		3'-0"x6'-8"				E		—		MANUF BY AMDEC INC. HARDWARE BY DOOR MANUF.
22	2x DF	—	10/10	10/10		2'-6"x6'-8"	1¾"	DF	SOL.	C		D		

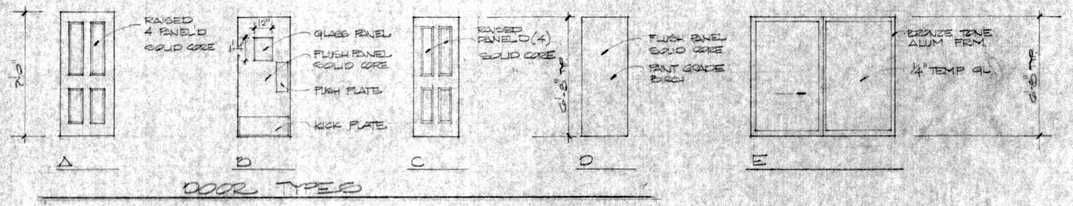
WINDOW SCHEDULE

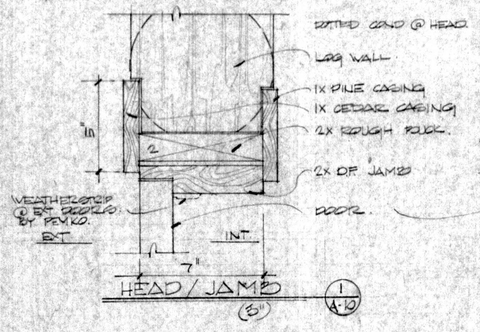
NO.	DESCRIPTION MANUF'S NO. OR TYPE	UNIT SIZE W.	UNIT SIZE H.	R.O. HT ABOVE FL. SILL	R.O. HT ABOVE FL. HEAD	DETAIL HD.	DETAIL JMB.	DETAIL SILL	NOTES
Δ	CUSTOM BUILT TO MATCH EXIST WOOD SLIDING WINDOWS	5'-8"	4'-0"	3'-0"	7'-1"	7/10	7/10	5/10	
D	" " " " "	4'-6"	4'-0"	3'-0"	7'-	9/10	9/10	5/10	
C	EXISTING	4'-0" (VERIFY)	2'-8" (VERIFY)	4'-8"	6'-9"	—	—	—	VERIFY E.O. W/ EXIST WINDOW.

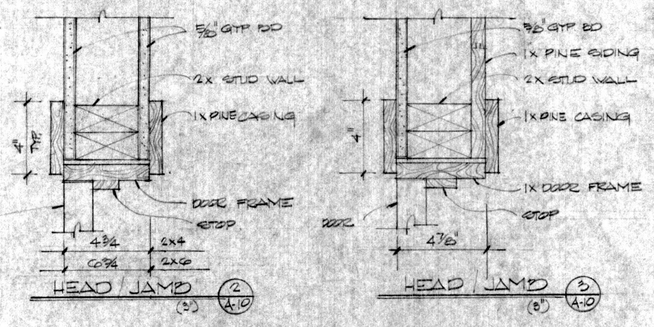
HARDWARE GROUP SCHEDULE

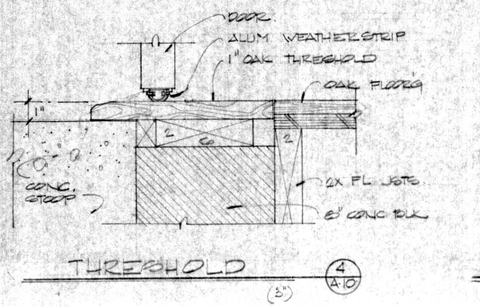
Goup	Description
A	Existing hardware. Clean and re-set.
B	1½ pr., full mortise, 3½" butts, bronze finish, hinges Panic Hardware - "Corbin" 29x2K-SBL. Closer - Norton, series 7500.
C	1½ pr., full mortise, 3½" butts, bronze finish, hinges Push Plate (satin bronze finish) BALDWIN (3½x12) Kick Plate (satin bronze finish) BALDWIN 2555 Closer - Norton, series 7500.
D	1½ pr., full mortise, 3½" butt, bronze finish, hinges Lock Set (A 53 PD) "Schlage " series A, 2 3/4" backset. Design: Plymouth, Finish: 612.
E	1½ pr., full mortise, 3½" butt, bronze finish. Passage Latch (A 10 S) "Schlage" series A, 2 3/4" backset. Design: Plymouth, Finish: 612.
F	1½ pr., full mortise, 3½" butt, bronze finish hinges Push Plate (satin bronze finish) BALDWIN 3½" x 12" Pull handle/plate. (satin bronze finish) BALDWIN 2555 Closer - Norton, series 7500

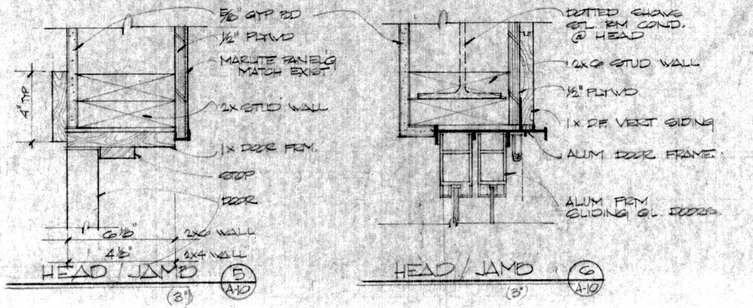
NOTE: HINGES SHALL BE BY "STANLEY"
TYPICALLY = FT79-UB10
DOORS 1,2&5 = FT79-NRP-UB10

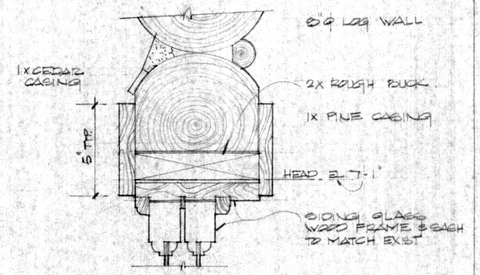


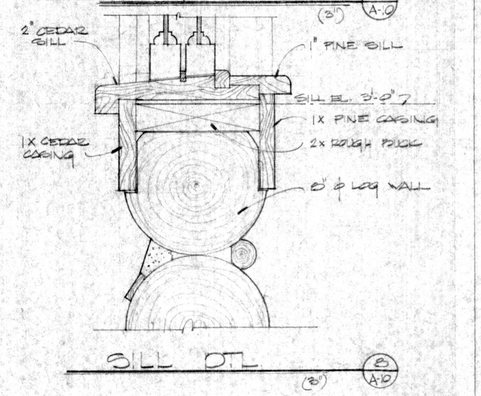












A/S ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES
PLANNING - DESIGN - CONST. MANAGEMENT
po box 491
wilson wyo.
(307) 733-5778

DOOR & WINDOW SCHEDULE

GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
JENNY LAKE LODGE RENOVATION & REMODEL
Grand Teton National Park Wyoming

Revisions key	description	date
Δ	REVISION (HARDWARE)	12-12-86

DATE 12/1/86
job no 8604
drwn RG
A-10

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

NO.	NAME	FLOOR		WALLS												CEILING			NOTES
				NORTH			EAST			SOUTH			WEST						
		MATERIAL	FINISH	BASE	MATERIAL	FINISH	BASE	MATERIAL	FINISH	BASE	MATERIAL	FINISH	BASE	MATERIAL	FINISH	HT.	MATERIAL	FINISH	
100	ENTRY LOBBY	OAK	SEE PAINT SCHED.	LOG	LOG	STAIN & SEAL	LOG	LOG	STAIN	LOG	LOG	STAIN	LOG	LOG	STAIN	VARIES	1x10 DECKG	STAIN	
101	LOUNGE	OAK	"	LOG	LOG	STAIN & SEAL	LOG	LOG	STAIN	LOG	LOG	STAIN	LOG	LOG	STAIN	VARIES	1x10 DECKG	STAIN	
102	GALLERY	OAK	"	—	—	—	LOG	LOG	STAIN	—	—	—	LOG	LOG	STAIN	VARIES	1x10 DECKG	STAIN	
103	DINING	OAK	"	LOG	LOG	STAIN	LOG	LOG	STAIN	LOG	LOG	STAIN	LOG	LOG	STAIN	VARIES	1x10 DECKG	STAIN	
104	OFFICE	OAK	"	LOG	LOG	STAIN	LOG	LOG	STAIN	LOG	LOG	STAIN	LOG	LOG	STAIN	VARIES	1x10 DECKG	STAIN	
105	OFFICE	VINYL TILE	WAXED	LOG	LOG	STAIN	LOG	LOG	STAIN	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	LOG	LOG	STAIN	VARIES	1x10 DECKG	STAIN	
106	STORAGE	VINYL TILE	WAXED	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	LOG	LOG	STAIN	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	LOG	LOG	STAIN	VARIES	1x10 DECKG	STAIN.	
107	LIQ. DISPENSG	VINYL TILE	WAXED	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT.	8'-0"	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT.	
108	KITCHEN	QUARRY TILE **		QUARRY TILE	5/8" GYP BD	MARLITE	QUARRY TILE	5/8" GYP BD	MARLITE	QUARRY TILE	5/8" GYP BD	MARLITE	QUARRY TILE	5/8" GYP BD	MARLITE	9'-0"	ACOUSTIC * TILE		* 12x12 TILE OVER 5/8" GYP BD ** SEAL & WAX TILE FLOOR
109	OFFICE	VINYL TILE	WAXED	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	VARIES	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	
110	STORAGE	VINYL TILE	WAXED	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	VARIES	NONE		
111	EMPLOYEE LNGE	VINYL TILE	WAXED	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	VARIES	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	
112	HALL	QUARRY TILE **		QUARRY TILE	5/8" GYP BD	MARLITE	QUARRY TILE	5/8" GYP BD	MARLITE	QUARRY TILE	5/8" GYP BD	MARLITE	QUARRY TILE	5/8" GYP BD	MARLITE	9'-0"	ACOUSTIC * TILE		* 12x12 TILE OVER 5/8" GYP BD ** SEAL & WAX TILE FLOOR
113	MENS TOILET	CERM TILE		CERM TILE	1x6 T&G PINE	STAIN & LAC	CERM TILE	1x6 T&G PINE	STAIN & LAC	CERM TILE	1x6 T&G PINE	STAIN & LAC	CERM TILE	1x6 T&G PINE	STAIN & LAC	8'-2"	PINE BD 1x6 DECKG	STAIN & LAC	* CERM TILE WAINSCT TO 48" (IN TOILET STALL)
114	WOMENS TOILET	CERM TILE		CERM TILE	1x6 T&G PINE	STAIN	CERM TILE	1x6 T&G PINE	STAIN & LAC	CERM TILE	1x6 T&G PINE	STAIN & LAC	CERM TILE	1x6 T&G PINE	STAIN & LAC	8'-2"	PINE BD 1x6 DECKG	STAIN & LAC.	* CERM TILE WAINSCT TO 48" (IN TOILET STALL)
115	ALCOVE	OAK ⚠		RUBBER ⚠	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER ⚠	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER ⚠	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	RUBBER ⚠	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT	8'-0"	5/8" GYP BD	PAINT.	

PAINTING SCHEDULE

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
LOGS (exterior and interior)	1 coat "Columbia" Semi transparent stain to match existing logs. 2 coats "Sikkens" sealer.
Exterior Wood siding soffit facia door and window trim	2 coats "Columbia" semi transparent stain. (Spray on and brush out)
Interior Wood paneling trim ceiling	2 coats "Columbia" semi transparent stain. 1 coat ACRYLIC LACQUER
Doors (interior)	1 coat acrylic sanding sealer 3 coats acrylic lacquer. (satin finish)
(Exterior)	3 coats "Minwax" satin exterior finish
Windows (interior)	1 coat sealer 2 coats polyeurathane (satin finish)
(exterior)	2 coats "Sikkens" sealer.
Oak flooring	Pratt & Lambert" 1 coat Varmor penetrating sealer 2 coats Varmor satin finish
Cedar porch deck	Pratt & Lambert 2 coats penetrating sealer.
Interior Gypsum Bd.	1 coats latex PRIMER. 2 COATS LATEX SEMI GLOSS ENAMEL

PAINTING GENERAL NOTES:

1. Existing logs shall be cleaned and given one coat of specified sealer on interior and two coats of specified sealer on exterior
2. Existing oak flooring shall be sanded and given 2 coats of the specified finish.
3. Existing exterior wood siding and trim shall be cleaned, sanded and given 1 coat of the specified finish. (Existing siding on the east and south side of existing kitchen shall not be a part of this work).
4. Existing interior wood paneling and trim shall be cleaned, sanded and given 1 coat of specified fenish.

A/S ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES
PLANNING - DESIGN - CONST. MANAGEMENT
p.o. box 417
wilson wyo.
(307) 733-5778

FINISH SCHEDULE

GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
JENNY LAKE LODGE RENOVATION & REMODEL
Grand Teton National Park Wyoming

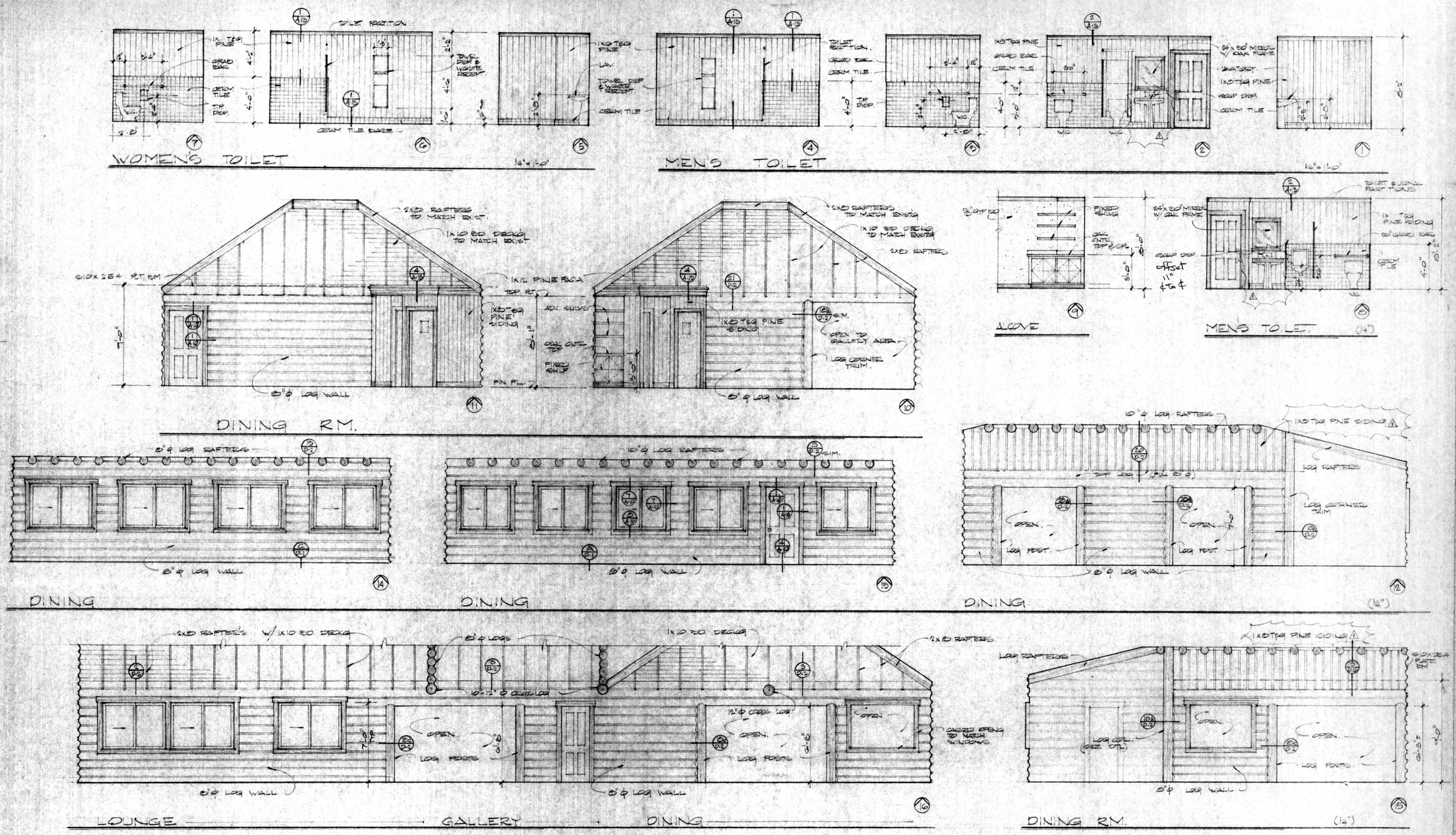
Revisions

key	description	date
⚠	FLOOR FINISH REVISION	12-27

DATE 12/1/80

job no 8014
drwn

A
11



A/S ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES
PLANNING - DESIGN - CONST. MANAGEMENT
po box 467
wilson wyo.
(307) 733-5778

INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

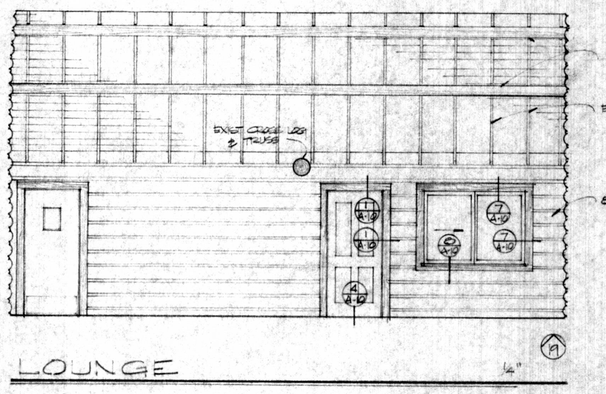
GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
JENNY LAKE LODGE RENOVATION & REMODEL
Grand Teton National Park Wyoming

Revisions		
key	description	date
1	WALL FINISH REVISIONS	1-8-87

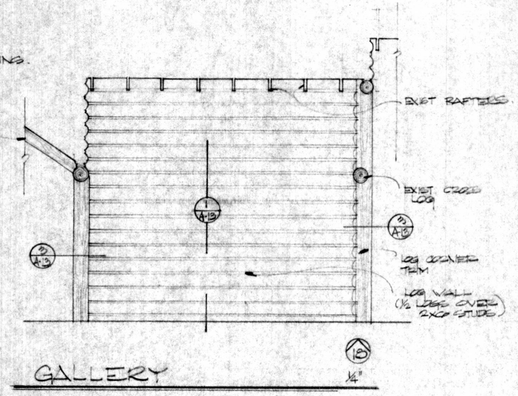
DATE 12/1/86

job no 8804
drwn

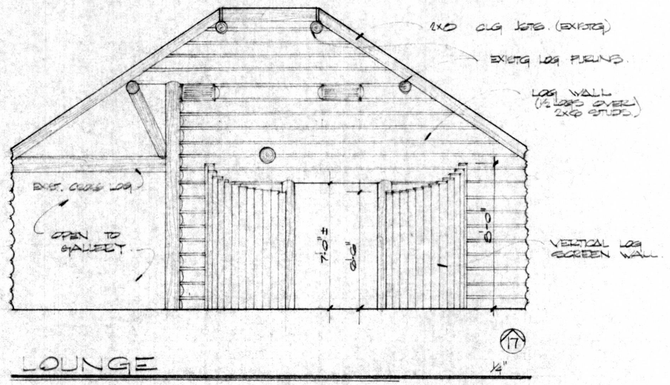
A
12



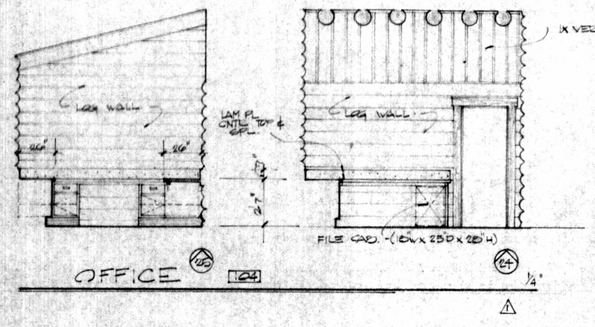
LOUNGE 1/4"



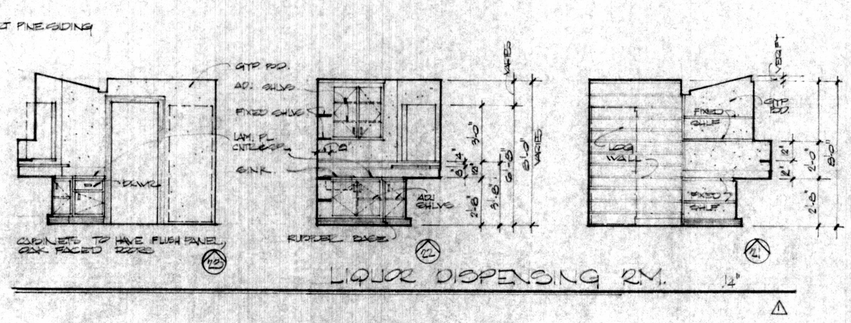
GALLERY 1/4"



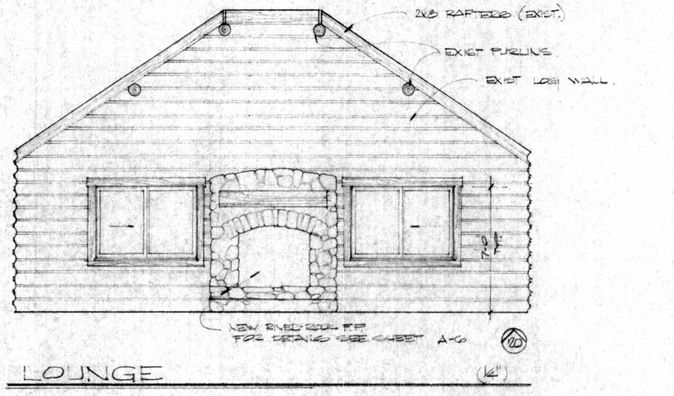
LOUNGE 1/4"



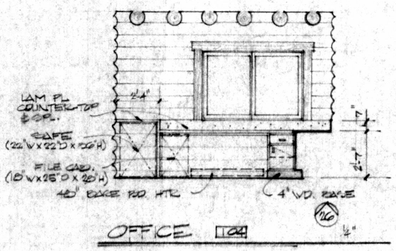
OFFICE 1/4"



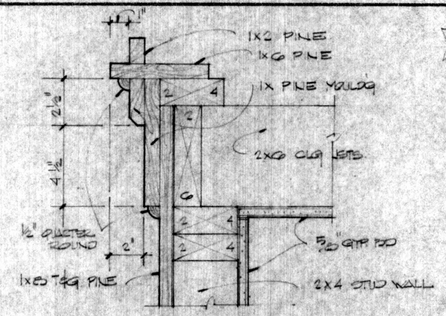
LIQUOR DISPENSING RM. 1/4"



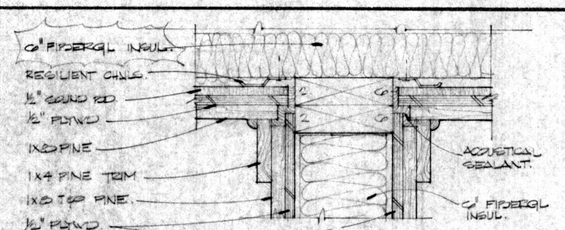
LOUNGE 1/4"



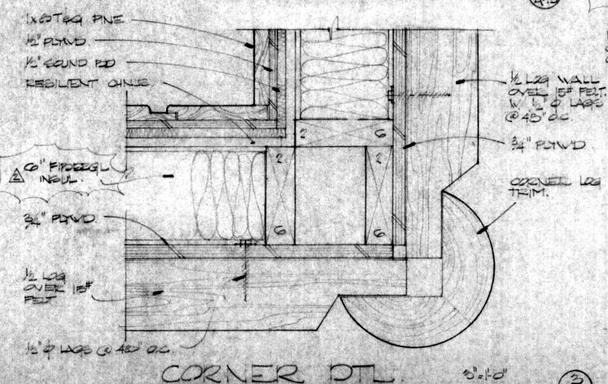
OFFICE 1/4"



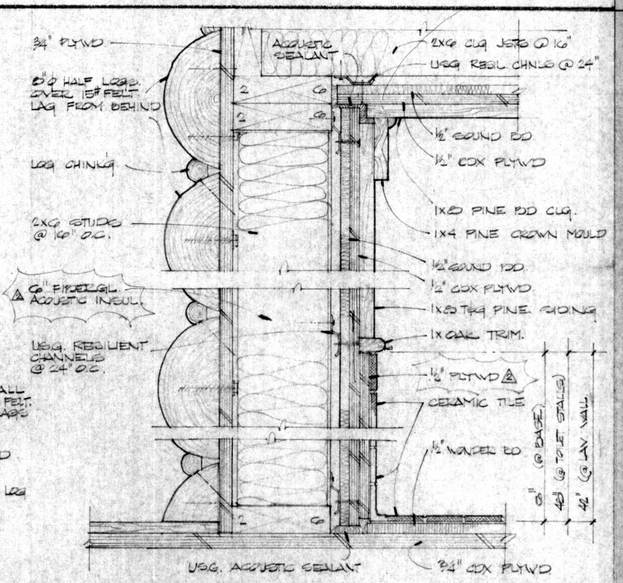
WALL DETAIL 3"=1'-0"



WALL DETAIL 3"=1'-0"



CORNER DTL 3"=1'-0"



WALL DETAIL 3"=1'-0"

A/S ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES
PLANNING - DESIGN - CONST. MANAGEMENT
p.o. box 417
wilson wyo. (307) 733-5778

INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

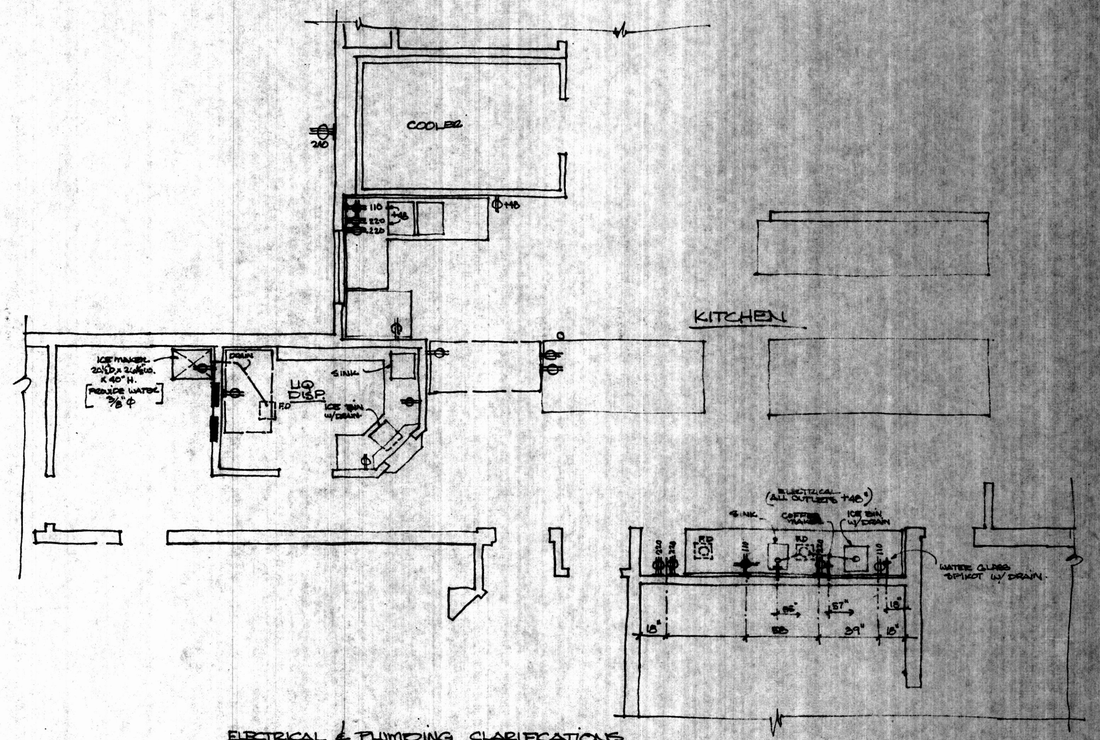
GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
JENNY LAKE LODGE RENOVATION & REMODEL
Grand Teton National Park Wyoming

key	Revisions description	date
1	OFFICE & LIQ DISP RM. REVISION	12-5-86
2	WALL DETAIL	1-9-86

DATE 12/1/86

job no
drwn

A
13



ELECTRICAL & PLUMBING CLARIFICATIONS.

JENNY LAKE LODGE 3/18/57

ELECTRICAL LEGEND

CLG MTD INCANDESCENT.	DUPLEX WALL RECEPTICAL (110 V)
WALL MTD INCANDESCENT	DUPLEX WALL RECEPTICAL (220 V.)
RECESSED INCANDESC.	FLOOR MTD DUPLEX RECEPTICAL (110 V)
FLOURESCENT FIXTURE	JUNCTION BOX.
ILLUMINATED EXIT SIGN.	PANEL { LIGHTG PANEL = LP / POWER PANEL = P.P. }
SINGLE POLE SWITCH	BASE ED. HTR. (SEE MECH DRWG)
SWITCH W/ DIMMER	PHONE.
3 WAY SWITCH.	
TRACK LIGHT.	

FLOOR PLAN
(ELECTRICAL LIGHTING PLAN)

1/8"=1'-0"

FLOOR PLAN
(ELECTRICAL POWER PLAN)

1/8"=1'-0"

A/S ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES
PLANNING - DESIGN - CONST. MANAGEMENT
po box 491 wilson wyo. (307) 733-5778

ELECTRICAL LIGHTG & POWER PLANS

GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
JENNY LAKE LODGE RENOVATION & REMODEL
Grand Teton National Park Wyoming

Revisions		
key	description	date
1	ELECTRICAL REVISIONS	12-1-82

DATE 12/1/82

job no 8114
drwn

E 1

FIXTURE SCHEDULE

SYM.	DESCRIPTION	SYM.	DESCRIPTION
(A)	EXISTING SURF MTD FIXTURES	(M)	HALO L1540 w/12' TRACK
(B)	EXISTING CEILING FAN	(N)	KEYLESS FIXTURE
(C)	OWNER SUPPLIED FIXTURES (INSTALLED BY GEN. CONTR.)	(O)	STARLIGHT - SL 7044-B
(D)	PRESCOLITE 18X w/ TO 11 TRIM.		
(E)	LIGHTOLIER 6349		
(F)	OWNER SUPPLIED FIXTURES (INSTALLED BY GEN. CONTR.)		
(G)	EXISTING RECESSED FLOURESC FIXTURES (CLEAN & RE-INSTALL)		
(H)	LITHONIA C-2960		
(I)	LITHONIA LB-240-A		
(J)	PRESCOLITE 7012		
(K)	PRESCOLITE PBX w/TO 10 TRIM.		
(L)	PRESCOLITE 75100 (EXIT LIGHT)		

PANEL SCHEDULES

PANEL "LP"

AMPS 100 MAIN ML 4 WIRES TYPE 3 PHASE
VOLTAGE 208 FEED 100 AMPS

BRANCH CIRCUIT	LINE	LOAD WATTS	AMP TRIP 1P	AMP TRIP 2P	CKT NO	A B C	CKT NO	AMP TRIP 1P	AMP TRIP 2P	LOAD WATTS	LINE	BRANCH CIRCUIT
OFFICE & STOR RM LIGHTS & RECEPTACLES	A	900	20		1		2	20		900	A	DINING RM PERIMETER LIGHTS
DINING RM CENTRAL LIGHTS	B	750	20		3		4	20		500	B	TOILETS LIGHTS & FANS
KITCHEN ADDITION LIGHTS	C	700	20		5		6	20		700	C	LOUNGE BASE & LIGHTS
LOUNGE LIGHTS	A	660	20		7		8	20		700	A	LOCKER & OFFICE LIGHTS & RECEPTACLES
LIQ. DISP RM. - COOLER	B	1200			9		10			300	B	PHONE LIGHTS, ALCOVE LIGHT
LIQ. DISP RM (SD WALL) RECEPTACLE	C	900			11		12			1600	C	KITCHEN (SANDWICH CNTR.)
KITCHEN - (COOLER)	A	1600			13		14			800	A	KITCHEN (ICE CREAM COOLER)
KITCHEN NEW WALL RECEPTACLES	B	1600			15		16			800	B	KITCHEN WEST WALL RECEPTACLE
KITCHEN (DISPOSAL)	C	800			17		18			500	C	DINING NORTH WALL RECEPTACLE
DINING RM HIGH WALL RECEPTACLE	A	600			19		20			500	A	DINING (NEW WALL RECEPTACLES
LOUNGE HIGH WALL RECEPTACLES	B	600			21		22			600	B	LOUNGE FLOOR RECEPTACLES
DINING RM EXIST RECEPTACLE	C	800			23		24			800	C	DINING RM EXIST RECEPTACLES
DINING RM FLOOR RECEPTACLE	A	800	↓		25		26	↓		200	A	DINING & LOUNGE (EXIT LITES)
	B				27		28				B	
	C				29		30				C	

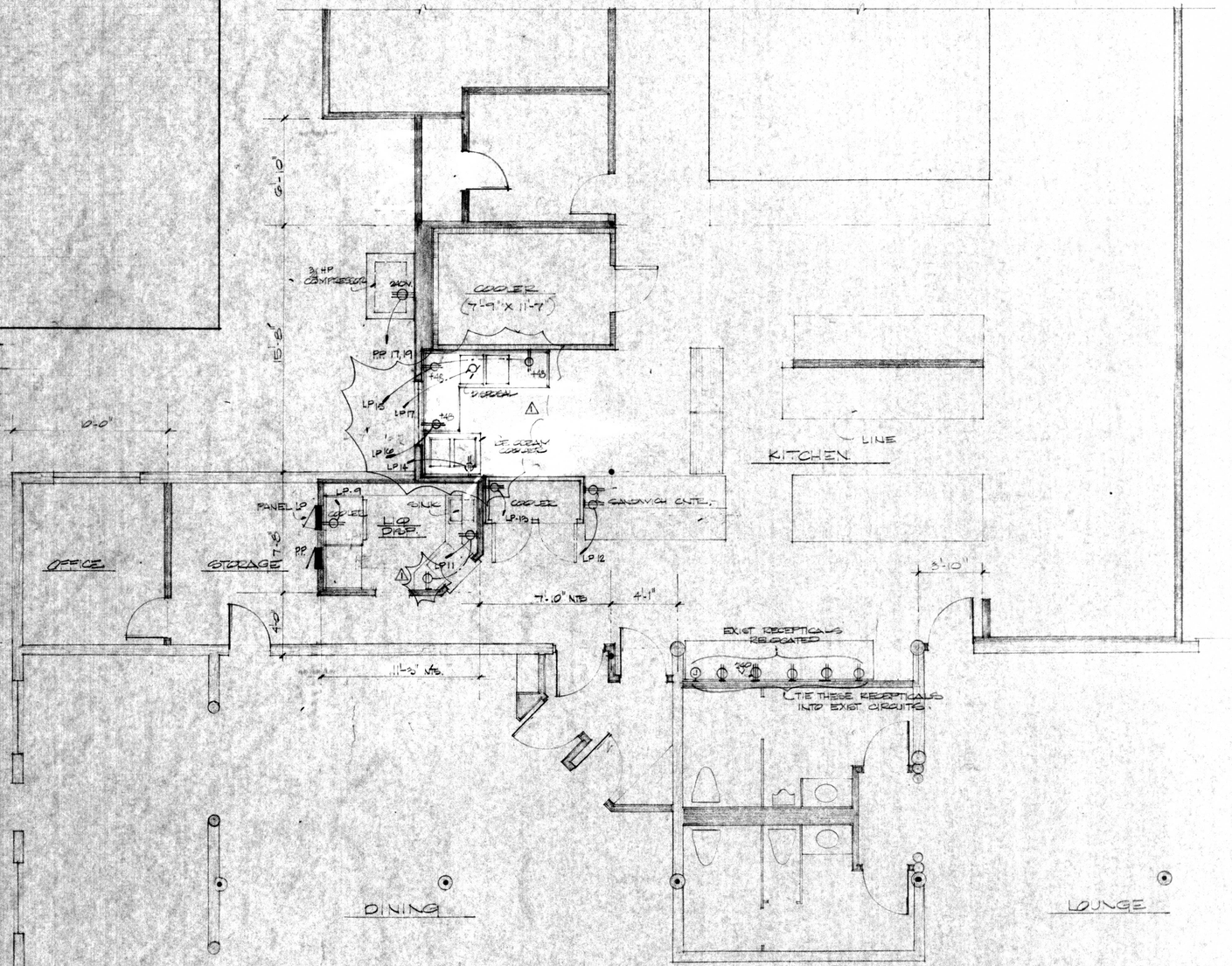
TOTAL LOAD / LINE-WATTS A 7650 B 7550 C 7100
AMPS / LINE A 91.2 B 90.4 C 87.6
WIRE SIZE

PANEL "PP" (HEAT & EQUIPMENT)

AMPS 100 MAIN ML 4 WIRES TYPE 3 PHASE
VOLTAGE 208 FEED 100 AMPS

BRANCH CIRCUIT	LINE	LOAD WATTS	AMP TRIP 1P	AMP TRIP 2P	CKT NO	A B C	CKT NO	AMP TRIP 1P	AMP TRIP 2P	LOAD WATTS	LINE	BRANCH CIRCUIT
OFFICE #2 EMPLOYEE LOUNGE	A	1875	20A 2P		1		2	20A 2P	2.25 KW		A	DINING RM. HEAT NORTH WALL
	B				3		4				B	
DINING RM. HEAT NORTH WALL	C	2.25 KW	20A 2P		5		6	20A 2P	2.25 KW		C	LOUNGE HEAT WEST & SOUTH WALL
	A				7		8				A	
OFFICE #1 HEAT LOCKER HEAT	B	2.25 KW	20A 2P		9		10	20A 2P	3.50 KW		B	DINING RM. HEAT WEST WALL
	C				11		12				C	
LOUNGE HEAT SOUTH & EAST WALL	A	2.25 KW	20A 2P		13		14	20A 2P	1.5 KW		A	COOLER & CONTROL PANEL
	B				15		16				B	
COMPRESSOR	C	1.5KW	20A 2P		17		18	10A 2P	1 KW		C	EMPLOTEE LOUNGE 240V RECEPTACLE
	A				19		20				A	
EMP., MB, STORAGE, OFFICE RECEPTACLES	B	600	20A 1P		21		22				B	
	C				23		24				C	
	A				25		26				A	
	B				27		28				B	
	C				29		30				C	

TOTAL LOAD / LINE WATTS A 7437 B 7112 C 6275
AMPS / LINE A 59.5 B 59.3 C 51.0



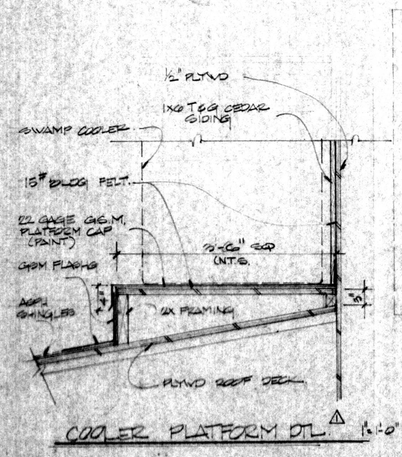
PARTIAL FLOOR PLAN (1/4)

A/S ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES
PLANNING - DESIGN - CONST. MANAGEMENT
p.o. box 871 wilson wyo. (307) 733-5718

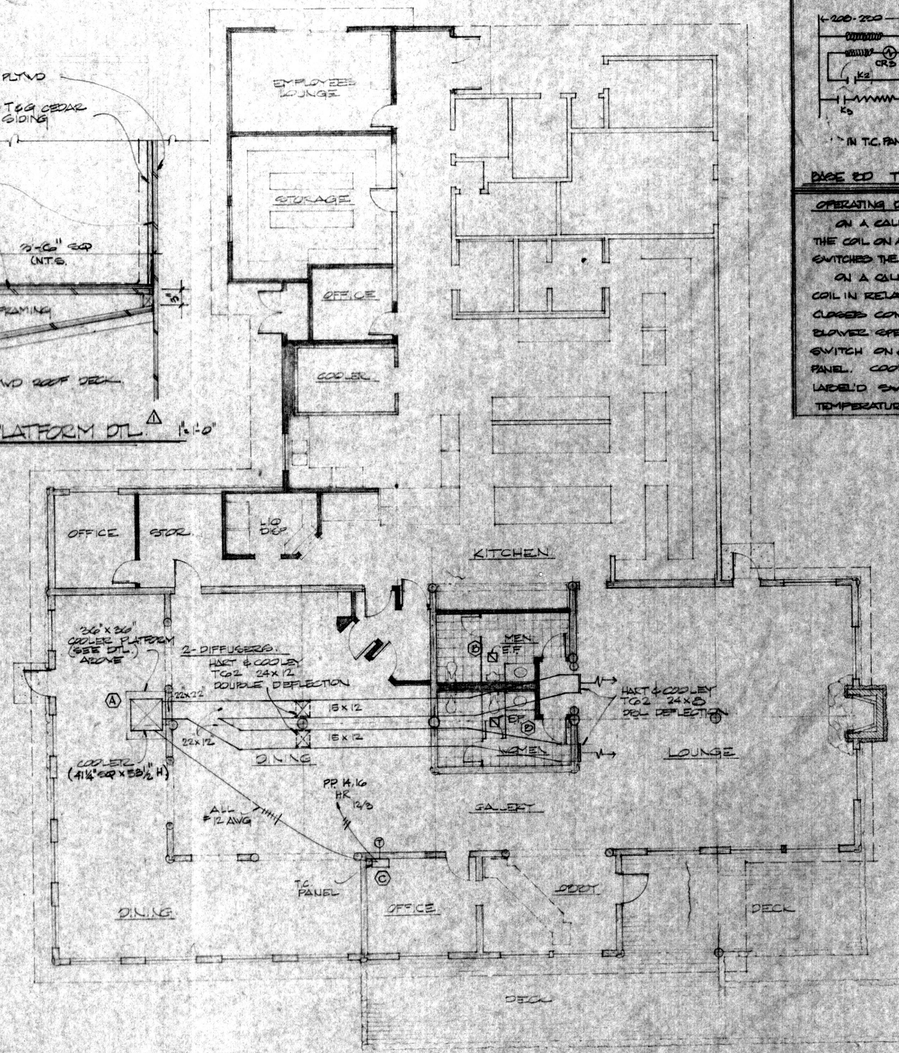
GRAND TETON LODGE CO
JENNY LAKE LODGE RENOVATION & REMODEL
Grand Teton National Park Wyoming

Revisions		
key	description	date
1	ELECTRICAL REVISIONS	12-2-86

DATE 12/1/86
job no. 8617
drwn
E 2



COOLER PLATFORM DTL. 1"=1'-0"



FLOOR PLAN (COOLING & EXHAUST PLAN) 1/8"=1'-0"

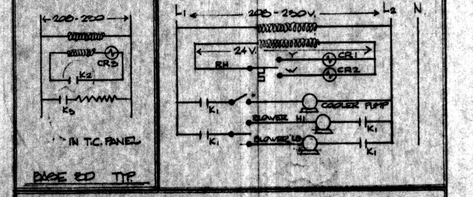
EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE

Ⓐ COOLER - ARVIN MODEL ES 880 3/4 HP 2 SPEED 230 V SINGLE Ø
6.9 AMPS @ HIGH SPEED (ROOF PAD BY MECH CNTR)

Ⓑ EXHAUST FAN. - PENN ZEPHYR Z6 110V, 200W, SWITCHED W/ BATH LIGHTS
6" Φ VENT TO ATTIC SPACE ABOVE KITCHEN.

Ⓒ TEMP. CONTROL PANEL.
1. ENCLOSURE - HOFFMAN #A16N16A (16"x16"x6" HINGED DOOR)
2. CONTROL TRANSFORMER - 240V TO 24V 75VA W/ OVERLOAD PROTECTION IN PRIMARY
3. CONTACTOR - 4 POLE 30A 24V COIL "ARROW HART" # ACC-340-UM10
4. RELAYS - 3 POLE 24V COIL ICE CUBE STYLE "JOHNSTONE SUPPLY # G22-771 OR EQUAL.
C̄ SUBBASE & SUBBASE RAIL (2) OF THESE RELAYS & BASES TO GET THE 6 POLES NEEDED FOR 6 BASEBD RELAYS.
5. TOGGLE SWITCHES - (1) 20A SPDT & 1 10A SPST
6 ENGRAVED LABELS - (FOR SWITCHES) "COOLER PUMP ON-OFF" & "BLOWER SPEED HIGH-LOW"

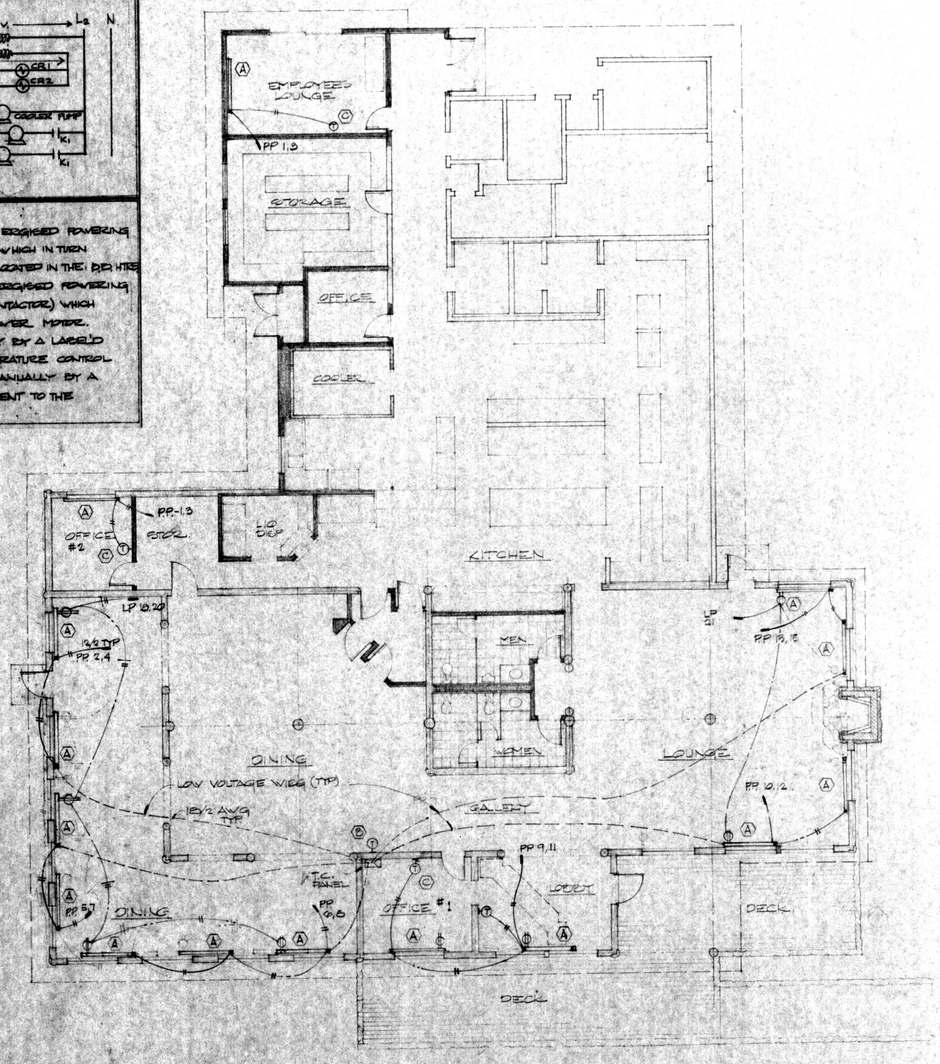
TEMPERATURE CONTROL PANEL



OPERATING DESCRIPTION

ON A CALL FOR HEAT "W" LEG IS ENERGISED POWERING THE COIL ON A 6 POLE "ICE CUBE" RELAY WHICH IN TURN SWITCHES THE 6 BASE BD HEAT RELAYS LOCATED IN THE B.B. HTRS

ON A CALL FOR COOL "Y" LEG IS ENERGISED POWERING COIL IN RELAY 1 (A 4 POLE 30 AMP CONTACTOR) WHICH CLOSES CONTACTS K_1 & POWERS BLOWER MOTOR. BLOWER SPEED IS SELECTED MANUALLY BY A LABEL'D SWITCH ON OR ADJACENT TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL PANEL. COOLER PUMP IS CONTROLED MANUALLY BY A LABEL'D SWITCH LOCATED ON OR ADJACENT TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL PANEL.



FLOOR PLAN (HEATING PLAN) 1/8"=1'-0"

EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE:

Ⓐ 6'-0" BASEBOARD - LOW WATT DENSITY - 187 W/LF

Ⓑ MAIN THERMOSTAT - HONEYWELL T874A-1036 + SUBBASE Q674C-1058

Ⓒ LINE VOLTAGE THERMOSTAT HONEYWELL T4988-1553

GENERAL NOTES:

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE ALL BASEBD HTRS, HEAT RELAYS AND LINE VOLTAGE STATS FOR OFFICE & EMPLOYEE LOUNGE

MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE TEMPERATURE CONTROL PANEL, THERMOSTAT AND LOW VOLTAGE WIRING & INSTALLATION

A/S ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES
PLANNING - DESIGN - CONST. MANAGEMENT
p.o. box 87
wilson wyo.
(307) 733-5774

FLOOR PLAN

GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
JENNY LAKE LODGE RENOVATION & REMODEL
Grand Teton National Park Wyoming

Revisions		
key	description	date
1	COOLER PLATFORM DTL	1/8-87

DATE 12/1/86

job no 8604
drwn

M 1

MASTER MATERIAL KEY

2: SITEWORK

2200 .BF BACKFILL AND FILL MATERIALS
.GC6 6" GRANULAR CUSHION

3: CONCRETE

3310 .BJF 1/2" BITUMINOUS JOINT FILL
.CP 12" DIA. CONCRETE PIER
.GR GROUT PACK
.S5 5" CONCRETE SLAB W/FIBER MESH
.S5S 5" CONCRETE SLAB W/ # 4's @ 18" o.c. e.w.

5: METALS

5100 .AB58 5/8" DIA. ANCHOR BOLTS @ 48" o.c. W/ 8" EMBEDMENT
.COL TS 5" X 5" X 1/4" METAL COLUMN
.PB 6" DIA. STEEL PIPE BOLLARD
.CG 16 GAUGE STAINLESS STEEL

6: WOOD & PLASTICS

6100 .A24 2X4
.A26 2X6
.A28 2X8
.A210 2X10
.A212 2X12
.B26 2X6 WALL GUARD, SEE NOTE 12, SHT 101
.PL1 1/2" PLYWOOD
.PL3 3/4" CDX
.PT PRESSURE TREATED BLOCKING
.PT24 PRESSURE TREATED 2X4
.PT26 PRESSURE TREATED 2X6

6170 .GL GLUE LAMINATED BEAM, SEE FRAMING PLAN FOR SIZE

6192 .A PREFABRICATED TRUSS, SEE A1/102

6200 .C1 1X CEDAR TRIM
.C14 1X4 CEDAR TRIM
.C16 1X6 CEDAR TRIM
.C18 1X8 CEDAR TRIM
.C110 1X10 CEDAR TRIM]
.C2 2x CEDAR TRIM
.P14 1X4 PINE TRIM
.CD 1X8 T & G CEILING DECKING
.V1 1X8 VERTICAL SIDING
.R3 3/8" RUFTEX

6650 .FP FIBERGLASS WALL PANEL
.PL PLASTIC LAMINATE

7: THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION

7200 .CK LATEX CAULK
.FB6 6" FIBERGLASS BATT, R-20
.FB10 10" FIBERGLASS BATT, R-30
.FB12 12" FIBERGLASS BATT, R-38
.RF1 1" THERMAX
.RF2 2" RIGID INSULATION
.SCB SOUND CONTROL BATTS
.SS1 SILL SEAL (FIBERGLASS)
.SS2 SILICONE SEALANT
.T TYVEK
.V6 6 MILL. VISQUEEN
.WM WATERPROOF MASTIC
.SV 2" STRIP VENT

7311 .AS ASPHALT SHINGLES

7600 .BF 28 GAGE BROWN ENAMELED SHEET METAL FLASHING
.SS 24 GAUGE STAINLESS STEEL

8: DOORS & WINDOWS

8100 .DR METAL DOOR, SEE SCHEDULE
.MF HOLLOW METAL FRAME, SEE SCHEDULE

8211 .DR WOOD DOOR, SEE DOOR SCHEDULE

8610 .WD WINDOW, SEE WINDOW SCHEDULE

8710 .AT ALUMINUM TRESHOLD
.HDR FINISH HARDWARE, SEE SPEC. 8710

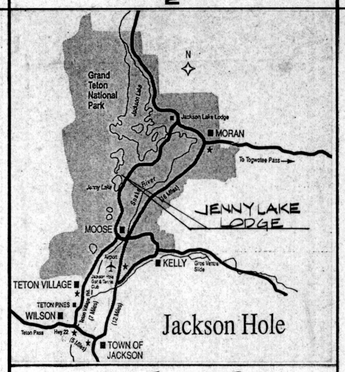
9: FINISHES

9250 .GB 5/8" GYPSUM BOARD
.JMT J METAL EDGING, 400 SERIES

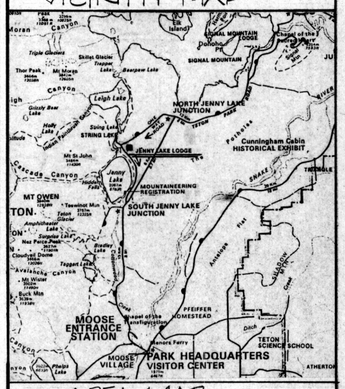
9300 .FT FLOOR TILE, SEE SPEC. 9300
.TB TILE BASE

9500 .LIC1 LAY-IN CEILINGTILE, SEE SPEC. 9500

9660 .VT 12X12 VINYL TILE
.VB 4" VINYL BASE



VICINITY MAP



AREA MAP

GENERAL NOTES

- GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL, PRIOR TO BIDDING, MAKE A SITE VISIT TO FULLY FAMILIARIZE HIMSELF WITH THE PARTICULAR CONDITIONS OF THE SITE WHICH MAY AFFECT HIS WORK.
- ALL CONSTRUCTION WORK SHALL COMPLY WITH THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE UNIFORM BUILDING CODE (U.B.C.) N.F.P.A. 101 (LIFE SAFETY CODE) AND ANY LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES APPLICABLE.
- UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ALL PLAN DIMENSIONS ARE TAKEN TO ROUGH FRAMING OR TO CENTERLINE OF STUD WALL.
- PROVIDE FIRE STOPS BETWEEN STORIES, BETWEEN TOP STORY AND ROOF SPACE, AT CEILING AND FLOOR LEVELS IN INTERIOR AND EXTERIORS WALLS, IN MANSARD ROOFS OR EYEBROWS SO THAT NO CONCEALED OR TURNED SPACE IS GREATER THAN 10' HORIZONTALLY OR VERTICALLY, BETWEEN STUDS ALONG, AND IN LINE WITH, STAIR RUNS ADJOINING STUD WALLS AND PARTITIONS, AT PERIMETER OF SLIDING GLASS DOOR POCKETS, BETWEEN CHIMNEY AND WOOD FRAME USING METAL OR NON-COMBUSTIBLES FOR FIRE STOP AND AT OTHER PLACES THAT COULD AFFORD PASSAGE OF FLAMES.

DESCRIPTION:
Jenny Lake Lodge, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming

BUILDING CODE DATA:
Occupancy Classification:
Dining, Lounge, & Kitchen Group A-3

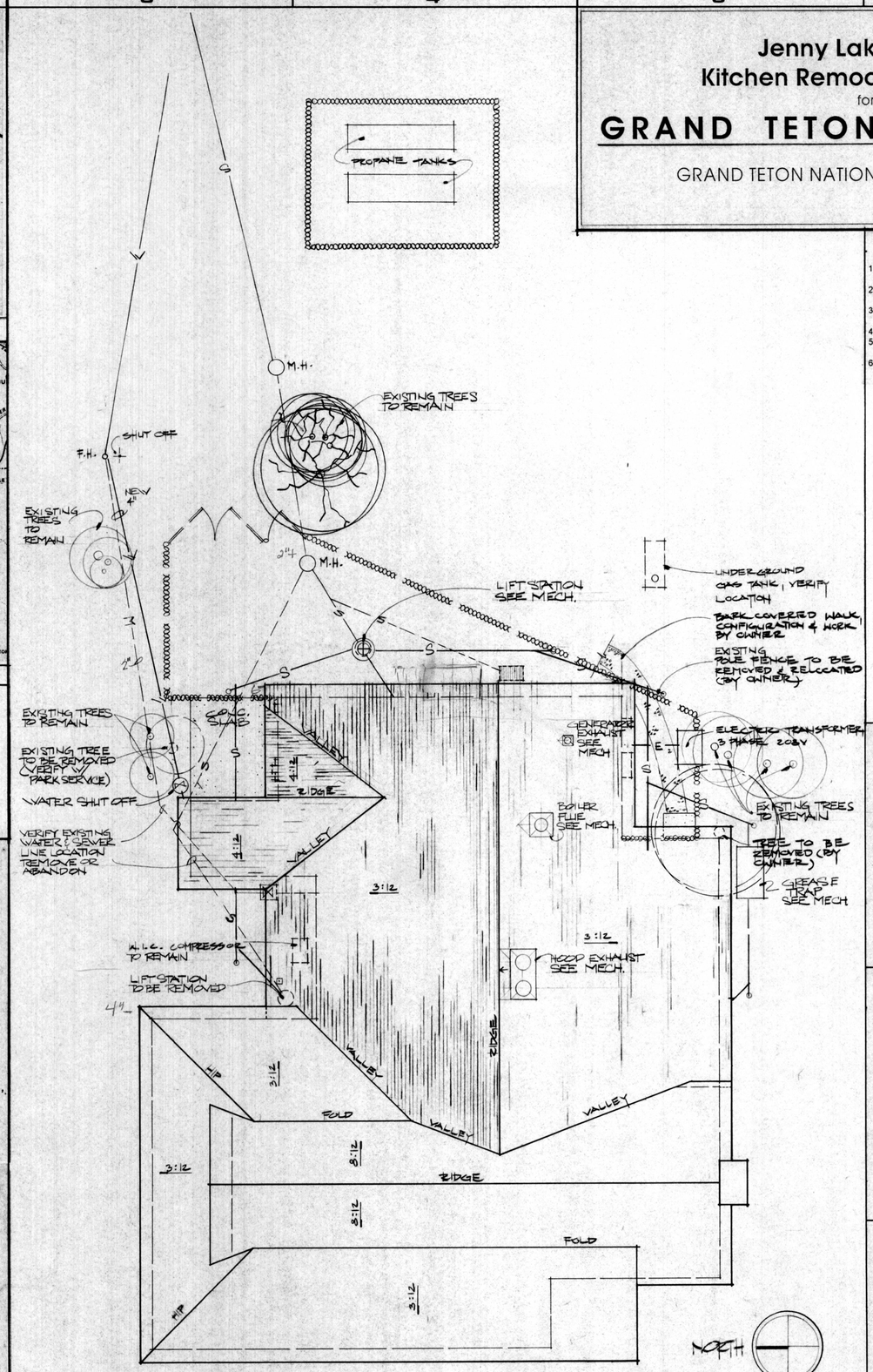
Construction Type:
A-3 Type V - N (with allowable area increase)

Total Floor Area:
7776 SF

Number of Stories:
One

Valuation - Occupant Load:

Dining & Lounge	2363 SF / 15	=	157
Employee Lounge	405 SF / 15	=	27
Kitchen	1509 SF / 200	=	7.5
Retail	172 SF / 30	=	5.7



ROOF PLAN & SITE UTILITIES PLAN
1" = 10'

Jenny Lake Lodge
Kitchen Remodel & Addition
for
GRAND TETON LODGE CO.

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING

SITE / UTILITY NOTES

1. See Mechanical and Electrical plan and specs for service utility locations.
2. Owner to remove exterior pavement and concrete where required.
3. Verify location of existing buried propane and gas lines, to remain.
4. See Mechanical plans for location of evaporative cooler on roof.
5. Verify with Architect if wood enclosures required on generator and hood exhausts or boiler flue.
6. Exterior grading and pavement by Owner.

DRAWING INDEX

001 SITE / UTILITY PLAN
100 FOUNDATION PLAN & DETAILS
101 FLOOR PLAN
102 ROOF FRAMING PLAN & DETAILS
200 EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS & STRUCTURAL NOTES
201 SECTIONS
300 ROOM FINISH, DOOR & WINDOW SCHEDULES & DETAILS
400 REFLECTED CEILING & KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

NOTE: MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL PLAN AND SPECS SHALL BE ISSUED SEPARATELY, AVAILABLE 9/7/94

KEY LEGEND

- DETAIL KEY (A1 / 100)
- BUILDING SECTION (A1 / 100)
- DOOR KEY (2)
- WINDOW KEY (5)
- ROOM KEY (2)
- INTERIOR ELEVATION KEY (2)
- REVISION (CHANGE ORDER) (2)

FRAMING LEGEND

- JOISTS (FLOOR AND ROOF) 2x6 @ 16" — size and spacing, span direction, extent of joists
- HANGER CONDITION
- BEAM
- DOUBLE RIM JOIST
- TRIPLE JOISTS
- COLUMN 6"x6" POST

PLAN LEGEND

- HIDDEN OR IMAGINARY LINES
- ABOVE OR INFRONT
- BELOW OR BEHIND
- ℄ CENTER LINE
- F.S. FACE OF STUD
- F.B. FACE OF BLOCK
- F.C. FACE OF CONCRETE

ABREVIATIONS

T.O.W.	TOP OF WALL
T.O.S.	TOP OF SILL PLATE
T.O.F.	TOP OF FOOTING
T.O.C.	TOP OF CONCRETE
T.O.B.	TOP OF BEAM
C.J.	CONSTRUCTION JOINT
BOTT.O.B.	BOTTOM OF BEAM
FIN.FL.	FINISH FLOOR

GRAPHIC LEGEND

- CONCRETE WALL
- CONCRETE BLOCK WALL
- WOOD STUD WALL
- METAL STUD WALL
- LOG WALL
- NEW WALL
- EXISTING WALL
- EXISTING WALL REMOVED
- BATT INSULATION
- RIGID INSULATION
- FOAM INSULATION
- PLYWOOD
- GYPSUM BOARD
- WAFERBOARD, PARTICLE BOARD
- METAL
- FINISH WOOD
- ROUGH WOOD
- BLOCKING, NAILING, FURRING
- STONE
- EARTH
- ASPHALT
- GRANULAR FILL
- SAND

UTILITY KEY

- NEW
- EXISTING
- -W- WATER
- -S- SEWER
- -P- POWER
- -T- TELEPHONE
- -F- FUEL OIL
- GATE VALVE
- -C- CABLE TELEVISION

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SITE / UTILITY PLAN

JENNY LAKE LODGE
KITCHEN REMODEL & ADDITION
FOR
GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING

REVISIONS

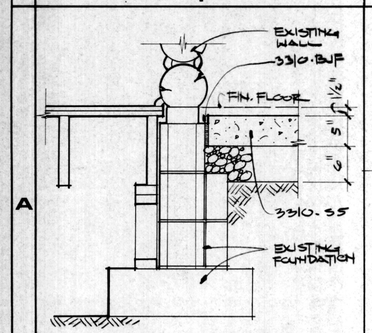
key	description	date

date 8/25/94
drawn
checked
Job no 9416

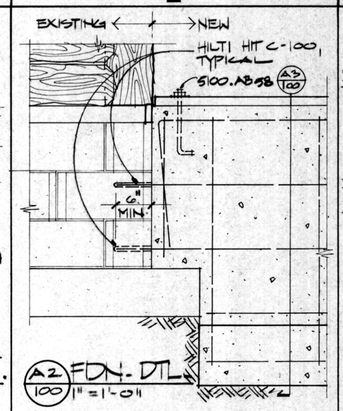
Bid Set #21

SHEET A 001 OF SHEETS

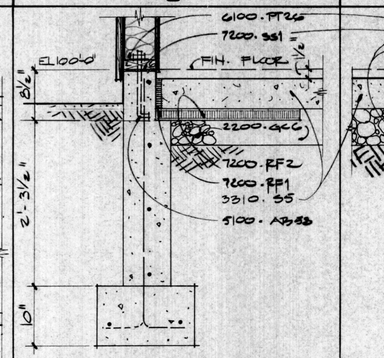
CHARRETTE



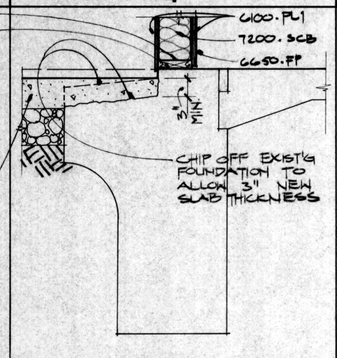
A1/100 GIFT SHOP SLAB @ EXIST'G LOUNGE FDN.
1" = 1'-0"



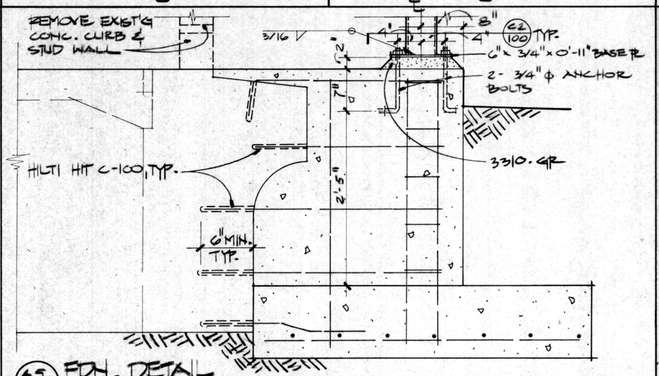
A2/100 FDN. DTL.
1" = 1'-0"



A3/100 FDN. @ GIFT SHOP
1" = 1'-0"



A4/100 GIFT SHOP SLAB DTL.
1" = 1'-0"



A5/100 FDN. DETAIL
1" = 1'-0"

MATERIAL KEY

2: SITEWORK

2200 .GC6 6" GRANULAR CUSHION

3: CONCRETE

3310 .BJF 1/2" BITUMINOUS JOINT FILL
.CP 12" DIA. CONCRETE PIER
.GR GROUT PACK
.SS 5" CONCRETE SLAB W/FIBER MESH
.SSS 5" CONCRETE SLAB W/ # 4's @ 18" o.c. e.w.

5: METALS

5100 .AB58 5/8" DIA. ANCHOR BOLTS @ 48" o.c. W/ 8" EMBEDMENT
.COL TS 5" X 5" X 1/4" METAL COLUMN
.PB 6" DIA. STEEL PIPE BOLLARD

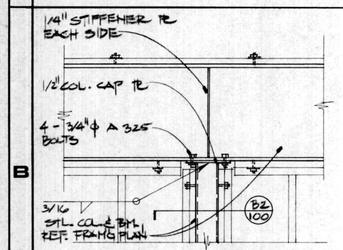
6: WOOD & PLASTICS

6100 .PL1 1/2" PLYWOOD
.PT2S PRESSURE TREATED 2X6

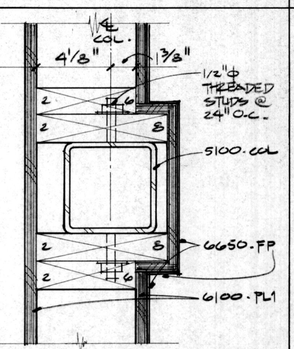
6650 .FP FIBERGLASS WALL PANEL

7: THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION

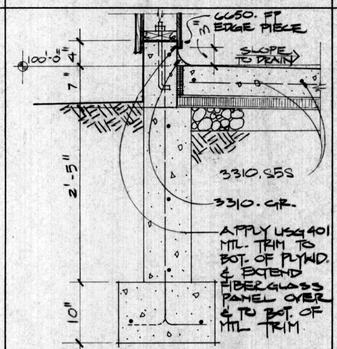
7200 .RF1 1" THERMAX
.RF2 2" RIGID INSULATION
.SCB SOUND CONTROL BATTS
.SS1 SILL SEAL (FIBERGLASS)



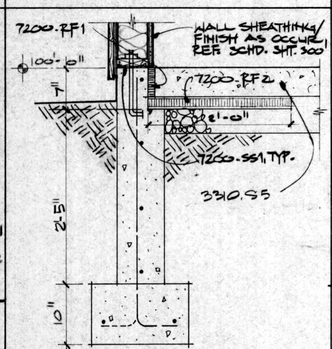
B1/100 STL. BM./COL. DTL.
3/4" = 1'-0"



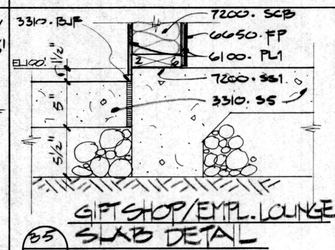
B2/100 STL. COL. PLAN DTL.
3" = 1'-0"



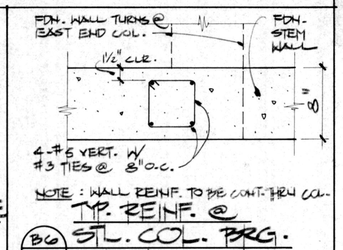
B3/100 TRASH RM. FDN. DTL.
1" = 1'-0"



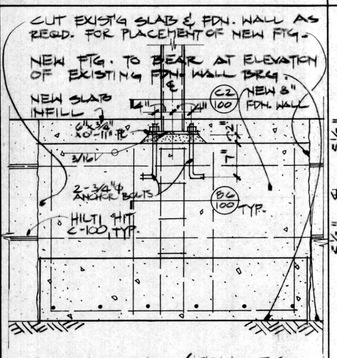
B4/100 STD. FDN. DTL.
1" = 1'-0"



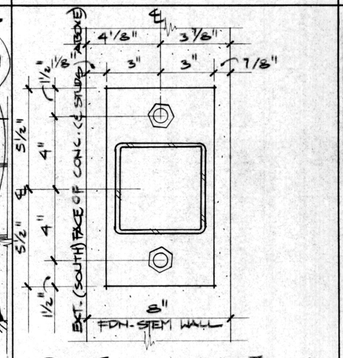
B5/100 GIFT SHOP/EMPL. LOUNGE SLAB DETAIL
1 1/2" = 1'-0"



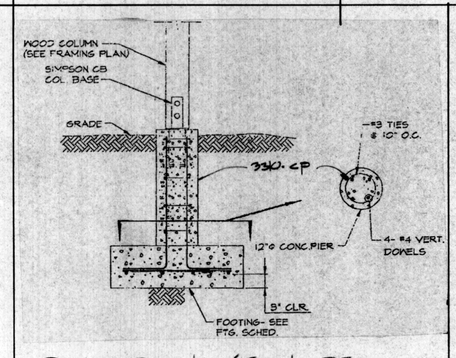
B6/100 TYP. REINF. @ STL. COL. BRG.
1 1/2" = 1'-0"



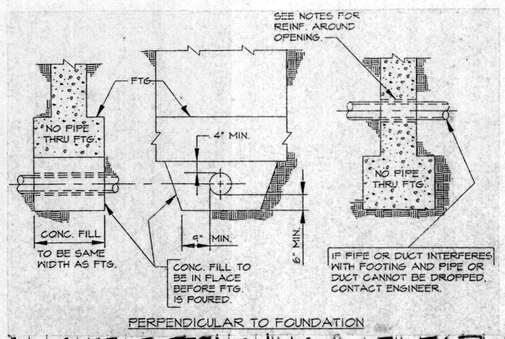
C1/100 STL. COL./FDN. SECTION
3/4" = 1'-0"



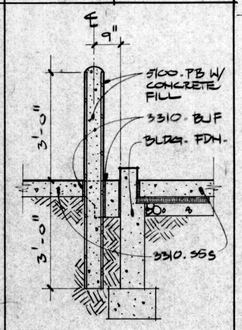
C2/100 STL. COL. BASE DTL.
3" = 1'-0"



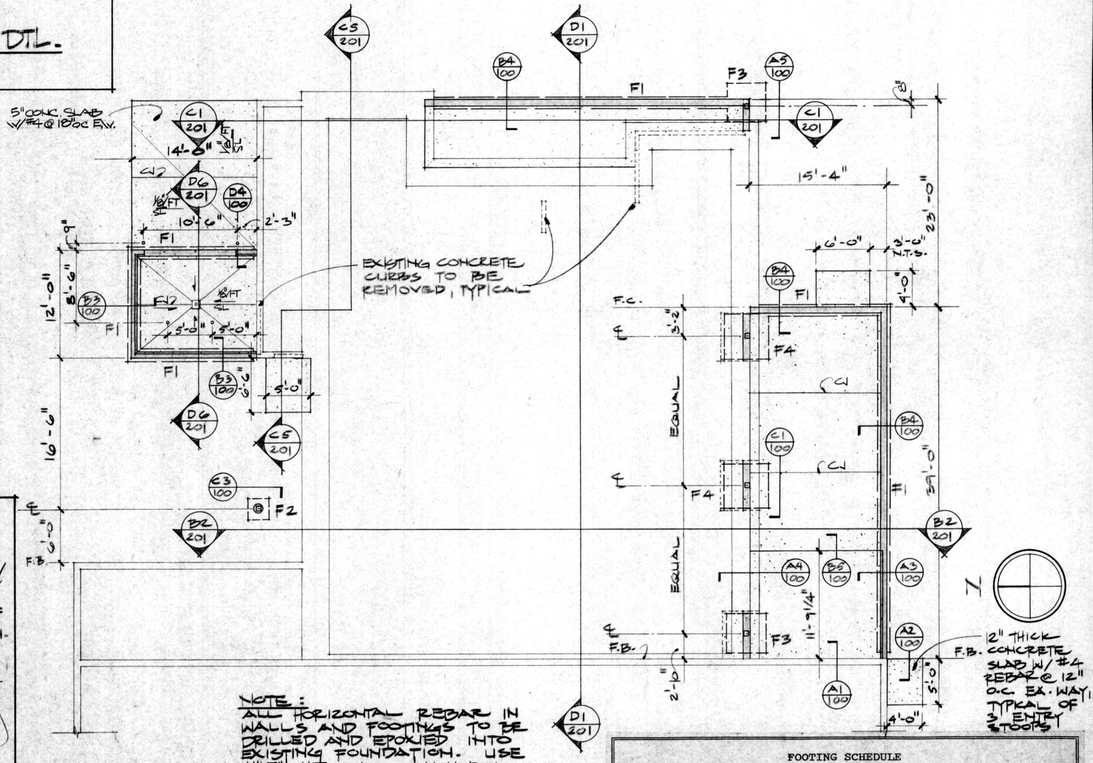
C3/100 WOOD COL./FDN. DTL.
NO SCALE



D1/100 ALLOWABLE TRENCHING & UTILITY PLACEMENT DETAILS
NO SCALE



D4/100 BOLLARD
1/2" = 1'-0"



D5/100 FOUNDATION PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTE: ALL HORIZONTAL REBAR IN WALLS AND FOOTINGS TO BE DRILLED AND EPOXIED INTO EXISTING FOUNDATION. USE HILTI HIT C-100 ANCHORING SYSTEM WITH 6" MINIMUM EMBEDMENT OR EQUIVALENT.

FOOTING SCHEDULE

MARK	DEPTH	WIDTH	LENGTH	TOP OF FTG ELEVATION	REINFORCEMENT		REMARKS
					LONGITUDINAL	TRANSVERSE	
F1	10"	1'-4"	Cont.	97'-0"	2 - #4	-----	
F2	10"	2'-4"	2'-4"	97'-0"	4 - #4	4 - #4	
F3	12"	4'-4"	4'-4"	VARIES, REF. DETAIL C1/100	7 - #4	7 - #4	
F4	14"	5'-0"	5'-0"	REF. C1/100	6 - #5	6 - #5	

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FOUNDATION PLAN

JENNY LAKE LODGE
KITCHEN REMODEL & ADDITION
FOR
GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING

REVISIONS		
key	description	date

date 8/25/94
drawn
checked
Job no. 9406

SHEET A 100 OF SHEETS

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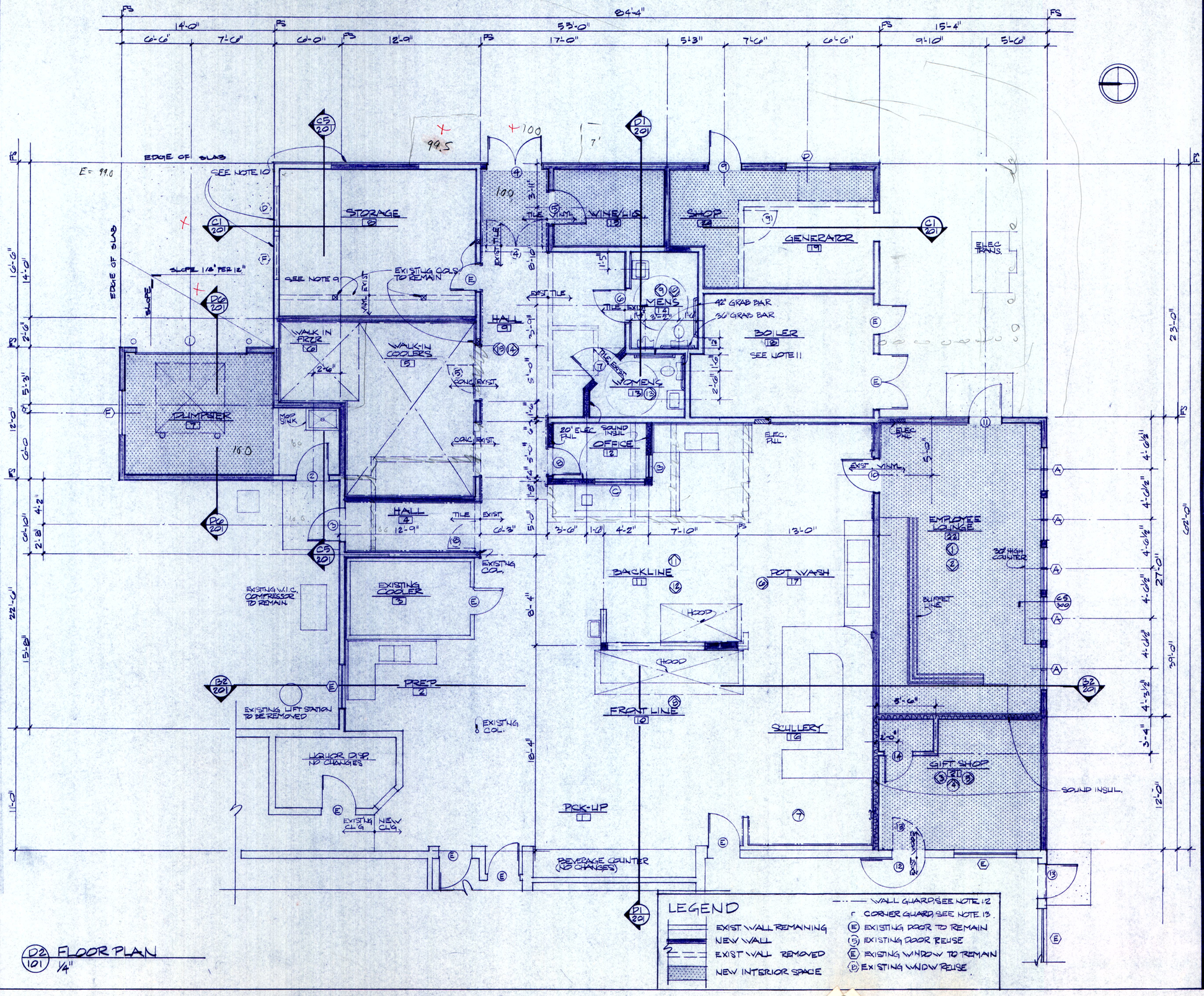

D2/101 FLOOR PLAN
1/4"

FLOOR PLAN NOTES

1. All walls to be 2x6 studs unless otherwise noted.
2. Remove and retain in a secure location doors, frames, windows, plumbing fixtures, light fixtures and any other material or equipment the Owner deems reusable.
3. See Foundation Plan, Sht 100 and Site / Utility Plan, Sht 001 for existing concrete to be removed.
4. Do not cut existing footing without prior Architect approval.
5. Coordinate elevation for top of concrete slabs with minimum elevation change between final floor finish materials.
6. See Sht 400 for Kitchen Equipment layout.
7. See Room Finish Schedule, Sht 300 for floor, wall and ceiling finish materials.
8. Remove existing toilet partitions in both baths.
9. Verify direction of ceiling framing prior to demolition of west wall of Storage Room, discuss with Architect.
10. Remove existing windows and doors, provide 2x frame wall and finish material to match existing.
11. Boiler room required to be separated from rest of the building by one hour fire resistive occupancy separation.
    Walls: Verify existing wall construction. Walls shall be a minimum of 2x4 wood studs 24" oc with 5/8" Type X gypsum board applied vertically or horizontally nailed with 6d cooler or wall board nails at 7" oc with end joints on nailing members. Stagger joints each side. (Per UBC Table 43-B, Item #16-1.3)
    Ceiling: Base layer 5/8" Type X gypsum board applied right angles to joist or trusses with 1-1/4" Type S or Type W drywall screws at 24" oc, Face layer 5/8" Type X gypsum board applied at right angle to joist or trusses through base layer with 1-7/8" Type S or G drywall screws at 12" oc at joints and intermediate joists or trusses. Face layer joints off set 24" from base layer joints, 1-1/2" Type G drywall screws place 2" back on either side of face layer end joints, 12" oc. (Per UBC Table 43-C, Item # 21-1.1)
12. Wall Guard: 2x6 fir 3/4" chamfer top and bottom edge. Match existing height location on walls.
13. Corner Guard: Provide Miller Protection System, CS 5443, 2-1/2" x 2-1/2" x 4', 16 gauge stainless steel corner savers. Phone # 800-348-7584

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FOR
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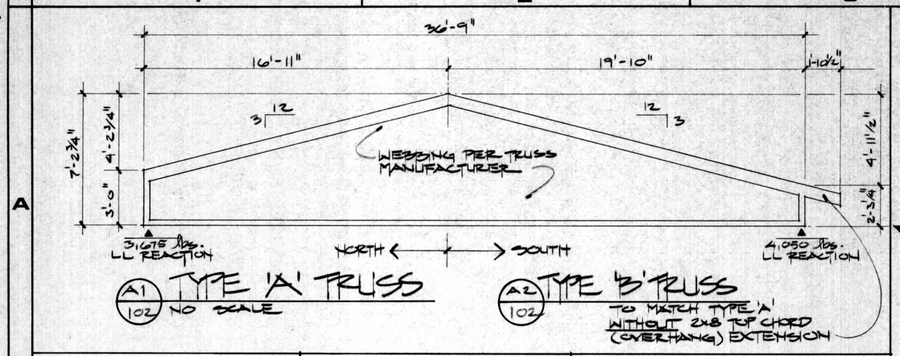
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING

FLOOR PLAN

REVISIONS		
key	description	date

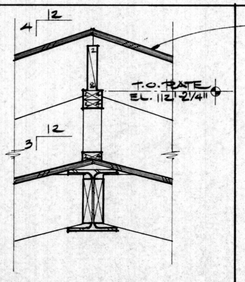
date 8/23/94
drawn
checked
Job no. 9402

SHEET A 101 OF SHEETS

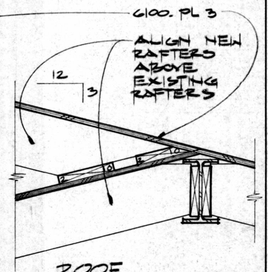


A1/102 TYPE 'A' TRUSS
NO SCALE

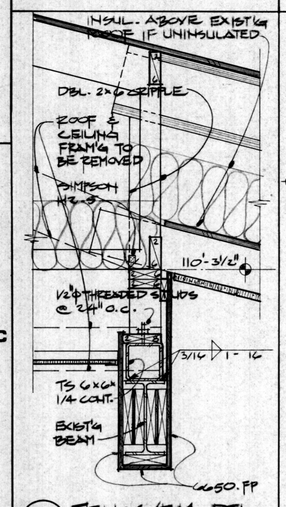
A2/102 TYPE 'B' TRUSS
TO MATCH TYPE 'A' WITHOUT 2x8 TOP CHORD (OVERHANG) EXTENSION



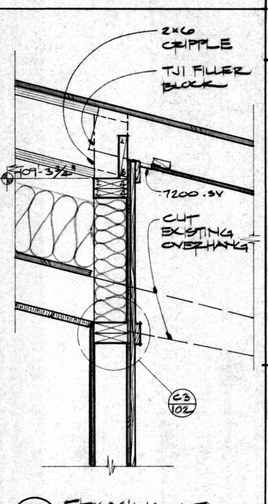
B1/102 RAISED RIDGE DTL.
1" = 1'-0"



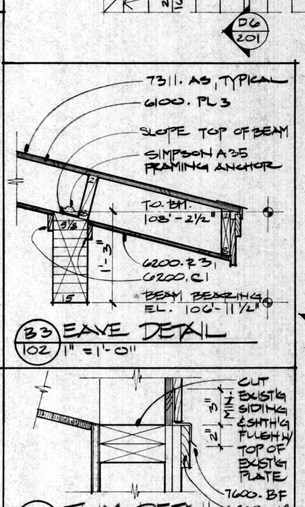
B2/102 200F EXTENSION DTL.
1" = 1'-0"



C1/102 TRUSS/BM. DTL.
1" = 1'-0"

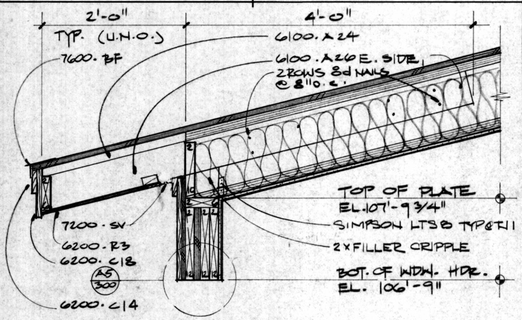


C2/102 FRAMING DTL.
1" = 1'-0"

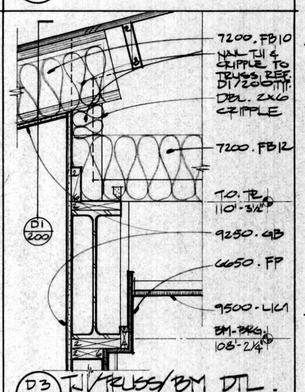


B3/102 EAVE DETAIL
1" = 1'-0"

C3/102 TRIM DETAIL
2" = 1'-0"



D1/102 EAVE/ROOF DTL. @ LOUNGE
1" = 1'-0"



D3/102 TJI/TRUSS/BM. DTL.
1" = 1'-0"

D4/102 ROOF FRAMING PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"

MATERIAL KEY

6: WOOD & PLASTICS

6100 .A24 2X4
.A26 2X6
.PL3 3/4" CDX

6200 .C1 1X CEDAR TRIM
.C14 1X4 CEDAR TRIM
.C18 1X8 CEDAR TRIM
.R3 3/8" RUFTEX

8650 .FP FIBERGLASS WALL PANEL

7: THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION

7200 .FB10 10" FIBERGLASS BATT, R-30
.FB12 12" FIBERGLASS BATT, R-38
.SV 2" STRIP VENT

7311 .AS ASPHALT SHINGLES

7600 .BF 28 GAGE BROWN ENAMELED SHEET METAL FLASHING

9: FINISHES

9250 .GB 5/8" GYPSUM BOARD

9500 .LIC1 LAY-IN CEILINGTILE, SEE SPEC. 9500

NOTES:
1. PROVIDE 2X4 PONY WALL SHEATHED WITH 1/2" PLYWOOD ON ONE SIDE BETWEEN ROOFS. IF 2X4 PONY WALL EXCEEDS 5'-0" HEIGHT, PROVIDE BLOCKING BETWEEN STUDS AT MID-SPAN.

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ROOF FRAMING PLAN

JENNY LAKE LODGE
KITCHEN REMODEL & ADDITION
FOR
GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING

REVISIONS		
key	description	date

date 8/25/94
drawn
checked
Job no. 9430

SHEET A 102 OF SHEETS

STRUCTURAL NOTES

JENNY LAKE LODGE

I. CODES AND SPECIFICATIONS
- A. Uniform Building Code - 1991 Edition
- B. ACI 318-89 Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete
- C. AISC Manual of Steel Construction - 9th Edition ASD
- D. AWS for Welding
- E. AITC Timber Construction Manual - 3rd Edition

II. DESIGN CRITERIA
- A. Wind Loads — Wind Speed = 80 MPH
- B. Seismic UBC — Zone 3
- C. Live Loads
  1. Roof (Snow Load) — 150 PSF
  2. Slab on Grade — 100 PSF
- D. Dead Loads
  1. Framing System Dead Loads — 15 PSF (Roof)
- E. Allowable Stresses
  1. Bearing pressure assumed to be 3000 PSF for column and wall footings upon a sandy gravel and/or gravel soil. Any variations encountered, different from the soil type assumed, shall be brought to the attention of the Architect before proceeding. Equivalent fluid pressure = 55 PSF.
  2. Concrete f'c (28 days) — 3000 PSI
  3. Reinforcing Steel — ASTM A615 Grade 60
  4. Structural Steel — ASTM A36
  5. Structural Bolts — ASTM A307

III. GENERAL STRUCTURAL NOTES
1. All footings shall bear on undisturbed soil or rock. The foundation shall bear on the same soil type throughout the entire structure.
2. Caution shall be taken not to undermine adjacent existing footings. See Allowable Trenching and Utility Placement Detail.
3. Contractor shall verify all dimensions in the field; any variation from the drawings shall be brought to the attention of the Architect.

IV. CONCRETE
1. Concrete shall be of ready mix type conforming to ASTM C94. No special inspection is required based upon UBC Section 306(a)1.
2. When the mean daily temperature is expected to drop below 40° F for 3 or more successive days, the concrete shall comply with the Cold Weather Concreting Standard ACI 306. Place no concrete against frozen earth.
3. Splices of reinforcement at points of maximum stress shall be avoided wherever possible. Minimum overlap for lapped splices shall be 30 bar diameters unless otherwise noted.
4. All reinforcement to be supported in the forms and spaced with wire or plastic bar supports conforming to the requirements of the ACI Manual of Standard Practice for Detailing Reinforced Concrete Structures (ACI 315). Reinforcement in footings shall be supported on precast concrete block supports conforming to Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute Manual of Standard Practice.
5. All continuous reinforcement shall terminate with 90 degree return or hook or separate corner bar.
6. Construction joints in large areas of slab on grade shall be placed in long strip construction fashion in widths not to exceed 20 feet. Control joints at 20 feet maximum shall be tooled and/or saw cut transverse to the length. See Concrete Slab On Grade Details.
7. All construction joints shall be located so as not to impair the strength of the structure. Unless noted on the drawings, all reinforcement shall be continuous through the joints. Each construction joint shall be keyed.
8. Add 2-#4 reinforcing bars around all openings (unless otherwise noted) and extend 30" beyond the corner of the openings.
9. Unless otherwise noted, reinforce all concrete walls as follows:

GRADE 60 REINFORCEMENT		
WALL SIZE	HORIZONTAL REINFORCEMENT	VERTICAL REINFORCEMENT
8"	#4 @ 12" O/C	#4 @ 18" O/C

Place steel in center of wall and dowel to footing below with same dowel size and spacing as vertical reinforcement. All dowels shall have at least 30 diameters embedment. Provide corner bars at all intersecting corners. Use same size bar and spacing as horizontal wall reinforcement.

V. REINFORCING STEEL
1. Welding or tack welding of reinforcing bars to other bars or plates, angles, etc. is prohibited except where specifically approved by the Architect.
2. Reinforcement shall be accurately placed and adequately secured in position. Location of reinforcement shall be as indicated on the drawings. The following protection for reinforcement shall be provided.
   Minimum Cover:
   - Cast against and permanently exposed to earth.....3"
   - Exposed to earth or weather - #5 and smaller.....1½"
   - Not exposed to earth or weather - Slabs, Walls.....¾"

VI. STRUCTURAL STEEL
1. All structural steel and structural steel work shall comply with the Specification for the Design, Fabrication, and Erection of Structural Steel for Building of the AISC Code of Standard Practice.
2. All welding must conform to the AISC and the AWS Standard Code for Arc and Gas Welding in Building Construction.
3. All structural steel shall be temporarily braced until all of the structural frame is complete.
4. All field welding welders shall be qualified by tests per American Welding Society standard qualification procedure to perform the work required.
5. All welds shall be made using E70XX electrodes.
6. All steel members shall be given one shop coat of approved paint. Surfaces to be embedded in concrete shall not be painted.

VII. TIMBER
1. All wood and timber construction which is a part of this project shall comply with the Timber Construction Standards of the American Institute of Timber Construction Manual (AITC-85).
2. All structural timber shall be as follows:

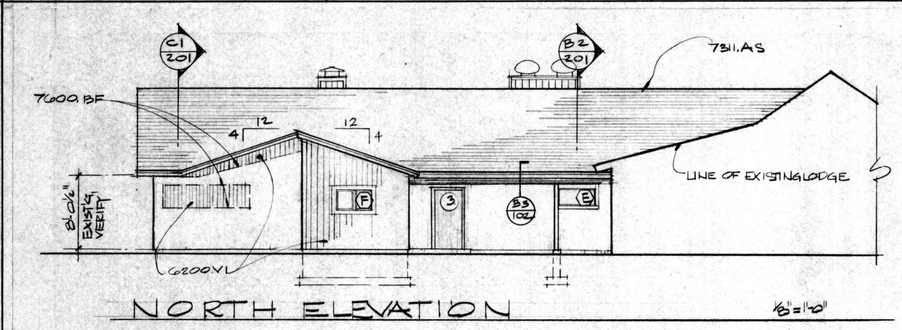
Wood Joists and Beams	No. 2 Douglas Fir
Wood Joists	Prefab Wood I Section*
Built-up Wood Columns	No. 2 Douglas Fir
Solid Wood Columns	No. 2 Douglas Fir
Glulam Beams	20FV4 (Depth < or = 15")
	24FV4 (Depth > 15")
Glulam Columns	Combination Symbol 2
Wood Stud Framing	Construction Grade Douglas Fir
Prefab LVL Beams	Laminated Veneer Lumber*

*Prefab Wood Sections shown on Framing Plan are based upon Trus Joist Corporation's design manual. Equivalent depth sections by other manufacturers will be accepted. Provide data to substantiate capacity of equivalent sections.

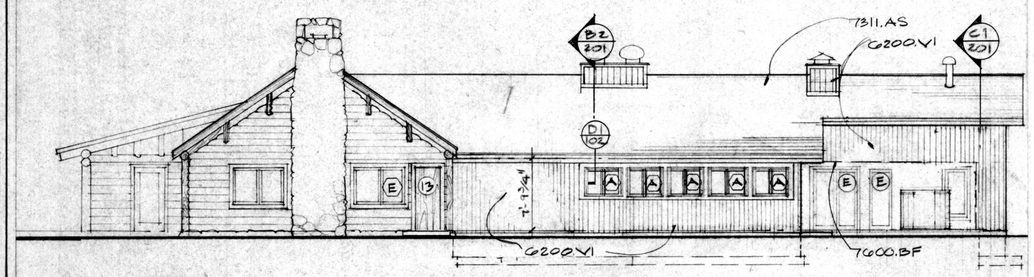
3. Notching of any structural member other than that shown on the drawings is prohibited, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Architect.
4. All nails shall be common wire nails. Any nails exposed to weather or moisture shall be of stainless steel or shall be galvanized.
5. There shall be at least two nails at each contact point, with 8d thru 1" material, 16d thru 2" material, and 40-60d thru 3" material.
6. Wherever possible nails should be driven perpendicular to the grain instead of toe nails.
7. Where wood tends to split, holes for nails shall be bored a diameter smaller than that of the nails.
8. Plywood face grain must be perpendicular to its supports.
9. Roof trusses to be designed by supplier. See Architectural Drawings for truss configuration. Shop drawings and calculations shall be submitted for review. The design calculations and shop drawings shall be stamped by a registered professional Structural Engineer.
10. The pre-engineered roof truss members shall be designed to support a 150 PSF snow load, 7 PSF dead load top chord, 8 PSF dead load bottom chord, 20 PSF wind load in addition to the dead load of the member and all other loads shown on the drawings.

NAILING SCHEDULE

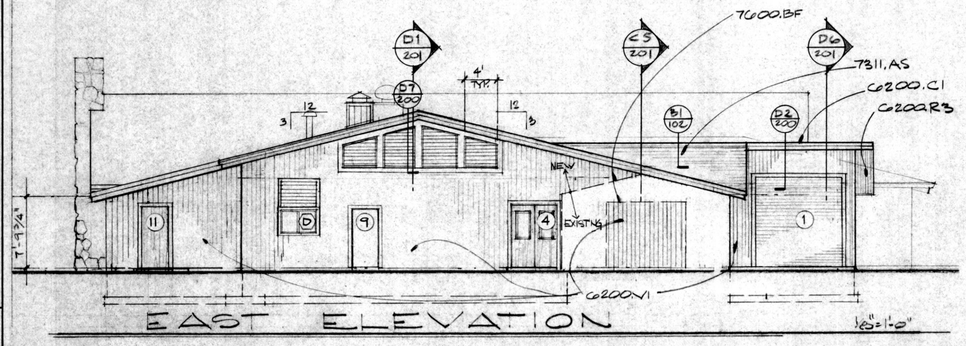
DETAILS	FASTENING
Joists — To All Bearings	
Toe nail, two each side	4-8d
Studs — To Bearings	
Toe nail, two each side	4-8d
Blocking — Between Joists	
To joist - toe nail each side & each end	2-8d
To joist bearing - toe nail each side	2-8d
Blocking — Between Studs	
Toe nails each end	2-8d
or Straight nails each end	2-16d
Cross Bridging — Between Joists	
Toe nail each end	2-8d
Double Top Plates	
Lower plate to top of stud	2-16d
Upper plate to lower plate - staggered	16d @ 18" O/C
Upper plate to lower plate at intersection	3-16d
Upper plate to lower plate at splice point (Minimum lap: 4'-0" staggered splices) See Lap Splice Detail	16d @ 4" O/C staggered
Multiple Studs	
Staggered for widths more than 4"	16d @ 12" O/C
Built-up Beams	
10" or less in depth - staggered	16d @ 12" O/C
12" or more in depth - staggered	5/8" ϕ bolts @ 24" O/C
Double Joists	
Where not blocked apart - staggered	16d @ 12" O/C
Blocked apart at each block, each face	2-16d
2" Planks	2-16d @ each bearing
19/32" APA Rated 40/20 Roof Sheathing — Np blocking required unless shown on framing plan. See typical Diaphragm Nailing Detail.	Boundary nailing - 8d @ 6" O/C; End nailing-8d @ 6"O/C; Side nailing-8d @ 6"O/C; Intermediate nailing - 8d @ 12" O/C
23/32" APA Rated 32/16 Floor Sheathing — Use tongue & groove plywood panels or block all sides of panels. See typical Diaphragm Nailing Detail.	Boundary nailing - 8d @ 6" O/C; End nailing-8d @ 6" O/C; Side nailing-8d @ 6"O/C; Intermediate nailing - 8d @ 12" O/C
15/32" APA Wall Sheathing — Block all sides of plywood panels.	Edge nailing-8d @ 6" O/C; Intermediate nailing - 8d @ 12" O/C
Gypsum Board Wall Sheathing (½" & ⅝") — Block all edges of gypsum board	Edge nailing-5d & 6d respectively @ 7" O/C; Intermediate nailing - 5d & 6d respectively @ 7" O/C



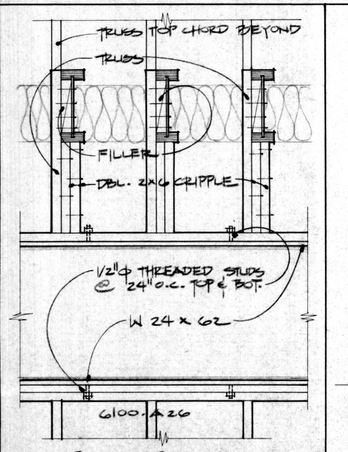
NORTH ELEVATION 1/8"=1'-0"



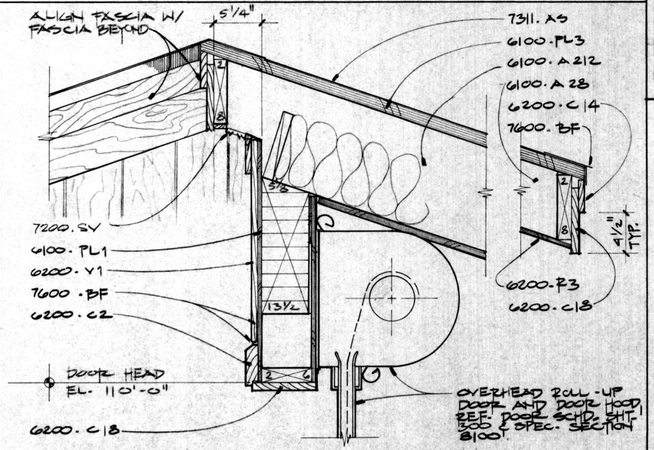
SOUTH ELEVATION 1/8"=1'-0"



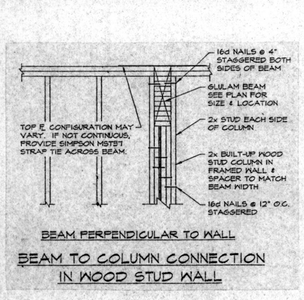
EAST ELEVATION 1/8"=1'-0"



D1 200 T.J. RAFTER BRG. DTL. 1" = 1'-0"

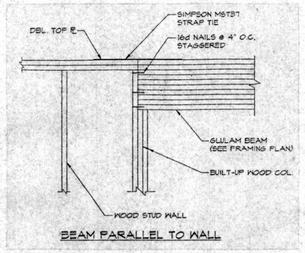


D2 200 SECTION @ ROLL-UP DOOR HEAD 1½" = 1'-0"

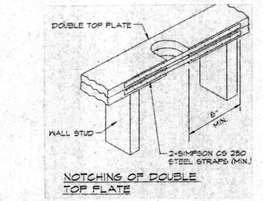


BEAM PERPENDICULAR TO WALL

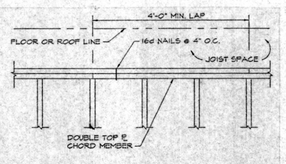
BEAM TO COLUMN CONNECTION IN WOOD STUD WALL



BEAM PARALLEL TO WALL

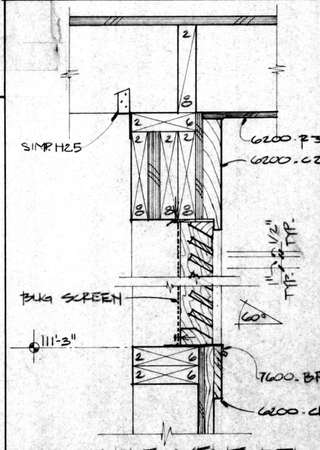


NOTCHING OF DOUBLE TOP PLATE



D4 200 STD. REQMTS. FOR FRAMING PRACTICES NO SCALE

LAP SPLICE OF DBL PLATE CHORD



D7 200 GABLE VENT DTL. 2" = 1'-0"

MATERIAL KEY

6: WOOD & PLASTICS

6100	.A24	2X4
	.A26	2X6
	.A28	2X8
	.A212	2X12
	.B26	2X6 WALL GUARD, SEE NOTE 12, SHT 101
	.PL1	1/2" PLYWOOD
	.PL3	3/4" CDX
6200	.C1	1X CEDAR TRIM
	.C16	1X6 CEDAR TRIM
	.C18	1X8 CEDAR TRIM
	.C2	2x CEDAR TRIM
	.V1	1X8 VERTICAL SIDING
	.R3	3/8" RUFTEX

7: THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION

7200	.SV	2" STRIP VENT
7311	.AS	ASPHALT SHINGLES
7600	.BF	28 GAGE BROWN ENAMELED SHEET METAL FLASHING

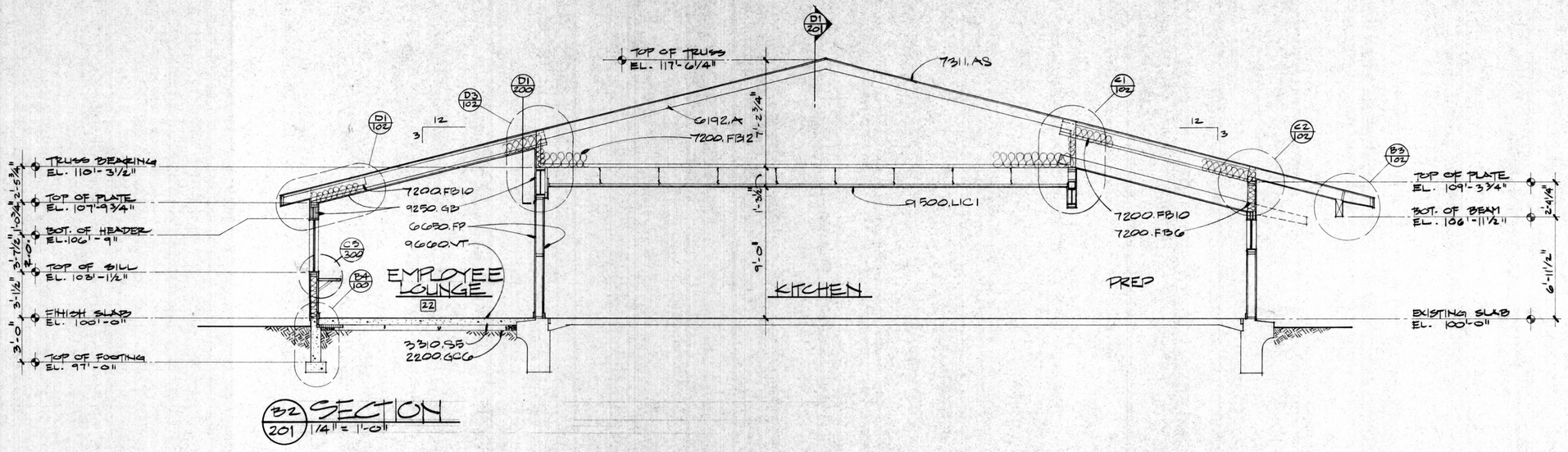
RPS ARCHITECTS
post office box 1251
185 east hansen
jackson, wyoming 83001
307-733-5778 fax 733-1454

EXTERIOR ELEV. & STRUCTURAL NOTES

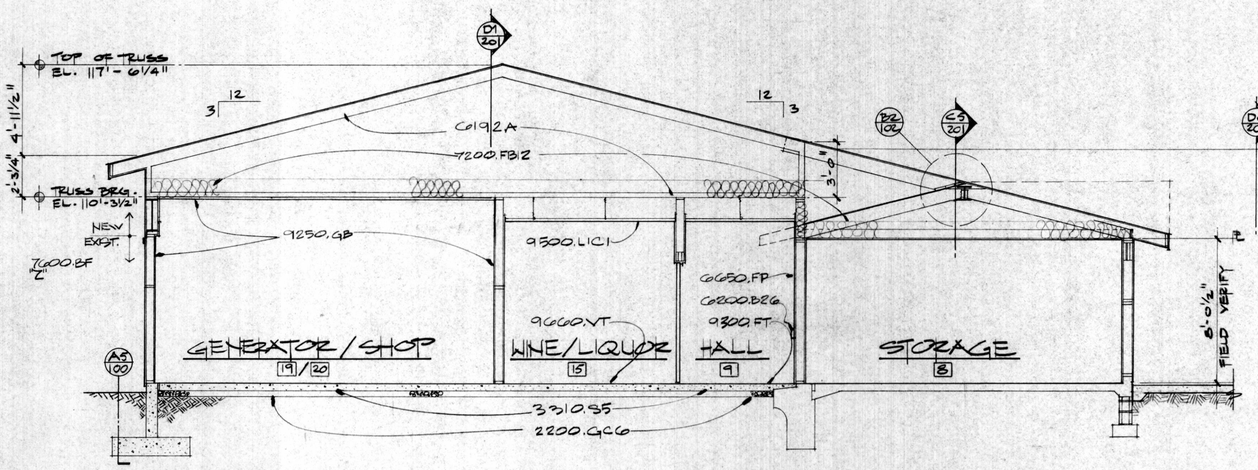
JENNY LAKE LODGE
KITCHEN REMODEL & ADDITION
FOR
GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING

REVISIONS		
key	description	date

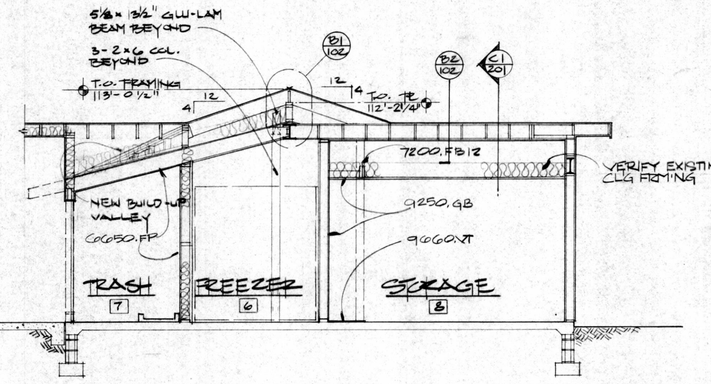
date 8/25/94
drawn
checked
job no. 9406
SHEET A
200 OF SHEETS



B2/201 SECTION
1/4" = 1'-0"



C1/201 SECTION
1/4" = 1'-0"



E5/201 SECTION
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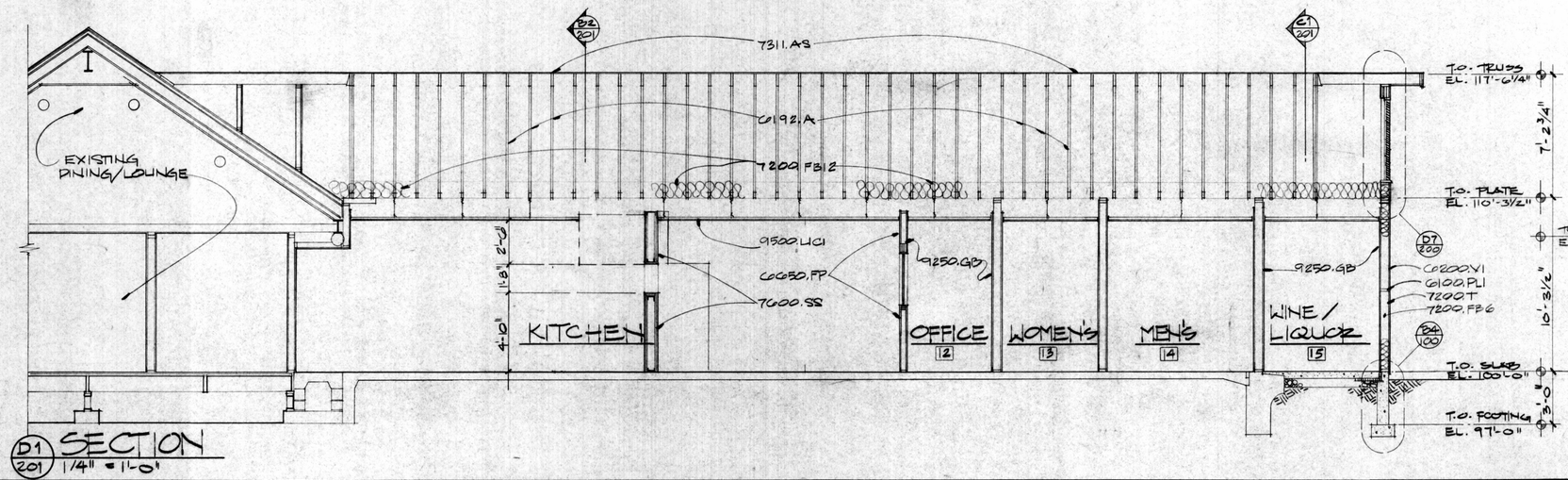
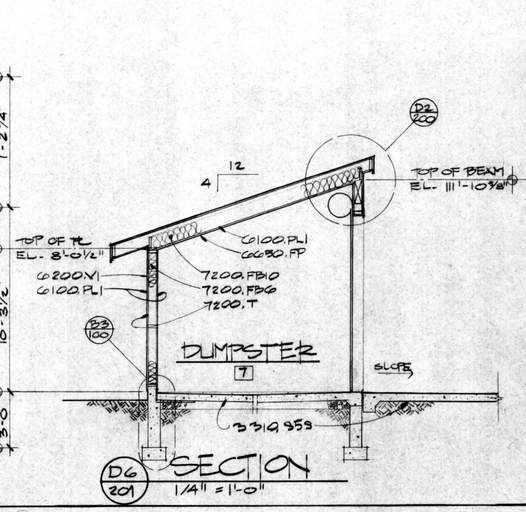


D1/201 SECTION
1/4" = 1'-0"



D6/201 SECTION
1/4" = 1'-0"

MATERIAL KEY

2:	**SITEWORK**	
2200	.GC6	6" GRANULAR CUSHION
3:	**CONCRETE**	
3310	.S5	5" CONCRETE SLAB W/FIBER MESH
	.S5S	5" CONCRETE SLAB W/ # 4's @ 18" o.c. e.w.
6:	**WOOD & PLASTICS**	
6100	.B26	2X6 WALL GUARD, SEE NOTE 12, SHT 101
	.PL1	1/2" PLYWOOD
6192	.A	PREFABRICATED TRUSS, SEE A1/102
6200.V1		1X8 VERTICAL SIDING
6650	.FP	FIBERGLASS WALL PANEL
7:	**THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION**	
7200	.FB6	6" FIBERGLASS BATT, R-20
	.FB10	10" FIBERGLASS BATT, R-30
	.FB12	12" FIBERGLASS BATT, R-38
	.T	TYVEK
7311	.AS	ASPHALT SHINGLES
7600	.BF	28 GAGE BROWN ENAMELED SHEET METAL FLASHING
	.SS	24 GAUGE STAINLESS STEEL
9:	**FINISHES**	
9250	.GB	5/8" GYPSUM BOARD
9300	.FT	FLOOR TILE, SEE SPEC. 9300
9500	.LIC1	LAY-IN CEILINGTILE, SEE SPEC. 9500
9660	.VT	12X12 VINYL TILE

RPS ARCHITECTS
post office box 1251
185 east hansen
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SECTIONS

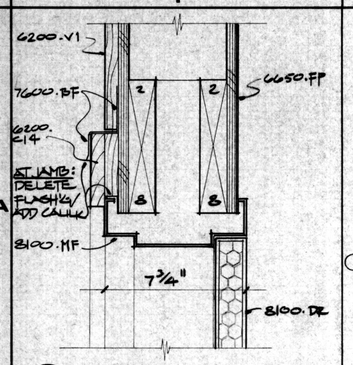
JENNY LAKE LODGE
KITCHEN REMODEL & ADDITION
FOR
GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING

REVISIONS		
key	description	date

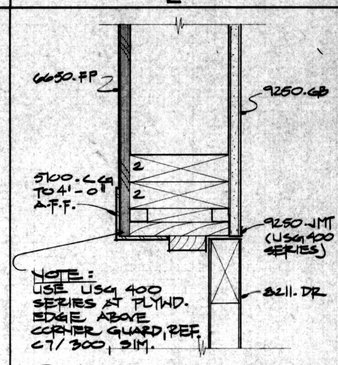
date 8/25/94
drawn
checked
job no. 9400

SHEET A 201 OF SHEETS

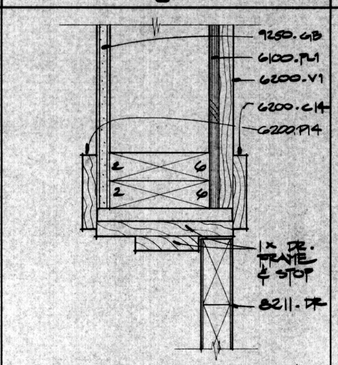
CHARRETTE



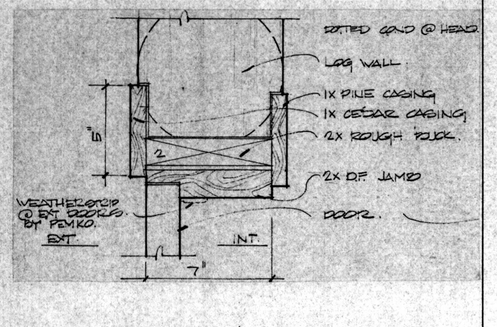
A1/300 DOOR HEAD DTL.
3"=1'-0"



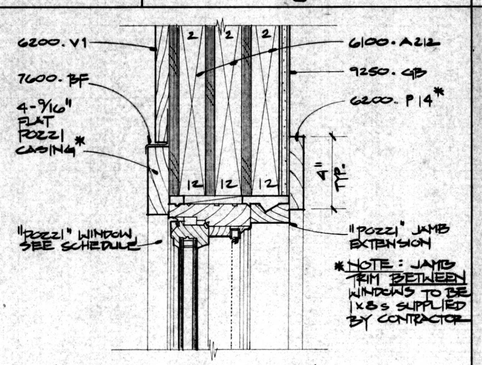
A2/300 DOOR JAMB DTL.
3"=1'-0"



A3/300 DOOR JAMB DETAIL
3"=1'-0"



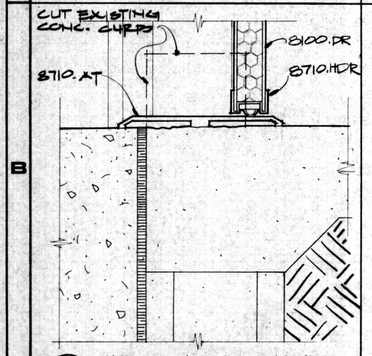
A4/300 DOOR HEAD/JAMB DETAIL
3"=1'-0"



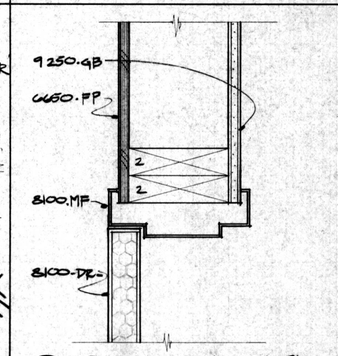
A5/300 WINDOW HEAD DETAIL
3"=1'-0"

MATERIAL KEY

3:		CONCRETE	
3310	.BJF	1/2" BITUMINOUS JOINT FILL	
	.CP	12" DIA. CONCRETE PIER	
	.SS	5" CONCRETE SLAB W/FIBER MESH	
5:		METALS	
5100	.CG	16 GAUGE STAINLESS STEEL	
6:		WOOD & PLASTICS	
6100	.A212	2X12	
	.PL1	1/2" PLYWOOD	
	.PT26	PRESSURE TREATED 2X6	
6200	.C14	1X4 CEDAR TRIM	
	.C18	1X8 CEDAR TRIM	
	.P14	1X4 PINE TRIM	
	.V1	1X8 VERTICAL SIDING	
6650	.FP	FIBERGLASS WALL PANEL	
7:		THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION	
7200	.CK	LATEX CAULK	
	.RF1	1" THERMAX	
7600	.BF	28 GAGE BROWN ENAMELED SHEET METAL FLASHING	
	.SS	24 GAUGE STAINLESS STEEL	
8:		DOORS & WINDOWS	
8100	.DR	METAL DOOR, SEE SCHEDULE	
	.MF	HOLLOW METAL FRAME	
8211	.DR	WOOD DOOR, SEE DOOR SCHEDULE	
8710	.AT	ALUMINUM TRESHOLD	
	.HDR	FINISH HARDWARE, SEE SPEC. 8710	
9:		FINISHES	
9250	.GB	5/8" GYPSUM BOARD	
	.JMT	J METAL EDGING, 400 SERIES	



B1/300 THRESHOLD DETAIL
3"=1'-0"



B2/300 DOOR JAMB DETAIL
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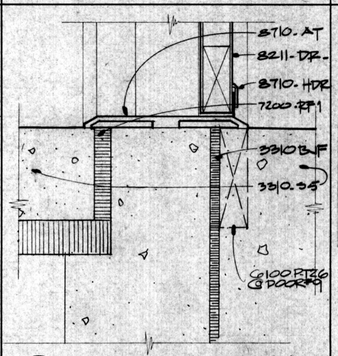

B3/300 THRESHOLD DETAIL
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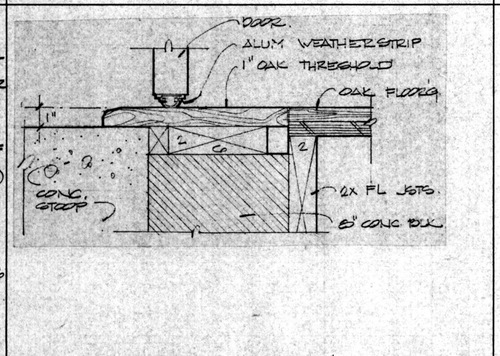

B4/300 THRESHOLD DETAIL
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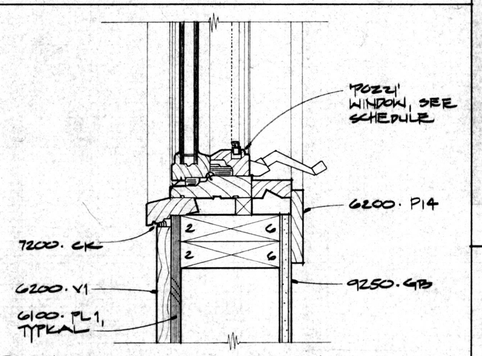
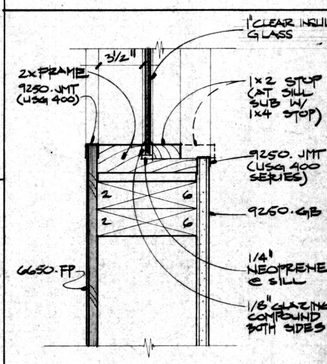


B5/300 WINDOW SILL DETAIL
3"=1'-0"



C7/300 WINDOW JAMB DETAIL
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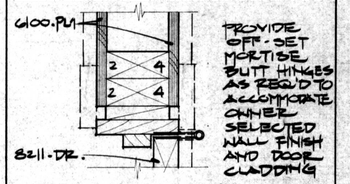
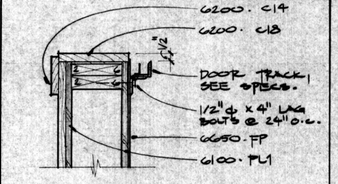
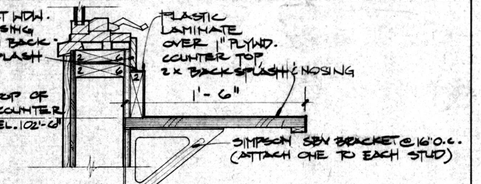


C2/300 DOOR JAMB DETAIL
3"=1'-0"



C3/300 DOOR JAMB DETAIL
1½"=1'-0"



C5/300 WDW. COUNTER DETAIL
1½"=1'-0"

DOOR SCHEDULE

SYM	FRAME HD	FRAME JMB	FRAME THRHD	DOOR SIZE	DOOR TH.	DOOR MATL	DOOR CORE	DOOR TYPE	DOOR FINISH	HDWR GRP.	NOTES
1	7⅞/300	C5/300	—	10'W x 10'H		METAL	INSUL	INTAKE SCREEN	BRNZ ANOD.		OVERHD COILING DOOR; SEE SPEC. SECTION 8100
2	A1/300	A2/300 SIM.	B1/300	3'0" x 6'8"	1¾"	MTL.	INSUL	FLUSH	PAINT	I	
3	A1/300 SIM.		B1/300 SIM.	3'0" x 6'8"	1¾"	MTL.	INSUL		PAINT	I	
4	↓	↓	↓	PR. 2'6"x 6'8"	1¾"	MTL.	INSUL	↓	PAINT	IV	C5/300, VERSADOOR FLUSH W/ HALF GLASS (2) DESIGN
5	A1/300 SIM.	A2/300 SIM.	—	3'0" x 6'8"	EXIST		REUSE			EXIST	
6	B3/300 SIM.	B1/300	—	3'0" x 6'8"	1¾"	MTL.	INSUL	FLUSH	PAINT	II	
7	↓	↓	—	3'0" x 6'8"	1¾"	MTL	INSUL	FLUSH	PAINT	II	
8	A1/300 SIM.	A2/300	—	2'6" x 6'8"	EXIST		REHINGE			EXIST	
9	A1/300 SIM.	A2/300	B1/300	3'0" x 6'8"	EXIST		REUSE			EXIST	
10	B2/300 SIM.	A2/300	—	3'0" x 6'8"	1¾"	MTL	INSUL	FLUSH	PAINT	III	
11	A1/300 SIM.	A2/300 SIM.	B1/300	3'0" x 6'8"	1¾"	MTL	INSUL	↓	PAINT	I	
12	A1/300 SIM.	↓	—	3'0" x 7'0"	1¾"	D.FIR	WOOD	*	STAIN	III	RAISED 4 PANEL DOOR TO MATCH DOOR 13
13	↓	↓	B1/300	3'0" x 7'0"	EXIST		REUSE			EXIST	
14	7⅞/300 SIM.	C2/300	—	2'6" x 6'8"	1⅜"	WD.	SOLID		WD. CVD	III	USE EXISTG DR. IF AVAILABLE
E	EXISTING DOOR & FRAME TO REMAIN										

WINDOW SCHEDULE

SYM	DESCRIPTION	RO. SIZE W.	RO. SIZE H.	RO. HT. A.F.F. SILL	RO. HT. A.F.F. HD	DETAIL HEAD	DETAIL JAMB	DETAIL SILL	NOTES
A	POZZI C2442-2	4'-0⅛"	3'-7⅛"	3'-1⅛"	6'-9"	A5/300 SIM.	A3/300 SIM.	B5/300 SIM.	CASEMENT
B	JOB BUILT FRAME	2'-0⅛"	2'-11"	3'-10"	6'-9"	C7/300 SIM.	C7/300	C7/300 SIM.	1" CLEAR INSULATED GLASS
C	JOB BUILT FRAME	4'-0⅛"	2'-11"	3'-10"	6'-9"	↓	↓	↓	1" CLEAR INSULATED GLASS
D	EXISTING REUSE					MATCH EXISTING			AWNING
E	EXISTING TO REMAIN								
F	EXISTING REUSE					MATCH EXISTING			AWNING

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

No.	ROOM	FLOOR FINISH: EXISTING	TILE PAVERS	VINYL TILE	SEALED CONC	WOOD	BASE: EXISTING	TILE	4" VINYL	NORTH: EXISTING	GYP BD	FIBERGL PNL	¼" PLYWD	STAINLESS ST	EAST: EXISTING	GYP BD	FIBERGL PNL	¼" PLYWD	STAINLESS ST	SOUTH: EXISTING	GYP BD	FIBERGL PNL	¼" PLYWD	STAINLESS ST	WEST: EXISTING	GYP BD	FIBERGL PNL	WOOD	STAINLESS ST	CEILING FINISH: EXISTING	GYP BD	2x4 LAYIN	WOOD	FIBERGL PNL	HT
1	PICK-UP	•				•	•			•					OPEN					OPEN					•					•					9'-0"
2	PREP	•				•	•			•										OPEN					OPEN					•					VARIES TO 9'-0"
3	EXIST'G COOLER	•				•	•			•					•					•					•					•					
4	HALL		•					•			•					•				OPEN					•					•					9'-0"
5	WALK-IN COOLER (1)				(21)		NONE			•					•					(4)					•					(3)					VARIES TO 9'-0"
6	WALK-IN FRZR (2)	•					NONE			(4)					•					OPEN					•					(3)					10'-12'-0"
7	DUMPSTER * (22)				(21)		*				•					•					•					•								•	" "
8	STORAGE	•		(12)					(5)	(4)					(4)					•					•					• (13)					8'-0"
9	HALL	(6)	(6)				(6)	(6)			(7)					•					•					OPEN					•					9'-0"
10	FRONT LINE	(6)					•			OPEN									(9)	OPEN					OPEN					•					
11	BACK LINE	(6)					•			•					•					OPEN				(9)						•					
12	OFFICE	•						•		•					•					•					•					•					
13	WOMEN'S	(14)						(10)		•					•					•					•					•					
14	MEN'S	•						(11)		•					(4)					•					•					•					
15	WINE/LIQUOR		•					•			•					•					•				(14)					•					
16	SCULLERY	(6)						•		OPEN					OPEN						•					•				•					
17	POT WASH	(6)						•		OPEN					•						•				OPEN					•					
18	BOILER (16)	•						•			•					•					•					•				•					MATCH EXISTING
19	GENERATOR	•						•		OPEN					OPEN					• (17)					•					•					10'-5"
20	SHOP				(21)			•		•					•					•				(4)					•					10'-3"
21	GIFT SHOP * (18)					•	*				•					•					•					•				•					VARIES
22	EMPLOYEE LOUNGE		•					•			(13)					•					•				(15)					•					8'-0" TO 11'-8"
23																																			
24																																			

Room Finish Schedule Notes

1. Owner supplied and contractor installed insulated walls and ceiling for walk-in coolers.
2. Owner supplied and contractor installed insulated walls, ceiling and floor for freezer.
3. Above ceiling of walk-in shall be open to bottom of roof joists.
4. Provide gypsum board on fill-in frame walls where windows and/or doors occurred.
5. Provide vinyl base at west wall.
6. Provide additional tile paver and tile base at east end of hall and south side by entry to employee baths.
7. Provide fiberglass panels over 1/2" plywood on fill-in frame walls where doors occurred.
8. Provide tile paver floor patches at abandon utility and wall locations.
9. 4'-0" wall between front and back cookline. 5" metal studs. 2 layers Type X gypsum board, each side. Provide 24 gauge stainless steel each side. Verify chase locations for utility requirements with Architect. Provide tile base.
10. Provide vinyl base at north wall at Women's bath.
11. Provide vinyl base at fill-in frame wall on east side of Men's bath.
12. Provide approximately 2' of vinyl tile along west wall, match existing.
13. Provide 2' wide gypsum board ceiling along west wall of storage room.
14. Provide gypsum board over existing 1/2" plywood.
15. Provide fiberglass panels over 1/2" plywood on bottom 8'-0" of wall. Provide 5/8" gypsum above.
16. Patch vinyl tile floor at abandon utility locations.
17. Provide gypsum board on new wall from 8" to 10'-3".
18. Boiler room required to be separated from rest of the building by an one hour fire resistive occupancy separation. See Note 11, Sheet 101.
19. Provide 1 x 5" pine base at new wall of gift shop.
20. Provide concrete cove base. Provide protective edging at bottom edge of plywood. See DTI 83/100.
21. Provide concrete sealer as specified in Tile - Section 9300.

RPS ARCHITECTS
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ROOM FINISH, DOOR & WINDOW SCHEDULE

JENNY LAKE LODGE
KITCHEN REMODEL & ADDITION
FOR
GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING

REVISIONS	key	description	date

date 8/25/94
drawn
checked

Job no. 9406

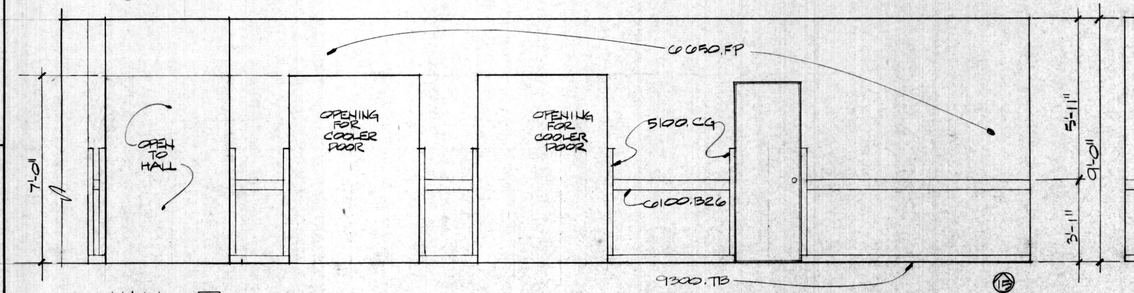
SHEET A 300 OF SHEETS

CHARRETTE

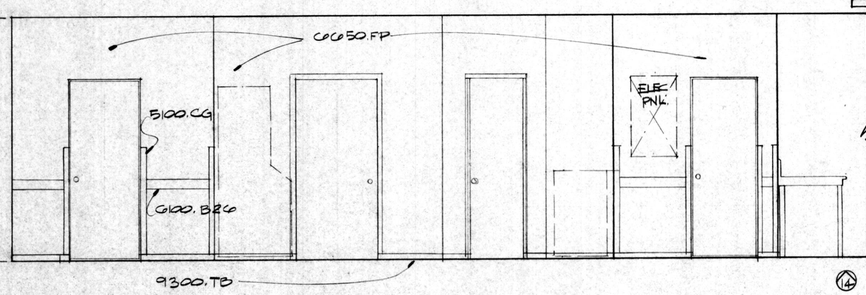
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

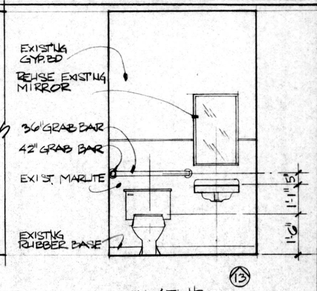
MATERIAL KEY

5:	**METALS**	
5100	.CG	16 GAUGE STAINLESS STEEL
6:	**WOOD & PLASTICS**	
6100	.B26	2X6 WALL GUARD, SEE NOTE 12, SHT 101
	.PL1	1/2" PLYWOOD
6650	.FP	FIBERGLASS WALL PANEL
7:	**THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION**	
7600	.SS	24 GAUGE STAINLESS STEEL
9:	**FINISHES**	
9250	.GB	5/8" GYPSUM BOARD
9300	.TB	TILE BASE
9660	.VB	4" VINYL BASE

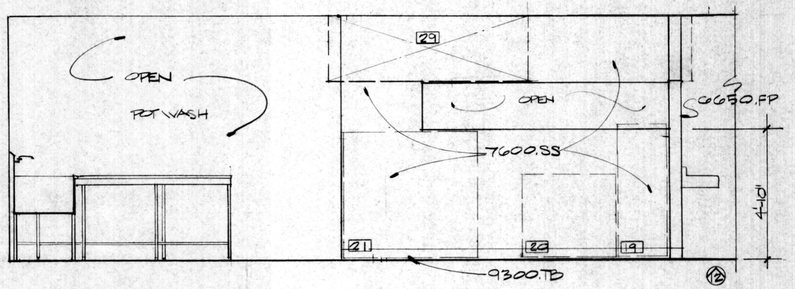


HALL [9] 3/8"

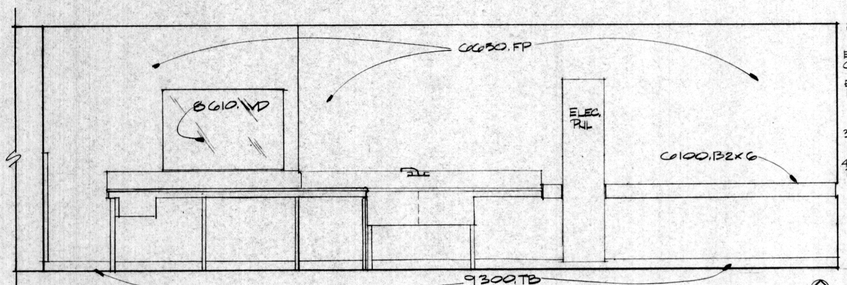


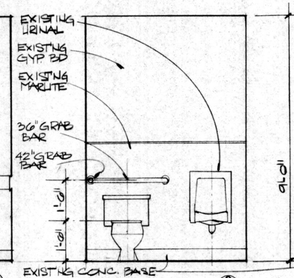


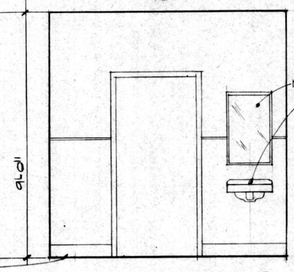
WOMENS [13] 3/8"



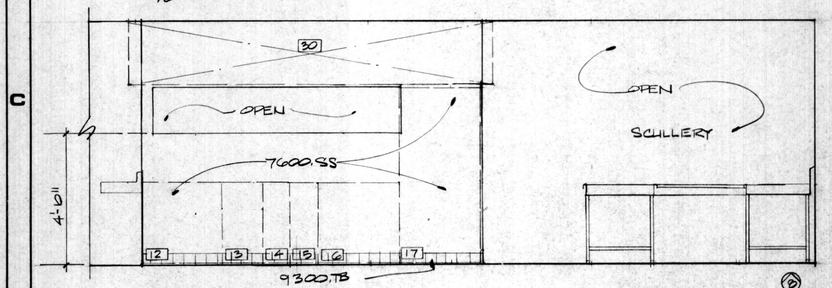
BACK LINE [11] 3/8"



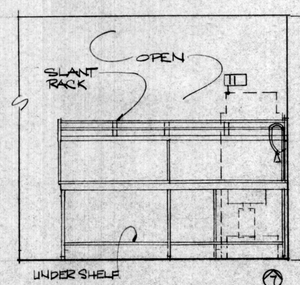




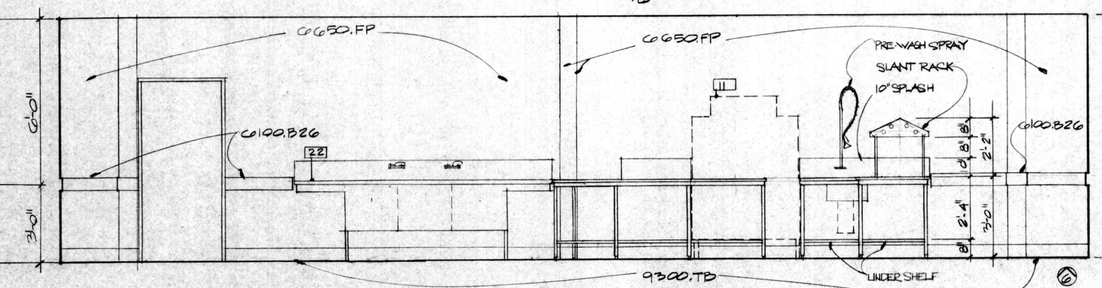
MEN'S [14] 3/8"



FRONT LINE [10] 3/8"

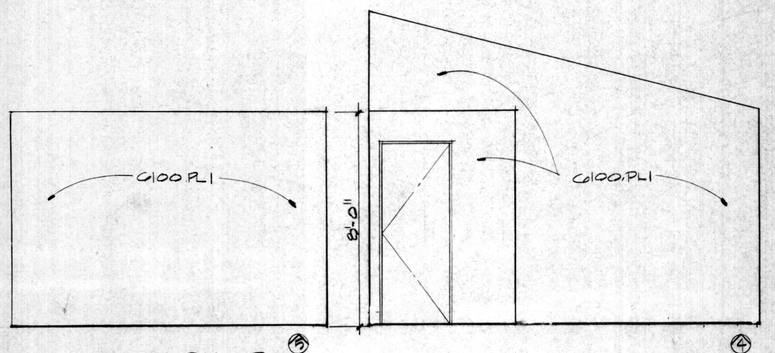


SCULLERY [16] 3/8"

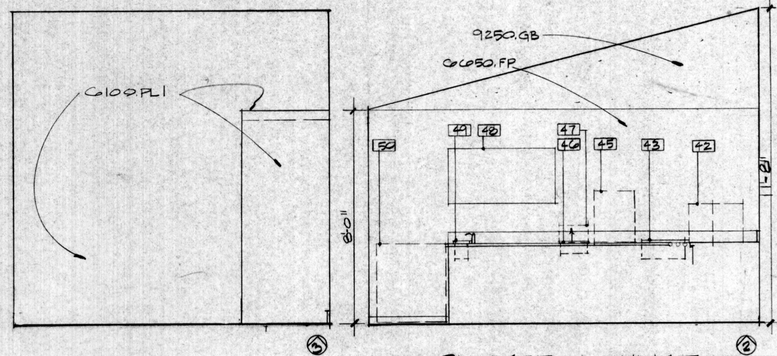


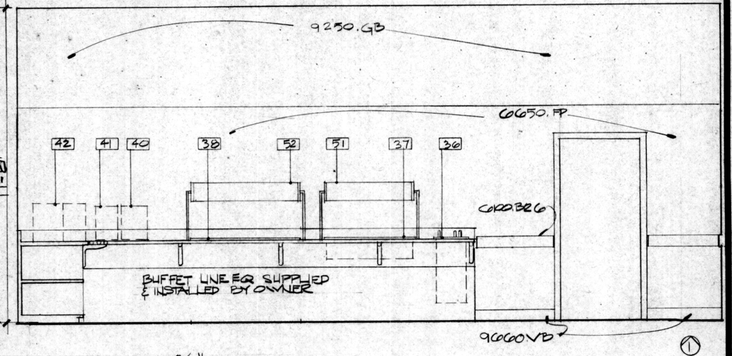
POT WASH [17] 3/8"

SCULLERY [16] 3/8"



GIFT SHOP [21] 3/8"





EMPLOYEE LOUNGE [22] 3/8"

post office box 1251
185 east hansen
jackson, wyoming 83001
307-733-5778 fax 733-1454

RPS ARCHITECTS

INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

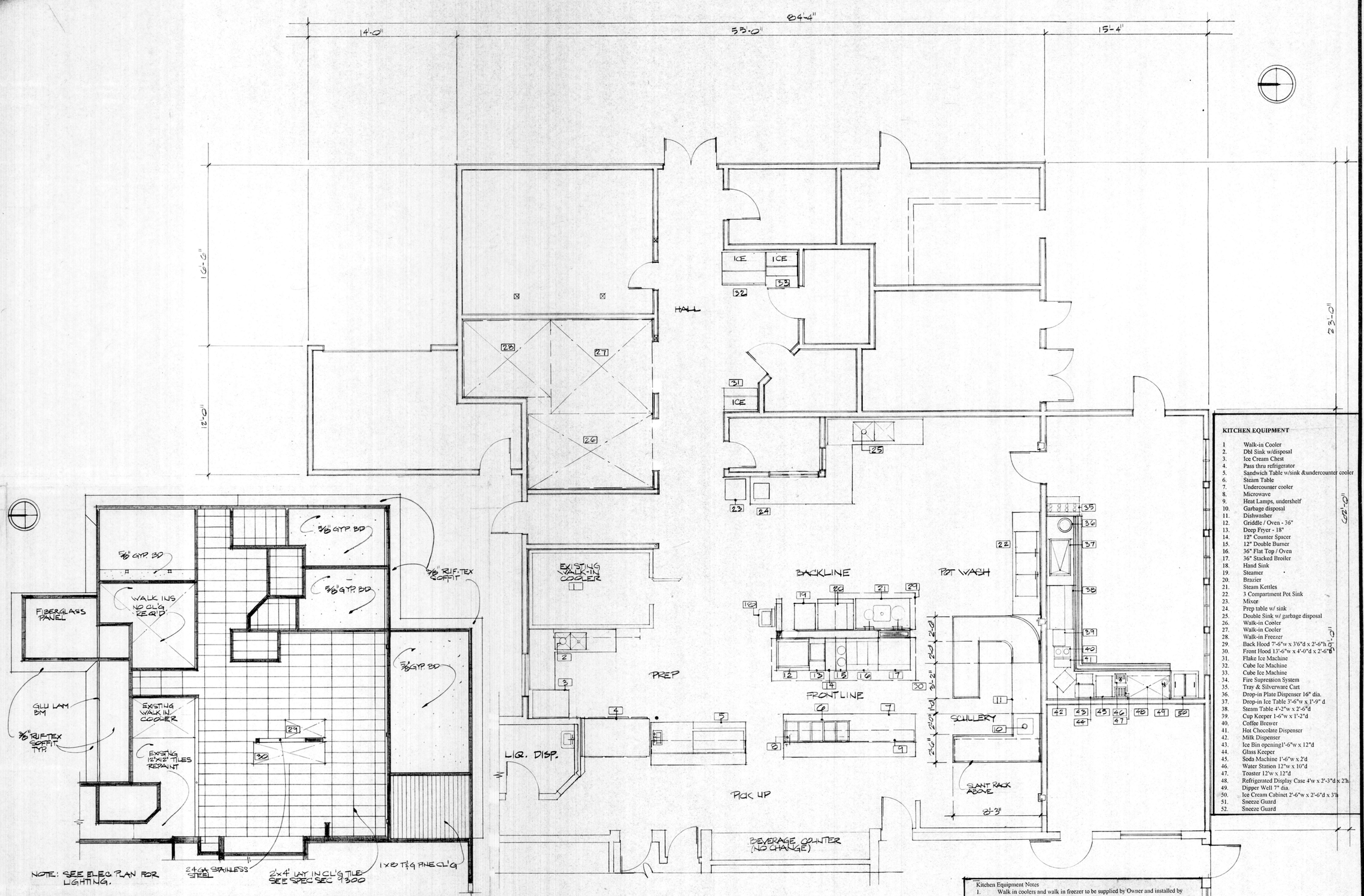
JENNY LAKE LODGE
KITCHEN REMODEL & ADDITION
FOR
GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING

REVISIONS		
key	description	date

date 8/25/94
drawn
checked
job no 9426

SHEET A 301 OF SHEETS

CHARRETTE



KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

1. Walk-in Cooler
2. Dbl Sink w/disposal
3. Ice Cream Chest
4. Pass thru refrigerator
5. Sandwich Table w/sink &undercounter cooler
6. Steam Table
7. Undercounter cooler
8. Microwave
9. Heat Lamps, undershelf
10. Garbage disposal
11. Dishwasher
12. Griddle / Oven - 36"
13. Deep Fryer - 18"
14. 12" Counter Spacer
15. 12" Double Burner
16. 36" Flat Top / Oven
17. 36" Stacked Broiler
18. Hand Sink
19. Steamer
20. Brazier
21. Steam Kettles
22. 3 Compartment Pot Sink
23. Mixer
24. Prep table w/ sink
25. Double Sink w/ garbage disposal
26. Walk-in Cooler
27. Walk-in Cooler
28. Walk-in Freezer
29. Back Hood 7'-6"w x 3'6"d x 2'-6"h
30. Front Hood 13'-6"w x 4'-0"d x 2'-6"h
31. Flake Ice Machine
32. Cube Ice Machine
33. Cube Ice Machine
34. Fire Supression System
35. Tray & Silverware Cart
36. Drop-in Plate Dispenser 16" dia.
37. Drop-in Ice Table 3'-6"w x 1'-9" d
38. Steam Table 4'-2"w x 2'-6"d
39. Cup Keeper 1-6"w x 1'-2"d
40. Coffee Brewer
41. Hot Chocolate Dispenser
42. Milk Dispenser
43. Ice Bin opening1'-6"w x 12"d
44. Glass Keeper
45. Soda Machine 1'-6"w x 2'd
46. Water Station 12"w x 10"d
47. Toaster 12'w x 12"d
48. Refrigerated Display Case 4'w x 2'-3"d x 2'h
49. Dipper Well 7" dia.
50. Ice Cream Cabinet 2'-6"w x 2'-6"d x 3'h
51. Sneeze Guard
52. Sneeze Guard

Kitchen Equipment Notes
1. Walk in coolers and walk in freezer to be supplied by Owner and installed by Contractor.
2. All other kitchen equipment to be supplied and installed by Owner.
3. See Mechanical and Electrical for service requirements.
4. Owner to provide specific rough in information.

D1/400 REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

D3/400 KITCHEN EQUIPMENT PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"

RPS ARCHITECTS
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REFLECTED CEILING & KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

JENNY LAKE LODGE
KITCHEN REMODEL & ADDITION
FOR
GRAND TETON LODGE CO.
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING

REVISIONS		
key	description	date

date 8/25/94
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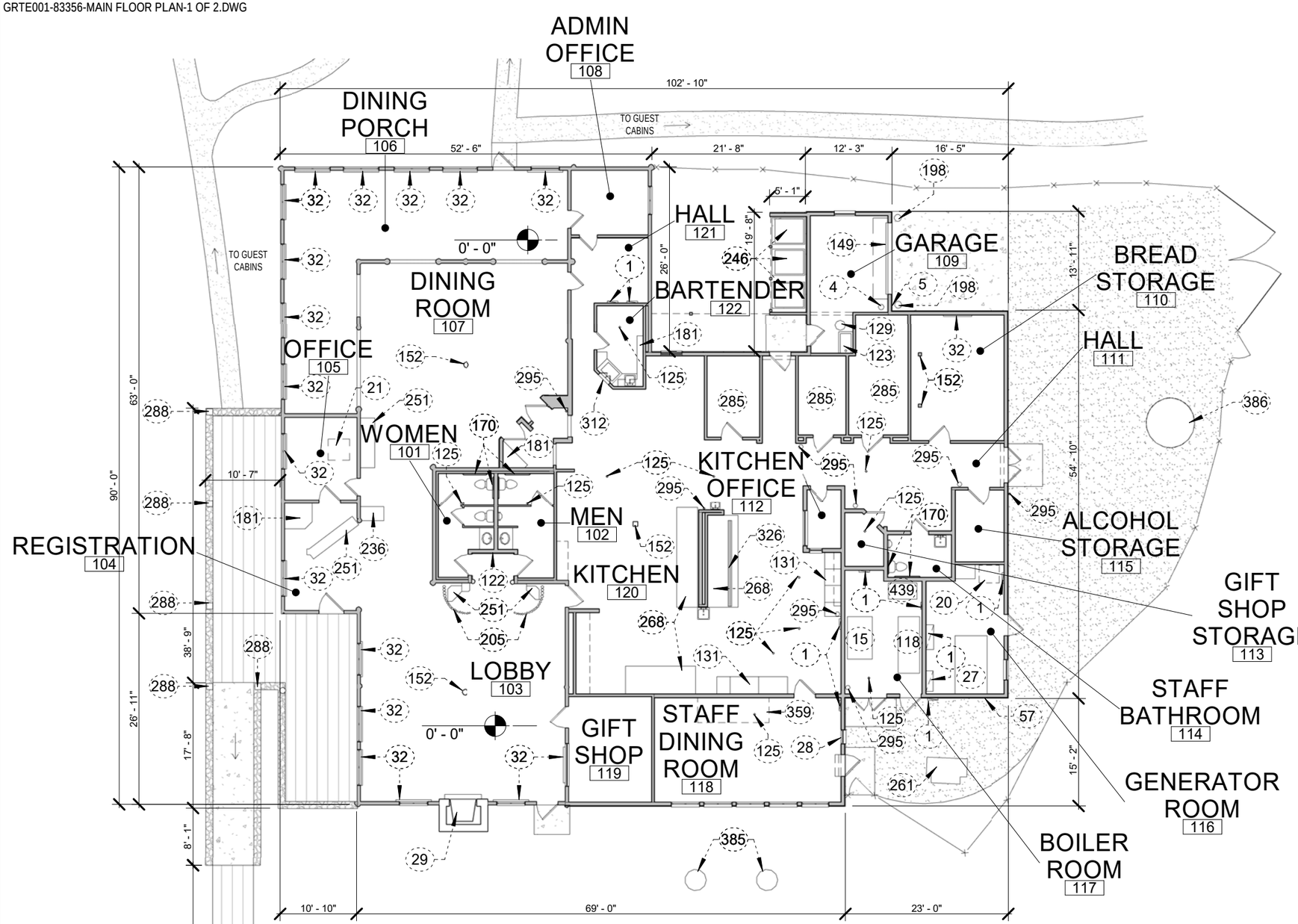
checked
Job no. 9402

SHEET A 400 OF SHEETS

CHARRETTE

GRTE001-83356-MAIN FLOOR PLAN-1 OF 2.DWG



MAIN FLOOR PLAN

MATERIAL LEGEND

- CONCRETE
- ASPHALT
- TREX DECK
- STONE RETAINING

WALL LEGEND

- LOG
- DIMENSIONAL

LINE TYPE LEGEND

- FENCE LINE

GRAPHIC SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

0 16 32 48

TRUE NORTH

PROJECT NORTH

KEYED NOTES

1	ELECTRICAL PANEL
4	FIRE RISER
5	FIRE RISER CONNECTION
15	BOILER
20	ATTIC ACCESS
21	CRAWL SPACE ACCESS
27	GENERATOR
28	RADIANT WALL HEATING UNIT
29	FIREPLACE
32	BASEBOARD HEATER
57	LOUVERED WALL VENT
118	WATER STORAGE TANK
122	HYDRATION STATION
123	MOP SINK
125	FLOOR DRAIN
129	WATER SOFTENER TANK (PERSONAL PROPERTY)
131	THREE COMPARTMENT SINK
149	OVERHEAD DOOR
152	POST, TYPICAL
170	GRAB BARS, TYPICAL
181	COUNTERTOP
198	BOLLARD
205	PRIVACY SCREEN WALL
236	CASHIER COUNTER (PERSONAL PROPERTY)
246	REFRIGERATION UNIT (PERSONAL PROPERTY)
251	SERVICE COUNTER (PERSONAL PROPERTY)
261	TRANSFORMER (NPS)
268	COMMERCIAL KITCHEN EQUIPMENT (PERSONAL PROPERTY)
285	WALK-IN COOLER (PERSONAL PROPERTY)
288	TRAIL LIGHT
295	FIRE EXTINGUISHER
312	PASS THROUGH OPENING
326	TRENCH DRAIN
359	KITCHEN EXHAUST VENT
385	GREASE INTERCEPTOR
386	GREASE PUMP-OUT PIT
439	IN-LINE CIRCULATION PUMP

CONDITION ASSESSMENT
SEPTEMBER 10, 2018

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

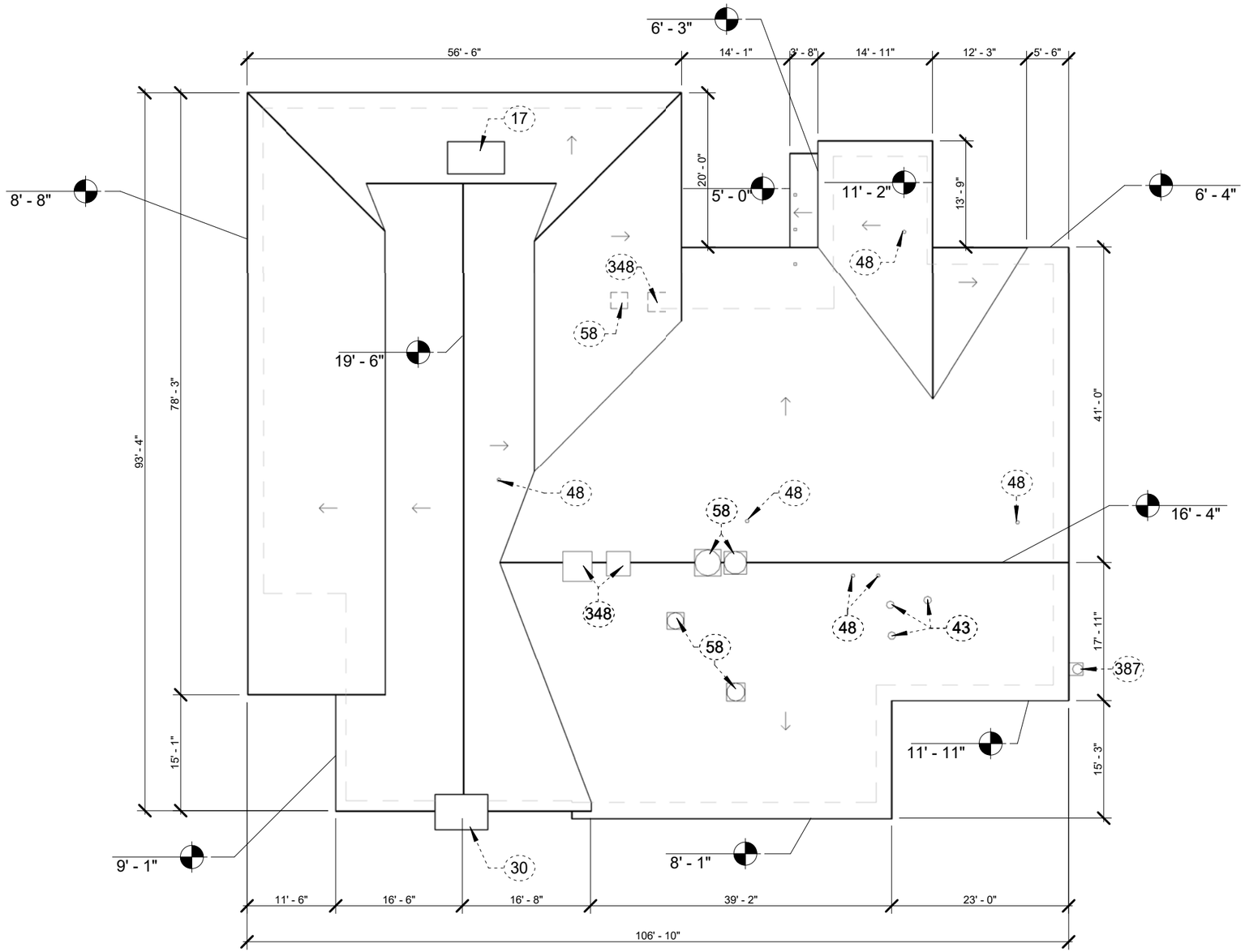
TITLE OF PROJECT
JNY-001 MAIN LODGE BUILDING
CONCESSION I.D. NO.
GRTE001
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
JENNY LAKE LODGE AREA
NAME OF PARK
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
REGION INTERMOUNTAIN | COUNTY TETON | STATE WY

DRAWING NO. —

FMSS NO. 83356

SHEET 1 OF 2

GRTE001-83356-ROOF PLAN-2 OF 2.DWG



KEYED NOTES

17	AIR CONDITIONING UNIT
30	CHIMNEY
43	FLUE VENT
48	WASTE VENT
58	MOTORIZED FAN HOUSING
348	MAKE UP AIR FOR KITCHEN
387	GENERATOR VENT

ROOF PLAN

0 16 32 48

GRAPHIC SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

TRUE NORTH

PROJECT NORTH

CONDITION ASSESSMENT
SEPTEMBER 10, 2018

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

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JNY-001 MAIN LODGE BUILDING
CONCESSION I.D. NO.
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LOCATION WITHIN PARK
JENNY LAKE LODGE AREA
NAME OF PARK
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

REGION	COUNTY	STATE
INTERMOUNTAIN	TETON	WY

DRAWING NO. ——

FMSS NO. 83356

SHEET 2 OF 2