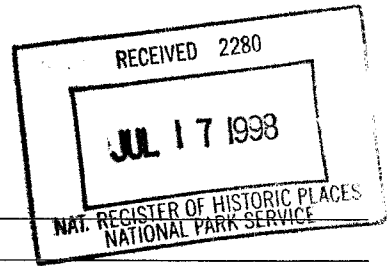


1029



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: The Highlands Historic District

other name/site number: Highlands Ranch/Smithsonian #48TE1144

2. Location

street & number: 5 miles north of Grand Teton National Park Hdqts, 1/4 mile west of Teton Park Road not for publication: n/a
city/town: Moose vicinity: X

state: Wyoming code: WY county: Teton County code: 039 zip code: 83012

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald M Greenberg 7-9-98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Department of Interior, National Park Service
State or Federal agency or bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Cheryl Bachy-woods 5/19/98
Signature of commenting or other official Date

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register _____ see continuation sheet	<u>Linda PFC Keller</u>	<u>8/19/98</u>
_____ determined eligible for the National Register _____ see continuation sheet	_____	_____
_____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____ see continuation sheet	_____	_____
_____ removed from the National Register _____ see continuation sheet	_____	_____
_____ other (explain)	_____	_____

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Federal Category of Property: District Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A Name of related multiple property listing: Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Listing	Number of Resources within Property		building(s) sites structures objects Total
	Contributing	Noncontributing	
	19	4	
	_____	_____	
	_____	_____	
	_____	_____	
	19	4	

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:
Domestic/hotel; Commerce/restaurant

Current Function:
Domestic/institutional housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification:
Other: Dude-Ranch Rustic

Materials:
foundation: concrete
walls: wood
roof: metal
other: stone

Narrative Description

The Highlands Historic District is located toward the south end of the park approximately five miles north of park headquarters at Moose. The buildings occupy a terrace above the east bank of Cottonwood Creek and are clearly visible from the Teton Park Road. Thick stands of cottonwood trees and riparian vegetation line the edges of the creek. On the east bank the forest gives way to a level sagebrush flat. Native plants, including arrow-leaf balsamroot, lupine, and other wildflowers, thrive in the area immediately adjacent to the buildings. The peaks of Grand Teton and Mount Owen are visible to the west-northwest, although the trees along the edge of the site obstruct views in all directions but the east.

The buildings are arranged in a roughly "U"-shaped pattern, open at the north end, with cabins lining the east and west sides of an open, grassy yard. Visitors to the site first reach the community building (located at the north end of the west row of cabins), then continue into the cabin loop. Although constructed over the course of three decades, The Highlands buildings are united not only by the carefully planned site layout, but also by the almost exclusive use of log for construction, the frequent inclusion of a front porch in the traditional Rocky Mountain Cabin style, and the simple design and small scale of the cabins. And, in an example of the overall uniformity of dude-ranch rustic design in Jackson Hole, the cabins bear a striking resemblance to those associated with the neighboring Double Diamond Dude Ranch (now known as the Climbers' Ranch). "Typical" interior finishes include log exterior walls and knotty pine interior walls, wood floors, vaulted ceilings with exposed log purlins, and board-and-batten interior doors constructed of vertical tongue-and-groove knotty pine planks attached to X or Z braces and secured with iron hardware; Charles Byron Jenkins recalled that "knotty pine was very popular. And we tried to have rustic locks and doors."¹ See **continuation page**.

¹ Jenkins, October 1996.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Areas of Significance: Commerce, Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1946-1956

Significant Dates:

Architect/Builder: Harry T. Sensenbach, Charles Byron Jenkins, Ernie Moore, Harry Taylor, Burt Taylor

Narrative Statement of Significance
Summary

Although many of the buildings within this complex were not constructed until the 1950s, all adhere to the layout and design concepts initiated in 1946. The complex represents the last privately owned and operated auto-camp/resort complex constructed in Grand Teton National Park in the historical period, prior to the initiation of Mission-66 concession-development schemes. It is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places for its association with dude-ranch rustic architecture and with area tourism. The district's period of significance extends from Jenkins' purchase in 1946 until the completion of major construction in 1956. The Highlands is a component of the "Auto Camp" property type (Dude Ranching and Tourism context), as defined in the Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Submission (1997).

In 1914, Pennsylvania natives Harry and Elizabeth Sensenbach filed a homestead claim to 160 acres along the east bank of Cottonwood Creek. By the late 1920s, in a pattern witnessed throughout Jackson Hole, the Sensenbach's augmented their meager ranching income with tourist dollars, renting a few cabins, and serving "soft drinks and hard liquor" to area visitors.² Two tourist cabins, a second-generation residence, and the grave site of the Sensenbachs' son (on original homestead acreage outside the historic district boundaries), date from this period of the site's history.

Charles Byron and Jeanne Jenkins and Gloria Jenkins Wardell purchased the Highlands site in 1946. From this date until 1956, they methodically added "one or two cabins a year" in a U-shaped pattern anchored by a large log/board-and-batten lodge. The lodge, originally envisioned as a "Tyrollean type" to conform to the frequent use of Swiss architecture in national parks, was instead constructed in the more typical regional rustic style. Cabins were built by Jenkins and a few hired carpenters, who worked during the summer months. As many as 13 "girls" cleaned the cabins, worked in the dining room, and lived in the dormitory (better known as the Hen House).

Although developed as a private property, and insulated from NPS design controls or lease obligations, The Highlands reflected GRTE accommodation designs first articulated in the 1940s. In his comprehensive study of the park's accommodation needs, Jackson Hole Preserve (Snake River Land Company) consultant A.E. Kendrew wrote:

See continuation page.

² By the 1930s, this business was operated by R. F. and Laurretta Carlson ("somehow related to Sensenbach"), through a land lease agreement (Jenkins, October, 1996; Land File, GRTE).

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

Jenkins, Charles Byron. Telephone interview with Janene Caywood, HRA, December 29, 1995.

Jenkins, Charles Byron and Mike Wardell. Telephone interview with Ann Hubber, HRA, October 29, 1996.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 2.9 acres

UTM References: Point A: Zone 12/521830/4839360

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point 1345 feet south of the NE corner of Section 11, T43N R116W, and running thence west 955 feet; thence south 528 feet; thence west 165 feet to the east line of US H.E.S. No. 109; thence north along the east line of said H.E.S. No. 109 for a distance of 511 feet to Corner No. 4 of said H.E.S. No. 109; thence west along the north line of said H.E.S. No. 109 for a distance of 200 feet more or less to the West line of Lot 1, Sec. 11, thence north along the west line of said Lot 1 a distance of 42 feet more or less to the NW corner of said Lot 1; thence east along the north line of said Lot 1 a distance of 1320 feet to the NE corner of said Lot 1; thence south along the east line of said Lot 1, a distance of 25 feet to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

This parcel of land corresponds to that leased by the Sensenbachs to R.F. and Laurretta Carlson for the construction of tourist cabins. In 1946, Charles Jenkins purchased the parcel and began to make improvements to the site, which he and his partners named The Highlands.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Janene Caywood, Ann Hubber, and Kathryn Schneid organization: Historical Research Associates, Inc.
 date: 1997 street & number: P.O. Box 7086 telephone: 406 721-1958
 city or town: Missoula state: MT zip code: 59807-7086

Property Owner

name/title: National Park Service street & number: Grand Teton National Park Headquarters telephone: 307 739-3300
 city or town: Moose state: WY zip code: 83012

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7. Narrative Description, continued

The most elaborate of the cabins, #1045, features gnarled lodgepole stair railing and bannister while the primary public building, #1032, retains the original animal-trap and wagon-wheel light fixtures and beautifully crafted stone fireplace and hearth.

Statement of Integrity:

Modifications to the original layout of The Highlands, as designed by Jenkins in 1946, are limited to the removal of a small 6' x 6' garbage shed; removal of a small board-and-batten building housing a hot-water heater; and construction of two cabins (#1042 and #1051) and a linen shed (#1048) at the southern end of the complex in the middle to late 1960s, outside the period of significance. With these exceptions, the traditional auto-court layout of small cabins surrounding a central courtyard remains intact. Significant post-historic modifications to the buildings are limited to the small shed-roof addition to the south elevation of the central lodge (#1032). Although some of the interiors have been remodeled in the modern period, this *interior* remodel does not adversely impact the physical integrity of the district as a whole. (All cabin kitchen units are modern -- while cabins #1041 and #1044 historically served as "Housekeeping Cabins," the original kitchens were removed in the late 1950s.)

SENSENBACH ERA, 1914-1946**Cabin #1035 (aka Highlands #2), constructed ca. 1914- ca. 1925. Contributing building.**

Cabin #1035 represents the northern-most building in a north/south oriented row of six cabins located on the west side of a central grassy courtyard; it may represent the Sensenbach's original homestead cabin. This is a small, rectangular, one-story notched-log building, constructed on a concrete-wall foundation and joined at the corners with ventral saddle notches. The exterior walls are chinked with split poles and the log ends are cut flush. The cross-gable roof is covered with enameled metal panels, and features exposed rafter ends and a metal pipe vent in the south end of the west slope.

An open, shed-roof porch, supported by concrete piers, is located on the east elevation. Three log columns support the porch roof. The porch has a tongue and groove board floor, and is accessed via a simple plank step. The entry into the building is offset south of center under the porch, and contains a board door with "X" bracing and one square light, and a wood-frame screen door. A wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung window, with an aluminum screen, is located north of the entry. The entry and the window in this elevation are trimmed with 6" boards.

The north elevation contains a centrally placed one-over-one-light double-hung window, with simple board shutters. The east elevation contains a single one-over-one-light double-hung window, set in the middle of the south half of the wall. This window also has a wood shutter, and is covered by an aluminum screen. The south elevation contains a single one-over-one-light, double-hung window, centered in the gable end. This window also has a wood shutter. Windows in the north, east and south elevations are trimmed with 4.5" boards.

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Interior

Cabin #1035 is a standard Highlands one-room cabin with attached bath and free-standing prefabricated kitchen unit. Four-inch oiled fir planks cover the floor. Exterior walls are dressed and varnished log, finished with quarter-pole chinking. The interior walls (defining the closet and bathroom) are clad with varnished, random-width (6"-12"), knotty-pine tongue-and-groove paneling. The ceiling of the main room is vaulted, exposing the log purlins, ridge pole, and random-width knotty-pine ceiling boards. Interior and exterior doors are also constructed of the ubiquitous knotty-pine, secured to X-braces. Doors and windows are cased with 5" varnished pine trim and feature a mix of both vintage and modern hardware. Window sills are deep (approximately 6"), conforming to the size of the exterior logs (and, in the bathroom, the exterior logs and interior siding).

The small bathroom is finished with new rolled linoleum and features a drop ceiling. Random-width knotty-pine tongue-and-groove paneling covers this ceiling and the interior and exterior walls. The sink, toilet, and free-standing prefabricated shower unit are modern.

Cabin #1040, constructed ca. 1925. Contributing building.

Cabin #1040 is the southern most building within a series of six cabins positioned in a north/south-oriented row on the west side of a central grassy courtyard. This is a rectangular, one-story log building, joined at the corners with ventral saddle notches, and constructed on a concrete-wall foundation. The exterior walls are chinked with split poles, and the log ends are cut flush.

The east elevation contains a porch with a half-hipped roof, constructed on concrete piers. The lower half of the walls is enclosed with coped logs. Four log columns support the porch roof which is covered with enameled metal panels; 5" tongue-and-groove boards cover the floor. This porch shelters the entry to the building, which contains a "X"-braced board door with one square light. The entry is offset south of center, and is flanked on the north side by a wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung window.

The south elevation contains two, wooden, one-light by one-light sliding-sash windows. On the west elevation, a large brick chimney covers almost the entire south half of the wall. Some of the bricks used in the manufacture of the chimney are "clinker" bricks, those that had been overfired during manufacture giving the bricks a clinker-like appearance. The chimney is capped with a beveled concrete lip. A wood-sash, two-over-two-light, double-hung window is located on the north side of the chimney. This window has an aluminum screen, and board shutters. The north elevation contains from east to west: one, one-light by one-light sliding-sash window with a wood-frame screen; one four-light hopper window with an aluminum screen and board shutters; and one, two-light by two-light sliding-sash window, with a wood frame screen. All three of these windows have wooden sashes. The entry and all of the windows in the building have plain board trim.

Interior

Cabin #1040 was constructed by the Sensenbach's ca. 1925 and remodeled by Charles Byron Jenkins in the late 1940s. Its interior finishes and floorplan deviate slightly from the standard Highlands design. The living room opens to a kitchen and a small bedroom. The bathroom separates the kitchen and bedroom and is accessible from both.

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Wall-to-wall carpeting covers the kitchen, bedroom, and living room floors. Exterior walls are varnished log with quarter-pole trim. Random-width (6"-12") knotty-pine tongue-and-groove paneling covers the interior walls. Both the kitchen and living room ceilings are open, exposing the gable roof line, log purlins, and knotty-pine ceiling planks. A large brick fireplace/chimney dominates the back wall of the living room; it also angles to follow the roof line. A heavily varnished half log forms the mantle. Flagstone forms the floor-level hearth. The bedroom and bathroom ceilings are dropped, yet are also faced with knotty-pine. Interior and exterior doors are constructed of the ubiquitous knotty-pine, secured to X braces. Windows and doors are cased with 5" varnished pine trim; window sills are deep (approximately 6"), conforming to the size of the exterior logs (and, in the bathroom, the exterior logs and interior siding). All light fixtures are modern.

Rolled linoleum covers the bathroom floor and knotty-pine covers the dropped ceiling and interior and exterior walls. The sink, toilet, and tiled shower are modern.

Sensenbach Residence/Duplex Cabin #1050, constructed ca. 1927 (newspaper insulation discovered by Jenkins dates to 1927). Contributing building.

A substantial replacement for the Sensenbach's presumably modest homestead cabin, residence #1050 was originally located in the northeast corner of the site. Ca. 1947, Jenkins moved the building to its current location where it served first (1947-1952) as The Highlands kitchen, dining room, and "employee quarters" (housing Jenkins and his wife Jeanne). Ca. 1952, following completion of the frame additions to building #1032, the building was once again remodeled, this time to a large four-bedroom, two-bath guest cabin. Ca. 1972, NPS crews converted the building to a duplex.

This is a one-story log building with a frame addition on the east elevation. Both components are constructed on concrete-wall foundations. The addition and a partial porch on the west elevation give the building an irregular footprint. The log component is joined at the corners with ventral saddle-notches with flush-cut log ends, and is chinked on the exterior with split poles. The cross-gable roof features exposed log purlins, a small metal pipe-vent on the west slope, and an exterior brick chimney that projects above the north elevation eave.

The west elevation of this building has three bays defined by the log ends of interior dividing walls. An open, shed-roof porch constructed on concrete piers, shelters the two northern-most bays. The porch features four log columns that support the roof, a floor made of 5" tongue-and-groove boards, and is accessed via a wood step. Underneath the porch, the north bay contains a wooden, two-light by two-light sliding-sash window (to the north) and an entry (to the south). This entry has a vertical board door with a wood-frame screen door. The central bay contains a three-light window consisting of a fixed central light with sliding panes on either end. The south bay contains no features.

The north elevation is dominated by a brick chimney, offset west of center. This elevation also contains three, wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows—two on the east side of the chimney and one on the west side (all of which have aluminum screens).

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On the east elevation, the frame addition covers the southern two-thirds of the wall. This addition has a shed roof, and is covered on the exterior walls with imitation log siding. The east side of the addition has a two-over-two-light, double-hung window at the south end, with a ribbon of three windows to the north. Within the three windows, the central light is fixed, while the windows on either side are one-over-one-light double-hung with wood-frame screens. All of these windows have wooden sashes. The north elevation of the addition contains an entry, with an "X"-braced board door with one light, paired with a wood-frame screen-door.

The south elevation contains two bays, again defined by the log ends of an interior wall. The east bay has a two-light by two-light sliding-sash window that is covered with a piece of screen tacked to the trim. The west bay has an entry at the west edge of the wall. This entry contains a board door and is accessed via a concrete step. A one-light by one-light sliding-sash window is located in the center of the bay, and a second window opening, infilled with glass blocks, is located at the east edge of the bay. All of the doors and windows in the building are trimmed with plain boards, of varying widths.

Interior

Post 1972, National Park Service crews converted cabin #1050 to a duplex. The tall interior partition wall connects with and runs parallel to the ridgepole, creating two shed-roof components. These units vary in floorplan and interior finishes and are described separately.

Unit 1050A runs the length of the east elevation of the building. The one-light exterior door opens to a frame addition housing a small entry and a bathroom; a modern hollow-core door leads from the entry to the bathroom. The west side of the entry way is open to the living room. Four-inch fir planks, oiled, cover the entry floor; there is an obvious break between the entry and living room floor boards. Modern paneling covers the entry's dropped ceiling and interior and exterior walls. Windows and doors are trimmed with modern 3" molding.

Four-inch fir planks cover the living room floor. Bearing walls (between the living room and bathroom and living room and kitchen) are log, with quarter-pole chinking. Knotty-pine paneling covers the partition wall between the living room and bedroom; the upper half of the wall, extending from the log rafter to the roofline, is log. The modern partition wall dividing unit A from unit B extends to the ridgepole and is sided with modern paneling. The ceiling vaults in a shed-roof design to the ridgepole, exposing the log purlins and painted 5" tongue-and-groove ceiling boards. Light fixtures are modern and electrical conduit is concealed.

A modern hollow-core door, cased with 5" trim, leads from the living room to the bedroom. Bedroom floors are 3" oak, varnished, and finished on the interior partition wall with new 4" rubber baseboard. Exterior walls are log and the interior walls are finished as per those in the living room.

The door between the living room and the kitchen is constructed of knotty-pine planks, secured to a cross brace. The door is cased with 5" trim and features modern hardware. Rolled linoleum covers the kitchen floor. Exterior and interior bearing walls are log. Vertical tongue-and-groove knotty-pine paneling covers the high partition wall separating the two units. The ceiling vaults to the ridgepole, exposing log purlins and oiled 5" tongue-and-groove ceiling boards.

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The bathroom, located in the frame addition, dates to the modern period. Rolled linoleum covers the floor, veneer paneling covers the walls, and "marlite" with 1.5" battens covers the dropped ceiling.

Unit 1050B runs the length of the west elevation of the building. The vertical-plank primary door, located within the protective confines of the porch, opens directly to the living room. Two-inch oak flooring, varnished, covers the floors. The exterior (west and north) walls are log. Knotty-pine paneling covers the south partition wall between the living room and bedroom; the upper half of the wall, extending from the log rafter to the roofline, is log. The modern partition wall dividing unit A from unit B extends to the ridgepole and is sided with modern paneling. The ceiling vaults in a shed-roof design to the ridgepole, exposing the log purlins and oiled 5" tongue-and-groove knotty-pine paneling. All windows and doors are trimmed with 5" butt-joint trim. A substantial fireplace, constructed of rough-cut cast-concrete blocks, dyed terra cotta, dominates the north wall.

A modern hollow core door leads from the living room to the bedroom. Four-inch fir flooring, oiled, covers the bedroom floor. Walls and ceiling are finished as per the living room.

The bedroom opens to the kitchen, where rolled linoleum covers the original 4" fir floor boards. Exterior walls and the load-bearing interior wall between the bedroom and kitchen are log, finished with quarter-pole chinking. The non-bearing interior wall dividing the kitchen from the bathroom is faced with knotty-pine paneling. The ceiling is open, with exposed rafters and purlins faced with 5" knotty-pine paneling.

Standard Highland's issue vertical-plank doors lead from the kitchen to the exterior and from the kitchen to the recently-refurbished bathroom. Rolled linoleum, paired with vinyl baseboards, covers the floor. Knotty-pine paneling covers the walls and the dropped ceiling. The bathroom window, incorporated within the newly tiled shower/bath surround, has been infilled with glass block.

The Highlands Dining Room and Lounge (aka Community Building [#1032]), constructed 1948-1950. Contributing building. The Highlands community building, historically used as a lounge, kitchen, dining room, and commissary, is a one-story building with an irregular footprint created by three wood-frame additions to the original log component. Charles Byron Jenkins reports that the log component was constructed first, ca. 1948, but that the frame additions followed soon thereafter. The use of log construction for the most visually prominent component and board-and-batten construction for secondary, rear elevation components is typical of dude-ranch rustic construction. Window types include double-hung, sliding-sash, casement, and fixed-sash; all have wooden sashes and are trimmed with 3 1/2" to 5" butt-joint boards. Door types include modern glazed solid core, and knotty pine vertical plank. Modern metal panels, with a baked enamel finish, cover all roof surfaces. The large and imposing lobby fireplace/exposed chimney, the dining room and kitchen additions, and the rustic built-in furnishing are central features of the "rustic" lodge.

The log component housed The Highlands lounge and commissary. This component is constructed of saddle-notched logs finished with chopper-cut ends, and rests on a concrete-wall foundation. Features within the side-gable roof include wide eaves, exposed log purlins with chopper-cut ends, and an exterior brick/stone chimney, topped with a metal hood. All doors and windows within this component are trimmed with 5" boards.

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A large open porch runs the length of the front (east) elevation. This porch is defined by five-course log quarter walls and is protected by a lean-to roof, initiated at the eave line of the primary roof and supported by four log columns. The porch floor is concrete. Features within the confines of the porch include two double-leaf doors constructed of vertical knotty pine planks secured over interior X braces. One door is sharply offset at the south end of the front elevation, providing direct access to the historic commissary/post office. The second door is centered within the elevation, providing direct access to the lounge space. This central door is flanked to the south by a one-over-one-light double-hung window and to the north by a one-light fixed-sash "picture" window.

Features within the north (side) elevation of the original component are limited to the imposing exterior fireplace, constructed by Ernie Moore for Charles Byron Jenkins in 1948. Although composed primarily of brick, randomly placed pieces of limestone and limestone courses are intermingled with the regular brick courses. Near the top of the chimney, five cut stone blocks form the initials HL [Highlands Lodge].

The large dining room addition (running east to west) extends from the south end of the central component. Additional features are limited to a large one-light fixed-sash picture window located near the junction of the two components.

The frame addition, constructed by Jenkins ca. 1956 for use as a dining room, rests on tall wood-piers; the resultant crawl space is currently used to store storm windows, hose, and other maintenance paraphernalia. Board-and-batten siding (12" boards, 3" battens) clads the exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the gable roof. Roof features include exposed chopper-cut log purlins and a metal chimney within the south gable slope. Large fixed-sash windows and pairs of casement and fixed windows dominate the two exterior walls of this wing, providing views of the Grand Teton and of Cottonwood Creek. North elevation fenestration includes a narrow casement window (located near the junction with the original component), flanked to the west by three large, symmetrically placed, picture windows. Two pair of casement/fixed-sash window groupings dominate the west wall. A series of triangular windows also fill the gable end, creating a virtually uninterrupted wall of glass. The south elevation is completely covered by a large shed-roof addition, once housing the kitchen yet now housing laundry facilities, a restroom, and a meeting room.

The shed roof covering the south addition is initiated high in the south gable slope of the dining-room wing. The addition is constructed on a concrete-wall foundation, is clad with board-and-batten siding, and is roofed with modern metal panels. Features within the narrow west elevation are limited to two symmetrically placed pairs of casement windows. Fenestration within the south elevation includes a one-light by one-light sliding-sash window at the west end of the wall, flanked to the east by three sets of windows, each of which consists of a fixed light with a casement window on either side. Features within the east elevation of the south addition include a modern flush door with one light, paired with a wood-frame screen door and accessed by a wooden ramp (wheel-chair accessible). A one-light awning window placed just below the eave, is located north of the door.

The third addition is attached to the south elevation of the original component, near, but not flush with, the large kitchen addition; the sloped, narrow, 3' passage way between the additions provides access to a basement-level vertical-plank door leading to the cellar. The addition is clad with imitation-log siding. Modern metal panels cover the shed roof. Features are limited to a double-leaf

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door (constructed of vertical planks secured to exterior X braces) offset to the west within the south elevation, and a vertical plank door centered within the east elevation.

Interior

The community building at The Highlands consists of four structural components (the original and three additions), each of which incorporates a distinct interior space. The original component historically housed The Highlands lounge and a small "store" where Jenkins sold candy, soda, and Native American jewelry. This component remains in use as a public lounge and reading room for Highlands tenants. The east-to-west wing addition historically served as The Highlands dining room. It is now empty, yet numerous folding chairs stacked in the wait station suggest that it houses an occasional meeting or pot-luck. The original kitchen, located in the southern frame addition, has been converted to a public laundry; the west end of this addition was recently remodeled and now houses a small office(?) and bathroom.

Two double-leaf doors, both constructed of knotty-pine vertical planks with X braces and secured with the original forged hinges and latches, provide immediate access to the lounge area (central door) and commissary area (south door). Exterior and interior walls are log with quarter-pole chinking. The ceiling is open, exposing the log purlins, beams, and 12" knotty-pine ceiling planks. Narrow oak planks, varnished, cover the floor; this flooring matches that found in the dining room. Windows and doors are trimmed with 5" butt-joint trim, varnished; windows incorporate a 5" window sill. A custom-made bear-trap light fixture (shown in 1950s photographs) is centered over the lounge area, near the fireplace. In contrast to the brick exterior, the interior chimney wall/fireplace is faced with cut and coursed limestone block, secured with terra-cotta colored mortar. A modern Shrader stove insert now fills the fire box. A log slab forms the mantle. Two built-in seats are located at either side of the hearth.

Fixed furnishings include an extensive counter/shelf/cupboard/mail slot/display-case unit that defines the commissary. This unit is constructed of varnished narrow tongue-and-groove paneling and finished with decorative scalloped facing. Vintage brown formica covers the counter top.

A modern wood, double-leaf door leads from the lounge to the dining room. Narrow oak planks cover the floor and 5" varnished knotty-pine siding covers the exterior walls; the interior (east) wall is log, finished with quarter-pole chinking. The ceiling is vaulted, exposing the log purlins, distressed post-and-beam truss system, and 5" tongue-and-groove varnished ceiling planks. Windows and doors are trimmed with modern 2 1/2 inch molding. Light fixtures include three vintage wagon-wheel chandeliers. Quarter-walls faced with 5" tongue-and-groove planks define a wait station/bar located in the southeast corner.

Double hollow-core doors lead from the dining room to the kitchen. Modern rolled linoleum covers the floor and 5" varnished tongue-and-groove paneling covers the walls. The ceiling is open, following the line of the shed roof. Exposed hewn rafters and 6" ceiling planks have recently been painted white, as have two 8" x 8" hewn columns located in the center of the room. All windows and doors are trimmed with modern narrow trim. Light fixtures are also modern. Fixed furnishings include a modern wall-hung plywood cupboard and shelving unit and a large central island, providing space for folding clothes.

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Modern doors constructed of two layers of vertical tongue-and-groove planks over an interior brace provide access from the kitchen/laundry to the new office(?) and from the office to the bathroom. Both rooms are finished with rolled linoleum flooring. Varnished tongue-and-groove paneling covers the exterior and new (non-bearing) interior walls. The ceiling is open, following the line of the shed roof and exposing hewn rafters and 6" ceiling planks; in contrast to the kitchen/laundry, the ceiling has not been painted. (The north wall in the bathroom extends to the apex of the shed roof, creating an extremely tall wall/high ceiling for the small space.) Windows and doors are trimmed with modern narrow trim. All light and bathroom fixtures are modern.

The small shed-roof addition to the south elevation of the original component (aka building #1033) was inaccessible at the time of survey.

Interior features identified as historic, above, contribute to the building's significance. These include the rustic light fixtures, exposed beams, open ceiling, knotty-pine and log interior walls, built-in commissary and wait station, fireplace hearth and chimney.

Dormitory #1034, constructed ca. 1955. Contributing building.

The dormitory (#1034) is located directly south of the community building. This is a rectangular, one-story, wood-frame, building, constructed on concrete piers. The front-gable roof is covered with enameled metal panels, and features exposed, 6" X 6", milled rafter ends. Exterior walls are finished with 12" boards and 4" battens, with a 12" waterboard at the base. The entry into the building is centered within the north elevation and contains a flush, wooden door, paired with a wood-frame screen door. The entry is trimmed with wood molding. A wooden ramp and stair provide access to the entry.

The east and west elevations each contain four, one-light, wood-frame casement windows, one at each end and a pair centered within the wall. The south elevation contains a single, one-light casement window, offset east of center. Like the entry, the windows are trimmed with wood molding.

Interior

Cabin #1034 contains a large central room (with a prefabricated metal kitchen unit), a bathroom, and a small closet. Rolled linoleum covers all floor surfaces. Walls are finished with varnished knotty-pine paneling. The ceiling is open, exposing the post-and-beam truss system and knotty-pine paneling. The exterior door is modern solid core. Modern hollow core doors lead to the bathroom and the closet. All windows and doors are trimmed with modern 2.5" mitered molding. Bathroom finishes include modern veneer paneling on the walls and dropped ceiling. All bathroom fixtures are modern.

The interior does not contribute to the building's significance.

Cabin #1036 (aka Highlands #6), constructed ca. 1952. Contributing building.

Cabin #1036 is one of a series of six buildings positioned in a north/south-oriented row, on the west side of a central grassy courtyard. This is a small, rectangular, one-story log building joined at the corners with ventral saddle notches, and constructed on a concrete-wall foundation. The exterior walls feature split pole chinking and copper-cut log ends. The front-gable roof is covered

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with enameled panels and features exposed, 4" X 6" milled lumber rafters, and a metal pipe vent in the north slope. Both frame gable ends are finished with wood shingles.

An open porch is formed by the roof that extends past the front wall of the building. The porch roof, supported by two log columns, is further distinguished by an exposed truss in the gable end that is constructed of both logs and milled lumber. The porch floor is made of 5" tongue and groove boards, and is accessed via a concrete step.

The entry is located at the south edge of the east elevation, flanked on the north by a wood-sash one-light by one-light sliding window with a wood-frame screen. The entry has a vertical board door and is paired with a wood-frame screen door. Both the entry and the window are trimmed with plain 5-6" boards. The south elevation contains a central wood-sash, one-light by one-light sliding window with a wood frame screen. The west elevation features a two-light hopper windows located high in the wall and offset south of center. This window also has a wood-frame screen and is the shutters. The north elevation contains no features.

Interior

Cabin #1036 is a standard Highlands one-room cabin, with a central room, a small bathroom, a closet for the hot water heater, and a free-standing prefabricated kitchen unit. Two-inch varnished oak planks cover the floor. Exterior walls are dressed and varnished log, finished with quarter-pole chinking. The interior walls (defining the closet and bathroom) are clad with varnished, random-width (6"-12"), knotty-pine tongue-and-groove paneling. The ceiling of the main room is vaulted, exposing the 2"x6" rafters and random-width knotty-pine ceiling boards. Interior and exterior doors are also constructed of the ubiquitous knotty-pine, secured to X braces. Doors and windows are trimmed with 5" varnished pine molding and feature a mix of both vintage and modern hardware. Window sills are deep (approximately 6"), conforming to the size of the exterior logs (and, in the bathroom, the exterior logs and interior siding). All light fixtures are modern.

The small bathroom is finished with new rolled linoleum and features a drop ceiling. All other finishes are identical to those found in the main room. The sink, toilet, bathtub, and tiled bath surround are modern.

Cabin #1037 (aka Highlands #1), constructed ca. 1952. Contributing building.

Cabin #1037 is a one-story log building joined at the corners with ventral saddle notches, and constructed on a concrete wall foundation. The log walls feature chopper-cut log ends and split pole chinking. The side-facing salt box roof is covered with enameled metal panels, and features exposed log purlins with chopper-cut ends, and a metal pipe-vent in the east slope.

A recessed porch occupies the southeast corner of the building, and features a single log support column (resting on a concrete pier), a 5" tongue-and-groove board floor, and a concrete step. The entry to the building is located in the east-facing wall of the porch and contains a board door with "X" bracing and one small light. The entry also has a wood frame screen door. A small, four-light hopper window with a wood frame screen is located in the south-facing wall of the recessed porch.

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The south wall contains a wood-frame, four-light hopper window, offset west of center within the wall. This window has an aluminum frame screen and two simple wood shutters. The west wall contains two, wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows paired with aluminum screens. These windows are evenly spaced within the wall and have wood shutters. The north elevation has two bays defined by the chopper-cut log ends of the interior dividing wall. A four-light hopper window with an aluminum screen and a single wood shutter is located east of the dividing wall. A two-over-two-tight, double-hung windows with an aluminum frame and two wood shutters is located west of the dividing wall. The door and all of the windows in this building are trimmed with plain 5-6" boards.

Interior

Cabin #1037 contains a kitchen/living room, bathroom, bedroom, and hot-water heater closet. Two-inch varnished oak planks cover all but the bathroom floor. Exterior walls are dressed and varnished log, finished with split-pole chinking. The interior walls are clad with varnished, random-width (6"-12"), knotty-pine tongue-and-groove paneling. The ceilings in both the main room and the bedroom are open, exposing the log purlins and random-width knotty-pine ceiling boards. Exterior and interior doors are also constructed of the ubiquitous knotty-pine, secured to "X" braces. Doors and windows are trimmed with 5" varnished pine boards and feature a mix of both vintage and modern hardware. Window sills are deep (approximately 6"), conforming to the size of the exterior logs (and, in the bathroom, the exterior logs and interior siding). All light fixtures are modern.

The small bathroom is finished with new rolled linoleum and features a dropped ceiling faced with knotty-pine tongue-and-groove paneling. Both exterior and interior walls are faced with knotty-pine. The sink, toilet, and prefabricated free-standing shower unit are modern.

Cabin #1038 (aka Highlands #15), constructed ca. 1952. Contributing building.

Cabin #1038 is a rectangular, one-story, log building joined at the corners with ventral saddle notches, and constructed on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior log walls feature chopper-cut log ends and split pole chinking; the wood-frame gable ends are finished with boards and battens. The front-gable roof is covered with enameled metal panels, and has exposed log purlins with chopper cut ends.

An extended roof open porch is located on the east side of the building. Two log columns support the exposed log truss in the gable end of the porch. These rest on wood blocks placed on top of the tongue-and-groove board floor. A concrete step accesses the porch. The entry into the building is offset north of center in the east elevation, and is flanked on the south side by a one-light by one-light sliding window. The entry has a board door with "X" bracing and one square light, and a wood-frame screen door. The north elevation contains a one-light by one-light sliding window centered high in the wall. The west elevation has one, two-light hopper window offset south of center directly under the gable end. This window has board shutters. There are no features in the south elevation. The door and all of the windows are trimmed with plain 5" boards.

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Interior

Cabin #1038 is a standard Highlands one-room cabin with a bath, closet, and a free-standing prefabricated kitchen unit. Two-inch varnished oak planks cover the floor. Exterior walls are dressed and varnished log, finished with quarter-pole chinking. The interior walls (defining the closet and bathroom) are clad with varnished, random-width (6"-12"), knotty-pine boards. The ceiling of the main room is vaulted, exposing the log purlins and random-width knotty-pine ceiling planks. Interior and exterior doors are also constructed of the ubiquitous knotty-pine, secured to X braces. Windows are casèd with 5" varnished pine trim; window sills are deep (approximately 6"), conforming to the size of the exterior logs (and, in the bathroom, the exterior logs and interior siding). In contrast to adjacent cabins, the interior doors (to the closet and bathroom) are trimmed with narrow (3") varnished pine trim. The wall-mounted light sconces are modern (there is no overhead fixture).

The small bathroom is finished with new rolled linoleum on the floor and knotty-pine on the dropped ceiling and interior and exterior walls. The sink, toilet, bathtub, and tiled bath surround are modern.

Cabin #1039 (aka Highlands #3), constructed ca. 1949. Contributing building.

Cabin #1039 is a one-story, "L"-shaped, log building constructed on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior log walls are chinked with split poles and feature copper-cut log ends. The intersecting gable roof is covered with enameled metal panels, has exposed log purlins with chopper-cut log ends, and a metal pipe vent in the south slope of the east/west oriented gable.

An open porch, formed by extending the roof past the wall of the building is located on the east elevation. The log truss in the porch's gable end is supported by two log columns that are in turn supported by concrete piers. The porch floor is made of 5" tongue-and-groove boards, and is accessed via a concrete slab. The porch shelters the entry to the building (offset north of center), which has a board door with "X" bracing and one square light. The entry is flanked on the south side by a one-over-one-light double-hung window, with an aluminum screen.

The east elevation of the north/south oriented wing contains a wood-sash, one-light by one-light sliding window with a wood-frame screen, placed in the center of the wall. The south elevation contains one, centrally placed, one-over-one-light, double-hung window, paired with an aluminum screen. On the west elevation, a wooden, one-light by one-light, sliding window (with a wood-frame screen) is located in the center of the north/south component; a wooden, one-over-one-light, double-hung window (with an aluminum screen) is offset slightly south of center under the gable end of the east/west component. The north elevation has no features. The door and all of the windows are trimmed with plain 4.5" board trim.

Housekeeping Cabin #1041 (aka Highlands #4), constructed ca. 1947. Contributing building.

Cabin #1041, historically used during the summer months as a tourist "Housekeeping Cabin" [with kitchen] and during the winter months as a caretakers cabin, is located directly behind (west) of cabin #1040. The original kitchen was removed in the 1960s. This is a one-story frame building with a front-gable roof, constructed on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are covered with imitation log siding, and the roof with enameled metal panels. An open porch with a half-hipped roof, and constructed on concrete

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piers, is located on the north elevation. Three, milled 4" X 4" columns support the porch roof. The porch floor is made with 6" tongue-and-groove boards.

The north side porch shelters the front entry to the building which is placed adjacent to the east edge of the wall. The entry contains a modern door with a raised "X" panel and diamond lights. A wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung window with an aluminum screen is centered within the west of this elevation.

The east elevation contains a pair of wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows centered within the elevation. The south elevation contains two entries, one at each edge of the wall. The east entry contains a board door with "X" bracing, and the west entry contains a plain, vertical-board door. A small, wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung window, with an aluminum screen and two board shutters, is placed high on the wall, slightly west of center -- between the two entries. This elevation also contains a metal vent under the eave in the gable end. The west elevation contains two, wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows (each with aluminum screens and board shutters), placed within the north half of the elevation. All of the entries and the windows have plain, 4.5" - 5" board trim.

Interior

Frame cabin #1041 contains a large central room, small bath, and closet. Wall-to-wall carpeting, paired with modern 2" baseboards, covers the floor of the central room. Interior and exterior walls are finished with 5" tongue-and-groove knotty-pine paneling. The ceiling is vaulted, exposing the log ridgepole, rafters, and two milled-lumber beams, all stained black. In contrast to other cabins within the complex, the knotty-pine ceiling planks are stained white (rather than varnished) and stand in stark contrast to the black-stained rafters and ridgepole.

The exterior door is modern, with a single-light and four triangular panels. A modern accordion door opens to the closet. The door to the bathroom is standard Highlands issue: varnished knotty-pine secured to an X brace. All windows and doors are trimmed with new 4" rough-cut pine, oiled. Light fixtures are modern (and include an ornate central chandelier).

Rolled linoleum covers the bathroom floor and knotty-pine veneer paneling covers the walls and dropped ceiling. The vanity, toilet, and tiled shower are modern.

The interior does not contribute to the building's significance.

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Cabin #1042, constructed ca. 1950; moved to the Highlands ca. 1965. Noncontributing Building.

In the late 1960s, Jenkins moved buildings #1042 and #1051 from Wilson, Wyoming -- where they had been constructed as guest cabins -- to the Highlands. Although not yet fifty years old, these buildings are representative of rustic architecture, retain physical integrity, and should be reevaluated ca. 2015. Cabin #1042 is a one-story, rectangular log building, constructed on a concrete block foundation. The corners are joined with ventral saddle notches; the log ends are cut with a slight flare at the bottom; and, the walls are chinked with split poles. The front-facing gable roof is covered with enameled-metal panels, and features a metal pipe vent in the east slope.

On the north elevation, the entry is sheltered by a shallow open porch created by a projection of the gable eave past the wall of the building. The entry is off-set to the east end of the wall, and is flanked on the west side by a large picture window. The entry has a flush wood door with one diamond light, and a wood-frame screen door. The porch floor is finished with 6" tongue-and-groove boards, and is accessed by wooden steps at both the east and west sides.

The east and west elevations each have two bays defined by the log ends of an interior dividing wall. Each bay has a six-light by six-light sliding-sash window centered within it. All of these sliding-sash windows have wood-frame screens. The south elevation contains two evenly spaced window openings. The west opening is infilled with glass blocks, while the east contains a wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung window, paired with a wood-frame screen. The entry and all of the windows are trimmed with plain boards.

Interior

Cabin #1042 contains a central living room, and two bedrooms, divided by a shared bath. The bedroom in the southeast corner has been converted to a kitchen. Two-inch oak planks cover the living room and bedroom floors. Exterior and bearing interior walls are varnished log with quarter-pole chinking. Non-bearing walls separating the bedrooms from the bath are frame, faced with knotty-pine panels that simulate 5" tongue-and-groove paneling. The living room and bedroom ceilings are open, exposing log purlins and knotty-pine tongue-and-groove ceiling planks. In contrast to adjacent cabins, interior doors are one-panel fir. All windows and doors are trimmed with narrow 3" varnished molding, with a slightly rounded lower edge. Light fixtures are modern.

Roller linoleum covers the bathroom floor and knotty-pine veneer paneling covers the walls and dropped ceiling. The vanity, toilet, bathtub, and bathtub surround are modern.

Cabin #1043 (aka Highlands #12), constructed ca. 1938; moved to site ca. 1947. Contributing building.

Ca. 1947, Jenkins moved this small cabin from his South Park ranch (where it had been constructed as a refrigerator house) to The Highlands where it served as a guest cabin. Cabin #1043 is a small, rectangular, one-story log building with a front-gable roof, constructed on a concrete-wall foundation. The corners of the building are joined with ventral saddle notches, the log ends are cut flush, and the walls are chinked with split poles. The frame gable ends are finished with 12" tongue-and-groove boards with a decorative cut at the bottom. Enameled metal panels cover the roof which features a metal pipe vent in the east slope.

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The entry (accessed via a wooden stoop) is centered within the west half of the north elevation, which also contains a wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung window. The wood panel door has two narrow vertical lights, and is paired with a wood frame screen door. The south elevation contains a two-light hopper window that has a wood-frame screen and board shutters. This window is placed high in the west half of the wall. The west elevation has one, one-over-one-light, double-hung window, located near the north end of the wall. The door and windows all have plain board trim.

Interior

Cabin #1043 contains a tiny bedroom and an even smaller bath. Wall to wall loop carpeting covers all floor surfaces. Exterior walls are varnished log, with no chinking. Varnished, random-width (6"-12"), knotty-pine tongue-and-groove paneling covers the interior walls. The ceiling of the main room is vaulted and faced with random-width knotty-pine ceiling boards (the roof structural system is not exposed). The interior door to the bathroom is standard Highlands issue: vertical knotty-pine. The exterior door is constructed of board-and-batten (7" boards and 7" battens). Doors and windows are cased with 5" varnished pine trim and feature a mix of both vintage and modern hardware. Window sills are deep (approximately 6"), conforming to the size of the exterior logs. Light fixtures and all bathroom appliances are modern. The east end of the bathroom gable is used as a storage loft.

Housekeeping Cabin #1044 (aka Highlands #5), constructed ca. 1949. Contributing building.

Cabin #1044 is located at the south end of the building complex -- one of three buildings in an east/west oriented row. Constructed as one of two Highlands "Housekeeping Cabins," the original kitchen was removed in the late 1950s. This is a square, one-story, log building with a cross gable roof, constructed on a concrete wall foundation. The corners are joined with ventral saddle notches; the walls are chinked with split poles; and, the log ends are finished with copper-cut ends. The roof features exposed purlins with chopper-cut ends, and a metal pipe vent in the south slope.

The north elevation contains an open porch, with four log columns supporting the continuous roof. The north-facing log ends under the porch have been cut flush. Concrete piers support the front end of the porch, which has a tongue-and-groove board floor accessed by a set of concrete steps. The north elevation contains a central entry, flanked on either side by a wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung window, each of which are covered with aluminum screens. The "X"-braced board door has one square light, and is paired with a wood-frame screen door that has a plywood panel in the bottom half.

The east elevation contains a centrally placed, wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung window with a aluminum screen, and board shutters. The south elevation contains a small, wood-frame, four-light, hopper window located within the east half of the wall. The west elevation also has a one-over-one-light, double-hung window, offset south of center. The entry and the windows are trimmed with plain boards.

Interior

Cabin #1044 is a standard Highlands one-room cabin with attached bath. Two-inch oak planks, varnished, cover the floor. Exterior walls are dressed and varnished log, finished with quarter-pole chinking. Varnished, random-width (6"-12"), knotty-pine tongue-and-groove paneling covers the interior walls. The ceiling of the main room is vaulted, exposing the log purlins, ridge pole, and random-

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width knotty-pine ceiling boards. Interior and exterior doors are also constructed of the ubiquitous knotty-pine, secured to X braces. Doors and windows are cased with 5" varnished fir trim and feature a mix of both vintage and modern hardware. Window sills are deep (approximately 6"), conforming to the size of the exterior logs (and, in the bathroom, the exterior logs and interior siding). A small wagon-wheel chandelier, similar to those found in the lodge dining room (#1032), may be historic.

Rolled linoleum in a vintage pattern covers the bathroom floor. Knotty-pine paneling covers the dropped ceiling and interior and exterior walls. The sink, toilet, bathtub, and tiled tub surround are modern.

Cabin #1045 (aka Highlands #6), constructed ca. 1949. Contributing building.

Cabin #1045 is a rectangular, one-story, log building with a cross-gable roof, constructed on a concrete wall foundation. The corners of the building are joined with ventral saddle-notches, finished with chopper-cut log ends. The exterior walls are chinked with split poles. The roof is covered with enameled metal panels, and features exposed log purlins with chopper-cut ends, a metal pipe-vent on the north slope and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation.

On the north elevation, a small open porch with an intersecting gable-roof shelters the entry. The porch is constructed on concrete piers, has two log columns that support the roof, and, a tongue-and-groove board floor. The gable end of the porch roof is finished with logs and split poles. A concrete step accesses the north side of the porch. The entry has a board door ("X"-braced with one small light), paired with a wooden screen door with a plywood panel in the bottom half. A wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung window is located centered within the wall on the east side of the porch. This window has a metal screen and board shutters. A four-light hopper window is located on the west side of the porch, and has a wood-frame screen and board shutters.

The west elevation has a wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung window centered within the first floor, and a four-light hopper window centered within the gable end. Both windows have wooden screens and board shutters. The south elevation contains two, wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows, both of which have board shutters. Only the west window has a wood screen. A large brick chimney dominates the center of the east elevation. The entry and the windows all have plain board trim.

Interior

The ground level features an open living room/kitchen, a bedroom, and a bathroom. An open stairway leads to an upstairs loft. Two-inch oak planks, varnished, cover the floor in the central room. Exterior walls are dressed and varnished log, finished with quarter-pole chinking. Varnished, random-width (6"-12"), knotty-pine tongue-and-groove paneling covers the interior walls. The ceiling of the main room is vaulted, exposing the log purlins, ridge pole, and random-width knotty-pine ceiling boards. Interior and exterior doors are also constructed of the ubiquitous knotty-pine, secured to X braces. Doors and windows are cased with 5" varnished pine trim and feature a mix of both vintage and modern hardware. Window sills are deep (approximately 6"), conforming to the size of the exterior logs. A yellow-brick fireplace, with an open fire box and flagstone ground level hearth, dominates the east wall. Two logs protrude through the brick, providing support for the quarter-log mantle.

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The bedroom, accessed through the kitchen, is finished as per the main room -- with the exception of the dropped ceiling. The log floor joist of the loft are exposed, faced with 4" tongue-and-groove ceiling planks.

The bathroom, accessed through the bedroom, features modern rolled linoleum on the floor and knotty-pine paneling on the dropped ceiling and interior and exterior walls. All fixtures are modern.

An open stairway constructed with milled-lumber stringers, open risers, and plank treads leads to the second floor loft. The stairway features a unique peeled-lodgepole railing, and decorative scalloped trim along the edges of the landing.

The loft contains two twin beds and two closets, tucked under the eaves and divided by a narrow central hallway. The walls/ceiling are finished with knotty-pine paneling and the floor is 4" fir planks, oiled.

Duplex Cabin #1046 (aka Highlands #7 and #8), constructed ca. 1940; moved to The Highlands and remodeled ca. 1949. Contributing building.

Charles Byron Jenkins constructed the log component of this cabin in 1940 at his South Park Ranch. The building was moved to The Highlands ca. 1949 and converted, with construction of the frame bathroom addition, to a duplex. Cabin #1046 is a rectangular, one-story, log building with a frame addition located on the east end. The original building and the addition are both constructed on concrete wall foundations, and a cross-gable roof covers both components. The log component is joined at the corners with ventral saddle-notches with chopper-cut log ends, and is chinked on the exterior with split poles. The exterior walls of the frame component are covered with horizontally placed imitation log siding, with board-and-batten finish in the gable end. Enameled metal panels cover the roof, which features two metal pipe-vents in the south slope and one in the north slope.

An open, shed-roof porch covers the entire north elevation. It is built on concrete piers, and has four log columns supporting the roof. The floor is made of 1" X 5" tongue-and-groove boards nailed to log stringers. This porch shelters two entries, one at the west edge of the wall, within the original log component, and one at the east edge of the wall, within the frame addition. Both entries are accessed via concrete stoops. The west entry has a door made of tongue-and-groove boards, while the east entry has a wood panel-door with four lights; both entries have wood-frame screen doors. This elevation also contains two, four-light by four-light sliding-sash windows. Both are located within the log component, one adjacent to the entry at the west edge of the building, and one towards the east end of the component. Both have wood-frame screens.

The west elevation (the exposed gable end of the log component) has one, four-light by four-light sliding-sash window with a wood frame screen and board shutters. On the south elevation, the log component has a central four-light hopper window, flanked on either side by a four-light by four-light sliding-sash window. All have wood-frame screens, and the sliding windows have board shutters. The south elevation of the frame component contains a single, one-over-one-light double-hung window, placed at the west edge of the wall. The east elevation (the exposed gable end of the frame component) contains no features. Both entries and the windows have plain 4-5" board trim.

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Interior

Duplex #1046 is divided (perpendicular to the ridgeline) into two units. The units share a floorplan design -- small entry, branching to a bathroom and a bedroom -- yet interior finishes vary slightly.

Wall to wall shag carpeting covers the original oak flooring in both main rooms. Exterior walls are varnished log, finished with quarter-pole chinking. Interior non-bearing walls are finished with knotty-pine paneling. The lower half of the bearing wall dividing the units is clad with knotty-pine; the upper half of the wall, extending to fill the gable end, is log. Ceilings are vaulted, exposing the log ridgepole and purlins and the knotty-pine ceiling planks. Interior and exterior doors are also constructed of the ubiquitous knotty-pine; in contrast to adjacent cabins, however, the knotty-pine planks on all but the bathroom door in unit 1046B have interior braces. (The bathroom door in unit 1046 features the exposed X brace found throughout Highlands; the door between the entry and the bedroom in unit 1046B has been removed.) Doors and windows are cased with 5" varnished fir trim and feature a mix of both vintage and modern hardware. Window sills are deep (approximately 6"), conforming to the size of the exterior logs. All light fixtures are modern.

Rolled linoleum covers the bathroom floors. In unit 1046A, log remains exposed on the exterior wall and knotty-pine paneling covers the interior walls and the dropped ceiling. In unit 1046B, modern veneer paneling covers all wall surfaces and the dropped ceiling. The light fixtures, vanities, toilets, and tiled shower surrounds are modern.

Both entries feature knotty-pine paneling on all walls. Modern veneer paneling covers the dropped ceilings and rolled linoleum covers the floors.

The Hen House (cabin #1047), constructed ca. 1930; moved to site in 1947. Contributing building.

The "Hen House" (so named for both its striking resemblance to a chicken house and its historic use) was constructed at South Park as a bunkhouse and later moved to The Highlands where it served as the women's dormitory. First located near the dining room, the building was moved to its current, isolated, setting ca. 1955 following construction of dormitory #1034. This is a rectangular, one-story, frame building with a shed roof, constructed on a cinder block foundation. The exterior walls are covered with 12" boards and 4" battens, and the roof is covered with enameled metal panels. An exterior metal pipe vent projects through the roof in the southwest corner.

The north elevation contains an entry at the east edge of the wall, accessed by a wooden stoop. The entry contains a four-panel wood door paired with a wood-frame screen door. The east elevation contains a bank of windows, that includes a large fixed central light flanked on either side by two, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows. Two of the double-hung windows have wood-frame screens. The west elevation contains a pair of one-light hopper windows (located high in the wall, just north of center), and one, two-light casement window in the middle of the south half of the wall. All of these windows have wood-frame screens. The only feature on the south elevation is the iron pipe-vent help to the wall of the building by metal straps.

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Interior

The interior of cabin #1047, featuring a long main room and a small bathroom in the southwest corner, has been gutted and refinished. All finishes date to the modern period. They include rolled linoleum on the floors, painted and textured fiberboard on the walls, painted fiberboard panels, finished with 2" battens on the ceiling. Three 8"x1.5" boards, bolted together, form an exposed central beam. The four-panel exterior door, the modern hollow-core bathroom door, and the ribbon of windows running the length of the east wall are trimmed with modern 3" mitered molding, varnished dark brown. Modern veneer paneling covers the bathroom walls and ceiling. In contrast to main room fenestration, the two-light casement window in the bathroom is trimmed with heavy 3"x3" butt-joint molding with a 5" sill. All appliances and light fixtures are modern.

The interior does not contribute to the building's significance.

Linen Shed #1048, constructed ca. 1965. Noncontributing building.

This small linen storage building was constructed after the period of significance established for The Highlands Historic District and has been evaluated as a noncontributing component. Shed #1048 is a rectangular, one-story, wood-frame building constructed on cinder block piers. The building has a combination gable/lean-to roof that is covered with enameled metal panels, and exterior walls finished with 6" boards and 4" battens. The west elevation has two bays, roughly defined by the eave line of the roof. Within the south bay a large entry is centered beneath the gable end. This entry contains an "X"-braced plywood door. The north bay contains another entry with a set of double doors, also made of plywood. The three other elevations contain no features.

Interior

This simple storage building is divided into two units, each accessible only from the exterior. Plywood sheathing with 4" baseboards covers the south-unit floor and concrete forms the north-unit floor. Walls and ceilings in both units are clad with unpainted and untaped sheetrock. The doors are untrimmed, with sheetrock extending to the edge of the door frame. There is no electricity. Open shelving units line the east wall of the south unit. The interior of the door to the south unit has been faced with a sheet of plywood.

Triplex Cabin #1049 (aka Highlands #9, #10, #11), constructed 1938; moved to The Highlands ca. 1947. Contributing Building.

Jenkins constructed building #1049 for use as a horse barn at his South Park ranch. Ca. 1947, the barn was moved to The Highlands and converted to a "triplex" guest cabin. Duplex cabin #1049 is a rectangular, one and one-half story log building with a cross-gable roof, constructed on a concrete-wall foundation. The corners are joined with ventral saddle-notches (with flush-cut log ends), and the exterior walls are chinked with split poles. The frame gable ends are finished with 12" boards and 6" battens with decorative scalloped ends. Enameled metal panels cover the steep roof which features exposed milled lumber rafter ends. The east slope of the roof has an intersecting gable-roofed dormer with an adjacent metal pipe-vent.

The west elevation contains two bays, defined by the ends of an interior log wall. Each bay contains an entry, one at the north edge and one at the south edge of the wall. Both entries have "X"-braced double-leaf doors paired with wood-frame screen doors. These

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doors appear to be replacements, since they are smaller than the opening. Vertical boards have been used to infill the area between the door and the wall. Both of these entries are accessed via concrete stoops.

The north elevation is dominated by a wooden stair with a 2 X 4 railing, which leads to a landing in front of an entry to the half-story, centered within the gable end. This entry has an "X"-braced board door with one light and a wood-frame screen door. The first floor of the north elevation contains a wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung window, offset west of center.

On the first floor of the east elevation, a frame enclosure with a lean-to roof, houses a shower unit that is accessible only from the exterior. The walls of the enclosure are covered with 12" boards and 6" battens. An entry placed at the south edge of the east elevation of the enclosure contains a plywood door. In addition to this enclosure, the first floor contains a one-light hopper window with a wood-frame screen, centered in the wall. The dormer in the half story contains a wood-frame, four-light hopper window, with a wood-frame screen.

The south elevation contains a two-over-two-light, double-hung window centered in the gable end, that has board shutters and a wood screen. The first floor has a wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung window with board shutters that is offset west of center within the wall.

Interior

Cabin #1049 varies in floorplan and most interior finishes from all other Highlands units. The upstairs loft, accessed via an exterior stairway, accommodates one very small bedroom and a half-bath; a prefabricated shower unit has been installed in a small addition to the east elevation (at ground level). The shower is accessible only from the exterior and is used by both the loft and ground-floor tenants. The ground floor contains a bedroom and a kitchen (each with an exterior entrance), connected by a small half bath. (This floorplan represents the buildings historic use: two ground-floor guest rooms with a shared bath.)

Both primary ground-floor rooms feature 2" oak flooring, unfinished. Exterior walls are log, with quarter-pole chinking. Knotty-pine paneling faces the interior walls. The ceilings are dropped, faced with fiberboard panels with 1.5" battens. As in the adjacent cabin units, doors and windows are cased with 5" varnished pine trim and feature a mix of both vintage and modern hardware. Window sills are deep (approximately 6"), conforming to the size of the exterior logs. Rolled linoleum covers the floor in the tiny half-bath; all other finishes match those found in the main rooms. Five logs, running parallel to the bearing exterior walls (and once forming an interior quarter wall), have been cut flush with the exterior wall, allowing placement of a toilet (see photograph).

The loft unit is similarly finished, with 2" oak flooring, oiled, and fiberboard panels with 1.5" battens on all wall and ceiling surfaces (the walls follow the roofline). Bathroom finishes match those in the main room with the exception of the rough-cut knotty-pine paneling on the interior and exterior walls.

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Cabin #1051 (aka Highlands #21), constructed ca. 1950; moved to the Highlands ca. 1965. Noncontributing Building.

Like "sister cabin" #1042, cabin #1051 was moved from Wilson to The Highlands ca. 1965. Cabin #1051 is a rectangular, one-story, log building with a front-gable roof constructed on a concrete block foundation. The building is joined at the corners with ventral saddle-notches with log ends that flare slightly at the bottom. The exterior walls are chinked with split poles. The roof is covered with enameled metal panels and features a metal pipe-vent in the north slope.

The west elevation contains a shallow overhang formed by projecting the gable eave slightly past the front of the building. The deck below the overhang is supported by concrete piers; has a floor made of 5 1/2", tongue-and-groove boards; and, is accessed via a set of wooden steps. An entry is located below the overhang, in the south half of the west elevation, and is flanked on the north side by a large fixed picture window. The entry contains a wooden flush door with one diamond-shaped light and a wood-frame screen door with a plywood bottom panel.

Both the north and south elevations have two bays of unequal width, that are defined by the vertical row of log ends from an interior wall. The west bays incorporated about one-third of the length of the building, while the east bays incorporates the remaining two-thirds. Each bay contains a wooden, six-light by six-light sliding-sash window, with a wood-frame screen.

The east elevation contains two window openings. The south opening is infilled with glass blocks while the north opening contains a wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung window with a wood-frame screen. The entry and all of the windows have plain board trim.

Interior

Cabin #1051 was historically used as a two-bedroom guest cabin with a shared bath and living area: the living room runs the length of the west half of the building. The east half of the building incorporates two bedrooms (one with a hot-water heater closet, the second with a pantry) divided by the bath. The NPS has converted the south bedroom to a kitchen. A modern one-light solid-core door, located within the protective confines of the front porch, provides direct exterior access to the living room. Two-inch oak flooring, varnished, covers the living room floor. Exterior walls and the load-bearing interior wall separating the living room from the bedrooms are log, varnished and finished with quarter-pole chinking. The ceiling is open, exposing log purlins and 5" tongue-and-groove paneling. In contrast to other Highlands cabins, windows are untrimmed. Peeled poles, supported by twig brackets, form the curtain rods. Doors are trimmed with three-inch butt-joint molding with a rounded bottom edge. Overhead lights, connected to concealed electrical conduit, are modern.

One-panel fir doors, oiled, lead from the living room to the bedroom and to the kitchen; only a freestanding prefabricated metal kitchen unit distinguishes the kitchen from the bedroom. Like the living room, both rooms feature 2" oak flooring and log exterior and bearing walls. New knotty-pine paneling (10" panels scored to resemble 5" planks) faces the interior partition wall. One-panel fir doors lead from the kitchen to a small pantry and to the bathroom. The bathroom is also accessible from the bedroom.

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The long and narrow bathroom has been refinished. Modern rolled linoleum covers the floor and modern veneer paneling (with quarter-round trim) covers the walls and dropped ceiling. The window, incorporated within the newly tiled bath/shower surround, has been infilled with glass block.

Cabin #1052, constructed ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Cabin #1052 is one of an uninterrupted row of three cabins that line the east side of a central, grassy courtyard. (Although a "gap" in this cabin string suggests that a building has been removed, Jenkins reports that there was never a building on the site.) Although these three cabins are similar in scale, cabin #1052 features a front-gable roof with a half-hipped front porch while cabins #1053 and #1054 both feature side-gable roofs and shed-roof porches.

Cabin #1052 is a square, one-story, log building constructed on a concrete wall foundation. The corners are joined with ventral saddle-notches with chopper-cut log ends. Exterior walls are chinked with split poles. The front-gable roof is covered with enameled-metal panels and features exposed 4" X 8" milled-lumber rafter ends, and a small metal pipe-vent in the south slope. The frame gable ends are covered with wood shingles.

On the west elevation, an open porch with a half-hipped roof shelters the entry into the building. Four log columns support the porch roof. The floor of the porch is made of 5 1/2", tongue- and-groove boards, and is accessed via a concrete step. The entry is offset to the south of center, and contains a vertical board door paired with a wood-frame screen door. Two large picture windows are also located in this elevation, one at the north edge and one at the south edge of the wall.

The north and south elevations each have two bays, defined by the vertical row of log ends from an interior wall. The west bays on each elevation contain a pair of wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows with wood-frame screens. The east elevation contains a centrally placed window opening, with a wood-sash, one-over-one-light, double-hung window. This window also has a wood-frame screen and is the only one in the building with board shutters.

Interior

A bathroom, clothes closet, and hot-water-heater closet are located in the east half of the building. The west half of the building contains two bedrooms, one of which has been converted to a kitchen through the addition of a standard Highlands' issue freestanding kitchen unit.

Two-inch oak flooring, varnished, covers the bedroom floors. Exterior walls are log. Knotty-pine paneling covers the interior walls, with the exception of the north wall of the north bedroom which is faced with plywood. The ceiling is open, exposing the milled-lumber (4"x6" purlins) and the tongue-and-groove ceiling planks; these planks are stained green in the bedroom and are varnished in the kitchen. Quarter-round trim and a decorative scalloped board finishes the wall/ceiling junction. A vinyl accordion door separates the kitchen and bedroom. Vertical plank with X brace doors lead from the kitchen to the bathroom and from the bedroom to the bathroom.

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Rolled linoleum covers the bathroom floor. Modern veneer paneling covers the walls and the dropped ceiling. The sink, toilet, bath, and tiled bath/shower surround are modern.

Cabin #1053 (aka Highlands #19), constructed 1956. Contributing building.

Building #1053 is a square, one-story, log building with a cross-gable roof, constructed on a concrete wall foundation. The corners are joined with ventral saddle-notches with chopper-cut log ends. Exterior walls are chinked with split poles. The roof is covered with enameled metal panels and features exposed log purlins with chopper-cut ends, and a metal pipe-vent in the east slope.

The west elevation has a continuous, shed-roof porch with four log support columns, and a concrete floor. Log porch railings at the north and south ends of the porch are formed by extensions of the wall logs to the log columns. The porch shelters the entry to the building which is centered within this elevation, and which contains a wooden flush door with one square light, paired with a wood-frame screen door. The entry is flanked on either side by a one-over-one-light, double-hung window, each of which have wood-frame screens.

The east elevation contains a wooden, one-over-one-light, double-hung window within the south half of the elevation, and a wooden, one-light by one-light, sliding-sash window within the north half of the elevation. Both windows have wood-frame screens and board shutters. A metal pipe protrudes from the south elevation; the north elevation contains no features. The entry and all of the windows have plain board trim.

Interior

A bathroom, clothes closet, and hot-water-heater closet are located in the east half of the building. The west half of the building contains two bedrooms, one of which has been converted to a kitchen through the addition of a standard Highlands' issue freestanding kitchen unit.

Two-inch oak flooring, varnished, covers the bedroom floors. Exterior walls are log. Knotty-pine paneling covers the interior walls, with the exception of the north wall of the north bedroom which is faced with plywood. The ceiling is open, exposing the milled-lumber (4"x6" purlins) and the tongue-and-groove ceiling planks; these planks are stained green in the bedroom and are varnished in the kitchen. Quarter-round trim and a decorative scalloped board finishes the wall/ceiling junction. Vertical plank with X brace doors lead from the kitchen to the bathroom and from the bedroom to the bathroom.

Rolled linoleum covers the bathroom floor. Modern veneer paneling covers the walls and the dropped ceiling. The sink, toilet, bath, and tiled bath/shower surround are modern.

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Cabin #1054, constructed 1956. Contributing building.

Building #1054 is a square, one-story, log building with a cross-gable roof, constructed on a concrete-wall foundation. The corners are joined with ventral saddle-notches with chopper-cut log ends. Exterior walls are chinked with split poles. The roof is covered with enameled metal panels and features exposed log purlins with chopper-cut ends, and a metal pipe-vent in the east slope.

The west elevation has a continuous, shed-roof porch with four log support columns, and a concrete floor. Log porch railings at the north and south ends of the porch are formed by extensions of the wall logs to the log columns. The porch shelters the entry to the building which is centered within this elevation, and which contains a wooden flush door with one square light, paired with a wood-frame screen door. The entry is flanked on either side by a one-over-one-light, double-hung window, each of which have wood-frame screens.

The east elevation contains a one-over-one-light, wooden, double-hung window within the south half of the elevation, and a one-light by one-light, wooden, sliding-sash window within the north half of the elevation. Both windows have wood-frame screens and board shutters. A metal pipe protrudes from the south elevation; the north elevation contains no features. The entry and all of the windows have plain board trim.

A bathroom, clothes closet, and hot-water-heater closet are located in the east half of the building. The west half of the building contains two bedrooms, one of which has been converted to a kitchen through the addition of a standard Highlands' issue freestanding kitchen unit.

Two-inch oak flooring, varnished, covers the bedroom floors. Exterior walls are log. Knotty-pine paneling covers the interior walls, with the exception of the north wall of the north bedroom which is faced with plywood. The ceiling is open, exposing the milled-lumber (4"x6" purlins) and the tongue-and-groove ceiling planks; these planks are stained green in the bedroom and are varnished in the kitchen. Quarter-round trim and a decorative scalloped board finishes the wall/ceiling junction. Vertical plank with X brace doors lead from the kitchen to the bathroom and from the bedroom to the bathroom.

Rolled linoleum covers the bathroom floor. Modern veneer paneling covers the walls and the dropped ceiling. The sink, toilet, bath, and tiled bath/shower surround are modern.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ERA, 1972-PRESENT

Pumphouse #1031, constructed ca. 1980. Noncontributing building.

The pumphouse (#1031), constructed by the National Park Service, is located at the north end of the east row of cabins. This is a small, one-story, wood-frame building with a front-facing gable roof. It is constructed on a concrete slab, the walls are finished with board and battens, and the roof is covered with metal panels. The west elevation contains a central entry with a set of steel doors. The east elevation contains a wood, one-light by one-light, sliding-sash window with a metal screen. The north and south elevations contain no features.

Interior

This is a modern building finished with modern materials: poured concrete forms the floor and sheetrock, secured with metal battens, covers the walls and ceiling. The single window within the east wall is trimmed with varnished 3" molding. Metal strips trim the set of double doors that dominate the west wall.

8. Statement of Significance, continued

Although in planning general tourist accommodations in the whole area there will be a need of a wide scale of rates and types of lodging to meet the pocketbooks of the tourists, it was particularly obvious this year that Mr. Average American Tourist is beginning to prefer rooms with bath.... I would recommend that the rooming facilities be confined to detached cabins..... A conventional style of log construction should be developed, and every attempt should be made to make them attractive and inviting.³

Jenkins appears to have constructed The Highlands with a close eye toward these evolving tourist needs and expectations. By 1956, the site included a large central lodge; three cabins dating to the Sensenbachs; and a new generation of tourist cabins, constructed by Jenkins, with occasional help, in what his nephew defines as "a labor of love." The Highlands was distinct from area dude ranches (which supplied each guest with his/her own saddle horse, provided family-style meals on the European Plan, and most often boasted only of a "private outdoor toilet") and also from more standard auto-camp complexes, such as Kimmel Kabins (where, in an important precursor to major modern trends in park tourism, one to two night stays were encouraged, and neither meals nor recreational services were provided). A ca. 1950 brochure describing "The Highlands" log cabins as

³ A. E. Kendrew, "Suggestions for Future Tourist Accommodations, Jackson Hole, Wyoming," August, 1942, pp. 1-4, folder "Kendrew Reports," GRTE file, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

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from one to five rooms in an individual unit, spacious, attractively furnished in keeping with the log interiors, completely modern with private bathrooms, plenty of hot water, electric heat and daily maid service.... Having your meals with us is optional, but you will find it a convenience and a pleasure.⁴

Both tourists and locals frequented the restaurant, known "valley-wide," where Byron Jenkins did the cooking, Jeanne Jenkins and Gloria Jenkins Wardell served as hostesses, and nephew Mike Wardell waited on tables. Rooms in the seventeen rental units were rented by the night or by the week, often to bird watchers. Although saddle horses were not provided, The Highlands arranged for pack trips with park saddle horse concessioner Lowe Rudd.⁵ Interiors conformed to accepted notions of "rustic" with log or knotty pine interior walls, wood floors, and (in the public buildings) animal-trap light fixtures.

In October of 1952, a Bureau of Reclamation appraiser, hired by the National Park Service preparatory to a buy-out offer, verified Jenkins' promotional claim that The Highlands was a pleasurable place to visit:

[this is an] ideal location for the purpose this property is now being used for. Has good water and plenty of shade which makes it very comfortable for the tourists who stay there... Located near good fishing and hunting from any direction you wish to go.... Mr. Jenkins runs a good clean tourist cabin business and has spent a considerable amount of money in building the place up. Most of the cabins are new and modern.⁶

After years of friendly negotiation, Jenkins sold The Highlands to the National Park Service on January 26, 1972. The purchase price of \$225,000 included 2.9 acres of land and all buildings, but excluded furnishings and trade fixtures. The National Park Service quickly converted The Highlands to seasonal quarters for temporary employees, allowing for "the removal and obliteration" of the nearby Taggart Creek ([Old] Elbo Ranch/James Manges homestead) seasonal housing complex.⁷

⁴ "The Highlands," brochure, n.d. (ca. 1950), acc.#4288, Highlands Guest Ranch brochure and postcards, TCHC.

⁵ C. Byron Jenkins, telephone interview with Janene Caywood, 12/29/1996.

⁶ Byron Jenkins Tourist Camp Cabins Bureau of Reclamation Appraisal Report, 10/10/1952, File "Highlands 05-120," Lands Files, Mail and File Room, GRTE Headquarters.

⁷ Gary E. Everhardt to The Superintendent, Grand Teton National Park, January 27, 1972, File "Highlands 05-120," Lands Files, Mail and File Room, GRTE Headquarters.

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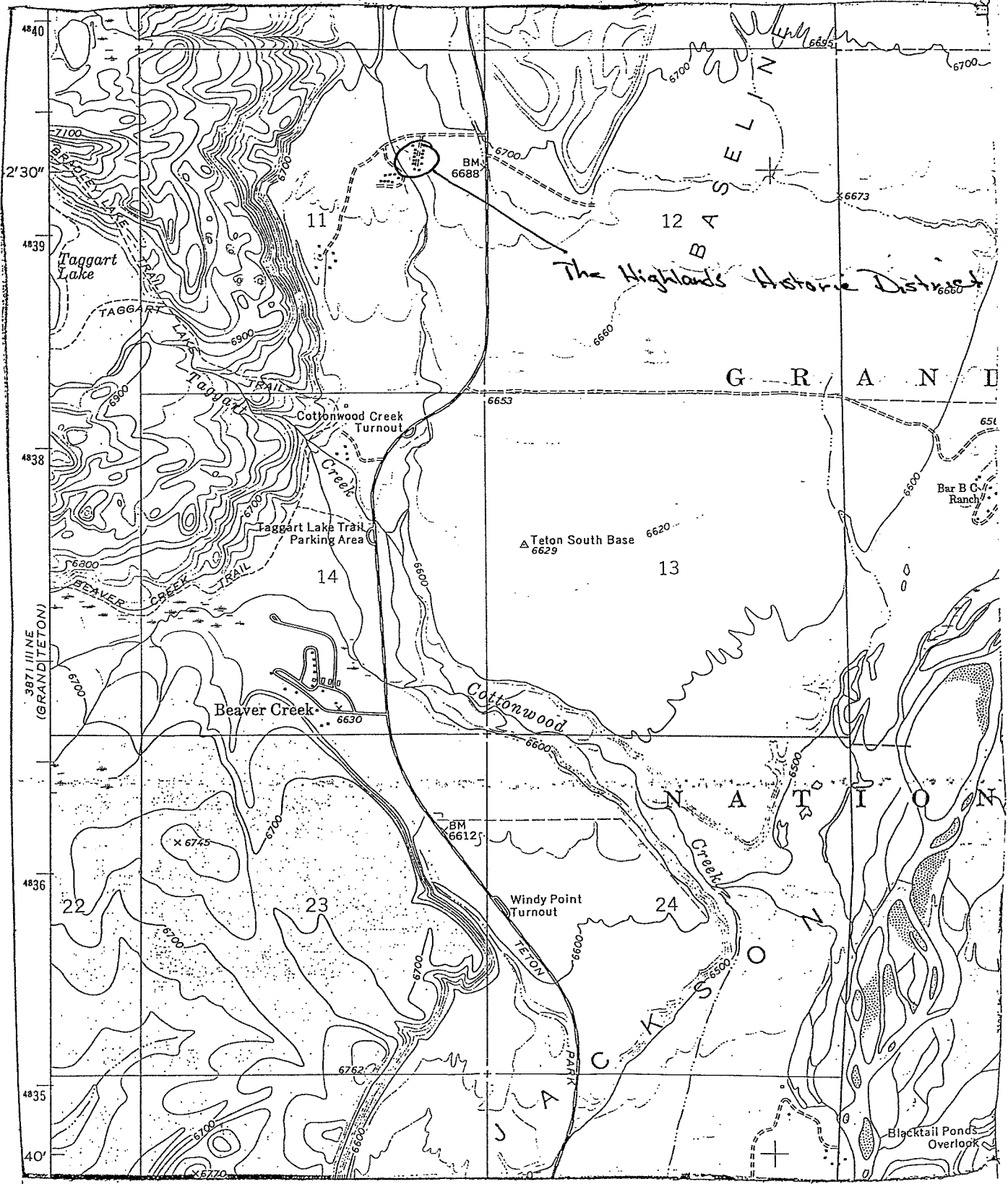
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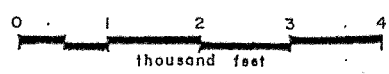
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U.S.G.S. 7 1/2' Topo Quad Phoose way
 Sec. 11 Twp. 43N Rng. 116W
 County Teton



GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
THE HIGHLANDS

NR STATUS: ELIGIBLE

-  CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
-  NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

