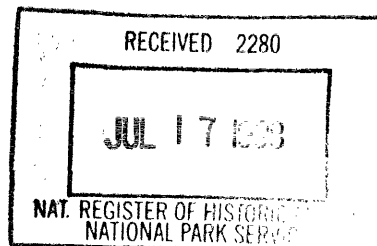


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Jenny Lake CCC Camp #NP-4

other name/site number: Horse Concessioner Dormitory (#69); Climbing Concession Office (#70)/Smithsonian #48TE1149

2. Location

street & number: 1/4 mile south of Jenny Lake, west side of Cottonwood Creek.

not for publication: n/a  
vicinity: X

city/town: Moose

state: Wyoming code: WY

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  
Signature of certifying official/Title

7-9-98  
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.

Sheila Baskin-Wade  
Signature of commenting or other official

5-15-98  
Date

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
   see continuation sheet
- 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)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

7/7/06

Name of Property	County and State	
<b>Ownership of Property:</b> Public-Federal		
<b>Category of Property:</b> Building		
<b>Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:</b> N/A	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> building(s)
<b>Name of related multiple property listing:</b> Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Listing	_____	_____ sites
	_____	_____ structures
	_____	_____ objects
	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

**6. Function or Use**

<b>Historic Functions:</b> Domestic/multiple dwelling; Domestic/secondary structure	<b>Current Function:</b> Abandoned/Not in Use; Recreation/business
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**7. Description**

<b>Architectural Classification:</b> Other	<b>Materials:</b> foundation: wood walls: wood roof: asphalt other:
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**Narrative Description**

**Summary**

The Jenny Lake Civilian Conservation Corps buildings are located in the southwestern section of the park, near the outlet of Cottonwood Creek, approximately 1/8 mile south of Jenny Lake. Cottonwood trees at the east and north end of the site, along the creek, screen the complex from the adjacent Jenny Lake developed area. To the west and south, the landscape opens to a large meadow of mixed grasses, forbes, and shrubs, including arrowleaf balsamroot, wild rose, and other wildflowers. The occasional fir, pine, and aspen trees scattered on the property do little to encumber the impressive view of the Teton Range. The site is accessed by the Jenny Lake Moraine Horse Trail or by a graded gravel road that diverges from the road to Lupin Meadow Trailhead. The bathhouse is currently used as the central storage, administrative, and registration facility of Exum Mountain Guides, the park's official climbing concessioner. From the 1950s until 1993 the messhall was used as a dormitory for the saddle-horse concession operated by Lowell Rudd.<sup>1</sup> The building is now abandoned. In accordance with National Register guidelines, the messhall and associated bathhouse are classified as a "building" rather than a "district."

See continuation page.

<sup>1</sup> The original horse concession operated by A. C. Lyons was located on the east side of Cottonwood Creek.

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Name of Property

County and State

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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**Applicable National Register Criteria:** A  
**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):** N/A  
**Significant Person(s):** N/A  
**Cultural Affiliation:** N/A

**Areas of Significance:** Government; Conservation; Social History  
**Period(s) of Significance:** 1935-1941  
**Significant Dates:** N/A  
**Architect/Builder:** National Park Service Branch of Plans and Design

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### Narrative Statement of Significance

#### Summary

Upon the termination of the CCC program, most camp living facilities were moved, dismantled, or salvaged: while remnants of the camps (isolated and moved buildings, recycled wall panels) remain throughout the national park system, intact camps and camp buildings, through which the living conditions of CCC crews can be discerned and interpreted are extremely rare. Because of this rarity, because of the social significance of the New Deal and the CCC in American social and political history, and despite post-historic modifications to fenestration patterns, the Jenny Lake CCC Camp messhall and shower house are eligible to the NRHP under criterion A (Park Administration and Development). Areas of significance include government, conservation, and social history.<sup>2</sup> The property's period of significance extends from construction in 1935 until the closure of the camp in 1941. The floorplan of the messhall, and those interior finishes and features identified as historic (see Section 7) contribute to the building's significance. The interior of the bathhouse retains no physical integrity and does not contribute to the building's significance.

#### Historical Development

The Jenny Lake Camp - N.P. Camp 4 - was one of two primary camps established in Grand Teton National Park during the New Deal era. A 1935 photograph taken soon after partial completion of the camp shows a shower house, four rows of pyramid-roof tent-frame cabins, and a spectacular view of the Grand Teton to the west. NPS landscape architect Sanford Hill identified the camp location as being in the "open meadow behind the horse concessioner." CCC enrollees, returning to the site years later, informed horse concessioner Cornell Rudd that the messhall (building #69) served as officers' headquarters and was slightly removed from the enrollees compound to the west.

By 1937, Hill reported that the Cottonwood Creek Camp, N.P. Camp 5, was being constructed at a "new campsite located in the meadow near Camp 4 - Jenny Lake," presumably a reference to the southern end of Lupine Meadows. Earlier reports that Jenny Lake Camp buildings #69 and #70 had been moved may have been based on confusion over the location of this second camp. Cornell Rudd, son of horse concessioner Lowell Rudd, however, reports that foundation piers associated with the enrollees tent cabins etc. remain visible just west of the extant messhall and shower house, indicating that this was, in fact, the site of one of the two CCC camps in this vicinity. Extensive interior remodeling initiated by Rudd upon his assumption of the building lease revealed no evidence of a new foundation. Moreover, in the 42 years (1950-1992) that the Rudd's managed the horse concession, former enrollees would return to visit, verifying the camp's location.

**See continuation page.**

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<sup>2</sup> Please reference the Park Administration and Development context associated with the GRTE Multiple Property Submission for a more detailed discussion of the history of the CCC in Grand Teton National Park.

Name of Property

County and State

### 9. Major Bibliographic References

Garraty, John A. *The Great Depression*. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Publishers, 1986.

National Park Service, landscape architect narrative reports, 1933-1941, Beaver Creek Archives.

Rudd, Cornell. Telephone interview with Ann Hubber, Historical Research Associates, November 1996.

#### 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

**Acreeage of Property:** less than 1 acre (0.35 acres)

#### UTM References:

Datum 12

1 Zone 12N 522110 Easting 4844092 Northing

2 Zone 12N 522134 Easting 4844101 Northing

3 Zone 12N 522153 Easting 4844048 Northing

4 Zone 12N 522129 Easting 4844040 Northing

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Jenny Lake CCC Camp #NP-4 (messhall #69 and bathhouse #70) is shown as the solid black line on the accompanying map entitled "Jenny Lake CCC Camp #NP-4 – Grand Teton National Park".

#### Boundary Justification

The larger CCC camp site, extending south and west of buildings #69 and #70, has been dramatically altered by the removal of all buildings. Boundary encompasses only the extant remains.

### 11. Form Prepared By

**name/title:** Janene Caywood, Ann Hubber, 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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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### 7. Narrative Description

#### Statement of Integrity:

Despite the removal of one wing of the original T-shaped messhall, and post-historic changes to fenestration patterns, the buildings retain those design features standard to CCC construction and thus possess sufficient physical integrity to contribute to our understanding of NPS utilitarian (simplified) rustic design and to our understanding of CCC living conditions.

The removal of all housing units is a more significant threat to the resource's integrity of setting, association, and feeling. However, CCC buildings were designed to be temporary, movable, and wall and ceiling panels were easily dismantled and salvaged. As federal infrastructure needs changed during World War II (and as building materials became increasingly scarce), the vast majority of the nation's CCC resources were moved to military compounds or were dismantled for parts. Standards of integrity for the few remaining CCC camp complexes are thus of necessity relaxed (see Registration Requirements, CCC Property Type, Park Administration and Development Context, GRTE Multiple Property Submission).

#### Jenny Lake CCC Camp Messhall (Building #69), constructed 1935.

The Jenny Lake CCC Camp messhall, used until 1992 as a horse-concessioner dormitory and now abandoned, is a one-story wood-frame building with an elongated L-shaped floorplan constructed on a wood-sill foundation. This floorplan represents a modification: heavy snowloads in the 1970s collapsed one of the two residential wings. Board-and-batten siding (12" boards, 2.5" battens), once stained dark brown, covers the exterior walls. Standing-seam metal covers the cross-gable roof, which features enclosed eaves and a tall metal chimney, located in the north gable slope.

All windows described below are wood-frame, six-light and six-light by six-light casement, framed with narrow 2.5" butt-joint trim, and symmetrically placed across the long elevations. (All windows and doors are currently boarded over; board size does not necessarily correspond to feature size. When light allowed, sash patterns were determined during the interior review.) The six doors are all accessed by simple one-step wood stoops, all are trimmed with 6" butt-joint trim, and all are protected only by the narrow eave overhang rather than porches or pediments. This simple design and symmetrical fenestration is typical of CCC facilities.

The east-to-west wing, containing the kitchen/storage room and a small apartment, is accessed through a five-panel door centered within the north elevation and flanked to both sides by two six-light casement windows. Features within the east elevation of this wing are limited to a modern glazed hollow-core door (leading to the private apartment) centered under the gable end.

The long south elevation is dominated by six, six-light casement windows, and a pair of casement windows (at the extreme west end of the elevation, marking the dining area and the location of the non-extant residential wing). This

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ribbon of windows is broken only by a large double door, composed of two five-panel pedestrian doors set side by side, offset to the east end of the elevation.

The long west elevation of the north-south wing is dominated by seven six-light casement windows; this line of windows is broken only by a one-light hollow core door offset to the south.

Features within the short north elevation of the north-south wing are limited to a boarded-over door (type indiscernible), centered within the elevation.

The east elevation of the north-south wing contains three six-light casement windows, flanked to the south by two modern hollow-core doors and by a fourth six-light window located near the junction of the two wings.

### Interior

The north-south wing has been broken into a dining room (in the south end of the wing) and three small dormitory rooms running shotgun style the length of the wing; each bedroom is accessed from the interior and through a private exterior entrance; the hollowcore exterior doors to the central and south bedrooms may represent modern replacements of original windows and suggest that the bedrooms are not original to the building.

The east to west wing contains a large storage pantry, a large walk-in cooler, a walk-in freezer, a food-prep room, a small bedroom/bathroom apartment, and a large kitchen. The west wall of the kitchen is defined by a food-line counter, with open shelving below and a top-hinged plywood partition that opens to the dining room.

Dominant interior finishes include 3.5" softwood flooring, finished with 6" baseboards and once painted dark blue-gray. Interior and exterior walls are wood-frame, faced with varnished plywood panels with unfinished seams. The ceilings follow the gable roofline and, like the walls, are faced with varnished plywood panels. Historic interior doors are five-panel wood, fitted with original hardware and trimmed with 6" butt-joint trim; modern hollow core doors provide interior access between the bedrooms. Windows are trimmed with 3" trim and also retain their original hardware. All light fixtures are modern and the electrical conduit is hidden.

Variations on these interior finishes are described below.

The south and east pantry walls are faced with heavy 18" x 2" pine planks, laid horizontally. Built-in shelving units line all walls. The floor is concrete.

The walk-in cooler features the original insulated door -- 7" thick, 8' tall and 3' wide. The door is faced on the interior and exterior with 4" horizontal tongue-and-groove paneling. This paneling also lines the walls and ceiling. The floor is

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concrete. The walk-in freezer, located directly behind the cooler yet accessed through the north wall of the prep room rather than the east wall of the kitchen, is smaller yet similarly constructed.

The kitchen floor is concrete. A stainless steel dishwash station lines the south wall.

The apartment in the southeast corner of the building may be original to the floorplan (providing private housing for the cook) yet has been refinished in the modern period. The bedroom features modern paneling on the walls, sheetrock on the ceiling, and wall-to-wall shag carpeting on the floors. A modern glazed hollowcore door, centered within the east gable end, provides exterior access. The small bathroom is defined by corrugated-metal walls that do not extend to the ceiling. All fixtures are modern.

The dropped ceiling in the dining room is faced with plywood panels painted white and alternated with brown fiberboard panels. The panel seams are finished with 1.5" battens. Rolled linoleum in a ca. 1970s pattern covers the floor. The lower half of the food counter, open on the kitchen side, is faced with 4" tongue-and-groove paneling on the dining room side.

Two log columns and dimensional lumber cross braces support the roof in the northernmost bedroom (north end of the north-south wing), indicating structural deterioration.

### **Jenny Lake CCC Camp Bathhouse (Building #70), constructed 1935.**

Building #70, constructed as a bathhouse for residents of the Jenny Lake CCC camp and now the Exum Climbing School office and equipment-storage facility, is a one-story pole- and wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint constructed on a concrete-wall foundation. Board-and-batten siding (12" boards, 2.5" battens), stained dark brown, covers the exterior walls. Standing-seam metal panels cover the gable roof, which features partially enclosed eaves (fascia board but no soffit).

All windows described below are six-light, wood-frame, trimmed with narrow 2.5" butt-joint trim. Old hinge holes indicate that the windows were once side-hinged (casement); they are now nailed in place, creating a fixed-sash. Doors are five-panel, trimmed with 6" butt-joint trim.

The west elevation, from south to north, contains two six-light windows, a double door composed of two five-panel doors (this door is blocked on the exterior by mature trees, has been sealed off from the interior, and is no longer in use), a pair of six-light windows, and two six-light windows.

Features within the north elevation are limited to a five-panel door, offset to the west and flanked to the east by two six-light windows.

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The east elevation contains a five-panel door sharply offset to the north and flanked to the south by three six-light windows, double doors composed of two five-panel doors, and a six-light window.

Features within the south elevation include two six-light windows, a hollow-core door, located just off center, and a third six-light window, offset to the east. The door is faced with a plywood patch and is accessed by an on-grade concrete stoop inscribed "Exum Guides."

### Interior

The interior has been gutted and is no longer recognizable as a bathhouse. The double doors centered in the east elevation open directly to a central waiting area, flanked to the south by a large storage room, and to the north by a central sales office, and a back office; two "ticket windows" have been cut in the wall dividing the waiting area from the sales office.

All floors are concrete, although carpet remnants cover the office floors. Five-inch baseboards trim the new interior partition walls. Walls are finished with plywood panels/3" battens or with 12" vertical planks (south wall), set within the grid system formed by the vertical-pole framing members. All windows, the exterior doors, and the interior door openings (no doors) are trimmed with 4" butt-joint trim. The ceilings in the waiting area and offices are dropped and faced with plywood sheets, random-width battens (3"-10"), or 6" tongue-and-groove knotty pine paneling (north office). The ceiling in the south storage space is open, exposing log purlins, milled-lumber rafters, and 12"-15" roof planks.

### 8. Statement of Significance, continued

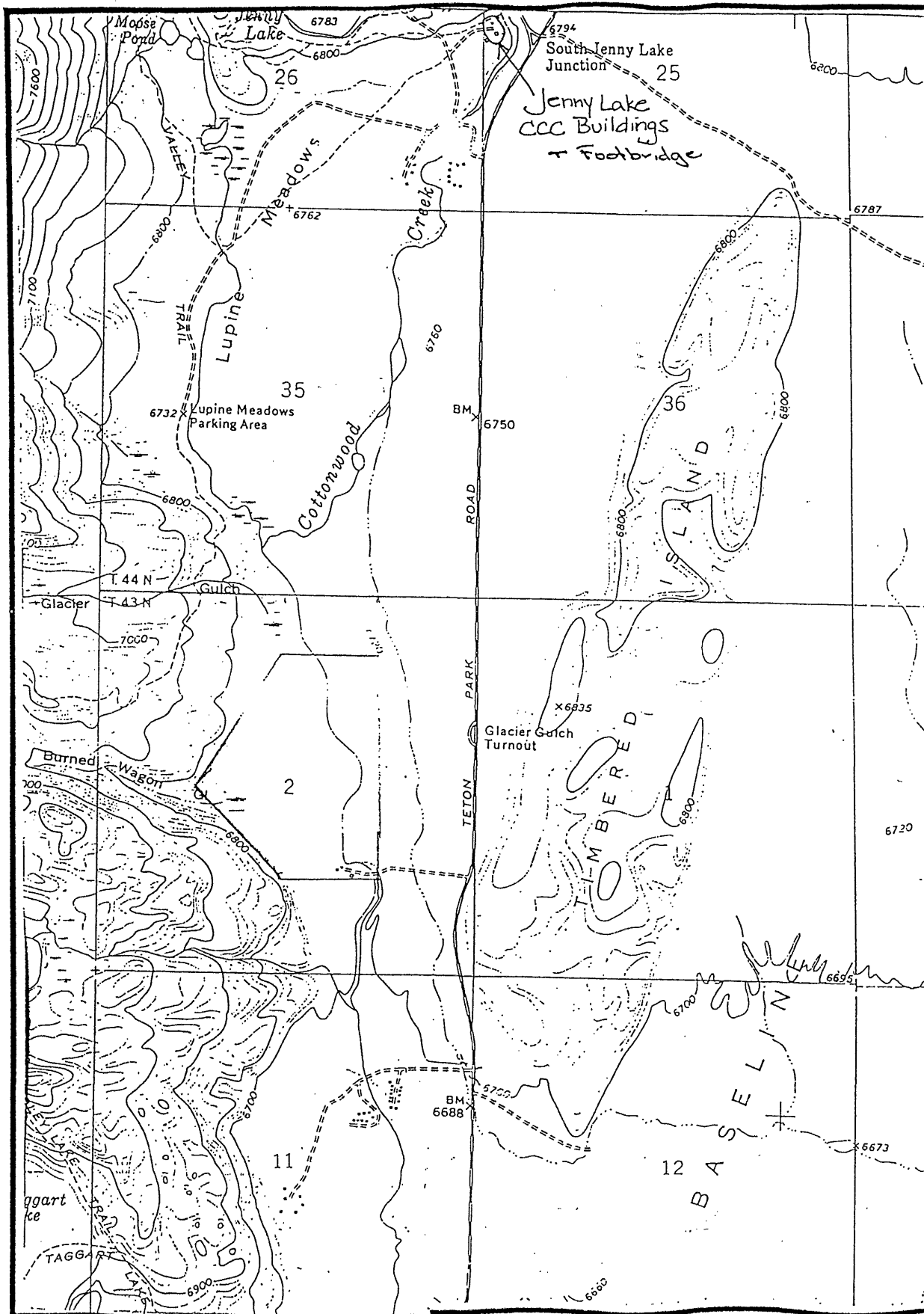
The Civilian Conservation Corps was designed to assist in conservation/recreation development; to keep young men out of an overcrowded labor market; to encourage integration of men from different regions and environments; to introduce America's youth to the benefits of rural living; and to train potential soldiers in a semimilitary environment, thus "improving physical fitness . . . and stimulating public commitment to national service in an emergency." The austere, militaristic design of the Jenny Lake communal messhall and buildings, located in a wilderness setting replete with conservation opportunities and far removed from urban strife, is an effective reminder of the goals of the program and the living conditions of its enrollees.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Garraty, John A. *The Great Depression* (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Publishers, 1986), p. 189.



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USGS 7.5' QUAD MOOSE

0 1000 2000

TOWNSHIP 44N RANGE 116W  
 SECTION 25  
 TETON

# Jenny Lake CCC Camp #NP-4 - Grand Teton National Park

