
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1999

Revised 2007



Jackson Lake Lodge
Grand Teton National Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Cultural Landscapes Inventory – General Information

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a database containing information on the historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved inventory records when all required data fields are entered, the park superintendent concurs with the information, and the landscape is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through a consultation process or is otherwise managed as a cultural resource through a public planning process.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two goals are associated with the CLI: 1) increasing the number of certified cultural landscapes (1b2B); and 2) bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (1a7). The CLI maintained by Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, WASO, is the official source of cultural landscape information.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated and approved at the regional level. Each region annually updates a strategic plan that prioritizes work based on a variety of park and regional needs that include planning and construction projects or associated compliance requirements that lack cultural landscape documentation. When the inventory unit record is complete and concurrence with the findings is obtained from the superintendent and the State Historic Preservation Office, the regional CLI coordinator certifies the record and transmits it to the national CLI Coordinator for approval. Only records approved by the national CLI coordinator are included on the CLI for official reporting purposes.

Relationship between the CLI and a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

The CLI and the CLR are related efforts in the sense that both document the history,

significance, and integrity of park cultural landscapes. However, the scope of the CLI is limited by the need to achieve concurrence with the park superintendent resolve eligibility questions when a National Register nomination does not exist or the nomination inadequately addresses the eligibility of the landscape characteristics. Ideally, a park's CLI work (which many include multiple inventory units) precedes a CLR because the baseline information in the CLI not only assists with priority setting when more than one CLR is needed it also assists with determining more accurate scopes of work.

In contrast, the CLR is the primary treatment document for significant park landscapes. It, therefore, requires an additional level of research and documentation both to evaluate the historic and the existing condition of the landscape in order to recommend preservation treatment that meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the treatment of historic properties.

The scope of work for a CLR, when the CLI has not been done, should include production of the CLI record. Depending on its age and scope, existing CLR's are considered the primary source for the history, statement of significance, and descriptions of contributing resources that are necessary to complete a CLI record.

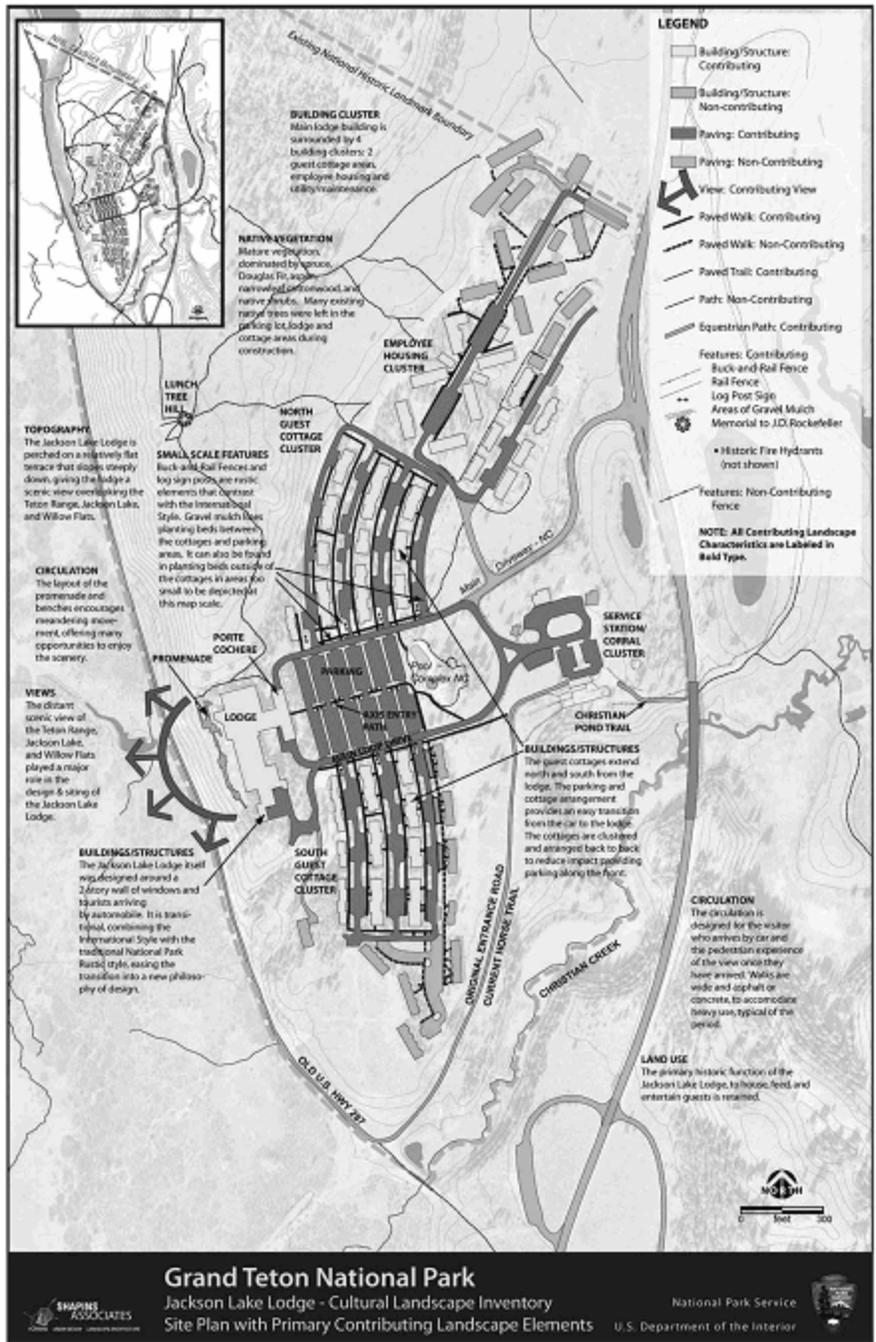
Inventory Unit Description:

The Jackson Lake Lodge National Historic Landmark District is located in the heart of Grand Teton National Park in northwestern Wyoming. Perched at the edge of a natural terrace, Jackson Lake Lodge offers visitors expansive views to the west of Willow Flats, Jackson Lake, and the Teton Range.

The CLI inventory unit boundary is the same as the existing NHL boundary. The project area extends west to a dirt road at the base of the terrace—formerly U.S. Highway 287—then south to Christian Creek, east to the Teton Park Road (Hwy. 89), and north above the employee housing. Included in this boundary are Jackson Lake Lodge, the north and south guest cottages, employee housing, corral, service station area, Lunch Tree Hill, adjacent trails, and two entry roads from different periods.

Due to its exceptional national importance in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, conservation, and recreation, the Jackson Lake Lodge is significant under National Historic Landmark (NHL) Criteria 1 and 4. The period of significance established by the NHL nomination is 1953-1955, but this Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) recommends amending the period of significance to 1953-1960, in order to include the implementation of the landscape plan. Jackson Lake Lodge was the design precursor to the Mission 66 program of the National Park Service, which called for the modernization of the parks in order to meet the needs of increased visitors to the parks. The landscape of the Jackson Lake Lodge is also of exceptional value as being the first major lodge complex designed in a modern style of architecture within the National Park System. Some of the existing trees were retained through construction, and the additional landscaping utilized native plants. Though there have been some changes to the landscape both by design and the changes that occur with time as a landscape matures, the district retains a high degree of historical integrity. The condition of the Jackson Lake Lodge cultural landscape is good.

Site Plan



Jackson Lake Lodge Site Plan with Primary Contributing Landscape Elements

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Jackson Lake Lodge
Property Level: Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number: 890136
Parent Landscape: 890193

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code: Grand Teton National Park -GRTE
Park Organization Code: 1460
Park Administrative Unit: Grand Teton National Park

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Incomplete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

In 2007 Shapins Associates completed a CLI for the Jackson Lake Lodge NHL District. The initial phase of the project involved one site visit to the Jackson Lake Lodge and Jackson Hole for the purposes of field analysis and archival research, with a follow-up field check and one visit to the Technical Information Center (TIC) at the NPS Denver Service Center. This report contains all sections required for a complete CLI including the Site Plan, Component Landscape Description, the Chronology of Historic Development, Analysis and Evaluation of Landscape Characteristics, and National Register Information. Included in the National Register Information are Areas of Significance, Historic Context Themes, Period of Significance, and a Statement of Significance. The Analysis and Evaluation section contains a discussion of landscape characteristics, diagram maps to accompany this discussion, and an assessment of historic integrity. Other graphics include historic photographs, historic maps and drawings, and photographs that illustrate existing conditions.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: No

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence: Other

Revision Date: 03/19/2007

Revision Narrative:

Initial CLI data entry began in 1999, Shapins Associates completed the CLI in 2007.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The IU boundary is the same as the Jackson Lake Lodge NHL District. Beginning on the west side of a trail located at the base of the terrace upon which the Jackson Lake Lodge is located, approximately 1000 feet southeast of a small creek leading into Spring Creek, and following Christian Creek in a northeasterly direction to intersect with Teton Park Road, then following the road in a northerly direction to a point opposite the end of a service road from the employees housing area of the lodge complex, then turning northwest and following the east edge of the service road and continuing in a straight line northwest from the point where the road makes a right angle turn to the southwest to the point of the beginning.

The boundary includes the entire Jackson Lake Lodge complex, Lunch Tree Hill, the nearby network of roads and trails, and enough of the surrounding environment to accommodate the immediate setting that has historically been part of the Jackson Lake Lodge complex, and which maintains integrity.

State and County:

State: WY

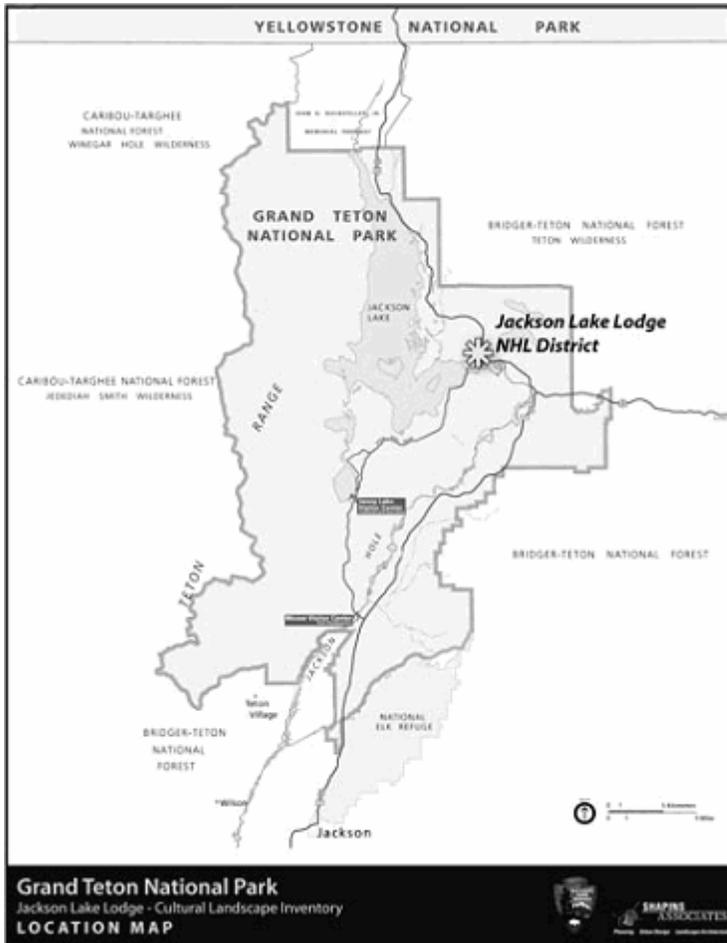
County: Teton County

Size (Acres): 168.00

Boundary UTMS:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	12	533,500	4,859,100
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	12	534,540	4,859,100
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	12	534,040	4,857,620
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	12	534,040	4,857,620

Location Map:



The Jackson Lake Lodge is located in Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming.

Management Unit: N.A.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained
Management Category Date: 11/13/2006

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple Reservation

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

Primary Certification:

Primary Certification Date: 07/31/2003

Other Certifications and Date: National Historic Landmark - 7/31/2003

National Register Eligibility

Contributing/Individual: Individual

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: National

Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1953 - 1960
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	Origin And Development Of The National Park Service
Time Period:	AD 1953 - 1960
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Recreation
Facet:	Tourism
Time Period:	AD 1953 - 1960
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Modern Landscape Design And Site Planning
Other Facet:	NPS Mission 66; Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources
Time Period:	AD 1953 - 1960
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	International (1915-1945)
Time Period:	AD 1953 - 1960
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Transportation by Land and Air
Facet:	Automobiles, Busses and other Vehicles

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category	Area of Significance Subcategory
Landscape Architecture	None
Transportation	None
Architecture	None
Entertainment - Recreation	None
Other	None
Conservation	None

Statement of Significance:

The Jackson Lake Lodge was listed as a National Historic Landmark District on July 31, 2003 for its exceptional national significance under National Historic Landmark (NHL) Criteria 1 and 4. The district is significant under Criterion 1 for its association with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of American history. The lodge complex served as the design precursor for the National Park Service’s Mission 66 program. This initiative transformed the National Park System to meet dramatically increased visitation and visitor expectations during the postwar years. The lodge complex is significant under Criterion 4 as the first major building complex reflecting the modern movement in the National Park System. Therefore, the property represents the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type and is exceptionally valuable for the study of a period and style (Reed 2003, 12).

The NHL nomination addresses the architecture of the lodge complex in depth, but it does not adequately address the landscape of the lodge complex. Buildings listed as contributing resources include the main lodge, 21 multi-unit “cottages” for guest lodging, 14 multi-unit employee housing buildings, the stable, and gas station. Many cultural landscape features also contribute to the significance of the district under NHL Criteria 1 and 4. These features include important views, trails, fences, benches, and plantings that date from the historic period. This statement of significance addresses landscape features, and is intended to supplement the statement of significance contained in the existing nomination. This CLI recommends that the existing NHL registration be amended to include contributing landscape features, and that the period of significance be expanded to 1953-1960, to include the implementation of the main landscape design.

NHL Criterion 1

The Jackson Lake Lodge is significant under National Historic Landmark Criterion 1 for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The Jackson Lake Lodge was the design precursor for the Mission 66 program, which dramatically changed the way the National Park Service approached facility development. Important features of the Jackson Lake Lodge component landscape reflect important historical developments, such as the rise in visitation to national parks and the growing importance of the automobile as a means of transportation.

Mission 66

The National Park Service faced very pressing challenges after World War II. Spurred by the rising popularity of the automobile and by improvements to the nation’s road system, Americans began visiting their national parks in ever-increasing numbers. Unfortunately, the parks were ill-prepared to accommodate this surge in visitation. Funding for the parks had dropped to low levels during the war. Parks were left with outdated facilities and aging infrastructure. Many visitors complained about overcrowding, poor roads, and other problems. In particular, they expressed an urgent need for up-to-date overnight accommodations. Mission 66 was a comprehensive construction and funding program designed to elevate the national parks to modern standards of comfort and efficiency, and to conserve park resources. This program was officially unveiled in 1956 when National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth, a landscape architect by training, presented it to President Eisenhower and his cabinet. Soon afterwards, Congress approved the initiative, which was named Mission 66 for its goal to

modernize the parks by 1966, the fiftieth anniversary of the National Park Service (Allaback, 2000, “Introduction: the Origins of Mission 66”).

Mission 66 exerted a profound effect on the development of the National Park System. One notable change was the nationwide introduction of a new building type—the visitor center. Typically visitor centers were designed in a new, contemporary style, which came to be known as Park Service Modern. Mission 66 also ushered in major changes to park landscapes systemwide. A decade of congressional funding resulted in countless new roads, many miles of new trails, and thousands of new recreational, residential, and maintenance facilities (Allaback, 2000, “Introduction: the Origins of Mission 66”). Though the Jackson Lake Lodge complex was built before the Mission 66 program had been officially established, it was a clear precursor to the program, both functionally and stylistically. Executed in a bold new modernist style, the main lodge building was designed by Gilbert Stanley Underwood, one of the most accomplished architects in the history of the National Park Service. Underwood also designed other buildings in the complex, including the cottages for guest lodging (Reed, 2003, 4). Responsibility for the overall design of the landscape is unclear at this point, though Spencer and Lee Architects, a firm with a reputation for designing modern buildings, appears to have played a large part. Eldridge Spencer, a principal of this firm, is credited with designing the first modern structures in the National Park System, a service station (1941) and employee residence (1942) at Yosemite National Park (Anderson 2006). In comparison to Jackson Lake Lodge, however, these structures were minor projects.

During the 1950s and 1960s, designers working for the National Park Service or NPS concessionaires strived to create facilities that were functional. Sarah Allaback, an authority on park architecture of the period, points out that its purpose was “not to design for atmosphere, whimsy, or aesthetic pleasure but for change: to meet the demands of an estimated eighty million visitors by 1966, to anticipate the requirements of modern transportation, and to exercise the potential of new construction technology” (Allaback, 2000, “Introduction: the Origins of Mission 66”). To this day, the appearance and form of the component landscape illustrates the functional approach to design characteristic of the period. In particular, the circulation network and building clusters reflect the period’s preoccupation with rapidly increasing visitation and the growing importance of the automobile.

Trends of Mission 66 Reflected in the Jackson Lake Lodge Component Landscape

The efficient movement of large numbers of people was a primary concern of planners and designers during the Mission 66 period. Circulation plays a central role in the layout and visitor experience of the Jackson Lake Lodge component landscape. The lodge complex is located off a major park road. Traveling by car or by private bus, visitors access the lodge by way of a paved, two-lane asphalt driveway. This driveway forms a large loop, encircling the main parking area and leading past the corral area before exiting the complex. This loop configuration facilitates efficient entry and exit from the complex. Approaching the main lodge building along the driveway, a visitor may either turn into the main lot in front of the lodge building, or follow the driveway through the building’s long porte cochere. This covered area functions as a receiving zone for the lodge. Visitors staying in the main building may park momentarily to unload their luggage and other items, before continuing along the loop to the parking area. The main parking lot occupies a central location in the lodge complex. It is large and its

layout is very regular. Several parallel bays of parking contain a large number of parking spaces. Long, linear areas separate these bays. Heavily planted with spruces and other native trees, these areas break up the large expanse of asphalt and obscure views of the main lodge.

Elements of circulation and building cluster in the cottage areas demonstrate an effort to plan for private motorists. The cottage areas extend north and south from the main parking lot. The layout of these areas is strikingly different from the layout of NPS lodge complexes from earlier periods. During the 1930s, for instance, Gilbert Stanley Underwood cooperated with NPS architects and landscape architects to design lodges at Zion Canyon, Bryce Canyon, and Grand Canyon National Parks. In these earlier examples, individual cabin units were detached, or joined into duplexes or quadruplexes. These small buildings were arranged on the landscape in a picturesque manner. Parking for the cabins was provided at the periphery of the cabin area (Jurale and Witherall, 1984). By contrast, at Jackson Lake Lodge the “cottages” are joined together and arranged into rows. Parking is provided in front of each unit so that overnight guests can enjoy a convenient transition from their automobile to their room. This arrangement is very similar to that of motor court architecture of the 1950s. The cottages are also joined back-to-back to reduce impacts to the site. Driveways lead between the cottages, linking together these small parking areas, and forming convenient loops back to the main loop road in the center of the complex.

Pedestrian networks were also designed to accommodate large numbers of people. A wide, asphalt walkway runs in a straight line through the center of the main parking area. After leaving their cars, visitors join this central walkway, which leads directly to the main entrance of the lodge building. The design of the main viewing terrace also exhibits a careful consideration of circulation. Located west of the main lodge building, this terrace offers visitors panoramic views of the Teton Range across Jackson Lake. A wide promenade runs along the edge of the terrace. Though geometric in plan, it features a meandering course that encourages leisurely pedestrian circulation. Visitors stop to admire the view at benches that are arrayed at the edges of the promenade. The promenade is wide, designed to accommodate large crowds.

The site chosen for the Jackson Lake Lodge reflects planning and design precepts from the Mission 66 period. Typically, designers of this period did not site buildings and facilities in the midst of a primary resource, but at some distance from the resource, in a less sensitive area, although there were exceptions, such as the Dinosaur National Monument visitor center. (At Jackson Lake Lodge, the primary resource is the view of the distant Tetons, although the lodge was located very close to other resources, including several wetland areas.) Frequently Mission 66 buildings were sited to take advantage of scenic views; the Salt Pond Visitor Center at Cape Cod National Seashore and the Colorado National Monument Visitor Center are noteworthy examples (Allaback, 2000, “Appendix III”). The Jackson Lake Lodge complex is perched at the very edge of a natural terrace, which affords spectacular views of the park’s principal scenic feature: the Teton Range. This view is the focal point of the main lodge building, and of the whole landscape, as evidenced by the lodge’s huge bank of picture windows and the outdoor viewing terrace. The lodge and landscape were designed to enhance the visitor’s experience of this view. It is reported that John D. Rockefeller Jr. chose the site for the lodge based on the view. In 1926, Horace Albright escorted the famous philanthropist to a high

point just north of the present lodge building. Rockefeller was suitably impressed by the sweeping view and named the spot “Lunch Tree Hill.” A paved trail leads from the main viewing terrace to the summit of this hill, where a plaque commemorates Rockefeller’s role in the expansion of the national park.

Overall, historic circulation patterns and building cluster in the component landscape have changed very little. The stunning views of the Teton Range are intact.

NHL Criterion 4

The Jackson Lake Lodge landscape is also exceptionally significant under National Historic Landmark Criterion 4 as the first major building and landscape complex in the National Park Service that is strongly representative of the modern movement. From the 1920s until World War II, the National Park Service employed the Rustic style in the construction of buildings and other facilities. The Jackson Lake Lodge component landscape represents a significant break with this tradition. Designed by Gilbert Stanley Underwood, the main lodge building is primarily an International style structure. Yet Underwood was careful to incorporate some elements of the Rustic Style in this building. Therefore, the architecture of the Jackson Lake Lodge NHL District is viewed as transitional in nature. Similarly, the complex’s landscape design uses a few Rustic elements in an otherwise contemporary composition. Therefore, the landscape may also be viewed as transitional. For these reasons, the property is very valuable for the study of architectural and landscape architectural history.

The Break with the Park Service Rustic Style

The Park Service Rustic style of architecture and landscape architecture developed during the 1920s and 30s. This style emphasized the subordination of built facilities through the use of native plants, native construction materials, handcrafted details, irregular massing and lines, and vernacular building traditions. This style was very labor intensive. During the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and other federal emergency conservation programs provided the National Park Service with a huge labor force which was instrumental in building such facilities. During the Mission 66 period, a distinctive new architectural style arose within the National Park system. Frequently called Park Service Modern, this style took its cues from contemporary trends in architecture. As a precursor to this new style, the Jackson Lake Lodge was a breakthrough project that opened the way for modernistic visitor centers and accommodations built in national parks in the following years.

Siting/Relationship of Buildings to Surrounding Landscape

Rustic buildings and facilities typically harmonized with their surroundings through explicit references to the features of the natural landscape. In this way, many of the great NPS lodges of the 1920s and 1930s functioned as scenic elements in picturesque landscape compositions. By contrast, buildings and other facilities executed in the Park Service Modern style were not designed to be part of the landscape to the same degree. According to Director Wirth, modern buildings were designed to blend with their surroundings, but through their plainness rather than through any identification of natural features (Allaback, 2000, “Introduction: the Origins of Mission 66”). Buildings of the Park Service Modern style expressed sensitivity to the landscape by maintaining a low profile. Frequently, the exterior

surfaces of these buildings were textured concrete, stained an earthy color to reduce visual contrast with their surroundings. The Jackson Lake Lodge is typical in these respects. The concrete exterior of the main building was stained brown, lending it an earth-toned appearance. Stains were also used in some paved surfaces surrounding the central building. The main lodge building is quite large—three-stories in height and approximately 360’ wide (Reed 2002, 4). Yet from a distance, the structure recedes into the landscape, owing to its low profile, subdued brown color, and the surrounding vegetation.

Upon close inspection, a visitor would notice that the lodge’s concrete exterior bears the imprint of wood grain. Underwood specified that surfaces be framed with shadowwood to create this effect. Shadowwood is a textured plywood that is treated to raise its wood grain (Reed, 2002, 4). The stained concrete and wood-grained surface of the concrete can be considered Rustic features of the building. Such details contribute to the lodge’s status as a transitional work of architecture.

Vegetation

During the height of the Rustic Style, NPS landscape architects used native plants for naturalistic effect. This trend generally persisted through later periods of NPS history. Allaback records that the use of naturalistic planting to partially screen buildings, parking, and utility areas was common in Mission 66 complexes (Allaback, 2000, “Appendix III”). The most prominent vegetative features at Jackson Lake Lodge are the native plantings in the islands of the main parking area and around the main lodge and cottages. Historic photographs demonstrate that most of these trees were planted about the time the buildings were constructed, or soon afterwards. The majority of these planted trees are of three species: Englemann spruce (*Picea Englemanni*), blue spruce (*Picea pungens*), and aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). Many have survived to this day and are now mature specimens. In some places, these trees grow so thick and tall that the view of the lodge from the main parking area—and vice versa—is almost totally obscured, just as the designers intended.

Landscape development plans from the period of significance show that designers were careful to preserve existing trees where possible. Most of the trees that stood on site before the construction of the lodge were lodgepole pines (*Pinus contorta*). Today, several small clusters of these mature pines still stand in certain places. In the north cottage area, for instance, the resulting canopy of native trees—both planted and preserved during construction—helps to define the setting as private and relatively secluded. Standing lodgepole pines were also incorporated into the design for other sections of the landscape. For instance, the sparse pine canopy in the corral area contributes to the rustic character of this area.

Rectilinear Organization of Plan

One of the primary characteristics of modern architecture is the rectilinear organization of the plan. This insistence on regularity is also manifested in the design of the lodge landscape. The rectangular, ordered outdoor spaces are a response to the rectangular masses and spaces of the building. Upon exiting the lodge, a series of rectangular patios, courtyards, and ramps lead down to the terrace, where the rectangular concrete shapes control the pedestrian movement along the view.

Modern, Cost-effective Materials

Architects and landscape architects working in the Rustic style relied heavily upon natural building materials such as stone and wood. By contrast, designers of the modern movement embraced the use of inexpensive, manufactured materials such as concrete, steel, glass, and asphalt. In the 1957 publication *Grist*, the NPS sang the praises of concrete as a “low-cost, long-lived beauty treatment for parks.” Asphalt was described as “nature’s own product for nature’s preserves” (Allaback, 2000, “Introduction: the Origins of Mission 66”). The use of asphalt and concrete in park landscapes was not new. But at Jackson Lake Lodge, asphalt was liberally employed for paved surfaces, as it would be throughout the Mission 66 period. The use of concrete in the component landscape was related to the modern aesthetic.

Asphalt roadways and walks weave throughout the Jackson Lake Lodge component landscape. Even the hiking trail to Lunch Tree Hill was paved in asphalt, rather than left as a more “natural” surface. Asphalt was the natural choice for the busy lodge setting because it was economical and able to withstand heavy use.

Discussing the use of concrete in modernist settings, Sarah Allaback writes that “it was the appearance of mass production, a condition implying that a standard of human comfort had been attained, that appealed to followers of the modern movement” (Allaback, 2000, “Introduction: the Origins of Mission 66”). In the pavement of the viewing terrace’s promenade, 10’ x 6’ rectangular concrete pads are pieced together to form a dynamic, distinctively modern composition. Because they are all the same size, the concrete pads are interchangeable. Here, a “machine-age” material is used to visual effect. Heavy benches are strategically located around this promenade. Employing massive concrete blocks and simple wooden planks, these benches embody the clean lines and direct use of materials favored by followers of the modern movement.

A Transitional Landscape

Just as the main lodge building incorporates certain elements of the Rustic style, so too, does the landscape that surrounds it. For this reason, the Jackson Lodge component landscape can be considered transitional in style. For example, many of the historic cottages feature a small patio, which is separated from the parking area by a wooden screen. These screens are composed of lodgepole pine logs, arranged into simple, yet decorative, patterns. This use of materials lends a Rustic note to these patios, which otherwise feel like expressions of contemporary 1950s or early 1960s design.

The Rustic qualities of the landscape design are epitomized by the buck-and-rail fences found throughout the component landscape. Built of sturdy lodgepole pine logs, these fences are named for their x-shaped log braces. At Jackson Lake Lodge, they are used to guide circulation and protect plantings. During the historic period, they were even more prominent in the lodge landscape than today, occupying each planting strip in the main parking area, and running along major pathways in the center of the complex. The main lodge building is primarily an International style building, and therefore designed to be contemporary and universal. In comparison, the buck-and-rail fences are deeply rooted in the vernacular building traditions and historic land uses of the region. During the nineteenth century, pioneers in the Jackson Hole area built buck-and-rail fences for use in ranching. Over time, modern

barbed-wire fencing began to replace most of the picturesque buck-and-rail examples at the area's ranches (Grand Teton Natural History Association). These Rustic features provide an interesting contrast to other landscape features, which use modern materials and celebrate a very different, modern aesthetic.

The Jackson Lake Lodge served as a design precursor to the Mission 66 program of the National Park Service. Here the accommodation of large numbers of visitors and the convenience of the tourist traveling by automobile became the focus of design. It is also an important representative of the transition to the modern movement in the National Park Service. The lodge component landscape retains integrity to its period of significance, 1953-1960.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

This CLI proposes that the Period of Significance for the Jackson Lake Lodge landscape be expanded to 1953-1960. This period encompasses the beginning of construction of the lodge complex and the design and installation of major landscape plans. The Jackson Lake Lodge was listed as a National Historic Landmark on July 31, 2003. Within this nomination, the period of significance is listed as 1953-1955, which is the period of building construction. However, this period does not cover major elements of landscape design and construction. Much of the landscape around the lodge and cottage areas was designed in 1958 by Spencer and Lee Architects, and was installed about 1960 by Olson Construction/Construction Management. This CLI agrees with existing documentation that the pool area (1964-65) is part of a separate phase of development and is outside the period of significance.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: Yes

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Lodge (Inn, Cabin)

Primary Current Use: Lodge (Inn, Cabin)

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Jackson Lake Lodge NHL Distric	Current
Jackson Lake Lodge	Both Current And Historic
Amoretti Inn	Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
9000 BC - AD 1850	Inhabited	Archeological evidence suggests 11,000 years of human occupation in the Jackson Hole area. These Native Americans were primarily seasonal hunter-gatherers. According to Gary Wright's model, the valley floor was utilized in the early spring, then the people moved to higher elevations following the ripening of edible and medicinal plants. Base camps appear to have been located at the head of Jackson Lake (Daugherty, 1999, Chapter 2, p 1-2).
AD 1807 - 1840	Explored	Trappers were the first non native people to visit Jackson Hole. John Colter was possibly the first white man to enter the valley in 1807. Fur trapping followed the expansion of European exploration in North America. After peaking in the early 1830s, trapping declined as game became scarce and near extinction in some cases (Daugherty, 1999, Chapter 3, p 1-2).
AD 1860 - 1877	Explored	Three military surveys passed through Jackson Hole in 1860, 1873, and 1876. The Washington Territorial Legislature provided funds to ascertain a southern route to the Pacific Coast. During the first survey Captain W. F. Reynolds hired Jim Bridger as a guide (Daugherty, 1999, Chapter 4, p 2). Walter W. DeLacy and a party of prospectors searched for gold along the Snake River though were unsuccessful. Other prospectors continued to search but were ultimately disappointed with the small concentrations of gold found in the Snake River. Jackson Hole is believed to have remained unsettled up to this point (Daugherty, 1999, Chapter 5, p 1-4).
AD 1883	Ranched/Grazed	In 1883 or 1884, cattle began grazing in the valley, which affected the native vegetation through the deterioration and decrease of prime grassland. The influx of settlers also displaced or eradicated wildlife (Daugherty, 1999, Chapter 10, p. 4, 10).

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AD 1884 - 1927	Homesteaded	In 1884 Homesteaders began to establish small cattle ranches associated with small farms. Areas with access to water and good soils were settled first, leaving the sagebrush areas vacant. Though squatters lived along Jackson Lake, none secured title to the land. Settlement which peaked between 1908 and 1919 transformed the valley (Daugherty, 1999, Chapter 6, p 3, 10-11, Chapter 8, p 1).
AD 1897	Established	The town of Jackson was established (Guile, 1996, p 1).
AD 1910 - 1911	Built	The building of Jackson Lake Dam was the first major development project in the valley and boosted the economy of Jackson Hole. It gave jobs to the locals, brought in workers, and created a need to improve the road from Jackson north to the upper valley (Daugherty, 1999, Chapter 11, p 9-10).
AD 1919 - 1941	Developed	The automobile changed the landscape of America and the behavior of Americans. Tourism transformed Jackson from a ranching community to an economy centered on tourism. By 1939 most important Wyoming roads were graveled and oiled (Daugherty, 1999, Chapter 15, p 5-6).
AD 1920 - 1929	Developed	In the 1920's, homesteaders began to cater to tourists in the Jenny Lake area and began to take them in at dude ranches. This was some of the first tourist development in the area which evolved into lodges such as the Jackson Lake Lodge (Daugherty, 1999, Chapter 15, p1).
AD 1922	Built	Eugene Amoretti of Lander, WY built the Amoretti Inn on Forest Service Land, which was renamed the Jackson Lake Lodge. According to Mary McKenney, historian for the Grand Teton Lodge Company, the road access came across Willow Flats from Moran, and then a side road led up the hill to the lodge. This side road is the dirt road that currently runs south of the current lodge complex. The lodge itself was located in an open area near today's 500 block of cottages (Daugherty, 1999, Chapter 15, p 6; McKenney 2006).
AD 1924	Built	Amoretti built two lodges and seven camps in the Jackson Hole area, consisting of resorts and dude ranches (Daugherty, 1999, Chapter 15, p 6).

Jackson Lake Lodge
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AD 1924 - 1926	Developed	John D. Rockefeller Jr. first visited the Grand Tetons in 1924. In 1926 the Rockefellers returned to Yellowstone-Teton area for a 12-day vacation. During this time they stayed at the Amoretti Inn and hiked up Lunch Tree Hill, where they ate boxed lunches and watched the evening descend over the mountains. On this trip they also became aware of the unsightly commercial development occurring in the valley, yet were so moved by the beauty that the idea of purchasing land for inclusion into a future national park began to develop (Daugherty, 1999, Chapter 17, p 1-3).
AD 1927	Established	Agents of the John D. Rockefeller Jr. created the Snake River Land Company in order to purchase land in Northern Jackson Hole for Grand Teton National Park (Daugherty, 1999, Chapter 17, p 3).
AD 1929	Established	Congress established Grand Teton National Park, which included the Teton Range and the lakes at their base (Guile, 1996, p 4). The original boundaries for Grand Teton National Park did not include the site of the Jackson Lake Lodge which is believed to have been under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.
AD 1930	Purchased/Sold	Snake River Land Company bought the Jackson Lake Lodge and the predecessors of the Grand Teton Lodge Company operated it until the 22 remaining cabins were removed. The Snake River Land Company owned most of the tourist accommodations in the north end of the valley (Guile, 1996, p 6-7).
AD 1930 - 1939	Established	In the 1930's the "Teton" companies, a group of private investors from Utah, were reorganized into one company; Wyoming-based Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company (Guile, 1996, p 7).
AD 1939 - 1945	Neglected	During World War II tourist travel virtually halted and most of the lodges in the Moran area were closed, including the Jackson Lake Lodge (Guile, 1996, p 9).

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AD 1943	Established	Due to the controversy between cattlemen and conservationists regarding the addition of Rockefeller land to the National Park, the Jackson Hole National Monument was created with the hope it could one day be merged with the national park. It encompassed state and federal lands surrounding the Rockefeller holdings including the site of the Jackson Lake Lodge (Guile, 1996, p 9).
	Land Transfer	The buildings at Jackson Lake Lodge were originally leased from the Forest Service which was converted into a National Park Service permit upon creation of the monument (Fabian, 1947).
AD 1946	Established	A nonprofit organization, the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc., (formerly operating as the Snake River Land Company) which was formed by the Rockefellers, acquired all stock of the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company and hired a management team to run the lodges. At this time, the 31 units at the Jackson Lake Lodge were in poor condition (Guile, 1996, p 10).
AD 1947	Rehabilitated	Reroofing and bathrooms were added to Jackson Lake Lodge.
	Rehabilitated	During the tourist season Jackson Lake Lodge was used as housing for some of the Moran employees and as an overflow for Moran guests, though meals were served at Moran (Fabian, 1947). At the time Moran was almost as large as a town and was the largest tourist facility in the area with cabins for up to 300 guests (McKenney 2006).
AD 1947 - 1948	Rehabilitated	Road between Moran and Jackson Lake Lodge was repaired (Fabian, 1947).
AD 1950	Expanded	Grand Teton National Park was expanded to include the Jackson Hole National Monument and 34,000 acres from the Jackson Hole Preserve, which contained most of the Snake River Land Company holdings from 1927, including the old lodges, such as Jackson Lake Lodge and Jenny Lake Lodge (Guile, 1996, p 11).

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AD 1951	Established	In 1951 the NPS Mission 66 plan was drafted. It was implemented in 1956. Announced by NPS director Conrad Wirth, this ten-year construction and funding plan for the modernization of the parks was to be completed by 1966. The Jackson Lake Lodge project is an important forerunner of this movement (Reed 2002).
	Established	In 1951-52, a new highway was completed from Yellowstone National Park to Grand Teton National Park, which increased tourists' access to the park.
AD 1953	Established	National Park Service and the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company entered into a 20-year lease. The financing was provided by the Rockefellers (Guile, 1996, p 12).
AD 1953 - 1954	Built	On March 30, 1953 construction began on the new Jackson Lake Lodge, which was designed by Gilbert Stanley Underwood. Morrison-Knudsen, Inc. was the engineer and constructor. The dorm buildings were completed first, in order for their use as housing for construction workers. The interior colors schemes were based on the area's Alpine wildflowers. During construction, visitors could stay in the old lodge, though some guests were staying in the new cottages by late summer 1954 (Guile, 1996, p 13-14).
AD 1953 - 1986	Established	The Jackson Lake Lodge, Jenny Lake Lodge, and Colter Bay Village were operated on a nonprofit basis by the Grand Teton Lodge Company and Jackson Hole Preserve, Incorporated, with all revenues used to maintain the facilities and for the ongoing conservation efforts of Jackson Hole Preserve, Incorporated (Guile, 1996, p 19).
AD 1955	Removed	The old Jackson Lake Lodge closed upon the opening of the new lodge. Most of the cabins were moved to Colter Bay (Guile, 1996, p 15).

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	Established	On June 22, 1955, two days of celebration marked the opening of the Jackson Lake Lodge (Guile, 1996, p 15). According to a February 1955 Jackson Lake Lodge Site Plan, The Lodge, entire parking lot, three rows of cottages to the north and south, six employee dormitories, four employee houses, the employee recreation center, the corral, and gas station area were designed. These plans also include potential future expansion of the cottages and employee housing (GT-NP 3101 1955).
AD 1956	Planted	According to a June 16, 1956 correspondence from Raymond Lillie, 3400 shrubs were being planted at the time (Lillie 1956).
	Established	According to a June 16, 1956 correspondence from Raymond Lillie, new dormitories and the staff quarters building were under construction and float trips down the river had begun (Lillie 1956).
AD 1957	Built	According to a project list by Olson Construction / Construction Management, the Jackson Lake Lodge Employees Dormitory Structures were completed (Olson).
AD 1958	Designed	Landscape Improvement Plans were designed for the lodge, cottages, and parking area (Spencer and Lee Architects 1958).
AD 1960	Built	According to a project list by Olson Construction / Construction Management the landscaping of the Jackson Lake Lodge was completed (Olson).
	Rehabilitated	According to a project list by Olson Construction / Construction Management, the hotel guest rooms of the Jackson Lake Lodge were remodeled (Olson).
	Built	According to a project list by Olson Construction / Construction Management the lobby and administrative offices were completed
AD 1961	Built	According to a project list by Olson Construction / Construction the lake view hotel rooms at the Jackson Lake Lodge were completed (Olson).
	Designed	The new intersection and entrance road into the Jackson Lake Lodge from Highway 89 was designed (NP-GT 3348-A 1961, NP-GT 3416-A 1962).

	Designed	The Jackson Lake Lodge Bridge, located on the road outside the Jackson Lake Lodge complex, was designed (NP-GT 3403-A 1961).
AD 1962	Built	The new intersection and entrance road into the Lodge was built. According to a discussion with Mary McKenney and as shown on a National Park Service Construction Plan, an earlier main road ran at the foot of the hill below the terrace, then a side spur ran up the draw to the Jackson Lake Lodge (NP-GT 3132-A 1955, NP-GT 3101 1955, McKenney 2006).
	Built	According to a project list by Olson Construction / Construction, the recreation facilities building, apartments unit and buildings were completed at the Jackson Lake Lodge (Olson).
AD 1963	Built	According to a project list by Olson Construction / Construction, the assembly and exhibit hall were completed at the Jackson Lake Lodge (Olson).
AD 1964	Built	According to a project list by Olson Construction / Construction, the view front guest rooms and buildings were completed at the Jackson Lake Lodge (Olson).
	Altered	To prepare for a visit by Lady Bird Johnson, the top railing was removed on the east side of the bridge south of the Jackson Lake Lodge entrance, in order to insure a view of the trumpeter swans on Christian Pond. The west side was left in its original condition (McKenney 2006).
	Designed	The Pool Site Plan was designed by Spencer & Lee Architects in March, 1964 (NP-GT 8080 1964).
	Expanded	About 1964, another row of cottage clusters consisting of four multi-unit buildings was added to the south guest cottage cluster. These buildings are considered non-contributing to the NHL district (Reed and Wallace 2002).
AD 1965	Designed	In April 1965, two new employee houses were added to the existing five and the employee road extension was designed (NP-GT 3105-D 1965)

	Designed	In October 1965, the entrance road planting plan was designed (NP-GT 3525 1965).
	Built	According to a project list by Olson Construction / Construction, east front guest rooms and buildings were completed at the Jackson Lake Lodge (Olson).
	Designed	Area (outdoor) lighting for Jackson Lake Lodge Complex was designed by the Engineering Division of the NPS. It was probably implemented soon after (NP-GT 3539A October 1965).
	Built	About 1965, fences were constructed in the north cabin cluster. Originally they were planned to match the decorative screening panels (2-inch lodgepole pine poles in wooden frames), yet they were constructed as buck-and-rail. (See "Small-Scale Features" and "Buildings and Structures" for explanation.)
AD 1966	Built	According to a project list by Olson Construction / Construction, swimming pool and ancillary facilities, and staff houses were completed at the Jackson Lake Lodge (Olson). The pool complex is non-contributing. Duplicate listing, see 1969.
	Built	According to a project list by Olson Construction / Construction, employee housing was completed at the Jackson Lake Lodge (Olson).
AD 1967	Established	The Jackson Hole Golf and Tennis Club located south of Grand Teton National Park were established as part of the operations (Guile, 1996, p 18).
AD 1969	Built	According to a project list by Olson Construction / Construction, the swimming pool and ancillary facilities were completed at the Jackson Lake Lodge (Olson). Duplicate listing, see 1966. The date 1966 seems more likely, though additional work may have been carried out on the pool complex in 1969.
AD 1973	Established	National Park Service and the Grand Teton Lodge Company signed a 30-year concession agreement to continue operations of the Jackson Lake Lodge and two other resorts (Guile, 1996, p 19).

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AD 1974	Built	According to a project list by Olson Construction / Construction, the equestrian and wrangler complex was completed at the Jackson Lake Lodge (Olson). Currently it is unclear what this means; the service station and corral was part of the original design for the Jackson Lake Lodge complex.
AD 1986	Purchased/Sold	The Grand Teton Lodge Company was sold to the CSX Corporation, a Richmond Virginia Transportation Company by the Rockefellers, which ended the non-profit operations (Guile, 1996, p 19; Reed 2002).
AD 1988	Designed	Jackson Lake Lodge Bar addition was designed by AS Architectural Services, Jackson, WY 83001 (136-80170 1988). This work necessitated changes to landscape and decks just west of the lodge building which remained sympathetic with the modern style of the lodge building and landscape.
AD 1989	Altered	The Blue Heron Lounge was added to the main lodge building in 1989. This necessitated substantial changes to the layout of the raised terrace on the western elevation of the lodge (Reed and Wallace 2002). Changes included modifying the original rectangular spaces and adding universal access ramps. The design for these modifications was sympathetic to the historic architecture.
AD 1998	Designed	The Explorer Room Addition, off the NE courtyard was designed. New construction plans and landscape plans for northeast courtyard area were designed (RPS Architects 1998; Reed and Wallace 2002).
AD 1999	Purchased/Sold	The CSX Corporation was sold to Vail Associates (NHL 2003).
AD 2003	Established	The Jackson Lake Lodge was designated a National Historic Landmark.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Researchers compared existing conditions of the Jackson Lake Lodge landscape with historic conditions and with the historic design intent by analyzing landscape characteristics through different periods. Although the lodge complex was expanded over time, its overall layout and the character of its features has changed very little since the period of significance. The Jackson Lake Lodge retains a high degree of historic integrity.

Probably the most distinctive quality of the lodge landscape is its natural setting. The lodge was sited on a natural terrace that offers views to the west of the Tetons, Willow Flats, and Jackson Lake. Hills covered in sagebrush, scattered wetlands, and stands of evergreen trees are all found on the site. This setting has changed little since the lodge's construction. In an attempt to harmonize the built environment with its natural surroundings, native species such as Englemann spruce and aspen were used in the lodge's landscaping. Now that these trees are mature, they provide shade for visitors and they screen utilitarian areas, as the designers originally intended. The practice of using native species in landscaping has continued to the present day. The scenic view to the west remains the district's focal point.

In its general layout, the Jackson Lake Lodge adheres to the lodge model developed years earlier by the NPS, but at Jackson Lake Lodge this model was updated to address 1950s concerns. The first NPS lodges developed in the 1920s and were designed to offer the complete visitor experience: overnight accommodations, dining and other basic services, shopping for souvenirs, and convenient access to horseback riding and other recreational opportunities. Visitors to Jackson Lake Lodge today still enjoy these amenities.

During the 1920s the NPS developed a general plan for arranging these land uses and facilities. The lodge building typically rested at the center of the complex, often oriented to attractive views of natural scenery. Zones of dispersed accommodations would surround the main lodge. Generally, employee housing would be located at the edges of the complex, and maintenance areas and corrals would be sited some distance from the lodge building or on a different site altogether. To this day, the Jackson Lake Lodge complex follows this general pattern. Five building clusters date to the initial period of construction: the lodge itself, the north and south guest cottage clusters, which are located nearby, the employee housing area at the northern edge of the complex, and a corral and service area to the east, partially hidden behind an existing stand of trees. Over time, these zones were expanded with new buildings and additions. But historic drawings demonstrate that the planners of Jackson Lake Lodge anticipated such expansions and planned for them. The pool complex, which constituted an entirely new building cluster or zone, was added after the period of significance. Yet even this late addition has counterparts in pre-war lodge complexes. Gilbert Stanley Underwood, the chief architect of the lodge, also designed the structures for the Zion Lodge at Zion National Park, which was built from 1924 to 1925. At Zion, Underwood designed a pool and bathhouse, located in a central location a short walk from the main lodge. Though the pool at Jackson Lake Lodge was built in the 1960s, its general location adheres to the model set forth years earlier.

In some respects the Jackson Lake Lodge differed markedly from earlier lodges; these qualities remain conspicuous features of the district. In earlier examples at other national parks, guests slept in cabins, which typically were arranged on the landscape in a picturesque fashion. At Jackson Lake Lodge, by contrast, 4 to 10 overnight units were grouped together into “cottage buildings.” These buildings were arranged in orderly rows. Furthermore, at Jackson Lake Lodge a greater emphasis was placed on vehicular circulation. A major loop drive and a large central parking area reflect the concerns of postwar planners for efficient transportation of large numbers of vehicles. Smaller parking areas are located directly in front of each cottage building, reflecting the growing attachment of middle-income Americans for their private automobiles.

One major change to the historic circulation network was the creation of a new entrance road upon completion of the current Rte. 287/89 in the 1960s. Though these changes took place after the period of significance, Mission 66 planners commonly sited major visitor destinations in convenient locations near major park roads. It is likely that the lodge was designed with the new highway in mind. Historic maps illustrate that the modern highway had been planned since 1955, and possibly earlier.

The architectural design of buildings and landscape features is noteworthy. A large, predominantly International Style building, the lodge is known for its horizontal emphasis, great bank of windows, and diagonal lines arising from shed roofs. With their low profiles and shed roofs, other structures in the district bear a resemblance to the lodge, including several buildings added after the period of significance. The lodge also contains elements of Rustic design. The landscape, too, represents this unique mix of modern architecture with traditional rustic features. On one hand is the promenade on the viewing terrace adjacent to the lodge. Its rigidly geometric paving pattern reflects the rectangular composition of the lodge. On the other hand are original log signs and Rustic buck-and-rail fences. These elements provide a strong contrast to formally architectural spaces like the promenade. This mixed picture continues to be one of the district’s defining characteristics. To a very high degree, the Jackson Lake Lodge component landscape preserves the character that developed during its period of significance.

Integrity Evaluation

Integrity is the ability of a historic property to convey its significance. The National Register recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although the existing conditions of the NHL district do not fully represent historic conditions, this CLI finds that the cultural landscape possesses integrity of all these qualities.

Jackson Lake Lodge retains integrity of association and design. The district is associated with the origins of the Mission 66 initiative and with the adoption of modern architectural principles and forms by the NPS. The association with this period of history and with the modern movement remains very strong. The bold architectural design for the lodge, with its large rectangular massing, angled rooflines, and huge bank of windows, represents a break with the NPS Rustic-style design tradition that is evident to this day. The geometric promenade and lawn of the main viewing terrace extend this formal modern design into the landscape. Even more mundane features such as roads and parking reflect the shift in

NPS design principles, through their emphasis on geometry and convenient circulation for automobiles.

Jackson Lake Lodge retains integrity of materials and workmanship. Buildings and walkways were made of inexpensive modern materials such as concrete and asphalt. These materials remain prevalent. Interestingly, lodgepole pine logs are also prominent. This historic building material is used in original signposts, fences, and screening panels which may have been added to the cottages after the period of significance. Reflecting this historic use of a variety of materials are the different methods of construction and types of workmanship. Buck-and-rail fences, which relate to historic building traditions, are obviously manmade. By contrast, the standard-size concrete pads of the promenade feel as if they were manufactured in a factory.

The setting of Jackson Lake Lodge retains a high degree of integrity, a natural area that offers spectacular views of Teton scenery. The NHL district also retains integrity of feeling, largely because it continues to be used in the capacity for which it was designed. As a whole, Jackson Lake Lodge retains a high degree of historic integrity of location, setting, association, feeling, design, workmanship, and materials.

- Aspects of Integrity:**
- Location
 - Design
 - Setting
 - Materials
 - Workmanship
 - Feeling
 - Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

There has been no complete archaeological inventory done for the Jackson Lake Lodge area. However, archeological evidence and studies suggest prehistoric people occupied the Jackson Lake area on a consistent seasonal basis between 12,000 and 250 years ago. By the early 19th century, the American Indians encountered by explorers were of the Shoshone and Bannock tribes (Daugherty 1999, chapter 1 and 2, p. 2; St. Clair 2007).

One potential area for archeological investigation is the site of the former Amoretti Inn, which consisted of a small lodge building and numerous rustic cabins. This earlier establishment was located to the east of today's 500-block cottages in the south guest cottage cluster. Today the site is a disturbed area, heavily covered by sagebrush. During this Cultural Landscape Inventory a number of artifacts were found. These included old cans, pieces of pipe, and what appeared to be remnants of building foundations.

Contributing Features:

- None known

Undetermined Features:

- Former site of Amoretti Inn

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Former site of Amoretti Inn
Feature Identification Number: 115968
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Buildings and Structures

The Jackson Lake Lodge was the first building built by the National Park as an adaptation of the modern style. Though the Jackson Lake Lodge was built before the Mission 66 program was implemented it was a precursor to the program both functionally and stylistically. The building was a transitional design combining the bold new modern style with some rustic elements, such as wood-grained concrete finish. The low profile of the lodge allows this large building to recede in the landscape. A major feature of the lodge is a two-story wall of windows on its western elevation. These windows provide a clear view of the Teton Range.

Rectangular masses are prominent in the design of the lodge, creating rectangular courtyard spaces adjacent. The sizes of the courtyards vary. Other nearby outdoor spaces are also composed of overlapping rectangular planes, including the viewing terrace and porte-cochere. The porte-cochere is long and narrow. It feels low and dark from underneath, due to its mass and length. A row of columns support the east side of the porte-cochere.

Rows of guest cottages stand to the north and south of the main parking area. These cottages are clustered to reduce impact to the surroundings. Because they feature alternating shed roofs and projecting surfaces, the spaces between these buildings have a dynamic rhythm. The newer two-story buildings in the southern guest cottage cluster are of a very different style than the earlier cottages, and are not contributing.

Many historic guest rooms feature outdoor terraces, which are partially enclosed by trellises and screening panels. The screening panels are constructed from two-inch diameter lodgepole pine poles set in wood frames. These unique and attractive features were either added late in the period of significance, or sometime in the early- to mid-1960s. Several photographs from the Grand Teton Lodge Company Archives depict these terraces, with their prominent screening panels. The styling of an automobile visible in one of these photographs suggests a date for the automobile of about 1962-1965. During the inventory, researchers did not locate architectural drawings of these panels, but they did find a drawing by Spencer & Lee, Architects entitled “Fences for Guest Cottages” from 1964 (GTLC Archives, Job # 6411; no NPS #). The fences depicted in this drawing feature a very similar design to the screening panels. A note on a later drawing refers both to these fences and to the screening panels: “Fences to match existing screening panels used on guest cabins (2” Dia. Lodgepole pine poles

in wood frames)” (NP-GT-3539A 1965). Thus, the screening panels may date to the mid-1960s, when Spencer & Lee was contracted to design the swimming pool area, or they may date to the late 1950s, when Spencer & Lee worked on “landscape improvements” for the guest cottage areas. In any event, the screening panels strongly contribute to the “part rustic/part modern” composition of the lodge complex. They are either contributing or non-contributing, compatible features. (Interestingly, the planned “Fences for Guest Cottages” were not built as initially designed. Instead, buck-and-rail fences were used, as noted on the Spencer & Lee plan.)

The service station and tack building/stables are considered contributing. Nearby are a small medical clinic and communications building, which were either added or substantially altered after the period of significance (Reed and Wallace 2002). Though the pool shelter is non-contributing, its architecture is striking. Exhibiting use of concrete and large logs, this building seems a whimsical combination of a western structure with a tropical hut. The logs are stained dark brown, and it stands out as very different from the historic structures in the district.

Contributing Elements:

- Modern architectural design of the lodge building, accompanying buildings, and landscape spaces
- Lodge building itself
- 21 single-story cottages
- 15 employee housing units
- Stable/Tack Building
- Service Station

Non-Contributing Structures:

- Buildings added after period of significance including pool house (shelter), two-story buildings in south guest cottage cluster, manager’s residence, cottages in south cluster added about 1964, several employee residences, communications building and medical clinic
- Replaced screening panels that use boards instead of lodgepole pine poles

Undetermined Structures:

- Wooden trellises and lodgepole pine screening panels affixed to cottage exteriors (defining outdoor terraces/patios)

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Jackson Lodge site NPS (1955 era)
Feature Identification Number:	116118
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Main lodge JL-1
Feature Identification Number:	116120
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Feature: Cottage - south guest cluster JL-101
Feature Identification Number: 116122
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - south guest cluster JL-121
Feature Identification Number: 116126
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - south guest cluster JL-129
Feature Identification Number: 116128
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - south guest cluster JL-100/301
Feature Identification Number: 116130
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - south guest cluster JL-116/317
Feature Identification Number: 116132
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - south guest cluster JL-132/333
Feature Identification Number: 116134
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - south guest cluster JL-300/501
Feature Identification Number: 116136
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - south guest cluster JL-312/513
Feature Identification Number: 116138
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - south guest cluster JL-324/529
Feature Identification Number: 116140
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - south guest cluster JL-332/537

Feature Identification Number: 116142

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - north guest cluster JL-801/600

Feature Identification Number: 116144

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - north guest cluster JL-813/612

Feature Identification Number: 116146

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - north guest cluster JL-825/620

Feature Identification Number: 116148

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - north guest cluster JL-601/400

Feature Identification Number: 116150

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - north guest cluster JL-621/420

Feature Identification Number: 116152

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - north guest cluster JL-629/428

Feature Identification Number: 116154

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - north guest cluster JL-437/236

Feature Identification Number: 116156

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - north guest cluster JL-425/224

Feature Identification Number: 116158

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cottage - north guest cluster JL-417/216

Feature Identification Number: 116160
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Cottage - north guest cluster JL-401/200
Feature Identification Number: 116162
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Cottage - north guest cluster JL-201
Feature Identification Number: 116164
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Employee seasonal dormitory JL-44
Feature Identification Number: 116166
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Employee seasonal dormitory JL-45
Feature Identification Number: 116168
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Employee seasonal dormitory JL-46
Feature Identification Number: 116170
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Employee seasonal dormitory JL-47
Feature Identification Number: 116172
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Employee seasonal dormitory JL-50
Feature Identification Number: 116174
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Employee seasonal dormitory JL-51
Feature Identification Number: 116176
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Employee seasonal dormitory JL-52
Feature Identification Number: 116178

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Employee seasonal dormitory JL-53

Feature Identification Number: 116180

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Employee permanent housing JL-35

Feature Identification Number: 116182

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Employee permanent housing JL-36

Feature Identification Number: 116184

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Employee permanent housing JL-37

Feature Identification Number: 116186

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Employee permanent housing JL-41

Feature Identification Number: 116188

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Employee permanent housing JL-42

Feature Identification Number: 116190

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Employee permanent housing JL-43

Feature Identification Number: 116192

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stable JL-22

Feature Identification Number: 116194

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Gas station JL-18

Feature Identification Number: 116196

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Replacemnt screening panels -board const

Feature Identification Number: 116116

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Guest lodge, ca. 1970s JL-350

Feature Identification Number: 116198

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Guest lodge, ca. 1970s JL-560

Feature Identification Number: 116200

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Guest lodge, ca. 1970s JL-900

Feature Identification Number: 116202

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Guest lodge, ca. 1970s JL-700

Feature Identification Number: 116204

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Cottage, ca. 1964 JL-500

Feature Identification Number: 116206

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Cottage, ca. 1964 JL-532

Feature Identification Number: 116208

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Cottage, ca. 1964 JL-516

Feature Identification Number: 116210

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Cottage, ca. 1964 JL-546

Feature Identification Number: 116212

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Pool house, 1964 JL-21
Feature Identification Number: 116214
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Pool maint. shed, ca. 1964 JL-21
Feature Identification Number: 116216
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Medical clinic, ca. 1985 JL-19
Feature Identification Number: 116218
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Telephone bldg, 1954, add., 1972 JL-23
Feature Identification Number: 116220
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Employee res., 1964, 1972, or 1990 JL-48
Feature Identification Number: 116222
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Employee res., 1964, 1972, or 1990 JL-49
Feature Identification Number: 116224
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Employee res., 1964, 1972, or 1990 JL-54
Feature Identification Number: 116226
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Employee res., 1964, 1972, or 1990 JL-55
Feature Identification Number: 116228
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Laundry bldg in employee area JL-57
Feature Identification Number: 116230
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Employee Recreation Building JL-57
Feature Identification Number: 116232
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Permanent employee residence JL-38
Feature Identification Number: 116234
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Permanent employee residence JL-39
Feature Identification Number: 116236
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Permanent employee residence JL-40
Feature Identification Number: 116238
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Manager's res., ca. 1960's (post-1961)
Feature Identification Number: 116240
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Swimming pool, 1964 JL-21
Feature Identification Number: 116242
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Original trellises/screens (log pole)
Feature Identification Number: 116114
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Circulation

After World War II Americans began visiting their national parks in ever-increasing numbers, traveling by private automobile. The efficient movement of large numbers of people and cars, therefore, became a primary concern for NPS planners and designers. Circulation networks play a major role in the layout and visitor experience of the Jackson Lake Lodge complex. Most major elements of circulation date to the initial construction of the lodge or soon afterwards, with some elements dating from earlier periods.

Roads/Old Roads/Parking

Today visitors reach Jackson Lake Lodge by way of U.S. Highway 89, a north-south highway

that runs along a natural ridgeline just east of the lodge complex. The current highway was constructed in 1962, but historic plans show that it had been planned to run in this general vicinity since at least 1955 (NP-GT-3132A “Relocation of Routes 2 and 3, Jackson Lake Lodge Vicinity”). Also constructed in 1962, the Jackson Lake Lodge entry road departs Hwy. 89 just north of a small seasonal pond. In 1965 the landscaping for this area was designed. Native plants including aspen, red-osier dogwood, juniper, and lodgepole pines were planted along this short segment of road, lending it the feeling of a parkway (NP-GT-3525 1965). The entry road ties in with the main loop drive, which was already established.

Prior to construction of the modern highway and entrance road, visitors traveled along the old U.S. Hwy. 287, which ran along the foot of the steep slope just west of the current lodge building. This road was converted to a horse trail and it still serves this purpose today. (It is labeled on the site plan as “Old U.S. Hwy. 287”.) Another major equestrian trail intersects this route just north of where the old road crosses Christian Creek. This second trail (labeled on the site plan as “Original Entrance Road/Current Horse Trail”) climbs diagonally up a slope to the terrace on which the lodge is built, arriving at the corral. Prior to 1962, this was the entrance road for Jackson Lake Lodge, which had been in use since at least the time of the Amoretti Inn. As equestrian routes, both of these trails are soft-surfaced.

From the current entry road, visitors approach the lodge building by way of a large paved loop drive. This loop was designed and built as part of the main phase of construction, and it facilitates efficient entry and access to the lodge and related facilities. The driveway encircles the main parking area, passing turnoffs for the employee housing area, for the cottages, and for the service station/corral zone before exiting the complex. Approaching the main lodge building from the east, visitors may follow the driveway through the building’s long tunnel-like porte-cochere. This covered area serves as a receiving zone for the lodge.

The main parking area for the lodge occupies a central location in the lodge landscape. Overall this parking area is rectangular in shape. In plan view, one is struck by its very regular bilateral symmetry. Several parallel bays of parking contain a large number of parking spaces for private automobiles and tour buses—approximately 750 spaces in all. Long linear planted islands separate these bays, which visually breaks up the large expanse of asphalt. In the very center of the parking areas these islands widen to create a wide central corridor for pedestrian travel. This parking area has changed very little since the period of significance. One exception is in the last parking bay, where two of the center islands have been combined into one, creating a small flagpole plaza. Generally, buses park in the westernmost rows of parking, which are rarely occupied by private automobiles. Grand Teton Lodge Company staff observes that the large modern buses and RVs frequently have difficulty negotiating the relatively small turning radii of the parking bays. Frequently these large vehicles run over the edges of the islands, damaging the curbs.

Vehicular circulation in the cottage clusters demonstrates a desire to plan for private motorists. Parallel driveways lead between the rows of cottages, forming convenient loops back to the

main loop road in the center of the complex. The driveways swell to become small parking areas for the individual cottage buildings. Parking for the overnight units is located in front of each unit, close to the door in the “motel fashion” that became popular during the postwar years. The construction of new two-story units since the 1970s at the southern edge of the south guest cottage cluster introduced a break with the historic circulation pattern. While the historic cottages were arranged in orderly rows, the newer buildings featured a looser arrangement. Therefore, the drives and parking areas serving these newer buildings do not exhibit the geometric pattern established earlier.

Walkways/Trails/Promenade

Pedestrian networks throughout the lodge landscape were also designed and constructed to accommodate large numbers of people. Most of these features are paved with inexpensive, durable materials such as concrete and asphalt. A wide, asphalt walkway runs straight through the center of the main parking area, providing a path for pedestrians to follow upon exiting their cars. Linking together the islands in the center of the parking area, the walk proceeds in a straight line to the front door of the lodge. This line forms a conspicuous axis in the landscape. Two additional walkways collect pedestrian traffic from the two cottage clusters. Flanking the main loop drive, these asphalt walks direct overnight guests to the lodge building. Other asphalt walkways parallel the driveways in the guest cottage areas and in the employee residential area. This network of walks dates to the initial period of construction and has changed little over time, though some of the walks may have been widened over time.

One important component of the cultural landscape is the promenade that rims the viewing terrace just west of the lodge building. This circulation feature is composed of rectangular concrete pads separated by wide wooden bands and arranged in a geometric pattern. The pavers are placed according to a strict grid, yet the promenade meanders and jogs to create a dynamic form and an interesting visitor experience. In a few places the promenade widens to form geometric seating areas. Several sturdy permanent benches are erected at the edges. In photographs taken soon after completion of the lodge, the promenade is missing, yet it seems clear that a pedestrian viewing area was always planned for this important space. It appears that the promenade was designed and built about 1958 (NP-GT-8055 Drawing 2). It has changed very little since its construction and remains an architectural statement of the modern movement. One minor change occurs at the northern section of the promenade, where an additional line of pavers was added at some time, which connects the promenade with the trail to Lunch Tree Hill.

Visitors access the promenade from the main lodge building by way of an attached concrete terrace raised several feet above the level of the lawn and promenade. With the addition of the Blue Heron Lounge in 1989, this terrace was substantially modified. One significant change involved building two access ramps. Overall, the design for these modifications was very respectful to the existing architecture. However, it appears that newer concrete pours were not stained, whereas the historic pours were stained an earthy tan to reduce visual contrast with the natural landscape. Using stained concrete was a common technique of designers and

planners during the Mission 66 period.

In addition to walkways, recreational trails are important components of the circulation scheme, and connect the lodge and corral with the surrounding park landscape. The equestrian trails mentioned above—the original entry road and old Rte. 287—are heavily used for organized equestrian trips originating at the corral. Another recreational trail, the Christian Pond Trail, leads underneath the current highway bridge and continues to the east and north. All of these trails are contributing features of the cultural landscape.

One important loop hiking trail, the Lunch Tree Hill Trail, begins at the northern edge of the main viewing terrace. Passing a few interpretive signs, it arrives at the summit of Lunch Tree Hill, where there are spectacular views west to the Teton Range and also scenic views to the east. A stone monument on the hill was erected in 1953 so it seems clear that the trail was established in some form by that date. Aerial photographs record that the loop trail was established but was not paved soon after the construction of the lodge building. Today the trail is paved in asphalt as a self-guided loop trail. It is uncertain when it was paved, but the pavement is in keeping with Mission 66 principles, so this may have occurred during the period of significance.

A network of beaten trails leads through the lodge landscape, especially in its northern portion. These trails appear to be “desire lines” created by employees. They are not considered contributing features.

Contributing Features:

- Main loop drive
- Main parking area and features associated with it (curbs, bays, islands)
- Equestrian trails that were formerly roads (old U.S. Hwy. 287 and original lodge entry road)
- Linear drives in cottage clusters with individual parking areas for each cottage building
- Historic linear asphalt-surfaced walkways in cottage areas, near buildings, and in employee housing
- Central walkway on axis with front door of lodge
- Promenade on viewing terrace including general configuration and paving
- Loop trail to Lunch Tree Hill
- Portion of Christian Pond trail inside district

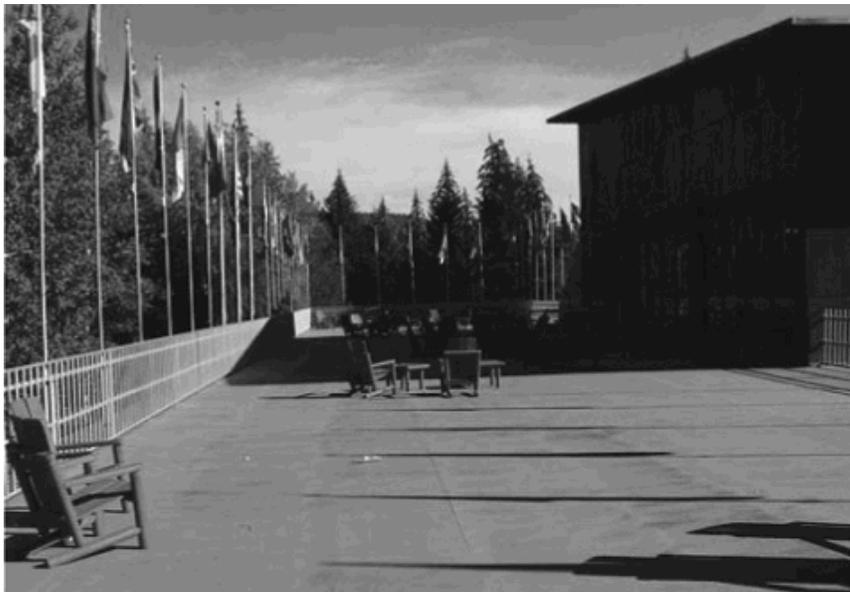
Non-Contributing Features:

- Modern entry road – compatible
- Access ramps and other modifications to terraces – compatible
- Beaten paths created by guests/employees, especially near Lunch Tree Hill

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Though strictly geometric, the configuration of the promenade encourages a meandering stroll through the space, offering many opportunities to enjoy the view (Shapins Associates 2006).



The large rectangular sun deck over the porte-cochere is now entirely surrounded by flags but originally featured just three (Shapins Associates 2006).

Feature: Main loop drive

Jackson Lake Lodge
Grand Teton National Park

Feature Identification Number: 115992
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Main parking area-curbs, bays, & islands
Feature Identification Number: 115994
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Equestrian trail – formerly US Hwy 287
Feature Identification Number: 116000
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Eques. trail – original entrance road
Feature Identification Number: 116002
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Drives and parking in cottage clusters
Feature Identification Number: 116004
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Hist asph wlkways nr ldge, cttges, emp hs
Feature Identification Number: 116006
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Central walkway to lodge front door
Feature Identification Number: 116008
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Promenade on viewing terrace
Feature Identification Number: 116012
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Loop trail to Lunch Tree Hill
Feature Identification Number: 116014
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Part of Christian Pond trail inside dist
Feature Identification Number: 116016

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Modern entry road – compatible

Feature Identification Number: 116018

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Access ramps on terraces – compatible

Feature Identification Number: 116020

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Informal Beaten paths

Feature Identification Number: 116022

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Cluster Arrangement

Building Cluster Arrangement/Spatial Organization

Buildings and spaces within the Jackson Lake Lodge landscape are grouped into six major clusters: the lodge building itself, the south guest cottage cluster, the north guest cottage cluster, an employee housing cluster, the service station/corral cluster, and the pool complex. Five of these clusters have been in place since the initial period of construction. The pool complex was built in the mid-1960s. It includes the main pool, a wading pool, changing rooms and a snack shop.

Overall the cluster arrangement/spatial organization adheres to principles for NPS lodges that developed in the 1920s with the first NPS lodges. Lodge complexes were designed to offer the visitor a range of experiences and facilities including overnight accommodations, choices for dining, shopping for curios and other vacation-related goods, and convenient access to horseback riding and other recreational activities. According to this model, the lodge building itself would house a central dining facility, kitchen, curio shop, and other services. A cluster of dispersed accommodations would lie nearby, within a short stroll from the central lodge building. Generally, employee dormitories were built at the outskirts of the lodge complex. Utility compounds and corral areas were sited some distance from the guest accommodations or on entirely separate sites so that they would not detract from the visitor experience of the lodge (McDonald Architects 1997, 13). The recreational component was an important aspect of the visitor experience. Hiking and equestrian trails typically originated near the lodge. Some lodges even featured swimming pools and bathhouses. One example is Zion Lodge at Zion National Park, which Gilbert Stanley Underwood designed in collaboration with NPS planners during the 1920s.

At Jackson Lake Lodge the main lodge building remains the figurative heart of the cultural landscape. It is by far the largest of the buildings, housing administrative offices, guest lodging,

several choices for dining, and a lobby where guests can obtain information about the lodge and make reservations for concessionaire-led activities including horseback riding and river rafting trips. The lodge plays a central role in the life of all Jackson Lake Lodge guests, whether they are staying there or in the guest cottages.

North and south of the main parking area are the two clusters of guest cottages. Typically, many overnight guests at NPS lodges from earlier periods would stay in Rustic cabins. These cabins would be arranged on the landscape in a picturesque manner. By contrast, at Jackson Lake Lodge visitors stay in guest cottages. Groups of 4 to 10 guest rooms are arranged side-to-side and back-to-back and combined into one cottage building. Generally, individual rooms are identifiable by the alternating directions of overhanging shed roofs (Reed and Wallace 2002). The cottage buildings are lined up in rows, which generally trend north to south. Most cottage buildings are oriented to two parallel drives. Buildings that feature only one row of guest rooms are oriented to one driveway.

A concept drawing from 1954 (NP-GT-1031A) shows the areas to the east of the existing cottage clusters as possible areas for expansion. In the 1960s this plan was carried out, as four additional guest cottage buildings were constructed in the southern guest cottage area. In terms of design, these newer units closely resemble the original cottages. In the 1970s and later, four additional buildings housing guest rooms were added at the southernmost end of the south cottage cluster (Reed and Wallace 2002). These later two-story structures do not resemble the earlier buildings in design. Furthermore, their arrangement represents a break with the orderly pattern established by the historic cottages.

North of the northern guest cottage cluster is the employee housing area, which houses both temporary and permanent employees in buildings that are arranged along two parallel streets. Permanent employees are housed in six duplex and multiple-housing units along Staff Street. Like the cottages, these buildings were designed as one-story buildings with overhanging shed roofs (Reed and Wallace 2002). The other street contains housing for seasonal and temporary employees in larger employee dormitory buildings. Several of the dormitories form an arresting picture in plan view, due to their diagonal arrangement which forms two large crosses. A few buildings are devoted to community functions and services. Additional buildings were added to both permanent and seasonal housing areas over time. While some of the newer buildings differ from the historic buildings in orientation and design, the planned function of this area as housing for employees has been retained.

To the immediate east of the main parking area is the pool complex, which was added in the mid-1960s. Designed by Spencer & Lee Architects, who were responsible for landscape improvement plans throughout the lodge, the pool shelter dominates the complex (NP-GT-8080 1964). Farther to the east is the corral and service station area. The service station and stables date to the initial period of construction. Two other buildings were later additions to the complex. Historic photographs reveal that a stand of evergreen trees between the parking area and the service station and corral area was intentionally left in place during construction. These

trees help screen this utilitarian area from lodge and guest cottage areas. In this way, park officials kept the corral and service area visually separated from the more consciously designed portions of the lodge landscape.

Contributing Elements:

- Organization of district into zones/building clusters based on the historic lodge model, but updated to reflect 1950s concerns
- Lodge as the center of the district
- North guest cabin cluster and south guest cabin cluster located close by lodge
- Employee housing area for permanent and temporary/seasonal employees located at edge of district
- Service station/corral zone

Non-Contributing Elements:

- Pool complex
- Significant expansions to building clusters after period of significance – most are compatible but two-story buildings in south guest cottage cluster are incompatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The guest cottages are clustered to reduce impact and arranged as motor courts, providing a convenient transition from private automobile to overnight lodging (Shapins Associates 2006).

Feature: Adherence to NPS lodge model

Feature Identification Number: 116024

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Lodge as the center of the district

Feature Identification Number: 116026

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: North guest cabin cluster – near center

Feature Identification Number: 116028

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: South guest cabin cluster – near center

Feature Identification Number: 116030

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Employee housing area – district edge

Feature Identification Number: 116032

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Service station/corral zone

Feature Identification Number: 116034

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Pool complex - compatible

Feature Identification Number: 116036

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Major non-historic expansions to cluster

Feature Identification Number: 116038

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Two-story guest lodging - incompatible

Feature Identification Number: 116040

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Constructed Water Features

NA

Cultural Traditions

NA

Land Use

The land uses evident in the district today are the same as during the historic period, primarily guest lodging, housing for employees, and tourism/recreation. Socializing and admiring the view can be considered forms of tourism/recreation. These uses are essentially the same practiced at the predecessor to the Jackson Lake Lodge, the Amoretti Inn.

Guest lodging:

- o During their stay, guests continue to reside in guest cottages and in the lodge.

Residential housing:

- o Permanent staff are housed on Staff Street and the seasonal staff are housed in dormitories on the street to the west.

Recreation:

- o The corral is a base for equestrian recreation activities.
- o The trails are recreational in nature (Lunch Tree, equestrian) etc.
- o The viewing terrace is also a center for recreation/leisure time.
- o The pool is a place for recreational swimming, sunbathing, leisure time and cookouts. It appears that during the early years of the lodge sunbathing was also popular on the sundeck above the porte-cochere. Now that trees have grown up around this space, it is of limited use for this pastime.

Contributing Uses:

- Guest Lodging
- Employee Housing
- Tourism/Recreation

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Guest Lodging
Feature Identification Number: 116042
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: Employee Housing
Feature Identification Number: 116044
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: Tourism/Recreation
Feature Identification Number: 116046

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Natural Systems and Features

Located in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, the Grand Tetons are a range of jagged mountain peaks rising to nearly 14,000 feet, or 7,000 feet above the surrounding terrain. The Teton Range is approximately 40 miles long and 10 miles wide. This unique terrain is the result of a fault block uplift of the mountains and down drop of the valley along north-south trending faults. Over time, glaciation shaped the mountains and surrounding country, creating U-shaped valleys, cirques, and cirque lakes in the mountains, and leaving terminal and lateral moraines and glacial outwash plains at their base. The Teton faults are still active and the range is the youngest mountain range in the Rockies. Processes of erosion, therefore, have not had time to smooth out the craggy peaks. As a result, the Teton Range is exceedingly rugged and highly scenic.

Jackson Hole is a large, relatively level valley at the base of the Teton Range. Enclosed by mountains, the valley is approximately 8 to 12 miles wide by 40 miles long. Featuring very sandy soil, much of this upland valley is characterized by sagebrush vegetation. Large streams and rivers such as the Snake River meander through this valley, supporting tall stands of Colorado blue spruce, Narrowleaf cottonwood, and other characteristic riparian vegetation. A number of lakes lie at the base of the mountains, the largest of which is Jackson Lake, a natural lake that has been significantly enlarged through damming. The Jackson Lake Lodge was intentionally sited to make the most of this incredible scenery, and this setting remains little changed since construction of the lodge in the mid-1950s.

The developed portion of the Jackson Lake Lodge inventory unit is built at the edge of a level area with a commanding view of the lake and the mountains to the west. The developed portion of the lodge landscape is surrounded on many sides by steep to moderately steep slopes. Bodies of water or low-lying wetland areas lie at the base of these slopes. Just west of the lodge building the landscape drops steeply. At the base of this slope is Willow Flats, a very large seasonally flooded area that supports great meadows of grasses and sedges along with dense shrub growth, especially willows. This area provides high quality habitat for wildlife. The edge of Willow Flats marks the western boundary of the Jackson Lake Lodge National Historic Landmark District. The lodge was built at the edge of this slope to take advantage of the scenic views across the flats to Jackson Lake and the Teton Range beyond. Visitors routinely sight moose and elk from the viewing terrace behind the lodge. Even bears are occasionally spotted.

Several other wetland areas are important features of the Jackson Lake Lodge cultural landscape. Christian Creek forms the southeastern boundary of the NHL district. It drains Christian Pond, which lies a distance east of the district, before flowing to the southwest, and eventually feeding Willow Flats. Typical riparian vegetation lines the stream's course. For much of its length, its level floodplain supports wet meadows of sedges, rushes, and grasses. Historic aerial photographs and drawings show that a beaver pond once occupied a portion of Christian Creek's channel. This pond, which was located in the broad bend just downstream of the current highway bridge, existed at least from the 1930s and into the 1960s (NP-GT-3132A 1955; NP-GT-3348-1961; NP-GT-2052 1930s). One drawing from the 1930s appears to

highlight the beaver pond as a scenic landscape feature. Today the beavers are gone, but the wet meadow continues to be very scenic. During certain seasons the vegetation in this area glows a bright green.

Two other small seasonal ponds or marshes lie in the immediate area, close to the intersection of the highway and the current entry road. The highway runs along a divide that separates these two water bodies. These marshy areas are also popular places for watching wildlife; many cars pull to the side of the road when moose are present.

Other natural features include native plant communities which are discussed under “Vegetation.”

Contributing Features:

- Christian Creek and riparian corridor
- Small seasonal pond immediately west of Hwy. 89

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Christian Creek and riparian corridor
Feature Identification Number: 116048
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Small seasonal pond west of Hwy. 89
Feature Identification Number: 116050
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Small Scale Features

Small-scale features including buck-and-rail fences, an entry sign and directional signs, outdoor lighting, modernistic benches, and interpretive signs are conspicuous features of the Jackson Lake Lodge landscape. Some of these play an important role in establishing the character of the lodge as a transitional landscape with modern architectural features as well as rustic vernacular elements. Other small-scale features were added after the period of significance and are non-contributing features but are compatible with the historic setting.

Buck-and-rail fences, discussed in the Statement of Significance, are perhaps the most prominent landscape features of the Jackson Lake Lodge complex. Today these fences line the entry road, separate the northern guest cottage area from the employee residential area, and define the main space of the corral. Once they were more prevalent in the landscape than today. Built of lodgepole pine logs, this picturesque fence type is a direct reference to the natural setting of the site and also to historic vernacular building traditions and land uses. They are quintessentially rustic elements.

Because numerous fencelines have been constructed and/or removed over the years, it is

difficult to date them precisely. This CLI concludes that all standing buck-and-rail fences are contributing features of the landscape because the practice of using buck-and-rail fences was established during the period of significance and because fences are temporary, requiring frequent replacement.

Soon after the lodge was constructed, buck-and-rail fences were erected in the two westernmost islands of the main parking area and along the central walkway leading to the lodge. These fences protected young saplings from foot traffic and were probably removed after the trees were well established. Landscape improvement plans drawn by Spencer and Lee Architects depict fences proposed to line the walkways at the innermost edges of the cottage areas (NP-GT-8055 1958). These fences were constructed but they are no longer in place; perhaps they were removed as part of a walk widening project. The same drawings also show a fenceline running west from the main driveway towards the service yard. This fenceline, or a suitable replacement, has survived.

Buck-and-rail fences that stand along the entry road must have been added after 1962. This entry road ties into U.S. Highway 89, which was constructed in 1962. One map from 1965 (NP-GT-3539A) proposes new fences to separate the north cottage area from the employee housing area. Originally these fences were supposed to match the screening panels on the front of the cottage buildings, which were composed of 2" diameter lodgepole pine logs in wood frames. Instead, the fences were constructed in the buck-and-rail type. They stand today.

Finally, buck-and-rail fences are a prominent feature of the corral zone. Early maps (NPS-GT-3348 1961) and photographs show that a buck-and-rail fence once lined the original entry road to the lodge. These fences were likely removed when the current entry road was constructed and the old entry road was converted to a horse trail. Buck-and-rail fencing, which may date to the lodge's construction, is also used to define the perimeter of the corral. Additional fences in this area include high log rail fences of the type commonly used for corrals, plank fences, and gates of different types. Other rustic small-scale features include wooden feeding troughs, log hitching rails, and rustic benches. This inventory could not discern the age of all these features, but these should be considered contributing or non-contributing, compatible features.

Signs are also important landscape features. Seven large log signs stand near the intersections of the main loop drive with the drives serving the guest cottages. These traditional rustic signs, which provide directions to the different numbered units, have been in place since the early days of the lodge's operation. Soon afterwards, five similar rustic log signs were placed alongside the central walk in the main parking area. These signs contained the numbers of parking spaces. The signposts remain in these locations today, but during the CLI trip, the hanging sign panels were absent. Also of log construction, a large entry sign announcing "Jackson Lake Lodge" stands near the beginning of the modern entrance road. Because this sign was erected after the period of significance, it is not considered a contributing feature, but it is a typical "park-style" sign and is compatible with the setting. A number of modest

unobtrusive rustic signs provide directions along trails and walkways. One pointing the way to the Christian Pond Trail or to Willow Flats is typical. There is little documentation for these signs, but they should be considered non-contributing, compatible.

Many fire hydrants that date to the lodge construction are still present in the landscape. Though these utilitarian features are hardly conspicuous, they still are obviously old and are counted as contributing features.

Today numerous flags rim the perimeter of the sundeck above the lodge porte-cochere. Reportedly there is one flag for every state in the nation and several additional flags. Historically, only three flags stood in this area. They were located on axis with the central walkway and added a bit of drama to the sense of arrival. At some point, perhaps after construction of the nearby pool, three very large flagpoles were erected at the opposite end of the central walkway. These three flagpoles hold aloft the flags of the United States, Wyoming, and Grand Teton Lodge Company. Thus, the intent of using the axis created by the central walkway to dramatic effect was retained, though the direction of the view was reversed.

Small-scale features are present throughout the viewing terrace west of the lodge. Several substantial benches are erected at the edge of the promenade. These benches are deliberate architectural elements. Constructed of heavy concrete blocks and simple wooden planks, they reflect the horizontal lines of the lodge building and embody the honest use of materials favored by modern architects. The concrete and wood are unembellished simple geometric forms. Oftentimes, temporary benches are placed along the promenade to create more seating room. But in comparison with the permanent benches, these temporary benches seem a bit fussy and out of place in this strictly modern setting. A narrow, wide orientation sign on the viewing terrace interprets the panoramic view of the Tetons. Featuring a stylized representation of the mountain range etched onto an aluminum surface, this sign feels very modern and fits the setting. It was designed in 1961 and may have been implemented in 1962 (NP-GT-3410 1961). Other interpretive signs in the area are more recent, including signs along the trail leading to Lunch Tree Hill.

Another significant landscape feature is a simple memorial to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. placed atop Lunch Tree Hill. A commemorative plaque attached to a large boulder, this plaque commemorates Rockefeller's extensive involvement in the development of the park and the role that the view from this location played in convincing the philanthropist that the Teton Range should be protected. This feature, which was placed in 1953, contributes to Lunch Tree Hill's status as a minor landmark.

Outside lighting appears to have been installed about 1965 or 1966 (NP-GT-3539A 1965). In general this lighting is fairly inconspicuous.

Contributing Elements:

- Pattern of using modern architectural elements and also rustic vernacular elements, as

reflected by small-scale features

- Pattern of using buck-and-rail fencing and standing examples of buck-and-rail fence
- Large log signs/signposts on drives leading to guest cottage units
- Log signposts/signs along central walkway
- Permanent “modern-style” benches erected along promenade
- Memorial to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. atop Lunch Tree Hill
- Historic Fire hydrants
- Tradition of locating flagpoles at end of central walkway

Non-Contributing Features:

- “Jackson Lake Lodge” sign at complex entry – compatible
- Aluminum orientation sign interpreting view on viewing terrace – compatible
- Other interpretation/directional signs including simple rustic examples and others that appear recent - compatible
- 3 flags at eastern end of central walkway and numerous flags located atop porte-cochere sundeck – compatible
- Temporary benches located along promenade – compatible because easily removed
- Garbage receptacles – compatible
- Area lighting outside – compatible

Undetermined Features:

- Numerous features in corral: hitching rails, benches etc. – compatible

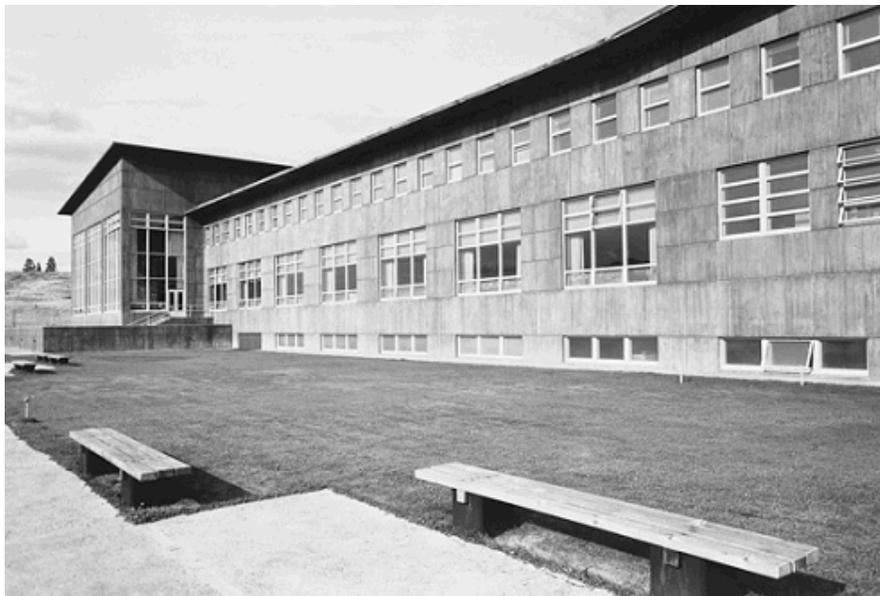
We have not found a dated photographic or other record to determine the dates of the above corral features. Due to the transitory existence of such features, they have possibly been updated, replaced, or moved through time.

- Dike and bridge at Christian Creek – Reviewers of the 95% draft requested the park to take photographs at this location to determine existing conditions and to provide any available historic photographs. However, currently the site is under snow and photographs cannot be taken until May or June, 2007.

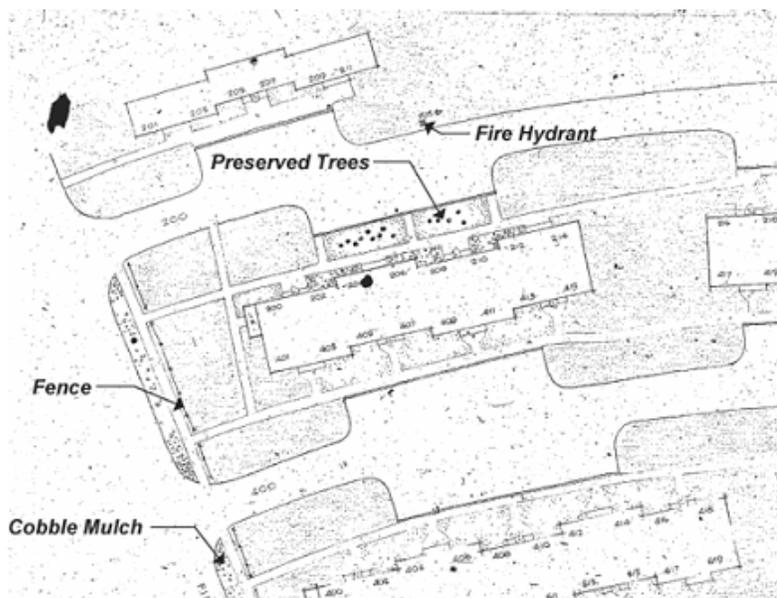
Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Buck-and-rail fences were used originally in the parking islands. Log directional signs, areas of cobble mulch, and trees preserved during construction are also visible. (GTLC Archives, c. 1954-1956).



Permanent benches were planned as part of the viewing terrace composition. Their materials and clean lines echo the modern design for the promenade (GTLC Archives, c. 1959-1960).



Detail of "Landscape Improvements," drawn by Spencer & Lee Architects, 1958. Note buck-and-rail fence, preserved trees, cobble mulch, fire hydrant. (NP;GT;8055).

- Feature: Standing buck-and-rail fences
Feature Identification Number: 116056
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: Large log signs – guest cottage areas
Feature Identification Number: 116058
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: Large log signs – central walkway
Feature Identification Number: 116060
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: Perm. “modern” benches – promen.
Feature Identification Number: 116062
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: Memorial to J.D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Feature Identification Number: 116064
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: Historic Fire hydrants
Feature Identification Number: 116066
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: “Jack. Lake Lodge” entry sign – compat.
Feature Identification Number: 116068
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
- Feature: View interp. sign on terrace – compat.
Feature Identification Number: 116070
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
- Feature: Other interp./direct. signs – compat.

Feature Identification Number: 116072
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Flags- terrace and sundeck – compat.
Feature Identification Number: 116074
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Temporary benches– compat.
Feature Identification Number: 116076
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Garbage receptacles – compatible
Feature Identification Number: 116078
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Area lighting outside – compatible
Feature Identification Number: 116080
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Numerous features in corral – compat.
Feature Identification Number: 116082
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined
Feature: Dike and bridge at Christian Creek
Feature Identification Number: 116084
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Spatial Organization

See Cluster Arrangement

Topography

Topography was a critical factor in siting the current Jackson Lake Lodge and its predecessor, which was torn down prior to the building of the current lodge. The Jackson Lake Lodge is perched on a relatively flat terrace that slopes steeply down to the west to the level of Willow Flats. To the east the terrain drops to a riparian area associated with Christian Creek. This promontory gives the Jackson Lake Lodge a commanding view overlooking the Teton Range, Jackson Lake, and Willow Flats, with its abundant wildlife. To the north of the lodge a trail winds up to Lunch Tree Hill, where Rockefeller and his family picnicked on their first visit to

the area.

There is some indication that additional fill was added to the lip of the natural terrace when the lodge was constructed. Presumably, some grading was required to smooth out natural undulations, specifically in the level viewing terrace area or main parking areas. Yet by in large, modifications to the existing topography appear to have been relatively minor. Today the visitor experience of the lodge landscape—primarily the experience of the view—is shaped by the natural contours of the site.

Contributing Elements:

- Raised flat terrace, on which lodge complex is sited
- Lunch Tree Hill

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Raised terrace for lodge site
Feature Identification Number:	116052
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Lunch Tree Hill
Feature Identification Number:	116054
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Vegetation

The Jackson Lake Lodge NHL district is set in a natural area characterized by native plant communities. During the design and construction of the lodge landscape, planners and designers made attempts to protect standing trees and used native plant species in landscaping so that the built landscape of the lodge would harmonize with the natural surroundings. The tradition of landscaping with (mostly) native plant species has been maintained by the Grand Teton Lodge Company and NPS to the present day. The sensitive relationship that the lodge maintains with its natural surroundings is one of its defining features. This quality helps to distinguish the lodge from traditional resorts which are not in park settings.

Prior to Construction – Natural Communities

The Jackson Lake Lodge complex was sited on a relatively level area. Prior to construction, the vegetation in this area was predominantly sagebrush, joined by low grasses and forbs. This sagebrush community is typical of rocky, well-drained soils throughout the park. Scattered evergreen trees stood where the soil held more moisture, often on slopes or at the base of slopes. The inventory indicates that most of these trees were lodgepole pines. Other plant communities included the wet meadows and wetlands along Christian Creek and around two small ponds at the eastern edge of the lodge complex. West of the lodge landscape was the great expanse of Willow Flats. All of these native plant communities can be found on the site today.

During the early years of the National Park Service, landscape architects developed a tradition of using native plant species to naturalistic effect. In general, this trend persisted through later periods of NPS history. For instance, using naturalistic plantings to screen parking areas or other facilities was a common technique of planners during the Mission 66 period, as it is today (Allaback 2000, Appendix III). Landscape improvement plans from 1958 show that designers made a deliberate attempt to preserve existing trees in the Jackson Lake Lodge landscape (NP-GT-8055 Drawing 7 1958). Some clumps of lodgepoles were preserved during construction, particularly in the guest cottage zones. These clumps of existing trees are still standing today. Examples can be found in front of units 206-212 and 620-624 in the north guest cottage cluster.

Planted Vegetation

The major guest areas were heavily planted soon after construction of the lodge. Photographs taken soon afterwards depict a landscape largely devoid of mature trees. Today, by contrast, these areas are heavily clothed in vegetation. Small patches of lawn alternate with areas of natural groundcover. Tall trees provide shade throughout. By in large, planners and designers used native species that were well suited to the climate. Common planted species include Englemann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*), aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), and Narrowleaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*).

Main Parking Area

The most obvious plantings are the trees and shrubs occupying planting strips in the main parking area. Spruce and aspen are joined by low-growing junipers and other shrubs and groundcovers. These trees shade the parking area and conceal portions of the lodge from view. This helps to visually break up the great mass of the lodge building, softening its visual effect on the landscape. Furthermore, the heavy plantation of trees was probably intended to screen the large parking area from view of the lodge.

Guest Cottage Clusters

North and south of the main parking area, the guest cottage zones now feature a heavy tree canopy. Though small stands of lodgepole pine were preserved, most of the trees in these areas were planted. It is interesting to note that whereas lodgepole pines were the dominant trees in this area prior to construction; historic designers favored more ornamental species, especially Englemann spruce, Colorado blue spruce, and aspen. Nevertheless, to the average visitor the tree canopy feels quite natural. Guests can be forgiven for believing that the trees were original to the site; after all, that was likely the intended effect.

Historic landscape improvement plans for the cottage areas show areas of lawn alternating with natural ground cover. Over the years this general plan has been retained. Walking through the cottage areas today feels like a stroll through a campus. Foundation plantings of ornamental shrubs—most are native species such as red-osier dogwood—grow alongside flowers, creating small garden settings. While some of the species used, such as columbine,

are not native varieties, they do not feel out of place. Reportedly the Grand Teton Lodge Company cooperates with the NPS in picking species for use in new/replacement landscaping. Overall, the vegetation is well cared for and the overall effect must closely reflect what the original designers intended.

Near the Lodge Building

Vegetation surrounding the lodge building is similar to that of the guest cottage areas, an ornamental mix of lawn, native shade and ornamental trees, and foundation plantings of native ornamental shrubs. Historic documentation is slim, but this appears to conform to the general historic plan for the area. An informal lawn is maintained between the main parking area and the lodge. Spruces planted in this area have now grown so tall that the view of the parking area from the sundeck above the porte-cochere is screened. A thick planted screen of spruce on the southeast end of the building hides from view the service yard. It appears that a courtyard labeled “south court” on plans (NP-GT-8055 Drawing 2 1958) has lost many trees in recent years. Yet (presumably old) plantings of elderberry remain. Due to building expansions, the layout of the “north court” has changed, but the simple planting scheme for the area—lawn with a cobble march lining the building—now survives. Today the cobble mulch is now lined with thimbleberry.

Viewing Terrace and West of Lodge

Despite major changes to the western half of the lodge building, the historic plan for vegetation in this area survives. The most significant features in this area are two panels of lawn (“south terrace” and “north terrace” on plans) that are enclosed by the promenade (NP-GT-8055 Drawing 2 1958). Foundation plantings and ornamental trees are planted adjacent to the western elevation of the building, which may be a departure from the original plan. Evidence for this area is slim, but early photographs depict the lawn extending right up to the building, which would have highlighted the clean lines of the architecture. Historic plans also do not depict foundation plantings. In any case, the decision to soften the elevation with plantings may have been made during the historic period, and they do not intrude upon the historic scene.

Aspens and chokecherries grow on the slope to the west of the promenade, as they have for years. Near the top of the slope these trees would interfere with the important Teton view, if not for periodic maintenance by the GTLC staff. A few volunteer aspens have been allowed to grow at the top of the slope, providing a measure of shade and foreground interest. Historic documentation does not provide clear-cut guidance on this issue, but the decision seems appropriate enough. The trees do not detract from the panoramic view. Adjacent to the southwest portion of the building is another heavily planted screen of spruces, now mature, that screens a utilitarian portion of the building.

The native planting scheme of the Jackson Lake Lodge NHL district and its relationship with the surrounding native vegetation is one of its defining characteristics. These traits help to distinguish the lodge from hotels or resorts outside the national park. Throughout the lodge’s history, these qualities have been well preserved.

Contributing Elements:

- Tradition of using native species in landscaping
- Clumps of lodgepole pine trees preserved during construction including stands in cottage areas and between pool and service station/corral
- Plantings in strips in main parking area, primarily consisting of heavily planted native trees such as spruce and aspen, low growing juniper and other shrubs, and groundcovers
- Ornamental planting scheme of lawn and native trees such as spruce and lodgepole pine, and a garden type planting of native ornamental shrubs such as red-osier dogwood and flowers, near lodge and in cottage areas
- Dense plantings of spruces designed to screen utilitarian areas or parking areas
- Large panels of lawn in viewing terrace
- Standing trees atop Lunch Tree Hill

Undetermined Elements:

- Foundation plantings along the western elevation of the building in viewing terrace area. Early photos show lawn extending to the building. Historic plans do not depict foundation plantings and the date of the plant installation was not able to be determined.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Native trees such as Englemann spruce and aspen were planted throughout. Many existing lodgepole pines, such as these in the north guest cottage cluster, were preserved during construction (Shapins Associates 2006).



Landscaping around the lodge building utilizes native vegetation and turf. This general planting scheme appears to date to the historic period (Shapins Associates 2006).

- Feature: Native plant landscaping
Feature Identification Number: 116086
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: Pres. trees – pool and cottage areas
Feature Identification Number: 116088
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: Plantings in strips in main parking area
Feature Identification Number: 116090
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Ornam. plantings - lodge and cottage
Feature Identification Number: 116092
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Spruce screens – util. areas near lodge
Feature Identification Number: 116094
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Large panels of lawn in view. terrace
Feature Identification Number: 116096
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Standing trees atop Lunch Tree Hill
Feature Identification Number: 116098
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Found. plantings – west elev. – compat
Feature Identification Number: 116100
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Views and Vistas

Views and vistas played a dominant role in the design of the Jackson Lake Lodge. One of the primary purposes of the lodge is to provide an opportunity for visitors to experience and admire the view to the west of the lodge. The primary view is from the lodge terrace, where one can enjoy a 180-degree view of the Teton Range in the distance. The view from this point is so expansive because the lodge was deliberately sited a few miles to the east of the range. Jackson Lake and Willow Flats are visible in the foreground and middle-ground of this view. Indeed, many visitors enjoy scanning for wildlife grazing in Willow Flats.

Just west of the lodge building are two major spaces designed for admiring the view: a raised concrete terrace attached to the western elevation of the lodge, and a level viewing terrace several feet below. The western edge of the raised terrace is defined by a solid concrete wall. While sitting in one of the rectangular spaces that compose this raised terrace, one cannot see people sitting or walking on the other side of the wall, at the level of the viewing terrace. The view of the Teton Range and Jackson Lake can therefore be enjoyed without the interference of other visitors, giving one a sense of personal space and privacy. The viewing terrace consists of formal lawn areas and a paved promenade.

Another important view is the 360-degree panorama from Lunch Tree Hill. John D. Rockefeller Jr. first visited the Grand Teton area in 1924. He returned with his family in 1926

for a 12-day vacation. During this time they stayed at the Amoretti Inn and hiked up Lunch Tree Hill, where they ate boxed lunches and watched the evening descend over the mountains. Rockefeller's picnic spot is higher than the lodge, with views in all directions. From Lunch Tree Hill, the view to the west is even wider than from the lodge. To the east, the view is of rolling wooded country. The lodge building and cabins are also prominent in the views from Lunch Tree Hill.

The majority of the view from the main parking area toward the lodge is obscured by mature vegetation. However, there is a direct view along the axis of the central walkway to the front door of the lodge. The effect of this axial vista is somewhat diminished by the naturalistic plantings lining the walk, however. From the sun deck over the porte-cochere, there is a direct vista on axis with this walkway in the opposite direction, terminating at three flags erected on the eastern side of the parking lot. From this spot one can also glimpse the wooded hills to the east between the tall spruces planted to the east. These trees were planted in part to screen the view of the parking lot from this sundeck, which appears to have been more heavily used in the past than it is today.

The cottage areas were designed to be intimate settings. Because of mature plantings, they do not offer direct views of the lodge building or the Teton Range. However, the two-story buildings added in the 1970s do offer distant views of the Teton Range, Jackson Lake and Willow Flats, thanks to their siting by a level undeveloped area.

Contributing Elements:

- Panoramic view from Jackson Lake Lodge and associated terraces of Teton Range, Jackson Lake, and Willow Flats
- 360-degree view from Lunch Tree Hill including the view to the Teton Range, Jackson Lake, Willow Flats, surrounding hills, and the Jackson Lake Lodge.
- Axial view along the central walkway through the parking area to the main entrance into the Jackson Lake Lodge
- View from sundeck above porte-cochere on axis with the central walkway
- Pattern of axial views above terminating at grouping of three flags

Character-defining Features:

Feature: View of Tetons – lodge and view. terrace

Feature Identification Number: 116102

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: 360-degree view from Lunch Tree Hill

Feature Identification Number: 116104

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Axial view from parking to lodge

Jackson Lake Lodge
Grand Teton National Park

Feature Identification Number: 116108
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Axial view from sundeck to parking
Feature Identification Number: 116110
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Associa. of axial views with flags
Feature Identification Number: 116112
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 11/13/2006

Impacts

Type of Impact: Exposure To Elements
External or Internal: External

Type of Impact: Visitation
External or Internal: Internal

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 0.00
Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:
There are no stabilization plans at this time, 4/11/2007.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document: Other Document

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 0.00

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

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Citation Title: A Place Called Jackson Hole: A Historic Resource Study of Grand Teton Nation Park.
Year of Publication: 1999
Citation Publisher: Grand Teton Natural History Association, Moose, WY
Source Name: Other
Citation Location: Online book:
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/grte2/hrs.htm
- Citation Author:** Allaback, Sarah
Citation Title: Mission 66 Visitor Centers, The History of a Building Type.
Year of Publication: 2000
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Location: Online book:
<http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/lookupid?key=olbp10470>
- Citation Author:** Anderson, Roger. Chief of Cultural Resources, Yellowstone National Park
Citation Title: Letter to Ms. Sara Needles, WY SHPO, requesting consensus determination for eligibility of service station in Tower Junction in Yellowstone National Park,
Year of Publication: 2006
Citation Publisher: National Park Service, Yellowstone National Park
- Citation Author:** Fabian, Harold.
Citation Title: A Response to a Memo from Kenneth Chorley.
Year of Publication: 1947

- Citation Author:** Grand Teton Natural History Association
Citation Title: Cunningham Cabin, Guide and Map
Citation Publisher: Grand Teton Natural History Association, Moose, WY
- Citation Author:** Guile, Mary
Citation Title: A Brief History of the Grand Teton Lodge Company
Year of Publication: 1996
Citation Publisher: The Grand Teton Lodge Company, Moose, WY
- Citation Author:** Lillie, Raymond C.
Citation Title: Correspondence from Raymond C. Lillie to Kenneth Chorley.
Year of Publication: 1956
- Citation Author:** McDonald, James R. Architects
Citation Title: Historic Structures Report for the Zion Lodge and Birch Creek Historic District
Year of Publication: 1997
Citation Publisher: Prepared for TWRS Recreational Services and the NPS, Zion National Park
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Citation Title: Written notes from a tour of the Jackson Lake Lodge
Year of Publication: 2006
Citation Publisher: Grand Teton Lodge Company
- Citation Author:** NPS
Citation Title: National Park Service, Branch of Landscape Architecture. Plans for the Proposed Junction and Entrance Road to the Jackson Lake Lodge.
Year of Publication: 1961
Citation Publisher: NPS

- Citation Author:** Olson
Citation Title: Construction / Construction Management by Olson. List of projects and completion dates for the Grand Teton Lodge Company facilities.
- Citation Author:** St. Clair, Jacquelin
Citation Title: Email correspondence forwarded to Shapins Associates by Craig Struble, NPS
Year of Publication: 2007
- Citation Author:** Reed, Paula S. and Wallace, Edith B.
Citation Title: National Historic Landmark Nomination. October 29, 2001, Rev.
Year of Publication: 2002
- Citation Author:** RPS Architects
Citation Title: Jackson Lake Lodge Explorer Room Addition
Year of Publication: 1998
Citation Publisher: RPS Architects, 85 W. Snow King Ave, Jackson, WY 83001
- Citation Author:** Spencer and Lee Architects
Citation Title: Landscape Improvement Plans
Year of Publication: 1958
Citation Publisher: Spencer and Lee Architects, 251 Kearny St., San Francisco

Supplemental Information

Title: CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND MAPS

136-80170 Site Plan for the Jackson Lake Lodge Bar Addition, designed by AS Architectural Services, Jackson, WY

Description: Note: During the course of this project, Shapins Associates has collected and reviewed drawings and maps from the Technical Information Center (TIC) at the NPS Denver Service Center. The text references a few of these drawings.

Title: CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND MAPS

GTLC Archives, Job # 6411; no NPS #). Plan for "Fences for Guest Cottages," Spencer & Lee Architects, 1964.

Description: Note: During the course of this project, Shapins Associates has collected and reviewed drawings and maps from the Technical Information Center (TIC) at the NPS Denver Service Center. The text references a few of these drawings.

Title: CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND MAPS

NP-GT 3101 Site Plan of the Jackson Lake Lodge Roads and grading, drainage and surfacing installation of parking area, February 1955.

Description: Note: During the course of this project, Shapins Associates has collected and reviewed drawings and maps from the Technical Information Center (TIC) at the NPS Denver Service Center. The text references a few of these drawings.

Title: CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND MAPS

NP-GT 3105-D Revised in April 1965, Jackson Lake Lodge Master Plan showing employee housing additions and employee road extension, Original map dated February 1955.

Description: Note: During the course of this project, Shapins Associates has collected and reviewed drawings and maps from the Technical Information Center (TIC) at the NPS Denver Service Center. The text references a few of these drawings.

Title: CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND MAPS

NP-GT 3132-A Relocation of Routes 2 and 3, in the vicinity of the Jackson Lake Lodge

Description: Note: During the course of this project, Shapins Associates has collected and reviewed drawings and maps from the Technical Information Center (TIC) at the NPS Denver Service Center. The text references a few of these drawings.

Title: CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND MAPS

NP-GT 3348-A Proposed Junction and Entrance Road to the Jackson Lake Lodge,
March 1961

Description: Note: During the course of this project, Shapins Associates has collected and reviewed drawings and maps from the Technical Information Center (TIC) at the NPS Denver Service Center. The text references a few of these drawings.

Title: CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND MAPS

NP-GT 3403-A Jackson Lake Lodge Bridge, Route 2B, June 1961

Description: Note: During the course of this project, Shapins Associates has collected and reviewed drawings and maps from the Technical Information Center (TIC) at the NPS Denver Service Center. The text references a few of these drawings.

Title: CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND MAPS

NP-GT 3416-A Jackson Lake Lodge Intersection, Route 2B, March 1962

Description: Note: During the course of this project, Shapins Associates has collected and reviewed drawings and maps from the Technical Information Center (TIC) at the NPS Denver Service Center. The text references a few of these drawings.

Title: CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND MAPS

NP-GT 3525 Entrance Planting Plan for the Jackson Lake Lodge entrance
(October 1965).

Description: Note: During the course of this project, Shapins Associates has collected and reviewed drawings and maps from the Technical Information Center (TIC) at the NPS Denver Service Center. The text references a few of these drawings.

Title: CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND MAPS

NP-GT 8080 Site Plan design for the Swimming Pool at the Jackson Lake Lodge,
Spencer & Lee Architects, San Francisco, CA, March 1964.

Description: Note: During the course of this project, Shapins Associates has collected and reviewed drawings and maps from the Technical Information Center (TIC) at the NPS Denver Service Center. The text references a few of these drawings.

Title: CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND MAPS

NP-GT-3539A Area Lighting, Jackson Lake Lodge, NPS Engineering Division, 1965,
Approved 1966.

Description: Note: During the course of this project, Shapins Associates has collected and reviewed drawings and maps from the Technical Information Center (TIC) at the NPS Denver Service Center. The text references a few of these drawings.

