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National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
2011



Beaver Creek Administrative Area  
Grand Teton National Park

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## Inventory Unit Summary and Site Plan

Cultural Landscape Inventory Name:	Beaver Creek Administrative Area
Cultural Landscape Inventory Number:	890046
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name:	Grand Teton NP Landscape
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number:	890193
Park Name:	Grand Teton National Park
Park Alpha Code:	GRTE
Park Org Code:	1460

### Landscape/Component Landscape Description:

The Beaver Creek Administrative Area (also known as the Old Administrative complex) is located at the base of the foothills of the Teton Mountains, approximately 2.5 miles north of Moose, Wyoming along Teton Park Road in Grand Teton National Park. The first development on site occurred in 1908, when Forest Service Ranger Al Austin built the Stewart Ranger Station at Beaver Creek as part of what was then known as Teton National Forest. From 1908 to 1929 minimal improvements were made, including the construction of three buildings, a flagpole, roads, and fencing.

After the creation of Grand Teton National Park in 1929, the land was transferred to the National Park Service and was used as the first administrative, residential, and utility area for the park. Throughout the 1930s, several building and landscape plans were drafted for the development of the area in a Rustic style. Using New Deal funding and programs, the plans came to fruition beginning in 1934 with the construction of the Superintendent's residence. Throughout the decade ECW crews and later CCC crews built rustic log employee residences, garages, maintenance buildings, and curvilinear roads throughout the area. Crews also planted vegetation to blend the new improvements with the surrounding landscape.

The area served as the park headquarters from 1929 to fall 1958, when a new headquarters complex was built in Moose, WY. Since that time, a number of utility buildings have been removed, new employee residences have been added, and circulation patterns have evolved. Today, the area continues to be a main residential area for permanent and seasonal employees with some utility and maintenance functions. Important landscape features include the spatial organization of the overall area, Rustic log residences, road network, and clusters of vegetation.

The Beaver Creek Administrative Area is significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of conservation, politics/government, architecture, landscape architecture, and community planning and development from 1908 to 1958. Overall the plan for the area is notable for its adherence to National Park Service (NPS) Rustic tenets of design. The NPS Rustic style achieved harmony with the natural surroundings. Grounded in 19<sup>th</sup> century romantic or pastoral ideals, this functional architecture contributed to natural settings in a visually pleasing and non-intrusive manner. Characteristic features include the use of natural materials, appropriate scale and simple forms. Significant landscape features, buildings, and curvilinear circulation systems were created to blend in with the existing landscape. The district retains integrity and is in fair condition.

Inventory Unit Size (Acres):	80 acres
Property Level:	Component Landscape

CLI Hierarchy Description: The Beaver Creek Administrative Area is one of several component landscapes within Grand Teton National Park.

Site Plan Graphic Information



Site plan showing boundary addressed in this CLI. Source: GRTE GIS files.



Detailed site plan showing buildings and structures addressed in this CLI. Source: GRTE GIS files.

## Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Incomplete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative: This CLI was completed by CLI Coordinator, Carrie A. Mardorf and CLI Intern, Meg Frisbie from the University of Texas at Austin. Initial research and field work was conducted by Mardorf in April 2010, and Frisbie compiled the chronology in June 2010. The CLI was finalized between fall 2010 and spring 2011.

Park Superintendent Concurrence: (To be filled in upon Supt. concurrence.)

Date of Superintendent Concurrence (To be filled in upon Supt. concurrence.)

National Register Eligibility: (To be filled in upon SHPO concurrence.)

National Register Eligibility  
 Concurrence Date (SHPO/Keeper): (To be filled in upon SHPO concurrence.)

National Register Concurrence  
 Explanatory Narrative: (To be filled in upon SHPO concurrence.)

## Concurrence Graphic Information (To be filled in upon Supt./SHPO concurrence.)

### Geographic Information and Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

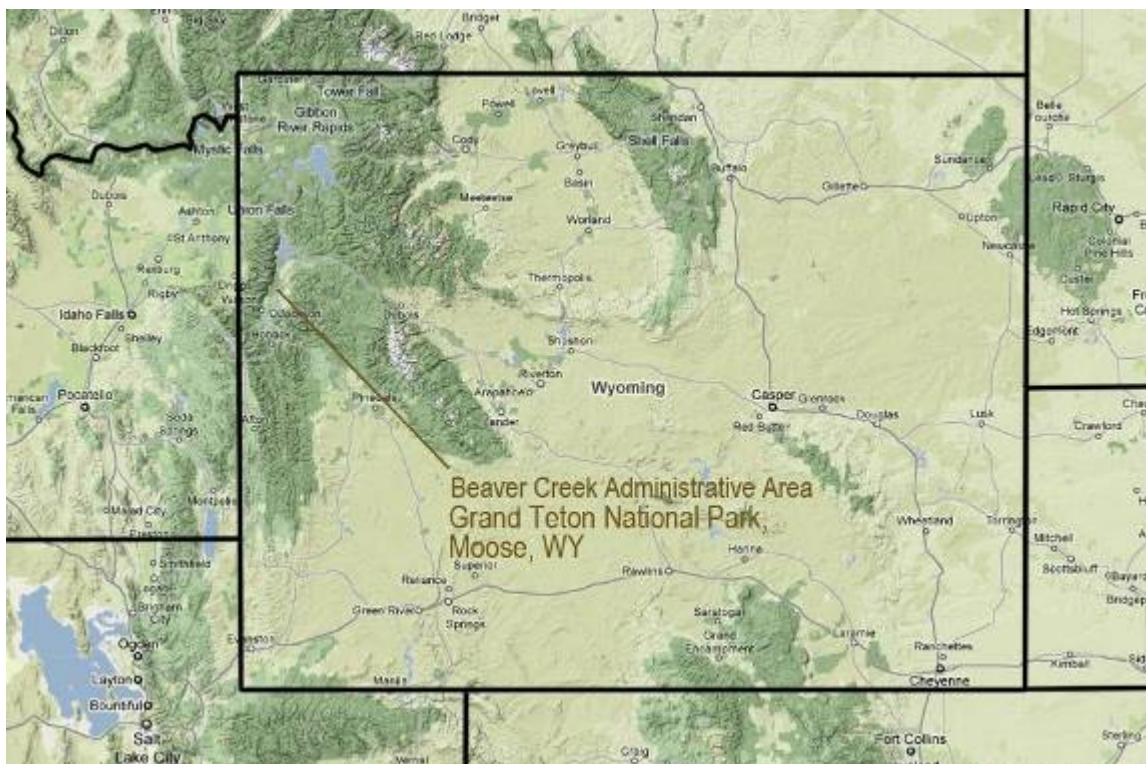
The boundaries of the Beaver Creek Administrative Area roughly follow the natural systems and features of the area. The northern boundary follows the alignment of Beaver Creek and the riparian area, while the western and southern boundaries follow the topography of the adjacent slope and line of vegetation. The eastern boundary is delineated by the edge of the internal park road (Teton Park Road). The total acreage encompassed by this boundary is approximately 80 acres.

Park Management Unit: Grand Teton National Park

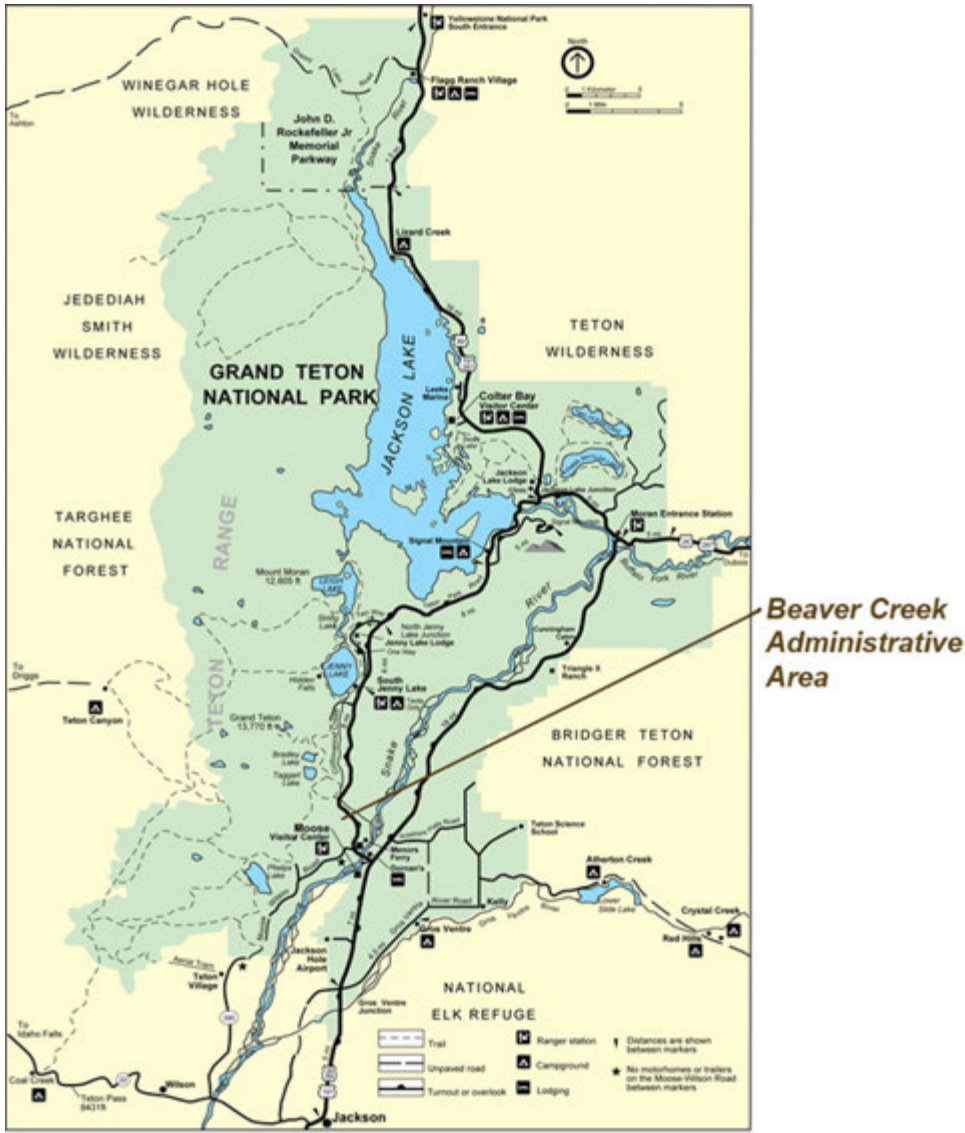
### Counties and States

State: Wyoming  
 County: Teton County

### Location Map Graphic Information



Location Map showing spatial relation of Beaver Creek Administrative Area to greater Wyoming (Source; Google Maps, July 2010).



Detailed Location Map showing spatial relation of Beaver Creek Administrative Area to Grand Teton National Park (Source: inside.nps.gov, July 2010).

## Boundary UTM

<a href="#">Boundary UTM Source</a>	<a href="#">Boundary UTM Source Explanatory Narrative</a>	<a href="#">Boundary UTM Type</a>	<a href="#">Boundary UTM Datum</a>	<a href="#">Boundary UTM Zone</a>	<a href="#">Boundary UTM Easting</a>	<a href="#">Boundary UTM Northing</a>	<a href="#">Boundary Datum Other</a>
GPS-Differentially Corrected	SE point along Teton Park Road	Area	Other	12	521651	4836843	WGS84 - Google Earth Pro
GPS-Differentially Corrected	NE point along Teton Park Road	Area	Other	12	521610	4837129	WGS84 - Google Earth Pro
GPS-Differentially Corrected	N point along Beaver Creek	Area	Other	12	521401	4837403	WGS84 - Google Earth Pro
GPS-Differentially Corrected	NE point along Beaver Creek	Area	Other	12	520961	4837556	WGS84 - Google Earth Pro
GPS-Differentially Corrected	SW point along slope	Area	Other	12	521000	4837120	WGS84 - Google Earth Pro
GPS-Differentially Corrected	S point along slope	Area	Other	12	521282	4836855	WGS84 - Google Earth Pro

## Regional Landscape Context

### Physiographic Description:

Grand Teton National Park encompasses the majestic Teton Range and much of Jackson Hole, a large upland valley cloaked in sagebrush and surrounded by mountains and highlands. The Tetons are approximately 9 miles wide and 40 miles long, with eight peaks over 12,000 feet in elevation. The Jackson Hole valley ranges in width from 8 to 12 miles and 55 miles in length. The valley climate is extreme, characterized by short summers initiated in late June when heavy frosts recede and terminated by September snow. Ten-foot snowpack accumulations in the mountains are common, while the valley snow cover is generally limited to two to five feet. Despite this snowfall, the valley is semi-arid, with an average annual precipitation of 10 inches. Temperatures range from an average high of 81F in the height of summer to an average high of 25 F in the depths of winter.

The region's distinctive topographical features are the result of the geological forces of mountain building and glaciation. The Teton fault divides the range from the adjoining valley, which dropped in elevation as the mountains rose. Glacial activity created the moraines that formed the basins and sides of piedmont lakes—Leigh, Jenny, Bradley, Taggart, String, and Phelps. Located at the north end of the valley, Jackson Lake is a natural lake augmented by a dam since 1907. Forested ridges contrast sharply with surrounding gray-green sagebrush flats, a distinctive element of the landscape at Jackson Hole. The valley floor is covered with quartzite cobbles, another souvenir of the glacial era.

The Snake River courses through Jackson Hole along a cottonwood and spruce-lined channel. It originates near the south boundary of Yellowstone National Park and flows into Jackson Lake. Below the Jackson Lake Dam, the Snake River flows east then abruptly turns to the southwest



cutting a diagonal path through Jackson Hole to Idaho. Three important tributaries feed the Snake River from the east: Pacific Creek, the Buffalo Fork of the Snake, and the Gros Ventre River. Ditch Creek and Spread Creek also enter the Snake River above Moose, Wyoming. The river and its tributaries provide habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals. Beavers, otters, moose, bears, deer, eagles, ospreys, trumpeter swans, and trout are among the wildlife in the region. The ecosystem also supports the largest herd of elk in the world (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 1).

#### Cultural Description:

Various cultural affiliations have defined the history of Jackson Hole. At least 18 tribal groups used that area now known as Grand Teton National Park for subsistence, trade, ceremonial, or other purposes, including the Crow, Blackfeet, Gros Ventre, and Shoshonis (Walker Research Group, Ltd., 2007). The land was used sporadically in the hospitable summer months yet foresworn as a long-term habitation site. The rivers, streams, ponds, and willow thickets that define the Snake River and Gros Ventre watersheds once supported an abundant beaver population. Fur trapper John Colter is thought to have entered the valley in 1807, followed eleven years later by Donald MacKenzie of the British North West Company and by William Sublette, Jedediah Smith, and David Jackson of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. The upper Green River basin proved a more convenient location for the annual trappers' rendezvous, and no trading post or fort was ever established in Jackson Hole. Resources associated with this period of the valley's history are thus intangible: these men trapped the rivers, traversed and mapped the valleys and passes, and left a legacy of exploration and of nomenclature: most notably Les Trois Tetons (The Tree Breasts) and Jackson's Hole, shortened in recent decades to Jackson Hole.

Circa 1865, prospectors followed the fur trappers, traveling through Jackson Hole to the Yellowstone Country along the Snake River. They found a region void of significant mineral deposits. The explorers of the "scientific frontier," U.S. Government scientists supported by congressional appropriations and charged with a study of the West's topography, geology, ethnology, found more of interest in the valley. Ferdinand V. Hayden, whose 1871 survey of the Yellowstone country contributed to creation of the first national park, traveled to Jackson Hole in 1872. Though widely disputed, Hayden and Nathaniel Langford claimed the first documented EuroAmerican ascent of the Grand Teton. However, most sources question the verity of this claim, and cite the actual first EuroAmerican ascent 25 years later by William O. Owen. Photographer William H. Jackson also took the first photographic images of the Teton Range from Idaho during this era.

Although spectacularly beautiful, these mountains isolated Jackson Hole from the primary travel routes of western settlement and fostered and held the heavy snow and bitter cold of Jackson Hole's long winters and corresponding short growing seasons. The first wave of western settlement was along the Oregon and California trails. Later, on the heels of Homestead legislation, settlers came in search of well-watered, fertile land. In fact, as productive farmland elsewhere became scarce, as railroads and auto roads mitigated Jackson Hole's isolation, and as Mormon pioneers moved east from the Salt Lake Basin, Jackson Hole witnessed a turn-of-the-century settlement boom.

Jackson Hole's spectacular scenery, abundant wildlife, and ranching culture engendered a tourist industry that, by the 1950s, accounted for over 70% of the region's economy. In 1908, Louis Joy and Struthers Burt opened Jackson Hole's first dude ranch, the JY Ranch. The Bar BC, White Grass, Ramshorn, Double Diamond, STS, and numerous other ranches (some constructed as dude ranches, some representing converted homesteads) soon followed.

The tourist industry was sustained not only by Americans' fascination with the Old West but by the conservation of the region's biotic and scenic resources. In 1929, Congress set aside a portion of the present-day Grand Teton National Park, encompassing the Teton Range and

pedmont lakes. With establishment of the national park came administrative responsibilities, including the management of concessioners, the development of appropriate architectural guidelines, and the construction of backcountry tourist and administrative trails, fire-guard and patrol cabins, administrative headquarters, and ranger stations.

#### Political Description:

Political actions have also effected the settlement of Jackson Hole. Executive Order Number 4685, issued by President Calvin Coolidge on July 7, 1927 (closing much of Jackson Hole to homestead entry) and a subsequent executive order issued by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on March 15, 1943 (creating Jackson Hole National Monument) dramatically influenced the area. The first date essentially marked the end of the homestead era; the second marked the end of the settlement era, with the important exception of continued private land transactions. Jackson Hole National Monument was later combined with Grand Teton National Park (established in 1929) in 1950. That same year, the park was expanded to include additional acres owned by the Snake River Land Company.

### Management Information

Management Category:	Should be Preserved and Maintained
Management Category Date:	4/23/1990
Management Category Explanatory Narrative:	The Beaver Creek Administrative Area was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 4/23/1990. As a result, the area should be preserved and maintained.
Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?:	No.
Adjacent Lands Description:	NA

### Management Agreement

Management Agreement:	Other
Management Agreement Expiration Date:	N/A
Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:	The residences within the Beaver Creek are rented to employees of the park with terms, conditions, and expiration date. However, residents assume little responsibility for property management, which remains the NPS responsibility.

### NPS Legal Interest

Type of Legal Interest:	Fee Simple
NPS Legal Interest Explanatory Narrative:	The National Park Service owns the property in fee simple absolute with no encumbrances.

### Public Access to Site

Public Access: With Permission  
 Public Access Explanatory Narrative: Public access to the area is limited since it is a residential area.

## National Register Information

National Register Landscape Documentation: Entered – Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Beaver Creek Administrative Area was entered in the National Register on April 23, 1990. The nomination listed the property as a 16-acre district containing 15 contributing buildings, 2 non-contributing buildings, and 2 non-contributing sites, which were locally significant under Criterion A for architecture from 1934-1939. As is typical of the time during which it was prepared, the nomination focuses on the architectural significance of the buildings within the district, but does not address any of the other cultural landscape characteristics.

Later, in 1997, a Multiple Property Submission for Grand Teton National Park was completed. The document further expanded the contextual themes and historical events associated with properties within the park boundary.

Using the 1990 National Register nomination and the 1997 Multiple Property Submission as a basis, this CLI considers expands the historic district boundary from 16 to 80 acres, extends the period of significance from 1934-1939 to 1908-1958, and further clarifies and identifies contributing and non-contributing resources from a landscape perspective.

National Register Eligibility: (To be filled in upon SHPO concurrence.)

National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date: (To be filled in upon SHPO concurrence.)

National Register Concurrence Explanatory Narrative: (To be filled in upon SHPO concurrence.)

National Register Significance Level: Local

National Register Significance Contributing/Individual: Individual

National Register Classification: District

National Historic Landmark Status: No

National Historic Landmark Date: N/A

National Historic Landmark Theme: N/A

World Heritage Site Status: No

World Heritage Site Date: N/A

World Heritage Category: N/A

Statement of Significance:

The Grand Teton National Park Multiple Property Submission completed in 1997 outlines the associated historic contexts for historic property types within the park. Of the four associated historic contexts identified in the document, the Beaver Creek Administrative Area falls into two contexts—(1) Conservation of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole, 1897-1950 and (2) Park

Administration and Development, 1929-1950. Using the guidance and text included in the 1997 Multiple Property Submission, the Beaver Creek Administrative Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early conservation of natural resources within the area and development of Grand Teton National Park (areas of significance: Conservation and Politics/Government). The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its association with landscape architecture planning concepts of the 1930s and for its rustic architecture.

The period of significance for the Beaver Creek Administrative Area extends from 1908, when the Forest Service built the first ranger station at the site, until 1958 when the area ceased to be used as the park administrative headquarters. This differs from the 1990 National Register nomination for this district, which notes a 1934-1939 period of significance, focusing only Criterion C and the New Deal era improvements by the CCC. This more narrow period of significance (1934-1939) excludes buildings and structures that contribute to the area's significance, but have been found to be outside of these dates. Expanding the period of significance to 1908-1958 more adequately addresses the landscape evolution and the significance of the property as a whole.

#### *Criterion A – Conservation, Politics/Government*

Under Criterion A, the Beaver Creek Administrative Area is significant for its association with the first conservation efforts of the region. As part of the Forest Reserves (and later National Forests) from 1897 to 1929, Beaver Creek became the site of one of the first ranger stations within what is now known as the Bridger-Teton National Forest. Constructed in 1908 by Forest Service ranger Al Austin, the ranger station (HS-10) is now the oldest known Forest Service structure within the park (Daugherty 1999, 297). Today, the building and the selected site of Beaver Creek remain as a testament to early conservation efforts that preserved the majestic Grand Teton landscape.

Beaver Creek is also significant for its role in the early development of Grand Teton National Park from 1929 to 1958. During that time, the area served as park headquarters, utility area, and residential area for park personnel. The complex exhibits characteristics associated with development and master plans originating from NPS landscape architects (see Criterion C for additional details).

Since the late 1920s, NPS landscape architects and planners endorsed the segregation of park housing and the maintenance activities from primary visitor use areas. The technique of creating and maintaining a master plan for specific park developed areas borrowed aspects of 1920s American city planning such as zoned land-use restrictions. The purpose of park master planning was to generate a logical, well-studied "general" concept plan, which specified the site location, circulation networks (pedestrian and vehicular), architectural type, built landscape features, planting and grading. In doing so, the planning process originally developed by Thomas Chalmers Vint (1894-1967) demonstrated how national parks—as 20th century designed landscapes—expressed ideal civic arrangements (Carr, 1998). The 1939 master plan for the Beaver Creek area, drafted by NPS landscape architect Keith Matson, was just one of these plans drafted by the NPS during this period.

The park master planning process was also linked to efforts by the NPS to upgrade and standardize park operational and housing facilities in the 1930s. The 1939 master plan for Beaver Creek comprehensively addressed the need to redevelop and overhaul existing park infrastructure and plan for new facilities, including a residential area, new park utility area, and administration building. The plan illustrates organizational patterns of buildings and circulation systems, distinct land uses (zoning), and infrastructure. Principal features of the development include: the distribution of structures with minor disturbance to the natural topography; a well-organized vehicular circulation system; the economic clustering of structures; democratic arrangement of residential structures; and rustic architectural styles.

The construction of the Beaver Creek Administrative Area also coincided with the establishment of the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s as part of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. The development of the area by the ECW and CCC reflected broader park needs for infrastructure and facilities that would accommodate the day-to-day operations of the park.

Today, the Beaver Creek Administrative Area continues to function in many of the capacities for which it was designed—as a residential community and park utility area. However, the majority of administrative functions and utilitarian functions once located in the area were moved to the new park headquarters at Moose in 1958. Nevertheless, the physical qualities of the district have retained association with CCC-activities and 1930s-era park planning via the presence of intact buildings and landscape features. The structures, circulation system, and related landscape design within the Beaver Creek Administrative Area continues to represent characteristics evident during the early developmental period of national parks from the 1920s and 1930s.

*Criterion C –Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning and Development*

Under Criterion C the landscape of Beaver Creek is significant in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, and community planning and development. Historically, the designers and planners of America's national parks have advocated the concept that buildings and structures should visually compliment the natural landscape setting. Additionally, park architects and landscape architects have attempted to evoke some variation of local vernacular construction technique and workmanship in the design of park buildings and areas. In the same vein, the materials employed in fabrication of structures were often drawn from surrounding forests and quarries. Such construction resulted in buildings and landscape features that were subordinate to the exterior environment.

Early park planners and directors promoted the idea of an architectural theme for park structures and buildings during the 1910s and 1920s. The materials, type of construction and details of park structures were often determined by the natural qualities of each site, including climate, weather, presence of local stone or timber, topography, and the quality of the surrounding landscape (McClelland, 1998). Using these principles as a basis, the NPS Branch of Plans and Designs developed guidelines and master plans for park units throughout the 1920s and 1930s.

The 1939 master plan for Beaver Creek, designed by NPS landscape architect Keith Matson, is characteristic of NPS rustic planning concepts from the 1930s. More specifically, these principles promoted retention of indigenous plant material, use of native building materials and economical location of structures. Architectural details included gabled roofs, wood siding and roofing, natural colors, stone foundations and chimneys, unfinished or textured surfaces and exposed rafters beneath the roof eaves. Complimentary small-scale landscape features included log curbing, preservation of vegetation within loop roads and curvilinear paths and roads.

The execution of the plans by the ECW and CCC also reinforced the rustic design idiom. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), established at Grand Teton National Park in June 1933, worked on various projects until 1941. Included in these projects were the construction of buildings, roads, and landscape plans at Beaver Creek. As noted in the 1990 National Register nomination for the district, "The buildings [constructed by the CCC] within the district follow the practices typical of depression-era rustic architecture with much use of labor intensive building techniques. The log buildings, with their emphasis on hand craftsmanship, and harmony with their surroundings, including front porch(house) orientations to view the Grand Teton, make them nearly plan book examples of the style as outlined by National Park Service director Stephen Mather In 1918, eleven years before Congress established the Park" (Mehls 1990, 4).

The tradition of NPS park planning continued into the 1950s with a 1956 master plan for Beaver Creek. Though the design style of NPS planners had changed focus in the 1950s to accommodate additional vehicles and increased visitor access, the tenets of the NPS Rustic style

remained strong within the Beaver Creek area. Overall, the development of the Beaver Creek Administrative Area is an exemplary example of NPS park planning in the design of administrative functions, maintenance activities, and employee housing in the NPS Rustic style.

## NRIS Information

Park Alpha Code/ NRIS Name (Number): GRTE/Old Administrative Area Historic District  
 Other National Register Name: NA  
 Primary Certification Date: 04/23/1990

## National Register Significance Criteria

National Register Significance Criteria:

- A - X
- B -
- C - X
- D -

## National Register Significance Criteria Considerations

National Register Criteria Consideration: N/A

## National Register Period of Significance

Start Year: 1908 AD  
 End Year: 1958 AD

## Historic Context Theme

Historic Context Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements  
 Historic Context Subtheme: Recreation  
 Historic Context Facet: General Recreation  
 Other Historic Facet: NA

Historic Context Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements  
 Historic Context Subtheme: Recreation  
 Historic Context Facet: Tourism  
 Other Historic Facet: NA

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values  
 Historic Context Subtheme: Architecture  
 Historic Context Facet: Rustic Architecture  
 Other Historic Facet: NA

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values  
 Historic Context Subtheme: Landscape Architecture  
 Historic Context Facet: The 1930s: Era of Public Works  
 Other Historic Facet: NA

Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment  
 Historic Context Subtheme: Conservation of Natural Resources

Historic Context Facet:	Formation of the Conservation Movement, 1870-1908
Other Historic Facet	NA
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Historic Context Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Historic Context Facet:	The Forest Service and Forest Preservation
Other Historic Facet	NA
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Historic Context Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Historic Context Facet:	The Conservation Movement
Other Historic Facet	Matures, 1908-1941 NA
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Historic Context Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs, 1839 - 1939
Historic Context Facet:	The Great Depression and the New Deal
Other Historic Facet:	NA

### **National Register Areas of Significance**

Area of Significance Category:	Community Planning & Development Landscape Architecture Architecture Politics/Government
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### **Chronology and Physical History**

Primary Historic Function - Major Category:	Domestic (Residential)
Primary Historic Function - Category:	Single Family Dwelling
Primary Historic Function:	Single Family House
Primary Current Use - Major Category:	Domestic (Residential)
Primary Current Use - Category:	Single Family Dwelling
Primary Current Use:	Single Family House
Ethnographic Study Conducted:	No survey conducted.
Ethnographic Significance Description:	N/A

### **Cultural Landscape Types**

Cultural Landscape Type:	Historic Designed Landscape
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### **Other Current and Historic Uses/Functions**

Other Historic Function – Major Category:	Domestic
Other Historic Function – Category:	Small Residential Landscape
Other Historic Function or Current Use:	NA
Other Historic Function of Current Use Type:	Both current and historic
Other Historic Function – Major Category:	Domestic

Other Historic Function – Category:	Single Family Dwelling
Other Historic Function or Current Use:	Single Wide Trailer
Other Historic Function of Current Use Type:	Both current and historic
Other Historic Function – Major Category:	Domestic
Other Historic Function – Category:	Secondary Structure (Garage)
Other Historic Function or Current Use:	NA
Other Historic Function of Current Use Type:	Both current and historic
Other Historic Function – Major Category:	Government
Other Historic Function – Category:	Office
Other Historic Function or Current Use:	Ranger Station
Other Historic Function of Current Use Type:	Historic
Other Historic Function – Major Category:	Government
Other Historic Function – Category:	Office
Other Historic Function or Current Use:	Office-Other
Other Historic Function of Current Use Type:	Historic
Other Historic Function – Major Category:	General Storage
Other Historic Function – Category:	Warehouse (General Supply Storage)
Other Historic Function or Current Use:	NA
Other Historic Function of Current Use Type:	Both current and historic
Other Historic Function – Major Category:	General Storage
Other Historic Function – Category:	Equipment/Vehicle Storage
Other Historic Function or Current Use:	NA
Other Historic Function of Current Use Type:	Both current and historic
Other Historic Function – Major Category:	Landscape
Other Historic Function – Category:	Functional Landscape
Other Historic Function or Current Use:	Vehicular Circulation
Other Historic Function of Current Use Type:	Both current and historic

## Ethnographic Associated Groups

Ethnographic Associated Group Name: NA

## Current and Historic Names

Current and Historic Name	Type of Current and Historic Name	Display Sequence
Beaver Creek Administrative Area	Both Current & Historic	1
Old Administrative Area	Both Current & Historic	2
Old Administrative Area Historic District	Both Current & Historic	3
Beaver Creek Residential/Utility Area	Both Current & Historic	4
Beaver Creek Headquarters	Historic	5



Old Administrative Headquarters	Historic	6
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## Chronology

<a href="#">Start Year of Major Event</a>	<a href="#">Start Era AD/BC of Major Event</a>	<a href="#">End Year of Major Event</a>	<a href="#">End Era AD/BC of Major Event</a>	<a href="#">Major Event</a>	<a href="#">Major Event Description</a>
1807	AD	1807	AD	Explored	John Colter, a fur trapper, enters the valley (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 2).
1818	AD	1818	AD	Exploited	Additional fur trappers from the British North West Company and Rocky Mountain Fur Company enter the area (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 2).
1860	AD	1869	AD	Explored	Pacific Railroad Surveyors and prospectors enter the valley. Military and scientific expeditions ensue (Koziol 2009, 6).
1884	AD	1884	AD	Inhabited	John Holland and Jon Carnes become the first permanent, non-Native American settlers in the valley (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 5).
1891	AD	1891	AD	Established	Congress passes a bill that is designed to stop the fraudulent acquisition of federal lands. The bill also contains a clause giving the President authority to take land from the public domain to establish forest reserves (Koziol 2009, 6-7).
1897	AD	1897	AD	Established	The Organic Act of 1897 is passed, establishing governing rules for forest reserves. The act also contained three specified purposes for the forest reserves-- forest protection, watershed protection, and timber production (Koziol 2009, 7).
1897	AD	1897	AD	Established	President Grover Cleveland sets aside Teton Forest Reserve (Koziol 2009, 7; Hubber and Caywood 1997, 43).
1900	AD	1900	AD	Inhabited	By 1900 there are 600 inhabitants in the Jackson Hole region (Koziol 2009, 06).
1903	AD	1903	AD	Altered	President Theodore Roosevelt combines Teton Forest Reserve with the Yellowstone Forest Reserve by Presidential Proclamation 496.
1905	AD	1905	A	Moved	Forest reserves are moved from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, and the agency is renamed the Forest Service (Koziol 2009, 7).

1908	AD	1908	AD	Established	Teton National Forest is created from part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve and falls under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service (Koziol 2009, 7).
1908	AD	1908	AD	Built	By 1908 Forest Service ranger Al Austin builds the Stewart Ranger Station (HS-10) at Beaver Creek. It includes two separate buildings that were used as a residence, ranger station, and patrol cabin (Daugherty 1999, 297). Early images also show buck and rail fencing along the entrance drive.
1908	AD	1908	AD	Built	An angled approach road leads from the main road to the Beaver Creek area (Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the U.S., 1908, Jackson Hole Historical Society).
1908	AD	1918	AD	Established	Bobby Miller is supervisor of Teton National Forest (Daugherty 1999, 297).
1908	AD	1929	AD	Altered	Sometime between 1908 and 1929, a hipped roof porch and shed roof addition are added to the ranger cabin residence. A third building is also constructed to the east of the ranger station (no longer exists), and a flagpole with rubble stone base is erected to the south of the ranger station. Fencing continues to line the drive (GRTE-22April2010)0418.jpg)
1909	AD	1909	AD	Built	The Forest Service erects telephone lines that connect isolated areas of the valley with Jackson, Wyoming and Victor, Idaho (Daugherty 1999, 297). It is likely that telephone lines were constructed at the Stewart Ranger station at this time.
1916	AD	1916	AD	Established	The National Park Service is established.
1918	AD	1936	AD	Established	A.C. McCain is supervisor of Teton National Forest, and later Grand Teton National Park (Daugherty 1999, 297).
1919	AD	1919	AD	Established	The "Forest Ranger Station" is noted on a survey map from 1919 (M.93.0030.D.3, Map Collection, Jackson Hole Historical Society).
1929	AD	1929	AD	Altered	By 1929 the two westernmost buildings of the Stewart Ranger Station are connected (Koziol 2009, 1).
1929	AD	1929	AD	Established	Congress establishes Grand Teton National Park and the Forest Service transfers the land and several of its ranger stations and other buildings to National Park Service (NPS) control (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 3).

1929	AD	1929	AD	Established	The NPS establishes a presence at the newly formed park. Park staff reside and work out of the old Elbo Ranch until they identify a suitable site for the park headquarters (Daugherty 1999, 318-319).
1929	AD	1929	AD	Planned	Infrastructure needs within the newly established Grand Teton National Park include a permanent headquarters facility (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 50). Beaver Creek is identified as the permanent site for the park headquarters, and the Forest Service's Stewart Ranger Station becomes known as Beaver Creek Ranger Station (HS-10) (Koziol 2009, 318-319).
1930	AD	1949	AD	Established	The value of Jackson Hole lands begin to be defined by beauty, rather than agricultural productivity, resulting in a growth in the tourist industry (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 29).
1930	AD	1939	AD	Planned	1930s. The National Park Service Landscape Division strongly encourages use of Rustic log architecture for the development of the new park headquarters. Beaver Creek is to be "laid out on a curved design to avoid the city street appearance." They also recommend placing telephone wires underground, which was later done at Beaver Creek at an unknown date (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 59-60). Keith Matson of the NPS designs the area (Mehls 1990, 4)
1934	AD	1941	AD	Built	Between 1934 and 1941, the ECW (precursor to the Civilian Conservation Corps) and the CCC build a variety of rustic log residences, outbuildings, administrative, and maintenance buildings at Beaver Creek with New Deal funding (Daugherty 1999, 318; Hubber and Caywood 1997, 52). Local granite and timber were harvested for construction materials (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 61). Buildings constructed during this era are "not highly stylized" but rather were designed for "efficiency and functionalism" using "more economical, even if less picturesque and durable materials and methods" (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 61). The Beaver Creek Ranger Station (HS-10) is incorporated into the complex designed by Keith Matson (Koziol 2009, 14).

1934	AD	1934	AD	Planned	February to April. Plans are drafted for a new Ranger Station (HS-1, now Superintendent's residence) at Beaver Creek. The new building is located southwest of the Beaver Creek Ranger Station. The plot plan for the new building labels the Beaver Creek Ranger Station as an "office" and shows 11 outbuildings to the north along a service drive. Early photographs show Beaver Creek Ranger Station (HS-10) with at least 5 outbuildings to the north and northeast, entrance drive at a northwest angle, parking lot and flagpole south of the ranger station, logs defining the edges of the drive and parking lot, and post and 2-rail fence delineating a lawn area south of the building. Also visible are an antler pile at the base of the flagpole, fences and corrals near the outbuildings, and utility lines (likely telephone lines) leading to the ranger station.
1934	AD	1936	AD	Planned	September 1934 to June 1936. Plans are drafted for an employee residence (HS-2) as E.C.W. project no. 13, 3rd period and project no. 67, 7th period.
1934	AD	1934	AD	Built	Summer. Construction begins on the Superintendent's residence (HS-1). Photos of the construction show the building was placed between two large evergreens at the forest edge. Photos also reveal that the parking area south of the Beaver Creek Ranger Station (HS-10) and drive are lined with logs.
1934	AD	1934	AD	Built	November 31. Construction is complete on the Superintendent's residence (HS-1). A second employee residence (HS-2) is also likely completed around this time.
1935	AD	1935	AD	Established	The National Park Service publishes "Park Structures and Facilities" to encourage the use of Rustic architecture to blend new buildings into their surroundings. The majority of park residential and administrative facilities were to be constructed in a simplified rustic style, making "only minor concessions to the environment." This included simple massing, horizontal profiles, rustic siding, exposed log framing systems, stone fireplaces, and subdued paint tones of greens, browns, grays, and mustards. (Hubbard and Caywood 1997, 61).

1935	AD	1935	AD	Planned	<p>September to October. A planting plan is drafted for the Beaver Creek area showing two built residences (HS-1 and HS-2), the office (HS-10), proposed drives, parking areas, and walks. Proposed trees include: <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> (Subalpine Fir or Rocky Mountain Fir); <i>Pinus albicaulis</i> (Whitebark pine); <i>Pinus contorta</i> (Lodgepole pine); <i>Picea pungens</i> (Colorado Blue Spruce or Blue Spruce); <i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i> (Douglas-fir). Proposed shrubs include: <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> (Saskatoon serviceberry); <i>Ceanothus velutinus</i> (Snowbrush ceanothus); <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> (Red Stem Dogwood); <i>Juniperus sibirica</i> (Siberian juniper); <i>Lonicera involucrata</i> (Twinberry honeysuckle); <i>Lonicera utahensis</i> (Utah honeysuckle); <i>Berberis repens</i> (Creeping Barberry); <i>Pachystigma myrsinites</i> (Oregon Boxwood); <i>Pyrola</i> species (Wintergreen species); <i>Rosa</i> species (Rose species); <i>Sorbus sitchensis</i> (Western Mountain Ash); <i>Spiraea densiflora</i> (Mountain spiraea); <i>Symphoricarpos rotundifolia</i> (Roundleaf snowberry); <i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i> (Thinleaf huckleberry); <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> (Bilberry). Proposed wildflowers include: <i>Aconitum brevistylum</i>; <i>Actaea spicata</i> (Baneberry); <i>Aquilegia coerulea</i> (Rocky Mountain Columbine); <i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i> (Arrowleaf balsamroot); <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> (Bluebell bellflower); <i>Delphinium cucullatum</i>; <i>Erigeron asper</i> (Rough Fleabane); <i>Eriogonum subalpinum</i> (Subalpine Buckwheat); <i>Eriogonum umbelliferum</i>; <i>Gilia aggregata</i> (Scarlet gilia); <i>Ligusticum filicinum</i> (Fernleaf licorice-root); <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> (Common Toadflax); <i>Lupinus argenteus</i> (Silvery lupine); <i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i> (Mendocino bushmallow); <i>Mimulus speices</i> (Monkeyflowers); <i>Penstemon glaber</i> (Sawsepal penstemon); <i>Penstemon procerus</i> (Littleflower penstemon); <i>Penstemon oweni</i>; <i>Potentilla</i> species (Cinquefoil species); <i>Wyethia amplexicaulis</i> (Mule-ears). The planting is listed as E.C.W. camp N-P-4, Project 4, Class 705, 5th period.</p>
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1935	AD	1935	AD	Planned	October to November. Plans for the relocation of power and telephone lines are drafted. Plans also show existing and proposed circulation, the administration building (HS-10), superintendent's residence (HS-1), employee residence (HS-2), two equipment sheds, commissary, meat house, root house, gas building, machine shop, blacksmith shop, paint shop, plumbing shop, mess hall, saddle shop, fire equipment shed, and 9 future building sites. The project was approved as an E.C.W. project, 5th period, Camp NP-4, Project No. 5, Class 134.
1936	AD	1936	AD	Planted	Summer 1936. The planting plan for the Beaver Creek area is installed by ECW crews. Water systems are also installed (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 54).
1936	AD	1936	AD	Built	August 1936. Superintendent's Report notes the CCC is in the process of landscaping and constructing permanent employees' dwellings at headquarters (Daugherty 1999, 319-320).
1936	AD	1936	AD	Altered	Circa 1936. The power and telephone poles are also relocated around this time. Additionally, the fence south of the administration building (HS-10) was removed and a walkway was established from the building (HS-10) to the parking lot to the south with a circular node at the flagpole. Log edging remains at the edges of the parking lot and drive.
1937	AD	1937	AD	Planned	February. Plans are drafted for an equipment shed at Beaver Creek to be located north of the saddle shop and west of an existing equipment shed in the utility area.
1937	AD	1938	AD	Built	Summer 1937 or Summer 1938. The equipment shed is constructed.
1938	AD	1938	AD	Planned	June. Plans are drafted for an employee residence (HS-8) and associated garage. The plot plan shows the building sited on a former drive with an irrigation ditch to the east.
1938	AD	1938	AD	Planned	February to April. Plans are drafted for another equipment building west of the equipment building proposed in 1937. Plans are also drafted for a hay grain and ice storage building (now Trails office) to the north of the mess house.

1938	AD	1938	AD	Built	Summer 1938. The hay, grain and ice storage building (Trails office) is built.
1938	AD	1938	AD	Planned	September. A heating plan is drafted for an employee residence (HS-8).
1938	AD	1940	AD	Altered	The CCC adds wings on the east and west sides of Beaver Creek Headquarters (HS-10). Another addition on the northwest side and an entrance deck are also added. Alterations result in the footprint changing from an L to a long rectangle with an upper half of an H centered on the north side. The flagpole surrounded by antlers is retained to the south (Koziol 2009, 7,17).
1939	AD	1939	AD	Established	By 1939 an open irrigation ditch enters the developed area from the north and flows southeast past the north side of the administrative buildings before turning north again and exiting the developed area. The ditch divides the administration building and residences from most of the remainder of the utility area and barn/corral to the north (Historical Research Associates 2004, 01).
1939	AD	1939	AD	Planned	June 1939. Plans are drawn for the realignment of the road from HS-1 to HS-8 and establishment of some walks within the residential area.
1939	AD	1939	AD	Established	By 1939 the alignment of the internal access road between the main highway and parking area in front of Beaver Creek Headquarters, the loop that surrounds the superintendent's house and the road that runs past the east side of the administration building to the utility area are already established and appear essentially as they do today (Historical Research Associates 2004, 01).
1939	AD	1939	AD	Established	By 1939 the road south of the irrigation ditch extends roughly west-northwest past Building 2 where a continuous pull-through drive provides direct access to the front of the building. From the west end of the drive, the main road passes in front of Building 5 (no longer present) and Building 6. North of Building 7, the alignment shifts northwards where a connecting road links the area south of the ditch near the barn. West of this connector, the road continues west past Building 26 and dead-ends (Historical Research Associates 2004, 02).

1939	AD	1939	AD	Planned; Built	Improvements to the road system are proposed and some of the plan is implemented. The road past the residences is realigned and driveways are added for each residence and garage. The west end of the road in front of HS- 8 is made into a loop allowing vehicles to turn around. The road in front of the barn is enhanced and widened (Historical Research Associated 2004, 02).
1939	AD	1939	AD	Planned	August. Plans are drafted for an addition to an employee residence (HS-7).
1939	AD	1939	AD	Planned	A Master Plan is drafted for the Beaver Creek Headquarters area showing residences, the utility area, irrigation ditch, existing and proposed circulation, and vegetation.
1939	AD	1940	AD	Established	Uncertainty over the future of Grand Teton National Park delays construction of needed facilities, especially at Beaver Creek, where construction of needed office, shop, housing, and storage facilities was stalled in anticipation of the development of a larger administrative facility (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 55).
1940	AD	1940	AD	Altered	June. Plans are drawn for the remodel of the Superintendent's residence (HS-1). Alterations include a new dormer on the west elevation and new window on the north elevation to accommodate a new second floor bedroom space.
1940	AD	1940	AD	Altered	September. Plans are drafted to remodel the east equipment shed for winter use. A heater room and single piece garage doors are added. The project is completed October 22, 1940.
1940	AD	1940	AD	Altered	June. Plans are drawn for the remodel of the basement of an employee residence (HS-8).
1941	AD	1941	AD	Altered	September. Plans are drawn for an addition to the garage repair shop in the utility area.
1941	AD	1941	AD	Established	World War II. Criteria is established requiring that all new NPS projects be essential to the war effort and that existing resources be adapted to current needs when possible. Reuse of buildings and structures is strongly encouraged. Wall panels and materials are salvaged from CCC buildings and used in seasonal employee housing at Beaver Creek



					(Hubber and Caywood 1997, 55).
1943	AD	1943	AD	Established	March 15. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt creates Jackson Hole National Monument (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 5). The monument includes 221,610 acres east of, and adjacent to, Grand Teton National Park. About 99,345 acres were taken from Teton National Forest to create the Monument (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 47).
1943	AD	1945	AD	Planned	Plans are made for an enlarged headquarters complex and visitor center within the newly established Monument. Beaver Creek is proposed to be used as an outpost station or sub-headquarters (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 55-56).
1945	AD	1945	AD	Established	A 1945 aerial photograph captures the spatial organization of the Beaver Creek Administrative area.
1946	AD	1946	AD	Removed; Built	By 1946 the connector that linked the north and south sides of the irrigation ditch is removed. Rather, the west end of the residential area was integrated into the interior access loop by a new road segment constructed between the road in front of HS-8 and the barn (Historical Research Associates 2004, 03).
1946	AD	1946	AD	Planned	Plans are drafted for an additional loop road to the north of the utility area to access temporary residences for seasonal employees. The road links to the utility area and residential road. The east leg of the new loop extended north from the east edge of the warehouse area past the east side of the lumber shed, while the west leg reconnected with the road to the barn (Historical Research Associates 2004, 02-03).
1946	AD	1946	AD	Moved; Reconstructed	Buildings 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60 are relocated from Yellowstone National Park to Beaver Creek and arranged in a north-south row northwest of the utility area (Historical Research Associates 2004, 02). Originally constructed by the CCC, the buildings are converted into housing for seasonal employees.
1946	AD	1946	AD	Established	A children's play area is located between HS-7 and HS-8 in an open space bounded by the road and the irrigation ditch (Historical Research Associates 2004, 03).

1947	AD	1947	AD	Altered	May to June. Plans are made to install propane gas for heating the Superintendent's residence (HS-1) and an employee residence (HS-2).
1947	AD	1947	AD	Moved	Recreation Hall (Building 68) is acquired by transfer and is located at Beaver Creek (GRTE files, Form 10-559, Real Property Record 1975).
1948	AD	1949	AD	Altered	December 1948 to March 1949. Plans are drafted for an addition to the mess house, south of the hay grain and ice storage building (now the trails office).
1950	AD	1950	AD	Established	The boundaries of Grand Teton National Park are expanded (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 3). The land incorporates 33,562 acres, along with the original acreage of the park that was set aside in 1929. (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 31).
1950	AD	1950	AD	Planned	April. Plans are drawn for a temporary bath and wash house north of the road across from an employee residence (HS-2).
1955		1955		Altered	The Beaver Creek Recreation Hall (Building 68) is remodeled (GRTE Cultural Resource files, Form 10-559, Real Property Record 1959).
1955		1959			Late 1950s. A pump house and chlorinator building (Building 89) is constructed as part of a new water system (GRTE Cultural Resource Files, Assessment of Effect Form, 1985).
1956	AD	1956	AD	Altered	An addition is added on the northwest corner of Beaver Creek Headquarters (HS-10) to fulfill the demand for administrative space fueled by the 1950 park expansion (Koziol 2009, 19).
1956	AD	1956	AD	Altered	The large gable roof of Beaver Creek Headquarters (HS-10) that covered the two previous northern additions is removed, and two earlier northern gabled roofs are altered to allow a new shed roof to cover the whole north side including the new addition (Koziol 2009, 18-19).
1956	AD	1956	AD	Planned	A Master Plan is drawn for the Beaver Creek area adding additional buildings and circulation routes.
1958	AD	1958	AD	Moved	Fall 1958. The park headquarters moves from Beaver Creek to a new complex in Moose, Wyoming (Daugherty 1999, 319). The use of Beaver Creek as the central administration area ends.

1959	AD	1959	AD	Removed	Real Property Records for Beaver Creek note a 1450-square-foot Recreation Hall (Building 68). The building is frame construction on a concrete foundation with hardwood floors and tarpaper roof. (GRTE Cultural Resource files, Form 10-559, Real Property Record 1959).
1959	AD	1959	AD	Built	Real Property Records for Beaver Creek note a 333-square-foot service building - bath and wash house (Building 106). The structure is a 1-story, 2-room frame building on a concrete foundation with wood siding exterior walls. Constructed by day labor, the building exhibits pressed wood interior walls, a concrete floor, and tarpaper roof, (GRTE Cultural Resource files, Form 10-559, Real Property Record 1959).
1961	AD	1961	AD	Altered	By 1961 the turn loop in front of HS-8 is eliminated, as is the pull-through drive north of the former site of the warehouse at the east end of the utility area. The drive to HS-7 is modified as the garage was repositioned and attached to the residence (Historical Research Associates 2004, 03).
1961	AD	1961	AD	Established	A site plan shows the existing buildings, circulation patterns, and overall spatial arrangement of the area.
1961	AD	1974	AD	Altered	August 1961. By late summer, several changes were made throughout the Beaver Creek Administrative area. A number of buildings were removed within the utility area; several trailers were added to the residential area (GRTE_22April2010_0089.jpg to GRTE_22April2010_0097.jpg)
1970		1979			1970s. Photographs from the 1970s show the buildings within the 1990 historic district with green rolled asphalt roofing (Email correspondence from Greg Kendrick to Mark Kelleher and Pam Holtman, October 4, 2001).
1974		1978			As-built utility drawings from 1974 and 1978 show the spatial organization of the area with residences, utility area, trailer sites, and roads. Between HS-16 and HS-17 a road extends north and west to the boneyard. A second road branches off and continues north to the chlorinator building. East of HS-8, is a loop road (not extant today). (GRTE Facilities Drawing

					Files, GRTE_22April2010_0078.jpg, GRTE_22April2010_0080.jpg, and GRTE_22April2010_0088.jpg)
1976	AD	1976	AD	Established	A General Management Plan is drafted for Grand Teton, proposing the rehabilitation of Beaver Creek (GMP 1976, 28). The GMP states, "other quarters are needed for both permanent and seasonal park personnel who, by necessity, now occupy substandard intrusive facilities in these areas" (GMP 1976, 28).
1977	AD	1977	AD	Built	Real Property Records for Beaver Creek note a 371-square-foot, concrete building with a built-up roof (Building 108) used for storage of gas bottles (GRTE Cultural Resource files, Form 10-559, Real Property Record 1977).
1981	AD	1981	AD		An archeological survey is conducted by Calabrese, finding no prehistoric or historic features (GRTE Compliance files 1990).
1982	AD	1982	AD	Rehabilitated	The Beaver Creek water system is replaced (GRTE Cultural Resource files, Assessment of Effect Form 1985).
1984	AD	1985	AD	Maintained	By 1984-1985, trailers were still present throughout the Beaver Creek area.
1985	AD	1985	AD		October. An Assessment of Effect form is drafted for the removal of the pump house and chlorinator building (Building 89). The proposed action will "remove non-significant structure to remove visual intrusion of scenic area" in accordance with the 1976 Master Plan which calls for the "removal of buildings west of Snake River" (GRTE Cultural Resource files, Assessment of Effect Form, 1985).
1988	AD	1988	AD	Demolished	June 16-20. Real Property Records for Beaver Creek note a 196-square-foot pump house and chlorinator shed (Building 89). The structure is constructed of cinder block with a built-up roof. The park removed the building in 1988 (GRTE Cultural Resource files, Form 10-559, Real Property Record 1988
1988	AD	1988	AD	Altered	A compliance package is submitted to the Wyoming SHPO office for improvements to the Superintendent's Residence (HS-1). The project includes the installation of a stainless steel chimney liner and building a 4-foot by 350-foot wood post and pole fence on the south side of the structure (GRTE Compliance files, 1988).

1989	AD	1989	AD	Planned	A Development Concept Plan is drafted for Beaver Creek. The plan proposes the removal of the northern loop road, removal of the trailers, and the addition of new single-family and multi-family residences. New roads are also proposed.
1990		1990			A "Block Inventory of the Beaver Creek Developed Area," an archeological survey is conducted by Melissa Connor. Historic material found was not significant, and no prehistoric artifacts were found (GRTE Compliance files, 2001).
1990	AD	1990	AD	Memorialized	The Old Administrative Area Historic District (Beaver Creek Administrative Area) is listed in National Register of Historic Places.
1990	AD	1990	AD	Planned	July 11. The park requests removal of Buildings 1207 (shed), 1208 (shop), and 1209 (residence), and the approval of removal of a recreation hall (Building 68). All buildings were previously determined ineligible for listing on the National Register in 1989-1990 (GRTE Compliance files, 1990).
1990	AD	1990	AD		November 6. Compliance for removal of the Beaver Creek Recreation Hall is approved. The park burns the building as part of fire brigade training exercises (GRTE Compliance files, 1990).
1990	AD	1990	AD	Built	May 7. Compliance is done for ten 16-foot by 40-foot temporary gravel trailer sites to be constructed at the north end of the Beaver Creek housing area (GRTE files, 1990).
1990	AD	1990	AD	Planned	A second Development Concept Plan is drawn for the area proposing the addition of several single family and duplex housing units, the addition of parking lots, and the removal of the west segment of the northern loop road. This plan is signed and publically approved.
1991	AD	1991	AD	Built	September 24. Plans to build two 2-bedroom log cabins with two-car garages are submitted to the Wyoming SHPO. The cabins will replace two temporary trailers to the north of the 1990 National Register Historic District (GRTE Compliance files, 1991).
1991	AD	1991	AD	Established	A topographic map shows the existing topography, buildings, roads, and overall spatial organization of the site.

1992	AD	1992	AD	Planned	Proposed site plan for Beaver Creek show the realignment of the northern loop road, additional angled parking areas, and new seasonal housing quarters throughout the area (GRTE_22April2010_0152/jpg)
1992	AD	1992	AD	Built	Two residences (Bldg 1406, Bldg 1407) are built at Beaver Creek (GRTE Facilities Records).
1993	AD	1993	AD	Planned	A General Site Improvements plan proposes new residences, roads, parking areas, and walks throughout the Beaver Creek area. The plan also includes the realignment of the west end of the original loop drive, just south of employee residence (HS-8).
1993	AD	1993	AD	Planned	A revised site plan for Beaver Creek Seasonal Housing details the northern loop road and proposes a number of new residences and parking areas.
1993	AD	1993	AD	Built	Four residential duplexes (Bldg 1408A-B, 1409A-B, 1410A-B, 1411A-B) are built (GRTE Facilities Records).
1994	AD	1994	AD	Demolished	March 7. Demolition is requested for Buildings 59 and 60 that were not included in the 1990 National Register District (GRTE Compliance files, 1994). The buildings are burned with plans to replace them with new log duplexes.
1995		1995			September 5. Clean-up of the Beaver Creek "Boneyard" is approved by Wyoming SHPO. The project includes clean-up of hazardous waste and contaminated soil (GRTE Compliance files, 1995).
1998	AD	1998	AD	Planned	June 30. Plans are made to build a modular log cabin on the former site of a CCC-era one bedroom cabin within the 1990 Historic District. The CCC-era cabin was previously destroyed by fire of unknown cause (GRTE Compliance files, 1998).
1998	AD	1998	AD		July 20. The Wyoming SHPO approves of the installation of a new modular log cabin within the 1990 Historic District (GRTE Compliance files, 1998).
1998	AD	1998	AD	Designed	October 22. A new leach field for Beaver Creek is proposed; plans are sent to the Wyoming SHPO. The project will replace several smaller leachfields throughout the area. It will also include three monitoring wells with 8" diameter pipes sticking 2 feet

					above the ground to the south of the leachfield (GRTE Compliance files, 1999).
1999		1999			Summer. Park crews construct the first of two modular cabins at Site #21 at Beaver Creek (GRTE Compliance files, 1999).
1999		1999			October 6-7. The park submits a compliance package to the Wyoming SHPO for the construction of a second modular cabin to be constructed at Site #59, along the northeast side of the housing development, outside of the 1990 Historic District. The site was previously used for trailers and barracks. The project also includes trenching for utilities, excavating for a foundation, and rehabilitation of vegetation (GRTE Compliance Files, 1999).
1999		1999			October 25. The Wyoming SHPO approves of the installation of a new modular log cabin outside of the 1990 Historic District at Site #59 (GRTE Compliance files, 1999).
2000		2000		Built	Residential Duplex (Bldg 1437A-B) is constructed (GRTE Facilities Records).
2000	AD	2000	AD	Altered	May to June. Plans are made for exterior in-kind repairs on two CCC-era garage structures (equipment sheds). The existing shingle roofs are to be replaced with brown metal roofs (GRTE files, 2000).
2001	AD	2001	AD	Established	A site plan shows the existing configuration of the Beaver Creek area with roads, buildings, and trailer sites.
2001	AD	2001	AD	Planned	The park seeks to amend and expand the boundaries of the Old Administrative Area Historic District to include three CCC-era structures (Buildings 56, 57, and 58) that were moved to the area in 1947. Wyoming SHPO concurs with the boundary increase, but the park does not submit the necessary paperwork to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places (GRTE files, 2001).
2001	AD	2001	AD	Expanded; Built	November to December. Plans are made to expand the existing parking area on west side of Duplex #1409 A/B in Beaver Creek. The project includes expanding the parking on the north and south by 15-20 feet with compacted gravel (GRTE files, 2001). SHPO signs off on the project December 17.

2002	AD	2002	AD	Planned	Plans are made for the construction of two dormitories for NPS firefighters and a duplex for employees, located outside the 1990 Historic District (GRTE files, 2002).
2003	AD	2003	AD	Established	The park reverses its decision that Buildings 56, 57, and 58 are eligible for expanded an Historic District (GRTE files, 2003). Wyoming SHPO concurs that the buildings are ineligible.
2003	AD	2004	AD	Altered	Circa 2003. Beaver Creek Headquarters (HS-10) receives a new roof covering and continues to be used as park office space. However, the new roof did not 'fix' underlying safety concerns (Correspondence with Sue Consolo-Murphy, 2011).
2003	AD	2003	AD	Built	Fire Dorm (Bldg 1446) is built.
2004	AD	2004	AD	Planned	Four buildings are advertised for sale to be removed from the park (GRTE files, 2004).
2004	AD	2004	AD	Removed	Summer. Buildings 56, 57, and 58 are removed from Beaver Creek (GRTE files, 2004).
2004	AD	2004	AD	Moved	Summer. Buildings are moved from JY Ranch to Beaver Creek, to former sites of Buildings 56, 57, and 58 (GRTE files, 2004).
2004	AD	2004	AD	Established	November. An analysis of the Beaver Creek vehicular circulation is conducted by Historical Research Associates.
2004	AD	2004	AD	Moved	November 2004. Beaver Creek Headquarters (HS-10) is vacated. It had been used by park staff for offices, but was closed for safety reasons. Since then, the building has been awaiting rehabilitation and adaptive use (Correspondence with Sue Consolo-Murphy, 2011).
2005	AD	2005	AD	Planned	April 25. Grand Teton proposes to add eight JY Ranch buildings, one duplex structure, two four-plex units, and eight garage structures in the Beaver Creek residential area, outside of the 1990 historic district (GRTE files, 2005).
2005	AD	2005	AD	Planned	May. A Preservation Plan is drafted for the Superintendent's Residence (HS-1) and the Garage at the Superintendent's Residence to repair the structures.
2005	AD	2005	AD	Planned	Plans are made to change alignment of existing roads to accommodate new buildings (GRTE files, 2005).
2005	AD	2005	AD	Built	Residential duplex (Bldg 1448A-B) is constructed (GRTE Facilities Records).



2005	AD	2006	AD	Moved	Ten buildings are moved from the JY Ranch, including the boat house (Bldg 812), laundry (Bldg 817), Manager's Cabin (Bldg 821), Fish Pond Cabin (Bldg 828), Red's Cabin (Bldg 820), power house (Bldg 813), Steven's Cabin, Boyer Cabin (Bldg 816), bunkhouse (Bldg 819), and the Wrangler Cabin (Bldg 823) (GRTE Facilities Records).
2009	AD	2009	AD	Established	A Historic Structure Report is conducted for Beaver Creek No. 10 (Koziol 2009, 1).
2010	AD	2011	AD	Established	A Cultural Landscape Inventory is completed for the Beaver Creek Administrative Area.

## Physical History

NOTE: The following history consists of selected excerpts taken directly from the 1997 Multiple Property Submission for Grand Teton National Park as contextual background information to supplement the landscape chronology.

Located immediately south of Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton has long been in the national spotlight for conservation causes. In 1897, under the authority granted by the 1891 General Revision and Forest Reserve acts, President Grover Cleveland set aside Teton National Forest in an attempt to foster sound forestry practices, to control grazing, and to protect wildlife. One year later, in 1898, United States Geological Survey director Charles D. Walcott proposed either extension of Yellowstone National Park to incorporate the Teton Range and Jackson Hole, or establishment of an independent Teton National Park. These options both provided protection for the Yellowstone elk herd and protection for the rare beauty of the Tetons. Congress ignored Walcott's recommendation and similar recommendations made in 1902 (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 43).

Twenty-seven years later, Congress established Grand Teton National Park in 1929, and the land and several of its buildings were transferred to the National Park Service (NPS) (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 3). On June 4, 1929, Grand Teton National Park Superintendent Sam T. Woodring visited the nascent park for the first time. Encountering heavy snow on a rudimentary road system, Woodring abandoned his car at Victor, Idaho and proceeded over Teton Pass by sleigh and by foot. Once arrived, Woodring and his small staff established a temporary park headquarters, first in canvas tents (July-August) and, as winter approached, at the Snake River Land Company's Elbo Ranch where existing buildings were converted to a residence/office, a work shop, and a blacksmith shop (non-extant). From this base Woodring attempted to "establish friendly relations" with a distrustful local community and began preliminary surveys of the park's infrastructure needs (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 49).

These needs were enormous. Within the front country, infrastructure needs included an improved road network, a permanent headquarters facility to replace the begged and borrowed encampments, a museum/visitor center, entrance gates at the primary east, north, and south access points, campgrounds and "comfort stations," ranger stations, and a National Park-Service controlled concession village. Woodring and landscape architects from the National Park Service's Branch of Plans and Design in San Francisco articulated these needs in the first Grand Teton General Development Plan (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 50).

Plans developed for Grand Teton National Park followed the landscape architecture philosophy that had been established for development within the national parks. First NPS Director Stephen

Mather wrote "in the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements, particular attention must be devoted always to harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape. This is a most important item in our programs of development and requires the employment of trained engineers who either possess a knowledge of landscape architecture or have a proper appreciation of the esthetic value of park lands. All improvements will be carried out in accordance with a preconceived plan developed in special reference to the preservation of the landscape" (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 59).

The NPS also preferred an "exaggerated rustic" style, utilizing "pioneer log construction" in a construction style that "through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of rigid, straight lines and over sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past. Exaggerated-rustic buildings were most-often constructed of log, with chopper cut ends, large porch areas extending the building's horizontal line, shingled roofs (doubled every fifth course for texture), and extensive use of stone in chimneys, foundations, access paths, and porch columns" (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 59).

The principles of rustic design were applied not just to buildings but to all man-made intrusions upon the landscape. NPS landscape architects encouraged the protection and preservation of natural scenery, vistas, and vegetation; prohibited the importation of exotic plants; and used "naturalistic techniques in planting, rockwork, or logwork." (At Grand Teton, rock walls constructed at vista points were "built only with moss- or lichen-covered stones, which, with the planting of native shrubs and trees, made these vistas very inconspicuous from the lakes. ") The Landscape Division strongly urged the placement of "telephone wires underground... in developed areas as it becomes possible" (as at GRTE's Beaver Creek Headquarters). "Excessive clearing" during the course of trail construction or maintenance was discouraged; trail landscaping requirements included review by the Branch of Plans and Design and a commitment to limiting "evidence of construction outside the trail prism." Landscape architects strategically cleared vista points, as along the old Teton Park Road where "vistas were cut so that views may be had of the lake and mountains." Guard "rails," parapet walls, water bars, and bridges were to be constructed of locally-available stone and log in simple and unobtrusive designs. Buildings were to be constructed whenever possible at unobtrusive sites screened by topography or native vegetation. Large complexes, as at the Beaver Creek Headquarters, were to be "laid out on a curved design to avoid the city street appearance" (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 59-60).

Despite the plans, financing to implement them materialized only sporadically between 1930 and 1933. Funds finally materialized in association with the Great Depression and President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal. On June 16, 1933, Roosevelt issued Executive Order 6174 establishing the Public Works Administration (PWA) under the authority of Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act. PWA appropriations funded capital improvement projects to be performed by private contractors to federal standards. Between 1933-1938, these appropriations included \$17,059,450 to the National Park Service Roads and Trails fund and \$2,145,000 to its general Capital Improvement program (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 50).

On March 31, 1933, President Roosevelt signed the Federal Unemployment Relief Act, which included Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) monies needed to fund the deployment of a corps of unemployed and generally unskilled civilian men to our national parks, national forests, and state lands: a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Roosevelt extolled the value of the corps program in terms both of direct benefit to our national parks and forests and indirect benefit to our national psyche:

"the training of these young men in woodsman craft and an appreciation of honest labor go hand in hand. We shall expect them to do a fair day's work ... in turn we want to contribute to their self-respect and to give them a wholesome outlook on life ... We hope to send them back to their homes ... to carry ... a love of nature and active desire to help protect and perpetuate the nation's most valued scenic area, the national parks" (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 51).

During June of 1933, three CCC camps of 231 men each were established in and near Grand Teton National Park—at Beaver Dick Lake (Leigh Lake), on the north shore of Jackson Lake, and on the east shore of Jackson Lake. These, and subsequent camps constructed at Hot Springs, Jenny Lake, and Cottonwood Creek, consisted of canvas tents arranged barracks style, in neat rows anchored by the more substantial CCC-constructed mess halls and shower houses. Spike camps established near construction sites augmented these central camps. In the realization of Roosevelt's most intangible goal, park superintendent Woodring reported that the Teton camps were effective. By the end of the 1933 season:

“the boys were well organized and interested in their work, and were accomplishing practically as much as could have been done with ordinary labor. During their 4-month stay all of these boys showed decided improvement in morale and in physical condition” (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 51).

More concretely, the investment of PWA funds and CCC crews in Grand Teton National Park between 1933 and 1941 greatly reduced local unemployment and resulted in virtual completion of the 1929 Grand Teton General Development Plan and the 1933 and 1936 master plans. These plans centered around the pace and tone of backcountry development, management and redevelopment of the Jenny, Leigh, and String lakes region, and construction of the basic administrative, residential, and maintenance facilities needed to administer the park (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 52).

Road improvements were also a priority. Together, the CCC and local crews hired with PWA funds assumed primary responsibility for improvement of the road and trail systems. Road tasks included construction of secondary access roads to the newly developed administrative complex at Beaver Creek. In addition, the Teton Park Road extending from Moose, past the String Lakes, and on to Yellowstone (now known as the "inside road") was widened, oiled, and fitted with strategically placed turnouts (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 52).

Despite improvements, continued uncertainty over the future status and scope of Grand Teton National Park also delayed construction. Resident Landscape Architect Sanford Hill complained that "everything has been held back within the existing boundaries of the park due to the possible extension of the boundaries... Until the Teton planning problem is simplified, either by elimination or accession of the land extension, it is difficult to make comments without a great many conditions developing with the various projects." This impasse was felt most strongly at the Beaver Creek Headquarters, where construction of badly needed office, shop, housing, and storage facilities was stalled in anticipation of development of a greatly expanded facility; at Jenny Lake, where consolidation of tourist accommodations in a central park-service controlled complex awaited the anticipated park expansion; and at the northern edge of the park, where NPS officials were reluctant to proceed without the acquiescence and financial support of the US Forest Service and the Wildlife Service.

By 1941, conservation concerns and roadblocks to long-term comprehensive planning dovetailed with World War II reductions in the labor force and restrictions on all construction. On August 9, 1941, Region Two of the NPS issued a memorandum to all park supervisors, advising them that in a move to make all possible material and effort available for immediate war production, top officials of the War Production Board and the War and Navy Departments have established broad principles governing all war-time construction which will bring such building under more rigid conservation control. The program means that no new plans will be built unless they are absolutely essential and can meet seven newly established criteria. This applies not only to direct war plants but to all other construction, both publicly and privately financed.

The seven criteria included a mandate that all new projects be essential to the war effort and that existing resources be adapted to current needs whenever possible. "Reuse" efforts included the salvage of wall panels and other materials from CCC buildings, for use in seasonal employee

housing at headquarters. The mess hall and shower house associated with the abandoned Jenny Lake CCC Camp were retained for use by the saddle horse and climbing concessioners (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 55).

The years 1943-1945 witnessed the end of World War II; the establishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument, to be administered by the National Park Service; and the onset of the final legislative battle for creation of an expanded park. Despite legal challenges to the monument, NPS planners turned their full attention to the expanded land base, where they had long anticipated a museum, an enlarged headquarters complex with a visitor center, significant NPS-controlled accommodation facilities, and a new primary park access road to be located east of the Snake River. These development priorities shared a common impetus: to relieve the congestion at the base of the mountains and the shores of the String Lakes. As Hill explained:

"We have in... the Teton mountain trails, some of the most beneficial recreation, both mental and physical, that the public could desire...The impression we permit the public to form in the area around the small lakes determines how successful we are in encouraging them to avail themselves of the real values of the back country...We can not stress too strongly the need of a strong policy which -will minimize the development in this area" (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 55-56).

The new headquarters complex demanded by increased NPS responsibilities was proposed for Jackson, Moose, Moran, or Jackson Lake. Although Beaver Creek would continue to be used as an outpost station or sub-headquarters, Hill maintained that the general policy of minimizing all development on the west side of the river "should automatically eliminate any consideration of retaining the present headquarters area in any long range planning program." Hill preferred the Jackson site, outside the park boundaries, because it eliminated a large development in the park and simplified winter administration. GRTE Superintendent Smith and others in the regional office preferred the Moose site, which provided a strong administrative presence within the park, was accessible during the winter, yet was removed from the sensitive String Lakes. Both the Moran and Jackson Lake sites (isolated at the north end of the proposed park, within an area of early and heavy snowfall) would necessitate a secondary winter office in Jackson. Neither was considered seriously (Hubber and Caywood 1997, 56).

## **Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity**

Analysis and Evaluation Summary:

The Beaver Creek Administrative Area landscape contains many character-defining features, such as spatial patterns, buildings and structures, circulation features, vegetation, and views that were significant characteristics during the period of significance from 1908 to 1958. Overall, the character of the landscape is important as it evolved through time from the Forest Service ranger station to an administrative complex with employee residences and a utility area.

The historic integrity of the Beaver Creek Administrative Area landscape may be analyzed under seven categories: integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

### **Location**

Location is the physical place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The location of a property is an important factor in determining why the property was created. If a property is separated from its location, the recapture of a sense of historic meaning and character is fragmented.

The Beaver Creek landscape has remained in its location east of the foothills of the Teton Range. This location offered scenic views of the surrounding landforms and was set back from the interior park road (Teton Park Road), thus endorsing the concept of separation of public use and employee facilities. Individual features such as the historic NPS Rustic style residences, garages, and utility area buildings also remain in their original locations. As a result, the overall location of the developed area remains intact and retains integrity of location.

## **Design**

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property or its significant alteration. The design of a historic property reflects the functions, technologies, and aesthetics of its period of significance, and can include elements such as massing, spatial arrangement, site layout, texture and color of materials, style of ornamental detailing, and type of vegetation.

The Beaver Creek Administrative Area was designed by NPS landscape architects and planners, while the construction was carried out by the ECW and CCC. Design significance is evident in the spatial organization of the area, building form, circulation configuration, and use native materials. The site plan is organized around the curvilinear vehicular circulation system, which is economical in terms of acreage required for road construction and therefore generates only a moderate level of adverse environmental impacts to the site. Buildings are spatially organized in accordance with roads, drives and parking areas and are typically utilitarian and simple in form. A simple design vocabulary and prototypical form of buildings—gabled roofs, overhanging eaves, exposed fascias and scale—contributes to complementary building assembly in the NPS Rustic style. Small-scale features, such as log fencing, were also typically rustic in character and appropriately scaled within the context of the surrounding natural areas. However, the majority of the small-scale features have been removed over time. Despite the contemporary materials of some features, such as concrete and asphalt, many of the landscape features remain true to the original site plan. Overall, integrity of design is retained.

## **Setting**

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Whereas location refers to the specific place where a property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. Setting includes the physical elements of a site, including character-defining features, such as spatial organization, land use, vegetation, topography, circulation, and small-scale features that are discussed in more detail in the following sections.

Overall, the setting of the Beaver Creek Administrative Area appears much as it did during the historic period. The district is set on the eastern edge of forests that stretch west to the foot of the Tetons. On the other three sides the district is surrounded by relatively flat tablelands with a few trees that overlook the Snake River bottomlands. East of the district is Grand Teton Park Road that runs generally north to south through Grand Teton National Park.

Features related to setting have changed little. The surrounding native forest has remained unchanged, though the presence of pine bark beetle has the potential to drastically change the species composition into the future. Many trees between the residences have been diminished, removed for safety or fuels reduction purposes. Topographic features and the positioning and arrangement of structures in relation to the neighboring Teton Range has also remained unchanged, and are significant in terms of the setting. Views from the area to the mountains remain distinct and unchanged from the period of historic development. Overall, integrity of setting is unchanged.

## **Materials**

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies.

Overall, historic and natural materials of the Beaver Creek Administrative Area remain. The application of native materials in the construction of buildings and constructed landscape features is a distinguishing characteristic of the district. Stone and wood utilized in the fabrication of buildings continues to serve as an identifiable design element endorsed by NPS Rustic designers from the period of significance. This is most evident in the structural supports (timbers), facade surfaces (board and batten, siding), roof shingles and building foundations and chimneys (stone). The use of native materials reflects a conscious effort to design with locally available materials that fit with the indigenous landscape. Newer, more contemporary buildings also follow these principles, being constructed of wood and stained or painted to blend into the surrounding landscape. Over time, minimal changes have occurred in terms of historic building materials. The most notable change can be seen in roofing materials, which have changed from the original wood shingles.

The topography and soils are relatively intact with the exception of minimal alterations that have occurred with construction projects. Vegetation communities present at the time of the development of the area generally persist, although specific trees, particularly those around the buildings, have been removed for safety and fire issues. Other vegetation along the edges of the roads has thinned. The buildings throughout the area exhibit local wood and stone building materials in the NPS Rustic style, characterized by log construction that was popularized during the New Deal era. The original circulation patterns also exist, creating broad patterns across the landscape. Substantial retention of historic materials indicates integrity is retained.

### **Workmanship**

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components.

Expressions of workmanship during the period of significance for the Beaver Creek Administrative Area are limited to remaining buildings. Most of the buildings from the period of significance remain, though the majority of the utility area buildings were removed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Those buildings that remain have withstood decades of use, heavy snow loads, and some limited maintenance particularly at the former administration building (HS-10) and the superintendent's residence (HS-1), indicating a level of high quality craftsmanship. Integrity of workmanship is retained.

### **Feeling**

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character. In conjunction with location and setting, feeling describes what the property feels like or the senses it evokes to a person on the property.

The integrity of feeling varies throughout the Beaver Creek Administrative Area. Within the southern portion of the area, the physical features that comprise the site, including building clusters, vegetation patterns, views, and circulation features create a feeling of a 1930s park administrative complex. These features collectively contribute to the rustic feeling associated with this district. Additionally, the nearby utility area retains its utilitarian feeling, while the close

spatial relationship of the residential evokes an intimate small-scale feeling reminiscent of a small village.

However, the addition of residences in the northern portion of the site has somewhat changed the feeling of the area. The buildings, added at a later date, show evidence of varying design styles. Though placed with the 1946 northern loop road, the feeling of the northern residences is more open and reflects a late 20<sup>th</sup> century design aesthetic with limited trees and expanses of lawn. Overall, integrity of feeling is retained, although diminished.

### **Association**

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. A property with high integrity of association portrays its historic character through physical elements and their relationships to each other. Like feeling, association is based on individual perceptions.

The Beaver Creek Administrative Area continues to function in some capacity for which it was designed—as park residences and as a park utility area. Though the majority of the administrative and maintenance functions have been removed, the area's association with the ECW, CCC, and rustic design survives through the design of buildings, circulation systems, materials and organization. Similarly, the site's association retains integrity as an example of park planning ideals of the 1920s and 1930s era that advocated separation of uses, which is conveyed through the distinctive and segregation of land utilization. Overall integrity of association is retained.

## **Landscape Characteristics**

### **1. ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES**

There are no known archeological sites associated with Beaver Creek; however, unidentified sites may exist relating to the CCC era construction or former building sites throughout the area.

#### **CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

Possible sites related to CCC construction of the area  
Former building sites

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: None.

### **2. BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

Throughout the period of significance, a number of buildings and structures have been added, altered, and removed over time. While some historic buildings remain, the majority of buildings, especially those within the utility area were removed sometime between 1961 and 1974. While these buildings and structures are noted below in the missing features lists, a more detailed discussion on the former buildings of the Beaver Creek Administrative Area can be found in the Spatial Organization section.

Today, only a handful of buildings date to the period of significance. The remaining buildings are built in a style referred to as Rustic, defined by the National Park Service as being in harmony with the surrounding environment and at Grand Teton characterized by log construction with some other wood products, such as board and batten siding, used for additions. As noted in the 1990 NR nomination, "Trim is of rough cut 'millwaste' type lumber and decoration is minimal. The buildings all are one or one and one-half stories and tend to be rectangular in shape.... The overall complex clearly evidences the attempt by the National Park Service to achieve the feeling

of pre-industrial log structures built with a high degree of craftsmanship. Earthtones are the predominate colors with brown stained walls and green wood shingles.” (Mehls 1990).

Remaining buildings from the historic period include the following:

#### **Superintendent's Residence (HS-1, LCS-053000)**

This 1 ½-story residence at the Beaver Creek Administration Area is a log building constructed on a concrete foundation. The saddle-notched log walls support a roof of intersecting gables covered in wood shingles. The plan is "T" shaped, oriented north-south, with a north wing.

Designed by NPS Branch of Plans and Design, GEM, February 9, 1934, construction of the building was complete by the end of November that same year. The building was later remodeled in 1940 with the addition of a dormer on the west elevation. The building was later stabilized in 1980 and most recently, repaired by Harrison Goodall in 2005. Today, the superintendent's residence is occupied by the superintendent of the park.

#### **Employee Residence (HS-2, LCS-053001)**

This rectangular, 1-story, saddle-notched, log residence is constructed on a concrete foundation. The gable roof is oriented north/south and is covered in wood shingles. The north elevation features a small gable roof porch entrance offset on the eastern side of the elevation. The windows are double-hung sash.

Plans for the building were drafted on August 13, 1934 by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design. Construction of the building followed shortly thereafter, and was completed by 1935. Later in 1939, plans for an addition were developed and carried out. In 1947, plans were made to install propane gas within the building. Today, the building is used as an employee residence.

#### **Employee Residence (HS-6, LCS-053002)**

This residence is a rectangular, 1-story, saddle-notched, log structure constructed on concrete walls. The gable roof is oriented north/south and is covered in wood shingles. The north elevation features a small gable roof porch entrance offset on the eastern side of the elevation. The windows are double-hung sash.

LCS records show that the building was designed in 1934 and built from 1934-1936. Although the original plans for the building were not found for this CLI, the building was likely constructed sometime between 1935 and 1939, as evidenced by historic plans from the era. Today, the building remains a residence for park employees.

#### **Employee Residence (HS-7, LCS-053003)**

Employee residence HS-7 is an "L" shaped, 1-story, saddle-notched log residence constructed on a concrete wall foundation. The intersecting gable roofs are covered in wood shingles. The north elevation features a small gable roof porch entrance offset on the eastern side of the elevation. The windows are double-hung sash.

LCS records show that the building was designed in 1934 and built from 1934-1936. Although the original plans for the building were not found for this CLI, the building was likely constructed sometime between 1935 and 1939. Plans were made for an addition in 1939, but were never carried out. Between 1961 and 1974, the garage was moved and attached to the residence. Today, the structure continues to be used as a residence for park employees.

#### **Employee Residence (HS-8, LCS-053004)**



Employee residence, HS-8 is a rectangular, 2-story saddle-notched log residence constructed on concrete walls. The gable roof is oriented east/west and is covered in wood shingles. The east elevation features an extension of the gable. Windows are predominately double-hung sash.

LCS records show that the building was designed in 1934 and built from 1934-1936. However, historic documentation reveals that the building plans were drafted years later in 1938. Construction of the residence was completed by 1939. Today, the building continues to be used as an employee residence.

#### **Administration Building (HS-10, LCS-053005)**

This rectangular, 1-story log office building at the Beaver Creek Administration Area is constructed on a concrete foundation. The log walls are saddle-notched and support a main gable roof. A wood frame addition has a shed roof.

The administration building is comprised of two log buildings dating to 1908—the former Forest Service ranger station and residence. Sometime between 1908 and 1929, a hipped-roof porch and shed roof addition were added to the residence, while the ranger station (sited to the east) remained unchanged. By 1929, the ranger station had been moved to the north of the residence, creating one larger building (Koziol 2009, 1). The building remained unchanged from 1929 to the late 1930s. Between 1938 and 1940, the CCC added two log additions to the west and east. The building was actively used as park offices until late 2004. As of 2010, the building is vacant, though options are being explored for the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the structure.

#### **Equipment Shed (HS-16, LCS-053006)**

Located in the utility area, this rectangular, 1 ½-story log-frame structure rests on concrete piers. The exterior has an exposed log framework in-filled with vertical board siding on the interior. The gable roof is oriented north/south and is covered in brown raised rib metal roofing.

Although LCS records indicate the building was designed and constructed in 1937 by the ECW/CCC, historic documentation reveals that the building was present by 1934. It was likely constructed as one of the first buildings within the utility area as part of the development of the area as a national park from 1929-1934.

The building was later “winterized” in 1940 with an addition of a heater room and new doors. Today, the building continues to be used for storage.

#### **Equipment Shed (HS-17, LCS-053007)**

The equipment shed is a rectangular, 1 ½-story log-frame structure resting on concrete piers. The exterior has an exposed log framework in filled with vertical board siding on the interior. The gable roof is oriented north/south and is covered in brown raised rib metal roofing.

Designed in February 1937 by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design, the CCC constructed the building later that same year. Located in the center of the utility area, the design likely came from another equipment shed (HS-16) that was already built.

Although LCS records indicate the building was altered in 1940 as part of plans for “winterization,” alterations were carried out on the other equipment shed (HS-16), not HS-17. Today, the building contains the sign shop.

#### **Beaver Creek Carpenter Shop (former Hay, Grain, and Ice Storage Building, HS-18, LCS-053008)**

This building, sited within the utility area of the Beaver Creek Administrative Area, is a rectangular, 6-bay by 5-bay, 1 ½-story log-frame structure resting on concrete piers. The exterior has an exposed log framework in-filled with vertical board siding on the interior. The gable roof is oriented north/south and is covered in brown raised rib metal roofing.

Plans for the building, then known as the hay, grain, and ice storage building, were drafted from February to April of 1938. According to historic documentation, the ice house portion of the building was constructed first, as it appears on several plans from 1939. The remainder of the structure was built adjoining the ice house sometime between 1939 and 1946.

The structure was later rehabilitated in 1984. Today, the main portion of the building is used as the trails office, while the ice house portion is used for archival storage.

**Garage for Residences (HS-21/LCS-053009, HS-22/LCS-053010, HS-23/LCS-053011, HS-24/LCS-053012, HS-26/LCS-053013)**

These five garages are rectangular, 1-story, saddle-notched log building constructed on a concrete slab. The main portion of the intersecting gable roof for HS-21 and HS-22 is oriented east/west, while the intersecting gable roof is oriented north/south for the remaining garages. All roofs are covered in wood shingles; all windows are fixed sash. The east elevation of HS-21, HS-22, and HS-26 feature two vertical board double doors. On HS-23 and HS-24, the two vertical board double doors are located on the north elevation. Today, these garages are used by residents for vehicle and general storage.

**Guest Bath House (HS-32, LCS-053014)**

Located southwest of the superintendent's residence (HS-1) and garage (HS-21), this rectangular, 1-story, wood-frame building is constructed on concrete piers. The exterior walls are covered in clapboard siding. The gable roof is oriented north/south and is covered in wood shingles. The east elevation features two vertical board doors. Windows are fixed sash.

According to LCS records, the bath house was built in 1937 by the ECW/CCC; however, it does not show up on plans of Beaver Creek until 1956. While little detail is known about the origins of the structure, it was later altered by the NPS in 1978.

**CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

Superintendent's Residence (HS-1, LCS-053000)

Employee Residence (HS-2, LCS-053001)

Employee Residence (HS-6, LCS-053002)

Employee Residence (HS-7, LCS-053003)

Employee Residence (HS-8, LCS-053004)

Administration Building (HS-10, LCS-053005; includes Forest Service ranger station and residence)

Equipment Shed (HS-16, LCS-053006)

Equipment Shed (HS-17, LCS-053007)

Beaver Creek Carpenter Shop (Hay, Grain, and Ice Storage Building, HS-18, LCS-053008; includes utility area ice house)

Garage for Residence HS-1 (HS-21, LCS-053009)

Garage for Residence HS-2 (HS-22, LCS-053010)

Garage for Residence HS-6 (HS-23, LCS-053011)

Garage for Residence HS-7 (HS-24, LCS-053012)

Garage for Residence HS-8 (HS-26, LCS-053013)

Guest Bath House (HS-32, LCS-053014)

Bath and wash house (laundry and shower, #106)

Concrete foundation of equipment building (#131)

**NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

- Contemporary residences between historic residences (Residence, Bldg 1436)
- Contemporary residences within the northern loop road, including
  - Boat House (Bldg 812), 1930, acquired in 2004, moved to site 2005-2006
  - Laundry (Bldg 817), 1930, acquired in 2004, moved to site 2005-2006
  - Manager's Cabin (Bldg 821), 1930, acquired in 2004, moved to site 2005-2006
  - Fish Pond Cabin (Bldg 828), 1930, acquired in 2004, moved to site 2005-2006
  - Red's Cabin (Bldg 820), 1930, acquired in 2004, moved to site 2005-2006
  - Residence Duplex (Bldg 1408A-B), 1993
  - Residence Duplex (Bldg 1409A-B), 1993
  - Residence Duplex (Bldg 1410A-B), 1993
  - Residence Duplex (Bldg 1411A-B), 1993
  - Residence Duplex (Bldg 1437A-B), 2000
  - Residence Duplex (Bldg 1448A-B), 2005
  - Fire Dorm (Bldg 1446), 2003
- Contemporary residences between north loop road and service road to the boneyard, including
  - Power House (Bldg 813), 1930, acquired in 2004, moved to site 2005-2006
  - Steven's Cabin (Bldg 815), 1930, acquired in 2004, moved to site 2005-2006
  - Boyer Cabin (Bldg 816), 1930, acquired in 2004, moved to site 2005-2006
  - Bunkhouse (Bldg 819), 1930, acquired in 2004, moved to site 2005-2006
  - Wrangler Cabin (Bldg 823), 1930, acquired in 2004, moved to site 2005-2006
- Buildings and structures constructed after 1958, including
  - Residence (Bldg 1406), 1992
  - Residence (Bldg 1407), 1992

**MISSING FEATURES FROM THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

- Unidentified utility building east of the Forest Service ranger station
- Unidentified outbuilding along the irrigation ditch, south of the utility area
- Unidentified utility building on site of HS-17
- Gas building (Gas and oil building, #101)
- Machine shop (shop building, storage, #13)
- Paint shop/blacksmith shop (ECW office, Engineer's office, #14)
- Plumbing shop (saddle shop, office, LA & Ranger office, #63)
- Mess house (on the site of the current bldg #108)
- Fire equipment shed (fire cache, storage, ranger's quarters)
- Saddle shop (cabin)
- Root house northeast of HS-10
- Warehouse (equipment shed/commissary, #11)
- Meat house east of #11
- Barn (#20)
- Corral
- Shower north of HS-10
- Pit toilet north of HS-10
- Residence HS-5
- Garage for HS-5
- Ice house west of HS-7
- Irrigation ditch
- Utility yard
- Equipment building (auto storage bldg. #131)
- Mess tent west of HS-18
- Tents west of HS-18
- Seasonal housing units (#56, #57, #58, #59, and #60)
- Harness shed west of barn (saddle shed, #19)
- Recreation hall (#68)
- Fire cache (#15)

Superintendent guest tent (#368)  
Guest tent south of HS-7(#354 or #364)  
Children's play area north of HS-7  
Warehouse stockade  
Paint storage building (#12)  
Radio building (#27)  
Residential trailer (#3)  
Residential trailer (#4)  
Chlorinator building  
Electrical shop (#108)  
Laundry and shower (#51)  
Meat house (#31)  
Cook's quarters (#103)  
Mess hall (#9)  
Coal shed (#52)  
Dorm (#78)  
Plumbing shed (#29)  
Shed (#314)  
Blacksmith shop (#315)  
Auto wash rack  
Storage shed near boneyard (#132)  
Employee trailers in north loop road  
Tent frame area  
Married couples tent area  
Employee's trailer area along service drive to boneyard  
Storage yard/boneyard  
Pit toilets west of married couples tent area (3 total)  
Asphalt storage tanks along service drive to boneyard (2 total)  
Tents east of the cooks quarters (#103)  
Radio aerial pole  
Cattleguard along entrance road  
Temporary Residences/Trailers (Bldg 490, Bldg 489)



Cluster of early park buildings showing Administration Building (HS-10) and utility area buildings to the north, 1929-1934. Source: GRTE Cultural Resource files.



Superintendent's residence (HS-1) under construction, summer 1934. Also note log fencing lining the parking and drive areas. Source: GRTE Cultural Resource files.



22  
Construction of the Equipment Shed (HS-17), 1937. Source: GRTE Cultural Resource files.



The Hay, Grain, and Ice Storage Building, (Carpenter Shop, HS-18), circa 1946. Source: GRTE Cultural Resource files.

### 3. CIRCULATION

[Note: For a more in-depth discussion of circulation as it relates to the spatial arrangement of the Beaver Creek Administration Area, see Spatial Organization.]

In 1908, the first access to the site was via a simple dirt access road, angled on a northwest-southeast orientation. This angled road continued to serve the area through 1929 with few

modifications. Sometime between 1908 and 1929, the road was developed into a loop turnaround that encompassed a flagpole, just south of the Forest Service ranger station.

When the National Park Service acquired the land in 1929, the circulation patterns changed over time with the addition of new buildings and uses of the site. By 1934, the entrance drive to the site had been realigned in an east-west orientation. A second access road with an eastern loop turnaround was developed for the utility area. Another loop drive was constructed to encircle the superintendent's residence (HS-1), and a square-shaped parking lot was created south of the former Forest Service ranger station, then the new park administrative building (HS-10). Plans were also drafted for the construction of a second employee residence (HS-2) with a loop turnaround to the north, just northwest of the Superintendent's residence.

From 1935-1936, at least two different plans were drafted for circulation changes within the administrative area. By 1935, the second employee residence and loop turnaround had been constructed, as shown on the plan, "Planting for the Headquarters Area." The plan also shows an expanded parking area south of the administration building (HS-10), two walks extending east and north from the Superintendent's residence. Another walk, lined with cobbles, extends south from the administration building around a circular flagpole node to the parking area. Log curbing also lined the parking area and portions of the entrance road. Nearly all of these walks had been constructed by 1935; however, the parking lot south of HS-10 was never expanded to the west as intended.

By 1939, existing circulation consisted of the east-west entrance road, separate access road with east loop turnaround within the utility area, loop road encircling the superintendent's residence (HS-1), and a smaller loop north of an employee residence (HS-2). From HS-2, the entrance road continued on a northwest angle passing in front of three employee residences (HS-5, HS-6, and HS-7). North of HS-7, the road turned north and crossed the irrigation ditch to connect to the barn and corral. South of the irrigation ditch, a more narrow road continued west, branching in a "Y" to the west and southwest, just south of proposed employee residence (HS-8). North of the irrigation ditch at the barn and corral, the road turned east, leading to the utility area. Circulation within the utility area consisted of an east-west rectangular space between the buildings, likely used as parking and work space.

However, the 1939 master plan for the area proposed substantial changes in the circulation of Beaver Creek. As noted in the "Analysis of Vehicular Circulation within the Old Administrative Area Historic District" by Historical Research Associates, "improvements to the road system proposed in the 1939 plan included widening and straightening the portion of the road located south of the irrigation ditch. New driveways and parking areas were to be provided for each residence and associated garage, with the pull-through [loop] drive in front [north] of Residence No. 2 slated for elimination... At its west end, the road would extend past the east side of Residence No. 8, ending just north of that building. The connector linking the north and south sides of the irrigation ditch was to be eliminated, but a new and improved road would extend along the north side of the mess house in the utility area to the corral" (Historic Research Associates 2004, 1-3). Interestingly, the 1939 master plan does not show a connection between the two road segments at HS-8 and the barn. This gap in the circulation network was likely due to the location of the irrigation ditch and to further separate residential and utility uses within the area.

Plans to implement the 1939 master plan followed shortly thereafter. By June 1939, construction drawings had been drafted for the new road realignment in the residential area. The realigned road was to be a 2-inch bituminous top with 4-inch grave base 16-feet in width. A 3-foot shoulder extended along each side with adjacent 1:4 slopes for drainage. The construction of the road minimally altered the vegetation of the area, only requiring the removal of three 8-inch pines.

In addition to the road and driveways that were proposed on the 1939 master plan, walkways were also constructed between the residences. Each residence (HS-2, HS-5, HS-6, HS-7, and

HS-8) had a network of paths between the house, garage, and road. At HS-6 and HS-7 an east-west path cut the curve of the road, providing more direct access to the two residences. Similarly, a path from HS-2 led directly to the administration building (HS-10). Pedestrian paths were designed to be 2.5 inches of "asphaltic concrete" 4-feet in width.

By late 1939, it appears that the road realignment through the residential area was complete. However, vestiges of the former circulation remained as the area continued to incrementally develop over time. "A review of a 1945 aerial photograph of the area indicates that the road past the residences had been realigned and driveways added approximately according to the plan. However, at the west end of the road, in front of Residence No. 8, rather than simply dead-ending, a loop allowed vehicles to turn [around]. And, rather than eliminating the connector [across the irrigation ditch to the south] of the barn, this road appears to have been enhanced and widened, connecting with the [newly realigned] road [with] the barn and the utility area" (Historic Research Associates 2004, 1-3).

By 1946, plans were developed for a northern loop road with parking pull-outs northwest of the utility area as a housing area for seasonal employees. The east segment of the new loop extended north from the area between the hay, grain, and ice storage building (HS-18) and a proposed equipment storage building (bldg. #131), while the west leg of the loop reconnected with the road leading from the barn east to the utility area. The 1946 plan also shows the removal of the loop turnaround east of employee residence (HS-8), and the removal of the connector road over the irrigation ditch south of the barn. Instead, the plan proposes a connecting segment between HS-8 and the road at the barn and a connecting segment over the irrigation ditch southeast of the barn, where it connects to the west leg of the northern loop road (never built).

Between 1946 and 1956, substantial changes were made in the circulation patterns of the Beaver Creek Administrative Area. A 1956 master plan for the area shows the retention of the east-west entrance road, parking area south of the administration building (HS-10), loop road around the Superintendent's residence (HS-1), and road extending to employee residence (HS-8). The loop turnaround east of HS-8 remains extant; however, the connecting road between HS-8 and the barn has been constructed by this time. The northern loop road with parking pull-offs in the seasonal housing area has also been constructed. Additional circulation features include a road leading in a southwest direction from the area south of HS-8 (a remnant of pre-1939 circulation), driveways to all residential garages, and small parking areas for four residences (HS-1, HS-2, HS-5, and HS-8). The connector road over the irrigation ditch to the south of the barn is not shown, having been removed at some point between 1945 and 1956. Also altered is the walk leading south from the administration building (HS-10) and the intersection of the entrance drive with the interior park road. The walk does not feature a circular flagpole node as it did previously; the intersection between the Beaver Creek entrance road and the park interior road features a triangular island.

In the utility area, the 1956 master plan shows a road segment leading to the shower and laundry house (bldg. #51), an enlarged rectangular parking and work space extending north of the equipment storage buildings (HS-17 and bldg. #131), and an oval shaped "utility area" north of equipment storage buildings (HS-16 and HS-17). A service road also led north from the utility area to the chlorinator building.

West of the utility area and the north loop road, two loop roads and a service drive are also shown on the 1956 master plan. At the northernmost segment of the north loop road, a service drive extends north and then turns west to a "storage yard" (later known as the boneyard) To the south of this service drive is a loop road for an employee trailer area to the southeast of the storage yard. A second loop road extends from the west side of the northern loop road for a married couples tent area.

The circulation system remained, with minimal changes until the 1970s. By 1974, the west side of the northern loop road had been expanded for pull-off parking and temporary trailer sites. The



removal of several buildings in the utility area changed circulation patterns with the removal of the east loop turnaround near the former warehouse (bldg. #11). The oval shaped utility area, loop road to the employee trailer area, and loop road to the married couples tent area were also removed. The service drive to the storage yard remained, though now connected to the service drive leading to the chlorinator house—not the northern loop road.

Today, the circulation system at the Beaver Creek Administrative Area remains similar to that of the mid-1970s. The most notable change was the removal of the loop turnaround east of employee residence (HS-8) sometime in the late 1980s. Also in the late 1980s and through the 1990s, several plans were drafted to alter the circulation configuration of the area. The majority of plans have focused on altering the northern loop road with proposals for realignment, additional parking, and new walks to proposed residences. Realignment of the road segment near employee residence (HS-8) has also been proposed. Though none of the plans have come to fruition, changes to circulation patterns did occur in the early 2000s with a road spur and parking area at the northwest portion of the northern loop road. In addition, the drive to HS-7 appears to have been modified when its associated garage (bldg. #25) was moved and attached to the residence.

Currently, the circulation system consists of pre-1939 segments, segments built between 1939 and 1956, and the most recent segments built between 1956 and early 2000s. Although some of the segments of the road were constructed years after completion of the two master plans, the current configuration of the vehicular road system closely approximates the 1939 and 1946 plans for roads within the area. (Historic Research Associates 2004, 1-3). Overall, the construction of the area dates to an era when the automobile was used as the primary mode of transport. Therefore, the location of buildings and spatial arrangement are shaped by the scale and blueprint of the roads. Drives, individual parking spurs and large areas designated for automotive maintenance equipment comprise the vehicular circulation system that allows for economical passage of cars and trucks that access the district from the adjacent interior park road (Teton Park Road).

#### **CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

- East-west entrance road (by 1934)
- Loop road encircling the Superintendent's residence, HS-1 (by 1934)
- Parking lot south of administrative building, HS-10 (by 1934)
- Secondary access road to utility area (by 1934)
- East-west wide rectangular parking/work space in utility area (by 1934, expanded 1939 and 1956)
- Walk extending east from Superintendent's House, HS-1 (1935)
- Road alignment from HS-2 to HS-8 (1939)
- Driveways for HS-1, HS-2, HS-5, HS-6, and HS-8 (1939)
- Small parking areas for HS-1, HS-2, HS-5, and HS-8 (1939)
- Road alignment from barn/corral to utility area (1939)
- Pedestrian paths linking residences, garages, and road at HS-2, HS-5, HS-6, HS-7, and HS-8 (1939)
- Northern loop road with parking pull-outs (1946)
- Connecting segment between HS-8 and barn/corral (1946)
- Service road leading north from the utility area to chlorinator building (1956)
- Service road leading to storage yard/boneyard (1956)

#### **NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

- Road segment connecting service road to chlorinator building and service road to storage yard (1974)
- Road spur and parking area at the northwest portion of the northern loop road (early 2000s)
- Driveway to HS-7 (by 1974)

#### **MISSING FEATURES:**

- Angled entrance road on northwest-southeast alignment (1908)

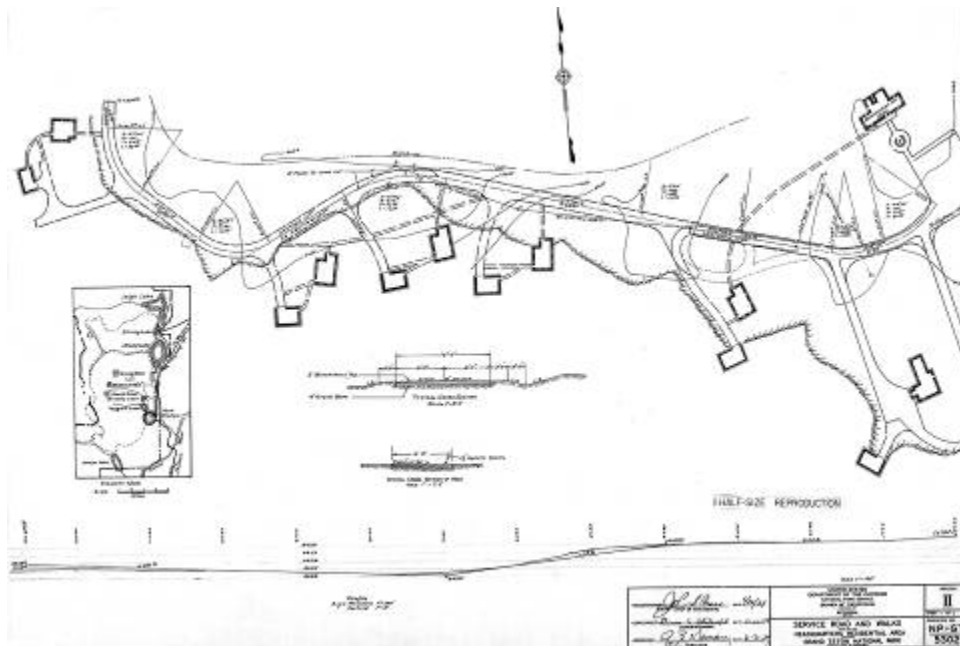
Loop turnaround with flagpole (1908-1929)  
 Loop turnaround at east end of utility area (by 1934-1974)  
 Loop turnaround north of HS-2 (1935-1939)  
 Connector road across irrigation ditch (pre 1939-1956)  
 Walk with circular flagpole node south of administration building, HS-10 (by 1935, altered by 1956)  
 Walk along north edge of parking area south of administration building (HS-10)  
 Walk extending north from Superintendent's House, HS-1 (1935)  
 Road alignment from HS-2 to HS-7 (pre-1939)  
 Connector road across irrigation ditch to barn/corral (pre-1939 to 1956)  
 Road alignment of "Y" from HS-7 to area south of HS-8 (pre-1939)  
 Road alignment from barn/corral to utility area (pre-1939)  
 East-west path that cut the curve of the road at HS-6 and HS-7 (1939)  
 Path from HS-2 to administration building, HS-10 (1939)  
 Loop turnaround east of HS-8 (1945-post 1984)  
 Triangular island at entrance road and park interior road (1956)  
 Road segment to shower and laundry house, bldg. #51 (1956-1974)  
 Enlarged rectangular parking and work space north of utility area (1956)  
 Loop road for an employee trailer area (1956-1974)  
 Loop road for married couples tent area (1956-1974)



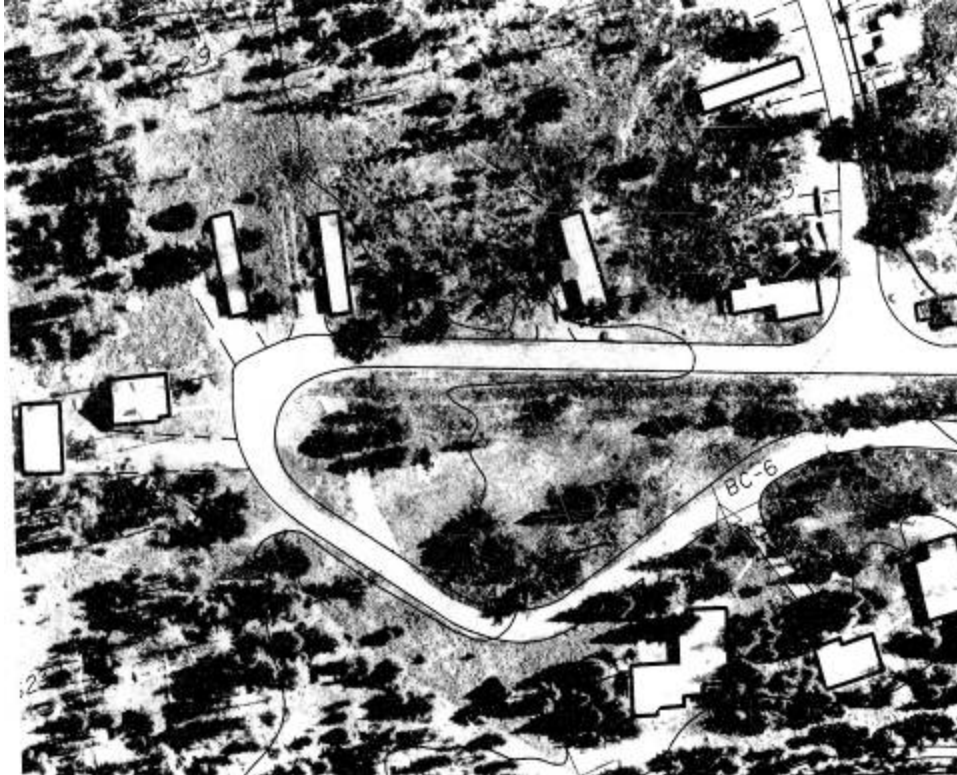
Early angled entrance drive to Beaver Creek Administrative Area, no date. Source: Jackson Hole Historical Society.



East-west entrance road leading to Beaver Creek with Superintendent's Residence (HS-1) on left and Administration Building (HS-10) on right, circa 1936. Source: GRTE Cultural Resource files.



"Service Road and Walks" showing alignment of the road and walks throughout the southern portion of Beaver Creek Administrative Area, 1939. Source: NPS e-TIC.



Aerial photograph showing loop drive east of employee residence (HS-8), 1984. The loop was likely removed in the late 1980s or early 1990s. Source: NPS e-TIC.

#### 4. CLUSTER ARRANGEMENT

Not used; see Spatial Organization.

#### 5. CONSTRUCTED WATER FEATURES

The only known constructed water feature within the Beaver Creek area is an irrigation ditch, likely constructed during the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The ditch mainly ran east-west through the area west of the Administration Building (HS-10). The presence of the ditch throughout the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century influenced the design of the landscape, which can still be seen today. By 1974, the irrigation ditch was filled in. It is no longer visible today.

**CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:** None.

**NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:** None.

**MISSING FEATURES:**

Irrigation ditch (removed by 1974)

#### 6. CULTURAL TRADITIONS

Not used.

## 7. LAND USE

Historic land uses associated with Beaver Creek include residential, administrative, and maintenance/utility uses. From 1908 to 1958, the site was used for all three purposes, until the administrative functions largely moved to the new park headquarters in Moose, WY. Today, the main use of the site is residential for permanent park employees. The former utility area remains as such, used for maintenance and storage purposes. Administrative functions have been largely relocated to other areas of the park.

### **CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

Residential land use  
Maintenance/Utility land use

**NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:** None.

### **MISSING FEATURES:**

Administrative land use

## 8. NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES

The natural systems and features from the period of significance related to topography, hydrology, and vegetation. The Beaver Creek Administrative Area was located at the base of the foothills of the Teton Mountains to the south of a stream known as Beaver Creek. Willow flats predominated in the area surrounding the creek, while stands of lodgepole pines lined the slopes of the foothills. Sagebrush flats were also present in drier areas south of the creek. All of these features remain today.

### **CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

Foothills of the Teton Mountains  
Beaver Creek  
Willow Flats  
Stands of lodgepole pine  
Sagebrush Flats

## 9. SMALL SCALE FEATURES

Small scale features present during the historic period included buck and rail fencing, post and 3-rail fencing, a flagpole with antler pile at the base, log edging around parking areas and roads, stone cobble edging along the path south of HS-10, wood piles, and utility poles. Over time, these features have been lost and individual residences have become more personalized. Today, small-scale features include lawn furniture, garden furnishings, contemporary fences, maintenance equipment, bicycles, recreational vehicles, and other miscellaneous items that are stored throughout the area. While the area is mainly used for residential and utility purposes, the presence of these contemporary small-scale features throughout the landscapes give the area a cluttered character.

**CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:** None.

### **NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

Lawn furniture  
Garden furnishings  
Contemporary fences  
Maintenance equipment  
Bicycles/recreational vehicles

Miscellaneous items stored throughout the area

**MISSING FEATURES:**

Buck and rail fencing

Post and 3-rail fencing

Flagpole

Antler pile at flagpole base

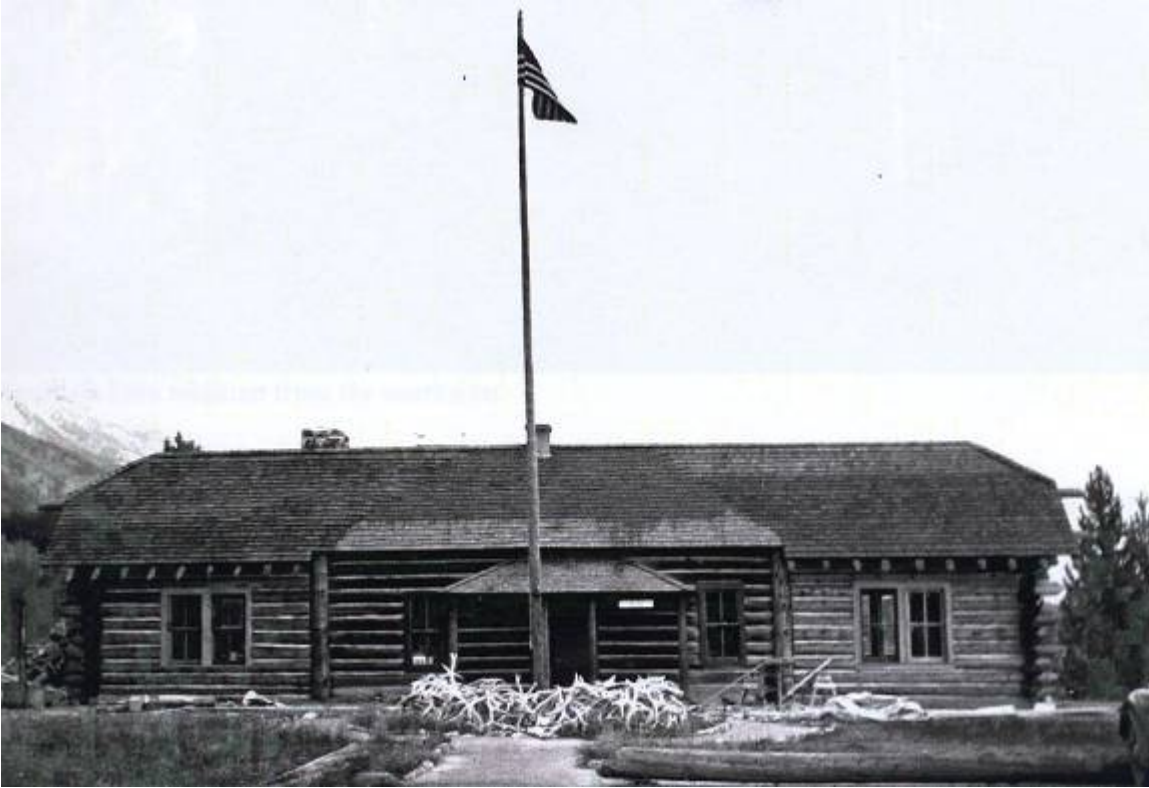
Log edging around parking areas and roads

Stone cobble edging along walks

Utility poles



Early small-scale features found at Beaver Creek Administrative Area included a post and rail fence, flagpole, and antler pile, circa 1929. Source: GRTE Cultural Resource files.



Later small-scale features included log fencing around parking and drives, flagpole, stone cobble edging along walks, circa 1940. Note the removal of the post and rail fence. Source: GRTE Cultural Resource files.

## 10. SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

The spatial organization of the Beaver Creek Administration Area has varied greatly since its initial development in 1908. In 1908, the spatial arrangement of the site was focused on two log buildings—the Forest Service ranger station and associated residence—with a simple dirt access road. As depicted on the 1908 Atlas of National Forests and in historic photographs, the access road to Beaver Creek was angled on a northwest-southeast orientation.

Between 1908 and 1929, the spatial arrangement remained similar, though a third building was constructed east of the ranger station. Also at this time, the flagpole was moved from the gable roof of the ranger station to a free-standing pole with a rubble stone base south of the building. A hipped roof porch and shed roof addition were added to the residence. The entrance road was further developed into a loop turnaround that encompassed a flagpole, just south of the ranger station. The eastern portion of the drive was lined with a log post and rail fence.

In 1929, the land was transferred to the National Park Service with the establishment of Grand Teton National Park. By this time, the ranger station had been moved, connecting it to the residence to create a larger building (Koziol 2009, 1).

Between 1929 and the early 1930s, the spatial arrangement of the area changed substantially as Beaver Creek was turned into the park's administrative headquarters. Historic plans and photographs show that by 1934, the entrance drive had been realigned in an east-west orientation, though the easternmost segment remained angled. A square-shaped parking lot was created south of the former Forest Service residence and ranger station, then used as park

administrative offices. To the north, an irrigation ditch bisected the area between the administrative offices and a utility area further north. A small, unidentified building was also located along the irrigation ditch, just south of the utility area (Plot Plan for Ranger Station at Headquarters [Superintendent's Residence, HS-1], 1934).

By 1934, the utility area contained ten buildings. The utility buildings were symmetrically arranged along a secondary road that paralleled the new entrance road. Along the south side of the road from east to west were a gas building (also known as the gas and oil building and gas bldg #101), machine shop (later expanded into shop bldg #13), a combined paint shop and blacksmith shop (later used as the ECW office and Engineer's office, bldg #14), plumbing shop (later used as a saddle shop and an office), and a mess house (on the site of the current bldg #108). Along the north side of the road from east to west were a fire equipment shed (later used as storage), equipment shed (HS-16), saddle shop (later used as a cabin), and an unidentified building (on the site of the current bldg #17). The east side of the utility area was anchored by a large warehouse (bldg #11) with a loop turnaround drive to the north of the structure. Though the exact construction date of these initial utility buildings is unknown, they were likely constructed between 1929 to 1934 as part of the park's development (Plot Plan for Ranger Station at Headquarters [Superintendent's Residence, HS-1], 1934; Proposed Relocation of Power & Telephone Lines, Headquarters Area, 1935).

Also during this time, plans were drafted to expand the Beaver Creek Administrative Area to the south and west. By November 31, 1934, construction was completed on the Superintendent's residence (HS-1). The building was sited to the south and southwest of the administrative office building (HS-10) within a looped access drive. Plans were also drafted for the construction of a second employee residence (HS-2) to the northwest of the newly constructed Superintendent's residence and southwest of the administration building.

Several plans show the proposed spatial organization of the area from 1935. "Planting, Headquarters Area" illustrates the administration building and two residences with circulation patterns and proposed plantings. The plan shows the entrance road entering the site from the east with a secondary access road that branches off to the north to access the utility area. The main entrance road continues west to an enlarged rectangular parking lot south of the administration building. From there a loop access road leads south to connect to the Superintendent's residence (HS-1), while the main entrance road continues on a northwest angle to a loop turnaround north of the second employee residence (HS-2). The plan also shows two walks extending in eastward and northward directions from the Superintendent's residence. Another walk, lined with cobbles, extends south from the administration building around a circular flagpole node to the parking area. Log curbing also lined the parking area and portions of the entrance road (Planting, Headquarters Area, 1935).

The plan "Proposed Relocation of Power & Telephone Lines, Headquarters Area" shows a similar spatial arrangement of buildings and the utility area. However, the road arrangement in the residential area has a different configuration. The loop drive surrounding the Superintendent's Residence (HS-1) is broader and links to a smaller loop to the south of the second employee residence (HS-2). Along the smaller loop are building sites for a third residence to the south and a double garage to the west. Also shown is a proposed location for the Superintendent's garage, immediately south of HS-1. Though the arrangement of circulation patterns and buildings shown on the plan was never built, the placement of the third residence likely influenced the layout of the Superintendent's garage (HS-21), as it is in a similar location today (Proposed Relocation of Power & Telephone Lines, Headquarters Area, 1935).

While the layout of the residential area was never realized, the plan "Proposed Relocation of Power & Telephone Lines, Headquarters Area" likely influenced the future development of the utility area. The utility area continued to contain ten buildings—the saddle shop, equipment shed (HS-16), and fire equipment shed to the north, the mess house, plumbing shop, combined paint shop and blacksmith shop, machine shop, and gas building to the south, with the equipment



shed/commissary (bldg #11) and meat house to the east. The plan shows potential building sites outlined to the west along the service road, near the vicinity of the mess house. Of the six proposed buildings sites, one was for a future bunkhouse and another was for a cook's quarters. The proposed power and telephone lines shown on the plan further reinforced this proposed spatial organization. By realigning the power and telephone lines along the south edge of the existing utility buildings, new buildings within the area had to be placed near these utilities (Proposed Relocation of Power & Telephone Lines, Headquarters Area, 1935).

From 1937 to 1938, further plans were drafted for the construction of new buildings in the utility area, further expanding it to the west. In February 1937, plans were drafted for an equipment shed (HS-17) at Beaver Creek to be located west of the existing equipment shed (HS-16) in the utility area. The location plan for the site shows a number of changes in the building functions. The former fire equipment shed was now used as storage, the combined paint shop and blacksmith shop was converted into the ECW office, and the former plumbing shop had been converted into the saddle shop. A year later in 1938, a plans were put forth for another equipment building west of the equipment building proposed in 1937 (HS-17). Plans were also drafted for a hay, grain, and ice storage building (HS-18, now Trails office) to the north of the mess house. Construction of the second equipment shed and the ice house portion of the hay, grain, and ice storage building took place shortly thereafter. However, the remainder of the hay, grain, and ice storage building didn't occur until sometime between 1945-1946. The third equipment shed was built sometime between 1946-1947 (Equipment Shed, 1937; Hay, Grain & Ice Storage Building, 1938).

During this same time, plans were drawn for an expansion of the residential area to the south. The plot plan for an employee's residence (HS-8) shows the spatial organization of the western section of the residential area in 1938. An existing curvilinear road crossed the irrigation ditch and branched to the west and east. The western segment of the road continued toward the proposed site for HS-8, where it branched again in a "Y" to the west and southwest. This road was proposed to be replaced with a road in a sweeping curve that provided access to the residence from the southeast. A proposed parallel sidewalk mirrored the road to the west and connected to residential walks leading to the house and parking area near the garage. Despite the plan, the residence was later built in a slightly different location to the north, and the sidewalk was never built (Employee Residence, 1938).

By 1939, a master plan for the Headquarters Area had been drafted by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design. The plan shows a number of existing and proposed buildings within the utility and residential area along with existing and proposed circulation. Existing buildings within the residential area as of January 1, 1939 included the administration building (HS-10), Superintendent's residence and garage (HS-1 and HS-21), and four residences and garages (HS-2, HS-5, HS-6, HS-7, HS-22, HS-23, HS-24, and unknown building number), Proposed buildings included another residence and garage (HS-8 and HS-26). Interestingly, the locations of these proposed buildings is further northwest on the 1939 master plan than as shown on the 1938 plot plan for the construction blueprints, which shows the buildings to the southeast (Headquarters Area, Part of the Master Plan for Grand Teton National Park, 1939).

Within the utility area, existing buildings included a warehouse, meat house, fire cache, storage, two equipment storage buildings, cabin, mess house, saddle shop, office, machine shop, and gas and oil building. Proposed buildings within the utility area included an ice house north of the mess house. Additionally, a cabin between the two equipment storage buildings was proposed for removal. Other existing buildings within the Beaver Creek Administrative Area included a barn and corral west of the utility area, a shower and pit toilet north of the administration building (HS-10), an ice house (to be removed, west of HS-7), and the irrigation ditch that divided the residential area from the utility area (Headquarters Area, Part of the Master Plan for Grand Teton National Park, 1939).

Other features shown on the plan include a walkway with circular flagpole node extending south of the administration building (HS-10) and walkway along the north edge of the parking area south of HS-10. A fenced compound was located north of the utility area and an open pasture area farther north. Forested areas were located within the residential area, along the irrigation ditch, and east of the warehouse in the utility area (Headquarters Area, Part of the Master Plan for Grand Teton National Park, 1939).

Existing circulation in 1939 consisted of an east-west access road to the complex from the park's main highway. To the east of administration building (HS-10), a separate access road branched north to the utility area. The main access road continued west to a parking area south of HS-10, to a loop road encircling the Superintendent's residence (HS-1), and to a smaller loop north of an employee residence (HS-2). From there, the road continued on a northwest angle passing in front of three employee residences (HS-5, HS-6, and HS-7). North of HS-7, the road turned north and crossed the irrigation ditch to connect to the barn and corral. South of the irrigation ditch, a more narrow road continued west, branching in a "Y" to the west and southwest, as shown on the 1938 plot plan for the construction of employee residence (HS-8). North of the irrigation ditch at the barn and corral, the road turned east, leading to the utility area. Circulation within the utility area consisted of an east-west rectangular space between the buildings, likely used as parking and work space. At the far east edge of the utility area a loop drive was located north of the warehouse and meat house, which connected to the utility area access road (Headquarters Area, Part of the Master Plan for Grand Teton National Park, 1939).

Proposed circulation routes on the 1939 master plan mainly focused on changes to vehicular circulation patterns in the west end of the residential area and the west end of the utility area. Beginning at the loop road north of employee residence (HS-2), the loop road and the road segments extending to the west were proposed to be removed. To replace it, the road was to be realigned farther north, away from the residences, turning north to the proposed location of employee residence (HS-8). Branching off of the realigned access road were proposed driveways and parking areas for each of the employee residences (Headquarters Area, Part of the Master Plan for Grand Teton National Park, 1939).

At the utility area, the rectangular work area between the buildings was to be extended west to the mess house with an access road leading west to the barn and corral. Interestingly, the road segments between the barn and employee residence (HS-8) were not connected—separated by the irrigation ditch. Other proposed changes from the 1939 master plan included an extension of the fenced compound area north of the utility area (Headquarters Area, Part of the Master Plan for Grand Teton National Park, 1939).

Work to implement the master plan began almost immediately. By June, construction drawings had been drafted for the new road realignment in the residential area. The realigned road was to be a 2-inch bituminous top with 4-inch grave base 16-feet in width. A 3-foot shoulder extended along each side with adjacent 1:4 slopes for drainage. The construction of the road minimally altered the vegetation of the area, only requiring the removal of three 8-inch pines (Service Roads and Walks, 1939).

In addition to the road and driveways that were proposed on the master plan, walkways were also constructed between the residences. Each residence (HS-2, HS-5, HS-6, HS-7, and HS-8) had a network of paths between the house, garage, and road. At HS-6 and HS-7 an east-west path cut the curve of the road, providing more direct access to the two residences. Similarly, a path from HS-2 led directly to the administration building (HS-10). Pedestrian paths were designed to be 2.5 inches of "asphaltic concrete" 4-feet in width (Service Roads and Walks, 1939).

By late 1939, it appears that the road realignment through the residential area was complete. Additionally, the proposed residence (HS-8) was constructed according to the master plan arrangement by 1940. However, vestiges of the former circulation remained as the area continued to incrementally develop over time. The earliest aerial photograph of the area from

1945 shows the spatial organization of the Beaver Creek Administrative Area during this transitional era. Buildings remain clustered along the road within the residential area and utility area with the administration building (HS-10) connecting the two separate use areas. In addition to the circulation alignments from the 1939 master plan, a loop turnaround was added east of HS-8, and the connector road across the irrigation ditch to the south of the barn was widened. Other changes shown on the 1945 aerial include a service road extending from the utility area to the north, likely to the utility yard and chlorinator building (Aerial Photograph, 1945). This blended spatial organization of pre-1939 and post-1939 remained throughout the 1940s, 1950s, and into the 1960s.

By 1946, plans were developed to expand the residential area to the north, just northwest of the utility area. A loop road with parking pull-outs was proposed to provide access to five housing units (#56, #57, #58, #59, and #60) for seasonal employees. The east segment of the new loop extended north from the area between the hay, grain, and ice storage building (HS-18) and a proposed equipment storage building (bldg. #131), while the west leg of the loop reconnected with the road leading from the barn east to the utility area. The buildings, previously constructed by the CCC at Yellowstone National Park were relocated to Beaver Creek and sited north of the hay, grain, and ice storage building, which had been fully constructed by this time. An important consideration for the location of the relocated buildings was views to the Teton Mountain Range. The buildings were staggered somewhat along the road, so all units would have views of the mountains (Location Plan, Temporary Residences, 1946).

The "Location Plan, Temporary Residences" also showed the removal of the loop turnaround east of employee residence (HS-8), and the removal of the connector road over the irrigation ditch south of the barn. Instead, the plan proposed a connecting road segment between HS-8 and the barn and a connecting road segment over the irrigation ditch between the proposed northern loop road and entrance road (never built). A mess tent and cluster of tents was proposed between the hay, grain, and ice storage building and barn.

Changes to spatial organization changed incrementally throughout the late 1940s and early 1950s. An addition was added to the mess house circa 1949, and a temporary bath and wash house was built circa 1950 (Addition to Mess House, 1949; Temporary Bath & Wash House, 1950).

In 1956, a second master plan was developed for the Beaver Creek Administrative Area, likely as a result of Mission 66 efforts which moved the park headquarters to Moose, Wyoming in 1958. Showing existing, proposed, and removed features, the spatial organization of the 1956 master plan differs greatly than in the previous decades. Along the entrance road to the site, existing features include a triangular island at the intersection of the interior park road. South of the administration building (HS-10) the parking area remains. In the Superintendent's cluster, existing features included the Superintendent's Residence (HS-1), Superintendent's garage (HS-21), bath house (HS-32), guest tent (#368), and loop drive with parking areas that provided access to the area. To the northwest in the residential cluster, existing elements included five employee residences (HS-2, HS-5, HS-6, HS-7, and HS-8), four garages (HS-22, HS-23, HS-24, and HS-26), a guest tent (#354 or #364) south of HS-7, driveways, and parking areas for HS-2, HS-5, and HS-8. The garage of HS-7 had been moved and attached to the residence by this time. Also existing in the area were the loop turnaround east of HS-8 and a children's play area north of HS-7 between the road segments. The connector road across the irrigation ditch between the barn and entrance road had been removed (Beaver Creek, Part of the Master Plan, 1956).

Within the utility area, the 1956 master plan shows a number of new buildings that were constructed within the area between 1946 and 1956. At the east end of the area, the existing warehouse (#11), warehouse stockade, and paint storage buildings (#12) anchored the space. The north side (east to west) was lined by the radio building (#27), fire cache (#15), residence (#3), equipment building (#16), equipment building (#17), auto storage (#131), and carpenter

shop (#18). The south side of the area (east to west) included a gas building (#101), storage building (#13), engineering office (#14), LA & Ranger office (#63), recreation hall (#68), electrical shop (#108), laundry and shower (#51), meat house (#31), and cook's quarters (#103). Further west and south of the carpenter shop (#18), was the mess hall (#9), coal shed (#52), and laundry and shower (#106). Also within the south area was a dorm (#78) to the south of the engineering office, parallel to the irrigation ditch. To the north of the utility area, the parking and work space was expanded around the equipment sheds and into an oval work and stockpile area. Lining the southern part of the oval area were four small buildings—plumbing shed (#29), shed (#314), blacksmith shop (#315), and auto wash rack (no number) (Beaver Creek, Part of the Master Plan, 1956).

The spatial organization around the northern loop road and seasonal residences had also changed by 1956. The master plan shows the loop road with parking pull-offs encircling the previously mentioned carpenter shop (#18), mess hall (#9), coal shed (#52), and laundry and shower (#106), along with five residences (#56, #57, #58, #59, and #60), and ten spots for employee trailers (Beaver Creek, Part of the Master Plan, 1956).

To the west of the northern loop road, the plan shows an existing tent frame area, barn (#20), corral, and saddle shed (#19). It also shows a married couples tent area and employee's trailer area, both of which were surrounded by loop roads. The married couples tent area was accessed directly from the northern loop road, while the employee trailer area was accessed by a service drive leading to the storage yard/boneyard. Other existing buildings in this general area included three pit toilets, two asphalt storage tanks, and a storage shed (#132) (Beaver Creek, Part of the Master Plan, 1956).

By 1961, the spatial organization of the area remained relatively unchanged from that of 1956. The drawing "Headquarters as Constructed" shows changes included the removal of the dorm (#78), removal of the auto storage building (#131), and addition of a residential trailer (#4) within the utility area. The foundation of the auto storage building (#131) is noted as an "outdoor dance floor". However, the plan shows an "X" through the outdoor dance floor and the residential trailer (#4) indicating that these were later removed. Other changes on the plan include the addition of a radio aerial pole east of the radio building (#27), a coal pile north of the equipment building (#16), and tents east of the cooks quarters (#103) and southeast of HS-5 (Headquarters as Constructed, 1961).

Comparison between the 1956 master plan and the 1961 as-built plan show that the ten trailer sites in the northern loop road were not built. To the west of the road, a single man's tent area and married couples tent area remained; however, the employee trailer area along the service drive to the boneyard had been converted to a storage, wood lot, and wood treatment tank. Other notable features on the 1961 and 1959 plans included a cattleguard and fence along the entrance road (Beaver Creek, Part of the Master Plan, 1956; Headquarters as Constructed, 1961).

As more administrative and utility area functions moved to the new park headquarters in Moose throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the spatial organization further changed. By 1974, a number of buildings within the Beaver Creek Administrative Area had been removed. While the circulation system of entrance road, loop road at the Superintendent's residence (HS-1), loop turnaround east of HS-8), utility area parking and work areas, and northern loop road remained intact, the density of buildings and structures was largely lost. Employee residence (HS-5) and its associated garage were replaced with two temporary trailers. Three trailers were also added in the space between HS-8 and the former barn, corral, and saddle shed (all removed by 1974). A series of trailer parking areas were also added to both sides of the west segment of the northern loop road (Beaver Creek, Base Map, 1974).

Changes within the utility area were most striking with the retention of only five buildings—equipment storage building (#16), equipment storage building (#17), recreation hall (#68), storage

(#108), and storage (#18). The irrigation ditch that separated the utility area from the administration building (HS-10) and the loop turnaround at the east end of the utility area were also removed by 1974. North of the utility area, the oval storage and stockpile area was also removed, leaving only the service road to the chlorinator. However, by this time, the service road to the boneyard, which previously connected to the northern loop road in 1956, connected to the service road to the chlorinator (Beaver Creek, Base Map, 1974).

Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, the spatial organization of the Beaver Creek Administrative Area remained with few changes. The loop turnaround east of HS-8 still remained in 1984, but was likely removed sometime in the late 1980s. As the park faced a shortage in employee housing in the 1990s, several plans were drafted to accommodate an increase in park housing. All plans drastically proposed changes to the historic spatial organization of the site, adding buildings, altering road patterns, and increasing parking capacity of the site.

Though none of the 1990s plans were carried out, changes continued within the Beaver Creek Administrative Area in the early 2000s. The five residences (#56, #57, #58, #59, and #60) within the northern loop road were determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places and were removed from the area. In addition, the five units were replaced with contemporary residences. Throughout the 2000s, the temporary trailer sites were also removed and replaced with new residential units. A new residential building cluster has also been added between the northern loop road and the service road to the boneyard. Located at the northwest edge of the northern loop road, the area contains a central parking area with small cabins arrayed around the edges of the space.

Today, the spatial organization of the area displays features and spatial arrangements ranging from 1929 to the present. The removal of many features and buildings between 1961 and 1974 changed the historic spatial arrangement of the area and set a precedent for continued changes in the area that persist today—especially changes that relate to the addition and removal of buildings. Of the organizing spatial features that remain, the 1930s Rustic design philosophy that espoused a close relationship between human-made structures and the natural environment remains particularly strong. This Rustic style served as the framework for the design and site planning for the area from the 1930s into the 1950s. The Rustic style became the "envelope" within which the functional needs of the park administration, residents, and maintenance division were addressed in a manner that was sensitive and appropriate to the natural surroundings. Buildings and circulation features were constructed to blend in with the surrounding landscape through the use of curvilinear forms and minimal disturbance of topography and vegetation. The spatial organization of the Utility Area was determined, in large part, by the clustering of buildings by function and land use with vehicular circulation patterns inter-dispersed throughout. Though the buildings of the area display the most change over time, now a hodge podge of buildings with various construction dates, the circulation of the area remains clearly defined. Additionally, the principal spaces of the Beaver Creek Administrative Area remain visible—the Superintendent's cluster, residential cluster, administrative area cluster, northern loop cluster, and utility area. The organizing factors and character-defining features of these areas remain.

## **Summary of Spatial Organization**

### **1908 to 1929**

- First building efforts by Forest Service
- Cluster of 2-3 buildings functionally organized

### **1929 to 1938**

- First building efforts by NPS to accommodate new park needs
- Separation of areas by use (administrative, residential, and utilitarian)

### **1939 to 1945**

- First master planning efforts by NPS (1939)

- Organizing framework implemented with circulation patterns and building layout
- Further development and separation of areas by use
- Blend of pre-1939 and post-1939 circulation patterns

#### **1946 to 1961**

- Northern loop road and additional residences added
- Second master planning efforts by NPS (1956)
- Increase in building density of buildings within utility area
- Circulation patterns finalized
- Expansion of utility area to the north
- Expansion of residential area within the northern loop road

#### **1961 to 1974**

- Loss of buildings throughout residential and utility areas
- Organizing framework retained through circulation and separation of areas by use

#### **1974 to 1980s**

- Minimal alterations to spatial organization
- Addition of temporary trailers

#### **1990s to 2010**

- Plans drafted for substantial changes to the area (not carried out)
- Alterations to spatial patterns in residential area within northern loop road
- Removal of trailers; replaced with contemporary residences

#### **CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

Separation of areas by use (administrative, residential, utilitarian)

Organizing framework of circulation patterns and building layout

Administrative area cluster (HS-10)

Utility area cluster (HS-16, HS-17, HS-18)

Superintendent's cluster (HS-1)

Residential cluster (HS-2, HS-6, HS-7, HS-8)

Northern loop road cluster

Open space at former boneyard

#### **NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

Addition of new buildings in non-historic spatial patterns

#### **MISSING FEATURES:**

Loss of building density within the utility area

Loss of historic buildings within residential area (HS-5)

Loss of buildings within northern loop road (#56, #57, #58, #59, #60)

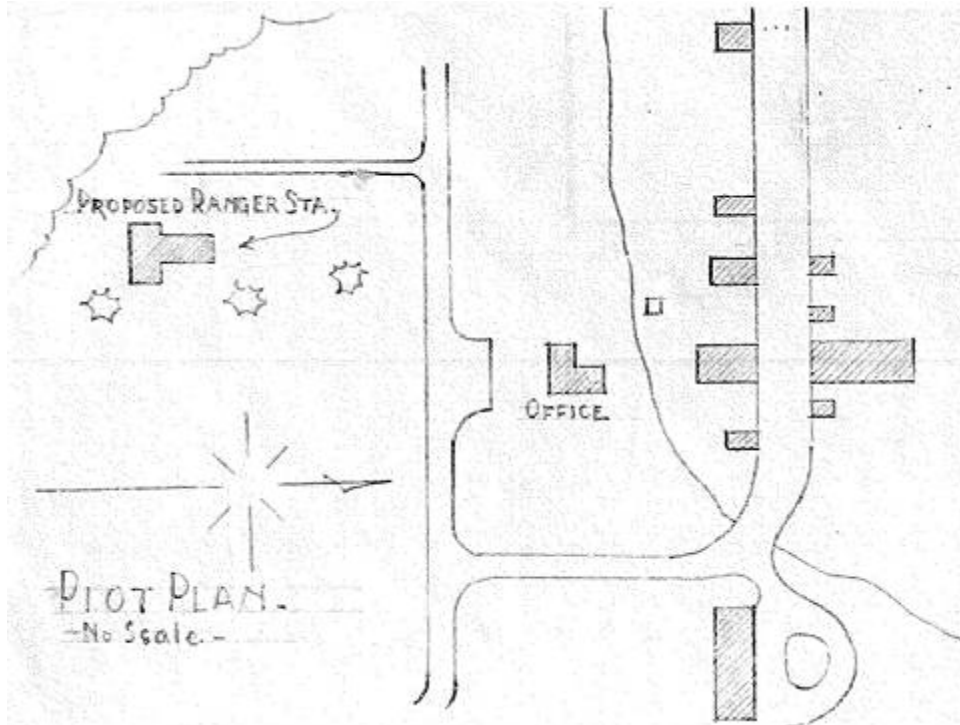
Loss of irrigation ditch as defining element between residential and utility areas



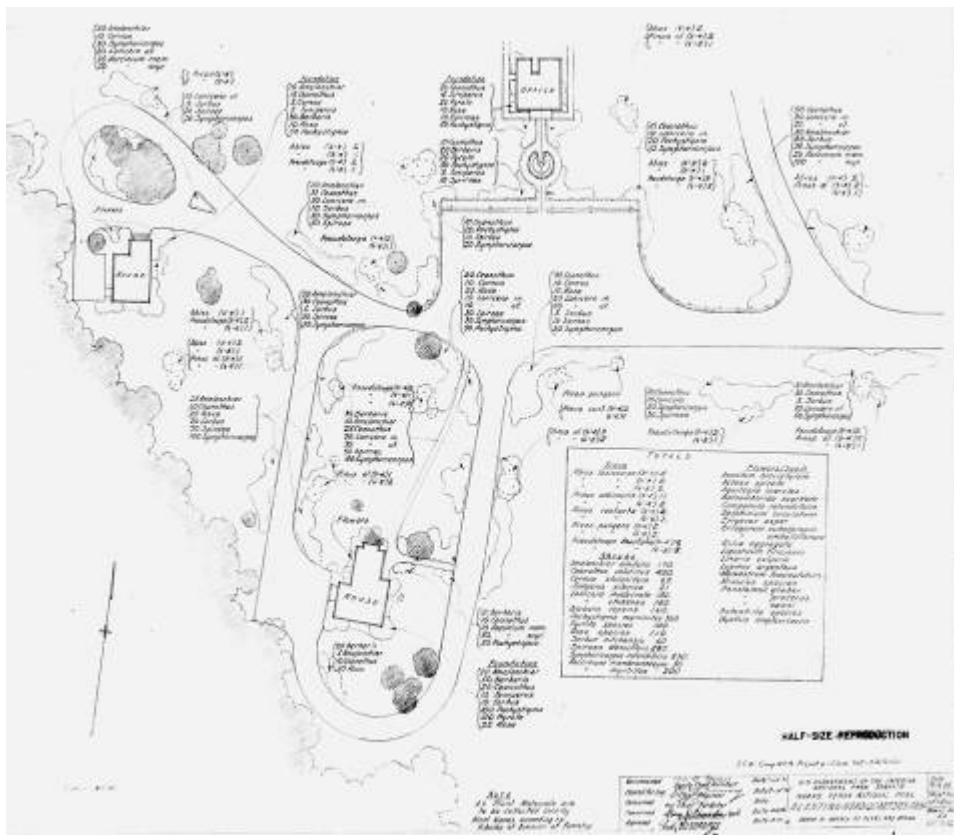
Forest Service Ranger Station and residence, circa 1908. Note the location of flagpole and buck and rail fence. Source: GRTE Cultural Resource files.



Forest Service Ranger Station, residence, and unidentified building sometime between 1908 and 1929. The Ranger Station and residence were later joined to create the Administration Building HS-10. Also note the loop drive with central flagpole. Source: GRTE Interpretive panel, Maud Noble cabin.

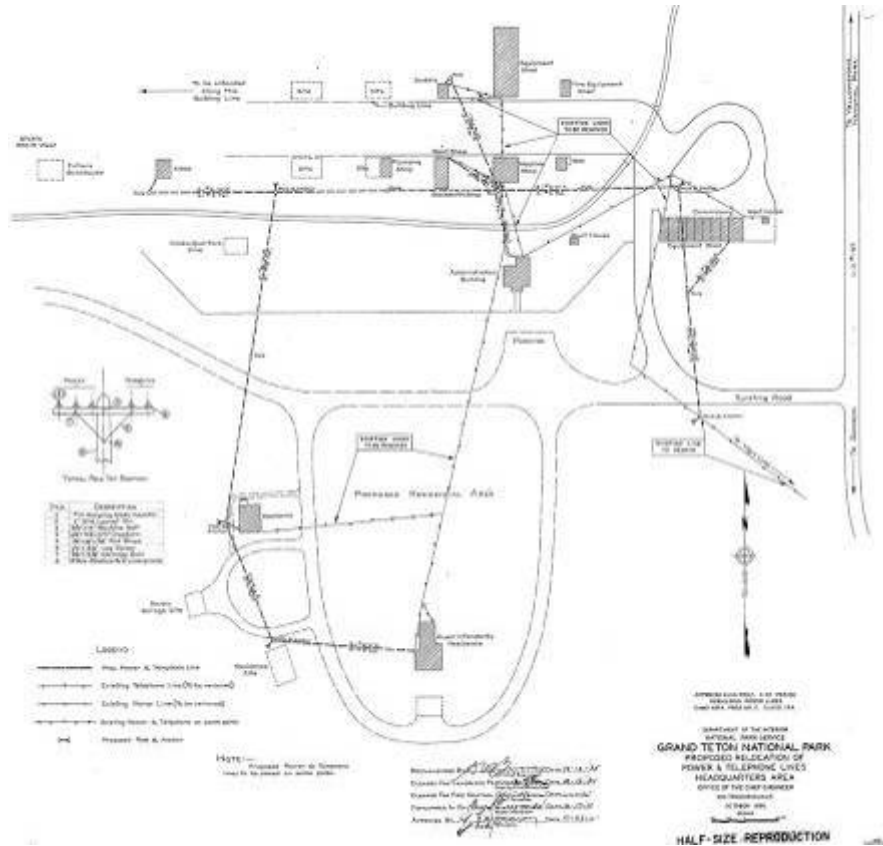


Plot plan for the proposed “Ranger Station at Headquarters” (Superintendent’s Residence, HS-1) showing existing buildings at Beaver Creek, 1934. Source: NPS e-TIC.

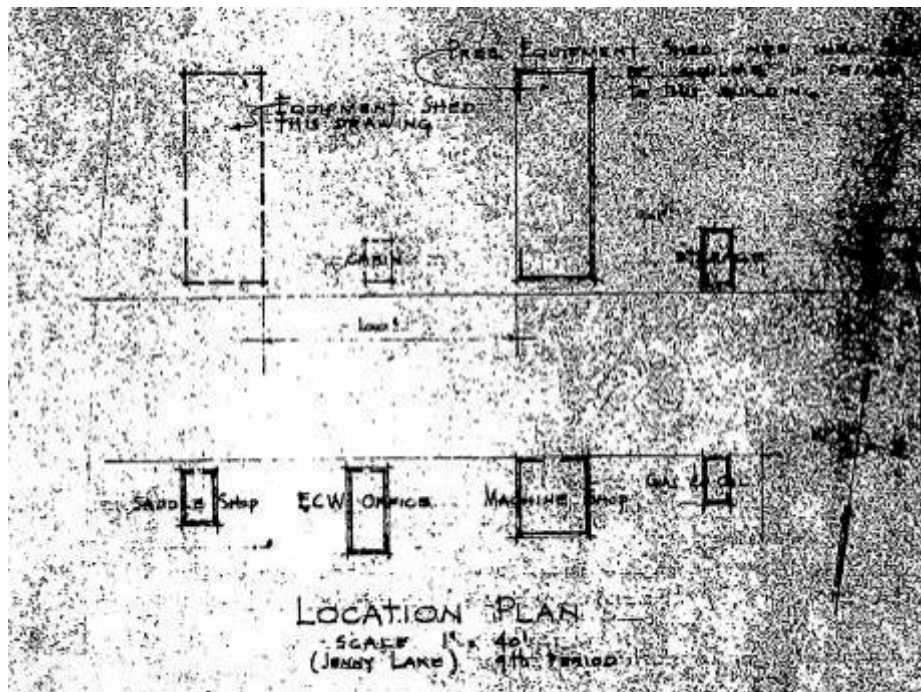


“Planting – Headquarters Area” shows spatial arrangement, buildings, circulation patterns, and proposed plantings, 1935. Source: NPS e-TIC.

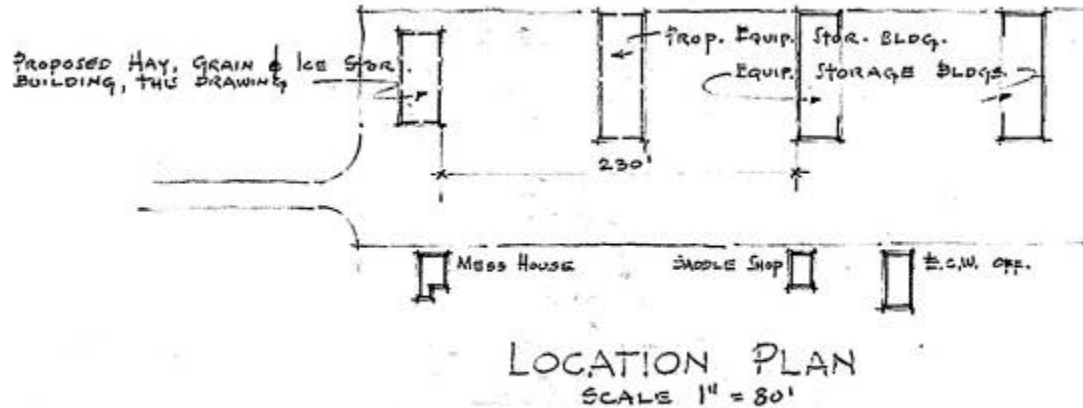




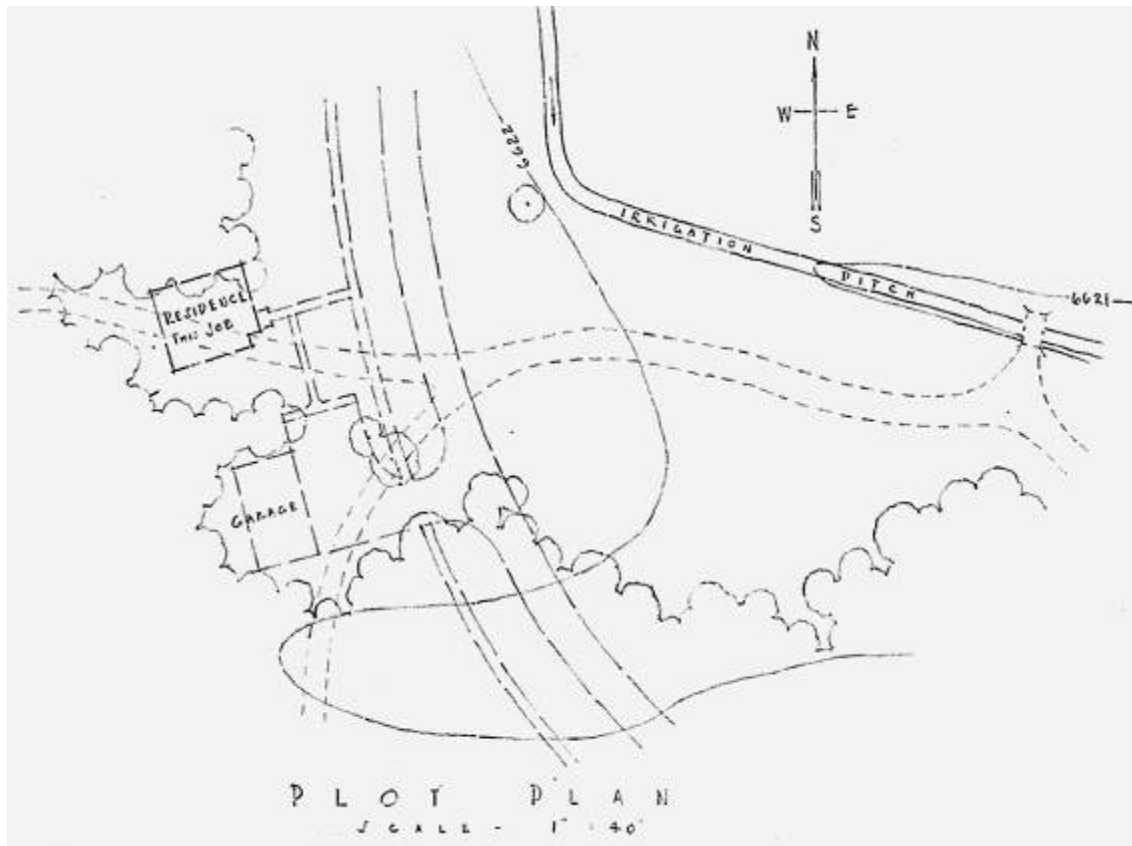
“Proposed Relocation of Power & Telephone Lines, Headquarters Area,” shows existing and proposed buildings and spatial arrangements, 1935. Source: NPS e-TIC.



Location plan from “Equipment Shed” blueprints, showing existing and proposed buildings within the utility area, 1937. Source: NPS e-TIC.



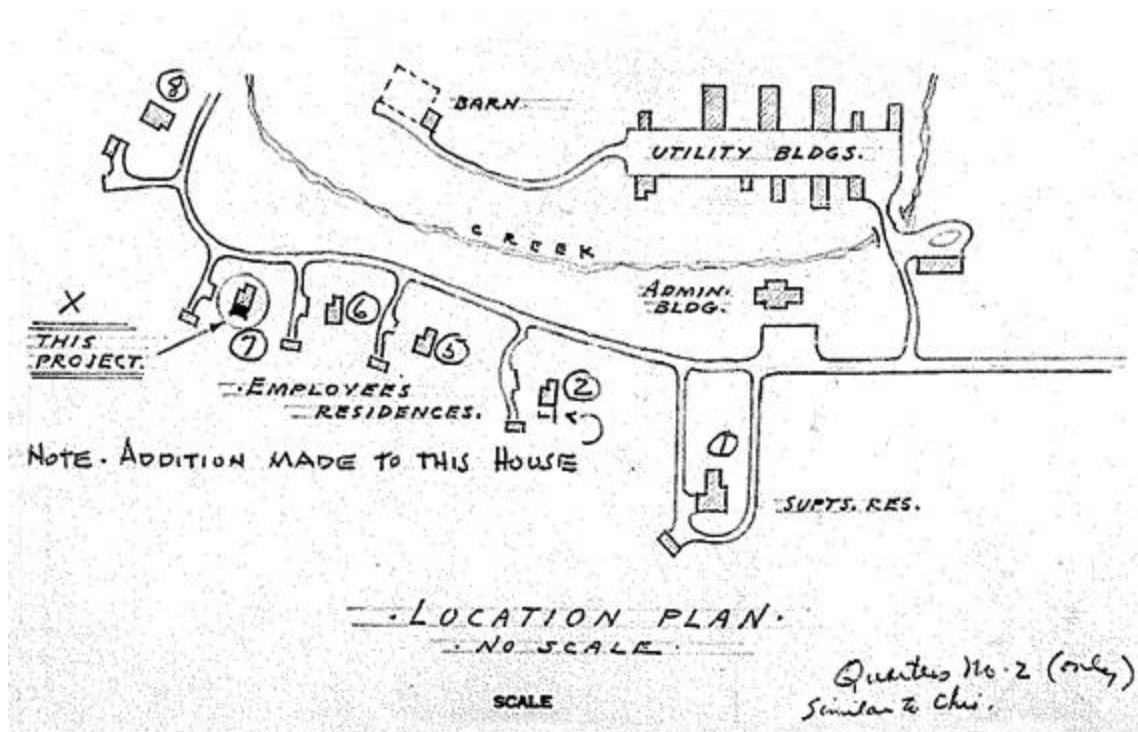
Location Plan from "Hay Grain & Ice Storage Building" plans showing existing and proposed buildings and spatial arrangements within the utility area, 1938. Source: NPS e-TIC.



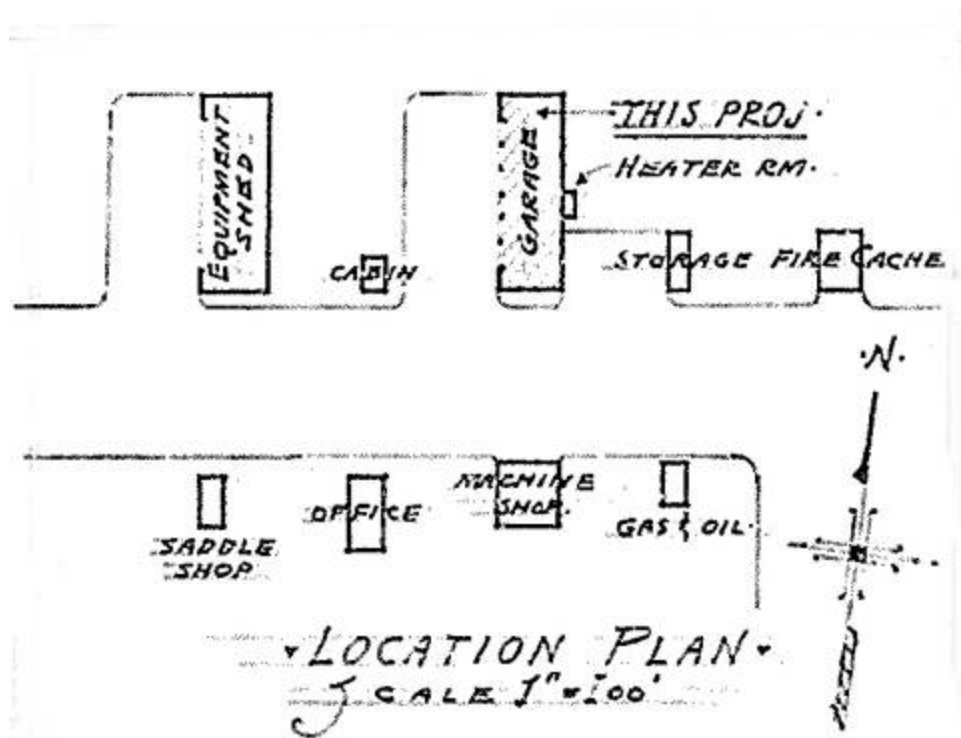
Plot Plan from "Employee's Residence" (HS-8) showing existing and proposed circulation patterns, buildings, irrigation ditch, and vegetation, 1938. Note: The residence HS-8 was built farther north than the location indicated here. Source: NPS e-TIC.



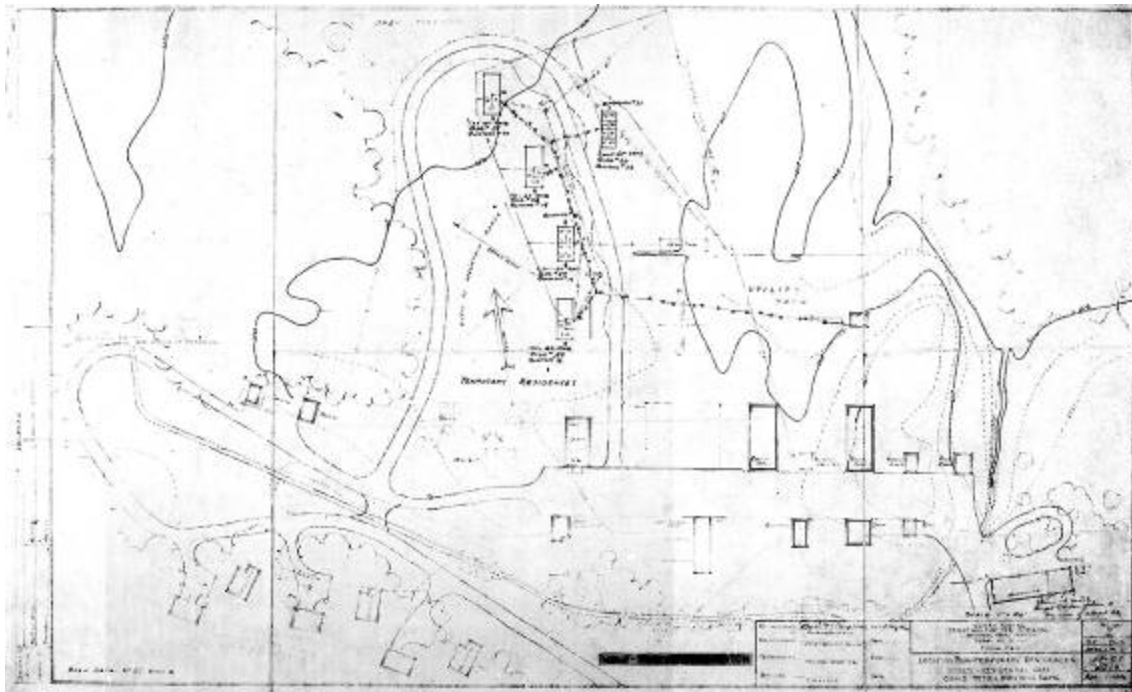
"Headquarters Area, Part of the Master Plan" showing existing and proposed spatial organization of the Beaver Creek area, 1939. Source: NPS e-TIC.



Location Plan from "Addition to Employee's Residence" showing an existing spatial organization within the residential area and utility area, 1939. Source: NPS e-TIC.



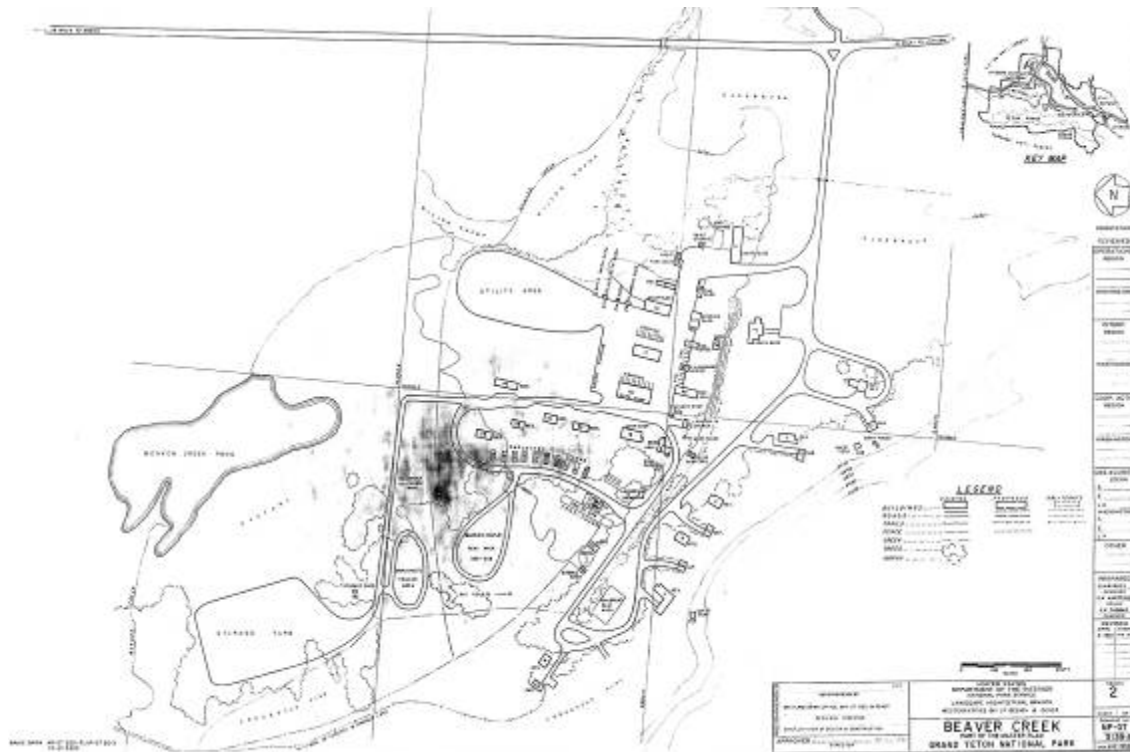
Location Plan from "Remodel of Present Equipment Shed for Winter Use" shows the existing buildings within the utility area, 1940. Note the addition of a new fire cache building. Source: NPS e-TIC.



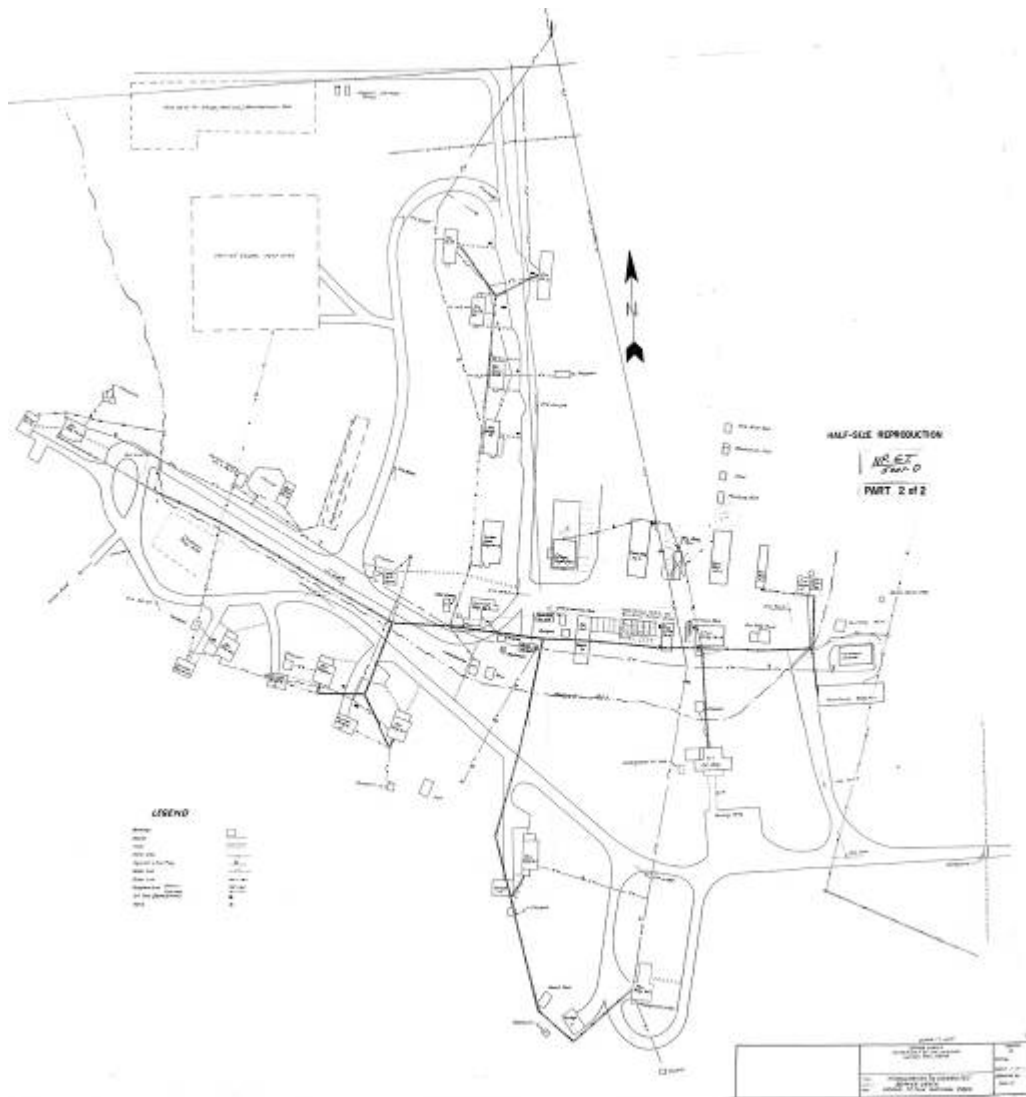
"Location Plan for Temporary Residences" showing new residences and northern loop road to the northwest of the utility area, 1946. Source: NPS e-TIC.



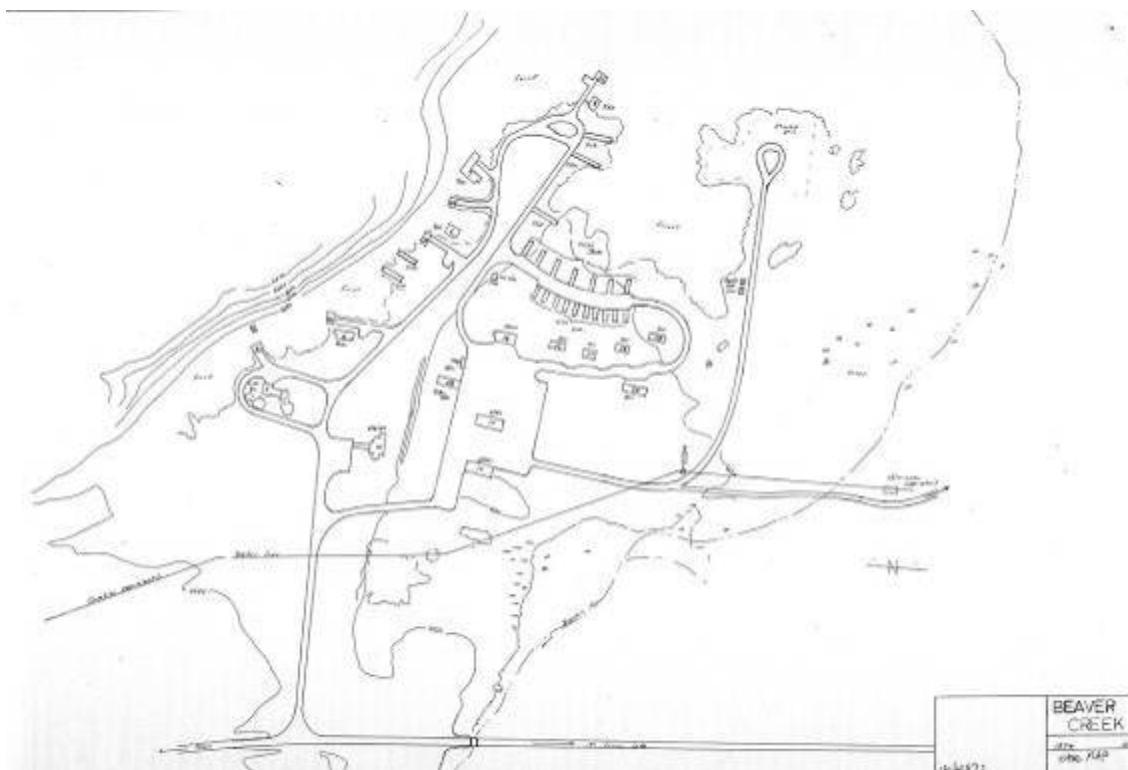
Aerial oblique view of Beaver Creek Administrative Area with new temporary residences and northern loop road, circa 1946. Source: GRTE Cultural Resource files.



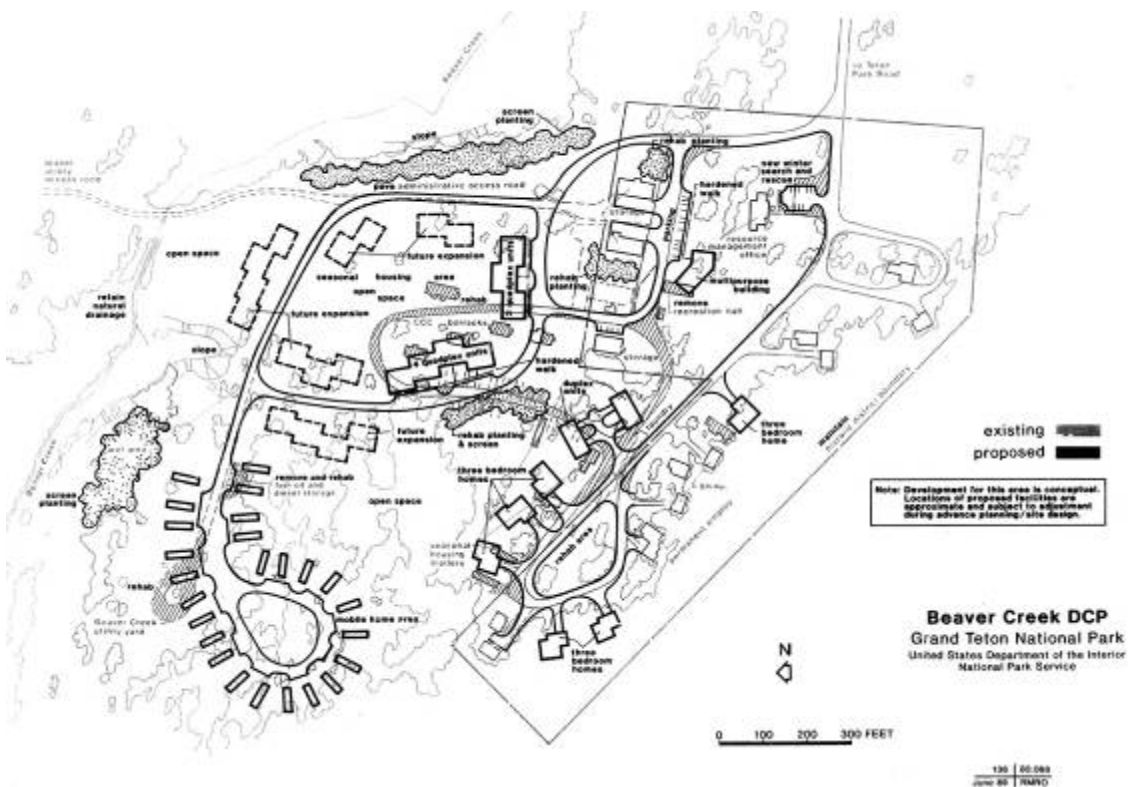
"Beaver Creek, Part of the Master Plan" showing existing and proposed spatial organization, 1956. Source: NPS e-TIC.



"Headquarters As Constructed" showing spatial organization, 1961. Note the density and arrangement of buildings throughout the residential area and utility area. Source: NPS e-TIC.



“Beaver Creek, Base Map” showing spatial organization, 1974. Note the loss of buildings throughout the utility area. Source: NPS e-TIC.



“Beaver Creek Development Concept Plan” showing an altered spatial arrangement. Numerous plans like this were developed in the 1990s and early 2000s, but were never implemented. Source: NPS e-TIC.

## 11. TOPOGRAPHY

Throughout the period of significance the topography of Beaver Creek remained relatively level. The flat areas at the base of the foothills and mountains to the west were used as building sites as the Beaver Creek Administrative Area developed over time. Slight topographic changes were made during the construction of the irrigation ditch that formerly ran east-west through the area, likely in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Over time, the ditch was filled in and is no longer visible today. Other slight topographic changes have occurred over time with the addition and removal of buildings and roads.

### CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Relatively level topography

### NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Changes to the topography after the period of significance

### MISSING FEATURES:

Topography of irrigation ditch

## 12. VEGETATION

Vegetation present during the period of significance was both natural occurring and manipulated by humans. Natural vegetation consisted of native stands of evergreens, such as pine, fir, spruce, and aspen. Cottonwoods were present in the riparian areas along the creek itself. During the development of the Beaver Creek Administrative Area, efforts were made to retain the native forest to the degree possible. Buildings were sited at the edge of the forest for minimal clearing and to retain the character of the landscape. Additionally, the natural vegetation was supplemented with plantings carried out by the CCC in 1936.

A planting plan from 1935 highlighted the areas to be planted, which were mainly around the Administration building (HS-10), Superintendent's residence (HS-1), employee residence (HS-2), and along the roads and parking areas. Proposed trees for the area included *Abies lasiocarpa* (Subalpine Fir or Rocky Mountain Fir), *Pinus albicaulis* (Whitebark pine), *Pinus contorta* (Lodgepole pine), *Picea pungens* (Colorado Blue Spruce or Blue Spruce), and *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* (Douglas fir). Proposed understory shrubs consisted of *Amelanchier alnifolia* (Saskatoon serviceberry), *Ceanothus velutinus* (Snowbrush ceanothus), *Cornus stolonifera* (Red Stem Dogwood), *Juniperus sibirica* (Siberian juniper), *Lonicera involucrata* (Twinberry honeysuckle), *Lonicera utahensis* (Utah honeysuckle), *Berberis repens* (Creeping Barberry), *Pachystigma myrsinites* (Oregon Boxwood), *Pyrola* species (Wintergreen species), *Rosa* species (Rose species), *Sorbus sitchensis* (Western Mountain Ash), *Spiraea densiflora* (Mountain spiraea), *Symphoricarpos rotundifolia* (Roundleaf snowberry), *Vaccinium membranaceum* (Thinleaf huckleberry), and *Vaccinium myrtillus* (Bilberry). Flowers to be seeded included *Aconitum brevistylum*, *Actaea spicata* (Baneberry), *Aquilegia coerulea* (Rocky Mountain Columbine), *Balsamorhiza sagittata* (Arrowleaf balsamroot), *Campanula rotundifolia* (Bluebell bellflower), *Delphinium cucullatum*, *Erigeron asper* (Rough Fleabane), *Eriogonum subalpinum* (Subalpine Buckwheat), *Eriogonum umbelliferum*, *Gilia aggregata* (Scarlet gilia), *Ligusticum filicinum* (Fernleaf licorice-root), *Linaria vulgaris* (Common Toadflax), *Lupinus argenteus* (Silvery lupine), *Malacothamnus fasciculatus* (Mendocino bushmallow), *Mimulus* species (Monkeyflowers), *Penstemon glaber* (Sawsepal penstemon), *Penstemon procerus* (Littleflower penstemon), *Penstemon oweni*, *Potentilla* species (Cinquefoil species), and *Wyethia amplexicaulis* (Mule-ears). All plant materials were to be collected locally, as noted on the plan.

Interestingly, many of those species listed on the planting plan are not native species to the park or Wyoming. All of the genus' are present in the park today, but in many cases, the species do



not match those present. Since materials were to be collected locally, it is likely that this species list does not actually represent what was planted.

Consultation with park ecologists and vegetation specialists revealed the differences in species between the plan and the native species present within the park. Using the USDA Plants Database, Shaw checklist, and Certified Species List for Vascular Plants of GRTE/NPSpecies the following differences were noted:

- *Sorbus sitchensis* is not found in Wyoming; its typical range is Washington, Oregon, or California.
- *Symphoricarpos rotundifolia* is not found in Wyoming; the closest state is Idaho.
- *Aconitum brevistylum* was most likely intended to be *Aconitum columbianum*. No information could be located on *brevistylum*; however, *Allium brevistylum* is present within the park.
- *Actaea spicata* was probably intended as *Actaea rubra*. There is no information regarding this plant or a species name change.
- *Delphinium cucullatum* is synonymous for *Delphinium occidentale* (name change).
- *Erigeron asper* is not found in Wyoming; its typical range is Montana and North Dakota.
- *Eriogonum subalpinum* is synonymous for *Eriogonum umbellatum* (name change).
- *Eriogonum umbelliferum* is unlikely to have existed in the park. Only one reference to this species was found in a Flora of Colorado book.
- *Malacothamnus fasciculatus* is not found in Wyoming; its range is limited to California.
- *Penstemon glaber* is found in the park, mostly on the east side toward the Gros Ventre. It has never been seen in the Beaver Creek area, which doesn't mean it might not exist there, but if so, it's certainly not a strong component of the present-day community.
- *Penstemon oweni*: there is no information regarding this plant or a species name change..

In addition to the differences in species, the degree to which the 1935 planting plan was followed is unknown. However, it is known that the CCC planted areas throughout Beaver Creek in 1936. Evaluating post-1936 photographs shows that the CCC crews likely followed the plans with some alterations, as plantings have similar masses and arrangements as proposed on the planting plan.

The planting plan, along with the construction activity of the residences throughout the 1930s, almost certainly affected the current vegetation composition. Today, the vegetation of Beaver Creek retains its natural character with stands of native trees and shrubs. Pine, fir, spruce, and aspen remain the dominant native species with some cottonwoods nearby along the creek.

The 1936 CCC plantings have been lost over time, though some species such as *Linaria vulgaris* (common toadflax), are now considered invasive, are state Listed Noxious Weeds, and have spread throughout the area. Other invasive species present today include oxeye daisy, Canada thistle, bull thistle, musk thistle, chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), and spotted knapweed. (Note: It may be likely that the introduction of *Linaria vulgaris* occurred prior to the establishment of the administration area, possibly during the construction of the surrounding residences).

Other vegetation throughout the area has also been removed over time, such as trees adjacent to the 1930s residences likely removed for fire and safety purposes. Specifically, evergreens between Quarters 8 (HS-8) at the road were removed sometime after the 1970s. Photographs from the era show six limbed up evergreens in the area; no trees remain today. The removal of the trees may also be due to numerous insect outbreaks in the Beaver Creek area since 2000. Many of the conifers, particularly lodgepole pine, have experienced Mountain Pine Beetle induced mortality, despite attempts to limit this mortality through beetle-suppression techniques. The removal of such trees, although needed for fire, safety, and insect suppression purposes, has somewhat altered the character of the landscape. Despite these changes, some vegetation

remains from the period of significance, including two evergreens that flank the west and east ends of the Administrative Building (HS-10) and the evergreens that flank the Superintendent's residence (HS-1).

**CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

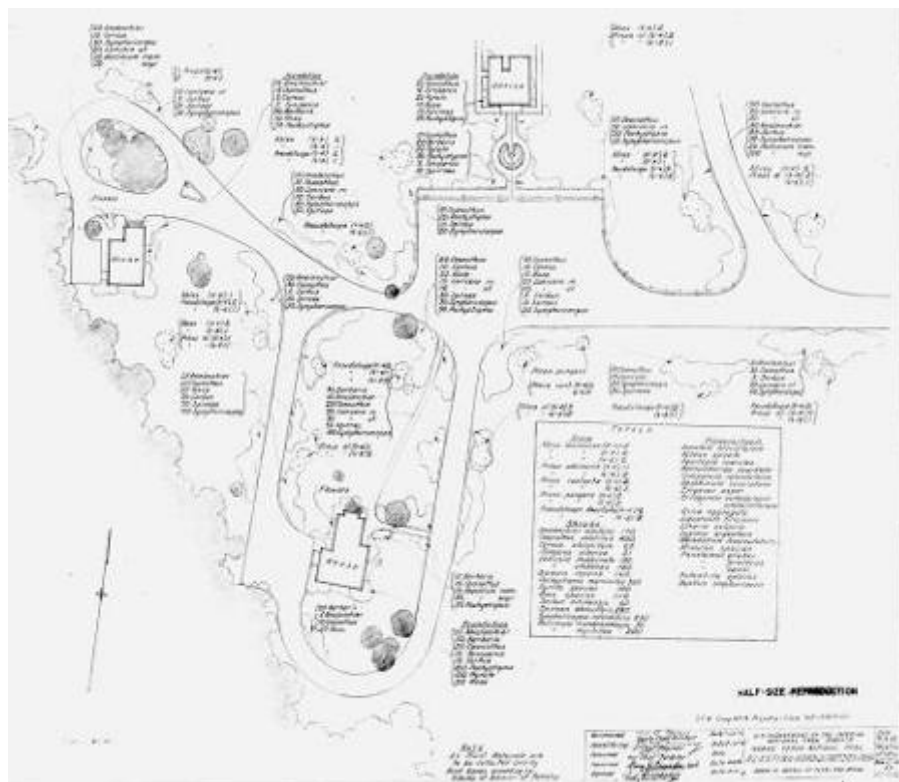
Native stands of trees (pine, fir, spruce, aspen, cottonwood)  
 Native shrubs  
 Native grasses  
 Evergreens that flank the Administrative Building (HS-10)  
 Evergreens that flank the Superintendent's residence (HS-1)

**NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

Invasive species (common toadflax, oxeye daisy, Canada thistle, bull thistle, musk thistle, chamomile and spotted knapweed)

**MISSING FEATURES:**

Vegetation species from 1936 CCC planting efforts



"Planting – Headquarters Area" shows spatial arrangement, buildings, circulation patterns, and proposed plantings, 1935. Source: NPS e-TIC.



CCC crews installing the landscape plan around the Superintendent's residence (HS-1), circa 1936. Source: GRTE Cultural Resource files.



Vegetation surrounding Employee Residence (HS-8), circa 1939. Trees near the building have been removed over time due to safety and fire concerns. Source: GRTE Cultural Resource files.

### 13. VIEWS AND VISTAS

The location of the Beaver Creek Administrative Area at the foothills of the Teton Range affords a variety of views. Upon entering the area along the entrance road, views are to the west toward the Teton Mountains. Continuing toward the original 1930s portion of the residential area, views are mainly enclosed and partially screened by deciduous and evergreen vegetation. Along the historic loop road, views are "tunnel like," enclosed by surrounding vegetation. Within the

northern, more contemporary section of the residential area, views are more open with a lack of vegetation. At the utility area, views are similar—open throughout the areas between the buildings.

Overall, views remain similar to those of the historic period with a combination of more inward focused views within the interior of the developed area and more outwardly focused views to the north and west toward the Tetons at the edges of the site. While views to the Tetons have remained relatively unchanged, views within the site have been altered with the removal and addition of buildings and vegetation.

**CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

Views north and west to the Teton Range  
 Views west to the Teton Range from entrance road  
 Enclosed and partially screened views throughout residential area  
 Open views throughout the utility area  
 Enclosed, tunnel-like views along historic roads

**NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

Altered site views due to the removal and addition of buildings and vegetation



Historic views from Beaver Creek to the Teton Mountain Range, circa 1940. Source: GRTE Cultural Resource files, Butcher photo.

**Condition Assessment**

Condition Assessment:	Fair
Assessment Date:	4/25/2010
Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:	The Beaver Creek Administrative Area is in fair condition. The character of the landscape has been somewhat altered with the loss of vegetation surrounding the residences,

expansion of pavement areas, and areas of compacted soils due to driving off the road shoulder.

## Impacts to Inventory Unit

Impact Type:  
External/Internal:  
Impact Explanatory Narrative:

Operations on site  
Internal  
As the Beaver Creek area is primarily used for park residences and park utility area, recreational vehicles, equipment, and supplies are stored throughout the area, giving the district a somewhat cluttered character.

Impact Type:  
External/Internal:  
Impact Explanatory Narrative:

Soil compaction  
Internal  
The road edges near Residence No. 8 (HS-8) show signs of soil compaction through repeated driving and parking in the area. As a result, the area is now open dirt, and the vegetation has been removed.

Impact Type:  
External/Internal:  
Impact Explanatory Narrative:

Vegetation  
Internal  
A significant number of trees have been removed over time, creating a feeling of openness that was not extant historically. Residences were constructed within a forested setting. However, many of the trees adjacent to the residences have been removed for safety and fire issues.

Impact Type:  
External/Internal:  
Impact Explanatory Narrative:

Impending Development  
Internal  
New residences are planned to be built within the area, which have the potential to impact the character of the historic area.

## Treatment

Approved Landscape Treatment: Undetermined  
Approved Landscape Treatment Completed: No.  
Approved Landscape Treatment Explanatory Narrative: NA  
Approved Landscape Treatment Document: NA  
Approved Landscape Treatment Document: NA  
Date:

## Bibliography

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GRTE Facilities and Maintenance Drawing files	Various	various dates	NPS	Narrative and Graphic	GRTE Facilities and Maintenance Files
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