United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number North Entrance Rd. & Mammoth-Norris Rd. [N/A] not for publication

city or town Yellowstone National Park [ ] vicinity

state Wyoming code WY county Park code 029 zip code 82190

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

_____
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ].)

_____
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date

[ ] entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [ ]. _____
[ ] determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [ ]. _____
[ ] determined not eligible for the
National Register. _____
[ ] removed from the
National Register _____
[ ] other, explain
See continuation sheet [ ]. _____

NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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(See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ].)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 9/28/01

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ].)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date January 25, 2002

National Park Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [ ].
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet [ ].
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register
[ ] other, explain
See continuation sheet [ ].

Signature of the Keeper — Date

Edson H. Beall — 3/20/02

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [ ] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [X] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
189	14	buildings
2	0	sites
0	1	structures
1	0	objects
192	15	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
GOVERNMENT/government office
DEFENSE/military facility D
DOMESTIC/institutional housing
COMMERCE/TRADE/staff housing
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
GOVERNMENT/government office
DOMESTIC/camp
DOMESTIC/hotel
DOMESTIC/staff housing
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
DOMESTIC/institutional housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
OTHER/Rustic
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials (Con't.)
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, CONCRETE
walls WOOD, CONCRETE, STONE
roof WOOD, CLAY TILE, METAL
other BRICK

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[X] **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

[ ] **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

[ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] **B** removed from its original location.

[ ] **C** a birthplace or grave.

[ ] **D** a cemetery.

[ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] **F** a commemorative property.

[ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
ARCHITECTURE
MILITARY
CONSERVATION

Periods of Significance
1891-1948

Significant Dates
1891 1918
1897 1936-38
1909

Significant Person(s)
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
U.S. Army Office of Chief Quartermaster
National Park Service, Robert C. Reamer, Fred Willson, Reed and Stem, Civilian Conservation Corps

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

[ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
[ ] previously listed in the National Register
[X] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
[X] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
#WY-101 Mammoth Hot Springs-Fort Yellowstone
[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
#_____

Primary location of additional data:

[ ] State Historic Preservation Office
[ ] Other State Agency
[X] Federal Agency
[ ] Local Government
[ ] University
[ ] Other:

Name of repository:
Yellowstone National Park Archives

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 157.8 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A. Zone 12	Easting 523160	Northing 4980543	B. Zone 12	Easting 524313	Northing 4980900
C. Zone 12	Easting 524313	Northing 4979455	D. Zone 12	Easting 523160	Northing 4980004

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, historians
organization Front Range Research Associates, Inc. date 25 September 2000
street & number 3635 West 46th Avenue telephone (303) 477-7597
city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name National Park Service – Yellowstone National Park
street & number P.O. Box 168 telephone 307-344-2157
city or town Yellowstone National Park state WY zip code 82190

Physical Description[1]

SETTING

Yellowstone National Park is located in the northwest corner of Wyoming, extending into Montana on the north and northwest and into Idaho on the west. The Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District is in the northwest corner of the park, at the base of the Mammoth Hot Springs terraces. The north entrance to the park at Gardiner, Montana, is located approximately five miles north of the district. On a large, level, sagebrush-covered terrace above the Gardner River, the historic Mammoth Hot Springs government and concession facilities occupy spatially distinct areas. Most of the administrative buildings of the park are situated at the eastern edge of the terrace, while tourist and concession-related facilities are principally found on a portion of the terrace to the northwest. The buildings are constructed around the perimeter of a parade ground vegetated with sagebrush, grasses, and small clusters of pine trees. A powerhouse and National Park Service employee housing development lies below the terrace to the southeast, in an area known as "Lower Mammoth." The barren, rocky slopes of the Gardner Canyon below Mount Everts form a dramatic distant backdrop for the viewshed east of the developed area. The principal view to the southwest is of the Mammoth Terraces, with their tones of yellow and gray, while Capitol Hill creates a visual boundary to the south.

Fort Yellowstone, the principal component of the administrative area, is located on the east side of the parade ground and is a typical western army post. Facing the parade ground is "Officer's Row," a group of substantial two-and-a-half-story stone and frame buildings with Colonial Revival style features which housed higher ranking army personnel. An early army headquarters building and a guardhouse lie at the south end of the administrative area, facing a portion of the original road from Gardiner. Large barracks for enlisted men are located in the second row of housing, while massive stone and frame cavalry stables and a row of noncommissioned sergeants' quarters are located behind the troop quarters. One of the few buildings erected in the administrative area after the departure of the army, a large 1936 apartment building distinguished by its steeply pitched hipped roof pavilions and half-timbered oriel windows, is located at the southeast quadrant of the administrative area. Storage and service buildings are present in the southern part of the administrative area, as is the last building erected by the army at Fort Yellowstone, the Gothic style chapel. To the north, across the wide esplanade that leads from the northern entrance road into the park headquarters, are the office and residence of the U.S. Engineer.

Facing the wide esplanade that leads from the north entrance into the park headquarters on the north edge of the administrative area are a post office and a 1960s medical clinic. The 1938

[1]Descriptions are based on the results of a survey performed by Historical Research Associates, Inc., Missoula, Montana, in 1999, with revisions and additions by the authors of this nomination and by Lon Johnson, Historical Architect, Yellowstone National Park. Rodd Wheaton, National Park Service Historic Architect, provided analysis of the district's architecture incorporated in the description of the setting.

post office is a two-story hipped roof concrete building in the French Renaissance Moderne style, remarkable not only for its style, but as one of very few western post offices whose design matches their context. The nomination form for the building, which was listed in the National Register in 1987, states that it "is a stately chateau which looks as if it belongs in a major national park," and that its style is sympathetic to the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel completed in the 1930s to the west. Not far from the post office is an1895 mail carrier's house, a small log dwelling at the northeast end of the developed area.[2]

The Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel complex, consisting of a hotel, dining hall, recreation hall, employees' dormitories, cabins, and auxiliary buildings, lies at the base of a steep hillside, at the north edge of the terrace, north of the north entrance road. The 1936 hotel, dining hall, and recreation buildings represent Yellowstone Park Company architect Robert Reamer's interesting solution to recycling and updating portions of the old Mammoth Hotel, and are visual landmarks due to their prominent location and massive size. The buildings reflect the modernization of the complex through use of Art Moderne style ornament and the breaking up of the hotel block, as well as an effort to relate to the Colonial Revival style features of the 1913 hotel wing and the buildings of Fort Yellowstone. The projecting porte-cochère of the hotel symbolizes the importance of the automobile to park visitors, as do the clustered courts of small cabins located behind the hotel buildings to the northwest. Built in 1936, the cabins are small frame buildings notable for their porch lattices with decorative cutouts. Less rustic in style than the cabins at other national parks in the Rocky Mountains, the buildings are also characterized by their layout bordering several small areas of open space. Although small in size, the ninety-four cabins and associated buildings represent the largest functional category of buildings within the district.[3]

West of the hotel complex are other tourist facilities, including a store and filling station, and concessioner facilities, such as employee dormitories, a warehouse, and a house. The store, which was expanded several times during the historic period, is representative of late nineteenth century domestic architecture, while one of its several historic additions has a false front facade with Classical Revival details. The filling station is a Rustic style stone and shingled building. A concessioner's house at the western end of the parade ground is a Colonial Revival style dwelling with a gambrel roof, shingled walls, a triple window on the gambrel face, and a front porch with pedimented entrance and column supports.

Two concessioners' houses and the Haynes headquarters and residence are located at the south side of the parade ground, at the base of a knoll known as "Capitol Hill." The residences include one of Robert Reamer triumphs, an outstanding Prairie style dwelling designed for concessioner Harry Child in 1907. One of the finest examples of a Prairie style house in the Rocky Mountain area, the Child House is a precursor to Reamer's 1910 Canyon Hotel in the park. Two Rustic style residences are also located in this area, as well as associated outbuildings. The Haynes

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[2]H.J. Kolva, Institute for Urban and Local Studies, National Register Nomination form, Yellowstone Main Post Office, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, June 1986.

[3]Rodd Wheaton, National Park Service, Telephone Interview by R. Laurie Simmons, 28 June 2000.

Headquarters, a first-class example of streamlining lent rustic quality through shingled walls is remarkable for its raked parapets, and is a visual landmark at the southern end of the army's parade ground.

A large government employee housing area, the army powerhouse, and a public campground are located east of the original Fort Yellowstone. These resources occupy another level terrace that is approximately 160 feet below the main developed area. The 1911 Powerhouse is a Mediterranean style, two-story, concrete building with a hipped roof clad with clay tile. The building was constructed by the army to generate hydroelectric power for the Mammoth Hot Springs area. The park employee housing (developed during the late 1930s, after World War II, and during the Mission 66 era) is in an area known as "Lower Mammoth," which includes a loop road lined on both sides with houses. The houses are simple one-story frame dwellings with gable roofs and walls clad with shingles and lap siding. The residential area is landscaped with grass lawns, concrete curbs, and concrete sidewalks. The completion of residences in the development at the end of the 1940s marked the end of construction during the period of significance of the district. The long, narrow, Mammoth Campground, constructed between 1938 and 1940 in a loop formed by the North Entrance Road, features 102 campsites, four comfort stations, and support buildings.

The 157.8-acre district includes 203 buildings, two sites, one structure, and one object, with construction dates of historic resources ranging from 1891 through 1948. The period of significance extends from 1891, the date of the earliest extant resource, through 1948, reflecting the completion of the initial development of the Lower Mammoth employee housing area. Of the 207 resources in the district, 192 (92.7 percent) are evaluated as contributing to the district, while 15 (7.3 percent) are evaluating as noncontributing.[4] A preponderance of the resources in the district possess the physical and associative characteristics required to be evaluated as contributing resources. To be contributing, a resource should have been present in the district during the period of significance and should retain sufficient historic and architectural integrity to convey its character during that period. Contributing buildings within the district are associated with the history of Yellowstone National Park during the period of significance. Buildings which were erected after the period of significance or which have undergone major alterations that diminish their ability to convey their historic character were evaluated as noncontributing. As a group, the buildings within the district are well maintained, display exceptional architectural and historic integrity, and retain the architectural significance and historical associations for which the district is being nominated.

Resources within the district are described below, with contributing resources grouped into the following functional categories: Tourist Facilities (Hotel Area, Cabin Area, Campground Area, Retail Area); Concessioners' Nontourist Facilities; and Government Buildings (Administrative Buildings, Residential Buildings, and Service and Support Buildings). In the discussion below, the name of the building reflects the original function of the building; the building number cited

[4]These figures include the Yellowstone Main Post Office, which was listed in the National Register in 1987.

is the building number currently assigned by the park (if any); the date is the original date of construction (a second date refers to a major addition). A table listing all resources within the district appears at the end of this section.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Tourist Facilities

Hotel Area

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel (Building 2025); 1913 and 1936-37; Robert C. Reamer, architect; Yellowstone Park Company, builder. The largest and most visually prominent building within the concession area, the four-story, L-shaped Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel consists of a 1913 wing of the old Mammoth Hotel and a two-story front section with lobby and lounge erected in 1937. The 1913 Colonial Revival style wing is a flat roof, four-story, frame structure connected to the northeast quadrant of the lobby. A curvilinear stair tower on the north side of the lobby forms the transition between the lower two floors of the wing and the newer lobby. The wing is clad with wide lap siding. A cornice with a shallow overhang terminates the siding at the roof, and a narrow skirt covers the joint between the siding and the poured concrete foundation. Window openings are uniformly spaced, one-over-one double-hung sash, with a decorative raised panel in the spandrel below the fourth floor windows.

The 1937 stuccoed two-story main wing combines the lobby and the lounge, or "Map Room." The building's style combines elements of Colonial Revival and Art Moderne. The two-story lobby has a hipped roof covered with wood shingles and a shallow eave. The exterior walls of the lobby are finished with a molding running horizontally around the entire building above the first floor windows, as well as at the base, separating the foundation from the upper walls. There are ornamental medallions in the frieze above the windows. Fluted pilasters are located at the building corners, between the windows on the south wall, and at regular intervals on the north.

A flat roof one-story porte-cochère projects from the main entrance. The roof of the porte-cochère is supported by double, square, fluted columns. The structure provides a cover for a two-car-wide drive-through for the full length of the lobby. There are two pairs of flush wood entrance doors on the south facade. The first floor of the lobby houses guest registration, the gift shop, activities desk, and the bellman, while administrative offices occupy the second floor above the lobby. Large wood frame windows with multiple lights face the porte-cochère. On the west and north walls, and the second floor, the windows are wood one-over-one double-hung sash, coordinating with the guest wing. On the second floor the windows are hung in pairs; on the first floor the configuration of openings varies.

The eastern one-story lounge area has a wood shingled gable roof with shallow eaves. Scalloped trim under the eaves runs continuously around the building forming the top line of the

frieze band. The south wall of the lounge features five large multi-light wood frame windows, while a five-sided projecting bay window with a flat roof terminates the room on the east. A concrete veranda outside the lounge on the south side has a decorative wrought iron railing. A polygonal roof enclosed stair tower projects outward on the northeast. A polygonal roofed stairway serving the upper floors is also located at the rear of the lobby.

Mammoth Hot Springs Dining Hall (Building 2026); 1936; Robert C. Reamer, architect. The dining hall is a two-story frame building similar in style to the hotel, with Colonial Revival and Art Moderne style influences. The dining hall sits on part of the 1883 Mammoth Hotel foundation. The building houses a formal restaurant and the Terrace Grill fast-food cafe, two kitchens, and the employee dining room. The footprint of the building is on a northeast-southwest axis and is irregular in shape, with a projecting entry to the restaurant on the northeast side and an angled entry to the cafe on the southwest side; the kitchen and employee dining room are located on the less public northwest side of the building. The hipped roof, covered with wood shingles, has a shallow eave with no overhang. The cafe entry and southeast wall project beyond the line of the dining room, forming a flat roof one-story bay enclosing the interior eating area.

The exterior walls of the building are clad with stucco and have ornamentation similar to the hotel. There are fluted pilasters between the windows, at the entrances, and on the corners on the first floor, terminated by a course of molding above the foundation. A frieze extends continuously around the building above the first floor windows; there are small medallions ornamenting the frieze and scalloped molding accentuates the top. Applied metal letters used as signage for both dining facilities are located within the frieze band.

The first floor of the dining hall has fixed twelve-light windows with two operable lights each. Retractable striped awnings are located above each window and over the entrance doors. The second floor windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sash with pedimented crowns which project above the cornice of the building. The entrances feature pairs of divided-light doors with fixed divided-light transoms and sidelights. The restaurant entrance is in a central one-story projection on the northeast. The entrance is accessed by two symmetrical sets of steps from the northeast and southwest, which end in a wide landing at the projecting bay.

The kitchen, employee dining room, and related service areas are located on the northwest side of the building in a one-story section with a flat roof. The exterior walls are finished with painted lap siding. The loading dock and service entrances on the northwest are accessed by paved driveways. There are no windows on this side of the building. The southwest wall of the employee dining room has a series of six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. There are two entrances into this part of the building protected with flat roof porches.

Mammoth Hot Springs Recreation Hall (Building 2027); 1937; Robert C. Reamer, architect; Yellowstone Park Company (B.O. Hallin), builder. The Mammoth Hot Springs Recreation Hall is similar in style to the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel and the Mammoth Hot Springs Dining Hall

which were completed during the same era. The large one-story frame building is located between the hotel and the cabin group, and consists of two distinct architectural elements separated by a narrow entrance lobby. The octagonal element to the northeast houses the dance hall, while the element to the southwest is occupied by administrative offices. There is a boiler plant attached to the northwest side of the office area. A rectangular bay which houses the dance-hall stage is attached to the north end of the northeast element. The roof is flat except over the dance floor, where it becomes a wood shingled hipped roof. The exterior wall finish is stucco with the same frieze band, moldings, and fluted pilaster details as the other two buildings.

Windows of the building are typically twelve-light or fifteen-light, with two operable lights each. Retractable awnings are mounted at the bottom of the frieze band above the office windows. There are several entrances, the primary ones being to the lobby, where two-light doors with a fixed sidelight have been installed in the original double door opening. The openings are flanked by vertical twelve-light windows and have divided transoms.

Cabin Area

Duplex Cabin, Type A (Buildings 6314-6323 and C21/C22 [#9999 on map]); 1936-38; Robert Reamer, architect; Yellowstone Park Company (B.O. Hallin), builder. The Duplex Type A cabins are one-story, rectangular, frame buildings with side gable roofs with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and wood shingle roofing. The walls are finished with painted cedar lap siding, there are wood sill courses, and the foundations are concrete. The cabins have full-width front porches inset under the eaves. They are divided into two spaces by a low, solid, shingled balustrade topped by a square support; similar balustrades are on the outside ends of the porch, topped by decorative slats or latticework. Some of the latticework screens retain decorative cutout designs in the shape of a squirrel, clover-leaf, or pine tree. Central paneled doors flanked by tripartite windows face the porch. Side walls have no window openings, while the rear walls have paired double-hung sash windows for each unit. Cabin 6319 has an addition of unknown date on the southeast.

Duplex Cabin, Type B (Buildings 2071, 2075, 2077, 2078, 2079, 6301, 6302, 6305, 6306-6313, A9/A10 [#9997 on map], and B6/B7 [#9998 on map]); 1936-38; Robert Reamer, architect; Yellowstone Park Company (B.O. Hallin), Builder. The Duplex Type B cabins were historically Type A cabins. Bath facilities were added between the guest rooms in the 1960s. The cabins are one-story rectangular frame buildings with side gable roofs with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and wood shingle roofing. The walls are clad with cedar lap siding divided by a wood sill course. There are full-width inset porches divided by low balustrades supporting square supports which create two spaces. The end walls of the porch also have solid lap sided balustrades with square supports, and they have decorative vertical slats or latticework. Some latticework screens retain their original ornamental cutouts of trees, squirrels, or clover leafs. There are two paneled doors facing the porch which are flanked by tripartite windows. There are no windows on the side walls. There are small shed roof projections on

the rear or a side wall that have exterior entrances.

Single Cabin Type C (Buildings 6346-6365 and 7603); 1936-38; Robert Reamer, architect; Yellowstone Park Company (B.O. Hallin), builder. The Single Type C cabins are small one-story rectangular frame buildings with hipped roofs with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and wood shingle roofing. The walls are clad with cedar lap siding, there are wood sill courses, and foundations are concrete. Inset under the eaves are full-width front porches with square supports atop solid balustrades. Vertical slats or decorative lattice screens (some with ornamental cutouts in the shape of trees, squirrels, or clover leafs) above the balustrades. Paneled doors and tripartite windows face the porch. There are no windows on the side walls, and there are centered paired double-hung sash windows on the rear wall.

Single Cabin Type D (Buildings 2095, 6325-6327, 6329-6345, 7604); 1936-38; Robert Reamer, architect; Yellowstone Park Company (B.O. Hallin), builder. The Single Type D cabins were historically Type C cabins. Bathrooms were added during the 1960s. They are small one-story rectangular frame buildings with hipped roofs with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and wood shingle roofing. The walls are clad with cedar lap siding and there are projecting wood stringcourses and concrete foundations. Full-width front porches are inset under the eaves. The porches have square supports atop solid balustrades, and there are vertical slats or decorative lattice screens (some with ornamental cutouts in the shape of trees, squirrels, or clover leafs) above the balustrades. Paneled doors and tripartite windows face the porches. There is a shed roof projection with exterior entrance on a side wall of each house, and the rear walls have two double-hung sash windows.

Duplex Cabin Type E (Buildings 2072, 2076, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2084, A-3/A-4 [#9995 on map], and A-13/A-14 [#9996 on map]); 1936-38; Robert Reamer, architect; Yellowstone Park Company (B.O. Hallin), builder. The Duplex Type E cabins are one-story rectangular frame buildings with side gable roofs with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and wood shingle roofing. The walls are clad with cedar lap siding, there are wood sill courses, and the foundation is concrete. Full-width front porches divided into two spaces are inset under the eaves. The porches have square supports atop solid balustrades, and there are vertical slats or decorative lattice screens (some with ornamental cutouts in the shape of trees, squirrels, or clover leafs) above the balustrades. Central paneled doors flanked by tripartite windows face the porches. There is a shed roof projection on each rear wall which has an exterior entrance. Flanking the projection are paired double-hung sash windows.

Single Cabin Type F (Buildings 2085-2094, 2096-2098); 1936-38; Robert C. Reamer, architect; Yellowstone Park Company, builder. The Single Type F cabins are small one-story rectangular frame buildings with hipped roofs with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and wood shingle roofing. The walls are clad with cedar lap siding, there are wood sill courses, and foundations are concrete. Inset under the eaves are full-width front porches with square supports atop solid balustrades. There are vertical slats or decorative lattice screens (some with ornamental cutouts in the shape of trees, squirrels, or clover leafs) above the balustrades. There is a paneled door

and tripartite window facing each porch. There are no windows on the side walls, and there are centered paired double-hung sash windows on the rear wall. Cabins 2097 and 2098 have been altered by the addition of vertical board fences enclosing hot tub structures.

Cabin Comfort Stations (Buildings 2068, 2069, 2070, 9994); 1936-38. The four one-story comfort stations are similar in design to their associated cabins. The rectangular, frame buildings have concrete foundations, wood shingled hipped roofs, and wood entry stoops screened with decorative latticework. The buildings have casement windows. Building 9994 is now used as a maintenance shop.

Campground Area

Mammoth Hot Springs Campground; 1938-40; CCC, builder. The Mammoth Campground, located on a mid-slope bench approximately sixty feet below the terrace containing the major concentration of concession and administrative facilities at Mammoth Hot Springs, consists of a series of one-way loop roads, with individual campsites located on either side of the roads. The campsites are designed so that a landscaped island separates the campsite from the access road. Each campsite contains a picnic table and a small fire grate. Four comfort stations are scattered throughout the campground. A firewood vendor building (moved into the area) and modern check-in station/office (moved into the area) are also located within the campground (both noncontributing).

Mammoth Campground Double Comfort Station (Building 61, c. 1930); Buildings 72, 73, 74, 1937); National Park Service, architect. Each of these Rustic style comfort stations is a one-story log frame building with a rectangular footprint, constructed on a concrete foundation. The log framing system is exposed ("log-out" construction), faced with vertical boards. Wood shingles, doubled every course, cover the gable roof, which has extended log rafters and log purlins. Windows are wood-frame, one-light, three-light, and six-light fixed and hopper sash. Both the men's and women's entrances are defined by a door, offset to the left or right of center and flanked to one side by a one-light (textured glass) fixed-sash window and to the other side by two one-light fixed-sash window, each set high in the wall.

Retail Area

Mammoth Hot Springs Filling Station (Building 2063), 1920. This one-story Rustic style frame and stone gas station has a projecting front gable roof which is intersected on the rear by a side gable roof wing creating a T-shaped plan. The battered lower walls are finished with variegated stone to window sill height above the concrete foundation. The upper walls are clad with wood shingles. Wood shingles also cover the roof. The overhanging eaves have exposed rafters and there are shingled ridge caps and roof vents on the east and north. There is a projecting gabled canopy on the south which has battered stone piers supporting a pair of columns. The windows are casements with three horizontal lights. The doors are flush panel, composed of vertical tongue-and-groove boards. The front (southeast) of the building has an off-center entrance and

a center casement window. Original interior features include concrete floors; walls and ceiling clad with wide horizontal boards; built-in cabinets and shelves in the office area; and a storage room with tongue-and-groove flooring and walls and ceiling finished with wide horizontal boards.

Lyall-Henderson Store and House (Building 2060); 1895; Robert Reamer, architect for 1914 remodeling. This is a complex building in plan and massing that includes the 1895 original building and historic additions reflecting the evolution of the concession. The frame building has walls finished with narrow lap siding and stone and concrete foundations. The roof is covered with wood shingles, and includes gable, hip, and shed roof forms. At the southwest corner is the original rectangular, two-story, frame building which resembles the design of a late nineteenth century residence. On the south, a one-story addition has been added to the original building. On the east, a one-story false front store has been added. The rear of the building features a one-and-a-half story extension of the store on the northeast and a one-and-a-half story extension of the residence on the northwest.

The original building is constructed on a stone foundation and the additions have concrete foundations. The gabled L-plan original building has a small front hipped roof dormer and two center brick chimneys. The south facing gable features an open, one-story, hipped roof porch supported by columns and with a low, solid, lap-sided balustrade. There is a paneled and glazed door and a triple window facing the porch. The gable face has a band of four double-hung sash windows. Decorative vergeboards complete the gable end.

The store received a variety of additions and alterations after the time of construction of the original section of the building in 1895 (including a front addition in 1914; an expansion of the store in 1921; a rear addition in 1938). The flat roof 1914 store addition projects from the front of the east-west gable, and has deep eaves which shelter the recessed entry and large storefront windows. The center door has angled storefront windows at each side. The southeast-facing one-story false front store features an open one-story hipped roof porch supported by three columns. The center door is flanked by large windows at each side. The false front features a deep frieze with dentils and brackets supporting the cornice. In 1953, a front porch was added to the store, and in 1955, the rear porch was enclosed. All sloping roofs have had an additional roof structure added over the existing shingles. Screening has been applied along the new rafter ends to provide ventilation. A few windows have been altered.

Haynes Headquarters Building (Building 2051); 1928; Fred Willson, architect; George Larkin, builder. The Haynes Headquarters building housed the administrative offices of the corporation in Yellowstone. It also included a photo finishing laboratory and a dormitory. Located south of the parade ground on the corner of Avenue A, the building is a large, roughly L-shaped, two-story frame building clad with wood shingles and constructed on a concrete foundation. The building has intersecting wood shingle clad hipped roofs with wide overhangs, as well as a flat roof south wing with rolled roofing and gravel. The windows are fixed, hopper, and double-hung sash style. The angled northeast corner of the building features a one story, projecting, open porte-cochère sheltering the main entrance. The projecting hipped roof of the porte-cochère is

supported by two thick shingled columns. Centered on the northeast wall is a single door with twelve lights that is flanked by large single-light fixed windows. Above the canopy is a twenty-four-light horizontal fixed window.

The east and west walls of the headquarters have two-story projections with raked parapets. The gable ends feature an immense grouping of windows, which includes a twelve-light door centered on the first story flanked by a nine-light fixed windows. Above the door is a central nine-light hopper window flanked by nine-light fixed windows. The upper row has three nine-light fixed windows. Flanking the window group on the first story are glazed display cases. Flanking the parapeted projections are vertically stacked nine-light windows. There is a long shed roof dormer on the north wall. The south (rear) wall of the building has a one story, hipped roof, open porch with two wood post supports and an entrance toward the west. A south wing on the rear of the building has single and grouped six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows, entrances on the first and second story, and a set of stairs to the second floor. There is a hipped roof porch on the west wall of the wing that has three singled column supports. The south wall of the south wing has a one-story hipped roof addition.

Concessioners' Non-Tourist Facilities

H.W. Child House (Building 2030); 1907; Robert Reamer, architect; Yellowstone Park Company (B.O. Hallin), builder. This asymmetrical, one-story, Prairie style dwelling has a shallow hipped roof with exceptionally deep eaves and wood shingle roofing. The horizontal emphasis of the residence is elaborated by banded walls, ribbons of windows, and a thick projecting water table and foundation. There are multiple squared projecting bays with ribbons of multi-light casement windows and stuccoed buttress bases with projecting caps. Six stuccoed chimneys provide vertical elements in the scheme. Windows wrap the corners of the house. The doors are predominately French style, with multiple lights, and entrances are inconspicuous.

The long facade (north) has a large central bay with a wall of windows, including a large picture window flanked by three ten-light windows at each side, with two more ten-light windows which wrap around each corner. The corners of the bay have columns supporting the roof. The main entrance of the residence is located to the east of the central bay, recessed behind a column. A smaller, projecting, hipped roof bay toward the west end of the front wall has a band of seven six-light casement windows. The stuccoed buttress base of the bay extends to the east to create a wing wall for entrance through a pair of French doors around the corner of the bay. At the northwest corner is a third projecting bay with stuccoed buttress base and paired six-light casement windows. East of the central bay, the facade is stepped back, and there is a recessed bay at the center of the east half of the facade which has French doors and paired six-light casement windows, and there is a horizontal chimney on the roof slope. On either side of the recess are triple multi-light windows. At the northeast corner are six-light casement windows atop a stuccoed buttress base; windows wrap the corner.

The rear (south) is dominated by a central projecting hipped roof, and has a wide hipped roof

dormer, French doors, and grouped windows. At the east end of the south wall a projecting hipped roof defines the rear entry and service area, while the west end steps back from the central projection and has a small hipped roof projection with paired windows. The west wall has raised stuccoed buttress bases at each corner.

Nichols House (Building 2036); c. 1903. This house is a two-story Colonial Revival style frame dwelling constructed on a concrete foundation. The original section of the house has a rectangular plan and a front gambrel roof clad with wood shingles which has overhanging eaves with eave returns. The walls are clad with wood shingles and there is a wide wood course between the two stories and a wood skirt board above the foundation. Gambrel roof dormers are on the northeast and southwest, and there are two brick chimneys. A two-story, rectangular, off-set, rear addition, circa 1941, has a hipped roof clad with wood shingles which has overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Windows are sash and transom, fixed-light, casement, and double-hung sash. The front (southeast) has a one story, hipped roof, open wood porch with central pediment and Doric columns, which spans the full width of the facade. Facing the porch are an off-center paneled door and large sash and transom windows. The second story has a triple window with one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows sheltered by a metal awning with a bracketed window box underneath. The triangular, bracketed apex of the gambrel projects outward sheltering the triple window. A small rectangular window is centered on the upper gambrel face, which is shingled. There is a one story, hipped roof, enclosed porch on the rear.

Haynes Picture Shop/Haynes House (Building 2058); 1920; H.A. Sullwood, architect; Mr. Walker, builder. This building, located just southwest of the Haynes Headquarters, was originally erected as a picture shop in 1920, and was remodelled as a residence in 1927. The one-story roughly T-shaped, Rustic style, frame residence has a symmetrical facade with a central projecting front gable entrance bay with door with multiple lights. The entrance bay projects from a clipped side gable roof section which has an intersecting southeast projecting gable on the rear. The walls are finished with wood shingles on the lower two-thirds and boards and batten siding on the upper third. The roof has overhanging eaves and wood shingle roofing. Windows are fixed, hopper, and casement sash, and the front windows have decorative shutters. Flanking the front door are eighteen-light windows, and above the door are two nine-light windows flanking a fifteen-light window. On either side of the entrance bay are triple eighteen-light windows. There is a brick chimney with a stone cap. The east and west walls include central projecting bays with multi-light triple windows. There is a secondary pedestrian entrance on the south wing, which also has two double hinged garage doors on the southwest wall. There is a small gable roof projection on the east wall of the south wing and a shed roof projection on the south wall which served as a darkroom and therefore has no fenestration. There is a shed roof projection on the west wall. The garage and darkroom were added in 1928.[5]

[5]Haynes Picture Shops, Inc., *Manual*, 1937, Yellowstone National Park Library.

Goodwin House (Building 2031); c. 1930. The Goodwin house is a frame Rustic style dwelling with a roughly L-shaped plan which features a side gable roof one-and-a-half-story wing with flared, widely overhanging eaves with large brackets which is intersected on the front by a gabled entrance porch with exposed truss and on the rear by a two-story projecting gabled wing. The walls of the house are finished with both banded horizontal boards and vertical boards-and-battens and with wood shingles, and there is a concrete foundation. The wood shingle roof has metal stovepipes and a brick chimney. There are fixed, casement, and bay windows, and the south wall has a projecting hexagonal bay. The doors are predominately French style with multiple lights.

Yellowstone Park Company Women's Dormitory (Building 2029); 1929. The dormitory is a large two-story, T-shaped, frame building. The front (southeast) features a recessed central bay with one-story porch flanked by projecting bays. The porch has a flat roof supported by three posts. A rear wing intersects the central bay on the northwest. The walls are clad with lap siding and the foundation is concrete. The building has a flat roof with built-up roofing, the eaves project outward, and there is a plain frieze board under the eaves. An off-center entrance faces the porch, and there are entrances to each story on the east, north, and west accessed by frame staircases. The windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash, single and grouped.

Yellowstone Park Company Men's Dormitory and Laundry (Building 2028); 1924, 1948; Link & Haire, architects. This two-story, irregularly-shaped, frame building has a narrower south end which functions as a dormitory and a wider north end which originally included a laundry and dormitory rooms and now houses maintenance shops and an employee pub on the first floor and offices and dormitory rooms above. The walls of the building are predominantly finished with lap siding with corner boards, a brick fire wall divides the center of the structure, there is a wood skirt board, and the foundation is concrete. The flat roof is finished with built-up roofing. Windows are double-hung sash. There is a long hipped roof porch with wood shingle roofing and chamfered columns on the north end of the east wall. The porch shelters a raised concrete loading dock, and a series of double doors access the dock. There are double-hung sash windows flanking the doors and divided transoms above the doors. The north end of the east wall has lap siding which extends from the porch roof into the spandrels of the second story windows and from the window sills of the first story windows to the foundation. Above the lap siding on the first and second stories, the walls have vertical tongue-and-groove siding, and molding above the second story windows creates a frieze panel. The south end of the east wall has an off-center hipped roof porch with post supports and a door flanked by paired windows. There are enclosed and open stairways on the north end of the east wall, an entrance sheltered by a shed roof hood, and a second-story central recess. The south wall has a centered entrance on each story accessed by an open stairway.

Yellowstone Park Company Bunkhouse (Building 2044); 1938; Fred Willson, architect. This two-story, T-shaped, frame dormitory has a main hipped roof wing with a slightly projecting gabled entrance bay on the front and an intersecting hipped roof wing on the rear. The walls are finished with lap siding, the roof is clad with wood shingles, and the foundation is concrete.

The eaves are widely overhanging and have exposed rafters. Windows are mostly four-over-four-light double-hung sash; the facade has paired windows on the upper story and off-set single windows on the lower story flanking the entrance bay. Projecting from the entrance bay is a shed roof porch with chamfered columns with brackets and a wood balustrade. There is a small gable with brackets at the center of the porch roof where the original entrance was. On the east wall is a central entrance on each story facing a wood stairway. On the north are a full-height brick chimney and double doors. The west wall of the north wing has three doors and a brick chimney. Alterations include moving the entrance of the porch from the center front to the sides of the porch. Center windows have been made into an entrance on the east wall of the main section of the building, and stairways have been added.

Yellowstone Park Company Mess Hall (Building 2045); 1938; Fred Willson, architect. This two-story, roughly T-shaped, frame building has a symmetrical southwest facade with a wide central hipped roof bay flanked by one-story bays. The hipped roof has deep eaves, exposed rafters, and wood shingle roofing. The walls are finished with lap siding and metal corner caps, there is a wood skirt board, and the foundation is concrete. Interior brick chimneys and stovepipes penetrate the roof. The front has a central gable roof porch with columns and brackets. The gable face is clad with board-and-batten siding. The door facing the porch has eight lights in the upper panel, matching the eight-light sidelights which flank it. The bottom panels of the sidelights are of tongue-and-groove fir in a chevron pattern. Above the porch is a triple window. Windows are predominately four-over-four and six-over-six double-hung sash. The southeast wall has a wide door facing a loading dock and a pedestrian door topped by a transom. There is a tall brick chimney on the northeast, as well as a one-story flat-roof projection. There is a recessed porch with single column support at the north corner. The loading dock and wide door on the south are later alterations.

Haynes Warehouse/Stockroom (Building 2054); 1927; George Larkin, architect and builder. This warehouse is a one-story, rectangular, frame building with a side gable roof with overhanging eaves, wood shingle roofing, and a brick chimney. The walls are finished with drop siding with corner boards, and the foundation is concrete. The windows are covered with batten shutters. The batten doors have vertical tongue-and-groove sheathing. On the south, three double doors face a projecting shed roof loading dock supported by eight wood posts. Two bays of the dock are enclosed with vertical beaded tongue-and-groove sheathing and lattice. Four hatch doors on the north provide storage space for long materials such as pipes. The east wall has one hatch door.

Child Powerhouse (Building 2030A); c. 1907; Robert Reamer, architect; Yellowstone Park Company, builder. This one-story, square, frame building originally housed the boiler for the Child house. The building is similar in style to the house. There is a low hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves and wood shingle roofing, and a tall brick chimney and a metal vent. The walls are banded and the foundation is concrete. There are banded double doors on the south and paneled pedestrian doors on the north and east. There are six-light windows on the north and west. On the interior, the boiler system has been updated and reduced in size and a sauna

has been added to the north half of the building.

Nichols Garage (Building 2099); 1930s; Yellowstone Park Company, builder. This one-story, front gable roof, rectangular, frame garage has overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and wood shingle roofing. The walls are finished with wood shingles and the foundation is concrete. The east wall has double hinged garage doors with cross-bracing as well as a paneled pedestrian door. There are multi-light horizontal windows.

Goodwin Garage (Building 2031A); c. 1930. This one-story, rectangular side gable roof frame garage has overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and wood shingle roofing. The walls are clad with banded horizontal board siding and the foundation is concrete. There are double paneled and glazed garage doors on the east and a shed roof extension is on the west.

Dry Cleaning Building; (shown on map as #9993); c. 1925. This one-story, rectangular, frame, building has a hip roof with exaggerated overhangs. The flat soffits are enclosed with wide boards. The exterior walls are clapboard siding. The building has a concrete foundation. There are several shuttered windows and metal vents at various locations on three sides of the building.

Government Buildings[6]

Administrative Buildings

Army Post Headquarters/Administrative Building (Building 8); 1891. The post headquarters is a rectangular, one-story, frame building that is constructed on a stone foundation; two exterior wings with concrete foundations were added to the rear wall. The headquarters is situated in the front row of buildings facing the parade ground. The walls are finished with drop siding. The side gable roof has red metal shingles in a diamond pattern, while the two rear wings have wood shingle roofs. Two interior brick chimneys are located on the roof of the main block. All of the windows have wood sashes and painted wood trim.

The front (west) of the building has a full-length open porch with a hipped roof supported by six square posts. The wood porch floor is constructed almost at grade. The main entrance is centered and contains a wood door with six beveled lights and three vertical panels. Two tall three-over-two-light double-hung windows flank the entrance. There is a central, hipped roof dormer with a twelve-light hopper window. The gable ends of the main block are clad with wood shingles and each has one ten-light hopper window. There is an enclosed shed roof porch projecting from the south wall of the north rear wing. At least one, and perhaps both, of the projecting wings dates to the army period.

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[6]All pre-1916 buildings were designed by architects of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster unless otherwise noted.

U.S. Engineer's Office (Building 39); 1903; Reed and Stem, architects. The U.S. Engineer's office, designed by the St. Paul architectural firm of Reed and Stem, is a distinctive, two-story, rock-faced ashlar, gray sandstone building.[7] The building is notable for its pyramidal hipped roof clad with green clay tiles, massive stone chimneys, and bellcast eaves. This roof configuration resulted in the building being nicknamed "the Pagoda." The building is almost square in plan, and has battered walls that taper in thickness from two feet at the top of the water table to one foot at the roof plate. A distinctive feature of the stonework is the use of dressed stone for quoins, window and door surrounds, and the water table.

The symmetrical facade (southeast) has a projecting central porch with a hipped roof that mimics the main roof, and is supported by two battered, dressed stone columns. The porch frieze is inscribed "United States Engineer Office." A set of concrete steps provides access to the porch from three sides. The central entrance has paneled double doors and a narrow single-light transom. Flanking the porch on the first and second stories are windows with single-light transoms. A 24-light fixed window is centered above the porch (the window, added in 1918, replaced an emblem of the U.S. Engineers on the wall). On the rear is a large central entrance with double doors topped with a single-light transom. A small, hipped roof dormer is located in the center of the roof, and a wood access ramp has been added to the rear entrance.

The building has significant interior details, including the rich oak doors, door and window surrounds, moldings, baseboards, and staircase. The central hallway retains the original globe/wrought-iron light fixtures.

U.S. Commissioner's Jail and Office and U.S. Marshal's Residence (Building 49); 1894; Fisk J. Shaffer, builder. The Commissioner's office was the first stone building erected at Fort Yellowstone, and included an office, jail, and residential space on the first floor and bedrooms upstairs. The one-and-a-half-story, rock-faced, ashlar sandstone building stands near the Hot Springs terraces west of the parade ground, and has a rectangular plan and a stone foundation. The gable-on-hip roof is covered with wood shingles and features two interior stone chimneys. The majority of the windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash. The front (northeast) features a full-width open porch with a hipped roof supported by six square posts and accessed via a set of wood stairs. The entrance, which has a paneled and glazed door, is centered facing the porch and flanked by two windows. There are two front shed roof wall dormers, each with a single window. The southeast wall has an off-center entrance flanked by windows, and two shed roof dormers. The rear (southwest) has an off-center entrance, three small windows that correspond to the location of jail cells, and two through-the-cornice shed roof dormers. The

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[7]Aubrey Haines states that the stone was "prefinished at a Minnesota quarry and was shipped marked for reassembling...." (Aubrey L. Haines, *The Yellowstone Story*, 2 vols. (Yellowstone National Park, Wy.: Yellowstone Library and Museum Association, 1977), 2:242), while other sources indicate that the building was constructed of Montana stone (David G. Battle and Erwin N. Thompson, *Fort Yellowstone Historic Structure Report* (Denver: National Park Service, May 1972), 259-260).

northwest wall also has two shed roof dormers. Original interior features that remain include hardwood floors, door and window surrounds, molding, and baseboards.

Post Office (Building 1000); 1937; Louis A. Simon, supervising architect; Siegfus Brothers, builders, (defaulted); Coomer and Small, builders; listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The post office is a seven-bay, two-story, rectangular, concrete building on a raised basement. The building has been cited as the only example of the French Renaissance Moderne style in Wyoming. Stucco finishes the exterior walls above a random ashlar sandstone foundation. Slate shingles cover the steeply pitched hipped roof which is intersected by two-story hipped roof bays at each end of the rear flanking a one-story flat roof bay. The roof features a series of arched roof wall dormers on the front, east, and west. There are three small hipped roof dormers on the rear, as well as arched wall dormers on the rear projecting bays. There is one interior chimney in the main block and one exterior full-height chimney on the rear of the one-story section.

The main entrance, reached by a rank of steps flanked by Indiana limestone statues of bears, has a series of three large round arched openings with fanlights and sidelights that are elaborated with the same ashlar stone as the foundation. The two end openings have been altered to resemble Palladian windows. Quoining at the corners and outlining the end bays of the facade provides vertical emphasis, while a beltcourse runs beneath the second story windows. The first story facade windows are twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sash, while the second story dormer windows are six-over-six light. Other windows are two-over-two-light and twenty-over-twenty light (on the one-story rear bay). One-story, one-bay porches with square sandstone pillars are located on both the east and west ends of the building and there is a loading dock on the rear (south).

The interior public area of post office features a lobby with travertine walls from a Gardiner, Montana quarry and tile floors. A wall with service windows surmounted by a decorative grate separates the public space from the work area behind it. Second floor apartments provide housing for postal service employees.

Chapel (Building 17); 1913. The Gothic style chapel, the last component of the army post erected at Fort Yellowstone, is a one-story building with a steeply pitched front gable roof clad with gray slate shingles and with a stone cross at the gable apex. The building is located at the extreme southern end of the Fort Yellowstone complex. The rectangular building has walls of roughly coursed native sandstone with a buttressed front wall and a series of stone buttresses on the long side walls. The more rustic stonework stands in contrast to the more finished masonry of the earlier stone buildings of the post. The building's front gable face (southwest) has a small pointed arch diamond-pattern window with a tooled stone surround. There is a central, projecting, gable roof, stone vestibule with pointed arch entrance with double hinged wood doors facing concrete steps with metal railings. Narrow triple windows with shared stone lintels are located between buttresses on the long sides of the building. The windows have wood casings and diamond-pattern leaded glass. There are narrow three-light horizontal

basement windows on the side walls and segmental arched windows on the rear wall. On the west is an intersecting projecting gable with a narrow vertical window on the gable face and a large window with tooled stone surround. A louvered belltower and enclosed exterior entrance to the basement are on the east.

The chapel vestibule has exposed stone walls and a pointed arch entrance with double paneled doors opening into a wide "auditorium" that leads to the sanctuary. The auditorium has plastered walls and wood wainscot, and a wide central aisle flanked by oak pews. The auditorium has wood floors, and the center aisle is carpeted. Exposed arched wood trusses and brackets span the auditorium. The slightly elevated sanctuary has oak choir benches along the side walls, a central lectern, and a wood balustrade with pointed arch cutouts enclosing the area of the decoratively paneled altar. Unusual lighting elements consist of bare light globes in porcelain sockets mounted on the sanctuary side of the trussed arches. In 1939, New Yorker Miss Jessie Van Brunt fabricated and donated two stained glass windows for the chapel's vestibule. On the south is an oval window featuring the Lower Falls of the Yellowstone. On the north is an oval window featuring Old Faithful. Above and below the ovals are roundels, each with quatrefoil windows depicting animals, birds, and flowers of the park. The frame belltower was added in 1928[8]

Parade Ground (Site, shown as #9990); 1891, 1903. The parade ground is a relatively flat, open, irregularly-shaped area of about nineteen acres, located west of the principal army post. Officer's Row lies to the east, the hotel complex and other tourist facilities are situated to the north, the U.S. Commissioner's Office and the Nichols House to the west, and dwellings and Capitol Hill to the south. Originally irrigated and planted to lawn, the parade ground is now covered with sagebrush and native grasses, and has several small clusters of trees. Several sink holes are located within the boundaries of the parade ground. The ground is bounded by streets, and a paved road (in its historic location) cuts through the eastern section of the site on a north/south route. Parking areas for visitors have been created on the north, east, and west sides of the parade ground.

Post Exchange and Gymnasium (Building 35); 1905. The post exchange is a one-story Classical Revival style frame building with a T-shaped plan. The raised foundation is brick, the upper walls are frame with lap siding, and the hipped roof has wood shingles. Windows throughout the building are double-hung sash and fixed-light. The front (west) has a central portico with pedimented roof supported by four sets of classical columns atop square bases. The pediment of the portico is finished with wood shingles and has a central roundel (now covered with boards). The elaborate central entrance has a paneled and glazed door with sidelights, a large fanlight, and a decorative surround with keystone. The front wall has three six-light basement windows and two four-over-two-light double-hung windows (both north of the portico). Identical windows to the south have been removed. The north wall has a hipped roof porch.

[8]File No. 620-010, Parts 1 and 2, Box 619-620-30, Record Group 79, copies from the National Archives in the files of Yellowstone National Park.

Interior features include a gymnasium with hardwood floors and wainscot in the rear wing. The basement retains its original pressed-tin ceiling and plaster walls. The building's original slate roof was replaced with wood shingles in 1913; the slate reportedly going to the chapel.

Guard House (Building 9); 1891. The guardhouse is a one-and-a-half-story frame building constructed on a stone foundation. The building, of a typical army design for a small post, is located at the south end of the front row of buildings facing the parade ground. The gable-on-hip roof of the building is covered with red metal shingles in a diamond pattern, and the exterior walls are clad with drop siding with corner board trim. The eaves flare to include an open porch on the front (west) that wraps around both sides of the building. The porch roof is supported by fourteen square posts that rest directly on a wood floor that lies almost at grade. A widely-spaced lattice installed (after the military era) between the porch columns provides some privacy for the residents. There is an off-center entrance on the north half of the front wall with a paneled and glazed door. The south half of the wall has another entrance with a paneled and glazed door. The building has primarily two-over-two-light windows. A hipped roof dormer is centered above the porch and contains two ten-light hopper windows. Shed roof dormers are on the north and south. There is a small, off-center, octagonal cupola on the roof ridge with polygonal roof and louvered walls. The rear (east) has two enclosed shed roof porches with grouped six-light windows. Modifications to the building include the addition of dormers on the north and south, addition of rear entrance projections, alterations to the fenestration, and the elimination of one chimney.

New Guard House (Building 13); 1911. The new guard house is a tall one-story rectangular building with concrete walls and a hipped roof clad with red clay tiles. The roof has narrow boxed eaves and a massive concrete chimney. There is a full-width porch inset under the eaves on the front (north) that has a slightly projecting entrance bay with a shaped parapet and concrete steps flanked by low concrete sidewalls. The central entrance bay, flanking openings, and entrances at the east and west ends of the porch are segmental arched. There is an off-center entrance with paneled and glazed door topped by a three-light transom facing the porch, as well as four windows. The northern portion of the building has tall segmental arch windows, while the southern section has shorter, flat arch windows with bars embedded in the concrete and placed higher on the wall. The east wall has a flush-panel pedestrian door surmounted by segmental arched window facing a set of concrete stairs and paneled and glazed double doors topped by a narrow divided-light transom facing concrete stairs. The interior retains its original steel cells.

Flagpole (Object 57); 1938. The flagpole is a three-segment cast iron pole, bolted to a concrete footing. The segments diminish in diameter from bottom to top. There is a globe on the top. In 1938, the Mammoth section of the North Entrance Road was relocated. The 1902 army flagstaff was dismantled, significantly reduced in height, and relocated from the parade ground to this site near the southwest end of the north entrance road.

Residential Area

Bachelor Officers' Quarters (Building 1); 1909. The symmetrical Bachelor Officers' Quarters is in the front row of buildings facing the parade ground to the west. The two-story rock-faced ashlar native sandstone building has irregular coursing and a dressed-stone water table. The building is T-shaped, with a main north/south-oriented front wing and an intersecting east/west-oriented rear wing. The hipped roof is covered with red clay tile and has four interior stone chimneys. The front of the building (west) has a central pediment ornamented with a large half-round window. Small hipped roof dormers are located on either side of the pediment; the cheeks of these dormers are covered with painted wood shingles. For the most part, window openings throughout the building are evenly-spaced, with six-over-six-light double-hung wood sash windows and dressed stone lintels and sills.

A broad hipped roof porch shelters the main entrances to the building. The porch roof is supported by stone columns. Three sets of steps lead to openings in the stone balustrade. The middle entrance leads to a set of double doors. The two flanking entrances contain single paneled and glazed doors. There are two windows between each entrance. In addition, there are two windows flanking the porch at the first floor level. The second story of the front has eleven windows, evenly spaced across the wall.

In 1919, the interior of the building was remodeled at the direction of Superintendent Horace Albright to include an information office and gathering place for tourists; the facilities were expanded in the 1930s. In 1941, public restrooms with exterior steps were installed under the front porch.

Field Officer's Quarters (Building 3); 1909. The field officer's quarters is a two-and-a-half-story, rock-faced ashlar native sandstone building with irregular coursing and a dressed-stone water table. The house has a T-shaped plan consisting of a main and a rear wing. The building is located in the front row of buildings facing the parade ground. The hipped roof is covered with red clay tile and has three interior stone chimneys. The roof has a central, front, hipped roof dormer with three double-hung windows and cheeks clad with painted wood shingles; there are also hipped dormers on the north, south, and east. Windows throughout the building are primarily six-over-six-light double-hung with wooden sashes. The windows have dressed stone lintels and sills. The front (west) of the dwelling has a central entrance and a centered, projecting, hipped roof porch. The porch roof is supported by four stone columns, and there is a solid stone balustrade.

Double Officers' Quarters (Buildings 4 through 7); 6 and 7, 1891 and 4 and 5, 1897. Four double officers' quarters were erected in the front row of buildings facing the parade ground between 1891 and 1897. The nearly identical two-and-one-half-story frame buildings are rectangular in plan, and are constructed on stone foundations. The walls are covered with drop siding and have corner board trim. The gable-on-hip roofs are covered with red metal shingles in a diamond pattern, and have center, front, hipped roof dormers with paired multi-light windows.

The symmetrical facade (west) of each house has a full-width hipped roof porch with central gabled entrance bay. The porch roof is supported by square posts with decorative brackets. The porch has a stick balustrade and wood steps. The front of each duplex has six two-over-two-light double-hung windows on the first story and six similar windows on the second story. The sides of the building have nearly identical fenestration, including low shed roof eyebrow dormers, evenly-spaced double-hung windows, and tall brick chimneys. The rear has a full-width, partially enclosed hipped roof porch supported by square wood posts with decorative brackets and lattice at each end. The buildings' interiors retain their original fireplace mantles and oak flooring.

Troop Barracks (Building 27); 1897. The oldest barracks in Yellowstone is a one-and-a-half-story frame building constructed on a stone foundation. The main I-shaped wing of the building has a hipped roof, and is intersected on the rear by a gable roof T-shaped wing. The roof is clad with red metal shingles applied in a diamond pattern. The building has interior brick chimneys and two louvered cupolas. The walls are clad with drop siding with corner board trim, and the foundation is stone. The majority of the windows are four-over-four-light, double-hung sashes.

The main wing of the building is oriented north/south and has an open, hipped roof porch on the west with a stone pier foundation. The porch wraps around the north and south ends of the main wing, and is supported by square posts. The porch has a tongue-and-groove wood floor, and is accessed by two sets of wooden steps. Entrances located at each end of the west wall have double paneled wood doors. The recessed wall between the two entrances has twelve evenly spaced windows. Paired windows are on the outer side of the entrances. There are four hipped roof dormers on the main wing facing west.

Double Cavalry Barracks (Building 36); 1909. The cavalry barracks, the largest building at Fort Yellowstone, is a massive, three-story, rock-faced ashlar, native sandstone building with dressed stone water table. A central wing is flanked by hipped roof wings that project toward the east, creating a U-shaped plan. The majority of the windows are two-over-two-light double-hung with wood sashes, and all window openings have dressed stone lintels and sills. The front (west) of the building has a broad, central, slightly projecting, three-story porch. The first floor of the porch is supported by seven square sandstone columns. The second and third stories have slender paired posts and stick balustrades. Each story has entrances at either end of the porch. The wall between the entries contains six double-hung windows. The hipped roof bays at each end of the porch have nearly identical fenestration, including three evenly spaced windows on the second and third stories and a central hipped roof dormer. South of the porch, the first story has a central entrance with paneled and glazed door with transom flanked by windows. The bay north of the porch has five windows. The north and south walls have identical fenestration, including five pairs of windows on the first story and five windows on the second and third stories. The rear (east) has a three-story projecting porch that wraps around the walls of the projecting hipped roof wings.

U.S. Engineer's House (Building 40); 1903; Reed and Stem, architects (attributed). The St. Paul architectural firm of Reed and Stem likely designed this two-story frame house with an irregular floor plan and a stone foundation. The building has a central bay with pyramidal hipped roof with flared eaves, which is reminiscent of the U.S. Engineer's Office designed by the same firm and located nearby to the southeast. There are an intersecting two-story hipped roof wing on the rear and one-and-a-half-story gable roof projections flanking the center bay. The roof is covered with wood shingles, and there are two interior brick chimneys. The first story walls are clad with drop siding with corner board trim, and the second story walls are finished with square shingles, with some courses of decorative shingles. The lower walls were originally faced with stone, which was removed before 1924. The gable faces and the upper wall of the center bay are ornamented with a half-timbered motif. Most windows are two-over-two-light double-hung sash.

The front (southeast) has an off-center, open, hipped roof porch supported by five paired wood posts. The porch originally had a low stone balustrade and grouped columns. One entrance is centered beneath the porch and another is located toward the western edge of the front wall. There is a window between the two entrances and another at the east end of the front wall, while the upper story has two widely separated windows. The gable faces of the side walls have rectangular fixed-light windows; the northwest gable window has a lattice light. The northwest side has a shed roof bay with a ribbon of paired double-hung windows (the center windows are taller than the flanking windows). The northeast gable end has an off-center entrance, and the rear (northwest) has an off-center entrance sheltered by a shed roof hood. There is a shed roof addition on the rear to the northeast.

Noncommissioned Sergeants' Quarters (Buildings 30 through 33); 1891, 31 and 32, and 1897, 30 and 33. Four non-commissioned sergeants' quarters were erected by the army in a row at the eastern edge of the post, an area that came to be known locally as "Soapsuds Row." The houses were built following the same plan and are one-and-a-half story frame buildings with stone foundations. The walls are covered with drop siding with corner board trim. The gable ends are finished with wood shingles; the singled areas flare outward above the walls of the lower story and above central paired windows on the gable faces. The roofs have red metal shingles applied in a diamond pattern, and have one interior brick chimney.

The front (east) walls have full-width open porches, accessed at the north end by wood steps. The porches are inset under the eaves and have four square posts, decorative friezes, and stick balustrades. Facing the porch are paneled doors. A single small window is on the wall north of the door; the wall south of the door contains large, paired, double-hung sash windows. Each building has a central, hipped roof dormer on the front, with two two-over-two-light double-hung windows. Notable are the three oversized, paired, double-hung windows illuminating the parlor and dining rooms on the front and south. A variety of small additions have been constructed on the rear of the buildings. Building 30 has a projecting frame addition on the north (of unknown date) that has a concrete foundation, a mansard style roof, and two double-hung windows on the east wall.

Double Captains' Quarters (Building 2); 1909. The Double Captains' Quarters is a two-and-a-half story rock-faced ashlar native sandstone duplex residence with irregular coursing and a dressed-stone water table. The building is in the front row of structures that face the parade ground, and has a hipped roof covered with red clay tiles, with one interior stone chimney. The roof has hipped roof dormers sided with painted wood shingles. Dormers are centered above the main entrances and have three windows. For the most part, the building has six-over-six-light double-hung windows. The north and south walls have entrances to the two units in the building. The entrances are protected by gable roof porches with open king post trusses in the ends. The porch roofs are supported by wood posts. The porches are enclosed on two sides with decorative cross-braced balustrades. The west sides of both porches are open and accessed via concrete steps. Both units also have hipped roof rear porches with post supports and stick balustrades.

Apartment House (Building 70); 1936; National Park Service, architect; Frank B. Anderson, Denver, builder; PWA project. This massive masonry bearing (concrete) English Tudor style apartment building is composed of two hipped roof wings connected by an intersecting-gabled wing, creating an I-shaped footprint. The two-story building is constructed on a raised cut-stone foundation that forms a day-light basement. Gray asbestos shingles cover the roof, which features vent dormers, an interior chimney straddling the gable ridge of the central component, and smaller chimneys in the gable slopes of the central component. Milled-lumber Tudor detailing embellishes the simple concrete face. Windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sash, paired (on the upper floor) with decorative wood shutters. Windows, paired and single, line all sides of the building. At the top floor, oriel windows supported by brackets and ornamented with elaborate Tudor detailing, break the symmetrical fenestration pattern. Pedestrian doors have one panel and one light. Pairs of accordion-hinge paneled and glazed garage doors are arranged in pairs within the daylight-basement level of the central wing. Additional garage doors, on the side elevations of the side wings (facing the courtyard), are vintage overhead metal.

Mail Carrier's House (Building 2032); 1895; A.L. and Oscar Roseborough, builder. This is a one-and-one-half-story, rectangular log building with concrete daubing and logs joined at the corners with half-dovetail notches. The shallow gabled roof is covered with wood shingles and there is a full-height exterior brick chimney with a galvanized metal hood on the north. The front (west) has a full-length, shed roof porch with three post supports which shelters the main, off-center entrance. One large window opening, filling almost the entire height of the wall, is located south of the entrance. The east (rear) elevation has a wood shingle clad, shed roof addition that projects out on the south and has an entrance on the north which is sheltered by a simple shed roof overhang supported by two square posts.

Hospital Sergeant's Quarters (Building 14); 1894. The hospital sergeant's quarters is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a stone foundation. The building has a roof of intersecting gables covered with red metal shingles laid in a diamond pattern. The roof has one interior brick

chimney and a gable roof dormer on the front (west). The exterior walls are finished with drop siding, with wide corner board trim and a board water table. The front has a full-width open porch with a shed roof. The porch is supported by four square posts with diagonal brackets, and has a low stick balustrade along the front. Wood steps access both the north and south ends of the porch. There is an off-center door at the north end of the porch, and a small window near the door. Two two-over-two-light double-hung windows are south of the entrance. The gable face has a central two-over-two-light double-hung window. The dormer also has a two-over-two-light double-hung sash window. The gable ends are vented. The rear (east) has an off-center enclosed shed roof porch with a small gabled hood above the entrance and a paneled wood door with a wood-frame screen door. The rear porch was enclosed after the military era.

Hospital Annex (Building 16); 1909. The hospital annex is located adjacent to the site of the original hospital. The one-story frame building has a front gable roof with wood shingle roofing. The building has a rectangular plan, with a projection on the north. The walls are clad with drop siding with corner board trim. The front (south) has a full-width hipped porch with a stick balustrade, which is accessed by wood steps. There is a central entrance flanked by six-over-one-light double-hung windows. The west wall has five evenly-spaced six-over-one-light double-hung windows. The east wall has an enclosed, shed roof projection with enclosed entrance porch toward the north end of the building. The rear (north) elevation has an entrance at the west edge of the wall sheltered by a shed roof porch, which has been enclosed on the west and north sides with lattice. The building's fenestration is somewhat altered, there is an added projection on the east, and the date of construction of the south porch is unknown.

Lower Mammoth House (Building 80, described; Buildings 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 are of the same design. Modifications noted.); 1937-39; National Park Service, architect; CCC builder. This is a one-story, frame, rectangular plan dwelling, with a side gable roof with overhanging eaves, exposed dimensional purlins and rafter ends, and wood shingle roofing. The lower half of the walls is sheathed with boards lapped 12" to weather, with wood shingles above. One interior brick chimney and one metal vent pipe pierce the roof. There are a variety of windows, including four-light hopper, four-over-one-light double-hung sash and six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The front (west) has an off-center entrance facing a concrete stoop, and there is also an entrance into the west wall of a projecting bay on the south. A 1950 addition to the house added a full-width section across one gable end of the house. Buildings 81, 82, and 83 also received the 1950 addition. Building 86 has wood ramps with railings leading to both doors and one room was added on the north gable end in 1950.

Lower Mammoth House (Buildings 87, described, and 88. Modifications noted.); 1939-40; National Park Service, architect. This house is a one-story, irregular plan building with central hipped roof intersected on one end by a gable roof wing. A shed-roof section has been added onto the southeast corner. The intersecting gable and hip roofs are covered with wood shingles. Exterior walls are covered with vertical board-on-board siding on the top half of the wall, and wide lapped board siding on the lower half of the wall. One interior brick chimney pierces the

roof. There is a concrete stoop in front of a single-panel front door with nine lights. The windows are six-over-six light double-hung sash and three-over-three light sash. The rear of Building 88 has an entrance sheltered by a shed roof overhang accessed via a wooden stoop.

Lower Mammoth House (Building 89); 1941; National Park Service, architect. This residence is a two-bay, one-story, frame house with a side gable roof intersected by a projecting front gable. The walls are sheathed with vertical board-on-board siding above lapped board siding and the foundation is concrete. Wood shingles cover the intersecting gable roof. A central interior brick chimney and a metal stove pipe pierce the roof. The windows are six-over-six light and three-over-three light double-hung sash and the doors are one panel with nine lights. The one-bay front porch has a shed roof supported by two sets of twin wood posts.

Lower Mammoth House (Building 95); 1948; National Park Service, architect and builder. This residence is a one-story, irregular plan frame dwelling with roof of intersecting gables clad with wood shingles. The walls have board-on-board siding above lapped board siding and the foundation is concrete. An interior brick chimney and a metal stove pipe pierce the roof. Windows are three-light hopper style in the basement and six-over-one-light and eight-over-one-light double-hung sash, and nine-light casement on the main floor. The one-story, one-bay open front porch has two sets of twin, milled lumber posts that support the shed roof. The rear porch has been enclosed.

Lower Mammoth House (Building 96); 1948; National Park Service, architect and builder. This house is a one-story, L-shaped, frame building constructed on a concrete foundation. The intersecting gable roof is clad with wood shingles and has an interior brick chimney and a metal stove pipe. The walls have board-on-board siding above lapped board siding. Windows are three-light hopper style in the basement and six-over-one-light and eight-over-one-light double-hung sash, and nine-light fixed on the main floor—all with wooden sashes. The one-story, open front porch has two sets of twin, milled lumber posts that support the shed roof. The rear has a central enclosed porch.

Lower Mammoth Temporary House (Building 331, described, and Building 332); 1947; National Park Service, architect. This house is a one-story, L-shaped frame building with roof of intersecting gables clad with wood shingles and with one brick chimney and one metal stove pipe. The building is comprised of two portable CCC buildings. Exterior walls sheathed with vertical board on board above lapped board siding, and the foundation is concrete. There is a shed roof porch with post supports sheltering the main entrance and a small shed roof projection on the rear. The window are multi-light double-hung wood sash.

Service and Support Buildings

Cavalry Stables (Building 25), 1891, addition 1902. The cavalry stables, the oldest stables in Yellowstone, is a long, one-story, frame building with a rectangular plan constructed on a stone foundation. The gable roof building has drop siding and metal roof shingles applied in a diamond

pattern. Roof features include an interior brick chimney and eight evenly spaced hipped roof dormers with louvered vents on the east and west roof slopes. The gable ends have wood shingles and ten-light horizontal windows. There are small fixed-light windows along the east wall near the eaves and a series of hinged double wood garage doors on the west wall. Located in the south end of the building is a carpenter shop (not original), which has triple double-hung sash windows on the south and west, and a paneled overhead garage door on the south. The north wall has hinged double wood garage doors. The building received a fifty-foot addition to the north end in 1902. There have been some changes to the fenestration, notably the garage doors, the creation of the carpenter shop at the southwest corner, and a small addition was built on the east at an unknown date.

Cavalry Stables (Buildings 34, described, and 38. Modifications noted.), 1909. This cavalry stables, Building 34, originally included a first floor stables for ninety-four horses and a hay loft with grain storage bins. The one-and-a-half-story rectangular building has walls constructed of local rock-faced sandstone. There is a central gabled monitor roof and lower shed roof wings on either side, all covered with clay tile. A series of window and vent combinations extend along both the east and west sides of the monitor. The monitor walls are clad with wood shingles between the openings and are composed of stone on the gable ends. There are large vehicle entrances with paneled overhead doors on the north and south walls, and pedestrian doors at approximately the middle of the east and west sides. There is also a loft opening (enclosed with windows) and hoist on the south gable end. Windows include large two-over-two-light double-hung sash and smaller sliding and fixed-light windows. Windows in masonry walls have dressed stone lintels and sills, while steel lintels were used over the large entrances. A concrete loading dock is sheltered by a flat roof canopy on the rear (east). There is also a concrete block paint shed addition on the east. Building 38 was based on the same design as Building 34, but was oriented with the long axis running east-west. Building 38 has a large loft opening with double paneled and glazed doors on the west gable face.

Double Stable Guard and Blacksmith Shops (Building 37), 1909. This building is located near the two cavalry stables, and is a one-story, rectangular, rock-faced ashlar, native sandstone building constructed on a concrete foundation. The gabled roof is covered with red clay tiles. The building has six-over-six-light, double-hung windows and dressed stone lintels and sills. The plain facade (west) has two entrances with paneled and glazed doors and wide stone lintels. The identical north and south walls have three windows on the west end, and a large central vehicle entrance and window on the east end. The vehicle entrance on the north wall has been filled in and has a paneled wood pedestrian door. The rear (east) wall has four evenly-spaced windows. The interior includes a blacksmith shop in east half of the building. The finishings in the blacksmith shop all appear to be original, with the forges, hoods, vents, and tools remaining.

Quartermaster Storehouse, Commissary, and Granary (Buildings 10 through 12), 1891. Three storage buildings were erected at the southern end of the post in an east-west alignment in 1891. The buildings were enlarged in 1909-10, and, in 1926 they were remodeled for residential use. The buildings are very similar to each other in appearance. They are one-and-a-

half-story frame structures constructed on stone foundations. Red metal shingles laid in a diamond pattern cover the side gable roofs, which have pent roof enclosures. The storehouse and storeroom buildings have a series of four hipped roof dormers on the east and west. The granary has a series of three dormers on each side. The walls are clad with drop siding, and wood shingles cover the gable ends. Windows of the commissary storehouse and storeroom are primarily wood frame, two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Windows of the granary are primarily four-over-four-light double-hung sash. There are partially enclosed porches accessed by wood steps on each end of the front (west) wall of each building. Built-up wood posts support the porch roofs. The rear (east) walls also have two enclosed porches with pediments above the entrances. Alterations after the military period included removal of loading docks on the east, replacement of dormer louvers with windows, addition of entrance porches, and changes in first floor fenestration.

Fort Yellowstone Powerhouse (Building 56); 1911. The powerhouse, located at the base of a hill about one-half mile south of Fort Yellowstone and toward the Gardner River, is a two-story, rectangular, Mediterranean style, concrete building with a hipped roof clad with red clay tiles and with widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. A small hipped roof dormer is on the north roof slope. The southwest wall features a large semicircular arched entrance with large divided-light transom above double wood doors that face a wood stoop and stairs. Flanking the entrance are four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows. The walls of the long sides of the building are divided by piers that extend from the raised, projecting concrete foundation to the eaves. Between the piers on the southeast wall are four large semicircular arched windows with divided-light transoms and tripartite multi-light windows with shared sills and paneled spandrels. The eastern bay of the southeast wall has a small double-hung window set in a large blind arch; the rear (northeast) has two similar windows. There is one large semicircular arched window, a pedestrian door set in a large blind arch, and a series of three half-round windows above a narrow one-story projection containing the penstock along the northwest wall.

The metal penstock lies directly behind the powerhouse, but the water intake is blocked and a section has been removed. East of the powerhouse is a road and an open field. The field was previously used as the discharge area for water from the powerhouse, and still contains the discharge pipes within a wood and concrete structure located just east of the road.

Coal Shed (Building 19), 1903. The coal shed, now used as an electrical shop and for general and vehicular storage, is a one-story, shed roof, frame building with a long rectangular plan, stone foundation, two-over-two-light double-hung and fixed-light windows, a series of paneled overhead garage doors, and drop siding. A loading platform has been removed from the east side and large wagon-sized openings have been converted with overhead garage doors. A vehicle entrance on the north wall has been covered up.

Hay Shed (Building 20), 1893. The hay shed, now used as a storage shed, is a one-story windowless frame building with rectangular plan and a stone foundation. The length of the building was extended by the 1910 construction of a seventy-nine-foot addition to the west end

of the original building. The original building (east section) has a hipped roof and drop siding, while the addition has a gable roof and lap siding. There are board-and-batten and sliding garage doors. Alterations include the removal of four louvered cupolas, sliding doors, and loading platforms.

Troop Workshop (Building 29), 1901. This one-story, frame, roughly T-shaped building is clad with narrow lap siding and has roof of intersecting gables covered with wood shingles. The building has six-over-six-light double-hung windows and a stone foundation. The west wall of the main wing includes a two-panel door flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows and four symmetrically spaced six-over-six-light windows. The east wall of the main wing has three six-over-six-light windows above a shed roof projection with three windows. After 1916, a substantial wing, matching the original in design and materials, was added to the south.

Quartermaster Shop and Plumber Shop (Building 22); 1898. This one-story elongated building known collectively as the "Quartermaster Shops" includes two gabled components of equal width, height, and roof pitch on the north half, and a third section, narrower than the other components, yet of equal roof pitch, on the south half. Drop and board and batten siding covers the exterior walls and wood shingles cover the roof. Windows are four-, six-, eight-, and nine-light, in a wide variety of sash types. The building, which included the existing three sections by the time the Army departed in 1916, received some alterations in fenestration during the historic period, including the filling in of some windows and addition of a modern garage door on the north.

Quartermaster Oil House (Building 62); 1903; Alexander Lyall, builder. The Oil House is a small one-story frame building with a rectangular footprint, constructed on a raised concrete foundation. The building has horizontal board siding with corner boards, and the front gable roof has wood shingles, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and a stone chimney. Windows are six-light casement sash. The single door is constructed of vertical boards. The interior is finished with beadboard on the walls and ceiling. The original metal wall cladding was removed before 1949.

Post Bakery (Building 24); 1891. The Post Bakery is a one-story, L-shaped, frame building with a roof of intersecting gables clad with metal shingles and with overhanging eaves. Drop siding, finished with vertical corner boards, covers the exterior walls, and there is a wood skirt board above the concrete foundation. There is an open, off-center front porch on the west wall sheltering a paneled and glazed door, and an enclosed porch on the rear. Windows include four-over-one double-hung sash; two-by-two double-hung sash; and eight-over-one double-hung sash. There is a full-height brick chimney on the south. The building was moved to its present location in 1934, and it was converted from a bake shop to a residence, with a wing added.

Fuel Shed (Building 30A), Construction Date Unknown, Appears on 1909 map. This is a one-story, rectangular wood-frame building with a gabled roof and drop siding.

U.S. Commissioner's Barn (Building 334), 1912. The barn is a one-story rectangular frame building with a side gable roof, drop siding, four-light windows, a paneled pedestrian door and sliding tongue-and-groove door. The interior is divided into three rooms: a tack room, a carriage bay, and two horse stalls.

Utility Building (Building 23), 1937, National Park Service (Gebhardt), architect; McGough Brothers, St. Paul, builders; PWA Project. The utility building is a large concrete building with a rectangular plan constructed on a poured-concrete foundation, and with a gable roof, factory-style aluminum-frame windows, and large overhead garage doors.

Cavalry Stables (Building 28), 1907. The cavalry stables was dramatically shortened and altered in 1935 to make room for the utility building (Building 23). It is a one- story frame building with central gabled monitor roof and an almost-square footprint, lap siding, and stone foundation.

Garage (Building 46), c. 1930s. This is a two-car, one-story, frame building with a shed roof, lap siding, and a rectangular footprint.

Garage (Building 79), 1939. The garage is a one-story, rectangular, frame building with lap siding, a gable roof, and fifteen bays with overhead doors on the east.

Shed (Building 75); 1937. This is a large one-story frame building with an attenuated rectangular footprint, a concrete foundation, lap siding, and wood shingle roofing covering the salt-box roof. The building has multi-light windows in a variety of sash styles. The front (west) has two five-panel wood pedestrian doors and two flush wood pedestrian doors, seven overhead metal garage doors, double metal doors, and paired double-hung sash windows. There is a large overhead garage door and a pedestrian door on the south.

Garages (Buildings 76, 77) and Utility Building (Building 78); 1936-37; National Park Service, architect and builder. These are large one-story frame buildings with attenuated rectangular footprints and side gable roofs with overhanging eaves which flare asymmetrically toward the rear and have exposed rafters and wood shingle roofing. Lapped boards cover the exterior walls and the foundations are concrete. Windows are wood-frame, four-light hopper-sash, and eight-light fixed-sash. Vertical board double garage doors are on the fronts of the buildings.

Garage (Building 79); 1939. This is a one-story, rectangular, frame building with a concrete pier foundation, lap siding, and a gabled roof with wood shingles. The east (front) elevation is divided into 15 bays each with an overhead garage door. The north and south sides have single window openings with three six-light hopper windows and wood vents directly under the roof ridge. The rear of the building abuts an earthen bank.

Storage Shed (Building 450); c. 1940. This is a rectangular, one-story, frame building with a gable roof with wood shingles, walls with drop siding, and an off-center entrance with five-panel door and opening with hinged shutter on the front.

Temporary Employee Garage (Building 333); 1947; National Park Service, architect and builder. This is a one-story, rectangular, frame garage with a side gable roof with wood shingle roofing. The walls are covered with panels of drop siding. There are seven garage bays with paneled doors on the east. The building was constructed from salvaged CCC buildings.

Garage (Building 46); pre-1943. This is a one-story, rectangular, frame, two-car garage with a shed roof and rolled roofing. The walls are clad with lap siding and the fenestration is limited to two paneled and glazed overhead garage doors on the west wall.

Sign Shop (Building 47); pre-1949. This is a one-story, square, frame building with drop siding, wood shingle roofing, double-hung sash windows, and a metal door on the south. The building has a 6' shed roof addition. This building appears in a 1949 maintenance inventory card photograph.

Garage (Building 48); 1903. The garage is a one-story frame building with a rectangular footprint, a concrete foundation, drop siding, and wood shingles covering the gable roof. The west wall abuts the adjacent building (Building 47). This building appears the same as it did in a 1949 maintenance survey photograph.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Shed (Buildings 396, 397, 398, 400); 1960s; US government, builder. These are one-story rectangular prefabricated metal sheds with a gable roof and concrete foundation. The buildings were erected after the period of significance.

Cliff House Residences (Buildings 501 and 502, described); 1957; National Park Service, architect. This is a one-story, frame dwelling with wood shingle roofing, overlapping gables with exposed rafter ends, drop siding, a concrete foundation, and a shed roof hood with diagonal braces sheltering the front entrance. Buildings 501 and 502 were moved to their present site in the 1970s and they were built after the period of significance.

Supply Storage (Building 526); 1983; National Park Service, builder. This is a one-story rectangular frame shed with T-111 siding and asphalt shingle roofing. This building was erected after the period of significance.

Mammoth Clinic (Building 557); 1963, Hathaway Builders. The medical clinic is a one-story wood frame building with a concrete foundation, green and brown tile roof, and stone veneer on the exterior walls. This building was erected after the period of significance.
Mammoth Campground Check-in Station (Building 575); c. 1975. This rectangular, one-story wood frame building clad with vertical panel siding has a gable roof with wood shingles. The front of the building has a recessed full-width entry porch with a board floor and three post

supports. The building was recently remodeled, it was recently moved to the campground, and it was built after the period of significance.

Firewood Vendor Building (shown on map as #9991); c. 1935; moved to the campground c. 1980; Yellowstone Park Company, builder. This is a small, one-story, rectangular log-frame building with a front gable roof with overhanging eaves and wood shingle roofing. There is an off-center entrance on the front with a flush panel door and a small six-light sliding window. The building has a foundation of pre-cast concrete piers. The building was originally constructed as a housekeeping cabin about 1935, and was recently moved to this site and has lost its historic associations and setting.

Mammoth Campground Amphitheater (shown on map as #9984); post-1967[9]. The amphitheater consists of two groups of simple wood and metal benches bolted to concrete and divided by a central aisle located on a sloping site in northwest corner of the campground. The structure replaces an earlier amphitheater in the upper Mammoth Hot Springs area. The benches of the amphitheater face a raised stage with a wood deck and projection screen. The amphitheater was erected after the period of significance.

Aspen Dormitory (Building 590); 1978, Boise Cascade, builder. The dorm is a two-story pre-fabricated building with a concrete foundation, redwood siding, and a cedar shingle gable roof. This building was erected after the period of significance.

House (Building 831); 1996. This duplex house was erected after the period of significance. It has a very irregular plan and is built on a slope with a two-story main block and one-story wings. The house has gable and cross-gable roofs, asphalt shingle roofing, and exposed rafter tails and purlins. The lower walls have clapboard siding, the upper walls are shingled, and the foundation is concrete.

Hamilton Stores Dormitory (Building 2067); post-1965. This one-story, rectangular, frame building with vertical board walls has a front gable roof with log roof structure with exposed purlins and raters, wood shingle roofing, and a wide overhang above a concrete stoop on the southeast. This building was erected or moved to this site after the period of significance.

Ice House (shown on map as #9992); pre-1965. This is a small one-story, rectangular, frame, gable roof building was constructed after the period of significance.

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[9]Lon Johnson, "Determination of Eligibility, Mammoth Hot Springs Campground, Yellowstone National Park," 7.

RESOURCES WITHIN DISTRICT

RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	CONTRIBUTING TO DISTRICT	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
1	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS	Yes	1909	BUILDING
2	DOUBLE CAPTAINS' QUARTERS	Yes	1909	BUILDING
3	FIELD OFFICER'S QUARTERS	Yes	1909	BUILDING
4	DOUBLE OFFICERS' QUARTERS	Yes	1897	BUILDING
5	DOUBLE OFFICERS' QUARTERS	Yes	1897	BUILDING
6	DOUBLE OFFICERS' QUARTERS	Yes	1891	BUILDING
7	DOUBLE OFFICERS' QUARTERS	Yes	1891	BUILDING
8	ARMY POST HEADQUARTERS/ ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	Yes	1891	BUILDING
9	GUARD HOUSE	Yes	1891	BUILDING
10	QUARTERMASTER STOREHOUSE	Yes	1891	BUILDING
11	COMMISSARY	Yes	1891	BUILDING
12	GRANARY	Yes	1891	BUILDING
13	NEW GUARD HOUSE	Yes	1911	BUILDING
14	HOSPITAL SARGEANT'S QUARTERS	Yes	1894	BUILDING
16	HOSPITAL ANNEX	Yes	1909	BUILDING
17	CHAPEL	Yes	1913	BUILDING
19	COAL SHED	Yes	1903	BUILDING
20	HAY SHED	Yes	1893	BUILDING
22	QUARTERMASTER SHOP AND PLUMBER SHOP	Yes	1898, 1901	BUILDING
23	UTILITY BUILDING	Yes	1937	BUILDING
24	POST BAKERY	Yes	1891, 1934	BUILDING

RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	CONTRIBUTING TO DISTRICT	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
25	CAVALRY STABLES	Yes	1891	BUILDING
27	TROOP BARRACKS	Yes	1897	BUILDING
28	CAVALRY STABLES	Yes	1907	BUILDING
29	TROOP WORKSHOP	Yes	1901	BUILDING
30	NONCOMMISSIONED SERGEANT'S QUARTERS	Yes	1897	BUILDING
30A	FUEL SHED	Yes	Pre-1909	BUILDING
31	NONCOMMISSIONED SERGEANT'S QUARTERS	Yes	1891	BUILDING
32	NONCOMMISSIONED SERGEANT'S QUARTERS	Yes	1891	BUILDING
33	NONCOMMISSIONED SERGEANT'S QUARTERS	Yes	1897	BUILDING
34	CAVALRY STABLES	Yes	1909	BUILDING
35	POST EXCHANGE AND GYMNASIUM	Yes	1905	BUILDING
36	DOUBLE CAVALRY BARRACKS	Yes	1909	BUILDING
37	DOUBLE STABLE GUARD AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS	Yes	1909	BUILDING
38	CAVALRY STABLES	Yes	1909	BUILDING
39	U.S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE	Yes	1903	BUILDING
40	U.S. ENGINEER'S HOUSE	Yes	1902	BUILDING
46	GARAGE	Yes	Pre-1943	BUILDING
47	SIGN SHOP	Yes	Pre-1949	BUILDING
48	GARAGE	Yes	1903	BUILDING
49	U.S. COMMISSIONER'S JAIL AND OFFICE AND U.S. MARSHAL'S RESIDENCE	Yes	1894	BUILDING

RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	CONTRIBUTING TO DISTRICT	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
56	FORT YELLOWSTONE POWERHOUSE	Yes	1911	BUILDING
57	FLAGPOLE (OBJECT)	Yes	1938	OBJECT
61	DOUBLE COMFORT STATION	Yes	c. 1930	BUILDING
62	QUARTERMASTER OIL HOUSE	Yes	1903	BUILDING
70	APARTMENT HOUSE	Yes	1936	BUILDING
72	DOUBLE COMFORT STATION	Yes	1937	BUILDING
73	DOUBLE COMFORT STATION	Yes	1937	BUILDING
74	DOUBLE COMFORT STATION	Yes	1937	BUILDING
75	SHED	Yes	1937	BUILDING
76	GARAGE	Yes	1937	BUILDING
77	GARAGE	Yes	1937	BUILDING
78	UTILITY BUILDING	Yes	1936	BUILDING
79	GARAGE	Yes	1939	BUILDING
80	HOUSE	Yes	1938	BUILDING
81	HOUSE	Yes	1938	BUILDING
82	HOUSE	Yes	1939	BUILDING
83	HOUSE	Yes	1939	BUILDING
84	HOUSE	Yes	1937	BUILDING
85	HOUSE	Yes	1939	BUILDING
86	HOUSE	Yes	1939	BUILDING
87	HOUSE	Yes	1939	BUILDING
88	HOUSE	Yes	1940	BUILDING
89	HOUSE	Yes	1941	BUILDING

RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	CONTRIBUTING TO DISTRICT	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
95	HOUSE	Yes	1948	BUILDING
96	HOUSE	Yes	1948	BUILDING
331	TEMPORARY HOUSE	Yes	1947	BUILDING
332	TEMPORARY HOUSE	Yes	1947	BUILDING
333	TEMPORARY EMPLOYEE GARAGE	Yes	1947	BUILDING
334	U.S. COMMISSIONER'S BARN	Yes	1912	BUILDING
396	SHED	No	1962	BUILDING
397	SHED	No	1960s	BUILDING
398	SHED	No	1960s	BUILDING
400	SHED	No	1965	BUILDING
450	STORAGE SHED	Yes	c. 1940	BUILDING
501	CLIFF HOUSE	No	1957	BUILDING
502	CLIFF HOUSE	No	1957	BUILDING
526	STORAGE SHED	No	1983	BUILDING
557	MAMMOTH CLINIC	No	1963	BUILDING
575	MAMMOTH CAMPGROUND CHECK-IN	No	c. 1975	BUILDING
590	ASPEN DORMITORY	No	1978	BUILDING
831	HOUSE	No	1996	BUILDING
1000	POST OFFICE	Yes	1937	BUILDING
2025	MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL	Yes	1913, 1936-7	BUILDING
2026	MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS DINING HALL	Yes	1936	BUILDING
2027	MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS RECREATION HALL	Yes	1937	BUILDING

RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	CONTRIBUTING TO DISTRICT	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
2028	YELLOWSTONE PARK COMPANY MEN'S DORMITORY AND LAUNDRY	Yes	1924, 1948	BUILDING
2029	YELLOWSTONE PARK COMPANY WOMEN'S DORMITORY	Yes	1929	BUILDING
2030	H.W. CHILD HOUSE	Yes	1907	BUILDING
2030A	CHILD POWER HOUSE	Yes	1907	BUILDING
2031	GOODWIN HOUSE	Yes	c. 1930	BUILDING
2031A	GOODWIN GARAGE	Yes	c. 1930	BUILDING
2032	MAIL CARRIER'S HOUSE	Yes	1895	BUILDING
2036	NICHOLS HOUSE	Yes	c. 1903	BUILDING
2044	YELLOWSTONE PARK COMPANY BUNKHOUSE	Yes	1938	BUILDING
2045	YELLOWSTONE PARK COMPANY MESS HALL	Yes	1938	BUILDING
2051	HAYNES HEADQUARTERS BUILDING	Yes	1928	BUILDING
2054	HAYNES WAREHOUSE/STOCKROOM	Yes	1927	BUILDING
2058	HAYNES PICTURE SHOP/ HAYNES HOUSE	Yes	1920, 1927	BUILDING
2060	LYALL-HENDERSON STORE	Yes	1895	BUILDING
2063	MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS FILLING STATION	Yes	1920	BUILDING
2067	HAMILTON STORES DORMITORY	No	Post-1965	BUILDING
2068	COMFORT STATION (CABIN AREA)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2069	COMFORT STATION (CABIN AREA)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2070	COMFORT STATION (CABIN AREA)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2071	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#B10-11)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2072	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE E (#B12-13)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING

RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	CONTRIBUTING TO DISTRICT	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
2075	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#B17-18)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2076	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE E (#B1-2)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2077	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#B27-28)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2078	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#B25-26)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2079	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#B22-23)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2080	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE E (#B19-20)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2081	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE E (#B33-34)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2082	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE E (#B30-31)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2084	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE E (#B3-4)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2085	SINGLE CABIN TYPE F (#B8)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2086	SINGLE CABIN TYPE F (#B9)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2087	SINGLE CABIN TYPE F (#B5)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2088	SINGLE CABIN TYPE F (#B16)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2089	SINGLE CABIN TYPE F (#B15)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2090	SINGLE CABIN TYPE F (#B14)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2091	SINGLE CABIN TYPE F (#B29)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2092	SINGLE CABIN TYPE F (#B24)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2093	SINGLE CABIN TYPE F (#B21)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2094	SINGLE CABIN TYPE F (#B32)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2095	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#A12)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2096	SINGLE CABIN TYPE F (#A5)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2097	SINGLE CABIN TYPE F (#A2)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
2098	SINGLE CABIN TYPE F (#A1)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING

RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	CONTRIBUTING TO DISTRICT	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
2099	NICHOLS GARAGE	Yes	1930s	BUILDING
6301	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#A34-35)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6302	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#A32-33)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6303	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#A38-39)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6305	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#A6-7)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6306	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#A17-18)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6307	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#A21-22)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6308	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#A25-26)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6309	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#A29-30)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6310	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#C55-56)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6311	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#C51-52)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6312	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#C47-48)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6313	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#C44-45)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6314	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE A (#C1-2)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6315	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE A (#C5-6)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6316	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE A (#C10-11)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6317	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE A (#C12-13)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6318	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE A (#C18-19)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6319	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE A	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6320	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE A (#C42-43)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6321	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE A (#C40-41)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6322	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE A (#C28-29)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6323	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE A (#C35-36)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING

RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	CONTRIBUTING TO DISTRICT	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
6325	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#A37)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6326	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#A36)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6327	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#A31)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6329	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6330	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6331	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6332	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#A11)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6333	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#A8)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6334	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#A19)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6335	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#A20)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6336	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#A23)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6337	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#A24)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6338	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#A27)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6339	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#A28)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6340	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#C57)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6341	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#C54)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6342	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#C53)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6343	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#C50)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6344	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#C49)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6345	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#C46)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6346	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C3)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6347	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C4)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6348	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C7)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING

RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	CONTRIBUTING TO DISTRICT	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
6349	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C8)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6350	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C9)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6351	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C14)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6352	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C15)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6353	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C16)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6354	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C17)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6355	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C20)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6356	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C23)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6357	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C24)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6358	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C25)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6359	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C26)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6360	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C27)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6361	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C30)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6362	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C31)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6363	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C37)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6364	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C38)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
6365	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C39)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
7603	SINGLE CABIN TYPE C (#C34)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
7604	SINGLE CABIN TYPE D (#C41)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
9984	MAMMOTH CAMPGROUND AMPHITHEATER	No	Post-1967	STRUCTURE
9989	MAMMOTH CAMPGROUND (SITE)	Yes	1938-40	SITE
9990	PARADE GROUND (SITE)	Yes	1891, 1903	SITE
9991	FIREWOOD VENDOR BUILDING	No	c. 1935, c. 1980	BUILDING

RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	CONTRIBUTING TO DISTRICT	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
9992	ICE HOUSE	No	Pre-1965	BUILDING
9993	DRY CLEANING BUILDING	Yes	c. 1925	BUILDING
9994	COMFORT STATION/PAINT SHOP	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
9995	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE E (#A3-A4)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
9996	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE E (#A13-A14)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
9997	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#A9-A10)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
9998	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE B (#B6-B7)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING
9999	DUPLEX CABIN TYPE A (#C21-C22)	Yes	1936-38	BUILDING

NOTE: Resources numbered 9984 and above did not have numbers assigned by Yellowstone National Park; they were assigned numbers by the preparers of the nomination.

Significance

The Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District has statewide significance as the administrative and concession headquarters of the largest national park in Wyoming.[10] The district is significant under Criterion A for its historical association with the development of Yellowstone National Park, and more specifically, with the development of administrative and concession policies in Yellowstone and the national park system. The district's location, near one of the major natural curiosities in the park, the Mammoth Hot Springs Terraces, and at the juncture of the first entrance road to the park resulted in its selection as the site of the first administrative headquarters and the site of the first concessions in the first national park in the United States. The first hotels in Yellowstone were located at Mammoth Hot Springs, as well as the first retail store, photograph shop, and filling station, the successors of which still operate within the district. Yellowstone Park historian Aubrey Haines called Mammoth "the most important place name related to the Park's concession business." The army era in the national parks is also associated with the district, which includes Fort Yellowstone, the best-preserved post representing the early military efforts to protect the nation's natural resources. (Fort Yellowstone has been separately nominated as a National Historic Landmark district.) The district is also significant for its association with the early history of the National Park Service, reflecting the influence of that agency on park development in areas such as preserving natural features and scenic resources, responding to the popularity of the automobile, creating museums and educational programs, and incorporating master plans in park design. The district also is associated with the history of New Deal era public works programs, having benefitted from several projects which provided funding and manpower for improvements and new construction.[11]

Mammoth Hot Springs is also significant under Criterion C for its architecture. Fort Yellowstone, within the district, reflects the layout and architecture of a typical western army fort of the late nineteenth century, and is remarkable for its level of integrity, the masonry displayed in its native sandstone buildings, and the substantial quality of its construction. The buildings of the military period are representative of the work of the United States Quartermaster Corps and Reed and Stem. Buildings erected after the military era in the administrative area of the district are significant for their representation of the work of architects of the National Park Service, and the landscape of the district reflects the influence of the agency's master plans and the efforts of its landscape architects. Government buildings of the post-military era include representative examples of the French Renaissance and English Tudor style architecture. The concession area buildings are notable for their reflection of the evolution of park commercial architecture from

[10]Following a future assessment of the administrative and concession history of national parks it might be determined that some portion of the Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District is nationally significant.

[11]Aubrey Haines, *Yellowstone Place Names* (Niwot, Colorado: University Press of Colorado, 1996), 166.

the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Included within the district are concession buildings which are excellent representatives of Colonial Revival, Rustic, Prairie, and Art Moderne styles. The work of architects hired by concessioners, including Robert C. Reamer and Fred Willson, is also represented in the district.

The Creation and Early Years of Yellowstone National Park, 1872-1885

On 1 March 1872 President Ulysses S. Grant signed an act creating America's first national park. Yellowstone National Park was to be a two-million-acre tract "reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale" for use as a "public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people...." The Secretary of the Interior was empowered to make rules and regulations for the park that would provide for the "preservation from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders...and their retention in their natural condition."[12] At the request of Congress, U.S. Geographical and Geological Survey of the Territories head and Yellowstone National Park promoter Ferdinand Hayden had suggested appropriate boundaries for the park, which were expansive in order to include as yet unidentified wonders. No significant new national parks were created for almost twenty years after Yellowstone, and those which came afterward were created in its image.[13]

After establishing Yellowstone National Park in 1872, Congress did not provide appropriations to administer, staff, protect, or develop the enclave. Recognizing this lack of foresight, individuals seeking to take advantage of the absence of protective forces in the park used the reserve and its natural wonders for personal gain. In spite of the area's initial isolation and lack of facilities, the activities of poachers and vandals soon created a significant problem. Early civilian superintendents, beginning with Nathaniel P. Langford who was appointed in 1872, were frustrated in their efforts to protect the park, due to a lack of resources and authority. It was not until 1878 that Congress provided any funding for the administration and development of Yellowstone National Park.[14]

A number of accounts detailed the wretched state of affairs in the park during its first years. In 1873, David E. Folsom, early explorer and assistant superintendent in the park, reported that

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[12]Louis C. Cramton, Special Attorney to the Secretary of the Interior, *Early History of Yellowstone National Park and Its Relation to National Park Policies* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1932), 24, 76-77; U.S., Statutes at Large, vol. 17, chap. 24, 32-33.

[13]Roderick Nash, *Wilderness and the American Mind*, 3rd ed. (New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1982), 108 and 112; Alfred Runte, *National Parks: The American Experience*, 3rd ed. (Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1997), 55-56.

[14]H. Duane Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks* (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1971), 34.

visitors had "broken off and carried away many of the most beautiful formations." In the mid-1870s, Capt. William Ludlow viewed tourists armed with axes and shovels looking for geologic specimens to collect. Ludlow suggested that the park be turned over to the army for protection, a position supported by the Secretary of War. In 1875, visitor Gen. W.E. Strong decried the "indiscriminate slaughter" by professional hunters of more than four thousand elk in the Mammoth Hot Springs basin. In the same year, future Yellowstone superintendent Philetus Norris wrote to the Secretary of the Interior describing the wanton destruction of elk, buffalo, moose, and other large animals by commercial hide harvesters. Norris, who became superintendent of the park in 1877, is credited with many accomplishments, including creating the first interpretive panels at Yellowstone, posting warning signs against fire and vandalism, scouting routes for roads and trails, and recording scientific observations. Construction of the first administrative facilities at Mammoth Hot Springs occurred during Norris's tenure, when he built and occupied a hewn timber headquarters building on Capitol Hill in 1879.[15]

In addition to protecting natural resources, the 1872 Organic Act also stated that the park was established for "the benefit and enjoyment of the people." The basis for the presence of private concessioners in Yellowstone National Park was recognized in the act, which provided that the Secretary "may in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years of small parcels of ground at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases, and all other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said park, to be expended under his direction in the management of the park." A policy in regard to the granting of leases in the park was slow to emerge. Fewer than one thousand persons a year visited Yellowstone during the 1870s, and the effort to provide accommodations and services was characterized by small-scale enterprises with small outlays of capital.[16]

Primitive visitor accommodations built by individual entrepreneurs in the Mammoth Hot Springs vicinity predated the creation of the park. In the summer of 1871, Matthew McGuirk established McGuirk's Medicinal Springs on the Gardner River east of Mammoth Hot Springs, principally to serve invalids. At the same time, the area's first hotel, a crude log building, was erected in Clematis Gulch by Henry R. Horr and James McCartney. Aubrey Haines reported that Horr named Yellowstone's largest hot spring area "Mammoth" when he and McCartney claimed 160-acre tracts at the site on 5 July 1871. McCartney's development soon included a tent bathhouse on Hymen Terrace at Mammoth Hot Springs (later replaced by a wooden structure), followed by a stable (1872) and a storehouse and house (1873). This facility, which the Earl of Dunraven described in 1874 as "a little shanty which is dignified by the name of hotel," was

[15]Mary S. Culpin, "History of Administration Yellowstone National Park," (Yellowstone National Park: National Park Service, June 1999), 1: 6, 11 and 12; Hampton, 34 and 40-41.

[16] Cramton, 76.

designated the "National Park Hotel" in 1875, and was the only lodging in the park for visitors until 1880. In addition, as historian Richard A. Bartlett observed, there were "people to serve or fleece visitors inside the park and for a hundred miles outside it," serving as guides or providing rental horses.[17]

Shortly after the creation of Yellowstone National Park, Superintendent Nathaniel P. Langford received requests for concession leases, and some existing private operators, such as McCartney and McGuirk, filed claims for the land on which their improvements were located. The Secretary of the Interior refused to recognize the claims and declined to issue leases until the rules for the governance of the park and opening it to the public were settled by Congress. Superintendent Langford and Ferdinand Hayden both advocated that the government develop a road system in the park, arguing that improved access would encourage investment by persons of means in better lodging facilities at points of interest. Langford also suggested a longer lease period, twenty-years, to attract investment. Lease proposals received by the Department of the Interior in the 1872-82 period were characterized by their lack of capital, solid development plans, recommendations, and a determined follow-through. The park's remoteness and consequent small number of visitors may have made it unattractive to serious investors during its first decade. In January 1881, outgoing Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz wrote that "the Department must decline to grant to any person or firm, exclusive privileges," and rejected a proposal to grant a hotel monopoly in Yellowstone.[18]

The first retail operation in the park was established in 1882, when Jennie Henderson Ash, Walter Henderson, and Alex Lyall were awarded a lease to operate a general store at Mammoth Hot Springs. The Hendersons were the children of George L. Henderson, who had served as an assistant superintendent of the park during 1882-85. In 1883, the family moved into one of the buildings abandoned by McCartney, which was utilized as both a post office and residence. A post office had been originally established at Mammoth on 2 March 1880, with Clarence Stephens as postmaster.[19]

Yellowstone's longest-lived and most highly regarded concession dynasty began in 1884, when F. Jay Haynes established a photographic studio at Mammoth Hot Springs and was designated

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[17]Mary S. Culpin, "The History of the Development of Concessions in Yellowstone National Park, 1872-1966," (Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming: National Park Service, 1999), 1:5-7; Haines, *Yellowstone Place Names*, 162 and 166; Richard A. Bartlett, *Yellowstone: A Wilderness Besieged* (Tucson, Arizona: University of Arizona Press, 1985), 119.

[18]Bartlett, *Wilderness Besieged*, 123; Culpin, "Concessions," 2: 2.

[19]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 1: 297, 325. In 1885, the Henderson family opened Yellowstone's third hotel at Mammoth, the Cottage, a picturesque two-and-a-half-story log building capable of accommodating one hundred people at rates lower than the National Hotel. The hotel operated until 1911 and then served as a dormitory. It was removed in 1964.

the official Yellowstone photographer by the Yellowstone National Park (Northern Pacific Railroad) Improvement Company. In 1885, Haynes, from St. Paul, Minnesota, erected a photo studio and residence in the middle of what would later serve as the Army's parade ground. The publication of his photographs resulted in widespread public recognition of the park's natural treasures. In 1898, Haynes also became involved in transportation services, joining William H. Humphrey in forming a stage line to bring visitors into the park from the Utah and Northern Railroad at Monida, Montana. Haynes was succeeded by his son, Jack Ellis Haynes, in 1916, and the family continued to operate the business until 1968.[20]

The issue of concessions became more pressing as a rail connection approached the park during the administration of Patrick Conger (1882-84). The Northern Pacific Railroad played a major role in the development of concessions in Yellowstone. The railroad had been influential behind the scenes in securing the passage of the act creating Yellowstone National Park while formulating plans to extend its lines through Montana. A national park was viewed as a major generator of passenger traffic for the railroad. The Panic of 1873 put such expansion plans on hold, but, by 1883, the reorganized Northern Pacific had become a transcontinental system, building its main line across Montana with a branch to Cinnabar, a few miles north of the entrance to Yellowstone National Park. The branch line was extended to the southeast in 1902 to Gardiner, a town adjacent to the park boundary, and about five miles from Mammoth Hot Springs.[21]

Large-Scale Concession Development

The anticipated completion of the rail line bringing a steady stream of tourists into the park induced the first large-scale investment in visitor accommodations, development centered at Mammoth Hot Springs. In July 1882, a proposal for an exclusive Yellowstone park concession agreement was submitted by Carroll T. Hobart and Henry M. Douglas to Secretary of the Interior Henry M. Teller. Hobart, leader of the scheme, was affiliated with the Northern Pacific, while Douglas was the former sutler at Fort Yates, North Dakota. The proposal carried the endorsement of Senator William Windom of Minnesota, who had served as Secretary of the Treasury in Garfield's administration. The agreement, opposed by Superintendent Conger, provided that Hobart and Douglas would be granted an exclusive ten-year lease to lands selected by them in the park at an annual rental of no more than two dollars per acre, a provision which eventually encompassed 4,400 acres at seven sites. The lessees would be permitted to use timber, coal, water, and other material as needed from within the park, and would erect hotels and other buildings and provide stage, telegraph, and delivery services from the railroad terminus

[20]Culpin, "Concessions," 1: 22; Bartlett, *Wilderness Besieged*, 131.

[21]Alfred Runte, *Trains of Discovery: Western Railroads and the National Parks* (Boulder, Colorado: Roberts Rinehart Publishers, 1998), 22-23.

to the park. The reluctance expressed by the previous Secretary of the Interior regarding a park monopoly was not shared by his successor, Henry M. Teller, whose Department of the Interior accepted the agreement on 1 September 1882. Hobart went to the park in late fall and supervised construction of a 250-room hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs. Complaining of the exclusive deal struck by the company, one local resident reportedly remarked that "if you want to take a whiff of a park breeze, you will have to pay for the privilege of turning your nose in that direction."[22]

The partially-completed hotel at Mammoth, a four-story Queen Anne style building with impressive fixtures, opened in late summer 1883. The hotel, originally known as the National and designed by L.F. Buffington, was described by Carroll Hobart as "a graceful and elaborate style architecture." The original design for the 414' X 54' building included plans for two 250' wings to be erected when needed. Hobart noted that delays in getting the building completed prevented it from serving the first guests of the 1883 season, but judged that the project was an immense accomplishment due to

> the natural difficulties which we had to encounter [which] were of themselves a sufficient obstruction. There has never before been a building the magnitude of this one constructed in such a wilderness, so far from Railroad facilities or a base of supplies and where nearly all of the material, the workmen and supplies had to be hauled by wagons, sometimes more than 100 miles over the roughest of Rocky Mountain roads and alternating snow and mud or blinding dust.[23]

Superintendent Conger was pleased with the composition of the building, describing the hotel in his 1883 *Annual Report* as "very commodious and designed to be first class in every particular." Conger mentioned that the first guests of the establishment mingled with the carpenters who were finishing the construction. A large dining hall (Building 2026) was also completed in 1883 for the convenience of guests.[24]

Hobart and Douglas soon assigned their agreement with the Department of the Interior to the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company, organized by Rufus Sage, Roscoe Conkling, and other eastern investors in January 1883. Aubrey Haines bluntly stated that the company was a "dummy concern" for the Northern Pacific Railroad, created in the railroad's attempt to gain

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[22]Bartlett, *Wilderness Besieged*, 126-29, 139, and 145; Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 1: 263-264; and Haines, *Yellowstone Place Names*, 163.

[23]Quoted in Historical Research Associates, NPS Historic Structure Survey Form, Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel/HS-2025, 1999. They do not provide a location for the source: Carrol Hobart to the Secretary of the Interior, 30 November 1883.

[24]Ibid.

control of the park business. Congressional action in 1883 frustrated the company's attempt to gain monopoly control of the park's most desirable natural locations. Sen. George G. Vest of Missouri learned of the Department of the Interior's agreement with Hobart and Douglas and led passage of a December 1882 Senate resolution that required the Secretary of the Interior to provide copies of the agreement to the Senate. Having exposed what became known as "the park steal," Vest persuaded Congress to pass a measure regulating the granting of leases in the park. The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill of 1883 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to lease areas in the park of no more than ten acres for no more than ten years for commercial purposes, provided they were no closer than a quarter of mile to any geyser or Yellowstone Falls. All existing leases were declared invalid.[25]

The 1883 bill contained a number of other provisions relevant to Yellowstone. The law provided funds for a resident park superintendent and a force of ten assistants, charged with protecting "the game, timber, and objects of interest." In line with suggestions from a variety of sources over many years, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to request army troops to patrol the area "to prevent trespassers or intruders from entering the park for the purpose of destroying the game or objects of curiosity therein, or for any other purpose prohibited by law, and to remove such persons from the park if found therein." The measure also placed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in charge of road and bridge improvements in Yellowstone. In 1883, the first military involvement in Yellowstone began with the arrival at Mammoth of Lt. Dan C. Kingman of the Corps of Engineers.[26]

The Yellowstone Park Improvement Company expanded its operations in the park, establishing tent camps at three locations, and erecting a two-story warehouse, a stable, and other support buildings. Transportation to and from the park was subcontracted by the company to a stage line operated by Wakefield and Hoffman. By late 1883, with large expenditures and relatively little income, the company was in dire financial straits. It went into receivership in 1884 but continued to operate in 1884 and 1885. During this time, the concessioner was criticized for its crude lodging facilities, poor quality of food, improper sanitation, and high prices.[27]

While the Northern Pacific could not persuade Congress to extend its tracks into Yellowstone

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[25]Haines, *Yellowstone Place Names*, 163; U.S., Statutes at large, vol. 22, 626; Hampton, 59-60. A lease was awarded shortly after passage of the bill to the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company by Secretary Teller, leasing a total of ten acres divided into seven parcels located at major points of interest in the Park. The lease gave that company an effective monopoly over concessions.

[26]Kenneth H. Baldwin, *Enchanted Enclosure: The Army Engineers and Yellowstone National Park, A Documentary History* (Washington: Office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, 1976), 85, quoting 1887 report by Capt. Clinton B. Sears which incorporated Kingman notes; and Hampton, 65-66.

[27]Culpin, "Concessions," 2: 21; Bartlett, *Wilderness Besieged*, 129.

National Park proper, its terminus a few miles north of the park placed it in a position to dominate tourist traffic. Historian Alfred Runte noted that "after 1883, the Northern Pacific railroad spared no expense to promote Yellowstone National Park." The Passenger Department under Charles S. Fee issued a series of *Wonderland* guidebooks that popularized scenic spots throughout the West and especially Yellowstone Park. By 1886, the railroad had provided funds for the construction of tourist hotels near natural attractions. In addition to developing the park, the railroad's activities had a positive impact on the preservation movement within the country. Runte observed that "the railroad's dependence on unspoiled scenery to attract tourists tempered its purely extractive aims, such as logging, mining, and land development." Through its Passenger Department the Northern Pacific became a staunch defender of Yellowstone, and in 1893 adopted a new logo which proclaimed it the "Yellowstone Park Line." General Passenger Agent Fee asserted that "we do not want the Falls of the Yellowstone driving the looms of a cotton factory, or the great geysers boiling pork for some gigantic packing-house, but in all the native majesty and grandeur in which they appear to-day, without, as yet, a single trace of that adornment which is desecration, that improvement which is equivalent to ruin, or that utilization which means utter destruction." After the turn of the century, the railroad also sponsored articles promoting wildlife conservation and urging the expansion of Yellowstone.[28]

The Beginning of Military Administration

As rail access resulted in an ever-increasing flow of visitors into the park, administrators continued to deal with the tourists and hunters who damaged and destroyed the natural resources at alarming rates. Pressure to protect the park increased, and the Secretary of the Interior received complaints from many visitors about the lack of rules and regulations in Yellowstone. Congress was persuaded that the efforts of civilian administrators had failed, and, in 1886, deleted funding for the superintendent and his assistants. Acting under the authority contained in the 1883 Act, the Secretary of the Interior requested that the War Department provide Army troops for the protection of Yellowstone.[29]

The first U.S. Army unit assigned to Yellowstone National Park, Company M of the First U.S. Cavalry from Fort Custer, Montana Territory, arrived on 17 August 1886. The Secretary of the Interior ordered Superintendent Wear to turn over all property and records to the army. Capt. Moses Harris established a tent camp at the foot of the terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs. Subsequent cavalry commanders at Yellowstone served as the Acting Superintendent of the park, in command of from one to four troops of cavalry, with each troop containing from forty-five to sixty-two men. Over time, the post developed support staff consisting of clerical and

[28]Runte, *Trains of Discovery*, 22-23. It should be noted that while the railroad was promoting conservation, it was simultaneously seeking approval to build a line through the park to Cooke City.

[29]Culpin, "Administration," 2: 7, 10, 11; and Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 2: 452.

headquarters staff, hospital corpsmen, signal corpsmen, and Army Corps of Engineers personnel. This substantial increase in the number of people working in the park had an important impact on the effectiveness of its administration. A concerted, organized, and adequately equipped effort was put in place to protect the wild game and natural formations in the park.

The cavalry tent camp was replaced in the fall of 1886 by Camp Sheridan, located on the Mammoth-Norris Road west of Capitol Hill. The facility was a self-sufficient cantonment, with a barracks, a storehouse, a guardhouse, a cavalry stable, and a quartermaster stable. All buildings were of temporary frame construction with board and batten siding. The camp grew the following year with the addition of a hospital, double officers' quarters, and a headquarters building. One structure, a magazine, was built of stone.[30]

Like the early civilian superintendents and concessioners, the army selected the broad terrace at the foot of the Mammoth Hot Springs terraces as the headquarters for its administrative activities, as well as for staff housing and service functions. From the beginning, the army superintendents took into account the impact of construction on the natural landscape. In choosing a site and constructing Camp Sheridan, Capt. Moses Harris sensitively avoided building intrusions into the existing viewscape. In addition, Harris believed that the seriousness of the army's role at Yellowstone should be reflected in its facilities. He wrote to the Department of the Interior that "the buildings are not visible from any portion of the 'hotel terrace' nor do they obstruct either the view or the approaches to the Hot Springs formation."[31]

At the same time that the Army was assuming control of park administration, a new entity arose among park concessions. The continuing fiscal problems and inability of the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company to provide adequate services to visitors led a competing group to organize and propose a new lease arrangement to the Department of the Interior in 1886. The Yellowstone Park Association (YPA), led by Charles Gibson, a wealthy St. Louis lawyer and philanthropist, was formed with the support of the Northern Pacific. The Department of the Interior accepted the proposition, and the new concessioner purchased or leased facilities of the old company and constructed additional ones. The Yellowstone Park Association took over operation of the National Hotel and changed its name to the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel. The company was anxious to keep the hotel in excellent maintenance since it set the standard for what arriving guests would expect of their stay in the park. Richard Bartlett concluded that the new company "made good progress" over the next six years, improving existing facilities and

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[30]Camp Sheridan served various functions after 1909. The army realized that the cantonment had been located too close to the terraces, and, beginning in 1915, the buildings were torn down, eventually leaving little trace of their existence.

[31] Captain Moses Harris to Acting Secretary of the Interior H. Muldrow, 8 October 1886. Microcopies from the National Archives, No. 62, Roll 3, Yellowstone National Park.

constructing new ones. The YPA's major problem during the period was a failure to resolve conflicts with the Department of the Interior over lease parcels for hotels.[32]

Acting Superintendent Capt. Frazier Boutelle (1889-91) agreed with Captain Harris's concern for construction appropriate to the setting and recommended to the War Department that a permanent military post be built to better accommodate the troops. The proposal was accepted and the Secretary of the Interior agreed to provide a tract of land to the army at Mammoth Hot Springs, which was designated as Fort Yellowstone on 27 February 1891. The developed headquarters area expanded over the course of the army's tenure in the park.[33]

The site chosen for the fort was on the eastern edge of the terrace, northeast of Capitol Hill and a short distance from the tourist facilities, about three-tenths of a mile northeast of Camp Sheridan. Plans for the fort allowed for its eventual expansion as more troops were assigned to the park. Lt. Carroll A. Devol, 25th Infantry, supervised the civilian workers who built the new army facility. By the fall of 1891, twelve buildings were completed at the new site, including an administration building (Building 8) a guardhouse (Building 9), two double officers' quarters (Buildings 6 and 7), a sixty-man capacity barracks, a commissary storehouse (Building 10), a quartermaster storehouse (Building 11), a granary (Building 12), a bakery (Building 24, moved outside the district in 1934), and a stable (Building 25). Acting Superintendent Capt. George Anderson judged that the new buildings were a "sightly and attractive addition."[34]

The buildings were constructed from quartermaster general standardized plans, typical of western military posts of the era, of a generally Spartan appearance with a few Colonial Revival style domestic elements, described by the army as "cottage style." The buildings were one- to two-and-a-half stories in height, and of frame construction with drop siding and stone foundations, with evenly spaced double-hung sash windows, and prominent porches. The guardhouse was notable for its sweeping eaves and tiny cupolas that would be repeated in later buildings. The two substantial double officers' quarters marked the first construction of what became popularly known as "Officers' Row" facing the parade ground to the west. Two noncommissioned sergeants' quarters (Buildings 31 and 32) were also completed, the beginning of a distinctive group of four residences labeled "Soap Suds Row" by the troops. These charming frame dwellings were similar in appearance to middle class houses built across the country during the late nineteenth century, and were notable for their porches with decorative friezes and balustrades, shingled gable ends, hipped roof dormers, and large paired windows.[35]

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[32]Bartlett, *Wilderness Besieged*, 151, 155-56, and 159; Haines, *Yellowstone Place Names*, 163.

[33]Hampton, 108.

[34]Battle and Thompson, 9; and Culpin, "Administration," 3: 13.

[35]Aubrey Haines reported that this designation resulted from the fact the some of the noncommissioned officers' wives were former laundresses. Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 2:162.

By 1894, the fort also included a ten-bed hospital, a quarters for hospital personnel (Building 14), and a large hay shed (Building 20). The first stone building within the district was completed in that year. The U.S. Commissioner's Jail and U.S. Marshall's Residence (Building 49), which stood alone west of the parade ground, was a one-and-a-half-story rock-faced sandstone dwelling with gable-on-hip roof with through-the-cornice dormers and a full-width porch. The building was funded with the passage of the Lacey Act in 1894, which created a means to arrest, try, and punish lawbreakers, and was a key element in the protection of the park. The residence was of a restrained and dignified design which would typify the stone housing built at the fort in future years.[36]

Expansion of the fort to accommodate two troops of cavalry was completed in 1897. Two double officers' quarters (Buildings 4 and 5), a second troop barracks (Building 27), a stable, two noncommissioned sergeants' quarters (Buildings 30 and 33), a post exchange, and various service buildings were erected. These buildings were of frame construction similar to those completed by 1894. The large troop barracks (Building 27) was especially notable for its hipped roof with flared eaves that sheltered a wrap-around porch, its multiple hipped roof dormers, and its alternating brick chimneys and cupolas. The fort, with its predominantly white-painted frame buildings with red metal diamond shingle roofs, boardwalks, and dirt roads "in a wasteland of disintegrating hot spring formation," was described as "somewhat austere" by the end of the nineteenth century.[37]

Road and Facility Improvements

The efforts of early civilian superintendents to improve roads within the park had been hampered by lack of funds, equipment, and personnel. The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill of 1883 placed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in charge of road and bridge improvements at Yellowstone.[38] In 1883, the first Corps representative stationed in Yellowstone, Lt. Dan C. Kingman, focussed on improving access to the park in terms of roads and bridges. He developed a plan for a 223-mile road system that "would enable tourists to visit the principal points of interest in the Park without retracing their steps; and to take a long or short trip, according to the time and the means at their disposal."[39]

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[36]Haines, *The Yellowstone Story*, 2: 162.

[37]U.S. Army, Chief of Engineers, *Report of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army*, Appendix GGG-Yellowstone National Park, "Report of Capt. H.M. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers, Officer in Charge, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1903," 2889.

[38]U.S., Statutes at Large, vol. 22, 626.

[39]Baldwin, 85, quoting 1887 report by Capt. Clinton B. Sears which incorporated Kingman notes.

In designing roads to objects of interest in Yellowstone National Park, the Army Corps of Engineers selected alignments that did not interfere with natural features and used the smallest area possible. Capt. Hiram Chittenden served two tours as the U.S. Engineer at Yellowstone during 1891-93 and 1899-1906. He supervised improvements to approximately four hundred miles of roads and bridges throughout the park. Side roads that improved visitor access were also completed. In Chittenden's view, road development in the park should be limited to those routes absolutely necessary and most of the park should be accessible only by foot or horseback. At the same time, he opined that roads constructed should be "perfect examples of their class." Chittenden believed that the guiding rule in construction was to maintain the national parks "as nearly as possible in their natural condition, unchanged by the hand of man."[40]

A system of designated campgrounds spaced a few miles apart and inspected each day was suggested by Acting Superintendent Capt. Frazier Boutelle during his tenure (1889-91). Boutelle believed that such campgrounds would aid in preventing fires in the park. This policy was subsequently adopted in other national parks. In 1892, the Secretary of the Interior ordered Acting Superintendent Capt. George S. Anderson to develop proper campsites along roads connected to the major routes within the park. Appropriate, suitably marked toilet facilities were also to be provided.[41]

Following the turn of the century, further steps were taken to enhance the park and improve visitor access and enjoyment. The monumental North Entrance Arch (Roosevelt Arch) was constructed in 1903, proclaiming on its face that the park existed "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." Stairways, drinking water facilities, viewing platforms, and stagecoach unloading platforms were constructed to improve access to scenic attractions. Acting Superintendent Capt. John Pitcher (1901-07) demonstrated a concern for the accommodation of visitors with physical impediments at Yellowstone in the construction of these structures. Pitcher noted that many interesting areas of the park had previously been inaccessible to visitors "unable to manage rock climbing or who did not feel secure unless they were walking or standing on a well-built structure."[42]

The troops had traditionally utilized the broad area of undeveloped terrace west of the fort as an assembly, drill, and parade ground. The location was convenient for the soldiers, and the military maneuvers and ceremonies conducted there interested tourists, who had a fine view of

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[40]Hampton, 173; Robert Shankland, *Steve Mather of the National Parks*, 2nd rev. ed. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1954), 152; Hiram N. Chittenden, *The Yellowstone National Park* (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1964, orig. pub. 1895), vii.

[41]Culpin, "Concessions," 2: 41-42; Hampton, 100; Culpin, "Administration," 3: 14.

[42]Culpin, "Administration," 4:20.

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[41]Culpin, "Concessions," 2: 41-42; Hampton, 100; Culpin, "Administration," 3: 14.

[42]Culpin, "Administration," 4:20.

the field from the hotel. In fact, the parade ground was a focal point of daily life at the fort, where the troops received assignments in the morning and gathered for the lowering of the flag in the evening. The terrace was barren, sandy and dusty, and the gray-white formation reflected sunlight and had a harsh appearance. As horses passed over the ground, the hollow areas underneath caused their hooves to echo, and in some spots the ground trembled. At times hot springs broke out on the edge of the terrace.[43]

The appearance of the parade ground was greatly transformed as a result of the completion of the new irrigation system and landscape work that began in the summer of 1902. Development of the landscape initially followed plans provided by Boston landscape architect Warren H. Manning. The Corps of Engineers also laid out streets and concrete sidewalks in the headquarters area during this period. In his Annual Report in June 1903, U.S. Engineer Capt. Hiram P. Chittenden noted that the long-desired irrigation and grass seeding of the parade ground had been accomplished.[44] One-half-foot of topsoil was spread over the entire parade ground, as was manure from the army stables. The area was seeded with grass and provided with a system of irrigation ditches. The grounds around the officers' quarters and barracks were also planted with grass, establishing the broad expanse of lawn that exists today.[45]

Under Chittenden's leadership, a fine stone building was erected in 1903 as the headquarters office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Building 39). Designed by the St. Paul, Minnesota, architectural firm of Reed and Stem with input from Chittenden, the building signified the engineers' important role in the development of the road system and other infrastructure features at Yellowstone. Gray sandstone for the building came from the Montana Sandstone Company of Butte.[46] Chittenden selected a site north of the existing fort buildings, and east of the Mammoth Hotel for the new office. The stone walls contrasted with the office's distinctive green roof tiles, and the bellcast eaves lent the design an exotic appearance, earning it the nickname "the Pagoda." Aubrey Haines judged that the building was "truly a show piece" due to the dignity of its appearance and the quality of its construction, which included an interior

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[43]Arnold Hague, U.S. Geological Survey, to Charles D. Walcott, Director, Dept. of the Interior, 15 February 1902, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Item 21, Doc. 5126.

[44]The quartermaster had no authority to expend money on improvements outside the military reservation, but Chittenden could stretch his responsibilities to include landscaping of the parade ground.

[45]Arnold Hague to Charles D. Walcott, Director, Dept. of Interior, 15 February 1902, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Item 21, Doc. 51262; Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 2: 165; U.S. Army, Chief of Engineers, 2885-2889; and Battle and Thompson, 37. Before any landscaping was undertaken, the residence and barn of Yellowstone photographer Jack Haynes were moved from the parade ground.

[46]Battle and Thompson stated that "Chittenden apparently ran into a problem in quarrying stone for the building." They cite copies of an "emergency contract" sent to Washington which Chittenden had entered with the Montana company for the stone. By contrast, Haines reported that the sandstone "had been prefinished at a Minnesota quarry and was shipped marked for reassembling into a headquarters building...."

richly finished with oak.[47]

Surveying the post, Chittenden viewed the buildings and landscaping in the vicinity of the Mammoth Hot Springs terraces with pride:

> This is the only point in the Park where an extensive transformation of natural conditions by the work of man has been permitted. Yet it was unavoidable here, and in yielding to this necessity, the effort has been made to provide a substitute that would be in harmony with the natural surroundings, and would itself be a feature of interest.[48]

Concession Developments

The Northern Pacific and road improvements brought more visitors to Yellowstone. Annual visitation increased from about 1,000 in 1880 to 6,000 by 1889. The 1890s saw average yearly visitation rise to nearly 7,000, with a high of nearly 11,000 in 1897. As more visitors came to the park, the privilege of transporting them became an object of controversy. In 1891, a minor political scandal arose over the granting of the transportation franchise for the park. In that year the franchise was removed from longtime operators Wakefield and Hoffman by the Secretary of the Interior, who awarded the new contract to Silas S. Huntley, a Montana Republican. Huntley's backer for the purchase of Wakefield and Hoffman's livestock, tack, and stages was his brother-in-law, Harry Child. Huntley and Child operated as the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company, and played an ever-larger role in the park's concession business over succeeding decades.[49]

In 1895, Jennie Henderson Ash, who had been operating a post office in the log McCartney building, received permission to construct and operate a new post office and store (Building 2060). When the building was completed, the old log post office was demolished. In the same year, mail carrier Oscar Roseborough was granted permission to erect a small log building (Building 2032) with the understanding it would be removed upon the superintendent's request. Roseborough held the contract for mail delivery between Livingston and Cooke City, Montana, and the building was one of three stations along the route. Historic photographs indicate that a stable and other outbuildings were associated with the residence.[50]

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[47]A frame residence with stone trim (Building 40) erected behind the office during the same period probably housed the Engineer. Haines, *The Yellowstone Story*, 2: 242; Battle and Thompson, 260 and 270.

[48]Quoted in Battle and Thompson, 18.

[49]Bartlett, *Wilderness Besieged*, 151, 155-56, and 159.

[50]Historical Research Associates, NPS Historic Structure Survey Form/HS-2032, Mail Carrier's Residence, 1999;

By the late 1890s, investors in the Yellowstone Park Association had split into two factions, one aligned purely with the interests of the railroad and the other with the broader interests of the company. In 1898, the Northern Pacific Railroad bought all of the outstanding shares of the YPA. The railroad's efforts to maintain "Yellowstone concessions at a quality conducive to the railroad's tourist business, had not worked out satisfactorily." In 1901, the railroad sold two-thirds of the stock in the Yellowstone Park Association to Harry Child and Silas Huntley. Child, elected president of the firm in April 1901, became even more powerful following Huntley's death later that year. The ownership change unified control of transportation and hotels in the park.[51]

Child was a successful Montana businessman who had been involved in stage lines, ranching, and real estate investments; by 1911 he was worth about $4 million. Richard Bartlett concluded that "Harry Child wanted to own every hotel, lodge, tent camp, camping outfit, stagecoach line, bus line, livery, grocery, curio store, photo shop, garage and gas station in the park." Former Superintendent Edmund G. Rogers described Child as "utterly ruthless." By 1907 Child had half-interest in both the Yellowstone Park Association and the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company. In that year, the Northern Pacific, anxious to avoid the appearance of a monopoly, sold the remainder of its interest in the YPA to Child. The railroad continued, however, to advance large sums to Child for the operation and improvement of hotels in the park. In 1907 Child built a large residence (Building 2030) on the south edge of the parade ground designed by Robert C. Reamer. The house has been cited as one of the most important examples of the Prairie style in the Rocky Mountain area.[52]

Extension of the railroad to Gardiner in 1902 quickly led to more visitors arriving at the park and resulted in expansion of concession facilities at Mammoth. By 1908, Harry Child began discussing adding another wing to the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel or building a new hotel at the site in anticipation of increased visitation. Acting Superintendent Maj. H.C. Benson argued against approval of a new hotel building, asserting that it would be a "radical departure from the original [Chittenden] layout of the grounds at Mammoth Hot Springs, would interfere with the outlook from the military garrison and destroy the symmetry of the plateau upon which buildings of concessioners in the park at this point are placed." A decision was made to expand the existing hotel, and, in 1913, a 150-bedroom Colonial Revival style wing (Building 2025) was added to the 1883 hotel building.[53]

Culpin, "Concessions," 3: 8.

[51]Bartlett, *Wilderness Besieged*, 174.

[52]Bartlett, *Wilderness Besieged*, 174-77; Rodd Wheaton, Telephone Interview by R. Laurie Simmons, 28 June 2000.

[53]Historical Research Associates, NPS Historic Structure Survey Form, Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel/HS-2025,

The general store at Mammoth (Building 2060) also expanded to accommodate growing business after the turn of the century. In 1902 Ash enlarged the storeroom, and, by 1912, she had a storehouse, a roothouse, and an icehouse. In 1913 George Whittaker, a former park scout, acquired Ash's property and franchise, and he operated the post office from a portion of the store until 1922. As part of his contract with the Department of the Interior, Whittaker was required to improve the store building. In 1914, an extensive remodeling program was completed, which included the addition of commercial space designed by Robert Reamer to the front of the building. In 1920-21, Whittaker added another sixteen feet to the store, remodeled the addition, and built a new garage.[54]

Expansion of Army Facilities During the Twentieth Century

The army found it increasingly difficult to manage the park with only a two-troop garrison, and facilities for a full squadron of cavalry (four troops) were recommended by a variety of officials. In 1904, Capt. John Pitcher expressed the hope that any new construction would take into account that "this post is seen and visited by many distinguished people from all over the world, and for this reason if for none other it should be made a model post in every way." In the same year the inspector general pointed out that the fort probably attracted more foreigners than any other army post except West Point, and he suggested that "a more dignified shelter" for the troops would be appropriate.[55]

In 1905, a new post exchange with a gymnasium (Building 35) replaced a previous facility with the same function. The building's design differed from earlier construction at the fort in the Classical Revival influence of its columned portico and its entrance elaborated with a large fanlight, as well as its use of brick for its raised foundation. The building's emphasis on architectural detail may have reflected the evolution of the exchange from the privately-operated sutler's stores found at early army posts. The post exchange was one of the most important buildings at the fort for the soldiers who sought entertainment and recreation during the long winters at Yellowstone. Amenities within the exchange included a reading room, a canteen, and a barber shop.[56]

By 1908, Congress, the Department of the Interior, and the War Department agreed that the

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[54]Historical Research Associates, NPS Historic Structure Survey Form, Mammoth Hot Springs Pryor Store & Dwelling/HS-2060, 1999.

[55]Quoted in Battle and Thompson, 21.

[56]Rodd Wheaton, National Park Service, Denver, Telephone Interview by R. Laurie Simmons, 3 May 2000.

capacity of the fort should be enlarged and that the construction should be of the finest quality. Construction quartermaster Capt. Joseph R. Castner proposed that the new construction be of stone following the example of the Engineer's office. Castner provided several reasons for the use of stone: the post commander, Gen. Samuel B.M. Young, favored stone; stone was cheap, easily obtainable, and fireproof; and stone had architectural values. Castner recommended that locally-obtained stone be cut rock-faced whenever possible, and that dressed stone for water tables, sills, and lintels be obtained from the same quarry at Columbus, Montana, which had supplied such elements for the Engineer's building. Samples of stone from quarries near Fort Yellowstone were sent to the Quartermaster General for examination. At the end of March, the Secretary of War announced that the new barracks should be "of permanent character, and composed of local stone and concrete."[57]

Scottish stonemasons and a force of other workers began construction on seven large sandstone buildings utilizing stone from a quarry located between the Gardner River and the present Mammoth Campground. Among the buildings that enlarged the post to four-troop capacity were a massive three-story double barracks (Building 36), a bachelor officers' quarters (Building 1), a double captains' quarters (Building 2), a field officer's quarters (Building 3), two cavalry stables (Buildings 34 and 38), and a double stable guard and blacksmith shops (Building 37). To secure against any of the buildings subsiding into the terrace, all of the foundations were reinforced. As Aubrey Haines later observed, almost a century of exposure to the elements gave the walls the same gray and tan color as the cliffs of nearby Mount Everts.[58]

The buildings were of standard military plan, with Colonial Revival style details, their outstanding feature being their exceptional masonry. The buildings completed in 1909 followed the dignified themes established by earlier construction, and provided the fort with a distinctive, substantial character by which subsequent visitors have identified the park headquarters. The quality and substance of the buildings at Fort Yellowstone represented the army's attempt to "put its best foot forward," to live up to a substantial commitment, and to provide a model post for the thousands of visitors who traveled to the site.[59]

The largest building at Fort Yellowstone, the double cavalry barracks (Building 36) accommodated two companies (200 men) of troops. The sandstone building's boxy U-shaped plan was relieved by a central three-story veranda with stone columns on the first story and slender wood columns and balustrades on the upper two stories. The building occupied a location in the second tier of buildings between Officers' Row to the west and the cavalry stables to the east. The three residences added along Officers' Row were large sandstone

[57]Battle and Thompson, 23.

[58]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 2: 166.

[59]Wheaton, Telephone Interview, 3 May 2000.

buildings with hipped roofs (Buildings 1, 2, and 3) that reflected elements of the colonial design and boxy appearance which had evolved at the fort. The bachelor officers' quarters (Building 1), today the park visitors' center, was the largest of the three, a two-story T-shaped building with central hipped roof wing intersected by a central pediment with the tympanum ornamented with a half-round window. The building had a broad porch with stone columns and a solid balustrade. The double captains' quarters and the field officer's quarters (designed for the commanding officer who served as acting superintendent of the park) had red tile hipped roofs with dormers and projecting porches; the superintendent's porch had stone columns, while the officers' quarters had a porch with wood posts and an exposed truss.

Army construction at the fort was completed by 1913. In 1911, a new guardhouse (Building 13) and stone hospital[60] were added within the boundary of the military reservation, and a new powerhouse (Building 56) was erected at the base of a hill about one-half mile south of the headquarters area. The guardhouse (Building 13) differed from other buildings at the fort in its concrete walls, projecting entrance surmounted by shaped parapet, and arcaded porch. The powerhouse (Building 56) also had concrete walls representing permanence and practicality. The powerhouse was also notable for its large semicircular arched windows and red tile roof.

A chapel (Building 17), completed by January 1913, was the last building erected during the military period in Yellowstone, and reflected the fort's status as the center of a community as well as an army post. Previously, religious services had been conducted in the troop mess hall, the post exchange, or private residences, as was consistent with army policy. John W. Meldrum, U.S. Commissioner at Yellowstone, voiced his belief that it was "a burning shame" that there was no church where Sunday services and events such as burials could take place. Beginning in 1905, Meldrum enlisted the support of the park acting superintendent, Wyoming Senator Francis E. Warren, and others in a campaign to acquire funding for the erection of a church. As military appropriations did not include such construction, it was a departure from standard procedure and required a special appropriation from Congress to fund the church. The pleasing design of the building incorporated lightly dressed native sandstone. The simple interior with plastered walls and exposed trusses resulted in a harmonious composition, considered by many to be the most beautiful of the army buildings at Fort Yellowstone. The chapel was operated on a nondenominational basis, a policy continued after the National Park Service took control of the building.[61]

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[60]The hospital was demolished in 1965.

[61]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 2: 178; John W. Meldrum to Francis E. Warren, 27 November 1905, Yellowstone National Park, Cultural Resource Files; F.E. Warren to John W. Meldrum, 16 December 1905; John W. Meldrum to Francis E. Warren, 24 March 1908; J.B. Aleshire to F.E. Warren, 1 May 1908; Capt. A.F. Prescott to Commanding Officer, 8 January 1913, all copies from the National Archives, Record Group 393, Box 16, in the files of Yellowstone National Park.

Development of the Park Under the Direction of the National Park Service, 1918-1949

Replacing the military at Yellowstone with a civilian force had been discussed as early as 1907. In September 1911, the first National Park Conference was held in Yellowstone to discuss the issues of park administration, concessions, and transportation. The concept of a central bureau to administer all national parks was debated, as well as transfer from military to civilian rule. Sen. Reed Smoot of Utah and Rep. John E. Raker of California introduced bills to create a Parks Bureau each year in the 1911-15 period without success, despite the support of President William Howard Taft and the Secretary of the Interior. By 1914, the War Department had come to see its role of protecting Yellowstone with troops as "a burden," and it argued that the Department of the Interior was now able to assume the task. The park assignment was costly, and many of the army duties there interfered with normal military training. Recognition of the need for a National Parks bureau advanced in January 1915, when Stephen T. Mather was appointed Assistant for National Park Affairs in the Department of the Interior. With Mather and his assistant Horace M. Albright leading the effort, much publicity was generated for the concept of a bureau to administer the national parks. Mather's tireless campaigning bore fruit, and legislation creating the National Park Service was signed by President Woodrow Wilson on 25 August 1916. A dispute over Congressional appropriations for the new agency delayed the turnover of Yellowstone to civilian administration until October 1918.[62]

Impact of the Automobile and Consolidation of Concessions

Toward the end of the military period, the growing popularity of the automobile began to impact park facilities. Yellowstone was the last national park to allow automobiles within its boundaries. In the summer of 1915, three checking stations for auto travelers were constructed and existing structures were also converted for the purpose at points throughout the park. In that year, visitations exceeded fifty thousand persons for the first time. Three sanitary campgrounds were established for people traveling in private vehicles with their own camping equipment, and a steel gasoline storage tank was installed at Mammoth Hot Springs. These types of facilities increased in numbers throughout the park in subsequent years.[63]

Originally, campgrounds were established at sites by common use, and the only service the government provided was garbage pits. In 1916, the park responded to the demand of auto tourists with the creation of "sanitary" auto camps at Mammoth Hot Springs, the Upper Geyser

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[62]Albright, 34-35; Culpin, "Administration," 5: 19; Donald C. Swain, *Wilderness Defender: Horace M. Albright and Conservation* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970), 42 and 57; Merrill D. Beal, *The Story of Man in Yellowstone* (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1949), 266.

[63]Culpin, "Administration," 5: 17.

Basin, and the Grand Canyon. The campgrounds included automobile sheds, men's and women's toilets, dry wood, and cooking grates. At Mammoth, campers also had access to running water and electricity. The record number of visitors arriving at the park after World War I soon inundated the campgrounds, and plans were made to improve and expand the system.

Soon after automobiles were admitted, it became clear that the combination of cars and horse-drawn vehicles which were still used by the transportation companies would not work. In the fall of 1916, Director Mather invited Yellowstone's business operators to a conference in Washington, D.C., where plans were made to reorganize the chaotic state of concessions in the park. As a result of that meeting, it was agreed that the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, headed by Harry W. Child, would solely operate public transportation in the park and that the conveyances would be motorized. In addition, the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company (formerly the Yellowstone Park Association and also led by Child) would run the hotels. F. Jay Haynes would have the only photographic business in the park. Permanent camping would be operated by the Yellowstone Park Camping Company as a single system with five sites, one of which was located south of Capitol Hill and later became the site of the Mammoth Lodge. These consolidations embodied Mather's park concession philosophy of "controlled monopoly."[64]

Concessioner Harry Child adapted to the automobile age after initially resisting motorization of park transportation. He borrowed half a million dollars to acquire a fleet of 125 White Motor Company buses. At the same time, two other transportation lines were consolidated into Child's system. Child also subsidized the creation of Hamilton Stores through one of his employees and profited from the sale of gasoline at outlets throughout the park.[65]

Stores in the park were not addressed by the 1916 mergers. Aubrey Haines stated that Yellowstone's stores were "highly individualized with local importance." By 1916, the Mammoth concession area included the general store and post office of George Whittaker (Building 2060), a curio store and soda fountain operated by Anna Pryor and Elizabeth Trischman, and the picture shop of F. Jay Haynes. The store operators pursued their own mergers, with Pryor and Trischman buying out George Whittaker in 1932. In 1953, their operation was acquired by C.A. Hamilton, whose heirs also acquired Haynes' interests in 1968.[66]

The Albright Administration

On 10 July 1919, twenty-nine-year-old Horace Albright arrived at Yellowstone National Park, the

[64]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 2: 273.

[65]Bartlett, *Wilderness Besieged*, 177-78.

[66]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 2: 364-365.

first civilian superintendent to lead Yellowstone since the army took over in 1886. Albright judged that Yellowstone had "never known the benefit of any real planning." He saw his mission as "improving Yellowstone and its services to visitors as the flagship of the National Park Service." Challenges confronting the new superintendent included streamlining and modernizing concession operations, updating government facilities, improving the road system in the park, reorganizing the park to accommodate visitors who brought automobiles, and developing a first class personnel system.[67]

Albright's desire to employ long-term planning for the built environment was bolstered by the formation of a Division of Landscape Engineering in the Park Service, headed by Charles P. Punchard, Jr., which functioned to provide central direction for improvements and assure that construction had minimal impact upon scenery. After visiting Yellowstone in the summer of 1919, Punchard prepared a report for Albright which represented the first effort at planned landscape improvements in the park's history. Punchard's recommendation that the Mammoth Hot Springs area be cleaned of its dead wood, trash, and dilapidated structures, reflected his focus on eliminating unsightly conditions. By 1920, all plans for construction within the park were reviewed by the Division of Landscape Engineering.[68]

In 1920, Yellowstone welcomed more than 80,000 visitors ready to enjoy the outdoors following the end of World War I. Many of the park guests of the postwar period represented a new group of tourists, those who arrived by car and traveled with their own tents and camping equipment. Whereas the early years of Yellowstone National Park were marked by visits of the well-to-do, who traveled by train, were driven through the area in horse-drawn stagecoaches, and stayed in first class hotels, the growing popularity of the automobile democratized the park, allowing families to travel in their own vehicles and sleep under the stars. Although these "sagebrushers" were left to their own devices in the early years, Mather and Albright recognized and encouraged this trend, believing that the parks should be open to everyone and that larger numbers of visitors meant increased revenues for protection and improvement and wider appreciation of the national parks. As visitations rose during the 1920s (to a temporary peak of 260,697 in 1929), increasing numbers of auto campers created new park management concerns, including fire danger, trash disposal, and resource protection issues arising from tourists camping throughout the park.[69]

With the help of Punchard, Albright planned a system of campgrounds on a "comprehensive

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[67]Horace M. Albright as told to Robert Cahn, *The Birth of the National Park Service: The Founding Years, 1913-33* (Salt Lake City, Utah: Howe Brothers, 1985), 94-95, 102, 136, 203.

[68]Culpin, "Administration," 6: 1, 5, 17; Linda Flint McClelland, *Building the National Parks* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 139.

[69]Albright and Cahn, 122; Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 2: 257.

scale," including one at Mammoth, and piped in drinking water as part of an attempt to make Yellowstone Park "a motorist's paradise." The existing narrow stage roads were upgraded to suit automobiles, and new facilities, including bathhouses, cafeterias, garages, and service stations appeared in the park. For the first time, park employees dealt with issues such as paving roadways and operating snowplows. The first service station (Building 2063) in the park was completed at Mammoth Hot Springs in 1920. The design of the Rustic style gas station was praised by Punchard. The station was painted a light gray which was intended to blend with the nearby formations. In 1924, owner George Whittaker installed new pumps and tanks. He requested that the Continental Oil Company prepare plans for a replacement modern filling station in 1926. Eventually, however, Whittaker expanded the existing station with two sleeping rooms to the rear, and added two more gas pumps and two new storage tanks. As Haines observed, "The campgrounds, cafeterias, and cabins strung on the asphalt ribbon of a system of park-type roads democratized the area, bringing it very close to what it was intended to be, the people's playground."[70]

During the 1920s Mammoth area concession operators focussed on improving living conditions for employees and adding services at existing facilities. In 1924, a men's dormitory and laundry (Building 2028) was erected, and in 1929 a women's dormitory (Building 2029) was completed for concession personnel. Jack Ellis Haynes erected a picture shop in 1920 (Building 2058), a stockroom in 1928 (Building 2054), and a headquarters building in 1929 (Building 2051). The 1929 building combined a headquarters of the company in the park and a dormitory, and carried "a large assortment of pictures in all forms and sizes, complete stocks of films and other supplies, books, and overnight photo finishing service." In 1927, the picture shop was remodelled as a residence. In 1930, an agreement provided that Haynes would be the sole provider of pictures, post cards, film, and guidebooks in the park.[71]

One of the most significant achievements of the Albright administration which impacted the Mammoth area was the creation of a formal park museum and expansion of the educational program.[72] The superintendent hired Milton P. Skinner, who had been employed by Harry Child to provide talks for guests, as the park's first chief naturalist. Skinner presented natural history lectures, led field trips, and produced natural history bulletins. Free half-hour lectures on the park's natural features were presented on the porch of the Mammoth Hotel by naturalists and

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[70]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 2: 357-359 and 366; Culpin, "Administration," 6: 9; Historical Research Associates, NPS Historic Structure Survey Form, Mammoth Hot Springs Service Station/HS-2063, 1999; McClelland, 144.

[71]Bartlett, *Wilderness Besieged*, 154-55; Jack Ellis Haynes, *Haynes New Guide: The Complete Handbook of Yellowstone National Park* (Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming: Haynes Picture Shops, Inc., 1936), 21; Culpin, "Concessions," 9: 4; Haynes Picture Shops, Inc., *Manual*, 1937, Yellowstone National Park Library.

[72]The roots of this effort lay in the army era in the park, when Colonel Brett recognized the need for a system of museums in Yellowstone in 1913.

rangers. In 1919, the chief naturalist developed an information office in the former Bachelor Officers's Quarters (Building 1) of the fort, where he received enthusiastic response to specimens displayed on the walls. In 1920, the exhibit space expanded, and two years later a room behind the office was remodeled into a museum. Writer and long-time park visitor Emerson Hough suggested that the museum would benefit from the addition of historical exhibits. After Skinner's departure, Jack E. Haynes took over as acting director of the museum in 1924, and the following year the museum expanded.[73]

The museum rapidly outgrew its available exhibit space while continuing to attract increasing numbers of enthusiastic visitors. The issue of erecting a separate building to house the museum naturally arose. In 1924, the National Park Service requested the assistance of the American Association of Museums in developing museums in its more important parks. During 1928, Association member Frank Oastler studied the issue at Yellowstone and suggested that the main museum for the park be built at Mammoth. National Park Service Landscape Architect Thomas Vint and Ferruccio Vitale of the Commission of Fine Arts visited the Mammoth area in 1927 to assist in the location of a site for a new headquarters museum. They gave up that effort when they viewed what has been described as "a discordant array of structures and buildings and a system of congested roads which contradicted the naturalistic principles that the national park designers sought to uphold." Vint and Vitale determined that no construction should take place until the area was further studied and a general plan was developed.[74]

Horace Albright left Yellowstone in January 1929 to become the Director of the National Park Service following the death of Stephen Mather. Albright was succeeded as superintendent by Roger W. Toll. When Toll was killed in an automobile crash in 1936, Edmund B. Rogers became superintendent and remained in the position for twenty years, supervising the park from the Mammoth headquarters during the challenging periods of the Great Depression, World War II, and the postwar era. Both Toll and Rogers had served as superintendent at Rocky Mountain National Park prior to taking the same position at Yellowstone.[75]

In 1930, the National Park Service hired Gilmore D. Clarke, Landscape Architect of the Westchester County Park Commission, Bronxville, New York, to consult with the agency's engineers and architects in the completion of a "Mammoth Area Plan." Ferruccio Vitale prepared initial drawings for the general plan of the area, and Clarke visited Yellowstone in June 1930 to collaborate on the design and produce the final drawings. The 1931 plan, based on Bureau of Public Roads surveys and recommendations for the relocation of the North Entrance Road to Mammoth, was approved and adopted as part of Yellowstone's comprehensive plan. Clarke

[73]Albright and Cahn, 119-120; Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 2: 308; Culpin, "Administration," 6:3, 10, 13 and 7:3.
[74]Culpin, "Administration," 7: 10; McClelland, 300.
[75]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 2:460-61.

proposed the removal of most of the former army buildings and the hotel and its associated buildings. The area was redesigned with curving thoroughfares, and a main entrance road which passed between the concession area and the park headquarters was to feature a wide median with planted islands. Some of the subsequent improvement efforts in the area followed the plan, most notably the design of the North Entrance Road and the placement of a new post office, but the wholesale removal of buildings was not implemented.[76]

The Great Depression, with its economic collapse, business failures, and widespread unemployment, initially had a significant impact on Yellowstone National Park visitations. From a temporary high of 260,697 persons in 1929, park visits dropped to 157,624 in 1932, reflecting reduced levels of disposable income for vacation travel. This was the park's first experience with declining numbers of guests. People who did come to the park toured the area as quickly as possible, spending as little as possible on concessions. By 1932, some hotels and lodges in the park had closed due to the slump in business and losses in revenue, and Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel followed suit in 1933 and 1934. Historians have judged the depression as either a curse or a blessing for Yellowstone. Aubrey Haines concluded that the "enervating depression years" resulted in less funding for upkeep of facilities and the wartime limitations on construction "worsened the obsolescence." On the other hand, Richard Bartlett argued that "a nationwide depression that cut park visitations was, in fact, a godsend to the park. Nature gained a respite and service personnel could tend to long overdue repairs and improvements." Regardless of the viewpoint taken, the 1930s were years of major change in the built environment at Mammoth Hot Springs.[77]

Some of the public works programs created by the Roosevelt Administration benefitted national parks. Yellowstone National Park received its first four Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps in 1933. The Mammoth CCC camp was designated No. 1. Each summer during the remainder of the decade, the park hosted as many as fifteen of the youth work-relief camps. Each camp consisted of about 200 men, who performed such useful tasks as roadside cleanup, erosion control, reforestation, fire protection improvements, telephone line construction, erection of new barns and corrals, removal of abandoned buildings, planting of shrubs and trees at auto camps, removal of old trash dumps near hotels, and completion of museum clerical work. As the program continued, park supervisors "evolved general park beautification plans that would have

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[76]E.O. Anderson, U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, "Final Construction Report (1937-38) on North Entrance 2-A1, Mammoth Development Area, Yellowstone National Park Project, Wyoming, " 26 June 1939, 2; Yellowstone National Park Archives, Field Headquarters National Park Service to Roger W. Toll, 11 April 1930, Yellowstone National Park Archives; "Development Plan for Mammoth Hot Springs Area, Yellowstone National Park, 1931; McClelland, 300-301.

[77]Culpin, "Concessions," 9: 3, 4, 8; Bartlett, *Wilderness Besieged*, 296; Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 2: 366.

been financially impossible prior to the New Deal."[78]

During the 1930s, more visitors arrived by private car and fewer came to the park by train. These tourists preferred lodge and camp facilities, and the park examined the services provided in the Mammoth Hot Springs area for inadequacies. As a result of changing tastes, National Park Service Chief Architect Thomas Vint concluded that it would be a good time to remove the Mammoth Lodge (south of the district) and remodel the hotel. He asserted that the lodge was a very conspicuous and "quite an unattractive unit" located too close to the hot springs formation. The Mammoth Hotel he believed to be in an acceptable location, but he considered it a "rather an unsightly structure." Vint further suggested that a number of cabins could be erected on suitable ground to the rear of the hotel. The Yellowstone Park Company responded to Vint's suggestion by remodeling the hotel and creating a new area of ninety-four housekeeping cabins (still standing) at Mammoth.[79]

Architect Robert Reamer provided a solution to the hotel problem which incorporated recycled portions of the existing building, as well as adding new sections which updated and enhanced the overall appearance of the hotel. In 1936, demolition of part of the old Mammoth Hotel began and construction started on a new lobby and lounge (Building 2025), as well as a separate dining hall (Building 2026), a recreation hall (Building 2027), and the cabin group (Buildings 2068-2098, 6301-6365, 7603, 7604, and 9995-9999). The new section of the hotel was 95 percent complete by December 1936, and it had been used during the previous summer. National Park Service Landscape Architect Howard Baker found the new building "very attractive and a great improvement over the original hotel." Robert Reamer created a large wooden map of the United States to ornament the "Map Room," as the hotel lounge was called. Reamer reported that the map was "causing no end of interest," and two architectural magazines and local newspapers had asked for photographs and information. The new dining hall (Building 2026), which incorporated part of the 1883 section of the hotel, was ready for use during the summer of 1936. The recreation hall (Building 2027), also designed by Reamer, was partially constructed using rehabilitated space from the old laundry/boiler building associated with the hotel.[80]

Ninety-four housekeeping cabins were built in the area northwest of the Mammoth Hotel in the 1936-38 period. Discussion of the design for the proposed cottages began in early 1935. The Harvey cabins at Grand Canyon were suggested as a model, but Robert Reamer felt the cabins

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[78]Bartlett, *Wilderness Besieged*, 297 and 301; Culpin, "Administration," 8: 7.

[79]Historical Research Associates, NPS Historic Structure Survey Form, Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel/HS-2025, 1999; Culpin, "Concessions," 9: 13.

[80]Historical Research Associates, NPS Historic Structure Survey Forms: Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel/HS-2025, Mammoth Hot Springs Dining Hall/HS2026, Mammoth Hot Springs Recreation Hall/HS-2027, 1999.

at Yellowstone should be of a simpler plan which would cost less. In 1937, the president of the Yellowstone Park Company, William Nichols, received a report which noted that the latest trend for auto courts on the West Coast was to exclude kitchens. This approach suited Yellowstone, where most cabin guests ate in the cafeterias. After Robert Reamer's death in 1938, Douglas McLellan assumed responsibility for completion of the Mammoth cabin project. McLellan described the layout as being "in line with practically all the cheap industrial housing work that has been sponsored by the Government."[81]

A new campground at Mammoth (shown on the map as #9989) was also completed during the Depression years. In 1928, E.P. Meinecke, a plant pathologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, had reported that unregulated camping resulted in environmental damage to trees and other vegetation. Meinecke proposed changes to campground design, which included restricting cars to one-way roads and small parking areas, identifying each campsite as a unit, and locating a fireplace and table within each unit to provide definite activity areas. In 1933, Fred T. Johnson, Yellowstone assistant chief ranger in charge of forestry, judged that the park's campgrounds were in "grave" condition and produced plans incorporating Meinecke's theories. Johnson recommended that the Mammoth auto camp be given first priority for reconstruction, and he suggested that the campground site be moved. In 1937, a location just west of the old auto camp was selected and Civilian Conservation Corps funding was received for the new development.[82]

In anticipation of the construction of a new Mammoth campground, the park began work on three comfort stations. CCC funds were used to purchase materials for the buildings, which were erected by skilled carpenters. CCC crews began work on the campground during the fall of 1938, following a design prepared by Sanford Hill, National Park Service landscape architect, who wanted to "develop camping on the road itself, thus eliminating the scattering of tents and other camp equipment off the right-of-way." Construction of the campground, which included 102 campsites with concrete fireplaces and combination tables and benches, was completed in 1940 by CCC crews. The crews landscaped the area with several thousand trees and shrubs transplanted from the Park's forest nursery.[83]

Important new construction was completed in the administrative section of the park during the 1930s. Public Works Administration (PWA) funds were used to construct the first new building within the boundaries of old Fort Yellowstone since the army left. A massive, two-story, I-

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[81]Historical Research Associates, NPS Historic Structure Survey Form, Mammoth Hot Springs Housekeeping Cabin/HS-6319, 1999.

[82]Lon Johnson, Historical Architect, Yellowstone National Park, "Mammoth Hot Springs Campground Determination of Eligibility, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming," February 2000.

[83]Ibid.

shaped apartment house (Building 70) for rangers was completed in March 1936. The apartment featured details of the English Tudor style with French influences in its steeply pitched pavilion roofs with flared eaves, its half-timbered oriel windows, and its arched entrances. The reinforced concrete building housed twenty families, and included garage space, storage rooms, and laundry facilities in the raised basement. Landscaping around the building was completed by the end of the summer. PWA money also constructed utility buildings and garages (Buildings 23, 46, 76, 77, 78, 79) in the Mammoth area. Building 23, a large concrete utility building, was completed in the area addressed by the Mammoth Plan in 1937. Construction of the building required shortening a 1907 frame cavalry stable (Building 28).[84]

In 1935, the Post Office Department requested the selection of a site for a new building due to the huge increase in business it had experienced over the years. After consultation with park officials, it was decided that the best location would be the one indicated on the 1930 master plan. The park engineer then surveyed the area and established the curb and building lines which he designated "the beginning of the Mammoth Plaza."

Plans for the new post office (Building 1000) accommodated residences on the second floor for the postmaster and his assistants and clerks which augmented the force during the summer. Construction began in May 1936 and was completed in 1938. Seigfus Brothers of Salt Lake City initially received the contract for erection of the building, but unsatisfactory progress on their part led to a new contract with Coomer & Small of Sioux City, Iowa. The post office was described as "modern in every respect," and included lobby walls faced with travertine quarried above Gardiner. In 1942, two carved stone bears produced by sculptor Gladys Fisher of Denver were placed in front of the building.[85]

Concession employee housing was also upgraded during the 1930s. In October 1937, Yellowstone Park Company President William Nichols retained Fred Willson, a Bozeman, Montana, architect, to prepare drawings for a bunkhouse which would accommodate sixty drivers (Building 2044). The building was to have 15 rooms which could house four men each, six double rooms with baths, a room with bath for the dispatcher, and restroom and washing facilities for all the occupants. Nichols also suggested that the building include an assembly or reading room, a downstairs room for the janitor, and space for lockers. The building was to replace older buildings removed as part of changes to the Mammoth layout. The building was still under discussion in 1938, when Nichols asserted that its "appearance should be kept as simple as possible" as it would be seen only by employees. Concessioners Anna Pryor and

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[84]Battle and Thompson, 74; McClelland, 332; Historical Research Associates, NPS Historic Structure Survey Form, Apartment House/HS-0070, 1999.

[85]H.J. Kolva, Institute for Urban and Local Studies, National Register Nomination for Yellowstone Main Post Office, June 1986; Historical Research Associates, NPS Historic Structure Survey Form, Post Office/HS-1000, 1999.

Elizabeth Trischman (who had purchased George Whittaker's store in 1932) added a men's dormitory to the back of the store building.[86]

During 1937-38, the National Park Service completed improvements to the infrastructure of roads and parking areas in the Mammoth area, including streets, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, storm sewers, and lawn-sprinkling systems. Landscaping of the areas affected by the new entrance road was also undertaken, including laying of sod, transplanting of trees, and installation of lampposts. The roadwork followed the 1930 Mammoth plan. Peter Kiewit Sons' Company of Omaha, Nebraska, was the contractor for the project, which included use of unskilled and intermediate grade labor secured through the National Reemployment Service. At this time, the old army post flagpole (Resource 57) was removed from the parade ground in front of Officer's Row and reset on the entrance road median near the museum.[87]

In addition to the new National Park Service apartment building completed during the depression, a separate residential area for park employees was developed with the assistance of CCC labor in the late 1930s. Small one-story frame dwellings were built on a terrace below Fort Yellowstone along both sides of a loop road (Buildings 80-89). The employee housing was in an area known locally as "Lower Mammoth." This project stalled after America's entrance into World War II.

Yellowstone welcomed a record-breaking 581,761 persons in 1941. The following year, the nation's focus was on national defense, and the number of visits plunged. The park also faced a shortage of qualified personnel, as many park employees joined the military and others were attracted by higher paying jobs at government projects such as the construction of an army camp near Henry's Lake, Idaho and the building of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center (a Japanese American relocation camp) near Cody, Wyoming. In 1942, the last two of the park's CCC camps shut down. Faced with declining revenues, many concessions failed to open. The following year, none of the hotels, lodges, or cafeterias was scheduled to open. At Mammoth, Pryor's store served meals and provided some overnight accommodations.[88]

In 1943, National Park Service Director Newton Drury reassured concerned citizens that the protection and administration of the national parks would not be reduced during the war. The parks were kept open for those who could reach them despite rationing of gasoline and tires,

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[86]Pryor continued to operate the store until 1952, when she sold the operation to Hamilton Stores, Inc. Historical Research Associates, NPS Historic Structure Survey Form, Mammoth Hot Springs Bunkhouse/HS2044, 1999; Historical Research Associates, Inc., NPS Historic Structure Survey Form, Mammoth Hot Springs Pryor Store & Dwelling/HS2060, 1999.

[87]Anderson, 1-15.

[88]Culpin, "Administration," 9: 1-2; Culpin, "Concessions," 10: 1-2, 5.

and especially for members of the armed forces. Park visits dropped to 64,144 at Yellowstone, and only the Mammoth and Old Faithful museums were kept open. During this period, all new construction ceased, and maintenance and improvement functions were also curtailed. The War Relocation Authority moved the Mammoth CCC camp buildings to Heart Mountain in 1943.[89]

The park experienced a surge of visitors in the final two years of the war (85,347 persons in 1944 and 178,296 persons in 1945), while still coping with personnel and supply shortages. As the war ended and an era of peacetime prosperity began, the number of park guests jumped dramatically, to 814,907 in 1946 and to more than one million persons in 1948. A variety of problems resulting from deferred maintenance, continued difficulty in securing employees, and a personnel housing shortage posed dilemmas. The only major construction in 1947 was the resumption of work on previously-planned employee residences at Lower Mammoth (Buildings 95-96 and 331-332), which continued to be the largest project in the park through the end of 1949. During the following decade, under the leadership of Director Conrad Wirth, the National Park Service embarked on a new ten-year improvement program designated "Mission 66".[90]

[89]Culpin, "Administration," 9:2-4.

[90]Lower Mammoth received further improvements (outside the district) as a result of Mission 66, including more housing and a new school. Culpin, "Administration," 9: 4-5 and 7-8; Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, 2: 369 and 373-374; McClelland, 462-464.

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Boundary Description

The nominated area is shown on the accompanying Sketch Map; numbers in circles are photographic references. The district is included within Polygon ABCD shown on the USGS map. The boundary of the nominated area is described as follows: beginning at the intersection of the Mammoth-Tower Road and Avenue C (Avenue C is the north-south road immediately west of Buildings 1 through 9); thence northwesterly along the centerline of the Mammoth-Tower Rd. for about 150'; thence southwesterly for approximately 820' along a line passing south of Buildings 2051, 2058, 2031A, and 2030A (passing 20' south of the south wall of Building 2030A) to a point 20' west of the west wall of Building 2030; thence west-northwesterly to the Mammoth-Road; thence northerly along the Mammoth-Norris Road to a culvert carrying Clematis Creek beneath the road; thence following Clematis Creek to a point lying approximately 40' southwest of the southwest corner of Building 334; thence north-northeasterly for approximately 435' to a point approximately 20' northwest of the northwest corner of Building 2099; thence east to the driveway connecting Building 2099 to Avenue E; thence easterly along the centerline of the driveway to Avenue E; thence north-northwesterly for approximately 770' to a point lying approximately 20' northwest of the northwest corner of Building 2067; thence north-northeasterly for approximately 470' to a point lying approximately 20' north-northwest of the north corner of Building 6316; thence northeast for approximately 130' to a point lying approximately 20' north of the northwest corner of Building 6315; thence east-southeasterly approximately 510' to a point lying approximately 20' east-northeast of the northeast corner of the Paint Shop (an unnumbered building labeled as 9994 on the Sketch Map); thence southeasterly approximately 145' to the intersection of the cabin access road (which runs northwest-southeast between buildings 6306 and 6333) and the old road to Gardiner; thence southeasterly along the centerline of the cabin access road to its intersection with the access road running southwest-northeast between Buildings 2027 and 2025; thence northeasterly along the centerline of the latter road passing north of Buildings 2044 and 2045; thence southeasterly along the centerline of said road to a point 5' from the curb of the westbound lane of the North Entrance Rd.; thence northeasterly paralleling the curb of the westbound lane of the North Entrance Road at a distance of 5' and extending for approximately 910' (passing north of the Mammoth Campground Amphitheater) to a point lying approximately 100' from the centerline of the Mammoth Campground outer access road; thence paralleling the centerline of the outer access road at a distance of approximately 100', curving southeasterly to an intersection with the North Entrance Rd.; thence southerly along the centerline of the North Entrance Rd. to a point lying approximately 100' north of Building 597; thence south-southwesterly approximately 200' (passing approximately 20' west of Building 597) to the centerline of the access road running between Buildings 597 and 83; thence southeasterly along the centerline of said road and centerline extended approximately 630' (passing north of Buildings 84, 85, and 88) to a point approximately 20' from the southeast wall of Building 88;

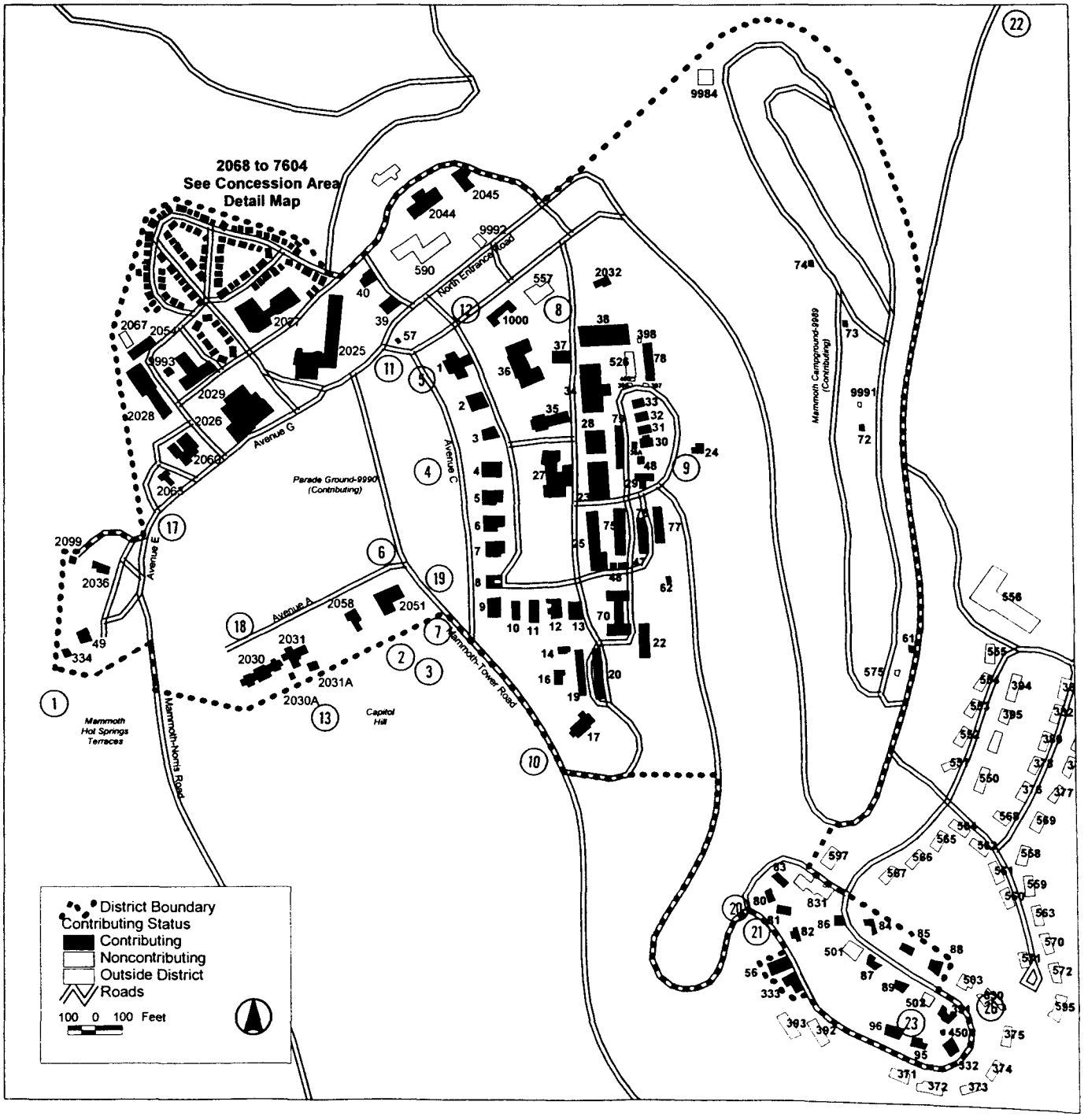
thence south-southwesterly (passing approximately 20' southeast of the southeast wall of Building 88) approximately 130' to the centerline of the access road running between Buildings 88 and 89; thence following the centerline of said road to a point lying approximately 20' southeast of the southeast wall of Building 333; thence passing at a distance of 20' parallel to the southeastern and southwestern walls of Building 333 and the southwestern and northwestern walls of Building 56; thence rejoining the centerline of the access road approximately 20' northwest of the northwest wall of Building 56; thence along the centerline of said road to a point due east of the southernmost point of the access road running east of Building 20 and south of Building 17; thence west for approximately 335' to the intersection with said access road; thence along the centerline of the access road to its intersection with the Mammoth-Tower Rd.; and thence northwesterly along the centerline of the Mammoth-Tower Rd. to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all historic resources at Mammoth Hot Springs that have integrity and which were built within the period of significance.

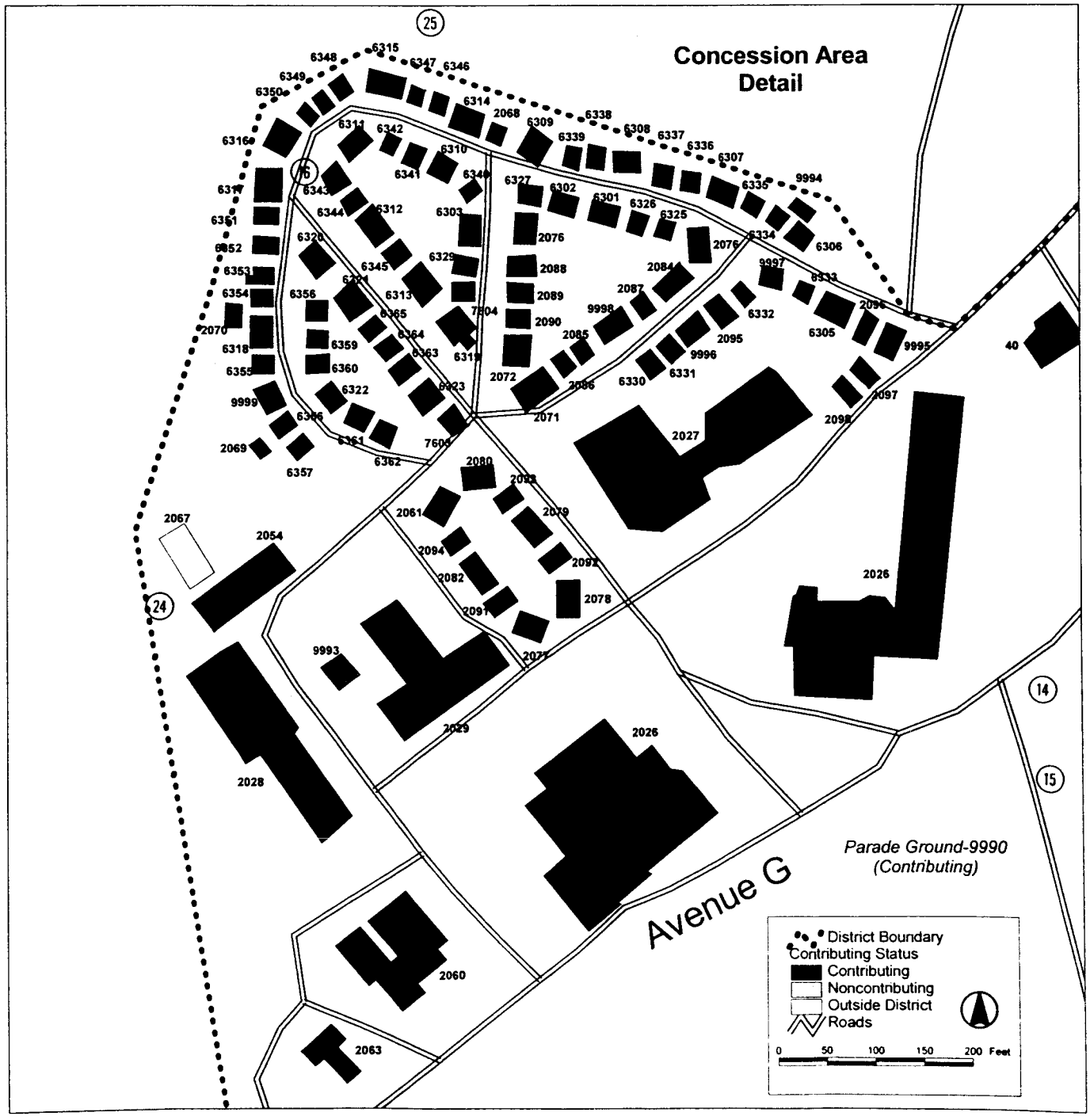
BOUNDARY MAP
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Yellowstone National Park
Park County, Wyoming

Map 1 of 2



BOUNDARY MAP (Concession Area Detail)
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Yellowstone National Park
Park County, Wyoming

Map 2 of 2



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 1

Photographic Index

The location and camera direction of photographic views are indicated on the Photographic Reference Map. Information that is the same for all photographs:

Name of the Property: Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District
City, County, and State: Yellowstone National Park, Park County, Wyoming
Photographer: See individual listings. HRA indicates Historical Research Associates and NPS National Park Service.
Location of Original Negatives:

Yellowstone National Park
P. O. Box 168
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

Photograph Number	Camera Direction	Description of View, Photographer, and Date
Administrative Buildings		
1	Southwest	Overview of Mammoth Hot Springs area across entrance boulevard. Rear of Double Cavalry Barracks (HS-36) and U.S. Post Office (HS-1000) to left of center. HRA, 1998.
2	Northeast	Bachelor Officers' Quarters (HS-1). HRA, 1997.
3	East	Field Officer's Quarters (HS-3). HRA, 1997.
4	East	Double Officers' Quarters (HS-4, 5, 6, and 7). Lon Johnson, NPS, March 2000.
5	Southeast	Army Post Headquarters (HS-8). HRA, 1997..
6	Northwest	Granary (HS-12). HRA, 1997.
7	Southeast	Hospital Sergeant's Quarters. HRA, 1997.
8	South-southeast	Quartermaster Shop and Plumber Shop (HS-22). HRA, 1998.
9	Northeast	Double Cavalry Barracks (HS-36), Post Exchange (HS-35), Troop Barracks (HS-27), and Utility Building (HS-23), left to right. HRA, 1997.
10	Southeast	Cavalry Stables (HS-34). HRA, 1998.
11	Northwest	Double Stable Guard and Blacksmith Shops. HRA, 1997.
12	Northwest	U.S. Engineer's Office (HS-39). HRA, 1997.
13	Northwest	U.S. Engineer's House (HS-40). HRA, 1997.

Photograph Number	Camera Direction	Description of View, Photographer, and Date
14	Northwest	U.S. Commissioner's Jail and Office and U.S. Marshall's Residence (side view, HS-49). HRA, 1997
15	South-southwest	U.S. Commissioner's Barn (HS-334). HRA, 1997.
16	East	Apartment House (HS-70). HRA, 1997.
17	Southwest	Non-commissioned Sergeant's Quarters (HS-31, 32, 33), left to right. Lon Johnson, NPS, March 2000.
18	Southeast	Shed (HS-75). HRA, 1997.
19	Northwest	Utility Building (HS-78). HRA, 1998.
20	Southeast	Fort YellowstonePowerhouse (HS-56). HRA, 1997.
21	East	House (HS-81). HRA, 1997.
22	West	House (HS-89). HRA, 1997.
23	Northwest	Temporary Employee Garage (HS-333). HRA, 1997.
24	Northwest	Mammoth Hot Springs Campground (HS-9989). HRA, 1997.
25	East-Southeast	Comfort Station (HS-72). HRA, 1998.
Concession Buildings		
26	North-Northwest	Concession area from Capitol Hill, showing Mammoth Hot Springs Dining Hall (HS-2026, center), Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel (HS-2025, right), and housekeeping cabins beyond. Lon Johnson, NPS, March 2000.
27	West-northwest	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel (HS-2025) and Dining Hall (HS-2026). Lon Johnson, NPS, March 2000.
28	North	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel (HS-2025). HRA, 1996.
29	Northwest	Mammoth Hot Springs Dining Hall (HS-2026). HRA, 1996.
30	North	Mammoth Hot Springs Recreation Hall (HS-2027). HRA, 1996.
31	Northeast	Overview of Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Cabin area. Lon Johnson, NPS, 2000.
32	West	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Duplex Cabin Type E (HS-9995). HRA, 1996.
33	North	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Single Cabin Type E (HS-2095). HRA, 1996

Photograph Number	Camera Direction	Description of View, Photographer, and Date
34	Northwest	Yellowstone Park Company Women's Dormitory (HS-2029). HRA, 1996
35	Northwest	Yellowstone Park Company Transportation Employee Dormitory (HS-2044). HRA, 1996.
36	Northeast	Yellowstone Park Company Mess Hall (HS-2045)
37	Northwest	Haynes Warehouse and Stockroom (HS-2054). HRA, 1996.
38	Northwest	Lyall-Henderson Store (HS-2060). HRA, 1996.
39	West	Yellowstone Park Transportation Company Filling Station (HS-2063). HRA, 1996.
40	West-southwest	Nichols House (HS-2036). HRA, 1996.
41	Southeast	H.W. Child House (HS-2030). HRA, 1996.
42	Southwest	Haynes Headquarters Building (HS-2051). HRA, 1996.
43	Southeast	U.S. Post Office (HS-1000). HRA, 1998.
44	Northeast	Mail Carrier's House (HS-2023). HRA, 1997