Historic Structure Report

Albright Visitor Center
(Bachelor Officers' Quarters)
Yellowstone National Park
Wyoming

August 29, 2008

Submitted to:

Yellowstone National Park
Mammoth Hot Springs, WY

Task Order T1574070092

Photography Credits:

Top Left: 1917 Southwest View, Hovland Report
Center Left: Haynes, 1912
Bottom Left: CTA, Inc.

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I. Introduction

A. Purpose of the Report

CTA Architects Engineers (CTA) was retained by the National Park Service / Yellowstone National Park (NPS/YNP) in June 2007 to prepare this report on the Albright Visitor Center. The report has two purposes. The first purpose is to update and clarify the information presented in a previous Historic Structure Report draft written in 1977 by Donald E. Hovland, Sr. The second purpose is to document the Section 106 compliance of work that is scheduled to be performed in the upcoming renovation of the building.

B. Executive Summary

This report contains a description of the building as originally constructed, a description of the current condition of the building, identification of the character-defining features of the building, recommendations for treatment, a brief overview of the Section 106 process, and an evaluation of the effect of the proposed renovation project. The purpose of presenting this information is to identify and document the character-defining features remaining in the building in order to ensure that the upcoming planned renovation will not have a negative effect on these features, or that appropriate mitigation measures are taken.

The Albright Visitor Center is located in the heart of Mammoth, Wyoming, where it was built in 1909 to provide housing for officers of Fort Yellowstone. It has been gradually converted for use as a visitor center through a series of renovations that have taken place over several decades.

Also referred to as Building 1 and the Bachelor Officers' Quarters in several research sources, the Albright Visitor Center is currently used by the National Park Service for visitor services, museum exhibits, a gift/souvenir shop, and park service offices. The building is in good condition and has been well maintained. The exterior appearance of the building is similar to its original appearance and should be retained with minimal modifications. The interior has been extensively renovated to adapt the space for its current use. A few original interior features remain. These features should be preserved and incorporated into the future interior design of the building.

C. Methodology

In January and February 2008 CTA visited the Albright Visitor Center to document its existing condition, record its character-defining features, make visual observations, and photograph current conditions. Observations were limited to areas and building components open and accessible for visual inspection. Photographs presented in this report were taken by CTA unless otherwise indicated. Historical information and photographs for this report were gathered from written sources and architectural documents which were provided by the National Park Service and from several internet sites. CTA was engaged to perform only limited secondary research for this report, and relied on the information provided by the NPS/YNP.

The CTA team was comprised of CTA's Historic Preservation Services (HPS): Jessica Marshall prepared this report, with supervision by HPS Director Lesley M. Gilmore, AIA. This work was coordinated with the CTA project team designing the upcoming renovation: Project Manager Sue Anderson and Project Architect Diego Zapata. Base plans, 1908 construction documents, and 1978 construction documents were provided by Sue Anderson.

II. Administrative Data

A. Acknowledgments

CTA Architects Engineers/Historic Preservation Services would like to thank the following for their assistance with the preparation of this report:

Sue Anderson, CTA Project Manager for Design
Herb Dawson, Historic Architect, National Park Service/YNP
LeAnn Dunworth, National Park Service/YNP
Jim Peaco, National Park Service/YNP
Debbie VanWinkle, Albright Visitor Center
Nancy Ward, National Park Service/YNP
Linda Young, National Park Service/YNP
Diego Zapata, CTA Project Architect for Design

B. Project Information

Building Name, Current:	Albright Visitor Center		
Building Name, Historic:	Bachelor Officers' Quarters		
Architect:	Army Quartermaster General's Office		
Owner:	National Park Service – Yellowstone National Park		
Location:	Mammoth, Wyoming Yellowstone National Park		
Building Area:	Basement	4,221	Square feet
	Restrooms below west porch	414	Square feet
	First Floor	4,241	Square feet
	Second Floor	4,241	Square feet
	Total	13,117	Square feet
Historical Status:	Contributing structure in a National Historic Landmark District		
Building Orientation:	The main wing of the T-shaped building is oriented north-south. A perpendicular wing is centrally positioned to the east. The main entry is from a porch along the west face of the building.		

C. Proposed Use

The NPS will continue to use this structure as a visitor center and for NPS/YNP offices. The building originally housed some of the army officers who were stationed at Fort Yellowstone. Over the years the building has undergone a series of renovations to adapt it for use as Park Service offices and a visitor center. This current use is appropriate for the building as it allows the preservation of the exterior appearance of the building and interior character-

defining features while maintaining active use of the building. Plans are currently being developed to update the interior layout and utility systems so the building will better meet the needs of NPS/YNP employees and visitors.

III. Historical Data

A. Brief History of Albright Visitor Center

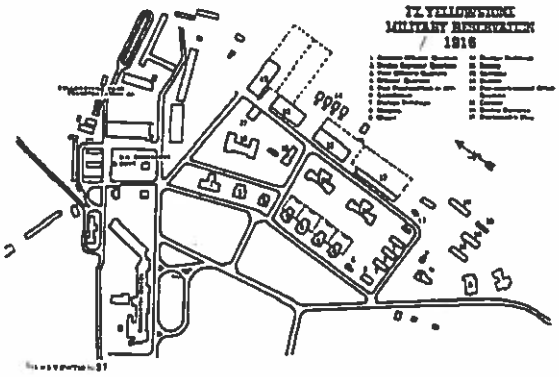

Figure 1: 1916 Site Plan, Hovland report

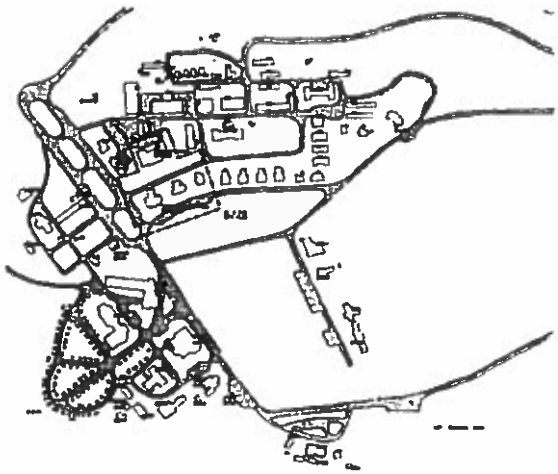

Figure 2: 1978 Site Plan, 1978 construction dwgs.

In 1872 Yellowstone National Park (hereinafter also referred to as the Park) became the first national park created by the United States government. The goal was to preserve the land and natural resources in the Park and encourage people to visit the area and view the amazing sights. However, early Park superintendents had trouble protecting the Park resources from hunters who killed excessive numbers of animals, and from Park visitors who removed or destroyed the rock and crystal formations that were to be preserved in the Park. The superintendents did not have the resources to provide enough staff in the Park to properly supervise visitors, and appropriate laws had not yet been created to dictate which activities would not be allowed in the Park, nor how violators would be punished. After years of misuse by hunters and specimen collectors, the Army was assigned in 1886 to protect the resources in the Park and control the activities occurring there.

The first Army campsite was located on a natural terrace near Mammoth Hot Springs. It was named Camp Sheridan, after General Philip Henry Sheridan. General Sheridan had travelled extensively throughout the west and was instrumental in the creation of Yellowstone Park.[1] He also worked to prevent railroads from laying tracks through the Park, and to have the army assigned to protect the Park.[2] The campsite named after him was located on a site where it would not interfere with the views and features of the Park, demonstrating an early concern by Army leaders for the preservation of natural resources in the Park.

[1] General Sheridan, of Civil War fame, also established Fort Sheridan, IL for the army in 1887. This fort stationed an Army presence designed to quell civil unrest and labor disputes in Chicago. The site layout and building types are similar to those of Fort Yellowstone.
[2] http://www.nps.gov/nr//feature/parkweek/2007/yellowstone.htm

When the Army realized that this was going to be a long-term assignment in Yellowstone National Park, for which tents would not provide adequate shelter, they built more permanent structures at a site less than one mile from the original camp. This development became known as Fort Yellowstone. Over time many substantial structures were built at Fort Yellowstone to provide for the needs of the soldiers stationed there.

In 1896, legislation was passed disallowing employment of a private architectural firm to design military installations except by special act of Congress. The designs of the buildings at Fort Yellowstone came from the Army Quartermaster General's Office.[3]

The Bachelor Officers' Quarters was one of several sandstone buildings constructed at the Fort in 1909. The architectural style of the building was typical of army quartermaster designs at the time and incorporated simple Greek Revival and Italianate style elements. The building originally contained six apartments for bachelor officers, six guest rooms for official visitors, a kitchen and a dining hall, some common gathering areas, and storage and mechanical rooms in the basement.

In 1916, after several decades of assigning soldiers to protect Yellowstone National Park, the Army transferred control of Yellowstone National Park to the Secretary of the Interior. By then, adequate laws and regulations were in place, and agencies had been created to supervise and control activities in the national parks. As part of this transfer, the Secretary of the Interior also received the buildings that the army had constructed in the Park, including the Bachelor Officers' Quarters building. The rangers and employees of the new National Park Service, an agency under the Secretary of the Interior, moved into the former army structures and began to adapt them for NPS and civilian use. The Army stayed until 1918 to ease the transition.

In 1919 Park Superintendent Horace Albright oversaw the first of the renovations to the Bachelor Officers' Quarters building when he modified the interior to include an information office and tourist space.[4] Albright had been instrumental in the passage of the National Park Service Act of 1916 which led to the transfer of Yellowstone National Park from the Army to the NPS. He served as superintendent of the Park from 1919 to 1929. From 1929 to 1933 Albright served as director of the National Park Service. During his term as Park Superintendent, and after, Albright was an important advocate for Park conservation. He worked to provide enhanced interpretive services and visitor facilities within the Park including museums, informational lectures, and appropriate road and building developments. His work helped establish the mission and role of the NPS.[5]

At least four subsequent renovations have resulted in further modifications to the building. By 1933 part of the basement had been remodeled.

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[3] Local Redevelopment Authority comprised of the municipalities of Highland Park and Highwood, IL, Cultural Resource Management Plan for the National Historic Landmark District: Fort Sheridan, IL, December 1997, p. 8.

[4] R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, National Historic Landmark Nomination, p. 13.

[5] Aubrey L. Haines, The Yellowstone Story, A History of our First National Park (The Yellowstone Association for Natural Science, History & Education, Inc. in cooperation with University Press of Colorado), 1997, p. 458-459.

> "Some remodeling was also done in the basement under the Mammoth Museum, making this room, which was waste space, into a very modern small library and museum workshop. This new library room now houses all of the books of the Yellowstone Park Library and is as fireproof as any room at Mammoth, the walls being concrete and stone."[6]

The crawlspaces underneath the north and south ends of the building have also been excavated and finished to provide additional usable space in the basement.

In the late 1930's or early 1940's the space underneath the west porch was excavated to add usable space for public restrooms. Exterior stairs down to the restrooms were added at this time.[7]

In 1978 plans were produced for a major renovation which took place in 1979.[8] At this time the basement entrance at the west end of the east wing was modified. The concrete steps at this location were removed and new steps and an accessible ramp were installed. An elevator was also installed in the building to make it more accessible. The 1979 remodeling also included reconstruction of the exterior cornice and eaves, and reconstruction of a chimney that had been removed after an earthquake in 1959. The interior spaces, particularly the west wing, were heavily remodeled. Little of the original interior configuration remains.

Over time the use of the building has been completely adapted from private to public use. There has not been a residential tenant in the building for at least thirty years, when the last residential spaces were removed during a renovation.[9] The most recent renovations, which were minor office reconfigurations, occurred in the 1990's.

Currently, the building is in good condition and has been well maintained. Plans are being made for the next renovation which will upgrade the interior spaces, add to the seismic stability of the structure, and preserve the character-defining features of the building.

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[6] Annual Report Yellowstone National Park: 1933, p. 21.
[7] Architect Walford S. Hill and Engineer William E. Robertson (These names are based upon the illegibility of a poor quality copy of the drawing.) Plan for Public Restroom addition, dated 1939.
[8] Seracuse, Lawler and Partners Inc. in Denver, CO, Renovation and As-built drawings, dated June 16, 1978.
[9] Discussion with Jim Peaco at Albright Visitor Center, January 17, 2008.

IV. Architectural Data

A. Summary of Documentary Information

CTA's scope of services for this project included compilation of existing secondary sources of archival information available for the building, as provided by Yellowstone National Park. In-depth research was beyond the scope of services. Most sources of information were researched by others and provided to CTA by Yellowstone National Park personnel. The information reviewed is as follows:

1. Drawings: A few historical drawings were located and studied to provide information used in this report. They include:
   a. Construction drawings produced by the Army Quartermaster General's Office, dated April 1908.
   b. Plan for Public Restroom addition, dated 1939. Due to the poor quality of the document copy, the architect and engineer names on this document are not clear but might read as Walford S. Hill and William E. Robertson, respectively.
   c. Plans for Remodel of Museum Building to Incorporate the Executive Offices, dated September 4, 1940. Although these plans were never carried out, the documents contain 'Existing Layout' drawings which show the first and second floor plans as they existed in 1940.
   d. Renovation and As-built drawings produced by Seracuse, Lawler and Partners Inc. in Denver, CO, dated June 16, 1978.

2. Reports: Several reports were located and used as sources of information for this report. They include:
   a. *Historic Structure Report for Fort Yellowstone Military Reservation*, prepared by Erwin N. Thompson, Historian and David G. Battle, Architect, circa 1972.
   b. Draft *Historic Structure Report for the Bachelor Officers' Quarters* building written by Donald E. Hovland Sr., dated 1977. This report is marked as "not published or distributed."
   c. *National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form Draft* prepared by Mary Shivers Culpin, dated August 15, 1991.
   d. *National Historic Landmark Nomination* prepared by R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, Historians at Front Range Research Associates, Inc. in September of 2000. This nomination lists the Albright Visitor Center as a contributing structure in the national landmark historic district. The landmark was designated by the National Keeper in 2003.
   e. *Seismic Evaluation/Rehabilitation* report prepared by LZA Technology, dated November 14, 2003.

3. Photographs:
   a. Historic photographs of the interior have not been located.
   b. Three copies of historic photographs were located in the 1977 *Historic Structure Report* Draft by Hovland, as follows:
      1) A southwest exterior view dated 1917
      2) A southeast exterior view dated 1937
      3) A northeast exterior view dated 1937
   c. An early photograph of the building in digital form from an unknown source was located. The photograph is an exterior view from the northwest and might have been taken by Yellowstone National Park photographer Jack Haynes.

B. Description of Original Construction

1. Setting

The Bachelor Officers' Quarters building was constructed as part of an army complex developed by the Army and inhabited by the soldiers stationed at Yellowstone National Park to protect the natural resources. It was one of several sandstone buildings constructed at Fort Yellowstone. The main entrance at the front of the building faced west towards a vehicle drive and the historic parade ground beyond.[10] Three sets of steps extended from the entry porch to a sidewalk parallel to the roadway. Early photographs show a landscaped lawn surrounding the building; no mature tall trees were present.

Figure 3: Exterior View, west facade (source unknown, photograph possibly taken by Yellowstone Park photographer Haynes)

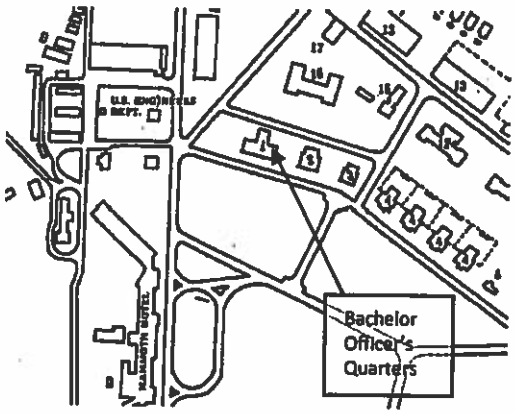


Figure 4: 1916 Site Plan, Hovland Report

2. General Building Description

The building was constructed as a two-story masonry structure with a partial basement and an attic. The building footprint is T-shaped, with the major wing extended north-south and a side wing centrally located to the east. The main entrance, accessed via a long open porch protected by a hipped roof with deep overhangs, faces west. The exterior of the building was of local sandstone. The architectural style of the Bachelor Officers' Quarters was typical of army quartermaster construction at the time and incorporated simple Greek Revival and Italianate style elements. The symmetrical composition was accented by a central open bed pediment with a fanlight window on the front façade, and a hipped roof with modillions at the cornice. The building also had punched window openings, two dormers on the west slope of the roof, and six stone chimneys.

3. Exterior

a. Foundation

The foundation walls below grade were constructed of poured-in-place concrete, with a stone ledge to support the exterior sandstone visible above grade.

[10] Hovland, Donald E., Historic Structure Report, Building 1, Fort Yellowstone, Yellowstone National Park. September, 1977. (Draft)

b. *Walls*
The exterior walls were constructed with rock-faced sandstone set in irregular coursing. The lintels, sills, keystone, and watertable were a contrasting smooth sandstone.

c. *Doors*
The exterior doors were stile and rail wood doors with two raised panels and glazing in the upper portion. Transoms were above the exterior doors at the west porch, and the door at the south porch.

d. *Windows*
Windows at the first and second floor were wood, six-over-one, double-hung units. In the basement, wood three-lite windows provided natural illumination. These may have been hopper windows as they are today. There were also four-lite windows in the attic dormers and a fanlight window in the pediment.

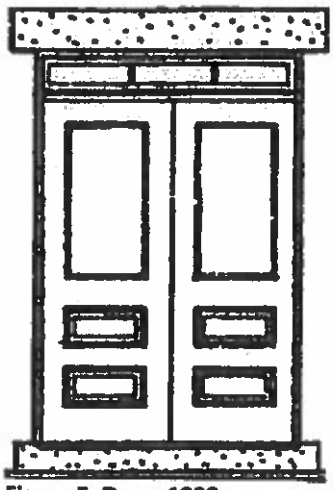


Figure 5: Door, 1908 Construction Drawings

e. *Porches*
The building was constructed with three porches. (The locations of the two primary porches are shown in Figure 8.) The west porch, located at the main entrance of the building, was constructed of sandstone matching the building. It was composed of seven bays, three of which contained stairs up to the porch and lead directly to entrance doorways. Four iron grilles were set into openings below the porch providing ventilation to the space below the concrete porch floor. The hipped porch roof, supported by sandstone columns, was clad with red clay French tiles on exposed sheathing supported by 2x6 rafters. The porch roof had deep eaves with modillions and a built-in gutter.

The second porch was located at the east end of the south façade of the east wing. It was constructed of wood with wood posts, steps, and a balustrade. There were several stone piers below the porch to support the wood porch posts. The hipped porch roof was clad with red clay French tile on exposed sheathing supported by 2x6 rafters. This porch roof had decoratively cut rafter tails at the eaves and an attached gutter.

The third porch was located at the east end of the north façade of the east wing and was probably similar to the south porch. It would have been a simple, uncovered, wooden porch with a wooden balustrade, and wood steps down to grade. This porch appears to have been an afterthought to the design as it does not appear on the 1908 construction drawings and this area does not appear to have been reworked.

In addition to the three porches, there was also a concrete stair parallel to the north wing. It accessed a concrete landing for a pair of doors to the basement of the east wing.

f. Roof

The hipped roof of the building was covered with red clay French tiles. The hips and ridges were covered with hip rolls and ridge covers, respectively. Tall bump terminals marked the ridge ends. There was a pediment on the west slope of the roof marking the center of the main facade. The roof also had built-in gutters and profiled modillions.

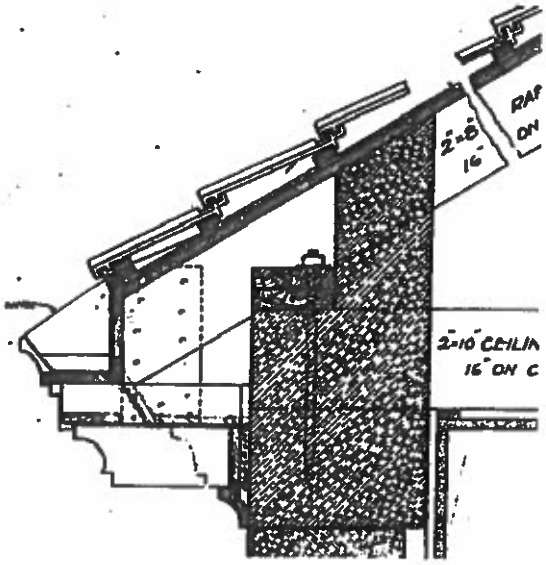


Figure 6: Roof Eave & Gutter Detail, 1908 construction drawings

g. Dormers

The roof was further articulated with two dormers flanking the pediment. Each dormer had a hipped roof with clay tiles and wood shingled walls.

h. Chimneys

There were originally six sandstone chimneys. Four of these served the fireplaces in the west wing. There was a chimney at each end of this wing, and two chimneys flanked the pediment. A fifth chimney was located near the intersection of the main roof and the east wing roof; this may have served a boiler located in the basement. The sixth chimney served the kitchen stove and was located in the east end wall of the east wing.

4. <u>Interior</u>

a. Basement

The basement originally had several service rooms. The spaces in the east wing were used for laundry, coal storage, and general storage. The original boiler was located in the basement of the east wing. The basement at the main wing was used for storage space. The floors were concrete, and the plaster ceilings were 8'-0" above the floor. Access to the first floor was by a stairwell in the northeast corner of the east wing, and a centrally located stairwell in the main wing. Access to the exterior was through a pair of doors at the northeast intersection of the two wings. The areas under the north and south ends of the main wing were not excavated.

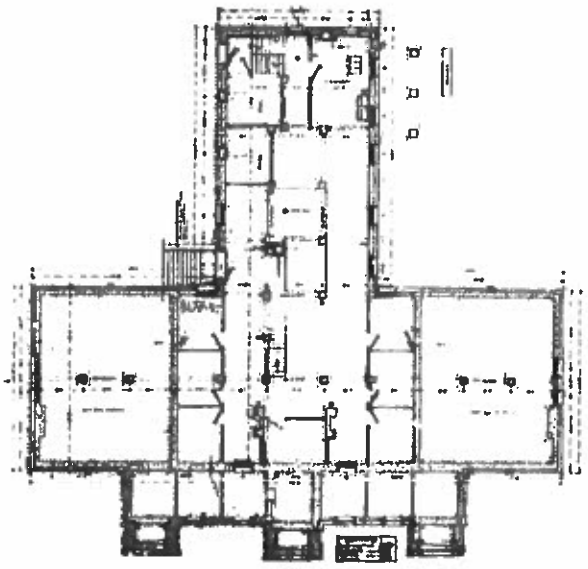


Figure 7: Basement Floor Plan, 1908 construction drawings

b. *First Floor*

The first floor was composed of private living spaces and common use areas. There was a private apartment at each end of the main wing. Each apartment had a parlor, bedroom, closet, and bathroom. The central area of the main wing contained several common gathering spaces. The east wing contained a kitchen, a pantry, and a dining room. The floors were finished with wood, and the walls were finished with a smooth plaster. The first floor ceilings were 10'-0" above the finished floor.

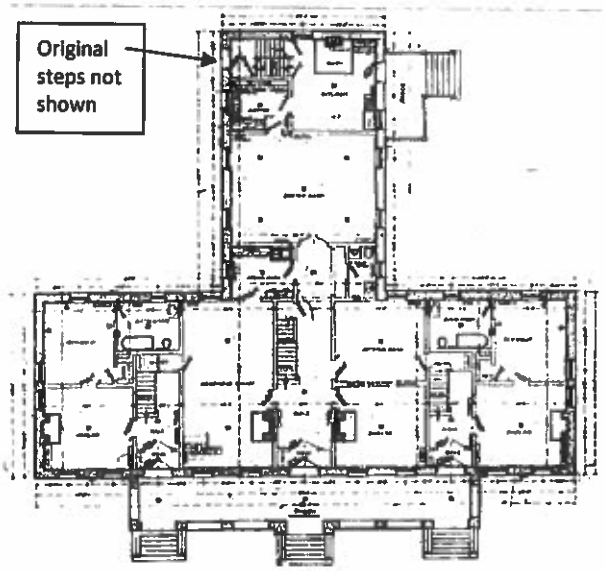


Figure 8: First Floor Plan, 1908 construction drawings

Four fireplaces were located throughout the first floor. Two of the common areas each had a fireplace adjacent to the central hallway. The apartment parlors featured a fireplace on the north and south walls of the west wing. The parlor fireplaces in each apartment had an adjacent built-in bookcase, the top of which was a graceful continuation on the mantel shelf. In addition to the four fireplaces, there was also a hearth and chimney in the kitchen on the east end wall.

c. *Second Floor*

The second floor was divided into four apartments and six individual bedrooms with shared bathrooms. The floors were finished with wood, and the walls were finished with a smooth plaster. The second floor ceilings were 10'-0" above the finished floor.

The four private apartments on the second floor were accessed from the north and south stairwells. They were similar to the apartment configurations on the first floor. Five of the individual bedrooms and the shared bathrooms were located on either side of the double loaded corridor of the east wing.

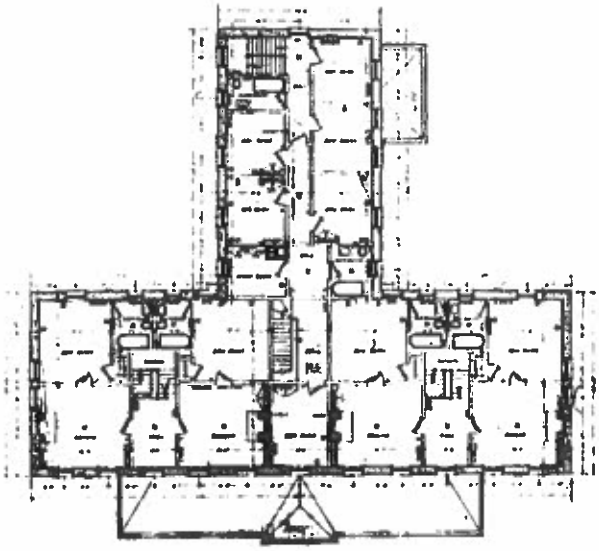


Figure 9: Second Floor Plan, 1908 construction drawings

There were four fireplaces on the second floor, one in each of the apartments' parlors. These fireplaces aligned with the ones on the first floor.

d. *Stairwells*
There were four stairwells originally constructed in this building. One at the north end of the main wing provided access from the west porch to two apartments on the second floor. A stairwell located in a central hall provided access to the basement and a second floor hall above. A stairwell located in the southern portion of the main wing was a mirror image of the north stair, and also provided access from the west porch to two apartments on the second floor. The fourth stairwell was in the northeast corner of the east wing and provided access to an exterior exit door, the basement, and the first and second floors. The treads, risers, landings, balustrades, newel posts, and trim were constructed of wood.

e. *Interior Doors*
Interior doors throughout building were wood stile and rail five-panel doors. Some of the doors had transoms above.

f. *Attic*
There was a full attic above both wings of the building. The attic spaces were unfinished. The 1908 plans indicate that 2x10 joists were used for the ceiling below and 2x8 members were used for the roof rafters.

5. Building Utility Systems
   a. *Heating*
   The original drawings for the Bachelor Officers' Quarters show that a boiler fed hot steam through piping to radiators installed throughout the building. The fireplaces would also have provided a modicum of additional heat in the apartments and common areas.

   b. *Plumbing*
   Plumbing fixtures are shown on the original construction plans. The fixtures shown include bathtubs, lavatories, w.c.'s, laundry sinks, and a kitchen sink. These original fixtures are no longer extant and are not documented in known photographs.

   c. *Electrical*
   The original construction drawings for the Bachelor Officers' Quarters show that lighting fixtures were to be provided throughout the building. None of these original fixtures remain and no information has been located to indicate what type or style they were. There is one early model electrical panel located in the north wall at the second floor landing of the north stairwell. This may be original to the building. Electricity was available in Yellowstone National Park in 1909 when the Bachelor Officers' Quarters was constructed.

   As indicated in the National Historic Landmark nomination, electricity was available in the Park as early as 1886 when army personnel first arrived and built Camp Sheridan near the base of Mammoth Terraces.[11]

[11] Although the following quote indicates electricity was available in the area, this is not evidence that the Army had access to it, or used it at this time. Furthermore, the 1888 Annual Report for Yellowstone

> "When the troops arrived, development within the park included a motley variety of tourist accommodations, ranging from James C. McCartney's hostelry consisting of several rough log structures at the foot of the terraces to the more luxurious first Mammoth Hot Springs hotel, a huge frame building designed by L.F. Buffington that boasted electric lighting." [12]

Additional infrastructure for electrical systems was built in the Park several years before the construction of the Bachelor Officers' Quarters, as noted in the National Register nomination.

> "Chittenden first built a reservoir at the base of the Mammoth Terraces in 1901 and the following year the reservoir provided the source of power for the hydroelectric plant." [13]

d. *Interior Fire Protection*
The original construction did not include an interior fire protection system.

e. *Security System*
The original construction did not include an electrical security system.

National Park reports that the electrical lighting fixtures at the Mammoth Hot Springs hotel had not yet been connected to a source of electrical power.

[12] Simmons, National Historic Landmark Nomination, Fort Yellowstone, 2000, p.4.

[13] Culpin, National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, Historic Resources of Yellowstone National Park, Construction of the Road System in Yellowstone National Park, 1872-1966, Yellowstone National Park, 1991, Section F, p. 22.

C. Description of Existing Conditions

1. Setting

The Bachelor Officers' Quarters building is currently part of a visitor and park administration complex near the north entrance to Yellowstone National Park. It has been renamed the Albright Visitor Center, in honor of Horace Albright, one of the first Park superintendents. Some of the buildings in the complex date from the same time period as the Bachelor Officers' Quarters. Other buildings are more recent additions that have been added over time. The main entrance of the building faces west toward a drive with a parking area, and an open field beyond. Several well-established trees have grown on the lawn around the building.

Figure 10: Exterior View, west facade

2. General Building Description

The Albright Visitor Center, formerly known as the Bachelor Officers' Quarters, is a two-story masonry structure with a full basement and an attic. The building footprint is T-shaped, with the major wing extending north-south and a side wing centrally located to the east. The main entrance, accessed via a long open porch protected by a hipped roof with deep overhangs, faces west. The exterior of the building is sandstone. The architectural style of the Albright Visitor Center is typical of army quartermaster construction at the time of construction and incorporates simple Greek Revival and Italianate style elements. The symmetrical composition is accented by a central open bed pediment with a fanlight window at the front façade, and a low-sloped hipped roof with modillions at the cornice. The building also has punched window openings, two dormers on the west slope of the roof, and six stone chimneys.

3. Exterior

a. Foundation

The foundation walls below grade are of poured-in-place concrete with sandstone visible at the exterior walls above grade.

b. Walls

The exterior walls above grade are the original rock-faced sandstone set in irregular coursing. The lintels, sills, keystone, and watertable are of a contrasting smooth sandstone. Cracks in the sandstone and mortar are present in some locations. Some of the cracks have already been patched, while others are more recent and have not yet been repaired.

Figure 11: Basement stone windowsill shaling from improper installation and freeze-thaw activity.

The smooth sandstone trim has suffered from water penetration. The basement windowsills located near grade at the south elevations and the north elevation of the main wing are covered with snow in the winter. The freeze-thaw cycles of this snow are evident in the shaling of the sandstone. The orientation of this horizontal shaling indicates that the stone was not properly bedded when installed, leaving the stone vulnerable to this cyclical freeze-thaw activity.

Figure 12: Spalled and patched outside corner of beltcourse at southwest corner of the building.

Sills located near downspouts – which have presumably failed in the past – have been subject to water penetration and freeze-thaw action as well. Spalling[14] at the outside corners of the beltcourse has been patched with mortar which is exacerbating the deterioration; the mortar must be of a greater compressive strength than the stone, as it exerts pressure against the stone and increases the spalling.

[14] Spalling and shaling are used interchangeably above to indicate stone faces / layers that are coming off the stone as a result of water getting into and trapped within the stone, expanding during freezing, and thus pushing the stone outer surface layer off the body of the stone.

c. *Doors*

The exterior doors are the original stile and rail wood doors with two raised panels and glazing in the upper portion. The doors to the west and south porches have transoms. The glazing in the upper portion of the south porch door is a six-lite window. The door to the north porch and the paired doors to the basement do not have transoms. All of the exterior doors have been retrofitted with new hardware and locking mechanisms. They have also been modified to swing out to comply with egress codes. Generally the exterior doors are in good condition, however, the joints between the wood brickmolds and the masonry at the west porch need to be resealed.

d. *Windows*

The windows at the first and second floor are wood six-over-one double-hung units with twelve-lite wood exterior storms. The basement windows are wooden three-lite hopper windows. There is also one four-lite window in each of the attic dormers, and a fanlight window at the attic level in the pediment. These windows represent what was shown on the 1908 construction drawings and are believed to be original to the building. The general condition of the windows is good. The window systems are intact with the majority of parts present and no severe damage or deterioration visible. Only a few minor repairs are needed including replacement of cracked panes of glass, and repair of the rope and counterbalance on at least one double-hung window.

A few reversible alterations to the original wood windows have been made. Interior fixed panes have been added to the windows in the exhibit spaces. Some of the windows in office areas have been fitted with an aluminum frame operable screens placed between the exterior storm and the double-hung unit. A few windows have been concealed from the interior, but remain visible at the exterior. These include the windows on the first floor of the east wing in what is now a theater space, some of the basement windows, and a second floor window in the east wall of the main wing near the southeast corner. The two basement windows under the south porch have been replaced with mechanical vents.

e. *Porches*

The Albright Visitor Center building currently has three porches.

The west porch, located at the main entrance of the building, is constructed of sandstone matching the building. It is composed of seven bays, three of which contain stairs up to the porch and lead directly to entrance doorways. The hipped porch roof has deep eaves with modillions and a built-in gutter.

This porch is part of the original building construction, however it has been slightly modified. The porch roof rafters and roof tiles were replaced with new material matching the existing, according to the 1978 remodeling drawings. The original roof tiles were salvaged and used to repair the roof of the main building. In the late 1930's or early 1940's the space underneath the porch, except for a small portion in the center, was excavated to provide space for public restrooms. New exterior concrete stairs down to the restrooms were constructed parallel to the west porch wall. Four original openings with iron grilles were provided with a door and window for each restroom. The iron grilles were retained and installed at the exterior side of

the windows. Exhaust vents exit at the north and south ends of the porch. Metal hand and guardrails were installed at the exterior stairwells down to the restrooms and at the center steps up to the porch.

The condition of this front porch is generally good, yet several patterns of deterioration need to be addressed. The outward slope of the concrete floor directs water directly to the exterior sandstone walls. The resultant water penetration into the wall has contributed to open mortar joints on the porch-side of the wall and to isolated spalling of the window lintels of the restrooms below the porch.

Figure 13: Water drainage from the porch floor is directed to the adjacent stone lintels, causing spalling of the stone.

A south porch is also present in the location of an original porch at the east end of the east wing. It is constructed of wood with wood posts, steps, and a balustrade. There are sandstone piers below the porch to support the wood porch posts. Records indicate that this porch has been modified and repaired several times since it was constructed. The size of the porch was increased, and then later reduced to a size closely matching the original. The porch decking and stair treads have been replaced. Also, according to the 1978 remodeling drawings the original red clay French tiles from the hipped porch roof were removed, salvaged, and used to repair the roof of the main building. New tiles matching the original ones were installed. There are decoratively cut rafter tails at the eave and a gutter. Based on the information contained in the 1908 construction drawings, the current appearance of the porch is similar to the original appearance.

A third porch is present in the location of an original porch on the north façade of the east wing at the east stairwell entrance. Currently, this porch has a simple poured-in-place concrete landing with concrete steps down to a paved walkway at grade. It has a wood balustrade.

In addition to the three porches there is also a concrete stair parallel to the north wing down to a concrete landing at a pair of doors to the basement of the east wing. These steps are not original to the building. The original exterior concrete steps down to the basement entrance were removed and new ones provided per the 1978 remodeling drawings. The new configuration included an extended landing at the base of the stairs. At this time a new wheelchair ramp was also added. The ramp is parallel to the north wall of the east wing.

f. Roof

The hipped roof of the building is clad with red clay French tiles. The hips and ridges are covered with hip rolls and ridge covers, respectively. Tall bump terminals mark the ridge ends. There is a centrally located pediment on the west slope over the main entrance. At the eaves there are built-in gutters and profiled modillions.

The red clay French tiles are original to the building. The 1978 remodeling drawings note that the roofing tile from the porch roofs was to be removed, salvaged, and used to repair the main roof.

The original roof eaves and gutters were modified at some point in the past. The 1978 remodeling effort restored them to a condition that closely resembles the original detail shown in the 1908 construction drawings.

g. Dormers

There are two dormers on the west slope of the roof. One is located on each side of the pediment. Each dormer has a hipped roof with clay tile roofing and wood shingled walls.

h. Chimneys

Of the six chimneys that were original to the building, only the four at the main wing remain as constructed. The chimney located near the intersection of the main roof and the east wing roof was removed in 1978 to allow for the installation of the elevator. The materials from the portion of this chimney above the roofline were salvaged and used to reconstruct the chimney above the roofline, to maintain the visual appearance of the building exterior. This reconstructed portion of the chimney is supported by a concrete slab at the top of the elevator shaft. The chimney located in the east exterior wall of the east wing was damaged in the 1959 Hebgen Lake earthquake. The damage was so severe that the portion of the chimney above the roof was promptly removed for safety. The drawings for the 1978 remodeling called for this chimney to be rebuilt with materials to match the existing chimneys in order to restore the visual appearance of the building exterior. The six chimneys currently resemble their original appearance.

4. Interior

a. Basement

The basement currently has a mechanical room, a conference room, offices and administrative rooms. The mechanical room and the conference room are separated by a concrete block wall. The floor in the conference room was lowered approximately 3'-0" in 1979. The basement of the main building wing is used for office and administrative spaces. The areas at the north and south ends of this wing were excavated and finished to provide more usable space.

All of the basement walls and ceilings are finished with gypsum board except for the concrete block wall and brick chimney foundation in the mechanical room. The basement floors are

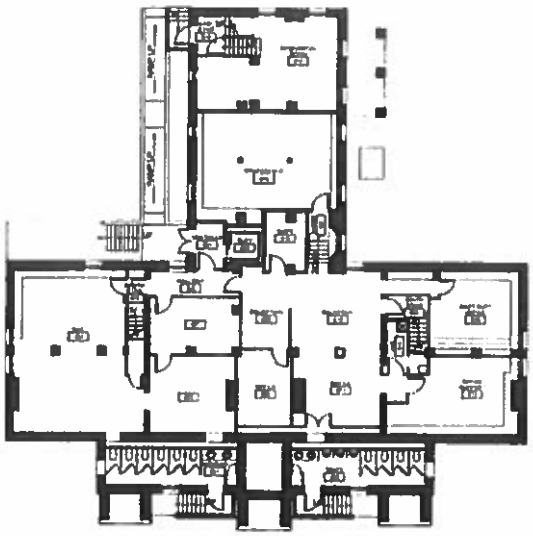


Figure 14: Existing Basement Floor Plan

covered with carpet, except for the concrete floor in the mechanical room, and tile flooring in the elevator lobby vestibule and the landing at the base of the north stairwell. The ceilings are about 8'-0" above the finished floor, except for the conference room where the floor is several feet lower, increasing the ceiling height to about 11'-0".

Access from the basement to the first floor is provided at the north and east stairwells, and by the elevator. A flight of stairs at the south stairwell leads to a first floor level vestibule and directly out to the west porch. Access to the exterior is through a pair of doors at the intersection of the two wings.

b. *First Floor*

The first floor of the building is currently divided into offices, a trip planning area, theater spaces, exhibit spaces, and a museum shop. The north end of the main wing is used mostly for offices, the museum shop, and trip planning. Several museum exhibits are located in the south end of the main wing. The east wing is primarily dedicated to support spaces, the theater, and circulation.

The floors are covered with carpet, except for the landing at the north stairwell which is finished with wood flooring. The walls were originally finished with plaster, however the 1978 remodeling drawings called for gypsum board to be placed on the existing wood structure in many places. There are very few places where original plaster might remain, including the north and east stairwells. The first floor ceilings are about 10'-0" above the finished floor. Some of the original plaster ceiling material has been replaced with gypsum board.

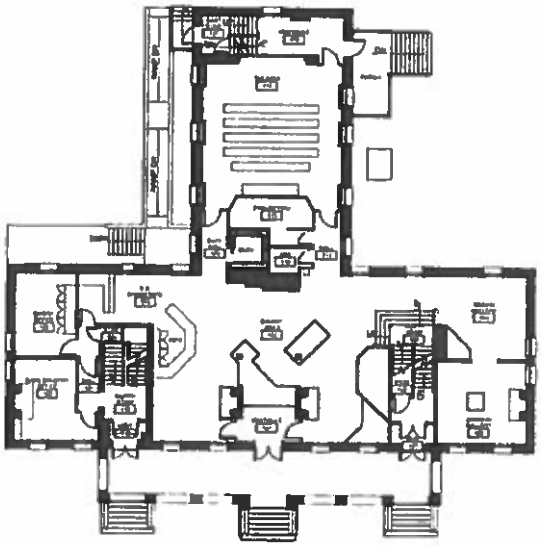


Figure 15: Existing First Floor Plan

There are four fireplaces in the main wing of the first floor. One fireplace is on the north exterior wall of an office. A second fireplace is on the south exterior wall of an exhibit space. Two fireplaces are located in the central exhibit space.

The materials of the fireplaces on the first floor are in good condition. The dampers are sealed shut, discouraging use. The fireplaces on the first floor each have an original wood mantel shelf and a Roman brick surround. The hearth at the fireplace at the north exterior wall is covered over with carpet, concealing the condition of the hearth tiles. The other three fireplaces on the first floor have original 6x6 inch quarry tile hearths.

The fireboxes have no ash pits, and no gas pipes, but they are fitted w/ sloped walls and a thin throat with a now fixed damper. The original acanthus-leaved iron grates remain in most of the fireboxes. These would have held the wood fuel. With a lack of ash pit, the fire tender would have had to shovel the ashes out regularly.

When this building was constructed, built-in bookcases were provided next to six of the original fireplaces. Only the bookcase on the first floor at the north exterior wall remains.

A kitchen hearth that was originally located at the east wall of the east wing of the building has been removed.

c. *Second Floor*

The second floor is used for offices and exhibit space. The exhibit space is located in the center area of the main wing. The north and south ends of the main wing are used as offices. There are offices on both sides of a double-loaded corridor in the east wing.

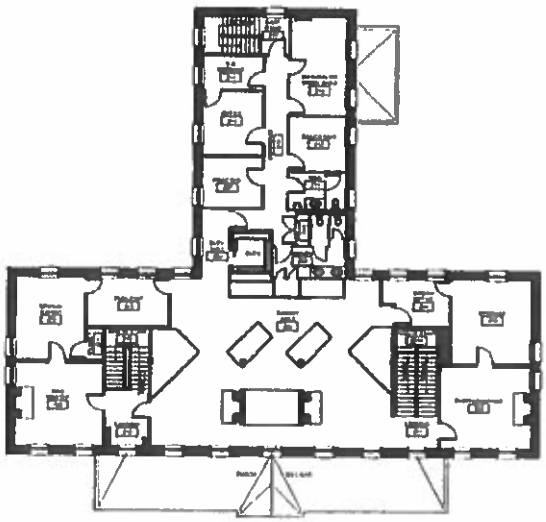


Figure 16: Existing Second Floor Plan

The floors at the second floor are covered in carpet, except for the landing at the north stairwell which is exposed wood. The original plaster wall finish had been damaged and cracked in many areas as the result of normal building settling and the seismic events in the area. The 1978 remodeling drawings indicate that the plaster was to be removed and replaced with new gypsum board installed on the existing structure. Physical evidence reveals that ¼" thick gypsum board was adhered directly to the plaster in numerous locations throughout the second floor. There are very few locations where original plaster might remain including the north stairwell, and perhaps the offices north of the north stairwell which represent the last remaining original apartment configuration. The ceilings at the second floor are about 10'-0" above the floor.

Access to the second floor is provided at the north, south and east stairwells.

There are four original fireplaces remaining in the main wing of the second floor. One fireplace is at the north exterior wall, one is at the south exterior wall, and two are located in the center area. These four fireplaces align with the ones on the first floor. The materials of the fireplaces are in good condition. The fireplaces at the second floor each have an original wood mantel shelf and a Roman brick surround. The fireplace at the south exterior wall has an original hearth with 6x6 inch quarry

tiles. New quarry tile hearths were installed at the other three fireplaces on the second floor in 1979.[15]

d. Stairwells

There are three stairwells in the building. One is in the north end of the main wing (north stairwell), one in the south end of the main wing (south stairwell), and one in the northeast corner of the east wing (east stairwell).

Figure 18: North Stairwell

The north stairwell from the first floor to the second floor is original to the building. The wood newel post at the first floor and the balustrade match details in the original 1908 construction drawings. The landings and treads are quartersawn oak. Original doors and transom windows into this stairwell have been fireproofed. A layer of gypsum board with metal casing beads has been fastened to one side of each door. One transom window at the second floor landing has been covered with gypsum board, and another has been fitted with wire glass. A flight of stairs was added from the first floor down to the basement. Vinyl treads have been installed at the center portion of each tread to protect the wood.

Figure 17: East Stairwell

The east stairwell is also original to the building, although the walls surrounding the landings have been modified. This stairwell extends from the basement to the second floor, providing access to all three floors of the building. Access to the exterior is also provided at a landing between the basement and first floor levels. Vinyl treads have been installed at the center portion of each tread to protect the wood.

The south stairwell is in the location of an original stairwell, however, it was rebuilt and reconfigured in 1979. The stair to the second floor was removed and a wider, straight run stair was installed. The north wall on the second floor was shortened to a half-height partition. A flight of steps down

Figure 19: South Stairwell, Bottom

Figure 20: South Stairwell, Top

[15] 1978 Construction Drawings. The new quarry tile is 2-1/4"x8", tan in color, and has a glazed finish, in contrast to the 6"x6" unglazed terra cotta colored original hearth tiles.

to the basement was added to this stairwell, incorporating the original vestibule entry from the west porch as the first floor landing. The landing is enclosed in the basement.

The fourth original stairwell that was located in the center of the main wing was removed and the stairwell floor openings infilled before 1940.[16]

e. *Interior Doors*
The building has at least thirteen of the original interior five-panel stile and rail wood doors, and some c. 1979 flush wood doors. Some of the original doors have transoms, however not all of the original doors were installed with transoms. Some of the original doors were relocated within the building. The original interior doors that remain in the building have been retrofitted with new hardware and locking mechanisms, although some of the original hinges appear to remain.

Figure 21: Baseboard & Heating Unit, c. 1979

f. *Baseboards*
The building has a fair amount of original wood baseboard with cap, replica baseboards, and c. 1979 oak baseboards that are elevated above the floor. It is apparent that original baseboard was salvaged and reused during previous remodeling efforts. Generally the baseboards on the exterior perimeter walls have been removed and baseboard heating units installed.

g. *Public Restrooms*
In the late 1930's or early 1940's the space underneath the west porch - except for a small portion in the center - was excavated to provide space for public restrooms. The restrooms are accessed by exterior concrete stairs which are parallel to the west porch wall. Four original openings with iron grilles were provided with a door and window for each restroom. Exhaust vents exit at the north and south ends of the porch. The original wood stall partitions were replaced with metal partitions in the 1979 remodeling.

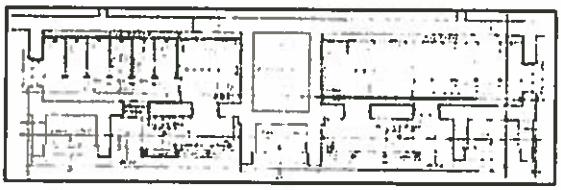


Figure 22: Plan for Public Restroom c. 1930's

h. *Attic*
There is a full attic above both wings of the building. The attic is accessed by a pull down stair located above the second floor landing of the east stairwell. The attic is unfinished. The

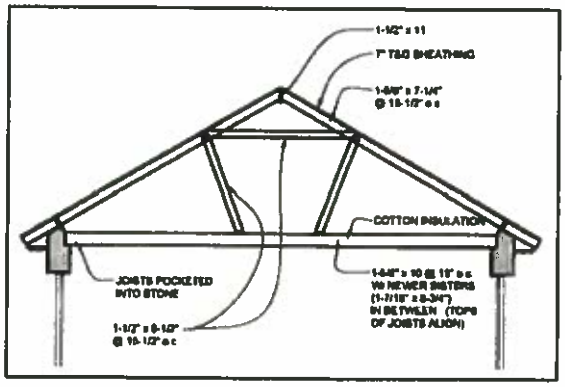


Figure 23: Attic Truss

[16] 1940 drawing. The 1940 floor plan shows that the central stair had been removed before this date.

1978 remodeling drawings called for new collar beams and 2x6 wood struts to be installed. The floor joists in the attic space are 1-5/8"x10" at 15" on center. pocketed into the stone walls. Newer 1-7/16"x8-3/4" joists have been installed between the original joists. Cotton insulation fills the cavities.

5. Building Utility Systems

a. Heating

The building is currently heated with hydromic baseboard units installed throughout the building. The boiler supplying hot water for these units is located in an adjacent building. Air handlers for the cooling system are located in the basement mechanical room, and the attic. The original radiators were removed during the 1979 remodeling.

b. Plumbing

The plumbing system in the building has been updated over time. All of the original bathrooms and fixtures have been removed. The 1978 remodeling drawings indicate the removal of the last original bathrooms in the main wing including the tile wainscot, tile floors, and plumbing fixtures. Modern plumbing fixtures were installed in the 1979 remodeling. The plumbing pipes have also been relocated and replaced as the restrooms in the building have been modified. These changes are currently undocumented.

c. Electrical

The electrical system in the building has been updated and modified over time. The original lighting fixtures were removed. Modern fixtures - including recessed spot lights, track lighting, ceiling-mounted fixtures, ceiling-mounted and recessed fluorescent lights, and pendant fixtures - were installed throughout the building. There are electrical panels located in the east hall of the second floor, and in the first floor closet west of the theater room. The electrical panel at the second floor landing of the north stairwell is probably original and abandoned. The wiring in the building has been replaced to connect to the new electrical fixtures. These changes are currently undocumented. There is a data panel located at the second floor landing of the east stairwell.

d. Interior Fire Protection

The Albright Visitor Center is equipped with an interior fire detection and alarm system. Hard-wired smoke detectors are located throughout the building. The doors in the building are fitted with magnetic release hardware to ensure that all doors will swing closed in the event of a fire. The control panel for the fire protection system is located in east wing in a closet west of the theater room.

e. Security System

The Albright Visitor Center exhibit spaces are guarded by an electrical security system. This system utilizes strategically located motion detectors and take-off sensors at access doors. The annunciator panel is located at the information and trip planning counter. All of the doors and windows have locking mechanisms.

6. Accessibility

As a federally-owned building the Albright Visitor Center must comply with accessibility guidelines as described in the American Barriers Act (ABA). Generally, regulations

recognize that many older and historic buildings were not constructed to meet today's codes and consequently do not require that work be undertaken for the specific purpose of bringing these buildings into compliance. However, when work is undertaken to remodel or renovate a building, or part of a building, the new work must be code-compliant, unless physically infeasible or detrimental to the historic character of the building.

Currently the Albright Visitor Center is generally accessible to visitors with physical challenges. A ramp to the basement entry, and an interior elevator, were installed during the 1979 remodeling. The basement entry door has a push-button door opener. The interior dimensions of the elevator measure 5'-0" x 4'-11 ½". This meets current ABA requirements and allows visitors to move throughout the building. The restrooms in the building are not accessible according to current standards. The second floor restrooms, added in 1979, no longer comply with accessibility standards. They lack clear space adjacent to the restroom doors required for wheelchair access, and they do not have wheelchair accessible stalls.

Figure 24: Existing Ramp to Basement Entry at northeast intersection of building wings.

V. Evaluation and Recommendations for Treatment

A. Character-Defining Features

The features listed in the following section include materials and configurations that are original components of the building or are replicas of original components. Each feature contributes to the historical character of the building.

1. Exterior

a. Overall Exterior Appearance

The overall exterior appearance of the building, including the massing and shape, is a strong, solid expression of the military presence. The symmetrical composition reinforces the Greek Revival style, and the democratic ideals associated with the style. This appearance has remained intact with few additions since the building was constructed. The rough sandstone blocks are neatly contrasted with the smooth sills, keystone, lintels, and watertable, providing articulation and order to the building. The simple profile and blended color of the mortar joints contribute to the monolithic impression. The building provides the requisite substance and security demanded of the Army.

Figure 25: Exterior Door, West Porch

b. Doors

The exterior door systems,[17] including their locations, are an integral part of the exterior appearance of the building. They are typical for the style and age of the building.

The doors are stile and rail wood doors with glazing over two raised panels. The primary entry doors of the west elevation are marked by the porch steps that access them.

Figure 26: Exterior Window

c. Windows

The window systems,[18] including their locations, are an integral part of the overall exterior appearance of the building and have remained mostly unchanged throughout the life of the building.

Figure 27: Basement Window

[17] See p. 33 for description of door system.
[18] See p. 33 for description of window system.

Recessed in regularly spaced punched openings, the windows emphasize the solid stone construction and provide ample light and ventilation throughout the building. Original storm windows provide protection against the cold winters. Both the double-hung windows and the storms retain much of their original cylinder glass, with the imperfections and waviness typical of the manufacturing process standard at the time of construction.

d. *Porches*

The west and south porches of the building are strong features of the original building, and contribute to its solid appearance while softening the transition to grade and providing a welcome gathering and entry space.

The features of the west porch include:

1) A broad open feel with large openings and low walls.
2) The size, shape, and location of the porch.
3) The materials including the sandstone walls and columns, mortar joints, and concrete floor.
4) Three sets of concrete stairs up to the porch, leading to three doors into the building.
5) The depth of the porch roof eaves, including the shape of the eaves and the gutters.
6) The porch ceiling, porch roof, and rafters.
7) Roof tiles: These replacements, per the 1978 drawings, match the original.[19]

Figure 28: West Porch

The features of the south porch include:

1) The size, shape, and location of the porch.
2) Wood stairs, balustrade, stair risers and treads, stringers.[20]
3) Sandstone support piers.
4) Porch posts, porch roof rafters, porch ceiling, and the depth of the porch roof eaves.
5) The shape of the eaves and the gutters.
6) Roof tiles: These replacements, per the 1978 drawings, match the original.[21]

Figure 30: South Porch Eaves

Figure 29: South Porch

[19] The original porch roof tiles were removed and used to repair the building roof above (per 1978 drawings).
[20] The stair treads and porch decking were replaced in 1979 to match what was existing.
[21] The original porch roof tiles were removed and used to repair the building roof above (per 1978 drawings).

e. *Roof*

The hipped roof provides a defined cap and termination for this well-grounded building. The red clay French tiles contribute a substantial, regular texture and rich color in contrast to the sedate walls. The choice of clay tiles is not common to Wyoming, but is indicative of the Midwestern design standards followed by the Army at the time. The hip and ridge rolls and bulbous terminations accentuate the roof shape, helping to define the classical style of the building. The pediment on the west slope of the roof is an element from the Greek Revival style of architecture. The deep eaves with modillions and brackets are Italianate elements.

AS shown above, our standard shapes of roofing tiles are the Spanish and the Closed Shingle, which are designed with especial references for use on buildings of certain types of architecture, and the Continental or Interlocking Tile which may be used on structures of any type of architecture. These are all shale tiles of the rich red color natural to the basic material.

These tiles are also burned in full and matt glazes, as well as in the fire flashed. The latter named tile we strongly recommend to fastidious architects for use where neither the red nor green roof would be desirable. *Suggestions as to specifications, also samples, furnished on request.*

LUDOWICI-CELADON COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Figure 31: Advertisement for Roof Tile, from Brickbuilder Magazine (August, 1913 Volume 22, No. 8.)

Figure 32: French Roof Tile

The roof eaves were altered sometime before the 1979 remodeling. The 1978 drawings called for the roof eaves, including the built-in gutters, to be reconstructed to match the original.

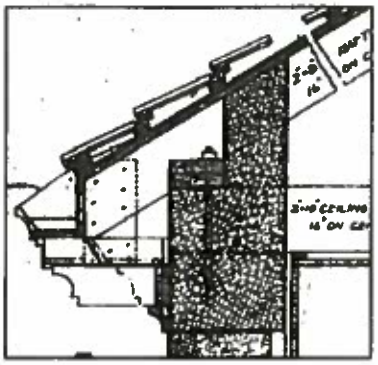


Figure 35: Eave Detail, 1908 construction drawings

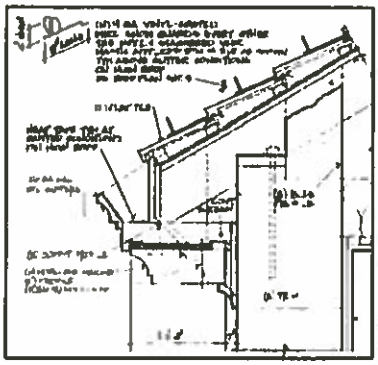


Figure 34: Eave Detail, 1978 construction drawings

Figure 33: Photograph of Eave, 2007

f. Dormers
The dormers on the west roof slope flank the pediment, stressing the building's symmetry while providing interest to the roof plane. The hipped roofs of the dormers are treated the same as the main roof. The cheek walls provide a marked contrast with a singular use of wood shingles.

g. Chimneys
The tall stone chimneys are utilitarian, unornamented anchors to the building. They are contained within the building mass to retain heat in this cold climate.

h. Coal Chute
There were two coal chutes into the basement installed at the time of construction. Only one remains. It is located in the north wall of the east wing. This feature is important for its role in our implicit understanding of the original heating system of the building.

Figure 36: Chimney

Figure 38: Coal Chute

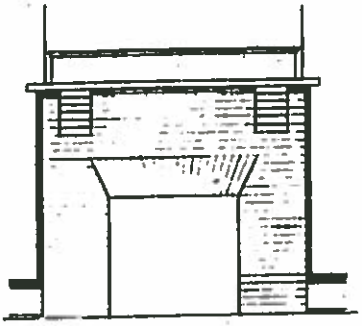


Figure 37: Fireplace Detail, 1908 construction drawings

2. Interior

a. *Fireplaces*
The eight original fireplaces remaining in the building, including the wood mantelshelf and moldings, Roman iron spot brick surround, and original 6x6 inch quarry tile hearth with 1/8" butter joints where extant, are indicative of the Prairie School style movement that had permeated the States by 1909. The brick probably came from one of the many pressed-brick manufacturers in St. Louis or Pennsylvania.

Figure 39: Fireplace

b. *Bookcase*

The last remaining original built-in bookcase - with shelves, trim, wood shelf continuing from mantel shelf, and wood back, - is located on the first floor next to the fireplace in the north exterior wall. Built-in bookshelves commonly were located next to fireplaces in the eclectic range of styles present in this building. The smooth transition from the mantle to the top of the casework is indicative of the thought applied to the design. It is the last example present in the building of the original built-in cabinetry and shelving.

Figure 40: Remaining Original Built-In Bookcase, First Floor, North Exterior Wall

c. *North Stairwell*

The north stairwell is original, including the vestibule at the first floor and the landing at the second floor. (The original configuration includes the volume of space in the stairwell above the first floor finish floor, but excludes the stair run to the basement, which was added later.) This includes:

1) All walls enclosing the stairwell.
2) Door systems into the vestibule.
3) The wood stair treads.
4) The wood balustrade with turned balusters and the newel posts.
5) The wood baseboards and stringers.
6) The electrical panel at the second floor (this can be abandoned and left for display purposes because it remains as evidence that the building was originally fitted with electricity).

The north stairwell is an example of the woodwork and carpentry that was typically provided in buildings at the turn of the 19th century. Currently the stairwell retains its original spatial relationship with an apartment configuration that remains at the north end of the second floor.

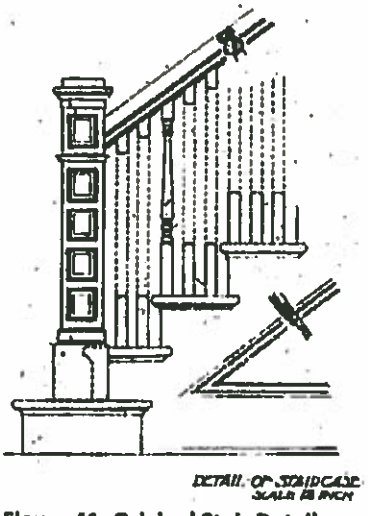


Figure 41: Original Stair Detail, 1908 construction drawings

Figure 42: Newel Post & Balustrade, North Stairwell

d. *East Stairwell*
The east stairwell is original, including the landings at the north porch, the first floor, and the second floor. This stairwell is illustrative of its utilitarian use; the balustrade is plainer than those of the entry stairwell. The stairwell includes:
   a. The walls enclosing the stairwell.
   b. The wood stair treads (the vinyl coverings may be removed).
   c. The wood balustrade with square balusters, and newel posts.
   d. The wood baseboards and stringers.

Figure 43: East Stairwell

e. *Vestibule at South Stairwell*
Although the south stairwell has been reworked, the vestibule at this location - including both sets of paired doors - has remained as constructed. The airlock created at this vestibule was typical of all of the west porch entries, and would have helped keep cold drafts from the interior in the winter.

f. *Apartment Configuration*
Located at the north end of the second floor, these room configurations represent the last intact apartment layout remaining from the original use of the building for officers' quarters. This apartment provides a spatial and tactile experience similar to that available to the original users and visitors. This tangible piece of history aids in our true connection to the past and those who protected the Park for future generations to enjoy. This includes all wall locations, door and window locations, door and window systems, and wood baseboards, with the exception of the erstwhile bathroom. The south wall of the original apartment bathroom, all of the bathroom plumbing fixtures, and flooring tile have been removed. The space has been combined with the adjacent bathroom space to create an office.

g. *Hallway on Second Floor – East Wing*
This includes the walls on both sides, the three original door systems where they remain on the north side of the corridor, and the original wood baseboards.
This hallway was an important space-defining feature of the original building. As a double-loaded corridor, it continues to allocate the offices to the areas of natural illumination available at the exterior walls, and provides efficient circulation.

h. *Original Door Systems*
This includes the solid wood stile and rail doors with five raised panels, wood jambs, trim, and transoms. Note, the original hardware and locking mechanisms have been replaced with more modern parts. The wood doors are original features of the building and are indicative of the time period of construction.

Figure 44: Original Door Casing Detail, 1908 construction drawings

Figure 45: Original Interior Door

i. Original Baseboards

The remaining original, replicated, and relocated wood baseboards with cap (not the modern, elevated, oak baseboards from the 1979 remodeling) are indicative of their time period, and of the simple clean style required by the Army.

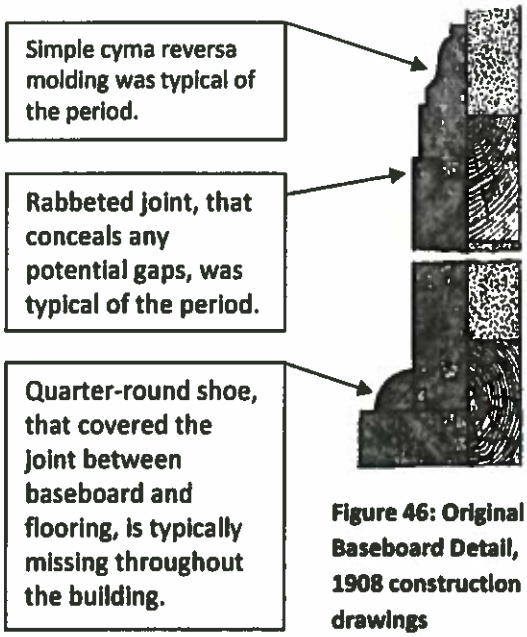


Figure 46: Original Baseboard Detail, 1908 construction drawings

Figure 47: Original Baseboard

j. Ceiling Heights
Ceiling heights throughout the building define the volumes of the spaces. The habitable spaces were granted generous volumes in keeping with the period. The first and second floor ceiling heights are marked 10'-0" on the 1908 drawings, and remain at roughly 10'-0" above the finished floor. The basement ceiling height is marked 8'-0" on the 1908 drawings, and it is generally still at 8'-0" above the finished floor.

k. Wall and Ceiling Materials
The walls and ceilings throughout the building were originally of smooth plaster typical of the time period. The 1978 remodeling included the application of ¼" gypsum board to conceal cracking at several locations.

3. General Notes
   a. The door system includes the size, shape and thickness of the door, the stone sill, header, brickmold and wood trim at opening, any transom window system above the door, and interior wood casing.
   b. The window system includes the size and shape of the window, the stone sill, wood brickmold, sash, (rails, stiles, muntins) stops, jamb and casing, stool and apron, the window operating hardware where extant, the method of operation (double-hung, awning, hopper, fixed) and the wood exterior storm windows. (with two vents and sheet metal covers in each bottom rail, and the fasteners that hold the storm windows in place)

B. Architectural Evaluation and Recommendations for Treatment

1. General Guidelines
   All work to be performed shall comply with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*[22] as follows:

   1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
   2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
   3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
   4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
   5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.

[22] Morton III, W. Brown, and Hume, Gary L. et al. The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Preservation Assistance Division, Washington, D.C.), c. 1992. p vi-vii.

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such a sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

The following recommendations for the treatment of this building are an interpretation of the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* for this particular building in its current condition. These are recommendations for compliance with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. Refer to the section on character-defining features for clarification of components included in each item listed.

2. Exterior
   The exterior of the building should be maintained with minimal changes to visual appearance.

   a. *Overall exterior appearance*
      1) Repair any cracks in mortar joints and masonry.
      2) Repoint mortar joints as necessary. Mortar shall match existing mortar in color, appearance, texture, and composition, and shall have a psi strength equal to the historic mortar and less than that of the sandstone blocks. This will require testing of representative mortar samples and careful examination of physical evidence.
      3) Repair or replace if necessary any deteriorated wood components with new to match existing.

   b. *Exterior door systems, including door locations.*
      1) Inspect doors for damage/deterioration.
      2) Stabilize & repair as necessary.

   c. *Exterior window systems, including window locations.*
      1) Remove any cracked or broken panes of glass and install salvaged glass.
      2) Repair window operation where necessary - example: repair/replace cord and counterweignt on double-hung window at north elevation
      3) Remove mortar between stone and brickmold. Provide new backer rod and sealant.

d. Porches

West porch:

1) Repair and repoint cracks at front porch area.
2) Remove mortar between stone and brickmold. Provide new backer rod and sealant.
3) Inspect roof for damage/deterioration and repair as necessary.
4) New roof tiles used for repairs must match the existing tiles.
5) Clean and repair gutters as necessary.
6) Repair brackets at porch roof eaves.
7) Fix water drainage path from concrete porch floor so it does not cause further damage/hazardous conditions.

South porch:

1) Inspect porch for damage/deterioration.
2) Stabilize, repair, or replace components following the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.*
3) New roof tiles used for repairs must match the existing tiles.

e. Roof

1) Inspect roof for damage/deterioration.
2) Repair any damaged tile, flashing and other roof materials. Any new tiles used for repairs must match the existing tiles. New flashing and other materials required must be compatible with the historic tiles.
3) Clean and repair gutters and downspouts as necessary. Repair all leaks in gutters.

f. Dormers

1) Inspect dormers for damage/deterioration.
2) Stabilize or repair material as necessary.

g. Chimneys

1) Inspect chimneys for damage/deterioration.
2) Repoint mortar joints as necessary. Mortar shall match existing mortar in color, appearance, texture, and composition, and shall have a psi strength equal to the historic mortar and less than that of the sandstone blocks.
3) If installation of new flashing is required the new material shall match the historic flashing in appearance, and be compatible with the historic mortar, sandstone blocks, clay roof tiles, and other roof materials.

h. Coal Chute

1) Inspect for damage/deterioration.
2) Stabilize or repair material as necessary.

3. Interior

Maintain the character-defining features remaining in the interior spaces. Refer to prior article in Section V for a list of the character-defining features.

a. Fireplaces

1) Repair any brick/tile as necessary.
2) Incorporate the fireplaces into the new design for the floor plan.

b. *Bookcase*
This bookcase should be retained as an original feature of the building.

c. *North Stairwell*
1) This space is a character-defining feature of the building and should be retained and incorporated into the new design.
2) Repair any deteriorated parts.
3) Disconnect the electrical panel from the electrical system and leave in place for display.
4) Investigate fireproofing method of doors into stairwell to determine if there is a more sensitive method than attaching a gypsum board panel to one side of the door. This method covers stiles, rails, and panels of the door which are character-defining features. If the stairwell is not required to be fire-rated as part of the new design the gypsum board on the doors should be removed, and the doors repaired.
5) The transom windows should also be uncovered if possible. Rated wire glass could be used in the window instead of the current opaque opening. If the stairwell is not required to be fire-rated as part of the new design the transom windows should be uncovered, and restored to their original appearance.
6) Vinyl tread coverings may be removed.

d. *East Stairwell*
1) Maintain and incorporate into new design.
2) Repair any deteriorated parts.
3) Vinyl tread coverings may be removed.

e. *Vestibule at South Stairwell*
1) Maintain and incorporate into new design.
2) Inspect for damage/deterioration.
3) Repair any deteriorated parts.

f. *Apartment Configuration*
Incorporate this space into the new design without changes. If baseboard heating units are removed, original baseboards or relocated baseboards may be installed in this area where missing.

g. *Hallway on Second Floor – East Wing*
This space is a character-defining feature of the building and should be retained and incorporated into the new design. The three doors on the north side of the hall are in their original locations and should remain in place.

h. *Original Door Systems*
In the character-defining spaces (the north stairwell, the apartment configuration to remain, the east hall, and the vestibule at the south stairwell) the original door systems should remain in place. Other door systems that are removed for the new design should be salvaged and reused in the new design. Some of the original door systems were relocated in previous renovations.

i. Original Baseboards
The original, replicated, and relocated wood baseboards should remain in place as much as possible. In locations where removal is necessary for the reconfiguration of the interior space the baseboards should be salvaged and reused in the building.

j. Ceiling Heights
The ceiling heights throughout the building should be maintained as originally designed. Significantly lowering the ceiling height to conceal new utility systems is not recommended.

k. Wall and Ceiling Materials
The appearance of the smooth plaster walls and ceilings should be maintained. Use of gypsum board as a finish material is compatible.

4. Building Utility Systems
The original utility systems in the building have already been replaced. The current systems may be removed without having a negative effect of the historic character of the building, provided that historic fabric is not damaged in the process. However, any new systems that are installed must take into account the historic character of the building and be appropriate in design and installation method for the building. Installation of the new systems should not require the removal of large portions of original material from the building. Also, newly installed fixtures should be more in keeping with the character of the building.

5. Accessibility
The Albright Visitor Center building is generally accessible. Movement of physically challenged visitors between floors is eased by the accessible elevator. The existing exterior ramp should be utilized in the new design. The interior elevator may be retained in its current location, or removed and a new elevator provided. Spaces to be remodeled in the planned renovation should be designed to meet current ABA guidelines. The restrooms, which are not accessible according to current standards, should be redesigned to meet current ABA guidelines, or they may be removed and new accessible restrooms provided.

The accessible route and entrance are at the rear of the building where they provide immediate access to the basement level and the elevator lobby. This entrance is close to designated accessible parking spaces. While this solution doesn't provide an accessible entry coincident with that of the general public, modifications to render the west porch accessible would have a negative effect on the historic character of the building.

C. Zoning Plans

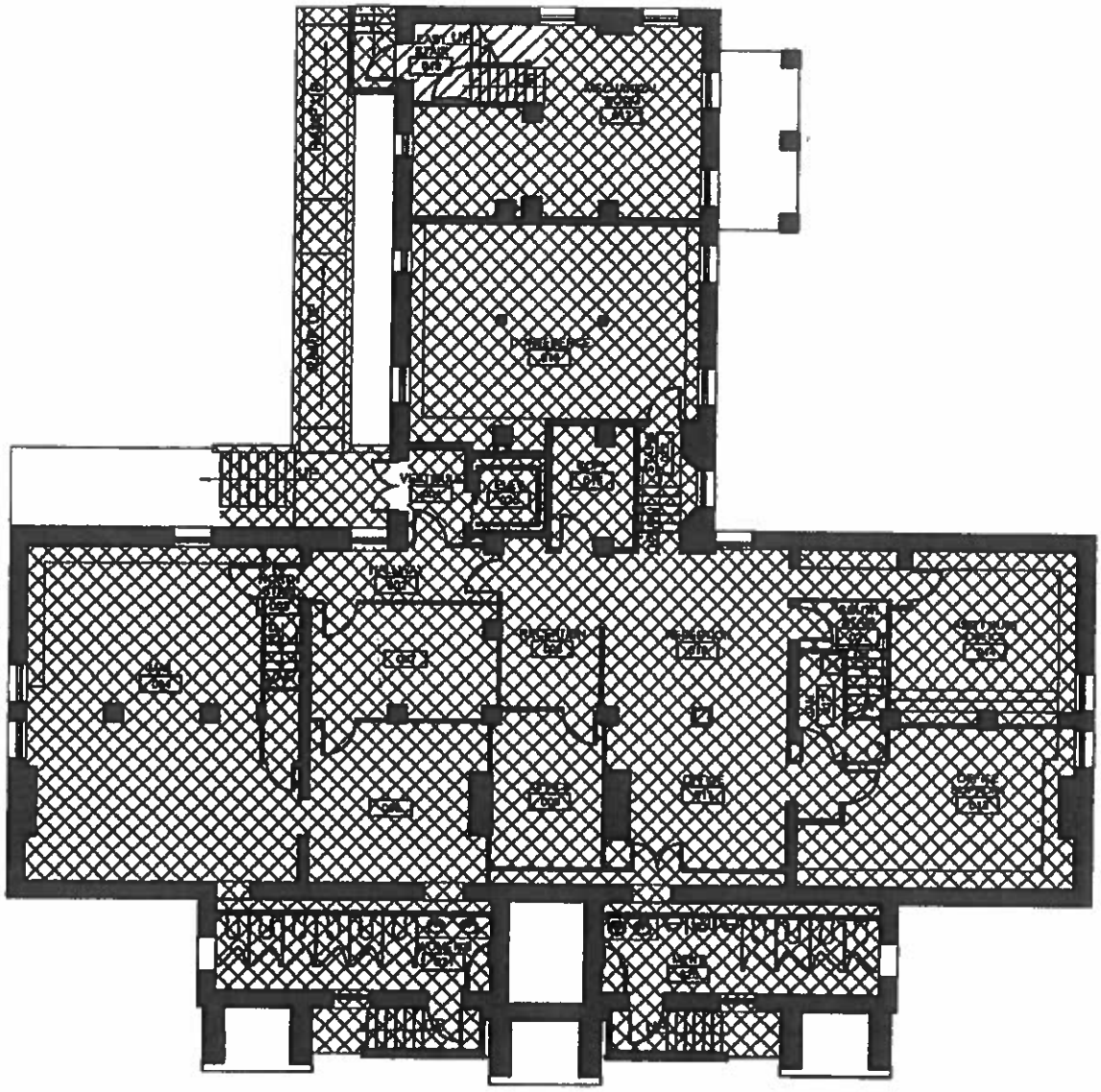
On the following pages 'Zoning Plans' for the Albright Visitor Center building are shown. These plans visually depict which areas of the building are recommended for preservation, and which areas are acceptable for rehabilitation.

"Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property."[23]

"Rehabilitation is defined as the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values"[24]

Areas that are recommended for preservation should be retained and incorporated into the new design for the building. The recommended treatments for the 'preservation' areas that have been previously presented should be followed. Rehabilitation areas may be modified in accordance with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* provided that the modifications don't negatively impact areas recommended for preservation (this includes character-defining features).

[23] Weeks, Kay D., and Grimmer, Anne E., The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Heritage Preservation Services, Washington, D.C.), c. 1995. p 17.
[24] Morton III, W. Brown, and Hume, Gary L. et al. The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Preservation Assistance Division, Washington, D.C.), c. 1992. p v.



ZONING PLAN LEGEND

PRESERVATION

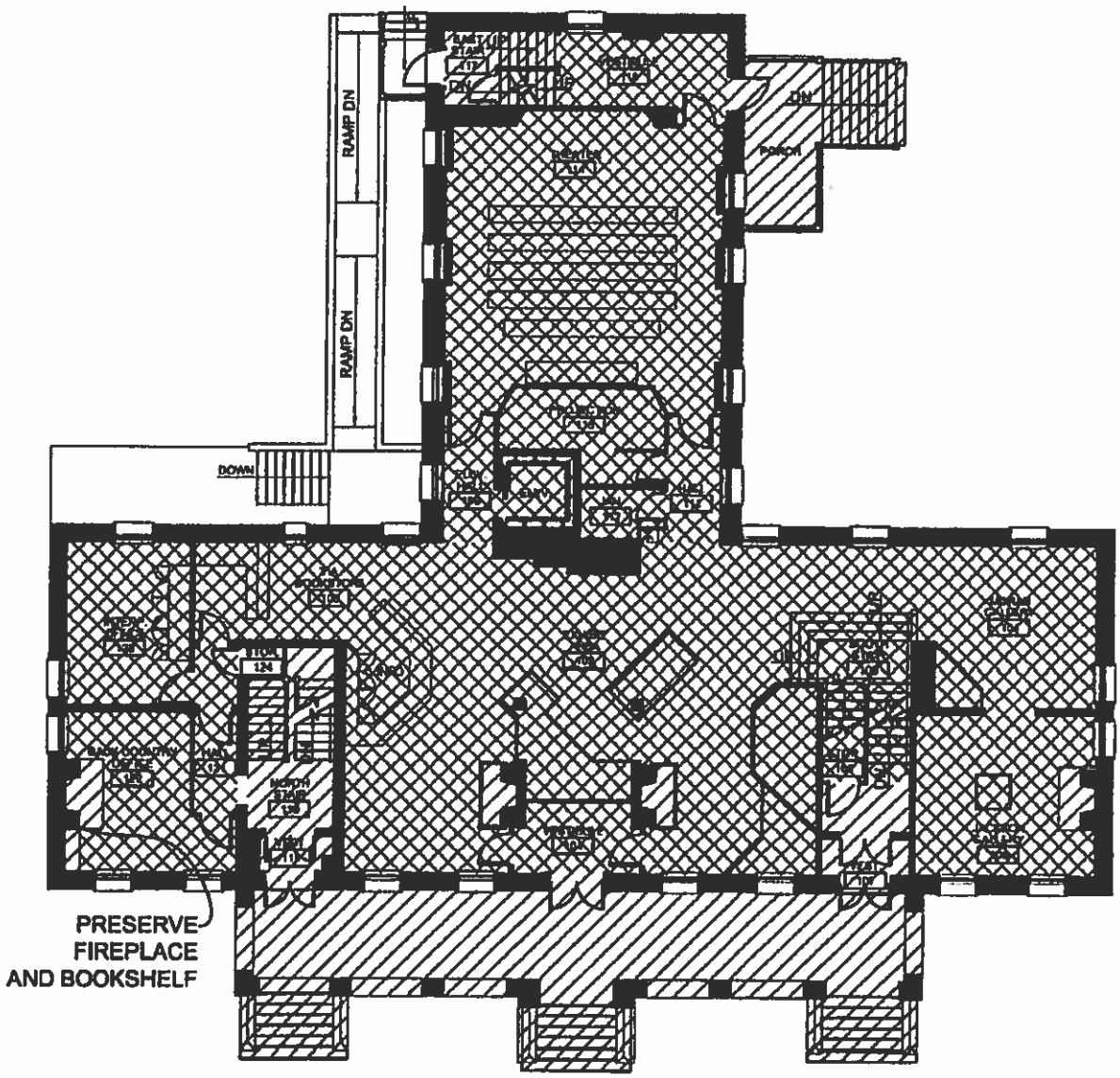
REHABILITATION

1
HSR101

Basement Zoning Floor Plan

1/16"=1'-0"

NORTH



ZONING PLAN LEGEND

PRESERVATION

REHABILITATION

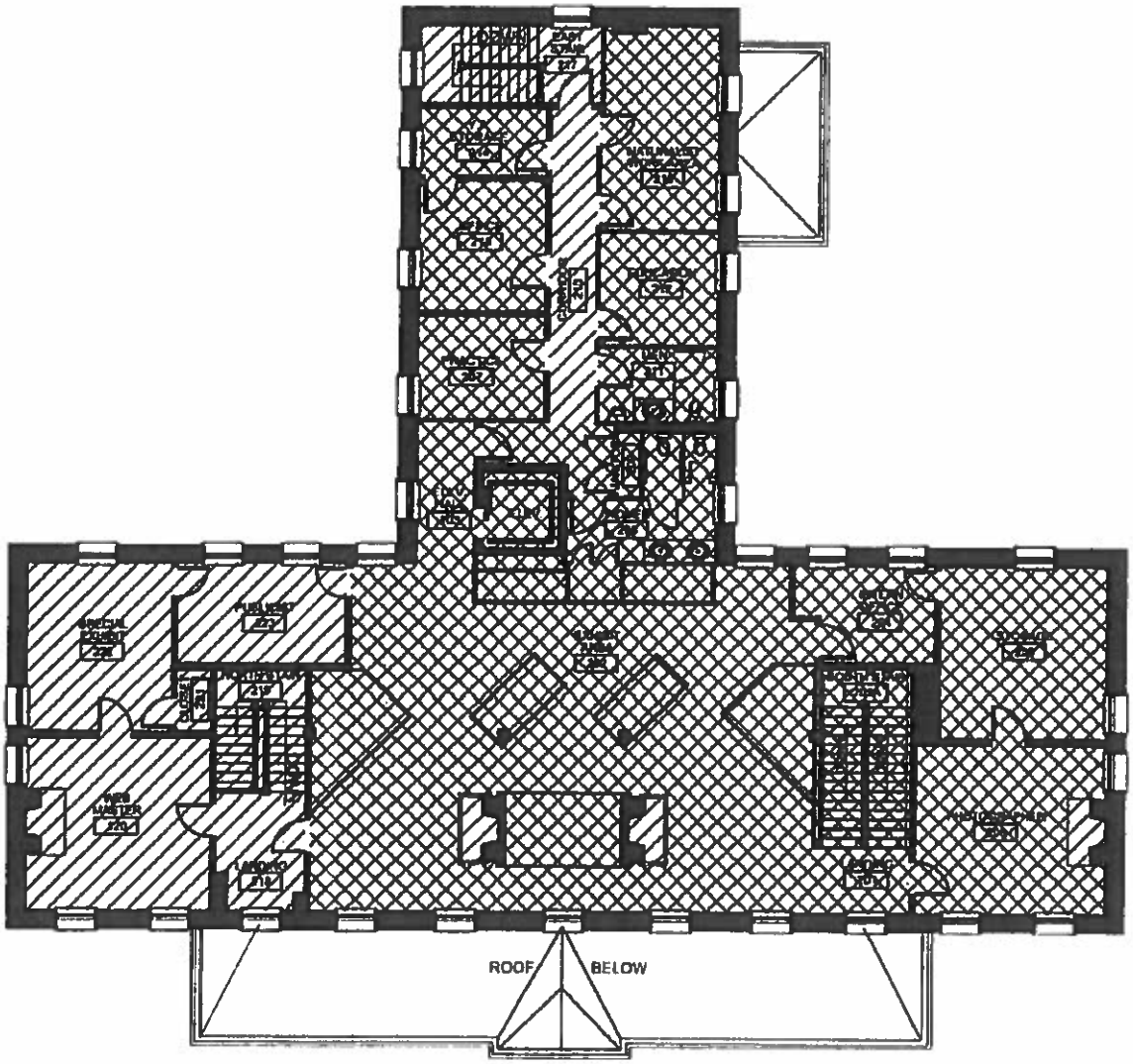
NOTE: FIREPLACES ARE TO BE PRESERVED

1
HSR102

First Floor Zoning Plan

1/16"=1'-0"

NORTH



ZONING PLAN LEGEND

PRESERVATION

REHABILITATION

NOTE: FIREPLACES ARE TO BE PRESERVED

1
HSR103

Second Floor Zoning Plan

1/16"=1'-0"

NORTH

VI. Proposed Treatment

The following proposed treatment has been provided by the design team for the remodeling of the Albright Visitor Center.

A. Architectural Narratives

1. Space Functions
   see attached Space Programs
   Conf room – omit columns, raise floor (ADA)=lower ceiling

2. Construction Materials
   metal framed partitions, gypsum board
   Insulation at exterior walls, insulation at roof trusses

3. Finishes
   carpet, linoleum, ceramic tile
   Paint on gyp bd walls and ceiling
   Lay-in acoustic panel ceilings
   Acoustical panels
   Window shades: light control and black-out

4. ADA
   public restrooms
   Conf room

5. Historic
   reuse of ex wood doors, frames, & trim
   Remove & reinstall window trim, extend casings for thicker walls
   Fireplaces to remain
   North stair/walls to remain as is
   East stair will be dismantled and re-installed

6. Sustainable
   Low VOC adhesives and sealants
   Reuse of existing doors, trim, etc

B. Proposed Architectural Renovations

The functions and spaces of the renovated Albright Visitor Center will essentially remain the same as the existing functions. Spaces will be relocated for better public access and greater staff operations efficiency. The major change in spatial organization for the AVC is in moving the exhibits spaces to the basement and first floor instead of being on the second floor and first floor. Offices that are occupied for a good portion of the day will be concentrated on the second floor where access to daylight and operable windows is readily available.

As a result of the almost complete demolition of existing interior, the exterior walls will be fully insulated, the roof re-insulated and interior partitions replaced for more efficient use of building area and incorporate added functions.

Historic elements within AVC dictate the renovation work that follows the structural rehabilitation. Locations of existing exterior windows and doors, eight original fireplaces and the two original stairways are major factors in how new spaces are defined.

Present public restrooms are located in the basement level and are accessed via exterior stairways. The restrooms are not ADA compliant. Public access to ADA toilet rooms within the building is via an exterior ramp down to the basement level, to the elevator, to rest rooms within the staff area on second floor. Proposed renovated layout of the restrooms will maintain the restrooms at the basement level, but will provide an interior access and restrooms will be ADA compliant. Staff and public restroom facilities will no longer be shared. The existing exterior ramp will continue to provide ADA access to the building. The existing elevator will continue to provide ADA access to all levels of the building.

Exhibit spaces currently reside on the first and second floors of AVC. With the renovated layout, exhibits will be located in the basement and on first floor. The basement level exhibits will allow direct public access to restrooms. Exhibits are better suited as an occupant of the basement level than office functions. Office functions will be the primary use of the second floor.

The Theater located on first floor now seats approximately 55 people on bench-style seating. Lack of quality ventilation is the primary problem with the existing space. See Building Systems summary below for proposed ventilation solutions. The seismic rehabilitation forces removal and replacement of existing wall and ceiling finishes. Audio Video systems will be replaced (under a separate contract). The current projection room is no longer required. That space will be used to increase Theater seating to 66 individual seats and three wheelchair spaces.

1. INTERIORS

   The intent of the interior design of this building is to recreate the aesthetic of an Arts and Crafts era building, without sacrificing the functionality and usability of the space. Elements from the existing building interiors will be re-used and refinished in efforts to maintain what original character remains.

   The Exhibit Space will utilize floating cork plank flooring. This product will dampen the noise of foot traffic and provides a durable easily cleanable surface. It is also a sustainable product that has been used for over a century in commercial setting. The walls will be painted with a ceramic enhanced paint that makes it extremely easy to clean, resistant to wear and the matte finish is indicative of the types of paints used in the Craftsman era. The space will be painted to ensure the exhibits are highlighted while keeping the character of the space intact.

   Restrooms will include ceramic floor and wall tile wainscot with accent tiles. Walls will have ceramic paint above the tile, reminiscent of the look and patterns of the era. Toilet Partitions will be plastic laminate which allows a variety of finish options.

   The Theater will incorporate wood plank flooring under the seating area with carpet in the aisle ways, which will lessen the sound of footfall. New theater seating will be added and the walls will include wood veneer wainscot and wall covering above a picture rail with an original design from the Arts and Crafts period. Sound absorptive panels will line

some of the walls and ceiling to protect adjoining rooms from the noise the theater might produce, while enhancing the acoustics in the theater.

The Offices will have carpet tile on the floor, wood wall base and ceramic paint on the walls. The ceilings will be acoustical tile to create a more acoustically private space.

Hallways will have more of the Arts and Crafts character with carpet tile flooring, wood wall base and ceramic painted walls with wall covering above a picture rail evoking the charm and character of the times.

The Kitchen will include linoleum sheet flooring, often used in the early 1900's, wood base and ceramic painted walls. Cabinetry will be plastic laminate.

Back of House spaces will be treated appropriately according to their functions. The janitor's closets will have sheet vinyl flooring and cove base with FRP on the walls up to 4'-6" with epoxy paint above. Most other back of house spaces will have sealed concrete floors, rubber base and paint on the walls with exposed structure ceilings.

VII. Section 106 Compliance

A. Brief Overview of Section 106

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 mandates that every federal undertaking or federally funded undertaking must determine what effects, if any, it will have on historic resources, and take appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse effects. This act was originally initiated and subsequently strengthened several times in order to protect the nation's historic resources. Any property listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or eligible for listing in the National Register, is considered a historic resource.

The agency undertaking the proposed project is responsible for initiating the Section 106 review process with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office. The review process is optimally initiated when the properties that might be affected have been identified (the area of potential effect) and the scope of work clearly described, but before the plan is finalized. This process accommodates changes that are required to mitigate potential adverse effects. During the review process the State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, and occasionally representatives from other agencies whose interests are potentially affected by the project, will have the opportunity to comment on the proposed project. If it is determined that the proposed project will have no adverse effect on the historic properties identified, or the agency undertaking the project and the SHPO are in agreement that appropriate steps have been taken to mitigate any adverse effects, then the SHPO may give approval for the project.[25]

B. Evaluation of the Proposed Treatment

The evaluation of work for Section 106 review assigns proposed work to one of three categories. These categories are No Effect, No Adverse Effect, and Adverse Effect, defined below:

1. No Effect
   The work performed will not affect any historic property.

2. No Adverse Effect
   The work performed will affect a historic property, but the effect will not be harmful nor have a negative impact on the historic property.

3. Adverse Effect
   The work performed will affect a historic property, and the effect will be harmful to, or have a negative impact on, the property.

   a. *Mitigation for Adverse Effects*
      Specific actions or steps are performed to eliminate or reduce harmful effects to the historic property caused by the work performed.

C. Evaluation of Proposed Design Impact

The Design Development drawings prepared by CTA and dated August 29, 2008, indicate that work will be performed on and around the character-defining features of the Albright

[25] http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us/SHPOweb2002/2002webpages/sec106.htm

Visitor Center. These drawings, and the accompanying design narrative, have been reviewed to ascertain the proposed project's impact on the historic fabric of the building. The following is a description of how each character-defining feature will be affected by the proposed work. Recommendations for mitigating any negative effects are included. The scope of work (scope) identified in each feature below is a summary of work shown on the Design Development drawings. Where documentation with measured drawings and photographs is recommended, the documentation should be in accordance with Historic American Building Survey (HABS) standards.

1. Exterior
   a. *Overall Exterior Appearance*
      Scope:
      The overall exterior appearance of the building will not be changed.

      Impact:
      No adverse effect.

   b. *Doors*
      Scope:
      The existing exterior door systems will be retained in their present locations.

      Impact:
      No adverse effect.

   c. *Windows*
      Scope:
      The existing window systems will be retained in their present locations.

      Impact:
      No adverse effect.

   d. *Porches*
      Scope:
      The existing west and south porches of the building will be retained.

      Impact:
      No adverse effect.

      Scope:
      The existing stairwells down to restrooms at the basement level, located at the western face of the west porch, will be removed. These stairwells were additions to the original building. Although they are old enough now to have achieved some historical significance in their own right, the significant time period for the Albright Visitor Center is when it was occupied by the Army. The two exterior stairwells to be removed were added after this time period.

      Impact:
      Removal of these stairwells is not considered an adverse effect.

Recommendation:
The exterior doors, windows, and exhaust vent openings at the existing basement level restrooms should be replaced with windows to match existing windows located in the basement of the east wing. The window glass may be obscured for privacy. Iron grilles to match those depicted in the original construction drawings and early photographs, should be provided at the exterior side of windows located in the west porch walls.

e. *Roof*
Scope:
The existing roof will be retained. Work will not be performed in this area.

Impact:
No adverse effect.

f. *Dormers*
Scope:
The existing dormers will be retained. Work will not be performed in this area.

Impact:
No adverse effect.

g. *Chimneys*
Scope:
The existing chimneys visible above the roof will be retained.

Impact:
No adverse effect.

h. *Coal Chute*
There were two coal chutes into the basement installed at the time of construction. Only one remains. It is located in the north wall of the east wing. This feature is important for its role in our implicit understanding of the original heating system of the building.

Scope:
The coal chute is not noted on current design development drawings.

Recommendation:
The coal chute should be identified and noted for retention.

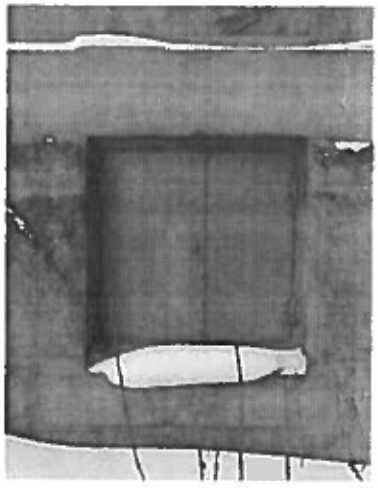


Figure 48: Coal Chute

2. Interior

a. *Fireplaces*

The eight original fireplaces remaining in the building, including the wood mantelshelf and moldings, Roman iron spot brick surround, and tile hearths will be retained. These features should be protected during adjacent demolition and construction processes.

Figure 49: Fireplace

Scope:

New mechanical chases are indicated adjacent to the four central fireplaces; two on the first floor and two on the second floor.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the chase enclosures be recessed 4" minimum from the front faces of the fireplaces to preserve the visual integrity.

Impact:

There is no adverse effect if the 4" minimum setback is established.

b. *Bookcase*

The last remaining original built-in bookcase - with shelves, trim, wood shelf continuing from mantel shelf, and wood back - is located on the first floor next to the fireplace on the north exterior wall. It is the last example in the building of the original built-in cabinetry and shelving.

Figure 50: Remaining Original Built-In Bookcase, First Floor, North Exterior Wall

Scope:

The bookcase is not noted on the current design development drawings.

Recommendation:

It should be identified on the drawings and noted for retention in its present location. If retention in the present location is not possible, the bookcase may be carefully removed and reinstalled adjacent to one of the other existing fireplaces (except those in the center of the first floor; bookcases did not flank these fireplaces originally). The horizontal and vertical relationship of the bookcase to the fireplace should be retained.

Impact:

Removal of the last remaining built-in-bookcase would be an adverse effect.

Prioritized Recommendations for Mitigation:

1) Install the bookshelf elsewhere in the building as noted above.

2) Document the bookcase with measured drawings and photographs.

c. *North Stairwell*

The north stairwell is original, including the vestibule at the first floor and the landing at the second floor. (The original configuration includes the volume of space in the stairwell above the first floor finish floor, but excludes the stair run to the basement, which was added later.) This includes:

1) All walls enclosing the stairwell.
2) Door systems into the vestibule.
3) The wood stair treads.
4) The wood balustrade with turned balusters and the newel posts.
5) The wood baseboards and stringers.
6) The electrical panel at the second floor (this can be abandoned and left for display purposes because it remains as evidence that the building was originally fitted with electricity).

Figure 51: Newel Post & Balustrade, North Stairwell

Currently the stairwell retains its original spatial relationship with an apartment configuration that remains at the north end of the second floor.

Scope:

The walls and door systems enclosing the landing at the second floor level will be removed.

Impact:

This will have an adverse effect on the character-defining stairwell.

Recommended Mitigation:

Modify the design to retain the existing landing enclosure with the door systems at the second floor. Currently the door systems at the second floor have been modified to increase their fire protection rating. The door systems may be restored to their original condition.

d. *East Stairwell*

The east stairwell is original, including the landings at the north porch, the first floor, and the second floor. The stairwell includes:

1) The walls enclosing the stairwell extending from the interior face of the exterior walls to the innermost stair riser.
2) The wood stair treads (the vinyl coverings may be removed).
3) The wood balustrade with square balusters, and newel posts.
4) The wood baseboards and stringers.

Figure 52: East Stairwell

Scope:
All parts of this stairwell will be removed, salvaged, and reinstalled in the present location.

Recommendation:
The intent must be clarified on the demolition drawings. The individual parts of the stairwell must be carefully removed to avoid damage, and labeled to ensure each part is reinstalled in its original location.

Impact:
If the recommended process is performed correctly, there will be no adverse effect on the east stairwell.

e. *Vestibule at South Stairwell*
Although the original south stairwell has been removed, the original vestibule at this location - including both sets of paired doors - has remained as constructed.

Scope:
This character-defining feature will be removed.

Impact:
This will be an adverse effect on the building.

Prioritized Recommendations for Mitigation:
1) Retain the vestibule, including both sets of paired doors.
2) Document the vestibule with measured drawings and photographs.

f. *Apartment Configuration*
Located at the north end of the second floor, these room configurations represent the last intact apartment layout remaining from the original use of the building for officers' quarters. Although partial apartment configurations exist in other areas of the building, this particular set of rooms was selected as a character-defining feature because it is the most intact space remaining from the original plan, and is the last nearly complete example of one of the bachelor officer's apartments. It also retains its original relationship with the north stairwell.

Scope:
This entire space will be demolished.

Impact:
This will have an adverse effect on the historic character of the building.

Prioritized Recommendations for Mitigation:
1) Modify the second floor design to retain the apartment configuration with its existing walls and door systems. Larger offices currently shown at the south end of the second floor could be placed in the existing apartment rooms, and the smaller offices relocated to the south end of the second floor. Doors between the existing apartment rooms could be retained and locked if operable doors are not currently desired in the existing locations. The hallway designed at the north side

of the existing north stairwell could instead be placed to the south side of the stairwell. Every effort should be made to preserve the last intact apartment configuration with its relationship to the original adjacent stairwell.

2) If a thorough investigation of design alternatives proves that there is no feasible design compatible with preservation of the apartment configuration, then this group of rooms, including their relationship to the north stairwell should be documented with measured drawings and photographs prior to the start of any demolition or construction work performed in the building.

g. *Hallway on Second Floor – East Wing*

This includes the walls on both sides, the three original door systems where they remain on the north side of the corridor, and the original wood baseboards.

Scope:

Although a hallway is shown in the existing location of the second floor hallway in the east wing, the design drawings indicate that the existing corridor walls will be demolished and new walls constructed to replace them.

Impact:

Removal of the existing wall fabric, including structural framing and finishes, is an adverse effect.

Prioritized Recommendations for Mitigation:

1) Retain the existing walls in place and relocate doorways within the wall structure as necessary to accommodate the new office configuration.
2) Locate the new walls in the same location as the original walls. Reinstall the original trim and doors. All new work should be labeled (in concealed locations) as such.

h. *Original Door Systems*

This includes the solid wood stile and rail doors with five raised panels, wood jambs, trim, and transoms.

Scope:

Doors, frames, trim and hardware in their entirety will be removed and set aside for relocation.

Recommendation:

The notation should be more specific; each individual door system to be retained should be identified. Notation must also designate new locations for the relocation of original doors. Retention and relocation of original door systems within the building is acceptable.

Impact:

No adverse effect.

i. Original Baseboards

Scope:

Original baseboards will be removed and set aside for repair and reinstallation.

Recommendation:

The original baseboards should be identified with a detail drawing or a photograph to distinguish them from the oak baseboards installed in the 1979 remodeling. Drawings should also indicate locations where original baseboards will be installed, and instructions for production and installation of additional replica baseboards. New replica baseboards should be clearly marked as such on the back surface so that they may be identified as non-original material in case of future remodeling.

Figure 53: Original Baseboard Detail, 1908 construction drawings

Impact:

No adverse effect.

j. Ceiling Heights and Materials

Ceiling heights throughout the building define the volumes of the spaces. The habitable spaces were granted generous volumes in keeping with the period. The ceilings were finished with a smooth plaster; some have since been covered with gypsum board.

Scope:

The existing gypsum board and plaster ceiling finishes will be removed in their entirety. The new ceiling material is indicated as gypsum board at the basement floor, and suspended acoustical panels at the first and second floors.

Impact:

A new gypsum board ceiling finish installed flush to the structure above would be appropriate and would not result in an adverse effect.

A suspended acoustical ceiling is not considered a compatible material for the style of the building, and would result in the modification of the ceiling heights and ceiling finish. This would have an adverse effect.

Recommendation for Mitigation:

Do not install a suspended acoustical ceiling. Provide a new gypsum board ceiling finish throughout the building at the original ceiling height.

k. Wall Materials

Scope:

All interior wall finishes will be removed to allow for installation of new seismic stabilization structure and new insulation. Although this will result in removal of original material from the building, this is considered an acceptable loss as the seismic improvements are necessary for the building. Seismic stabilizations would have a positive effect on the building; they will help protect the structure in

the event of a future earthquake which might otherwise cause the building to collapse.

The impact of installing insulation has been determined to be negligible by CTA's envelope specialist.

Impact:

Removal of the interior wall finish at the exterior walls will have an effect on the interior window trim, which is part of the character-defining window systems. The design drawings indicate that the window casing and trim shall be carefully removed and set aside for reinstallation. The window casing and trim pieces removed must be labeled to ensure reinstallation at the original locations. No adverse effect.

Removal of the interior wall finish at the exterior walls may also affect the last original built-in bookcase. This character-defining feature has been previously discussed.

New interior wall finishes should be compatible with the appearance of the original smooth plaster. The drawings indicate that gypsum board will be installed as the new interior finish. This is an appropriate replacement finish and will not have an adverse effect on the building.

3. Work to be performed on non-character defining features
   a. *Installation of new stairwell*

Scope:

A new stairwell will be installed along the east exterior wall in the southern portion of the main wing. This stairwell will facilitate improved use of the building as a visitor center.

Impact:

Installation of the new stair will involve removal of a limited amount of potentially original material from the building, however, this will not have an adverse effect on the character of the building.

Recommendation:

Wood is recommended as an appropriate material for these new stair components. The design should be similar in style to the existing original stairwells that remain in the building however, it should not be an exact copy as this would create the false impression that the parts were original to the building. These new parts should be labeled (on concealed faces) as such.

   b. *Installation of carpeting on stairs*

Scope:

Stair runners, exposing 6"-8" on the edges of the treads, will be installed.

Recommendation:

Leaving the wood finish exposed would be a preferred alternative to installation of carpet in original stairwells.

Impact:
No adverse effect.

VIII. Recommendations for Further Study

A. Fireplaces
The 1908 original construction drawings depict what might be two fireplaces in the central area of the basement. They might simply be masonry supports for the fireplaces above, however, they are concealed with gypsum board.

B. Baseboards
While many of the original wood baseboards remain, replica and salvaged baseboards have been installed throughout the building rendering documentation of original baseboards difficult.

C. Mortar
Detailed mortar analysis to determine if any of the current existing mortar is original, or if the joints have been repointed, was not performed at this time.

D. Archives
Drawings for the 1930's, 1990's and other renovations have not been located for this project, and only historic photographs in published sources have been furnished. Study of the prior construction documents, Annual Reports of the Park Superintendent, and historic photographs would be invaluable to documenting the construction history of the building.

IX. Bibliography

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Architectural Drawings

Army Quartermaster General's Office, Construction Drawings for the Bachelor Officer's Quarters, dated April 1908.

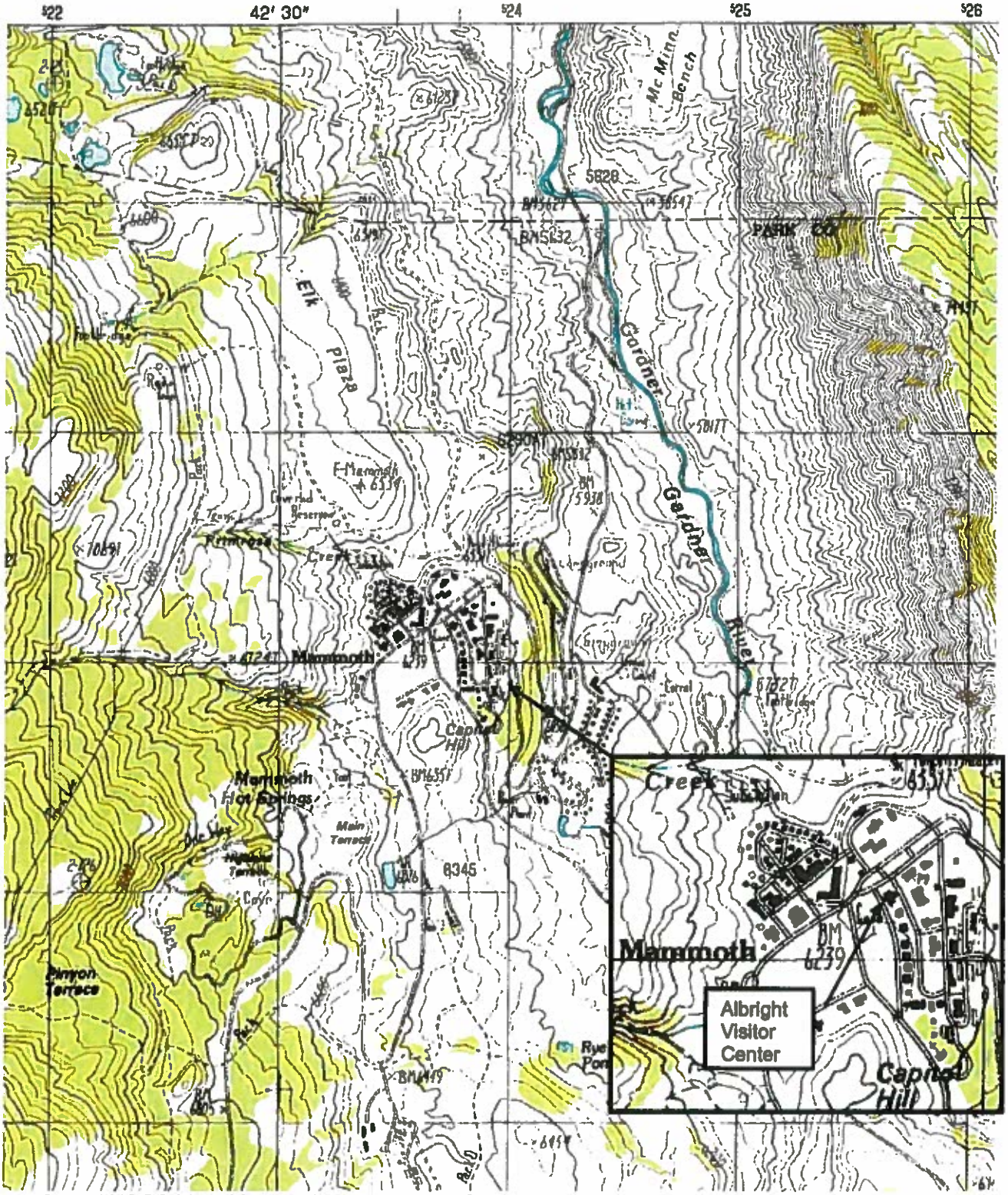
Branch of Plans and Design, Yellowstone National Park Office, United States Department of the Interior and National Park Service, Present Existing Layout for a Remodel of Museum Building to Incorporate the Executive Offices. Mammoth Area, Yellowstone National Park, dated September 4, 1940

Architect Walford S. Hill and Engineer William E. Robertson (due to the poor quality of the document copy found the Architect and Engineer names on this document are not clear) Plan for Public Restroom addition, dated 1939.

Seracuse, Lawler and Partners Inc. in Denver, CO, Renovation and As-built Drawings, dated June 16, 1978.

X. Appendix

A. USGS 7.5 minute site map
B. National Register/National Historic Landmark Nomination
C. 1908 Original Construction Drawings
D. 1939 Plan for Public Restroom Addition
E. 1940 Existing Floor Plans
F. 1978 Construction Drawings for Renovation
G. Current Photographs
H. 2008 Design Development Drawings



Partial USGS Map, Mammoth Scale = 7.5 minutes

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Fort Yellowstone

Other Name/Site Number:

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: N/A Not for publication: N/A

City/Town: Mammoth Hot Springs (WY); Norris (WY); Gardiner (MT) Vicinity: N/A

State:	County:	Code:
WY	Park	029
WY	Teton	039
MT	Park	067
ID	Fremont	043

Zip Code: 82190

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property
Private: ___
Public-Local: ___
Public-State: ___
Public-Federal: X
(Yellowstone National Park)

Category of Property
Building(s): ___
District: X
Site: ___
Structure: ___
Object: ___

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
40	6 buildings
2	0 sites
2	0 structures
0	1 objects
44	7 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 0

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: N/A

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.

Signature of Certifying Official

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

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

Signature of Commenting or Other Official

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ Entered in the National Register
___ Determined eligible for the National Register
___ Determined not eligible for the National Register
___ Removed from the National Register
___ Other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic:	LANDSCAPE	Sub: park
	RECREATION AND CULTURE	Sub: outdoor recreation
	DEFENSE	Sub: military facility
Current:	LANDSCAPE	Sub: park
	RECREATION AND CULTURE	Sub: outdoor recreation

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival

Materials:

Foundation:	Stone/Sandstone, Concrete
Walls:	Stone/Sandstone, Wood/Weatherboard, Concrete, Brick
Roof:	Other/Clay Tile, Wood/Wood Shingles, Metal/Metal Shingles
Other:	

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

The Setting

Yellowstone National Park, the nation's first national park and the setting in which America's conservation movement matured, is located in the northwest corner of Wyoming and extends into Montana on the north and northwest, and Idaho on the west. Fort Yellowstone, the park's historic and current administrative headquarters, lies in the northwestern part of the park, just east of the famous natural geothermal formations known as the Mammoth Hot Springs terraces. The north entrance to the park at Gardiner, Montana, is approximately five miles north of this area. Most of the Fort Yellowstone buildings are situated at the eastern edge of a level terrace, itself a natural formation. The Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, tourist cabins, and concession facilities operate on a portion of the terrace northwest of the headquarters. Housing for National Park Service employees lies below the terrace to the southeast in an area known as Lower Mammoth.

The layout of Fort Yellowstone is that of a typical western army post. A group of substantial two-and-a-half story double officers' quarters form an "Officers' Row" opposite an open parade ground to the west. The historic army headquarters and guard house lie at the south end of the post, facing a portion of the original road from Gardiner. Barracks for enlisted men are located in the second row of housing, while cavalry stables and noncommissioned sergeants' quarters are found behind the troop quarters. Storage and service buildings are present in the southern part of the post. The last building erected by the army at Fort Yellowstone, the chapel, sits in a serene spot at the extreme southern end of the administrative area. North of Officers' Row, 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, while the jail and office of the U.S. Commissioner lies west of the parade ground.

The location of the parade ground at the western end of the post differs from most forts, which featured centrally located parade grounds surrounded by housing and other military structures. As Horace Albright, former

Yellowstone superintendent and director of the National Park Service, stated in 1960, "It is a typical cavalry post of the post-Indian warfare days. There are others in the west but this is where people can see it and it has always been a source of interest to the public."[1]

The Fort Yellowstone district encompasses the intact historic components of the army post developed during the 1886-1918 period to facilitate the protection and preservation of the area's natural features and wildlife. The district includes a contiguous group of stone, frame, and concrete buildings of one- to three-stories; a parade ground; and six discontiguous resources associated with the military development of the park. Discontiguous components are: a cemetery, a powerhouse, an entrance arch, a snowshoe cabin, and two soldier stations. Within the district are fifty-one resources, including forty-six buildings, two structures, two sites, and one object. Forty-four of the fifty-one resources are contributing resources in the district, while seven resources are noncontributing. The resources of the district display excellent historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. None of the buildings within the district has been moved from its historic location, and the setting is remarkably intact, with only a few changes to the built environment since the period of significance.

Historic Development and Appearance of Fort Yellowstone[2]

In August 1886, members of Company M, 1st United States Cavalry, Fort Custer, Montana Territory, arrived at Yellowstone National Park. The soldiers set up a tent camp headquarters on a terrace created by an extinct thermal formation at the western foot of a small hill (Capitol Hill), just east of the Mammoth Hot Springs terraces. Small detachments were also assigned to patrol locations throughout the reserve. When the troops arrived, development within the park included a motley variety of tourist accommodations, ranging from James C. McCartney's hostelry consisting of several rough log structures at the foot of the terraces to the more luxurious first Mammoth Hot Springs hotel, a huge frame building designed by L.F. Buffington that boasted electric lighting.[3] The most significant of the existing government buildings was a one-and-a-half-story log and frame headquarters building topped by an octagonal turret built under the direction of Superintendent Philetus W. Norris in 1879. The "blockhouse," as it was known, was designed to withstand hostile attack and was built at the top of Capitol Hill to provide sweeping views of both the Mammoth Hot Springs area and the approaches to the park.[4]

As the length of time the army would remain in the park was indefinitely extended, the tent camp was replaced in the fall of 1886 by Camp Sheridan, a self-sufficient cantonment with a barracks, a storehouse, a guardhouse, a cavalry stable, and a quartermaster stable. The army buildings were situated so that they were not visible from the hotel terrace and did not block views of the formations, demonstrating an early concern for preservation of the natural landscape and scenic vistas. 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. The facilities were completed in time to shelter the soldiers during one of the worst winters ever recorded in the Rocky Mountain region, with frequent blizzards and temperatures reaching fifty degrees below zero.[5]

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[1]Albright was writing in opposition to a rumored plan to demolish the buildings of Fort Yellowstone. Horace Albright to Conrad L. Wirth, 10 February 1960, Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone National Park Archives, box H-19, folder H-30.

[2]In this discussion, historic buildings still standing are identified by the current building number assigned by the park. Buildings not referenced by building number are no longer extant.

[3]The last of the McCartney buildings was destroyed by a fire in 1912. A portion of the 1883 hotel was incorporated into the new dining hall built in 1936.

[4]The Norris blockhouse was removed in 1909.

[5]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.

In addition to Camp Sheridan, the army's presence in the park also resulted in the erection of facilities outside the immediate environs of the Mammoth Hot Springs terraces. A cemetery, located southeast of the cantonment, was established and received its first burial in 1888. To improve the ability of soldiers to protect wildlife and natural features in remote areas, the army created outposts at facilities established throughout the park. By 1918, sixteen soldier stations had been built for monitoring and patrolling the park. Expanding the concept of detached quarters for the adequate protection of the park during the winter, six snowshoe cabins were constructed in 1890.[6] These cabins were part of a system of outlying buildings, usually located about a day's travel apart, utilized for winter patrols in remote areas. The rustic appearance of the cabins was similar to that of frontier dwellings built throughout the West.

As it became apparent that the army role in administering the park would continue indefinitely, a permanent post was established on 11 May 1891. Camp Sheridan, where soldiers had endured five cold, isolated winters, was replaced with Fort Yellowstone. 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 guard house (Building 9), two double officers' quarters (Buildings 6 and 7), a sixty-man 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."[7]

The buildings were constructed from quartermaster general standardized plans, typical of western military posts of the era. In design, they were of a generally Spartan appearance with a few Colonial Revival style domestic elements, described by the army as "cottage style." The buildings were of 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 guard house 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 houses labeled "Soapsuds Row" by the troops. These charming frame dwellings were similar in appearance to middle class houses built across the country during the late Victorian era and were notable for their porches with decorative friezes and balustrades, shingled gable ends, hipped roof dormers, and large paired windows.[8]

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 Office and U.S. Marshal'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. The ground floor of the house contained the jail, office, and living quarters. Bedrooms were situated on the second floor. The building was of a restrained and dignified design,

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[6]Norwegian skis were known as "snowshoes" during the late nineteenth century.

[7]David G. Battle and Erwin N. Thompson, *Fort Yellowstone Historic Structure Report* (Denver: National Park Service, May 1972), pp. 9; and Mary Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," National Park Service, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, June 1999, ch. 3, pp. 13. Hereinafter cited as Culpin, followed by number of chapter and page number within chapter.

[8]Aubrey Haines reported that the "soapsuds" designation resulted from the fact the some of the noncommissioned officers' wives were former laundresses. Aubrey Haines, *The Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, (Niwot, Colo.: University Press of Colorado, 1977), pp. 162. Hereinafter cited as Haines, 2.

qualities which would typify the stone housing built at the fort in future years.[9]

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, multiple hipped roof dormers, and alternating brick chimneys and cupolas. The expanded 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 Yellowstone Park historian Aubrey Haines.[10]

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 the field from the concession area. 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 parade ground." In February 1902, Lt. Col. Philip Reade described the site:

> [The parade ground] is a crust of lime powdered, garish colored, dusty matter and has several holes in it, revealing deep, unexplored caverns beneath. One of these holes was made by a cavalry horse during mounted maneuvers. Some believe that numerous subterranean caves exist and some predict that area is a mere shell that may cave in any day.[12]

Geologist Arnold Hague was consulted about the safety of the parade ground in 1902 and reported that, although the surface could give way, it had "stood the strain without any accident" and there was no immediate danger. The appearance of the parade ground was greatly transformed as a result of the completion of the new water 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 U.S. Army 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 Captain Hiram P. Chittenden noted that the long-desired irrigation and grass seeding of the parade ground had been accomplished.[13] 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.[14]

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[9]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, 162.

[10]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," pp. 2889.

[11]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.

[12]Lt. Col. C.H. Heyl, Acting Inspector General, to Secretary of War, 1 February 1902, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Item 21, Doc. 5125.

[13]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.

[14]Before any landscaping was undertaken, the residence and barn of Yellowstone photographer F. Jay Haynes were moved from the parade ground. Arnold Hague to Charles D. Walcott, Director, Dept. of Interior, 15 February 1902, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Item 21, Doc. 5126; Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, 165; U.S. Army, Chief of Engineers, 2885-2889; and Battle and Thompson, *Fort Yellowstone Historic Structure Report*, pp. 37.

In 1903, attention also turned to the northern entrance of the park at Gardiner, Montana. With the administrative headquarters of Yellowstone well established at Mammoth Hot Springs and the Park Branch Line of the Northern Pacific Railway completed, this entrance had become the most important admission site for visitors. To mark the park entrance, a monumental arch was constructed of local basalt at the northern park boundary. A plaque embedded in the arch repeated the words of the act that created Yellowstone National Park, "For the Benefit and Enjoyment of the People." President Theodore Roosevelt laid the cornerstone of the structure in a ceremony held on 24 April 1903. Chittenden noted that the purpose of the arch was "to give a dignified and pleasing entrance to the Park at the point where the great majority of visitors enter it."[15]

Under Chittenden's leadership, another fine stone building was erected in 1903. Completion of 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, 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.[16] 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." Park historian Aubrey Haines judged that the building was "truly a show piece" due to the dignity of its design and the quality of its construction, which included an interior richly finished with oak.[17]

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.[18]

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 entrance elaborated with a large fanlight, as well as its use of brick for a 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.[19]

Extension of the railroad to Gardiner resulted in expanded visitation, and it became increasingly difficult to manage the park with only a two-troop garrison. Facilities for a full squadron of cavalry (four troops) were recommended by a variety of officials. In 1904, Captain John Pitcher, who served as post commander and acting superintendent,

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[15]U.S. Army, Chief of Engineers, pp. 2889-2890.

[16]Battle and Thompson stated that "Chittenden apparently ran into a problem in quarrying stone for the building." They cite (National Archives, RG77, Letters Received, No. 46204, Chittenden to Brig. Gen. G.L. Gillespie, February 23, 1903) 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...."

[17]A frame residence with stone trim (Building 40) erected behind the office during the same period is believed to have been the house of the engineer. Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 165; Battle and Thompson, *Fort Yellowstone Historic Structure Report*, pp. 260 and 270.

[18]Quoted in Battle and Thompson, *Fort Yellowstone Historic Structure Report*, pp. 18.

[19]Rodd Wheaton, National Park Service, Denver, telephone interview by R. Laurie Simmons, 3 May 2000.

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.[20]

By 1908 Congress, the Department of the Interior, and the War Department agreed that the capacity of the fort should be enlarged and that the construction should be of the finest quality. Construction Quartermaster Captain Joseph R. Castner proposed that the new buildings be of stone following the example of the Engineer's Office. Castner provided several reasons for the use of stone: the post commander, General Samuel B.M. Young, favored the material; 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."[21]

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 sinking into the terrace, all of the foundations were reinforced. As Aubrey Haines later observed, almost a century of exposure to the elements has given the walls the same gray and tan color as the cliffs of nearby Mount Everts.[22]

The buildings were of standard military plan and vaguely Colonial Revival in style, 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 represent 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 park.[23]

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 barracks occupied a location in the second tier of buildings between Officers' Row and the cavalry stable to the east. The quarters added along Officers' Row were ample sandstone buildings with hipped roofs (Buildings 1, 2, and 3) that reflected elements of the Colonial Revival-design and boxy appearance that 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 pillars and a solid balustrade. The double captains' quarters and the field officer's quarters (designed for the commanding officer who served as acting

[20]Quoted in Battle and Thompson, *Fort Yellowstone Historic Structure Report*, pp. 21.
[21]Battle and Thompson, *Fort Yellowstone Historic Structure Report*, pp. 23.
[22]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 166.
[23]Battle and Thompson, *Fort Yellowstone Historic Structure Report*, pp. 21.

superintendent of the park) had red tile hipped roofs with dormers and projecting porches; the field officer's quarters porch had stone columns, while the captains' quarters had porches with wood posts and exposed trusses.

Army construction at the fort was completed by 1913. In 1911, a new guard house (Building 13) and stone hospital[24] were added within the military reservation, and a new powerhouse (Building 56) was erected at the base of a hill about a half-mile south of the headquarters area. The guard house (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 represented a departure; it, too, had concrete walls representing permanence and practicality, and its design reflected Mediterranean-style influences. The powerhouse was also notable for its large semicircular arched windows and red tile roof.

A hospital annex with gray slate roof (Building 16) and a chapel (Building 17) became the finishing touches in the district. The chapel, 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" 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 chapel. As military appropriations did not include such construction, it was a departure from standard procedure and required a special appropriation from Congress. The pleasing design of the building, reminiscent of ubiquitous small frame churches in New England, 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.[25]

Few significant changes occurred within the Fort Yellowstone district boundaries after the army entrusted Yellowstone to the Department of the Interior in 1918. Notably, the stone hospital and an 1891 troop barracks were demolished in the early 1960s. The post bakery was relocated. Several minor sheds and other outbuildings were removed. During the 1930s, a 1907 frame cavalry stable (Building 28) was dramatically shortened and altered to make way for a new utility building. Three service buildings (Buildings 23, 46, and 79) were built within the district during the 1930s. Natural vegetation now covers the parade ground, although much of the landscaping around the buildings dates to the 1902-03 design.[26]

The buildings of Fort Yellowstone maintain high historic integrity, are in generally good to excellent condition, and continue to function as the administrative heart of the park. Officers' Row stands as it did at the end of the military period, and almost all of the stone buildings are still standing, as are many of the frame buildings that represent the original construction of the fort. Together with outlying facilities erected by the army for the efficient management of the park, including the powerhouse (Building 56), cemetery (Resource 981), Roosevelt Arch (Structure 9983), Buffalo Lake snowshoe cabin (Building 234), and Norris and Bechler River soldier stations and Bechler River barn (Buildings 111, 231, 232, respectively), these buildings represent the most tangible aspect of the enduring legacy of the army at Yellowstone National Park.

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[24]The hospital was demolished in 1965.

[25]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 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.

[26]Battle and Thompson, *Fort Yellowstone Historic Structure Report*, pp. 74.

Contributing Resources

The following section describes the buildings and sites within the Fort Yellowstone district.[27] The buildings are categorized in the discussion by the following types: Administrative and General Support Facilities; Residences and Troop Quarters; and Storage and Service Facilities. Discontiguous resources are described as a separate category. Multiple resources based on the same plan are grouped together, with one representative example described in detail. Contributing resources are described first, followed by noncontributing resources. In the discussion below, the name of the building reflects the army's name for the building; the number cited is the historic building number assigned by the park; the QMG number is the Quartermaster General standardized plan number, if known; and the date is the date of construction. All buildings were designed by architects of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, unless otherwise attributed.

Administrative and General Support Facilities

Army Post Headquarters/Administrative Building (Building 8), 1891. The post headquarters is a rectangular, one-story, frame building with 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 wooden 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.

U.S. Engineer's Office (Building 39), 1903, Reed and Stem. 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.[28] 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

[27]The descriptions below are revised and edited versions of descriptions on National Park Service Historic Structure Survey forms prepared by Historical Research Associates, Inc., Missoula, Montana, in completion of a historic building survey at Yellowstone National Park in 1999.

[28]Haines states that the stone was "prefinished at a Minnesota quarry and was shipped marked for reassembling...." (*Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 242), while other sources indicate that the building was constructed of Montana stone. Battle and Thompson, *Fort Yellowstone Historic Structure Report*, pp. 259-260.

with single-light transoms. A twenty-four-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 northwest (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 rich oak doors, door and window surrounds, moldings, baseboards, and a turned baluster 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 by itself near the Hot Springs terraces. The building 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 that is accessed via a set of wood stairs. The entrance, which has a paneled and glazed door, is centered inside 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 the jail cells, and two through-the-cornice shed roof dormers. The northwest wall has two windows on the first story and two shed roof dormers.

Chapel (Building 17), QMG No. 229-A, 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 buildings of the post. The building's front gable (southwest) has a small pointed arch window with tooled stone surround and diamond-pattern window. There is a central projecting gable roofed stone vestibule with pointed arch entrance and double hinged wood doors fronted by 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. There is an intersecting projecting gable with a narrow vertical window on the gable face, a large window with tooled stone surround on the west, and a louvered belltower 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, a wood floor, and a wide central aisle flanked by oak pews. Exposed truss arched wood trusses and brackets surmount 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 rondels, each with quatrefoil windows depicting animals, birds, and flowers of the park. The frame belltower was erected on the

east of the building in 1928.[29]

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 built-up area of the original army post. Officer's Row lies to the east, the concession area to the north, the U.S. Commissioner's residence to the west, and residences and Capitol Hill to the south. The parade ground is covered with sagebrush and native grasses, and has several small clusters of trees. Several sinkholes 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. The portion of the parade ground south of the Mammoth-Tower Road was included in the 1891 military reservation. The Army Corps of Engineers formally landscaped the expanded parade ground (bounded by avenues A, C, G and immediately west of Avenue E) in 1903. The area was seeded with Kentucky bluegrass and provided with a system of irrigation ditches.

Post Exchange and Gymnasium (Building 35), QMG No. 157-A, 1905. The post exchange is a one-story Classical Revival-style frame building with a T-shaped plan and a rear wing that houses a gymnasium. 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. 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 shingles in 1913; the slate was reportedly used in the construction of the chapel.

Guard House (Building 9), 1891. The guard house 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 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 a 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, the addition of rear entrance projections, alterations to the fenestration, and the elimination of one chimney.

New Guard House (Building 13), QMG No. 30-L, 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

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

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 a paneled and glazed door topped by a three-light transom facing the porch and 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 a 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 jail retains its original steel cells.

Residences and Troop Quarters

Bachelor Officers' Quarters (Building 1), QMG No. 152-Q, 1909. The bachelor officers' quarters provided six apartments and an officers' mess as well as housing for temporary visitors. The symmetrical building is in the front row of buildings facing the parade ground to the west. The two-story rock-faced native ashlar 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 contain evenly-spaced six-over-six-light double-hung windows with wood sashes 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, each with one light. The two flanking entrances contain a single paneled and glazed door. 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 that are 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), QMG No. 145-G, 1909. This residence housed the post commander and acting superintendent of the park. Major Henry Allen, who occupied that position at the time the building was being planned, requested a larger residence similar to the commanding officer's quarters to accommodate the many visitors he hosted, but a field officer's set of architectural plans was approved with addition of a bedroom and bath in the attic.

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 wing 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 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 first row of buildings facing the parade ground between 1891 and 1897. The design of the residences appears to have been based on a standard plan utilized at army posts throughout the west. The almost identical two-and-one-half-story frame buildings are rectangular in plan and 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. At other posts, this section of the porch was generally left open. 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 at the first floor and six similar windows on the second story. The side elevations 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 retain their original coal fireplace mantles.

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. The foundation is stone. The majority of the windows in the building are four-over-four-light double-hung with wooden 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), QMG No. 227, 1909. The cavalry barracks, the largest building at Fort Yellowstone, is a massive three-story rock-faced ashlar native sandstone building with a dressed-stone water table. The 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 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 a paneled and glazed door with a 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 window openings in 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 Residence (Building 40), 1903, Reed and Stem, 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 that is reminiscent of the U.S. Engineer's Office designed by the same firm and located nearby to the southeast. There is 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 has 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 facade (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 sides 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 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 Sergeant's Quarters (Buildings 30 through 33), 1891 (31 and 32) and 1897 (30 and 33). Four non-commissioned sergeant's 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 shingled 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 that are 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 a large paired, double-hung sash window. 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), QMG No. 142-G, 1909. The captains' quarters originally provided housing for the army medical officer and the army engineer. It is a two-and-a-half story rock-faced ashlar native sandstone duplex residence with irregular coursing and a dressed-stone water table. The house is in the front row of buildings that face the parade ground and has a hipped roof covered with red clay tiles and 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, three at the outside corners and one at the two inside corners adjacent to the main wall of the building. 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.

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 (west) elevation 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 was built as a residence for medical personnel and is located adjacent to the site of the original hospital. The one-story frame building has a front gable roof. The building has a rectangular plan with a projection on the north. The roof is covered with wood shingles and the walls are clad with drop siding with corner board trim. The front (south) has a full-width hipped porch with a balustrade and 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 an 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. Toward the east are two six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. 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.

Storage and Service Facilities

Cavalry Stable (Building 25), 1891, addition 1902. The cavalry stable, originally designed to house eighty-four horses is the oldest stable in Yellowstone. It 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 the carpenter shop (not original), which has triple double-hung 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 and the creation of the carpenter shop at the southwest corner. A small addition was built on the east at an unknown date.

Cavalry Stable (Buildings 34 and 38), QMG No. 139-M, 1909. The cavalry stable originally included a first floor stable 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 more recent 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), QMG No. 39-R, 1909. This building is located near the two cavalry stables and is a one-story rectangular, rock-faced native ashlar 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 the east half of the building. Many of the finishings in the blacksmith shop 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 remodeled for residential use in 1926. The buildings are very similar 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 those sides. The walls are clad with drop siding. 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.

Coal Shed (Building 19), QMG No. 67-B, 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 a 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. The original building (east section) has a hip 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 a 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-light 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.

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.

Quartermaster Shop and Plumber Shop (Building 22); 1898, 1901. This one-story elongated building known 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 received some alterations in fenestration during the historic period, including two horizontal windows and addition of a garage door on the north.

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.

Discontiguous Resources in District

Powerhouse (Building 56), QMG No. 2-903, 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 concrete building with a hipped roof clad with red clay tiles and 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 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 sash 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.

Fort Yellowstone Cemetery (Site 981), 1888. The cemetery, located about 0.8 mile south of Fort Yellowstone and southeast of the Mammoth Hot Springs terraces, received its first burial in 1888. The cemetery is a rectangular site enclosed with an iron pipe and concrete post fence erected by the army in 1915. There is a central gate on the west side of the cemetery. Thirty-seven graves lie within the cemetery. The grave markers are mostly stone; there are also a few weathered wood markers. One grave is fenced with pipe and does not have a headstone. The landscape includes sagebrush, grasses, and small clusters of trees. When the army left Yellowstone in 1918, about fifty-four graves were in the cemetery, most of them civilian employees of the army and relatives of the military and civilian personnel. In 1917, nineteen remains (soldiers and civilian employees)

were moved to the Custer National Cemetery in Montana.

Norris Soldier Station (Building 111), 1908, Robert Reamer.[30] The Norris Soldier Station, which served as quarters for detachments of military personnel, is located on a terrace above the Gibbon River, about 17.5 miles south of Fort Yellowstone. The Rustic-style one-story roughly T-shaped log building has a roof of intersecting gables clad with wood shingles, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter ends. There are three brick chimneys and one stone chimney. The logs have square notches with three surface cuts at the ends except for those on the porch, which are flush cut. The log ends extend beyond the plane of the building in a tapered fashion, creating a battered appearance. Some logs are unpeeled and the daubing is cement. There are two multi-light shed roof dormers on the front and one on the rear. The doors are constructed of vertical boards with hand wrought metal straps. Windows include twenty-one-light fixed, twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sash and fourteen-light fixed. There is also a small recessed porch on the rear.

The symmetrical front (south) has a central recessed porch with two burled tree trunk posts supporting the roof. The porch has a concrete floor and steps. There is a central entrance flanked by tripartite twenty-one-light fixed windows facing the porch. Projecting bays flanking the porch have similar tripartite windows. On the east, the east gable end has a tripartite window toward the north end of the wall. The east wall of the north projecting gable has a tripartite window, a twelve-over-twelve light double-hung sash window, and a small twelve-light fixed window.

The rear (north) of the building has an entrance with a fourteen-light side light on the east side adjacent to the north projecting gable. There is a shed roof dormer above this entrance. An inset open porch sheltering an entrance with a plank door with hand-forged iron strap hinges is at the northwest corner of the north gable end. The west wall of the north wing has an entrance to the porch at the northwest corner, a twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung window, and a tripartite window. Double-hung windows are centered on the north wall of the west gable and on the west gable end.

The interior walls of the soldier station are clad with beadboard and the floors are fir. The original stone fireplace remains. In 1976, the soldier station was disassembled and "rebuilt from the ground up, log-by-log," utilizing the original logs. Reconstruction was guided by a 1969 historic structures report, historic photographs, and army records. In 1990, the Norris Soldier Station was turned into the National Ranger Museum.

Bechler River Soldier Station (Buildings 231 and 232), QMG No. 40-B, 1910, Soldiers of Fifth Cavalry, builders.[31] The Bechler River Soldier Station consists of two historic buildings located in the park's southwest corner, in Wyoming, near the Wyoming-Idaho state line and the park's southern boundary. Buildings are a soldier station (Building 231) and barn (Building 232) built in 1910 to enhance the protection for the southwestern part of the park. A noncontributing third building, a temporary trailer, also sits within the nominated boundary.

The soldier station is a one-story rectangular frame building with a hipped roof clad with wood shingles. The roof has deeply overhanging eaves and three brick chimneys. The walls are clad with drop siding and the

[30] In 1901, Capt. John Pitcher prepared a rough drawing of the desired T-shaped plan for a station house. After the existing station burned in 1908, architect Robert Reamer volunteered to draw up a sketch of the building, but there are a few discrepancies between a written description of Reamer's design and the building as constructed. A Lt. Coxe completed drawings for the building and Mr. Rowlands of the Quartermaster Department completed the specifications.

[31] During a 1999 rehabilitation, several signatures were found inside the walls including "Grover George Lucas, Sept. 29th, 1910, E Troop 5th Cavalry;" "H.H. Burgess, Troop J(?), 5th Cavalry, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo;" and "James Oneil, in charge of."

foundation consists of fieldstones set with concrete. The building has two-over-two-light double-hung windows. The front (northeast) has a hipped roof dormer and an off-center inset porch with square posts and a stick balustrade. To the west of the porch is an entrance with a paneled-and-glazed door placed perpendicular to the porch. A second door toward the east end of the porch has been filled in. Three two-over-two-light double-hung windows face the porch, and a fourth is located in the northeast wall. The southeast wall has a central bay window with hipped roof and double-hung windows, and a paneled and glazed door facing wood steps. The rear (southwest) has a small enclosed porch at the west end with a covered stairway leading to a root cellar that projects to the south. Paired and single two-over-two-light double-hung windows are on the rear wall. The northwest wall has an entrance to the enclosed porch facing a wood stoop and single, paired, and triple windows.

The horse barn is a one-and-a-half-story rectangular timber frame building with a gable roof with wood shingle roofing and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. The barn has walls of clapboard siding atop a foundation of fieldstones set with concrete. There are large central horizontal-board sliding doors centered on the north and south walls. The east and west walls have one one-over-one-light double-hung sash and two fixed-light windows. Hayloft doors are located on the gable ends, and on the north wall the ridge beam extends out from the wall approximately two-and-a-half feet.

Roosevelt Arch/North Entrance Arch, shown as #9983, 1903.[32] This monumental entrance gate welcomes visitors arriving at the north entrance to the park, about five miles north of the park headquarters. The arch is constructed of native lightly dressed basalt that retains its natural weather worn condition. The rocks at the base and in the arches are roughly quarried. The arched opening measures twenty-five feet in width and is thirty feet high. A concrete plaque above the arch is inscribed, "For the Benefit and Enjoyment of the People." Towers on either side of the arch are fifty-two feet tall, and each has a small arched portal at the base. Small concrete plaques are located above the portals in each tower: one plaque is inscribed, "Yellowstone National Park," and the other, "Created by Act of Congress March 1, 1872." Two wing walls extend from the sides of the arch, each ending in a battered stone tower with a pyramidal top. The walls are approximately thirty feet in length and twelve feet in height; the end towers are fourteen feet high. Extending northward from the end of the west wing wall tower is a cobblestone retaining wall that is approximately 570 feet long and has a basalt stone tower at the north end. A stone wall extending from the northeast corner of the arch was removed by the National Park Service in the 1930s. The concrete plaques were recast in the 1980s.

Buffalo Lake Snowshoe Cabin (Building 234), 1912. The Buffalo Lake snowshoe cabin, the only documented cabin remaining from the army era, was one in a system of remote snowshoe cabins erected by the army in its mission to manage and protect the park.[33] The cabin is located in the southwest corner of the park, within the state of Idaho, on the shore of Buffalo Lake one mile east of the west boundary. The one-story, one-room cabin is a rectangular log building atop a mortar and cobble foundation. The logs are saddle-notched. The cabin has a gable roof with overhanging eaves and wood shingle roofing. The log walls have mortar daubing. The purlins on the front of the cabin extend from the gable end to form a covered overhang. There are six-light casement windows on the north and south and a door on the east. Alterations to the building include five

[32]The designer of the arch has not conclusively been determined. Yellowstone historian Aubrey Haines attributed the arch to Robert Reamer creating a drawing based on Hiram Chittenden's notes (*Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 229), while contemporary Montana newspaper articles stated that St. Paul stone contractor and builder N.J. Ness designed the arch. Recent archival research by Yellowstone National Park Historical Architect Lon Johnson found photographs of three different architectural renderings of the arch, which suggest the design may have been a competition.

[33]The National Park Service continued to maintain the army's backcountry snowshoe cabin system after it took over administration of the park. Through the 1930s, the park had a program to replace two army cabins a year. Of the twenty historic cabins, this is the only cabin documented as pre-dating the NPS.

purlins cut out of the cabin in 1941 when the sod roof was replaced with wood shingles.

Noncontributing Resources

Utility Building (Building 23), 1937. The utility building is a large concrete building with a rectangular plan constructed on a poured-concrete foundation. It has a gable roof, factory-style aluminum-frame windows, and large overhead garage doors. The utility building was erected after the period of significance.

Cavalry Stable (Building 28), 1907. The cavalry stable 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. The stable does not retain integrity of design.

Garage (Building 46), c. 1930s. This is a two-car, one-story frame building with a shed roof, lap siding, and a rectangular footprint. The garage was erected after the period of significance.

Apartment House (Building 70); 1936; National Park Service, architect; Frank B. Anderson, Denver, builder. This 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 daylight 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. The apartment house was erected after the period of significance.

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. The garage was erected after the period of significance.

Flagpole (Object 57), 1902, relocated 1938. The flagpole is a three-segment cast-iron pole bolted to a concrete footing. This is a section of the army's flagstaff, which was shortened and moved from the parade ground to this site at the southwest end of the entrance road in 1938. The flagstaff does not retain integrity of design or location.

ATCO Trailer (Building No. YC10), c. 1970. The ATCO trailer is a rectangular trailer covered with vertical metal siding. The trailer rests on a temporary foundation without skirting. A metal shed roof was added to the flat roof at an unknown date.

List of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

Resource Number	Resource Name	Construction Date	Contributing Status	Resource Type
1	Bachelor Officers' Quarters	1909	C	Building
2	Double Captains' Quarters	1909	C	Building
3	Field Officer's Quarters	1909	C	Building
4	Double Officers' Quarters	1897	C	Building
5	Double Officers' Quarters	1897	C	Building

Resource Number	Resource Name	Construction Date	Contributing Status	Resource Type
6	Double Officers' Quarters	1891	C	Building
7	Double Officers' Quarters	1891	C	Building
8	Army Post Headquarters/Administration Building	1891	C	Building
9	Guard House	1891	C	Building
10	Quartermaster Storehouse	1891	C	Building
11	Commissary	1891	C	Building
12	Granary	1891	C	Building
13	New Guard House	1911	C	Building
14	Hospital Sergeant's Quarters	1894	C	Building
16	Hospital Annex	1909	C	Building
17	Chapel	1913	C	Building
19	Coal Shed	1903	C	Building
20	Hay Shed	1893	C	Building
22	Quartermaster Shop and Plumber Shop	1898,1901	C	Building
23	Utility Building	1937	NC	Building
25	Cavalry Stable	1891	C	Building
27	Troop Barracks (60 men)	1897	C	Building
28	Cavalry Stable (84 horse)	1907	NC	Building
29	Troop Workshop	1901	C	Building
30	Noncommissioned Sergeant's Quarters	1897	C	Building
30A	Fuel Shed	Pre-1909	C	Building
31	Noncommissioned Sergeant's Quarters	1891	C	Building
32	Noncommissioned Sergeant's Quarters	1891	C	Building
33	Noncommissioned Sergeant's Quarters	1897	C	Building
34	Cavalry Stable (94 horse)	1909	C	Building
35	Post Exchange and Gymnasium	1905	C	Building
36	Double Cavalry Barracks (200 men)	1909	C	Building
37	Double Stable Guard and Blacksmith Shops	1909	C	Building
38	Cavalry Stable (94 horse)	1909	C	Building
39	U.S. Engineer's Office	1903	C	Building
40	U.S. Engineer's Residence	1902	C	Building
46	Garage	c. 1930s	NC	Building
49	U.S. Commissioner's Jail and Office	1894	C	Building
56	Fort Yellowstone Powerhouse	1911	C	Structure
57	Flagpole	1938	NC	Object
70	Apartment Building	1936	NC	Building
79	Garage	1939	NC	Building
111	Norris Soldier Station	1908	C	Building
231	Bechler River Soldier Station	1910	C	Building
232	Bechler River Horse Barn	1910	C	Building
234	Buffalo Lake Snowshoe Cabin	1912	C	Building

Resource Number	Resource Name	Construction Date	Contributing Status	Resource Type
YC10	Temporary Trailer	c.1970	NC	Building
334	U.S. Commissioner's Barn	1912	C	Building
981	Fort Yellowstone Cemetery	1888	C	Site
9990	Parade Ground	1891/1903	C	Site
9983	Roosevelt Arch/North Entrance Arch	1903	C	Structure

NOTES: The "Contributing Status" column denotes whether a resource is contributing ("C") or noncontributing ("NC") to the National Historic Landmark District. The last two resources do not have resource numbers but are referenced on the accompanying maps using the numbers shown above, which were assigned by the preparers of the nomination.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
Nationally: X Statewide: _ Locally: __

Applicable National Register Criteria: A X B _ C _ D __

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A _ B _ C _ D _ E _ F _ G __

NHL Criteria: 1

NHL Theme(s): VII. Transforming the Environment
3. Protecting and Preserving the Environment

Areas of Significance: Conservation
Military
Politics and Government

Period(s) of Significance: 1888-1918

Significant Dates: 1891, 1897, 1909, 1916

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: U.S. Army Office of Chief Quartermaster, Department of Dakota
Reed and Stem
Robert Reamer

Historic Contexts: XXXII: Conservation of Natural Resources
B. Formation of the Conservation Movement
2. Origin of the National Parks Movement
C. The Conservation Movement Matures
6. Origin and Development of the National Park Service

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Fort Yellowstone is significant under Criterion 1 for its association with the military administration of Yellowstone National Park and for the impact the principles and policies developed during the military administration of Yellowstone had on the emerging conservation and national park movements in the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The period of significance for the district extends from 1888 to 1918, from the date of the earliest extant resource associated with the military period to the permanent departure of U.S. Army troops.[34]

Fort Yellowstone is significant under Criterion 1 as the headquarters of the U.S. Army during its administration of Yellowstone National Park from 1886 through 1918. Yellowstone was established in 1872 as the nation's first national park. Army cavalry troops were dispatched to the park in 1886 after fourteen years of underfunded and understaffed civilian administration had failed to protect its natural features and wildlife. The military established a headquarters tent camp at Mammoth Hot Springs, which evolved into Camp Sheridan (1886-91) and Fort Yellowstone (1891-1918). While troops were used in other national parks, the army's thirty-two years in Yellowstone marked the military's longest and most extensive presence. In no other park was an official army fort (Fort Yellowstone) established. In other parks, troops were housed in temporary tent camps, principally during summer months. In Yellowstone, a typical military fort of permanent, substantial, finely crafted stone and frame buildings at Mammoth Hot Springs was developed, as well as a network of soldier stations and snowshoe cabins throughout the park. Soldiers patrolled Yellowstone National Park year-round, leaving "the track of the cavalry horseshoe in the most remote parts of the preserve...."[35] The unique role played by the United States Army in Yellowstone brought order to the chaotic conditions existing in the park by successfully protecting wildlife, geysers, timber, and other natural features.

Fort Yellowstone is also significant under Criterion 1 for the principles and policies toward conservation and national park stewardship developed by the army during its administration of Yellowstone National Park. In the process of carrying out day-to-day administrative tasks in the park, the military commanders promulgated rules and regulations that constituted a philosophy of conservation, defining the nature, characteristics, and management of national parks. During the army regime in the park, wildlife was defended and even saved from extinction, and geothermal and other natural features were protected from vandalism and destruction. Military commanders spoke out against proposals that would have fundamentally affected the nature of the resource that they had been assigned to protect, including plans for a railroad right-of-way through the park and an elevator at the lower falls of the Yellowstone River. The military protectors of Yellowstone National Park initiated the earliest efforts to harmonize necessary construction for visitor access and administration with the natural park landscape. In the course of the military administration, personnel, characteristics, and tradecraft were developed that later became the elements of a civilian ranger corps. As the nation's first and, for many years, largest national park, the precedents, policies, and procedures developed at Yellowstone had an enormous and enduring impact on subsequent national parks and on the worldview of the National Park Service following its creation in 1916. In 1932, Louis C. Cramton observed that "the history of the first quarter century of Yellowstone National Park is in fact the history of the development of our present national park policies."[36]

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[34]A larger area at Mammoth Hot Springs, including both concession and administrative facilities, has been separately nominated as a National Register historic district.

[35]Remington quoted in Richard Bartlett, *Yellowstone: A Wilderness Besieged* (Tucson, Arizona: University of Arizona Press, 1985), pp. 268.

[36]Louis C. Cramton, *Early History of Yellowstone National Park and Its Relation to National Park Policies* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1932), pp. 1.

Origins of the American Conservation Movement and the Creation of Yellowstone National Park

No institution is more symbolic of the conservation movement in the United States than the national parks.

--Alfred Runte[37]

The commercialization of Niagara Falls, America's first highly celebrated scenic wonder, provided an early impetus for the birth of a national conservation movement. Historian Alfred Runte and others have described the budding interest in scenic preservation as part of "the search for a distinct national identity" rather than a widespread concern for wilderness. Awareness of conservation issues began, as Runte noted, with a small group of citizens who believed that the country's "natural wonders should not be handed out to a few profiteers, but held in trust for all people for all time." The opening of the West offered a new opportunity for proving that the United States had its own timeless legacy of landmarks of equal or greater stature to those of Europe, and it provided a new landscape in which national conservation policies could be developed and tested.[38]

Many distinguished Americans, including celebrated writers, poets, artists, and photographers, were early advocates of conserving nature. Influential intellectuals such as Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Cullen Bryant, and Henry David Thoreau wrote of the importance of preserving wild and undeveloped areas for solitude and reflection. New York City's Central Park, the brainchild of William Cullen Bryant, assisted by landscape architects William Jackson Downing and Frederick Law Olmstead, was completed in 1858 and became a model for other cities. American landscape painters displayed nationalistic pride in their work and helped shape the country's attitudes toward nature. Albert Bierstadt and Thomas Moran represented a group of painters drawn to the scenery of the Rocky Mountain region. Artist and explorer George Catlin became one of the first advocates of a government-protected "nation's park" in the Rocky Mountains after becoming concerned about the impact of development on wildlife, wilderness, and Native American culture in 1832. In the same year, Congress reserved Hot Springs, Arkansas, preserving its medicinal qualities from commercialization, although not saving the site for its scenic or wilderness values.[39]

In contrast to the concept of eastern parks as designed refuges for relaxation and escape from the stress of city life, western parks emerged first to protect existing monumental scenery. Congress pushed the conservation movement forward in the early 1860s after the nation read descriptions and viewed sketches and photographs illustrating the scenic beauty of the Yosemite Valley. Americans also became alarmed at reports of the destruction of California's big trees and demanded their preservation. In 1864, Abraham Lincoln signed a precedent-setting act granting small tracts of land to the state of California for the protection of the falls and canyons of Yosemite and the Mariposa Grove of Redwoods, and for "public use, resort and recreation."[40]

From the time mountain man and explorer John Colter entered the natural wonderland that would one day become Yellowstone National Park in the winter of 1807-08, other trappers, prospectors, and travelers had heard about and visited the area, describing its geysers, hot springs, and other curiosities, and spurring public interest. A number of exploratory parties had visited the region by 1869, when three Montanans, David E. Folsom, C.W. Cook, and William Peterson, discovered the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, Yellowstone Lake, and the Lower and Middle Geyser Basins. Folsom was employed in the office of the Montana Surveyor General, Henry D. Washburn,

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[37]Alfred Runte, *National Parks: The American Experience*, 3rd ed. (Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1997), pp. xxi.

[38]Ibid., xxii and 1.

[39]Roderick Nash, *Wilderness and the American Mind*, 3rd ed. (New Haven, Ct.: Yale University Press, 1982), pp. 111; Runte, *National Parks*, pp. 4 and 12; Duane Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1971), pp. 7-11; Robert Shankland, *Steve Mather of the National Parks*, 2nd rev. ed. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1954), pp. 42.

[40]Runte, *National Parks: The American Experience*, pp. 28; Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our Parks*, pp. 14-17.

to whom he described the Yellowstone region, urged further exploration of its wonders, and suggested the land should be set aside as a park. Folsom also assisted in the preparation of an improved map of the area that would aid future investigations."

In late summer 1870, Washburn led an expedition of "gentlemen-adventurers" that included such notables as Helena resident and future superintendent of Yellowstone Park, Nathaniel P. Langford; lawyer and journalist Cornelius Hedges; and prospector, banker, and adventurer Samuel Hauser. Langford represented the interests of Jay Cooke & Company and its promotion of the Northern Pacific Railway, which planned to build a line through Montana Territory, and he has been called the "spark plug" that activated the group. The Washburn party climbed and named mountains, measured waterfalls, discovered geysers and hot springs, including Old Faithful, and conducted a reconnaissance of other features while accompanied by a small army escort under the command of Lt. Gustavus C. Doane. Members of the expedition became enthralled with the area's beauty and its unusual landscape, later publishing a variety of widely-read accounts of their trip, including an official report prepared by Lieutenant Doane.[42]

Some early historians of Yellowstone, including Hiram Chittenden, credited the Washburn Expedition with originating the concept of establishing a national park, specifically referring to an often-repeated campfire discussion in which Cornelius Hedges made such a suggestion. Later scholarship discounted this view in favor of a more complex explanation. As early as 1865, Jesuit priest Francis X. Kuppens had described Yellowstone's marvels to a group that included Hedges and Acting Montana Territorial Governor Thomas F. Meagher. Kuppens reported that Meagher suggested that the area be further explored and preserved as a park by the government. The creation of the California parks by Congress the previous year undoubtedly inspired Meagher's proposal. David Folsom, also probably influenced by the 1864 Congressional Act, had discussed a plan to preserve the area as a park with General Washburn before his departure. Yellowstone historian Aubrey Haines judged that Hedges submitted the park proposal at the campfire as a reiteration of Meagher's idea, and the other members of the expedition recognized it as such.[43]

The concept of a national park received early and strong support from Jay Cooke & Company as agents for the Northern Pacific Railway. The creation of a park would provide a destination for railroad passengers as well as other business opportunities. Langford represented the company's interest in the expedition; he kept meticulous notes about the region, which were later used to compile a manuscript for a series of lectures to be given to publicize Yellowstone on behalf of the railroad. Jay Cooke and the Northern Pacific became key behind-the-scenes players in the effort to establish a park.[44]

Dr. Ferdinand V. Hayden, head of the U.S. Geographical and Geological Survey of the Territories, attended Langford's first lecture on his adventures exploring the Yellowstone region in January 1871 in Washington, D.C., and decided to seek funding to lead the first official scientific expedition to thoroughly study Yellowstone and its natural phenomena. Haines attributed more than scientific curiosity to the timing of the expedition, noting that the projected route of Hayden's party coincided with that of a contemplated branch of the Northern Pacific Railway. Hayden's party, the first to document many natural features, such as the terraces of Mammoth Hot Springs, included landscape artist Thomas Moran, who participated at the behest of the Northern Pacific, and photographer William

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[41]Aubrey L. Haines, *The Yellowstone Story*, vol. 1 (Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming: Yellowstone Library and Museum Association, 1977), pp. 108-109. Hereinafter cited as Haines 1.

[42]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 1, pp. 105.

[43]Hiram M. Chittenden, *The Yellowstone National Park* (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1964; orig. pub. 1895), pp. 80; Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 25; Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 1, pp. 138, 89-90, 163-164 and vol. 2, pp. 435.

[44]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 1, pp. 137 and 140.

Henry Jackson, whose photographs provided breathtaking evidence of the area's significance. The corps of scientists explored, measured, examined, and documented the topography, wildlife, geologic features, weather and other environmental aspects of the region. At the same time, an expedition of engineer-explorers led by Capt. J.W. Barlow studied the area and prepared the first accurate map of Yellowstone. These expeditions provided the first indisputable proof of the long-rumored wonders of Yellowstone.[45]

Almost simultaneously with the completion of the official expeditions, entrepreneurs schemed to exploit the attractions of the area and homesteaders planned to take up claims, adding urgency to fears that the unique and irreplaceable wilderness would be despoiled. Upon his return to Washington, Hayden received a letter from a representative of Jay Cooke & Company containing a suggestion formulated by Judge William D. Kelley, an associate of the railroad interests: "Let Congress pass a bill reserving the Great Geyser Basin as a public park forever--just as it has reserved that far inferior wonder the Yosemite Valley and big trees." The correspondence also questioned whether such an idea might be included in the surveyor's official report. Representatives of the Northern Pacific Railway also persuaded members of the 1870 expedition, including Langford, Hedges, and Hauser, to join an effort to convince Congress to create an irrevocable public park to preserve the "beautiful decorations." Hayden catalogued Yellowstone's national park qualities for legislators and warned that if Yellowstone were not set aside, speculators and developers would destroy it. At the same time, copies of an article on "The Wonders of Yellowstone" penned by Langford were distributed, together with Lt. Doane's official report, to all senators and representatives.[46]

Measures to create the first national park were introduced in both houses of Congress on 18 December 1871 and swiftly gained approval. On 1 March 1872 President Ulysses S. Grant signed the act, clearly modeled after the Yosemite grant legislation, which provided that a two million acre tract be "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."[47]

Historian Roderick Nash described this act as "the world's first instance of large-scale wilderness preservation in the public interest." At the request of Congress, Hayden had suggested appropriate boundaries for the park, which were expansive in order to include as yet unidentified wonders. As Alfred Runte observed, Yellowstone was the first park to represent the ideal national park in its size, and few future parks would be as large or as inclusive. Yellowstone was to serve as a model park in which national conservation policies and park administrative procedures were developed and tested. No major national parks were established until 1890 when Sequoia, Yosemite, and General Grant were created in the image of Yellowstone.[48]

Civilian Administration of the Park, 1872-1886

After establishing Yellowstone National Park in 1872, Congress did not provide appropriations to administer, staff, or develop the enclave. As historian Richard Bartlett analyzed, "the creation of Yellowstone National Park was an experiment in government" for which there was no prior experience to guide the early

[45]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 1, pp. 153, 142, 151.

[46]William E. Goetzmann, *Exploration and Empire: The Explorer and the Scientist in the Winning of the American West* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co.: 1966), pp. 401-409; Chris J. Magoc, *Yellowstone: The Creation and Selling of an American Landscape*, 1870-1903 (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1999), pp. 15-19; Runte, *National Parks*, pp. 44 and 46; Nash, *Wilderness and the American Mind*, pp. 169.

[47]Cramton, *Early History of Yellowstone National Park*, pp. 24, 76-77; and U.S., Statutes at Large, vol. 17, chap. 24, 32-33.

[48]Nash, *Wilderness and the American Mind*, pp. 108 and 112; Runte, *National Parks*, pp. 55-56.

superintendents or overall philosophy regulating decisions. In addition, all the early administrators "had to work within the parameters of Department of Interior politics in a period of loose public morality." Recognizing this dilemma, individuals seeking to take advantage of the absence of protective forces used the park and its natural wonders for personal gain. In spite of the area's isolation and lack of facilities, the activities of poachers and vandals created a significant problem immediately faced by early administrators. Although the civilian superintendents attempted to establish policies and develop regulations which would protect the park's resources while furthering public access and appreciation, they were thwarted by lack of adequate funds and legislative authority, as well as the precarious nature of their appointments and limited control over their subordinates.[49]

Nathaniel P. Langford, Yellowstone's first superintendent (1872-1877), served without pay and did not reside in the park. He spent little time in Yellowstone, being forced to rely for a salary on his work as a bank examiner. Langford, who had been a leader of the 1870 Washburn Expedition to Yellowstone, recognized the difficult challenges he faced with no staff, equipment, or facilities. The park's early significance to the Department of the Interior was reflected in the fact that Yellowstone was not even mentioned in the Secretary's *Annual Report* for 1872. Langford recommended that all commercial hunting, fishing, and trapping be prohibited within the boundaries of the park and that a legal framework be adopted to provide severe penalties for lawbreakers. Twenty-two years elapsed before this suggestion became a law during the military administration of the park. Lacking a paid force to help develop access and protect natural features, Langford recommended that leases be given to responsible individuals to build roads and hotels, in the expectation that such responsible parties would help deter vandalism as well as bring needed revenue. Following up on Langford's idea of attracting concessioners who would develop tourist facilities, Secretary of the Interior B.R. Cowan requested an appropriation to build wagon roads in Yellowstone. Six years passed before Congress could be convinced to provide any funding for the administration and development of the park.[50]

A number of accounts detailed the wretched state of affairs in the park during its first years. In 1873, David E. Folsom, whom Langford had appointed assistant superintendent, reported that visitors had "broken off and carried away many of the most beautiful formations." In the mid-1870s, Captain 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, General W.E. Strong decried the "indiscriminate slaughter" by professional hunters of more than four thousand elk in the Mammoth Springs basin. In the same year, 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 believed that:

> within a decade the buffalo, the bison, and, in fact, most of these larger animals will be either extinct or extremely rare elsewhere in the United States; and if our people are ever to preserve living specimens of our most beautiful, interesting, and valuable animals...here...is the place and now is the time to do it.[51]

Norris was given the opportunity to take a stand on behalf of wildlife conservation and solve other problems at the park when he received the appointment as second superintendent in 1877. Haines described Norris as "a fortunate blend of the pioneer and the scientist--just the right man to open a wilderness." Norris was a vigorous administrator, practical, scholarly, and energetic, and he developed many of the park programs and policies that were continued in later years; his achievements at Yellowstone have been evaluated as "monumental." In his

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[49]Bartlett, *Yellowstone: A Wilderness Besieged*, pp. 15.
[50]Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 34.
[51]Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 1, pp. 6; Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 34, 40-41.

first report to the Department of the Interior, Norris, the first superintendent to stay in the park for an extended period, noted that he was receiving no salary and that there was no park policy to guide his actions. In addition, he reported that fires and poaching had destroyed much of the timber and many of the animals since creation of the park. Norris expressed concerns over his ability to protect the area from transgressors and suggested that a small military force might be stationed in the park during summer months. No funding for such a force was forthcoming. However, in 1878, Congress provided the first appropriation for Yellowstone National Park: $10,000 for protection, preservation, and improvements.[52]

Between 1879 and 1882, a total of $58,425 was allocated for Yellowstone, money that Norris used in a wide variety of projects in his efforts to safeguard the park's resources. Norris built the first administrative headquarters, a hewn timber blockhouse on Capitol Hill at Mammoth Hot Springs. He appointed an assistant superintendent to guard against vandalism of natural features, printed notices affixed to trees warning against fires and destruction of geothermal curiosities, and created interpretive wooden guideboards at principal natural features. The superintendent reconnoitered possible routes for the road system, believing that controlling visitor access would reduce fires and vandalism. Norris established collection policies for prehistoric specimens and began the scientific observation of the park's natural features. During the Norris administration, the monitoring and protection of wildlife began under the auspices of a park gamekeeper, Henry Yount, and the superintendent had a small cabin erected for the gamekeeper at the mouth of Soda Butte Creek. Yount, who has been called the "father" of the ranger service, recognized that the need for wildlife protection in the park far exceeded the capabilities of one man, and before he resigned at the end of 1881, he recommended that a small police force be appointed to assist the superintendent in enforcing rules and protecting natural features, particularly during the spring and summer months.[53]

The Norris administration marked the high point of the early civilian management of Yellowstone. Patrick Conger, the next superintendent (1882-1884), presided over a difficult period of rapid change. During Conger's tenure the issue of concessions grew more pressing as a rail connection approached, the first big hotel syndicate became involved in the park, tourists inundated the incomplete facilities, and vandalism of features and the destruction of wildlife continued. Although Conger has been described as weak and inefficient, he did oppose a lucrative lease to three individuals of 4,400 acres of parklands approved by Secretary of the Interior Henry M. Teller. Congress, led by Senator George C. Vest of Missouri, subsequently voided the lease. While Conger was superintendent, several visitors to Yellowstone suggested that army cavalry or mounted police should be assigned to the park to protect wildlife and natural formations and to fight forest fires. General Philip Sheridan voiced concern over the destruction of features, the proliferation of forest fires, and the wanton animal slaughter. *The Nation*, discussing Sheridan's observations, suggested that it would benefit the park to be placed under the administration of the War Department.[54]

In 1882, Senator Vest initiated a movement in Congress to pass legislation for the protection of Yellowstone and its wildlife and geologic curiosities. Although an approved legal framework for dealing with lawbreakers was still several years away, Vest persuaded Secretary Teller to tighten regulations concerning the protection of wildlife in the park. The killing, wounding, or capturing of any game animals was prohibited. Park residents and visitors were included in this hunting ban. Fishing, henceforth, was only to be permitted using hook and line. Vest succeeding in keeping issues concerning the protection of Yellowstone before Congress and the

[52]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 449 and 480; and Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 1, pp. 12 and 17.

[53]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 449 and 480; Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 1, pp. 7, 11, 12, 13; and Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 48 and 50.

[54]Chittenden, *Yellowstone National Park*, pp. 131-132; Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 2, pp. 4; Bartlett, pp. 236.

public and in gaining greater security for the animals in the park."

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of 1883 contained a number of important 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." To quell fears of one company obtaining a monopoly, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized 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. A key provision resulted from 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." Duane Hampton asserted that this important provision "was to save not only the Yellowstone National Park but the whole future national park system of the United States."[56]

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 of Lt. Dan C. Kingman of the Corps of Engineers. Lieutenant Kingman focused on improving access in terms of the systematic development of roads and bridges. He planned a 223-mile network of roads through the park 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." When a proposal to grant a railroad right-of-way through the park was considered in Congress in 1883, both Kingman and Superintendent Conger opposed the measure. Kingman believed that, with construction of a rail line, the park would stop belonging to the citizens and would "interest only those that it helps to enrich."[57]

The first force of assistant superintendents as authorized by the 1883 legislation was selected by Secretary Teller based on the men's political connections. Superintendent Conger felt that the legislation creating the positions was ill-considered because the act required the assistants to provide their own equipment, horses, and housing; he believed that the government should equip the men, provide uniforms, and establish a system of five strategically-located cabins throughout the park. The assistant superintendents came from varied backgrounds and were without necessary supervision; most had little or no experience that would qualify them to work in a national park. An attempt to disperse assistants in order to protect remote parts of the park resulted in the conversion of a stage station near Soda Butte for their use in the fall of 1883. Others assistants were lodged at Mammoth Hot Springs and in a cabin at upper Firehole Basin. Despite this effort, the lack of a legal framework for punishing violators and the hiring of unqualified assistants failed to stem the onslaught of vandals and poachers which plagued the park.[58]

The tenure of Superintendent Robert E. Carpenter (1884-1885) was undistinguished. Carpenter appeared to have close ties with the hotel company and was accused of favoring railroad interests in the park and hampering

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[55]Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 56-57.

[56]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. U.S., Statutes at Large, vol. 22, 626; Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 59-60.

[57]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), pp. 85, quoting 1887 report by Capt. Clinton B. Sears which incorporated Kingman notes; Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 65-66.

[58]Paul Schullery, *Searching for Yellowstone: Ecology and Wonder in the Last Wilderness* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1997), pp. 140; Bartlett, pp. 237.

the protection of game. Senator Vest believed that Carpenter's continued administration of Yellowstone would result in its eventual destruction. He recommended David Wear's appointment, hoping that an able and honest superintendent would correct the damage inflicted in previous years. Superintendent Wear (1885-1886) moved to replace incompetent assistants with men familiar with outdoor work and mountain living. Despite a vigorous attempt to end the chaotic situation in Yellowstone, Wear's efforts were hampered by limited powers and lack of support from Washington. In addition, the hotel company thwarted the superintendent's efforts to change the status quo and local citizens frowned upon his struggle to stop abuse of the park's resources. Wear was assisted by the Territory of Wyoming, which had attempted to aid the park by passing a law in 1884 that protected Yellowstone's wildlife and natural wonders, regulated campfires, and created penalties for violations. The act provided for two justices of the peace to preside over legal hearings. Two constables, as well as the assistant superintendents, were empowered to enforce provisions of the law. Superintendent Wear initiated the first prosecutions for depredations in the park utilizing the Wyoming law. In his 1885 *Annual Report*, Wear acknowledged that the Wyoming law, despite its dubious constitutionality, was his only means of protecting the park. He recommended that Congress enact protective legislation, create a court to hear misdemeanors, and bind over felonies for trial."[59]

A Special House Committee had been commissioned to investigate the state of affairs in Yellowstone in March 1885. During the summer, four members of the committee spent five days examining the park. The congressmen subsequently produced a report in which they enunciated an important policy statement: "The park should so far as possible be spared the vandalism of improvement. Its great and only charms are in the display of wonderful forces of nature, the ever varying beauty of the rugged landscape, and the sublimity of the scenery. Art cannot embellish them." The majority of the committee asserted that nature did not require much protection from man and judged that the superintendent and his assistants were of no "special value" in protection of game, although a small police force would be necessary to prevent forest fires and illegal lumbering. A minority report advocated improvement of roads and stated that it was important to protect wildlife and natural features as well as the forests. In the same year, the Secretary of the Interior sent his own agent to examine conditions, resulting in a report advocating national laws enforced by a federal tribunal to save Yellowstone. The authority of Wyoming law in the national park was questioned, and Wyoming repealed the law the following year.[60]

Although some later observers have asserted that Superintendent Wear might have eliminated many of the problems at Yellowstone if given enough time, Congress, divided over the issue of how best to protect and govern the park, deleted funding for Yellowstone's superintendent and his assistants in 1886. Superintendent Wear reported that as soon as Congress removed the funding for Yellowstone, lawlessness increased and forest fires burned out of control. Various contemporary accounts noted the destruction of wildlife and the inadequacy of the small civilian force as reasons for the Congressional action, while others suggested that administrative incompetence was the flaw. Park administrators and other observers had long urged that an adequate force be stationed in Yellowstone to protect wildlife and natural features. On 6 August 1886, acting under the provisions of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of 1883, Secretary of the Interior Lucius Q.C. Lamar requested that Secretary of War William C. Endicott provide U.S. Army troops to protect Yellowstone National Park as soon as possible. The army had exhibited interest in the park for many years through exploratory missions and visits of various officials. Some historians have suggested that the army welcomed the opportunity of a new assignment as the era of Indian wars came to a close. Secretary Endicott responded affirmatively and the army's thirty-two year role in Yellowstone began, its first and longest involvement in any

[59]Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 2, pp. 7, 10, 11; Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 452; Bartlett, 245-47.

[60]Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 71-72.

national park.[61]

Development of National Park Policies and Conservation Principles During the Army Administration, 1886-1918

The first U.S. Army unit assigned to Yellowstone National Park, Company M of the 1st U.S. Cavalry from Fort Custer, Montana Territory, arrived on 17 August 1886. Secretary Lamar ordered Superintendent Wear to turn over all property and records to the soldiers. Capt. Moses Harris, the first of a succession of officers who were to serve as acting superintendent at Yellowstone, established a tent camp at the foot of the terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs (See Table 1 for a complete list of these commanding officers). The cavalry commanders at Yellowstone led from one to four troops of cavalry. Over time, the post developed support staff consisting of clerical and 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 management.[62]

The principal impediment to the proper administration of the park was the continued absence of any federal laws specifying illegal conduct and associated penalties. The only enforcement tool available to the soldiers was expulsion. Captain Harris recommended that rules and regulations be adopted to prohibit harmful activities such as poaching and vandalism occurring in the park. Legislation addressing the issue was delayed for many years after conflict arose between development interests who wanted to extend railroads inside the boundaries of the park and conservation interests who opposed such schemes. Finally, in 1894, Congress enacted the Lacey Act, which protected wildlife in Yellowstone, created a mechanism for punishing crimes committed in the park, and established a resident U.S. Commissioner for hearing cases. For the first time since the park's creation, its administrators had an effective means of controlling illegal activity within its boundaries.[63]

Yellowstone was the largest and most prominent of the national parks during its administration by the army. The commanding officers of the troops took their mission seriously, and Richard Bartlett observed that "the quality of the army commanders at Fort Yellowstone appears to have been consistently good." Haines noted that "duty at Fort Yellowstone was always a welcome relief from hard soldiering on the hot and sultry plains, or in the equally hot and dusty Southwest. For many officers and enlisted men, service in Yellowstone provided the "idyllic moment" of a military career."[64]

Activities, policies, and procedures initiated by the army at Yellowstone served as precedents for other national parks and for subsequent actions by the National Park Service after its creation in 1916. In administering Yellowstone National Park, the army found it necessary to address a wide variety of problems and develop policies covering a multitude of administrative issues. In so doing, the military acting superintendents continued and furthered the evolution of park policies and conservation measures initiated by the civilian administrators, and also developed new management procedures. Among the issues addressed were backcountry patrol; access improvement; wildlife protection and management; protection of natural features; law enforcement; development of a ranger force; headquarters area development; visitors service and facility development, educational activities, and interpretation; scientific observation; and promotional activities. These are discussed individually below.

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[61]Bartlett, pp. 245, 249, 257; Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 3.
[62]Bartlett, pp. 263-64.
[63]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 4-5; and U.S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 28, pp. 73.
[64]Bartlett, pp. 259; Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 162.

Table 1
MILITARY ACTING SUPERINTENDENTS
OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, 1886-1916

Military Officer	Start of Service	End of Service
Capt. Moses Harris	20 August 1886	31 May 1889
Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle	1 June 1889	15 February 1891
Capt. George A. Anderson	15 February 1891	23 June 1897
Col. Samuel B.M. Young	23 June 1897	15 November 1897
Capt. James B. Erwin	15 November 1897	15 March 1899
Capt. Wilbur E. Wilder	15 March 1899	23 June 1899
Capt. Oscar J. Brown	23 June 1899	24 July 1900
Capt. George W. Goode	24 July 1900	8 May 1901
Capt. John Pitcher	8 May 1901	1 June 1907
Gen. Samuel B.M. Young*	1 June 1907	28 November 1908
Maj. Harry C. Benson	28 November 1908	30 September 1910
Col. Lloyd M. Brett	30 September 1910	15 October 1916

SOURCE: Haines, 2:477. *Young served as both acting superintendent (1897) and superintendent (1907-1908).

Backcountry Patrol:

Upon the arrival of the cavalry troops in August 1886, Captain Harris made a quick survey of the immense park and, realizing that the territory could not be protected from a central location, assigned detachments to various outlying sites. Smaller units were stationed at locations formerly used by the force of assistant civilian superintendents: Norris Geyser Basin, Lower and Upper Geyser Basins, Riverside on the Madison River, the Grand Canyon, and Soda Butte on the road to Cooke City. These "soldier stations" were established to provide shelter for the dispersed units of the cavalry and to control visitor access to the park. The soldiers registered parties entering the park, sealed triggers of firearms with red tape and wax, and required that dogs were leashed. Squads of troopers patrolled the area around the soldier stations, monitoring such matters as the number of fish caught, the regulation of campfires, and visitor behavior toward natural features.[65]

Several additional soldier stations were constructed in succeeding years: Lake Outlet (1887), Snake River (1892 and 1902), Thumb Bay (1897), Tower Falls (1901 and 1907), Crevice (1901 and 1912), Gardiner (1903), Sylvan Pass (1904), Cooke City (1904), Gallatin (1908), and Bechler (1911). Initially, these facilities were not manned in winter; in 1886, all detachments except Soda Butte were brought into Camp Sheridan by the beginning of November. By the 1890s, however, the soldier stations at Norris, Riverside, Snake River, and

[65]Bartlett, pp. 258, 265.

Soda Butte were manned year-round. The soldier stations became National Park Service ranger stations after the departure of the military.[66]

Poachers of wild game did not suspend operations during the winter months but built shelters and cached supplies in prepared locations. To deal with this threat to wildlife, the army sent out winter patrols on skis. The first extended winter patrols were undertaken in early 1888 under the direction of scout Edward Wilson. Captain Harris remarked that "the hardships of an expedition of this character can only be realized by those who are acquainted with the winter aspect of the mountain solitudes into which these brave and hardy men ventured." To facilitate such patrols, a system of backcountry cabins was constructed. Six remote cabins were funded and erected in the fall of 1890 at the request of Acting Superintendent Frazier Boutelle. They were known as "snowshoe" cabins after the long Norwegian ski then in use. A system of reporting was developed for patrols under the tenure of Col. S.B.M. Young in 1897. Daily records detailing events, miles patrolled, area patrolled, personnel involved, method of patrol, and wildlife observed were required, with monthly summaries forwarded to park headquarters. Artist Frederick Remington reported on the winter patrols in 1895 and noted that the soldiers "are instructed not to follow the regular trails, but to go to the most unfrequented places, so that they may at any time happen upon a malicious person...." Haines observed that "a greatly expanded system of cabins remains the basis of present winter patrols in the Park."[67]

Access Improvement:

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 Bill of 1883 placed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in charge of road and bridge improvements at Yellowstone. In that year the first U.S. Army representative arrived in Yellowstone, Lt. Dan C. Kingman of the Corps of Engineers. Lieutenant Kingman's focus was 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 without retracing their steps; and to take a long or short trip, according to the time and the means at their disposal." Captain Harris endorsed Kingman's proposal in a report to the Secretary of the Interior in 1886.[68]

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. Captain Hiram Chittenden served two tours as the U.S. Engineer at Yellowstone, in 1891-93 and 1899-1906. He supervised improvements to approximately four hundred miles of roads and constructed new bridges throughout the park, including a concrete arch bridge over the Yellowstone River above Upper Falls and the road up Mt. Washburn. 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 the roads 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." These views were later adopted by Stephen Mather as a policy for the newly created National Park Service.[69]

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[66]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 3, 6, and 183.

[67]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 23-26; Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 4, pp. 5; and Bartlett, pp. 268.

[68]U.S., *Statutes at Large*, vol. 22, 626; Baldwin, pp. 85, quoting 1887 report by Capt. Clinton B. Sears which incorporated Kingman's notes.

[69]Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 173; Chittenden, *Yellowstone National Park*, pp. vii; and Shankland, *Steve Mather of the National Park*, pp. 152.

Wildlife Protection and Management:

As historian Duane Hampton observed, one of the most important legacies of the military era in Yellowstone was the development of the park as a game refuge at a time when it would have been easier for the soldiers just to protect the famous geothermal features. However, the army policy makers "looked beyond the obvious" and extended their preservation efforts to wildlife, including the American bison, a species then on the verge of extinction. Before the arrival of the military, no concerted, organized, and adequately equipped effort had been made to protect the wild game in the park. During his tenure, Captain Harris implemented most of the protective measures and techniques used by his successors. Upon arrival of the troops in 1886, Captain Harris began patrols of the park boundaries to deter poachers. When apprehended, hunters were expelled, but there was no other method for punishing violators of park rules. The buffalo herd continued to dwindle, and some suggested that outside animals should be brought in to replenish the depleted creatures. However, the army was not ready to tamper with the natural breeding habits of the existing herd. Harris stated that "it is not the policy of the government to endeavor to make this Park attractive, by making a collection of domesticated animals, but rather to preserve the reservation in its natural condition and to protect the existing game animals so that they may breed in security." Harris also lessened the potential impact of local hunting when he forbade hotelkeepers from importing game killed outside the park to feed visitors.[70]

Captain Frazier A. Boutelle, the second acting superintendent, expanded wildlife conservation measures when he prohibited the introduction of domestic animals (dogs and cats) to the park. Boutelle also stocked trout in the park's streams and rivers, making the park more attractive to fishermen. Colonel S.B.M. Young, who served as acting superintendent in 1897, advocated construction of a fish hatchery in the park to stock streams and lakes in the park. A hatchery was erected by the Department of Commerce in 1913 near the outlet of Lake Yellowstone. The facility had a capacity of thirty million eggs, and Yellowstone was the premier location in the world for black-spotted trout egg collection.[71]

To bolster the sagging bison population at Yellowstone in the 1890s, the only remaining wild herd in the country, Captain George S. Anderson recommended that replacement animals be purchased from outside the park. This suggestion was not immediately accepted, but when the number in the herd dropped to twenty-two in 1902, Major John Pitcher revived the plan. Bison were secured from two sources outside the park, funded by an appropriation secured by Representative John F. Lacey for the project. A buffalo ranch was established in 1907 in the Lamar Valley under the direction of a buffalo keeper. By 1916, the number of wild and domestic bison in the park had risen to 345. The increase allowed the park to ship some buffalo to other wildlife refuges and zoos. Other species of wild animals also found sanctuary in the park and increased their numbers. Mounting park visitation led Colonel S.B.M. Young to close the area between Mammoth and Gardiner to camping in the summer of 1897. He feared that overuse would damage the winter grazing of antelope and mountain sheep in the area.[72]

When Congressional appropriations failed to cover necessary protective activities, Captain Anderson funded some anti-poaching patrols out of his own pocket. One such detachment in the winter of 1894 netted the

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[70]Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 91, 94, 165; Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 3, pp. 6.

[71]Predators in the park were viewed less favorably. Boutelle sought permission from the Secretary of the Interior to have his troops join in the extermination of predators, which he believed to be increasing in numbers. Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 3, pp. 7, ch. 4, pp. 7, ch. 5, pp. 12, ch. 3, pp. 9; Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 100.

[72]Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 165-167; Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 4, pp. 4.

notorious poacher Edgar Howell, who was apprehended at gunpoint by a scout. Howell had methodically killed at least eleven bison northeast of Yellowstone Lake for their heads and hides. The incident was documented by the photographs of Frank J. Haynes and in an article by Emerson Hough in *Forest and Stream*, a weekly newspaper devoted to conservation issues. Captain Anderson lamented to the reporter that "there is no punishment that can be inflicted on this low-down fellow." The story of Howell's butchery produced widespread public outrage and spurred passage of the landmark National Park Protective Act (Lacey Act) in May 1894.[73]

In response to the pleas of Yellowstone's civilian superintendents for enforcement capability, Senator Vest and a small group of Yellowstone supporters had initiated a twelve-year campaign in 1882 to gain passage of a bill providing the legal tools to punish violators of park rules. The Howell incident garnered public attention necessary for the successful introduction of the National Park Protective Act. Sponsored by Representative John F. Lacey of Iowa, the measure was to "protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said park...." The act prohibited hunting, killing, wounding, or capturing "any bird or wild animal" within the confines of the park, except when necessary to prevent them from killing or injuring humans. Fishing in the park was only permitted by hook and line "in such seasons and in such times and manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior." The guns, traps, and means of transportation of persons convicted of harming wildlife under the act were subject to seizure and forfeiture to the federal government. The Secretary of the Interior was empowered to make rules and regulations for the protection of wildlife. The act has been credited with establishing "the framework for future wildlife protection policy in all national parks."[74]

Protection of Natural Features:

One of the principal instructions for administrators contained in Yellowstone's Organic Act was the preservation "from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition." The troops engaged in a variety of duties that protected park resources, initially using the power to expel wrongdoers from the park as the only tool in their arsenal. Visitors were removed for such common activities as throwing stones into thermal features, killing wildlife, soaping geysers, collecting geological specimens from the thermal cones, and writing graffiti on rock formations. Park boundary patrols were also vigilant at keeping out cattle and sheep, and grazing was prohibited within the park as a means of protecting watersheds and plants.

The military commanders opposed improvements that might fundamentally affect the natural condition of the park's resources. In 1889, Captain Frazier Boutelle, although initially endorsing a proposal to construct an elevator at the lower falls of Yellowstone River, reversed himself after becoming convinced that the project would destroy the view of the great falls. Boutelle condemned the scheme as commercializing the purposes of the park, a stand that influenced future park policy. Boutelle also opposed the granting of a railroad right of way in the park, an issue of major controversy during his administration. In addition to providing added protection for wildlife, the Lacey Act reinforced the Organic Act's references to natural features and empowered the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate rules and regulations "necessary and proper for the management and care of the park and for the protection of the property therein, especially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said

[73]Emerson Hough, quoted in Paul Schullery, ed., *Old Yellowstone Days* (Boulder, CO: Associated University Press, 1979), pp. 136.

[74]This statute is not to be confused with a later Lacey Act (1900) that banned the interstate transportation of birds and mammals illegally killed in their state of origin. U.S., Statutes at Large, vol. 28, 73; and Magoc, *Yellowstone: The Creation and Selling of an American Landscape*, pp. 160.

park."[75]

Protection of the park's natural features from forest fires also demanded substantial effort of the cavalrymen. One of the first tasks that troops engaged in after arriving at Yellowstone in 1886 was fighting forest fires. The threat of forest fires concerned Captain Boutelle, who sought an appropriation to clear downed timber within one hundred feet of all roads and trails. Boutelle believed that a system of regularly controlled campsites at fixed locations would also help prevent fires. He sought additional funding for water wagons, buckets, and fire axes. During the summer of 1889, Boutelle and his men fought sixty-one fires in the park. Patrols within the park were instructed to be alert for signs of forest fires, as well as to monitor campgrounds for safe fire practices. Fire suppression continued to be a major task throughout the military era.[76]

Law Enforcement:

Like the civilian superintendents of Yellowstone, Captain Moses Harris promulgated a set of rules to govern the park, further developing park policies and laying the foundation for modern park regulations. The 1886 rules prohibited cutting of green timber or disturbing mineral deposits or natural curiosities; prohibited hunting, trapping, or discharging firearms in the park; prohibited the sale of fish and fishing, except with hook and line; required freight wagons to have wheels at least four inches in width; discouraged unnecessary campfires; prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor (except by hotel proprietors to their guests); forbade loose stock near the points of interest in the park; prohibited throwing any obstruction in a spring or geyser; and required that stock found wandering in the park be corralled and held until assurances were made that they would not be turned loose in the park again. In addition, trespassers and violators of the rules and regulations would be expelled from the park.[77]

In adopting these rules, Harris observed that "great care has been taken to keep strictly within the limits sanctioned by law and to avoid all appearance of a harsh and arbitrary exercise of authority." Some lawbreakers handled by Captain Harris may have disagreed with this assessment, for the acting superintendent made liberal use of the expulsion power. Often, troops also confiscated the equipment of lawbreakers. Hampton characterized some of the actions as "extralegal" but noted that these were the only tools available until Congress enacted laws and punishments for dealing with lawbreakers."[78]

The Lacey Act of 1894 placed Yellowstone National Park exclusively under the jurisdiction of the United States and provided for the protection of wildlife, timber, and natural features of the park. The Secretary of the Interior was given power to issue rules and regulations for the park, violation of which was a misdemeanor punishable by up to one thousand dollars, two years in prison, or both. A resident U.S. Commissioner was authorized by the Act to hear misdemeanor cases and to bind defendants over in the case of felonies. Judge Robert Meldrum was appointed as the first U.S. Commissioner; he served until 1935. A combined jail and office for the commissioner and residence for the U.S. Marshal was constructed at the west end of the parade ground in 1894."[79]

Development of a Ranger Force:

William C. Everhart wrote in *The National Park Service* that the members of the cavalry at Yellowstone were

[75]Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 98 and 100-01.
[76]Ibid., pp. 83 and 226; Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 3, pp. 9.
[77]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 4.
[78]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 27; Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 83-84, 94.
[79]U.S., Statutes at Large, vol. 28, 73.

the forerunners of the ranger force that replaced them and that "even today there are clear reminders of army ways in the tradecraft of the rangers." Shortly after the arrival of cavalry troops in August 1886, their commander promulgated an order detailing how the soldiers should interact with the public. In enforcing their orders, the soldiers were instructed to "conduct themselves in a courteous and polite, but firm and decided manner." After passage of the Lacey Act, the army possessed new authority to deal with troublemakers. At the same time, soldiers on duty in the park were reminded that most visitors were law-abiding citizens who should not be arrested for trivial violations. When dealing with the public, troops were advised that "as a rule it will be quite sufficient to courteously call their attention to the Rules and Regulations of which they may be ignorant." From 1908, enlisted men were given booklets containing the park's rules and regulations and were tested on the contents. The attitude of courtesy toward visitors and the tasks of policing the park were adopted by the National Park Service after its creation.[80]

Another procedure implemented during the military era that influenced modern personnel management was the augmentation of the force of park protectors in summer months. This first occurred in 1888, when Acting Superintendent Captain Moses Harris requested additional troops to deal with the increased numbers of tourists arriving during the summer. A larger force was also necessary to control fire danger and grazing encroachment during that part of the year. Seasonal employment continues to be an important component of National Park Service hiring practices.[81]

In October 1907, Acting Superintendent General S.B.M. Young suggested to the Secretary of the Interior that civilian personnel might be better suited for the role currently filled by the military in Yellowstone. He recommended that such "civilian guards" be experienced woodsmen, skiers, trailers, and packers with an interest in the park and its purposes. The potential guard should possess a cool temperament, be fearless and independent in character, and be well-informed about the park's history, curiosities, and points of interest. Having some competency in zoology and ornithology was also a desirable qualification. Some civilian scouts who were already assisting the soldiers in their duties had outdoor skills, wilderness expertise, and knowledge of nature. Their way of life "rubbed off" on some of the soldiers who would later service as park rangers. The debate over the nature of what type of force should protect Yellowstone continued over several years. In 1908, Secretary of the Interior James Garfield preserved the status quo when he visited the park and stated that he felt the use of army troops to patrol the park was highly satisfactory, a position that his successor Richard Ballinger reaffirmed in 1910.[82]

In the spring of 1914, the concept of creating a group of specially qualified personnel to protect the park advanced when the War Department created a 250-man cavalry unit known as the Yellowstone Park Detachment. Soldiers from nine units were assembled into the unit in July 1914, which was stationed at the park until 1916. Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison wrote to Interior Secretary Franklin K. Lane that this unit would consist of:

> a detachment of selected cavalrymen, preferably those having experience in the Yellowstone Park and having a natural taste and aptitude for the character of duties which they are to perform there; so that, should circumstances arise necessitating a substitution of civilian rangers for cavalrymen in guarding the park, your Department could take over such of these experienced men as it might need, they being discharged from the Army for that purpose should their service be needed.[83]

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[80]William C. Everhart, *The National Park Service* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1983), pp. 18; Horace M. Albright, as told to Robert Cahn, *The Birth of the National Park Service: The Founding Years, 1913-33* (Salt Lake City: Howe Brothers, 1985), pp. 138; Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 4-5; Bartlett, pp. 263.

[81]Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 92.

[82]Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 5, pp. 2, 5.

[83]Ibid., ch. 5, pp. 16-17.

By 1914, the War Department had come to see its role of protecting Yellowstone with troops as "a burden" due to the cost and argued that the Department of the Interior was now able to assume the task. The use of soldiers for policing the park interfered with military training, and also resulted in the assignment to Yellowstone of some men who often had no fondness for the wilderness. The army's belief that soldiers should not be used for park duties other than protection, resulted in the hiring of four new park rangers to man entrance stations after the admission of private automobiles in 1915. By that date, Stephen Mather and army officials believed that park revenues would be sufficient to fund a ranger force and to maintain buildings and equipment. The movement for a national bureau to deal with the parks was close to gaining approval. Secretary of War Garrison offered to turn over to the Department of the Interior "the complete plant which has been established, barracks, quarters, telephone lines and all free, of cost, with the idea that the Army may be relieved entirely from all police work in the parks." With the creation of the National Park Service in 1916, some of the soldiers who had served at Yellowstone became its first rangers. This provided continuity by ensuring that people with national park experience would have a role in the park during the early days of the new administration.[84]

In 1933, Horace Albright acknowledged the influence of the military on Park Service personnel, observing that the agency's employees

> have been compared to the military forces because of our dedication and esprit de corps. In a sense this is true. We do act as guardians of our country's land. Our National Park Service uniform which we wear with pride does command the respect of our fellow citizens. We have the spirit of fighters, not as a destructive force, but as a power for good. With this spirit each of us is an integral part of the preservation of the magnificent heritage we have been given, so that centuries from now people of our world, or perhaps of other worlds, may see and understand what is unique to our earth, never changing, eternal.[85]

Headquarters Area Development:

Although civilian superintendents had established a limited base of operations, the army developed the Mammoth Hot Springs area as a permanent headquarters for administrative activities, staff quarters, and service functions. From the beginning, the army superintendents took into account the impact of construction on the natural landscape. In selecting a site and constructing Camp Sheridan, Captain 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." Harris described the existing administrative office for the acting superintendent at Camp Sheridan as "mean and squalid." He requested funds to replace the former blacksmith shop with a proper administration building. The Quartermaster General provided five hundred dollars for this purpose and an office building was added in 1887, thereby establishing the precedent of constructing dignified and attractive administrative buildings in the national parks."

By the time Captain Frazier Boutelle became acting superintendent in 1889, it was obvious that the army's stay in Yellowstone would be open-ended. Boutelle accordingly recommended that a permanent military post be constructed 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 military reservation was a formally delineated area within the park that

[84]Ibid., ch. 5, pp. 16-17; Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 286-287.
[85]Albright, *The Birth of the National Park Service*, pp. 311.
[86]Bartlett, pp. 258; Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 93.

initially encompassed approximately 22.5 acres; it was expanded over time to include additional land. The headquarters area grew over the course of the army's tenure in the park, increasing to a two-troop post in the late 1890s and a four-troop facility in 1909. The latter expansion added a number of stone buildings to the administration area but did not include a new administration building to replace the one-story frame 1891 structure. In 1913, Lt. Colonel Lloyd M. Brett argued for a new building, and architect Robert Reamer of the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company developed a design that Clement Ucker, Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior, found to be "most artistic and appropriate." Ucker urged funding and construction of the building. Nothing came of this proposal, however, and the original administration building continued to be used until the army left Yellowstone.[87]

Visitor Service and Facilities Development:

In addition to the construction and improvement of roads to and through the park, other facilities were gradually developed to enhance the visitor experience. Some of these amenities were built by private leaseholders under a formal system of agreement started in the early 1880s. The Department of the Interior administered the granting of leases but the army had some impact on the program. When he arrived at the park in 1886, Captain Harris found what he believed were irresponsible persons acting as guides and providing transportation for tourists. He suggested that guides be required to obtain permission to conduct business and register in his office. He further advocated that all tariff charges for transportation be uniform. Hampton asserted that "it was from this suggestion that the policy of 'controlled monopoly' was adopted first by the Department of the Interior, and later by the National Park Service." The army also insisted that the behavior of concessionaire employees be held to the same rules applicable to other visitors in the park.[88]

Military commanders were responsible for the first dedicated campgrounds and marking of the major entrance to the park. A system of designated campgrounds was established by Captain Frazier Boutelle during his tenure. 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 Captain 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. In 1899, Captain Wilber E. Wilder proposed construction of an entrance gate for the park at Gardiner, Montana. His successor, Captain Oscar J. Brown, also endorsed this idea. The North Entrance Arch (Roosevelt Arch) was constructed in 1903. The monumental entry, the first erected at any national park, conveyed to visitors the importance and special nature of Yellowstone Park, proclaiming on its face that the park existed "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."[89]

In addition to a system of roads, a variety of other structures were erected during the military period to enhance visitor access and enjoyment after the turn of the century. Stairways, drinking water facilities, viewing platforms, and stagecoach unloading platforms were constructed. Captain John Pitcher demonstrated a concern for the accommodation of visitors with physical impediments at Yellowstone. 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." Providing safe visitor access to park features became a primary concern of the National Park Service.[90]

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[87]Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 108; and Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 5, pp. 6.

[88]Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 87.

[89]Ibid., pp. 100; Culpin "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 3, pp. 14, ch. 4, pp. 8.

[90]Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 4, pp. 20.

Education and Interpretation:

Building on the efforts of the early civilian superintendents, army personnel expanded educational activities at the park. During the late 1880s, soldiers gave "cone" talks to visitors in the Upper Geyser Basin, although Horace Albright later remarked that "their accuracy may have left something to be desired." As early as 1908, the Acting Superintendent requested books on natural history to better inform his troops on the Yellowstone environment. By 1910, visitors began to demonstrate greater interest in learning more about the natural history of the park. Effective interpretation of the park's wildlife, plants, and geological features required personnel with knowledge of botany, geology, biology, zoology, and history. Historian Merrill Beal argued that "perhaps the greatest weakness of the army regime was in the educational inadequacy of its personnel," although military commanders demonstrated an awareness of the importance of interpretive facilities. In 1913, when the possibility of a new administration building for the park was under discussion during the tenure of the last military officer at Yellowstone, Lt. Colonel Lloyd M. Brett urged that such a facility include "all that is interesting in historical data and specimens of natural curiosities, etc." Brett also suggested that small branch administrative buildings be established at other sites throughout the park containing similar displays and staffed by persons capable of providing information to visitors. These ideas were later expanded by National Park Service administrators to create museums, visitor centers, visitor contact stations, libraries, and archives staffed with educated and experienced personnel.[91]

Scientific Observation:

Yellowstone's unique natural features and its wildlife were studied and documented by the early military commanders, furthering scientific understanding of the area and laying the basis for one of the functions of the future National Park Service. The soldiers sometimes monitored the frequency of geyser eruptions and used the information to alert visitors of upcoming activity. The emergence of new geysers was also noted. During the winter of 1888, troops on backcountry patrols began taking observations on the number and location of buffalo, elk, deer, and mountain sheep and documenting geyser activity. In 1897, backcountry patrols were required to keep more detailed, daily records on the number, type, and location of wildlife observed. Monthly summaries were forwarded to the park headquarters. Aggregated reports provided administrators with the status of wildlife throughout the park. From 1886 to 1892, Acting Assistant Surgeon G.L. Cline kept a record of meteorological observations for the park and, in 1904, the U.S. Weather Bureau established a station at Mammoth Hot Springs. During 1913, the U.S. Geological Survey installed four stream gauging stations to monitor stream flow on the principal rivers of the park. The monitoring devices were located near soldier stations to enable the military staff to take daily readings.[92]

Promotional Activities:

Although publicizing the park was a traditional administrative function, a number of the Acting Superintendents became unabashed advocates of Yellowstone National Park. For example, while Captain Frazier Boutelle was in Washington in 1890 on official business, he encouraged the secretaries of War and Interior and other policymakers to visit the park. Writing to his son, Boutelle reported that "I am delivering lectures to everybody whose buttonhole I can get hold of." Captain Harris became an associate member of the Boone and Crockett

[91]Hampton, *How the U.S. Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 170-171; Albright, *The Birth of the National Park Service*, pp. 119; Merrill D. Beal, *The Story of Man in Yellowstone* (Caldwell, Id.: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1949), pp. 262; and Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 5, pp. 11-12.

[92]Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 3, pp. 8; ch. 4, pp. 5, ch. 5, pp. 12; Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 169.

Club, a sportsmen's group that promoted Yellowstone as a wildlife refuge, and "remained an ardent Yellowstone supporter."[93]

Military personnel assigned to Yellowstone became skilled in dealing with prominent visitors from around the world. The park reportedly received more foreign guests than any other army facility, with the possible exception of West Point. Troop duties included escorting and entertaining distinguished visitors to the park. In 1901, Captain John Pitcher recommended that the army build a house for the commanding officer that was suitable for entertaining the many distinguished persons who came to Yellowstone. According to Horace Albright, a special camp for congressmen, generals, cabinet officers, and wealthy industrialists was maintained by the army on the Lamar River. The V.I.P.s wilderness experience was made more palatable "in the luxury of a camp policed by soldiers who cut the wood, built the fires, did the cooking, and cleaned up afterward." President Theodore Roosevelt, who visited the park for several weeks in April 1903 and spoke at the cornerstone laying for the Roosevelt Arch, was perhaps the most celebrated of the prominent guests at the park during the military era.[94]

Summary:

The U.S. Army's management of Yellowstone National Park has been favorably evaluated for its role in developing national park policy and conservation principles. Writing in 1902, John Muir observed that "in pleasing contrast to the noisy, ever-changing management, or mismanagement, of blundering, plundering, money-making, vote-sellers who received their places from boss politicians as purchased goods, the soldiers do their duty so quietly that the traveler is scarcely aware of their presence." Aubrey Haines concluded that "the result of these early years of administration by the army was to halt the destructive trend that would have ended in the dismemberment or revocation of Yellowstone National Park. By introducing order, the basis was laid for eventual improvement of park affairs." Duane Hampton flatly stated that the U.S. Cavalry "saved the national parks."

> Without the protective presence of the United States Cavalry, much of what exists today as a part of the National Park system could well have become, like other nonprotected areas, scarred, disfigured, and destroyed. Park visitors . . . owe these forgotten men a debt of gratitude.[95]

The military's day-to-day administration of Yellowstone National Park incrementally developed procedures and policies for the management of the park system. Louis C. Cramton concluded in 1932 that "the history of the first quarter century of Yellowstone National Park is in fact the history of the development of our present national park policies."[96]

Creation of the National Park Service and the End of Military Involvement, 1911-1918

The impetus for creation of a civilian agency to replace the military presence in the national parks accelerated during the twentieth century. In September 1911, the first National Park Conference was held in Yellowstone to discuss the question of park administration, concessions, and transportation. The concept of a central bureau to administer all national parks was debated, as was the transfer from military to civilian rule. Senator Reed

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[93]Bartlett, *Yellowstone: A Wilderness Besieged*, pp. 115 and 259.

[94]Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 4, pp. 10; Bartlett, pp. 274-75, citing a 1970 interview with Albright.

[95]Muir quoted in Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 1; Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 29; Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 163.

[96]Cramton, *Early History of Yellowstone National Park*, pp. 1.

Smoot of Utah and Representative John E. Raker of California introduced bills to create a Parks Bureau each year between 1911 and 1915 without success, despite the support of President William Howard Taft and the Secretary of the Interior.[97]

In 1913, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane appointed Professor Adolph C. Miller as an assistant whose principal focus would be the national parks. Miller, who brought young Horace M. Albright with him as an assistant, unsuccessfully attempted to build support in Congress for creation of a bureau to administer the nation's parks. Late in 1913, Miller selected Mark Daniels, a San Francisco landscape architect, as general superintendent and landscape engineer for the parks. According to Albright, "the park structures Daniels designed were attractive, and he also designed the olive green uniform for park rangers."[98]

In 1914-15, as Miller's time and attention turned to the creation of the Federal Reserve Board, Secretary Lane searched for a successor to continue working on the national parks. He chose Stephen T. Mather as Assistant for National Park Affairs in January 1915. Mather retained Horace M. Albright as his assistant. With Mather leading the effort, Washington paid more attention to park concerns and activities, and the move to create a bureau for national parks gained momentum. Robert Sterling Yard, former editor of *The Century* magazine, was employed by Mather "to originate a stream of publicity designed to acquaint the American people with the unsurpassed mountain scenery and natural beauty of the national parks." A system of communication and record keeping for parks was created by Mather in May 1915. He also arranged an informational junket to the California parks for leaders from around the country during the summer of 1915. The trip, which Mather personally funded, generated much publicity for the concept of a bureau to administer the national parks.[99]

Mather's tireless campaigning for a national park agency bore fruit in 1916. The American Civic Association, the Sierra Club, and major publications championed the park service idea. Legislation creating the National Park Service was approved by Congress and signed by President Wilson on 25 August 1916. The key provision of the act, suggested by Frederick Law Olmstead, provided that the fundamental purpose of the National Park Service would be "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein...by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."[100]

In Yellowstone National Park, the question of replacing the troops with a civilian force had been raised as early as 1907. In October 1911, Acting Superintendent Lt. Colonel L.M. Brett called upon the Secretary of the Interior to provide direction on the issue of continuing military administration. In 1913, a War Department inspector concluded that the military role "was not a proper duty for the Army. The Army should be withdrawn from this park and all national parks." Brett believed that the attitude of the army affected the men on duty in the park. Troops were removed from the three California national parks of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant in 1913. The beginning of the First World War in 1914 drew the army's attention to Europe and preparations for possible U.S. involvement. Army Chief of Staff Major General Hugh L. Scott told Stephen Mather in 1915 that, given the international situation, he could think of better uses for his troops than protecting Yellowstone.[101]

Arrangements were made for the transition from a military to a civilian ranger force for Yellowstone during

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[97]Albright, *The Birth of the National Park Service*, pp. 34-35.

[98]Ibid., pp. 4-9.

[99]Donald C. Swain, *Wilderness Defender: Horace M. Albright and Conservation* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970), pp. 42; Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 5, pp. 19.

[100]Swain, *Wilderness Defender*, pp. 57.

[101]Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 5, pp. 9-11; Albright, *The Birth of the National Park Service*, pp. 22-23 and 45.

1916 by the secretaries of the Interior and War. The turnover was to take place on 1 October, with a selected number of soldiers due to be discharged from the army on 29 September and ready to become park rangers on 1 October. A number of "mountain scouts" were also selected as rangers. All property constructed and maintained by the army at Yellowstone was to be turned over to the Department of the Interior.[102] On the appointed date, army troops left Yellowstone for service on the Mexican border and the turnover of control was concluded. Chester Lindsley, a civilian clerk with the park since 1894, was appointed Acting Superintendent, taking over the best building as a headquarters for the Park Service.[103]

Shortly thereafter, Congress reversed itself and denied the National Park Service funds for protective purposes. Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York argued that using the cavalry was a more economical way of protecting the park. In addition, local interests around the Yellowstone area had strongly lobbied for retention of the troops, fearing loss of the cavalry payroll spent in such towns as Gardiner and at park concessions. Consequently, on 30 June 1917, army troops returned to Yellowstone, but the Park Service retained title to the property and equipment that the army had turned over in 1916. Over the next year, cost comparisons were made, and Congress was persuaded to replace the troops with a civilian force. Troops left the park for the final time on 31 October 1918.[104]

The composition of a ranger force had been carefully considered by Mather and Albright. The rangers would be employed by the National Park Service directly rather than by individual parks. Hiring would be based on Civil Service examinations testing for educational qualifications and individual qualities of tact and temperament. Advancement would be based on character and efficiency on the job. Knowledge gained by experience and training would permit rangers to be transferred to other parks during their careers. When the ranger force was reconstituted in 1918, it included many of those that had been selected to be part of the ranger program in 1916.[105]

During 1918, Horace Albright formulated policy objectives for the National Park Service based on discussions with Mather and others. Many of the items reflected policies developed by the army during its administration of Yellowstone National Park. As a first principle, Albright echoed the views expressed by the predecessor by declaring that "every activity of the Service is subordinate to the duties imposed upon it to faithfully preserve the parks for posterity in essentially their natural state." Roads, trails, buildings, and other park improvements were to be harmonized within the existing landscape. Timber cutting was prohibited except in very limited circumstances. Neither cattle nor sheep grazing was permitted within Yellowstone National Park. Educational use of the national parks was encouraged and museums were advocated. A variety of camping and lodging choices (from free campsites to more luxurious accommodations) for visitors was seen as appropriate.[106]

Yellowstone National Park was not predestined to succeed. Congress might have deemed the park a failure after more than a decade of chaotic administration and opened it up to private landholdings, with intensive summer resort-amusement park development serviced by branch railroad lines and electric railways to major points of interest. Instead, the cavalry arrived to bring order from chaos, protect wildlife and natural features, and develop the park in a manner sensitive to the existing landscape. The experience gained during the U.S. Army's administration of Yellowstone National Park provided the National Park Service with policies, precedents, and procedures for dealing with a greatly expanded system of national parks in the twentieth

[102]Provisions were made for the Corps of Engineers to continue to use some buildings.

[103]Horace Albright states that Colonel Brett also stayed on for a time to aid in the transition. Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 5, pp. 22, ch. 6, pp. 1; Albright, *The Birth of the National Park Service*, pp. 46.

[104]Beal, *The Story of Man in Yellowstone*, pp. 266.

[105]Culpin, "History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park," ch. 5, pp. 19-20.

[106]Albright, *The Birth of the National Park Service*, pp. 68-69.

century.

Comparative Resources

The creation of Yellowstone National Park drew from earlier efforts to preserve natural tracts of land and, in turn, provided an example for national parks that followed. In 1832, the Hot Springs Reservation was created by Congress in the Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas. The four-square-mile area containing therapeutic mineral springs was "reserved for the future disposal of the United States." Duane Hampton argued that this did not mean "that Congress recognized the scenic or aesthetic values of nature. The springs had potential commercial value, and at least one bathhouse had been constructed in the area. Congress simply had responded to the cries of territorial constituents who wanted the area maintained for free public use." Historian Alfred Runte concurred, noting that the area was set aside for the springs' "medicinal value, not with the intent of protecting scenery." The area was not recognized as a national park until 4 March 1921.[107]

Another precursor to the creation of Yellowstone came in 1864, when Congress ceded the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove to the State of California "for public use, resort, and recreation" and in order to protect the trees from "devastation and injury." The lands were not under federal jurisdiction following the cession and no federal appropriations for their administration or maintenance were made. Because of these factors, Hampton asserted that the act did not create a "national park" and, after passage of the act, "Congress seems to have dismissed the areas from its collective mind." Yosemite originally encompassed about forty-four square miles, a fraction of the size of Yellowstone. The legislation was significant, however, in that it provided a precedent for the creation of Yellowstone eight years later by reserving a tract of land for nonutilitarian purposes. Runte stated that the intent of the reserve "was strictly scenic." The experiment in state control of the area was characterized by mismanagement, inappropriate development, overgrazing, and destructive timbering. The lands eventually became part of Yosemite National Park in 1906.[108]

Mackinac Island National Park:

The first national park established after Yellowstone was Mackinac Island National Park on Mackinac Island, Michigan, which was created in 1875 around an existing army installation, Fort Mackinac. The national park was reserved for the "health, comfort, pleasure, and benefit and enjoyment of the people." Natural curiosities, timber, game, and fish were to be protected. Administration of the park was placed under the Secretary of War who appointed the superintendent, typically the commander of the fort. The principal duty of the superintendent was the issuance of leases for the construction of summer homes. Runte observed that the small reservation "hardly qualified as a scenic wonderland." In terms of protection by the military, the army was already present in Fort Mackinac, adjacent to the park, and the enabling act provided that any part of the park could be used as a parade ground in peacetime or completely occupied in wartime. When Fort Mackinac was decommissioned in 1895, the park was ceded to the State of Michigan and became part of the state park system.[109]

Sequoia, Yosemite, and General Grant National Parks:

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[107]Runte describes Hot Springs as "clearly a resort and little more." Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 11; Runte, *National Parks*, pp. 26; Shankland, *Steve Mather of the National Parks*, pp. 42; "Hot Springs National Park," National Park Service website, April 2000.

[108]In contrast to the points made by Hampton, Runte argues that "in fact, therefore, if not in name, Yosemite was the first national park." Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 17-19; Runte, *National Parks*, pp. 29.

[109]Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 221; Runte, *National Parks*, pp. 55 and 277-78.

Eighteen years elapsed between the creation of Yellowstone National Park and the addition of the next major group of national parks. Sequoia, Yosemite, and General Grant National Parks were created in September and October 1890. The language of the acts establishing the three parks mirrored that of the 1872 Yellowstone National Park Organic Act. All three new parks were placed under the management of the Secretary of the Interior, who was directed to make regulations "for the preservation from injury of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders ... and their retention in their natural condition." Congress failed to provide any laws or mechanism for enforcement of such rules or regulations, with expulsion from the park the only tool available for use against lawbreakers. All three parks received army troops for protection during summer months from 1891 through 1913. During the period of army administration, the three parks never received legislation comparable to Yellowstone's 1894 Lacey Act.

In 1890, intense criticism of California's stewardship of the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove led to creation of Yosemite National Park, a federal forest reserve of more than 1,500 square miles that surrounded the tracts ceded to California in 1864. The 1864 state grant did not become part of Yosemite National Park until 1906. Sequoia was created as "a public park" and embraced 250 square miles. General Grant, named for the giant redwood tree of that name, covered only four square miles.[110]

Historians Lary M. Dilsaver and William C. Tweed, writing of Sequoia and General Grant but offering comments also applicable to Yosemite, noted that "in all his initial actions regarding Sequoia and General Grant national parks, Secretary [of the Interior John W.] Noble followed rather closely the precedents set in the nation's only previous national park—Yellowstone." Noble requested that the Secretary of War send cavalry troops to protect the three northern California parks. Two troops of cavalry were initially assigned to the three parks, with one stationed at Yosemite and the other at Sequoia and General Grant. The troops typically remained in the parks during the summer months, "relying on the heavy winter snows to protect the Parks during the winter." The troops were quartered in tent camps at various locations in and around the parks; no permanent facilities were erected. The early duties of the cavalrymen included road building, scouting the area of the parks, resource protection (particularly from sheep and cattle grazing), and fire suppression. Small squads of troopers were detached to explore and protect distant portions of the parks.[111]

The military presence in the three parks continued through the summer of 1913. Military officers assigned to the parks had recommended a completely civilian administration ever since the appointment of the first civilian rangers in the 1899-1901 period. Dilsaver and Tweed observed that "by the spring of 1914, with the Mexican Revolution in full swing and the condition of the two parks fully regularized, it made sense to make the change." The troops did not return to the California parks that summer.[112]

National Military Parks:

Interest in preserving and interpreting battlefields of the American Revolution and Civil War began in the 1870s and 1880s. Historian Ronald Lee argues that the first Civil War battlefields "were not selected at random but constituted, almost from the beginning, a national battlefield park system." Congress intended these military parks to preserve significant battlefields for historical and professional study and to serve as memorials to the armies on both sides of the war. Any conservation or scenic values the sites might have possessed were incidental and were not a part of the rationale for their creation. The battlefields designated as early national

[110]Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 130-45.

[111]Lary M. Dilsaver and William C. Tweed, *Challenge of the Big Trees of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks* (Three Rivers, Ca.: Sequoia Natural History Association, 1990), pp. 74 and 85; and Hampton, *How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks*, pp. 146-149.

[112]Dilsaver and Tweed, *Challenge of the Big Trees*, pp. 101.

military parks were Chickamauga and Chattanooga (1890); Shiloh (1894); Gettysburg (1895); and Vicksburg (1899). Each park was placed in charge of a commission subject to the supervision of the Secretary of War. The act creating Gettysburg National Park, for example, included regulations for the park and penalties for defacing or mutilating property in the park. Army involvement in the administration of the parks was natural given the historical associations of the resources.[113]

Interpretation at the military parks included the placement of numerous monuments on the battlefields as well as markers indicating the lines of battle. In 1896, Congress passed an act providing that all of the national military parks were "national fields for military maneuvers for the Regular Army of the United States and the National Guard of the States." Encampments, maneuvers, and training exercises were conducted in the parks. In 1912, Congress determined that vacancies on the various commissions would no longer be filled and that the duties presently being conducted by the separate battlefield commissions would be directly transferred to the Secretary of War.

Charles B. Hosmer, Jr., concluded that "the military establishment of the 1920s was not well equipped to staff the battlefield areas. It appears that the only full-time historian working on the problems of interpreting these parks was [Lt. Colonel Howard L.] Landers himself." By the early 1930s, National Park Service administrators were lobbying to take over the military parks, arguing that the army did not have sufficient personnel at the sites to adequately interpret them. Verne E. Chatelain, park historian for the National Park Service, commented that "practically nothing is done which corresponds to our educational work, and it is in that field that we are best able to justify a transfer to the National Park Service." National military parks were transferred to the National Park Service during the major federal reorganization in 1933."[114]

Other National Historic Landmarks associated with the formation of the National Park Service include the Stephen Mather House in Darien, Connecticut, and the John Muir House in Martinez, California. Arguably, however, Fort Yellowstone reflects the actual design and policy precedents more clearly than the residences of these important individuals.

Summary

The Organic Act creating Yellowstone and the administrative practices and policies developed at the park became models for such later national parks as Mackinac, Sequoia, Yosemite, and General Grant. The early national parks that followed Yellowstone also continued the practice of using military troops for protection of natural resources. However, the role of the military was considerably more limited in those parks compared to the one it played in Yellowstone.

- The army constructed a typical late nineteenth century military fort (Fort Yellowstone) within the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park, including administration, residential, service and support, and storage buildings, and outlying soldier stations and patrol cabins. No permanent facilities were erected in other parks. At other locations, the military used temporary tent facilities to house troops.

- Yellowstone was the first national park to receive troops to protect natural resources. In no other

[113]Ronald F. Lee, *The Origin and Evolution of the National Military Park Idea* (Washington: National Park Service, 1973).

[114]Lt. Colonel Landers of the historical section of the Army War College had prepared an extensive survey and evaluated the significance of battlefields throughout the country as a report to Congress in the 1920s. Charles B. Hosmer, Jr., *Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust, 1926-1949*, vol. 1 (Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1981), pp. 472-473, 529.

park was the overall tenure of troops as long as that of Yellowstone (thirty-two years). Troops were stationed in the California parks from 1891 to 1913 (twenty-one years) and at Mackinac from 1875 to 1895 (twenty years).

- In Yellowstone the cavalry was present year-round to prevent the destruction of resources. Army troops were only present in other parks during the summer months, relying on heavy winter snows to protect the reserves in winter.

- The extent and variety of topography, natural features, and wildlife was considerably greater in the case of Yellowstone, presenting a considerably greater challenge for the troopers assigned to protect the natural resources. The three California national parks were considerably smaller in geographical extent than Yellowstone's two million acres.

- The role played by the military in Yellowstone was more varied, and included scientific observations of resources, wildlife and natural feature protection, interpretation, and concession management.

- While the military was involved in the administration of the national military parks, the impetus for creating those parks was not conservation of natural resources, but, rather, the preservation and memorialization of historic battlefields.

In describing the contribution of the army to the park on its 125th anniversary, Yellowstone's staff wrote of the troops: "The almost routine heroism of their duties, and the great good that came from their work, has placed the American conservation movement in the permanent debt of these largely forgotten men."[115]

[115]Lee Whittlesey, *A Yellowstone Album* (Boulder, Colo.: Roberts Rinehart Publishers, 1997), pp. 147.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__ Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
__ Previously Listed in the National Register.
__ Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
__ Designated a National Historic Landmark.
X Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: # WY-21 and WY-101
__ 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 (Specify Repository):

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The Fort Yellowstone NHL consists of a main group of resources at Mammoth Hot Springs and six discontiguous pieces, two in the vicinity of Mammoth and four elsewhere in the park. The NHL includes components in three states. A general location map for the NHL is included as well as sketch maps for each component. Geographical information for the NHL as a whole followed by geographical information for each component appears below. Areas were computed from the National Park Service geographic information system of Yellowstone National Park. All UTM references were computed from the National Park Service geographic information system of Yellowstone National Park or were taken from recent survey forms.

Fort Yellowstone NHL Overview

Acreage of Property: 47.6 acres

UTM References: **Zone Easting Northing**

See individual components below.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Fort Yellowstone NHL consists of six discontiguous components in three states. Five pieces are located within Wyoming. The Fort Yellowstone headquarters area at Mammoth Hot Springs consists of a complex of forty-one historic resources. The remaining seven resources are discontiguous from the headquarters area. Two components are located in the vicinity of Mammoth Hot Springs: the Fort Yellowstone powerhouse, located about a half mile south of Building Number 1 in the Headquarters Area, and the Fort Yellowstone Cemetery, which lies about 0.8 miles south-southwest of Building Number 1. Norris Soldier Station is located approximately 17.5 miles south of the Headquarters Area. All of the preceding resources are located in Park County, Wyoming. Bechler River Soldier Station, the remaining Wyoming component, is comprised of two buildings and is situated in the southwestern corner of the park in Teton County, approximately 60.3 miles southwest of the Headquarters Area.

The Montana component consists of the Roosevelt Arch immediately south of the town of Gardiner in Park County, Montana. The arch is approximately 5 miles north of the Headquarters Area. The Idaho piece is the Buffalo Lake Snowshoe Cabin in Fremont County, which is located 49 miles southwest of the Headquarters Area and 12.5 miles north of the Bechler River Soldier Station.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated area includes all resources extant during the army period of occupation relevant to the administration of Yellowstone National Park that still retain historic integrity.

Fort Yellowstone Headquarters Area

Acreage of Property: 45.0

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	12	523587	4980531
B	12	523957	4980428
C	12	523957	4979889
D	12	523795	4979889
E	12	523167	4980031

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary is shown on the included sketch map and is described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the Mammoth-Tower Road and Avenue C (Avenue C being the north-south road immediately west of Buildings 1 through 9); thence northwesterly along the centerline of the Mammoth-Tower Rd. for approximately 370' to its intersection with Avenue A; thence west-southwesterly along Avenue A and Avenue A extended for approximately 1,025' (passing north of Buildings 2051, 2058, 2031, and 2030) to its intersection with the Mammoth-Norris Rd.; thence north along the centerline of the road approximate 190' to the centerline of the culvert carrying Clematis Creek beneath the road; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Clematis Creek to a point lying approximately 20' southeast of the southeast corner of Building 334; thence westerly to a point lying approximately 20' southwest of the southwest corner of Building 334; thence north-northeasterly for approximately 165' to a point approximately 20' north of Building 49; thence easterly for approximately 175' to the access road leading to Building 49 from Avenue E; thence northeasterly along the centerline of said access road to its intersection with Avenue E; thence northeasterly along the centerlines of Avenue E and Avenue G (passing north of the Parade Ground) to Avenue G's intersection with the Mammoth-Tower Road; thence north for approximately 400' (passing between Building 2025 on the west and Buildings 39 and 40 on the east) to its intersection with the access road running northeast-southwest between Buildings 2025 and 2027; thence northeast along the centerline of the access road to its intersection with the access road lying immediately east of Buildings 39 and 40; thence southeast along said access road to its intersection with the westbound lane of the North Entrance Rd.; thence northeasterly along the centerline of the North Entrance Rd. to its intersection with an unnamed access road lying immediately east of Buildings 1 through 8; thence southeasterly along the centerline of said access road to a point opposite the northeast corner of Building 1; thence east-northeasterly for approximately 420' (passing approximately 20' from the north wall of Building 36) to an intersection with the access road running north-south between Buildings 37 and 38; thence south for approximately 35' on said access road to a point 20' north of the north wall of Building 38; thence east for approximately 220' (passing north of Building 38) to a point midway between Building 38 and 398; thence south for approximately 130' (passing midway between Buildings 38 and 398) to a point midway between Buildings 38 and 526; thence west for approximately 50' (passing midway between Buildings 38 and 526; thence south for approximately 170' (passing west of Buildings 526 and 400) to an intersection with an access road running south of Buildings 396 and 397; thence curving southeasterly and southwesterly along the centerline of said access road (passing east of Buildings 33, 32, 31, 30, 46, and 29 and west of Building 24) to a point near the southeast corner of Building 23; thence south for approximately 260' (passing midway between Building 25 on the west and Buildings 48 and 75 on the east) to an intersection with the access road immediately south of Buildings 25 and 48; thence easterly along the centerline of said access road to its intersection with the access road lying east of Building 70; thence southerly along the centerline of said access road to a point 20' north of the north wall of Building 22, thence south to a point 20' south of the south wall of Building 22; thence westerly to its intersection with the access road lying east of building 20; thence southerly along the centerline of said access road and curving southeasterly, southwesterly, and westerly 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 boundary includes all those contiguous resources at Mammoth Hot Springs associated with the U.S. Army's administration of Yellowstone National Park that were built during the period of significance.

Fort Yellowstone Powerhouse

Acreage of Property: 0.2 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	12	524061	4979692

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary consists of the perimeter of the building and the discharge outlet plus twenty feet on the northwest and southwest sides, ten feet on the southeast side, and thirty feet on the northeast side.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the entire extent of the building, including the discharge structure lying under the road to the northeast, and excludes other resources.

Fort Yellowstone Cemetery

Acreage of Property: 0.6 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	12	523647	4979078

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Fort Yellowstone Cemetery at Mammoth Hot Springs, Park County, Wyoming, lies approximately 0.8 miles south-southwest of Building 1 in the Headquarters Area. The boundary consists of the perimeter fence of the cemetery plus twenty feet on each side.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the entire extent of the resource and excludes other resources.

Norris Soldier Station

Acreage of Property: 0.2 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing

	12	524066	4953654

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary consists of the perimeter of the building plus twenty feet on all sides.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the entire extent of the building and excludes other resources.

Bechler River Soldier Station

Acreage of Property: 0.8 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	12	496331	4888500

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Bechler River Soldier Station includes three buildings in the southwestern corner of Yellowstone National Park, Teton County, Wyoming, approximately 60.3 miles southwest of the Headquarters Area. The irregular boundary is drawn 30' from the northeast side of Building 231; 20' from the northwest side of Building 231; and 20' from the west, south, and east sides of Building 232, with these lines drawn to their extensions to connect the buildings.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the two buildings possessing historic integrity and excludes other resources. Temporary trailers may be wholly or partially included within this boundary but were not included in the count of contributing and noncontributing resources.

North Entrance Arch

Acreage of Property: 0.7 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	12	522793	4986310
B	12	522951	4986269

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary consists of the perimeter of the arch and retaining wall plus twenty feet on each side. The resource is located in Montana.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the entire extent of the structure and excludes other resources.

Buffalo Lake Snowshoe Cabin

Acreage of Property: 0.1 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	12	493860	4908120

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary consists of the perimeter of the building plus twenty feet on all sides. The resource is located in Idaho.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the entire extent of the building and excludes other resources.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, Historians
Front Range Research Associates, Inc.

Address: 3635 W. 46th Ave.
Denver, CO 80211

Telephone: (303) 477-7597

Date: September 29, 2000

DESIGNATED A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
July 31, 2003

Photographic Index

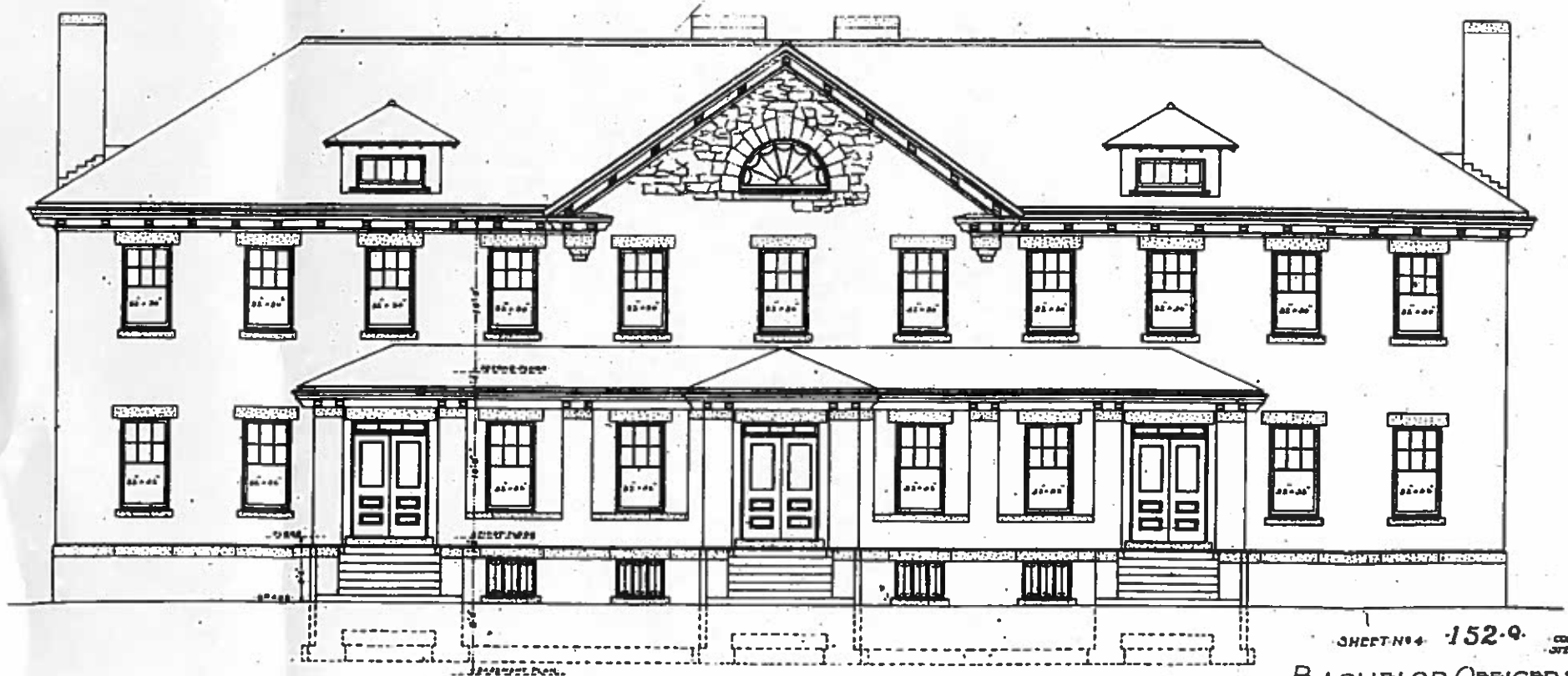
Name of property: Fort Yellowstone
Location of Property: Yellowstone National Park (state and county are indicated below)
Location of Negatives: Yellowstone National Park Museum
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190
Photographer: HRA indicates Historical Research Associates and NPS National Park Service

Photograph Number	Camera Direction	Description of View and Location	Date of Photograph and Photographer
(Historic) 1	North-Northeast	view of Fort Yellowstone from Capitol Hill, ca. 1895. Guard House (HS-9), Army Post Headquarters (HS-8), and two sets of Double Officers' Quarters (HS-7 and 6) at left, ca. 1895	Photographer unknown
2	North-Northeast	view of Fort Yellowstone from Capitol Hill, 1914. Parade Ground in Center, Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel (left), U.S. Engineer's Office (HS-39, left of center background), and completed Officers' Row (right), 1914	Photographer unknown
3	North-Northwest	view of Fort Yellowstone from hill behind Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel. Rear of U.S. Engineer's Residence (HS-40) and U.S. Engineer's Office (HS-39) in foreground; eastern portion of Parade Ground, Officers' Row facing Parade Ground; Double Cavalry Barracks (HS-36), Post Exchange (HS-35), and Troop Barracks (HS-27) behind Officers' Row, August 19, 1931.	Photographer Joseph Joffee
4	Southeast	view showing Officers' Row with Double Cavalry Barracks behind, ca. 1912	Photographer unknown
5	Northeast	view showing Field Officer's Quarters (HS-3)	September 1917, Photographer unknown
6	West	view showing U.S. Commissioner's Jail and Office (HS-49) and U.S. Commissioner's Barn (HS-334), September 1917	Photographer unknown
7	Southwest	view showing Noncommissioned Sergeants' Quarters (HS-32, left and HS-33, right), September 1917	Photographer unknown
8	Northeast	view showing Troop Barracks (HS-27), September 1917	Photographer unknown
9	East	view showing Roosevelt Arch/North Entrance Arch (HS-9983). President Warren G. Harding entering park, July 1923	Photographer Harry W. Frantz
10	Northwest	view showing Norris Soldier Station (HS-111), 1917	Photographer unknown

Photograph Number	Camera Direction	Description of View and Location	Date of Photograph and Photographer
11	Northwest	view showing Bechler River Soldier Station (HS-231), July 1929	Photographer George F. Baggley
12	Northeast	view of Fort Yellowstone setting from Mammoth Hot Springs terraces, with Parade Ground in center, U.S. Commissioner's jail and office (HS-49) and garage at left, and Officers' Row in the far treeline, March 2000	Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS
13	Northeast	view from Capitol Hill showing eastern part of Parade Ground, Officers' Row, and other buildings to east, March 2000	Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS
14	Northeast	view from Capitol Hill showing Officers' Row (front), with barracks and stables beyond, March 2000	Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS
15	East-Northeast	view of Double Officer's Quarters (HS-4, HS-5, HS-6, HS-7, left to right), March 2000	Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS
16	North-Northeast	view of barracks row. Double Cavalry Barracks (HS-36, left), Post Exchange and Gymnasium (HS-35, middle), and Troop Barracks (HS-27, right), March 2000	Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS
17	South-Southeast	view of stables row. Cavalry Stable (HS-38, Cavalry Stable (HS-34), Utility Building (HS-23), and Cavalry Stable (HS-25) (left to right), March 2000	Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS
18	North-Northwest	view showing U.S. Engineer's Office (HS-39) with U.S. Engineer's residence (HS-40) beyond, March 2000	Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS
19	Northwest	view showing Army Post Headquarters (HS-8, left), Quartermaster Storehouse (HS-10, middle), Commissary (HS-11, right)	
20	Northwest	view of Noncommissioned Sergeants' Quarters (HS-30 through HS-33, left to right), March 2000	Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS
21	Southeast	view showing Administration Building (HS-8), 1997	Photographer J. Caywood, HRA
22	Northeast	view showing Double Officers' Quarters (HS-5), 1997	Photographer J. Caywood, HRA
23	Northwest	view showing Double Officers' Quarters, rear (HS-5), 1997	Photographer J. Caywood, HRA
24	North	view showing Double Captains' Quarters, side (HS-2), 1997	Photographer J. Caywood, HRA
25	Northeast	view showing Double Cavalry Barracks (HS-36), 1998	Photographer J. Caywood, HRA
26	East-Northeast	view showing Post Exchange and Gymnasium (HS-25), 1998	Photographer J. Caywood, HRA

Photograph Number	Camera Direction	Description of View and Location	Date of Photograph and Photographer
27	South	view showing Troop Barracks, north elevation (HS-27), 1998	Photographer J. Caywood, HRA
28	South	view showing New Guard House (HS-13), 1997	Photographer J. Caywood, HRA
29	Northeast	view showing Post Chapel (HS-17), 1997	Photographer J.Caywood, HRA
30	Northeast	view showing Hay Shed (HS-20), 1997	Photographer J.Caywood, HRA
31	Northwest	view showing Noncommissioned Sergeant's Quarters (HS-33), 1997	Photographer J.Caywood, HRA
32	Southeast	view showing Powerhouse (HS-56), 1997	Photographer J. Caywood, HRA
33	Southwest	view showing Fort Yellowstone Cemetery (HS-981), June 2001	Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS
34	Southeast	view showing Roosevelt Arch/North Entrance Arch (HS-9983), August 2000	Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS
35	Southeast	view showing Roosevelt Arch/North Entrance Arch (HS-9983), July 1999	Photographer Roger Whitacre
36	North	view showing Norris Soldier Station (HS-111), 1997	Photographer J. Caywood, HRA
37	West-Southwest	view showing Norris Soldier Station (HS-111), 1997	Photographer J. Caywood, HRA
38	Northwest	view showing Bechler River Soldier Station (HS-231), September 1999	Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS
39	Southwest	view showing Bechler River Soldier Station Horse Barn (HS-232), September 1999	Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS
40	Northwest	view showing Buffalo Lake Snowshoe Cabin (HS-234), September 2000	Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS

SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE 3/16 INCH

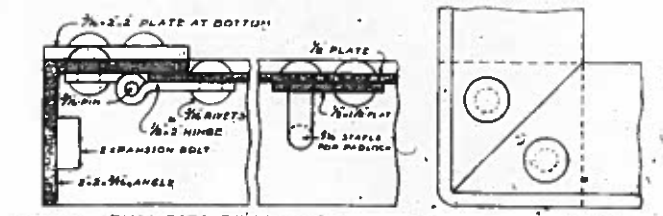


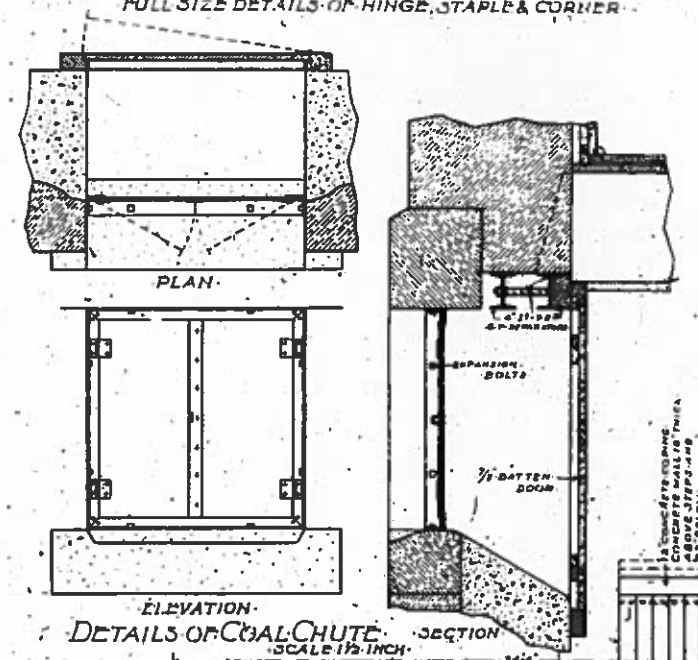
FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 3/16 INCH

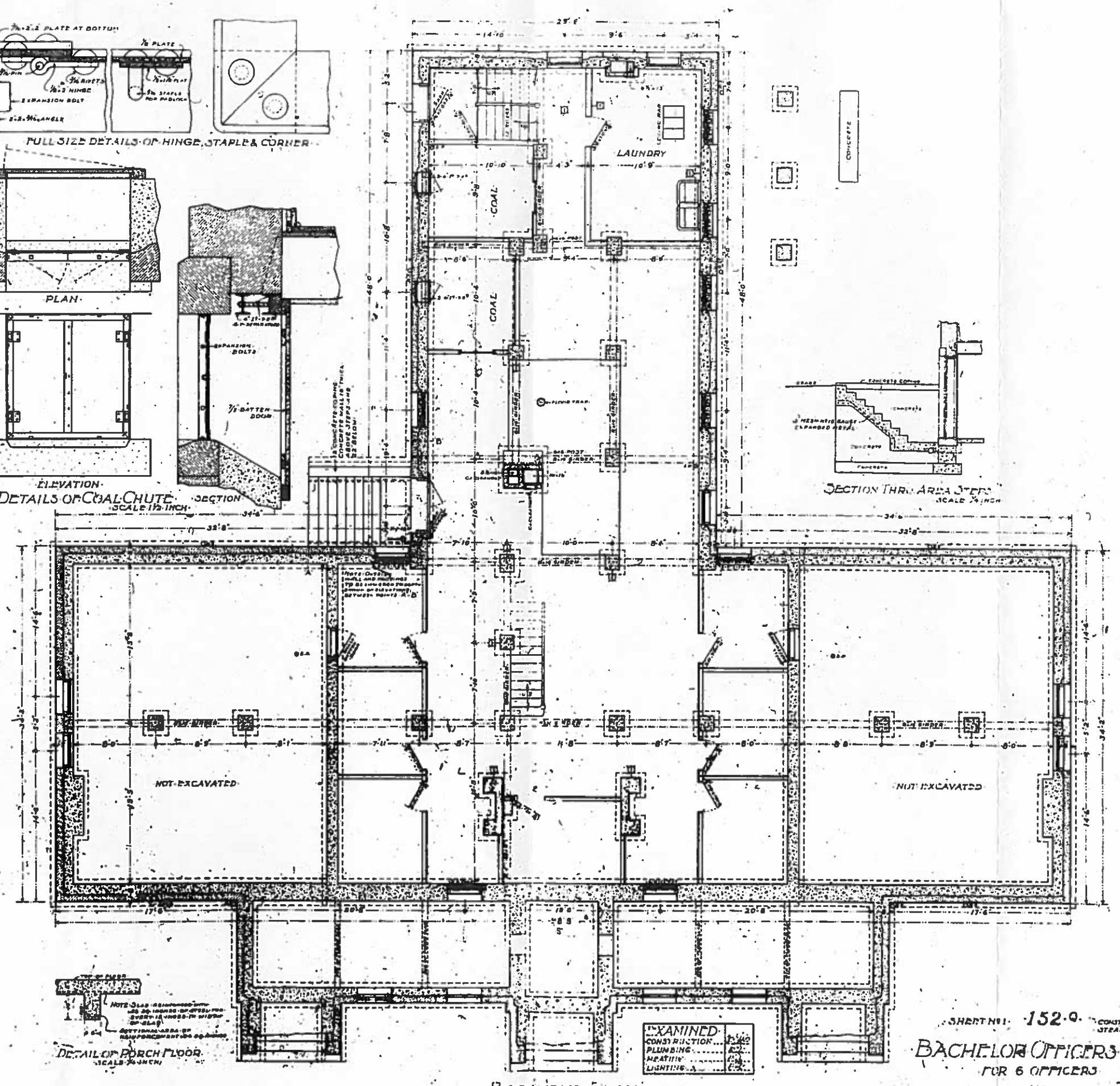
SHEET No 4 152-Q CONSTRUCTION 6 SHEETS STEAM HEATING 1 SHEET

BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS
FOR 6 OFFICERS
Q.M.G.O. APRIL 1908

10/8118







EXAMINED
CONSTRUCTION
PLUMBING
HEATING
LIGHTING

SHEET No. 152.Q. CONSTRUCTION 6 SHEETS
STEAM HEATING 3 SHEETS

BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS
FOR 6 OFFICERS

Q.M.G.O. APRIL 1908.

101/8118

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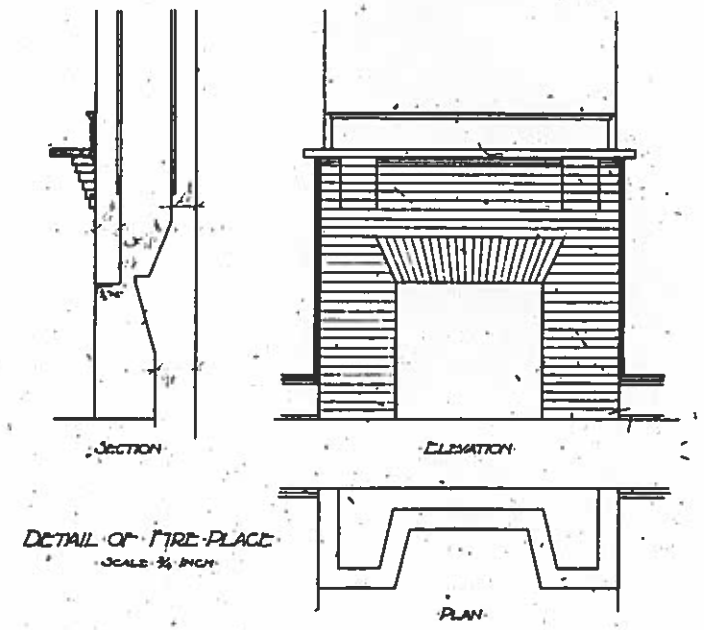
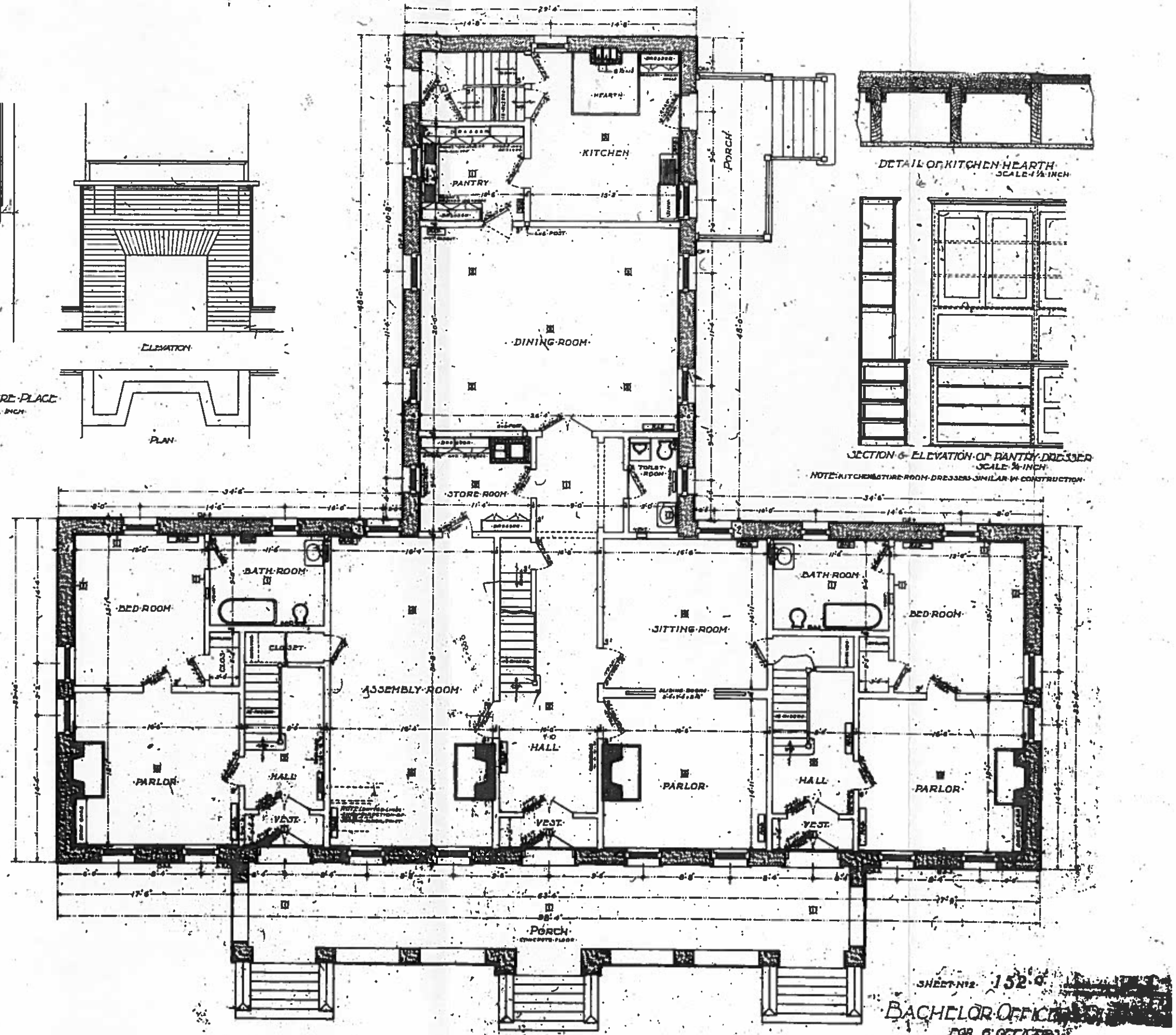


DETAIL OF FIRE-PLACE
SCALE ½ INCH

DETAIL OF KITCHEN HEARTH
SCALE 1½ INCH

SECTION & ELEVATION OF PANTRY DRESSER
SCALE ½ INCH
NOTE: KITCHEN, STORE ROOM DRESSERS SIMILAR IN CONSTRUCTION



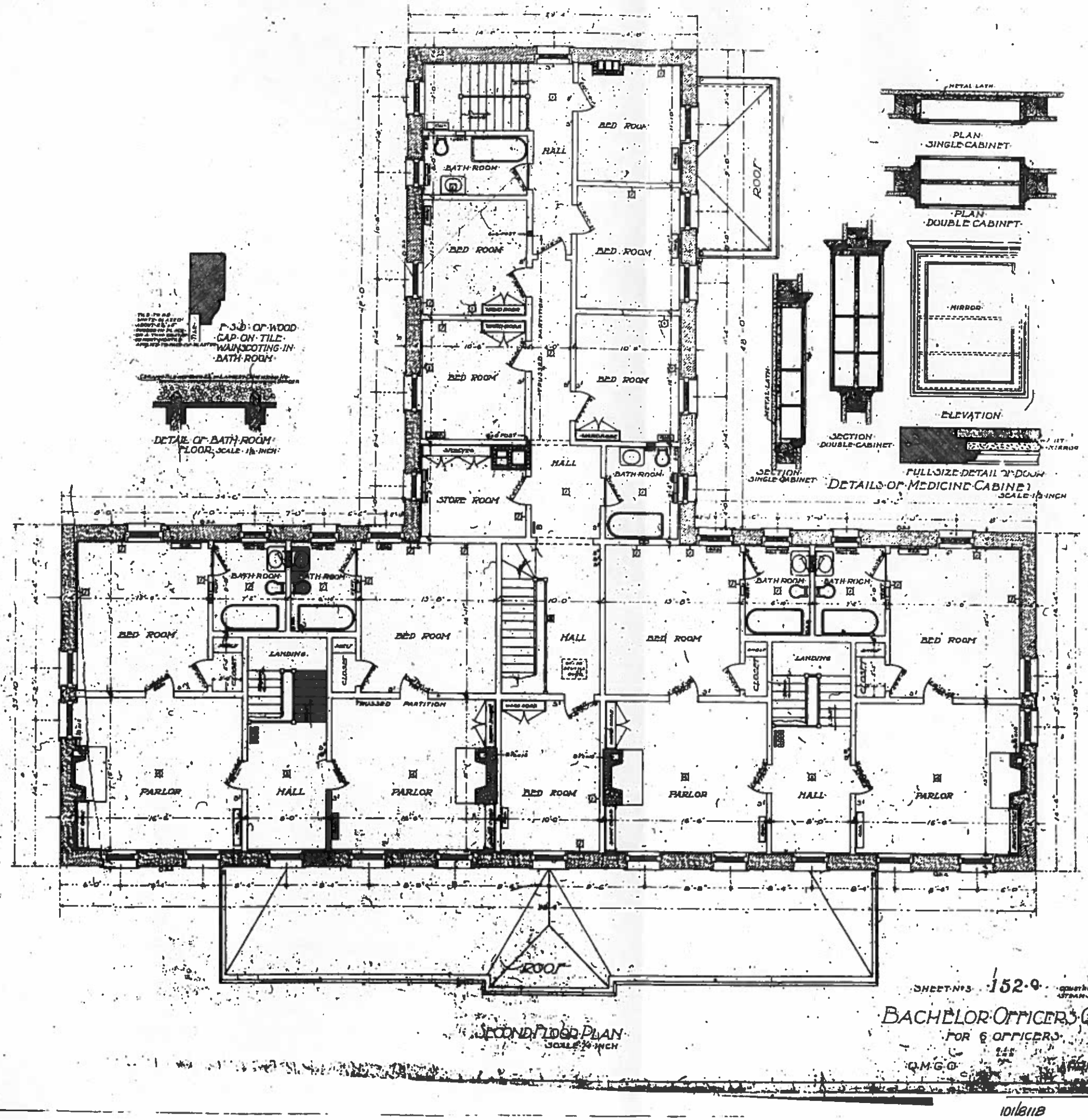
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE ¼ INCH

SHEET No. 152.6

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FOR 6 OFFICERS

O.M.G.D.

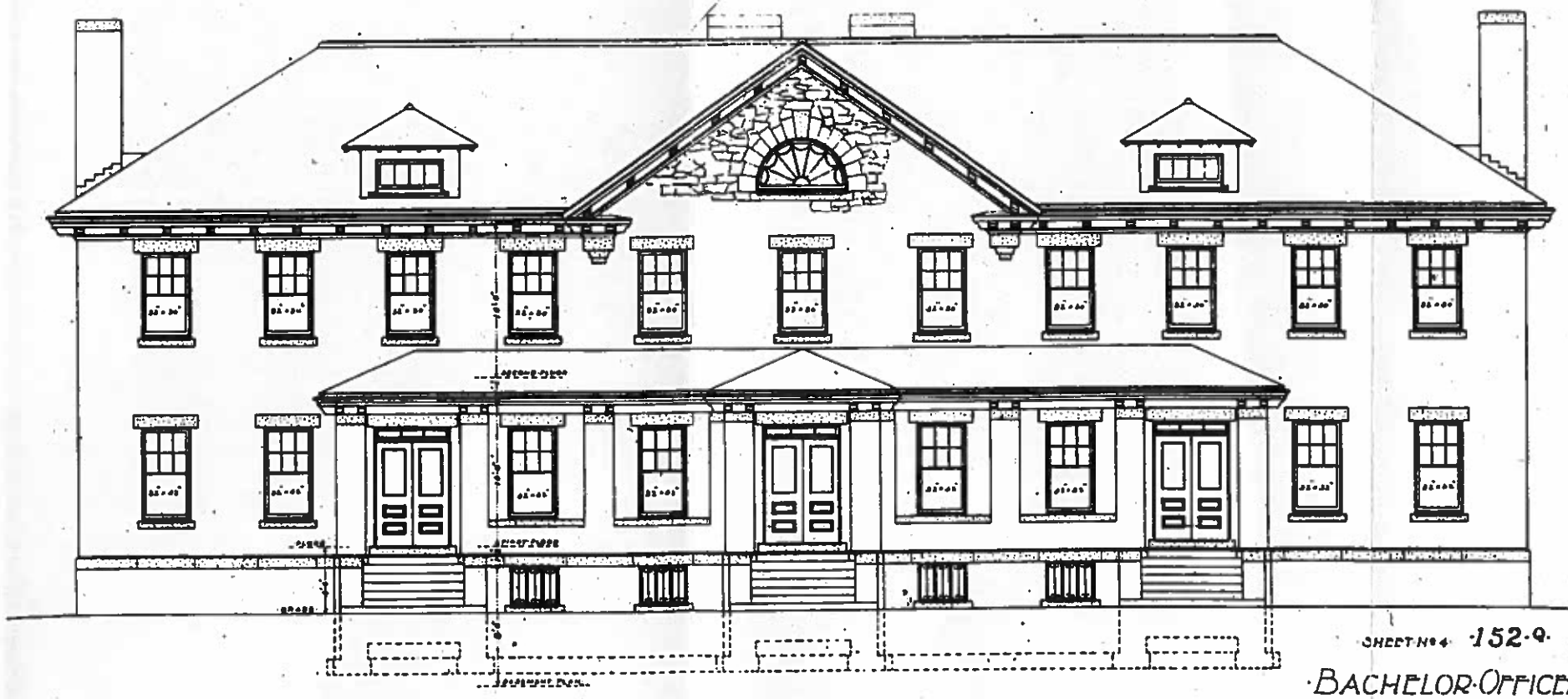
10/8/18


BED ROOM
HALL
BATH ROOM
BED ROOM
BED ROOM
BED ROOM
BED ROOM
ROOF
STORE ROOM
HALL
BATH ROOM
BATH ROOM
BATH ROOM
BED ROOM
LANDING
CLOSET
TRUSSED PARTITION
BED ROOM
HALL
BED ROOM
BATH ROOM
BATH ROOM
BED ROOM
LANDING
CLOSET
BED ROOM
PARLOR
HALL
PARLOR
BED ROOM
PARLOR
HALL
PARLOR
ROOF
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8 INCH
P.S.D. OF WOOD CAP ON TILE WAINSCOTING IN BATH ROOM
DETAIL OF BATH ROOM FLOOR SCALE 1½ INCH
METAL LATH
PLAN SINGLE CABINET
PLAN DOUBLE CABINET
MIRROR
ELEVATION
SECTION DOUBLE CABINET
SECTION SINGLE CABINET
FULL SIZE DETAIL OF DOOR
DETAILS OF MEDICINE CABINET
SCALE 1½ INCH
SHEET No. 152-9
BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS
FOR 6 OFFICERS
O.M.G.O.
APRIL 1908
1018118

FRONT ELEVATION.
SCALE ¼ INCH

FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE ¼ INCH

SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE ¼ INCH



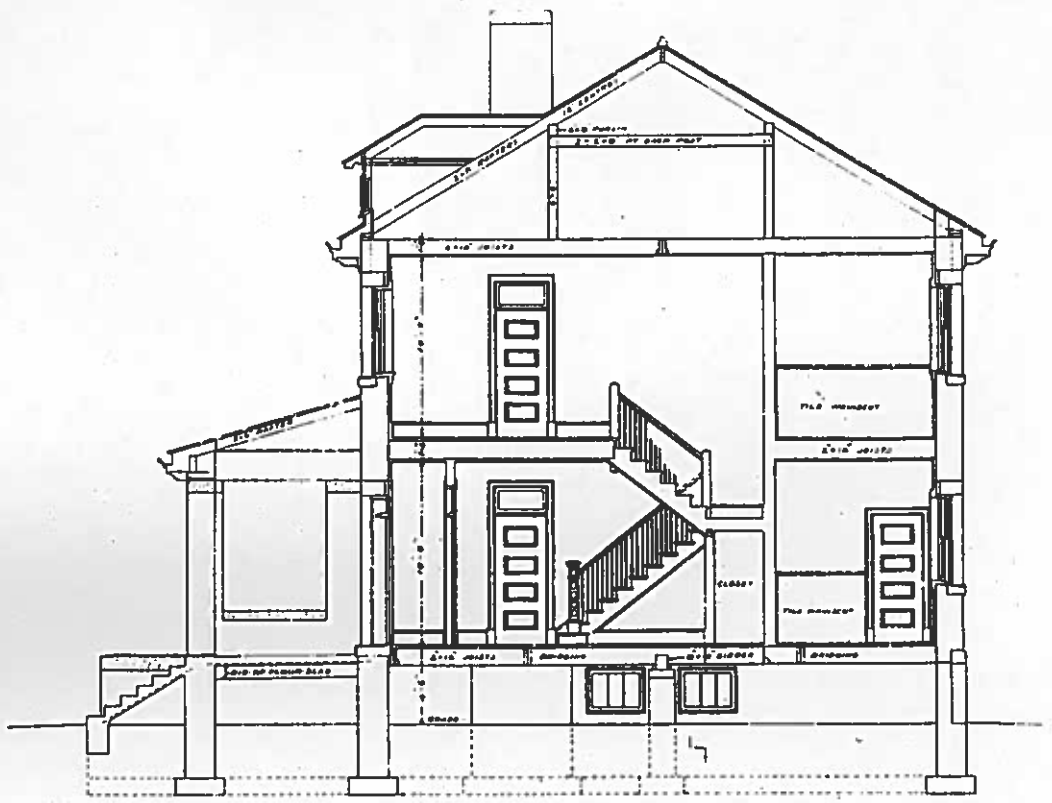
FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE ¼ INCH

SHEET No 4 152-9 CONSTRUCTION 6 SHEETS
STEAM HEATING 1 SHEET

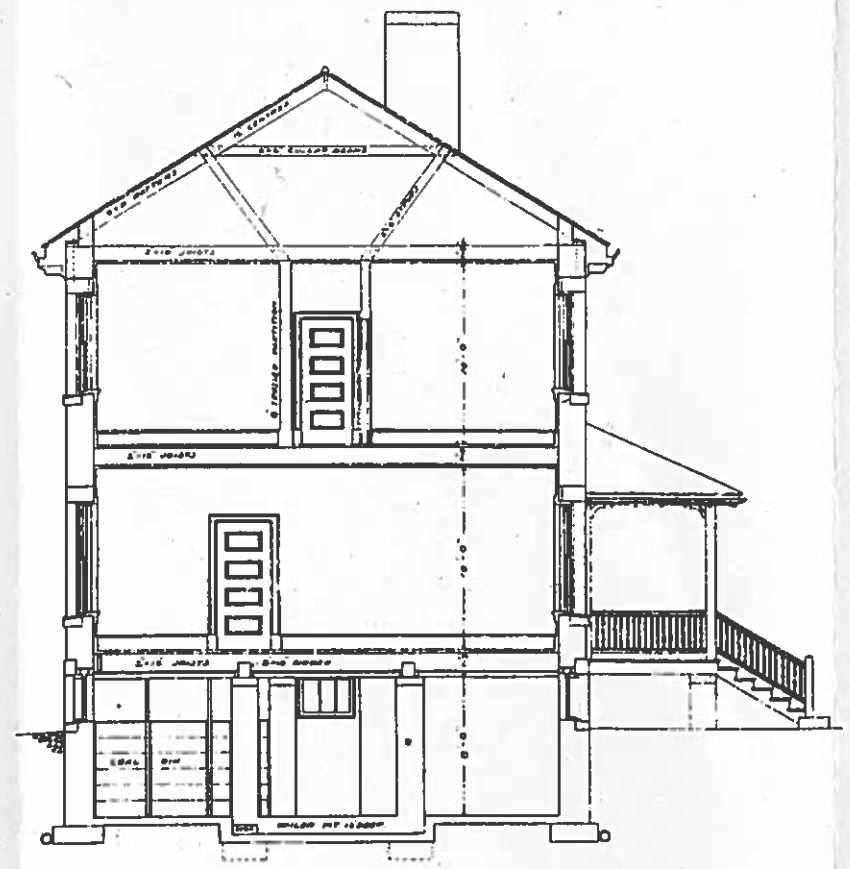
BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS
FOR 6 OFFICERS

Q.M.G.O. APRIL 1908

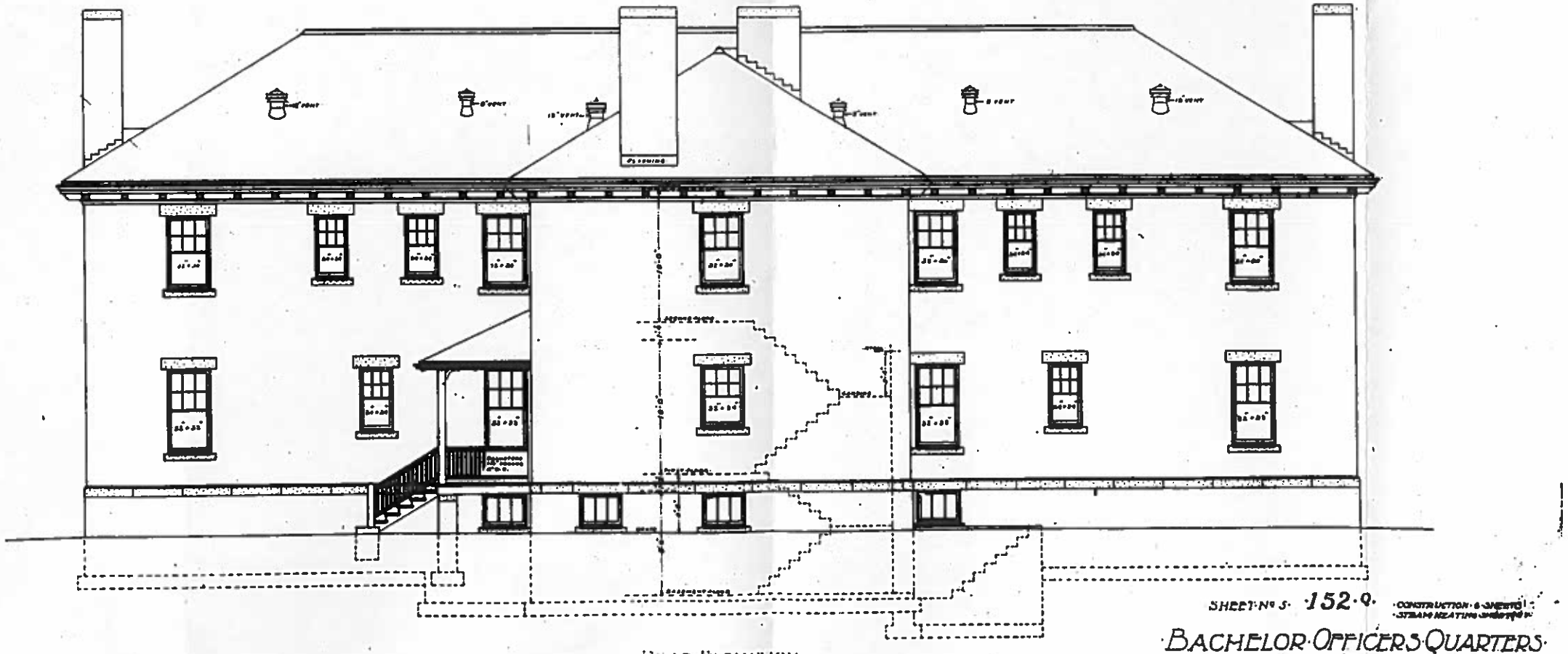
10/8118



SECTION · THROUGH · MAIN · BUILDING ·
SCALE ⅛ INCH



SECTION · THROUGH · WING
SCALE ¼ INCH



REAR ELEVATION
SCALE ¼ INCH

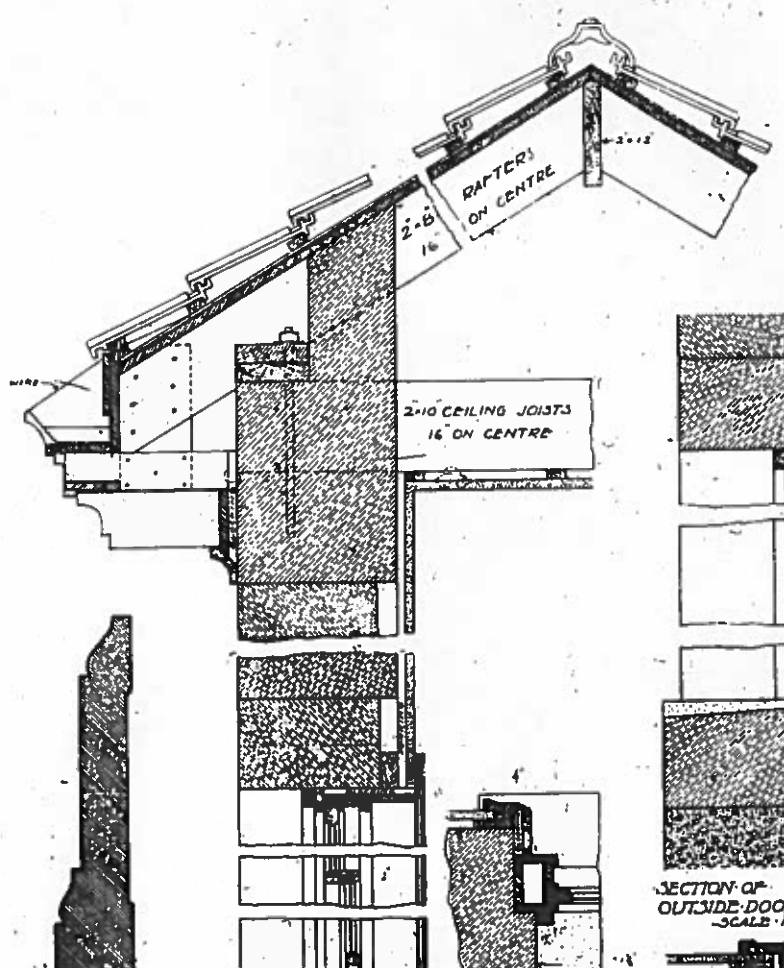
SHEET No 5 · 152 · Q · CONSTRUCTION 6 SHEETS
STEAM HEATING 3 SHEETS

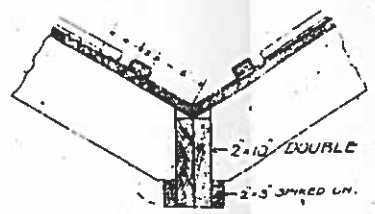
BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS

FOR 6 OFFICERS

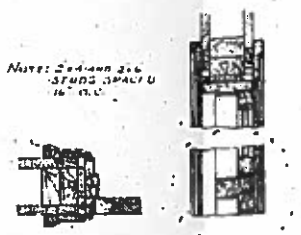
Q.M.G.O. APRIL 1908

10/12/18

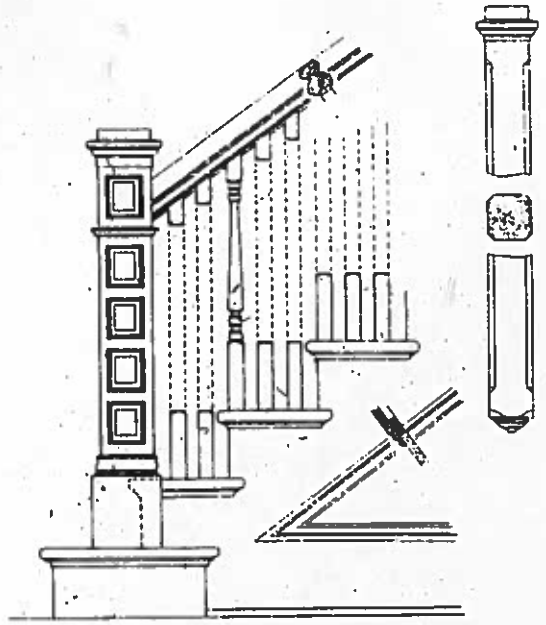




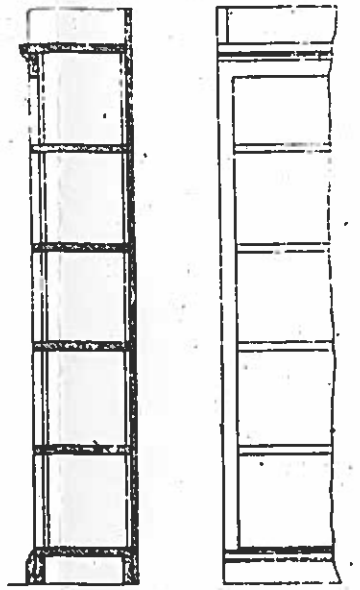
SECTION THROUGH VALLEY



PLAN AND SECTION OF INSIDE DOOR FRAMES



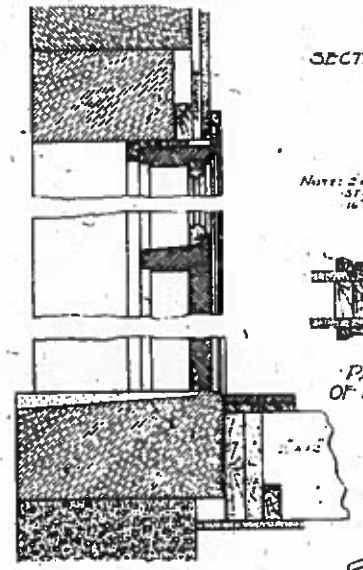
DETAIL OF STAIRCASE
SCALE 1½ INCH



SECTION DETAILS OF BOOKCASE
SCALE 1½ INCH

ELEVATION

ARCHITRAVE
FULL SIZE



SECTION OF OUTSIDE DOOR FRAME
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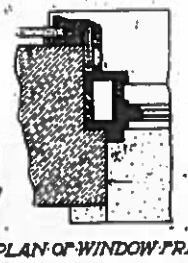
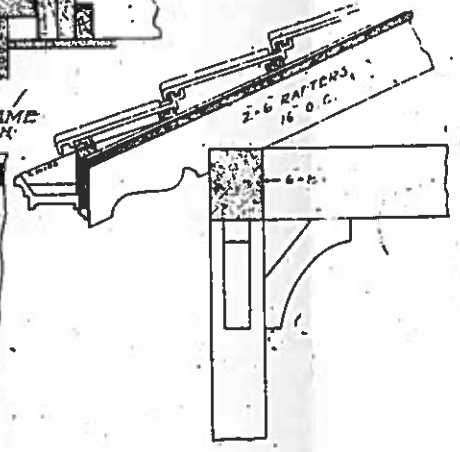
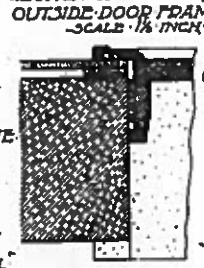


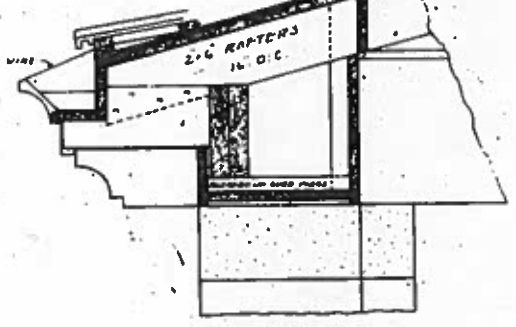
PLAN OF WINDOW FRAME

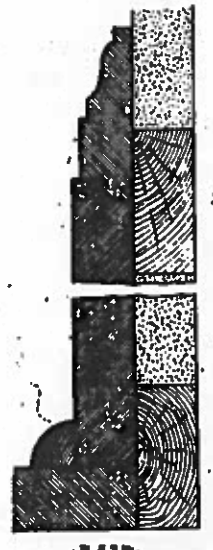




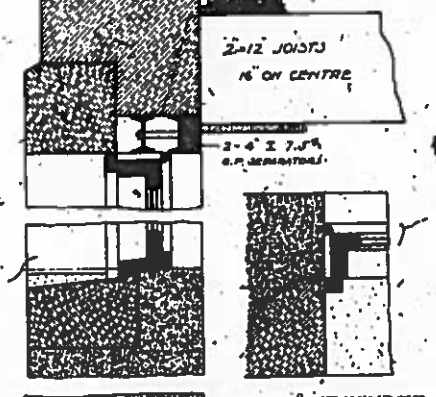
ELEVATION OF SILL

PLAN OF OUTSIDE DOOR FRAME





BASE
FULL SIZE



BASEMENT WINDOW
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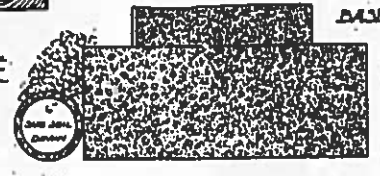
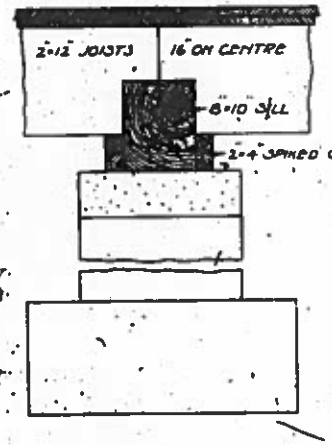
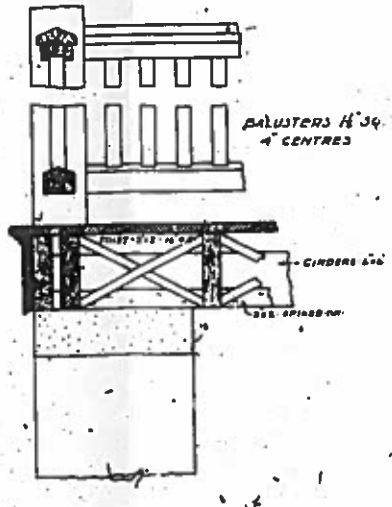


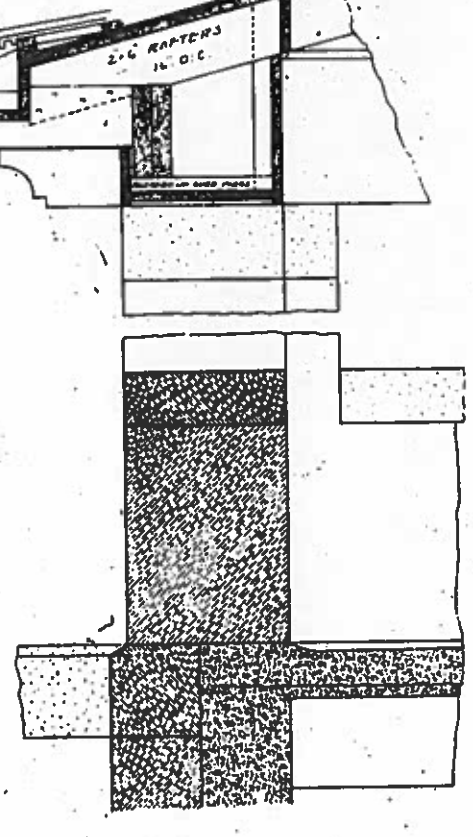
SECTION OF WINDOW FRAMES WALL CORNICE AND RIDGE ALSO CONCRETE FOOTINGS ETC.
SCALE 1½ INCH



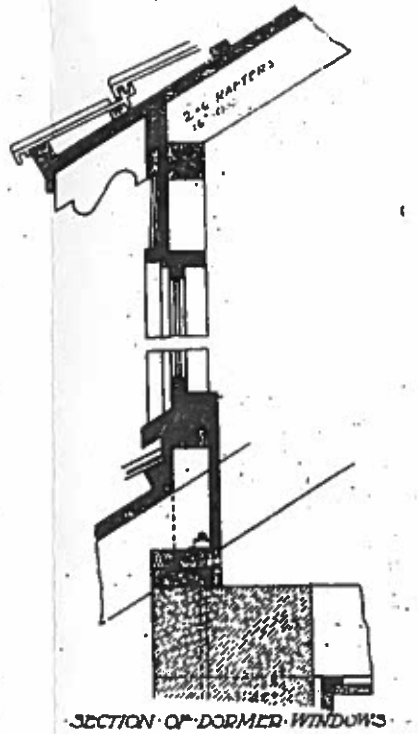
DETAIL OF GIRDER
SCALE 1½ INCH



DETAIL OF REAR PORCH
SCALE 1½ INCH



DETAIL OF FRONT PORCH
SCALE 1½ INCH



SECTION OF DORMER WINDOWS
SCALE 1½ INCH

SHEET No 6 152-9 CONSTRUCTION & SHEETS STEAM HEATING SHEET No 7

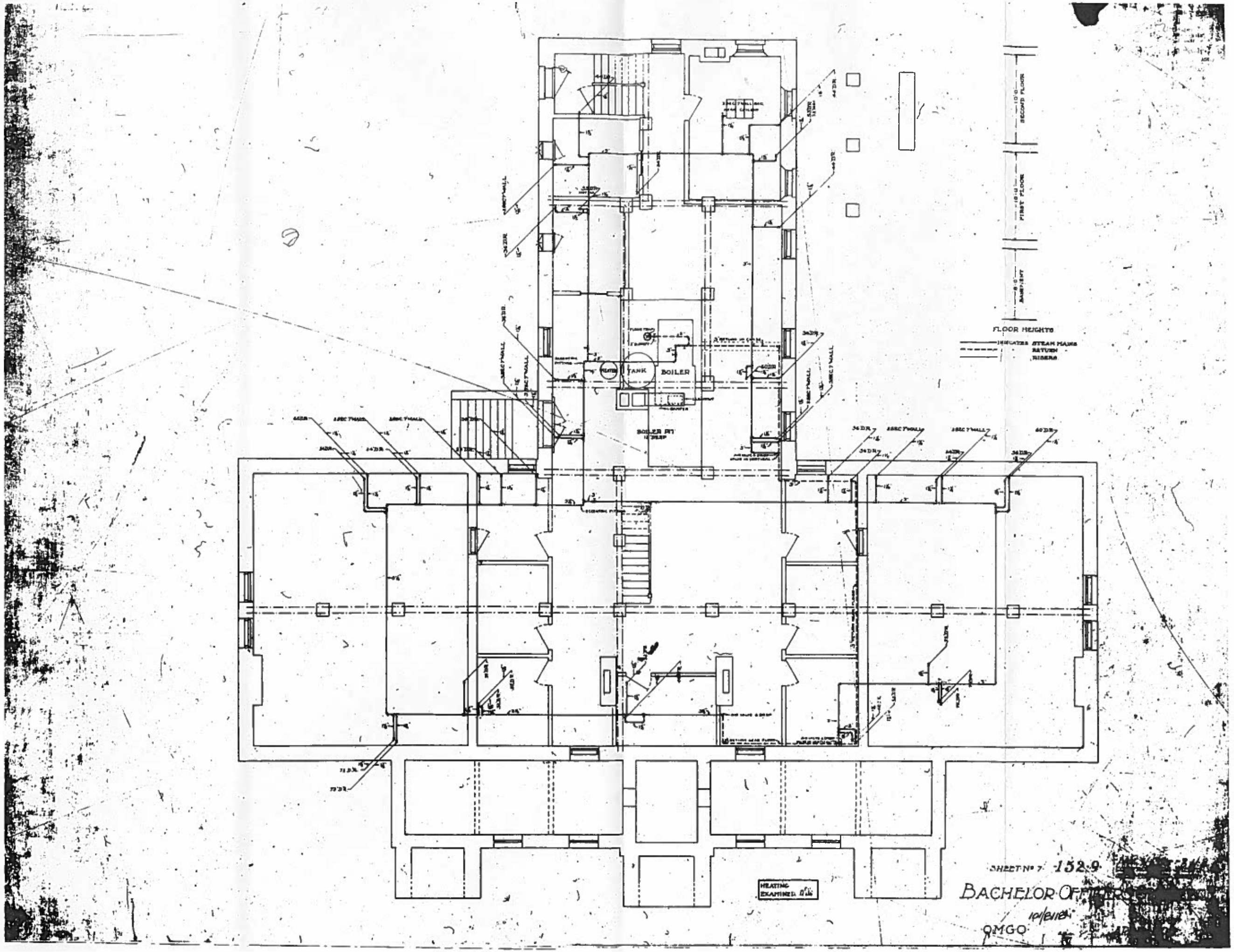
BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS

FOR 6 OFFICERS

Q.M.G.O. APRIL 1908

B. 153

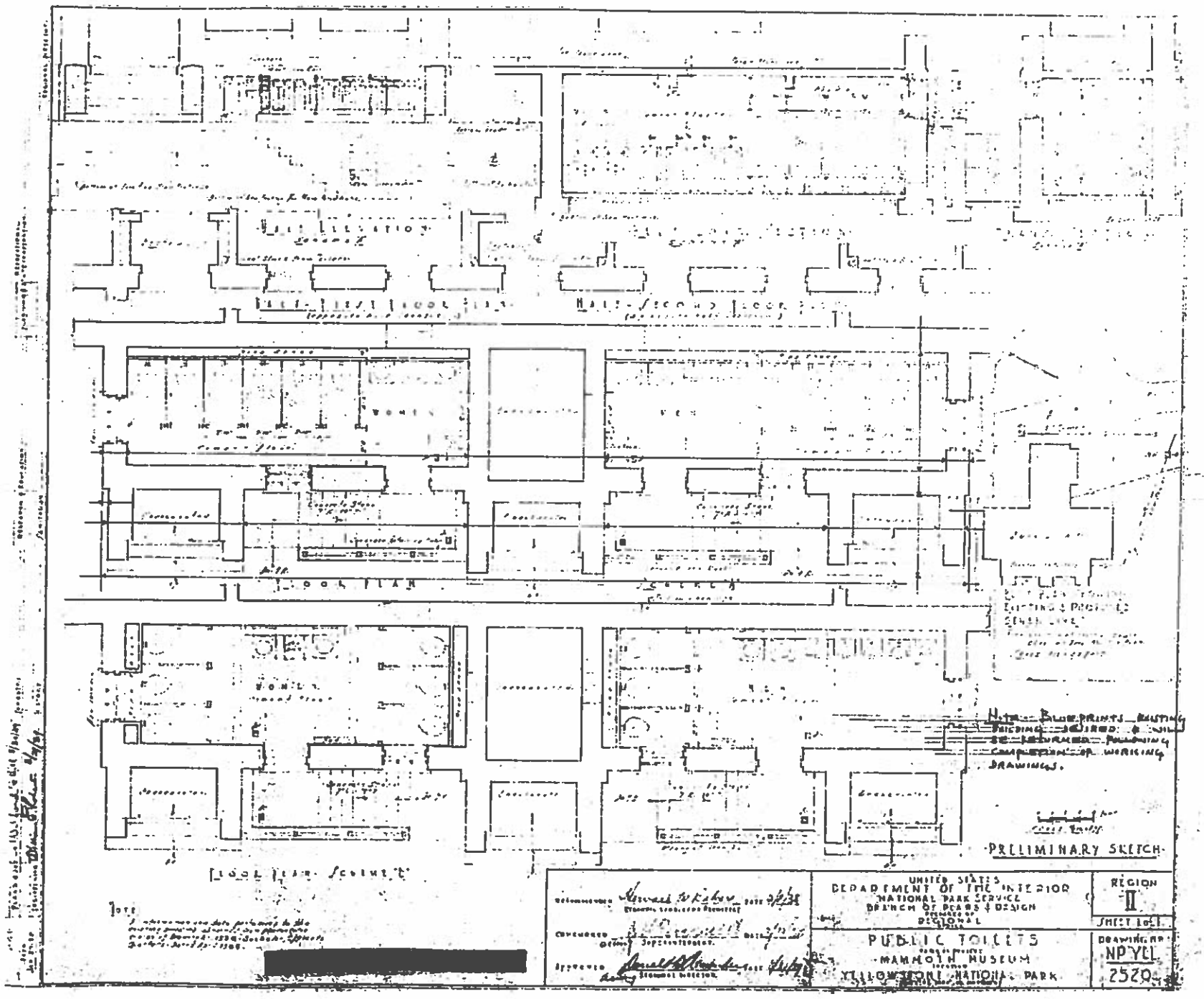
101/818

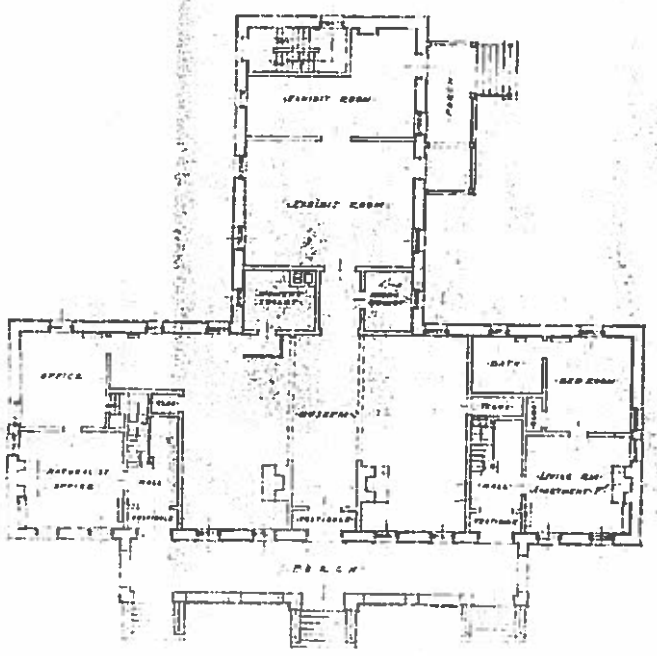


SHEET No 7 152.9

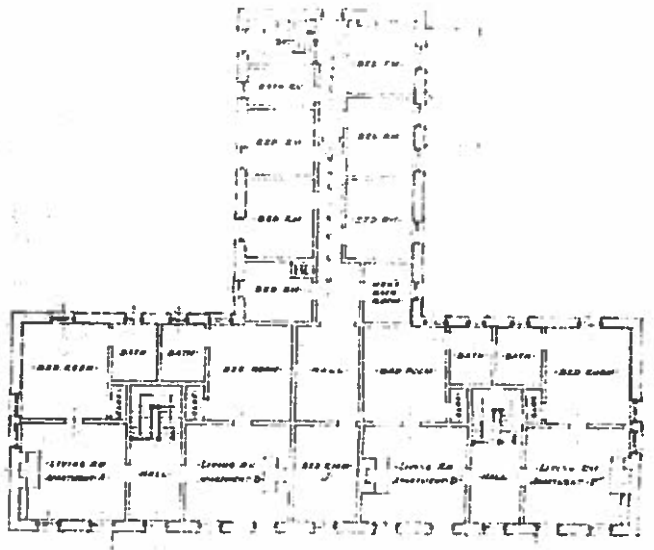
BACHELOR OF

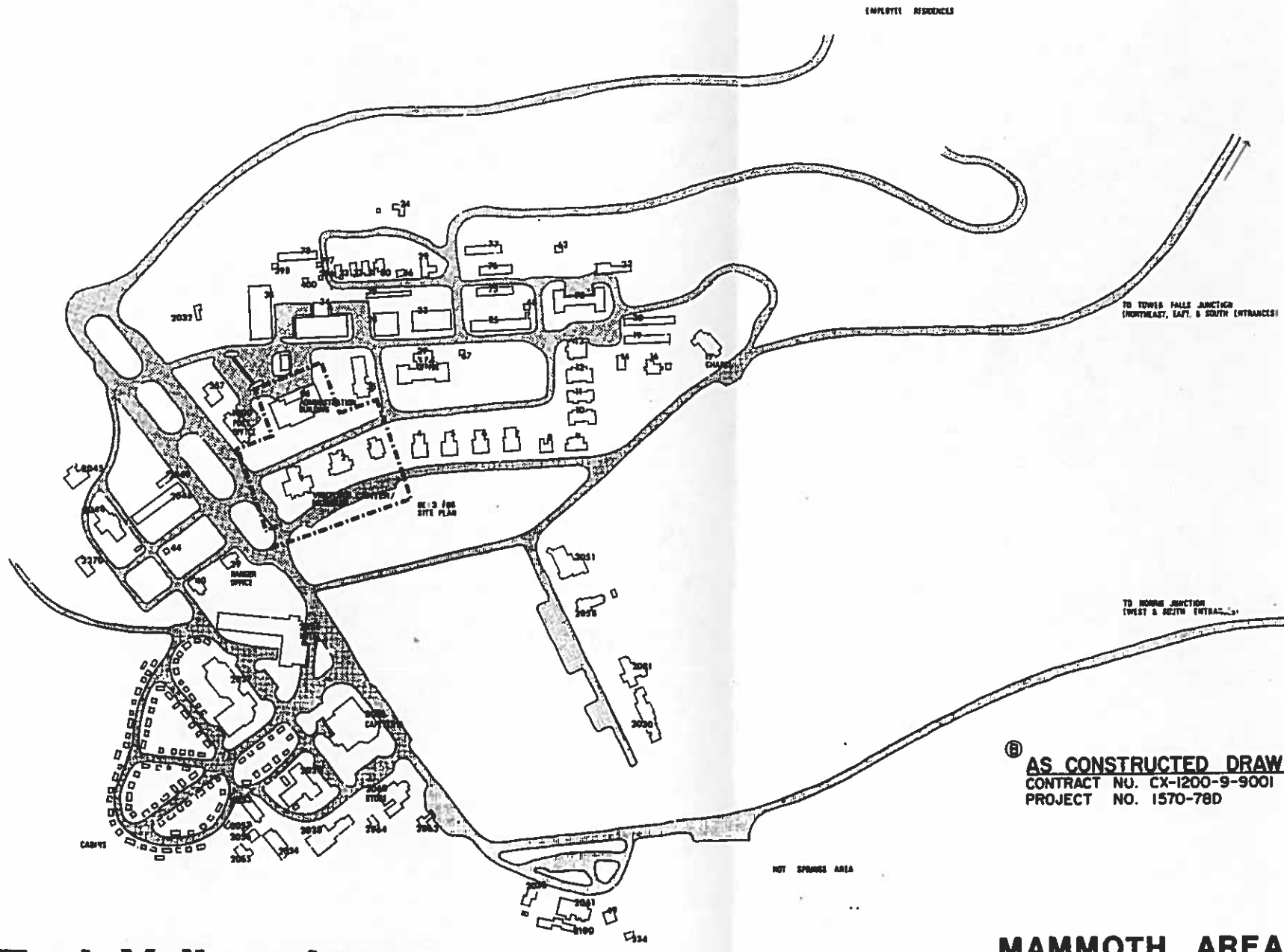
OMGO


PRELIMINARY SKETCH
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BRANCH OF PLANS & DESIGN
REGION
II
SHEET 1 of 1
PUBLIC TOILETS
MAMMOTH MUSEUM
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
DRAWING NO.
NP YEL
2520



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
PRESENT EXISTING LAYOUT





Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
(B)	AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWINGS	3/83	B.S.G.
(C)	REVISED AS CONST. DRWGS.	5/83	R.P.G.

CHANGE ORDER NO. 2: MISCELLANEOUS MILLWORK			
1-C	Revised Title Sheet	FOX	4/4/79
2-C	Revised Second Title Sheet	FOX	4/4/79
	Additional Construction Detail		
	Sheets Nos. 40-42/62	FOX	4/4/79
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial

CHANGE ORDER NO. 3: DISPLAY CASE CONSTRUCTION			
1-B	Revised Title Sheet	FOX	3/13/79
2-B	Revised Second Title Sheet	FOX	3/13/79
	Additional Construction Detail		
	Sheets Nos. 53-59/59	FOX	3/13/79
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial

CHANGE ORDER NO. 4: SECURITY SYSTEM INSTALLATION			
1-A	REVISED TITLE SHEET	FOX	3/13/79
2-A	REVISED SECOND TITLE SHEET	FOX	3/13/79
	ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL		
	SHEET NOS. 50-52/62	FOX	3/13/79
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial

Fort Yellowstone

(B) AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWINGS

CONTRACT NO. CX-1200-9-9001
PROJECT NO. 1570-78D

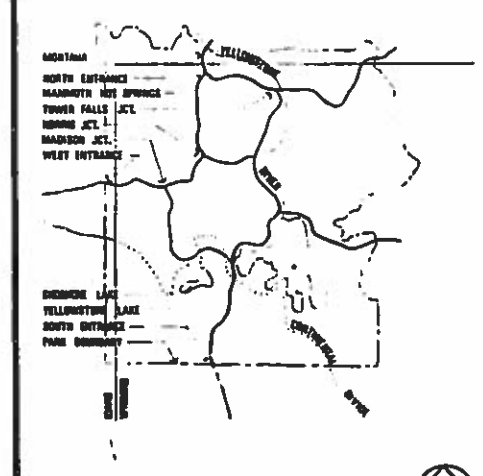
MAMMOTH AREA MAP

0 200 400 800

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Department of the Interior

SHEET INDEX

REFER TO SHEET NO. 2



VICINITY MAP
NO SCALE

REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION

RICHARD WEINGARDT CONSULTANTS INC.
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
303 572 3921

WALTON ABEYTA & ASSOCIATES INC.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
303 777 3060

SERACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.
ARCHITECTS PLANNERS DESIGNERS
714 CENTRALE BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO 80202
303 623 7031

THOMAS B. MUTHS & ASSOCIATES
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
307 733 4217

WALTON ABEYTA & ASSOCIATES INC.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
303 777 3060

BASIC DATA

This drawing has been prepared in compliance with Preliminary/Comprehensive Design Drawing No. 301/25,000
Approved by _____
Title _____ Date _____
Director DSC Date

RECOMMENDED
DONALD A. PURSE - TMW(D.S.C.) 03/15/78
Assistant Manager
DONALD L. BRESSLER 03/15/78
Associate Manager D.S.C.
JOHN A. TOWNSLEY-YELLOWSTONE 04/21/78
Superintendent
APPROVED KENNETH R. ASHLEY (ACTING) 05/03/78
Director - Region Date

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWINGS
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

PREPARED
JL TM GK
DESIGNED
JJ
DRAWN
TM GK
CHECKED
[illegible] 1978
DATE

TITLE OF DRAWING
ADAPTIVE RESTORATION VISITOR CENTER/MUSEUM BUILDING NO.1 (BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS)
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
FORT YELLOWSTONE
NAME OF PARK
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
WYOMING
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION — PARK COUNTY — WYOMING STATE

DRAWING NO. 301
25,000 C
PCIP PROJ. 541
SHEET 1 OF 78

SHEET INDEX

CHANGE ORDER NO.4: INDEX OF SHEETS

52. SECURITY SYSTEM - BASEMENT
53. SECURITY SYSTEM - FIRST FLOOR
54. SECURITY SYSTEM - SECOND FLOOR

CHANGE ORDER NO.5: INDEX OF SHEETS

55. PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN/DISPLAYS AND SYSTEMS NOTES
56. PARTIAL SECOND FLOOR PLAN/DISPLAYS
57. PARTIAL FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR CEILING PLANS/DISPLAYS
58. LARGE SCALE DISPLAY PLANS & ELEVATIONS, WINDOW SHUTTER ELEVATIONS AND DETAILS
59. LARGE SCALE DISPLAY PLANS & ELEVATIONS
60. LARGE SCALE DISPLAY PLANS & ELEVATIONS (CONTINUED)
61. MILLWORK DETAILS

CHANGE ORDER NO.7: INDEX OF SHEETS

62. BOOK DISPLAY
63. INFORMATION COUNTER/TRIP-PLANNING DESK: PLANS & ELEVATIONS
64. INFORMATION COUNTER/TRIP-PLANNING DESK: DETAILS

65. DOOR SCHEDULE
66. LARGE SCALE RESTROOM PLANS
67. INFORMATION DESK ELEVATIONS
68. ROOM 007,015, & 017 - BERM SHELF
69. DETAILS
70. INFORMATION COUNTER - SECTIONS & ELEVATIONS
71. SECTIONS & DETAILS
72. INFORMATION COUNTER - SECTIONS, ELEVATIONS & DETAILS
73. BOOK DISPLAY CASE - DETAILS
74. PROJECTION ROOM DIMMER PANEL
75. PROJECTION ROOM DIMMER PANEL
76. DIMMER CABINET SCHEMATIC
77. DIMMER CABINET
78. PARTS DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL

1. TITLE SHEET: AREA MAP, VICINITY MAP
2. SYMBOLS, LEGEND, ABBREVIATIONS & INDEX
3. SITE/ROOF PLAN
4. BUILDING 1 BASEMENT PLAN & ROOM SCHEDULE
5. BUILDING 1 BASEMENT CEILING PLAN
6. BUILDING 1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN & ROOM SCHEDULE
7. BUILDING 1 FIRST FLOOR CEILING PLAN & CEILING DETAILS
8. BUILDING 1 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
9. BUILDING 1 SECOND FLOOR CEILING PLAN, DOOR & WINDOW TYPES
10. BUILDING 1 PORCH PLAN, RESTROOMS PLAN, & DOOR SCHEDULE
11. BUILDING 1 EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
12. BUILDING 1 RESTORATION PHOTOGRAPHS OF BUILDING
13. BUILDING 1 RESTORATION PHOTOGRAPHS OF BUILDING
14. BUILDING 1 RESTORATION PHOTOGRAPHS OF BUILDING
15. BUILDING 1 BUILDING SECTIONS & DETAILS
16. BUILDING 1 BUILDING & RAMP SECTIONS
17. BUILDING 1 BUILDING & RAMP SECTIONS, & DETAILS
18. BUILDING 1 DETAILS
19. BUILDING 1 DOOR & WINDOW DETAILS
20. BUILDING 1 DOOR & WINDOW DETAILS
21. BUILDING 1 INTERIOR ELEVATIONS
22. BUILDING 1 INTERIOR ELEVATIONS
23. BUILDING 1 INTERIOR ELEVATIONS
24. BUILDING 1 COUNTER PLANS
25. BUILDING 1 COUNTER & MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS

STRUCTURAL

26. BUILDING 1 BASEMENT PLAN & DETAILS
27. BUILDING 1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS
28. BUILDING 1 SECOND FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS
29. BUILDING 1 ROOF PLAN, DETAILS, & GENERAL NOTES

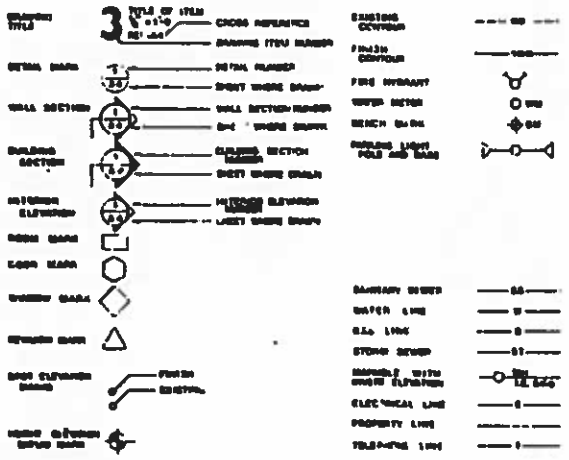
MECHANICAL

30. MECHANICAL LEGEND & SCHEDULES
31. MECHANICAL SITE PLAN, BUILDING 36 BOILER ROOM PLAN & PIPING SCHEMATIC
32. BUILDING 1 PIPING PLAN
33. BUILDING 1 BASEMENT & TOILET ROOM MECHANICAL FLOOR PLANS
34. BUILDING 1 FIRST FLOOR MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN
35. BUILDING 1 SECOND FLOOR MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN
36. BUILDING 1 ATTIC MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN
37. BUILDING 2 BASEMENT MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN & PIPING SCHEMATIC
38. BUILDING 2 FIRST FLOOR MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN
39. BUILDING 2 SECOND FLOOR MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN
40. BUILDING 2 THIRD FLOOR MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN
41. BUILDING 3 BASEMENT & FIRST FLOOR MECHANICAL FLOOR PLANS
42. BUILDING 3 SECOND & THIRD FLOOR
43. MECHANICAL DETAILS
44. MECHANICAL DETAILS

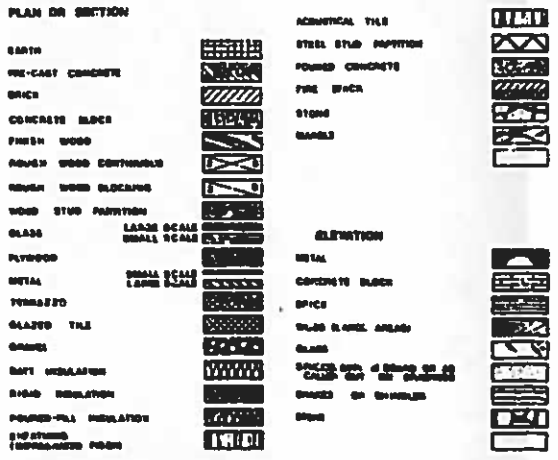
ELECTRICAL

45. BUILDING 1 BASEMENT ELECTRICAL LIGHTING PLAN
46. BUILDING 1 BASEMENT ELECTRICAL POWER PLAN
47. BUILDING 1 FIRST FLOOR ELECTRICAL LIGHTING PLAN
48. BUILDING 1 FIRST FLOOR ELECTRICAL POWER PLAN
49. BUILDING 1 SECOND FLOOR ELECTRICAL LIGHTING PLAN
50. BUILDING 1 SECOND FLOOR ELECTRICAL POWER PLAN
51. BUILDING 1 PORCH & RESTROOM ELECTRICAL PLAN

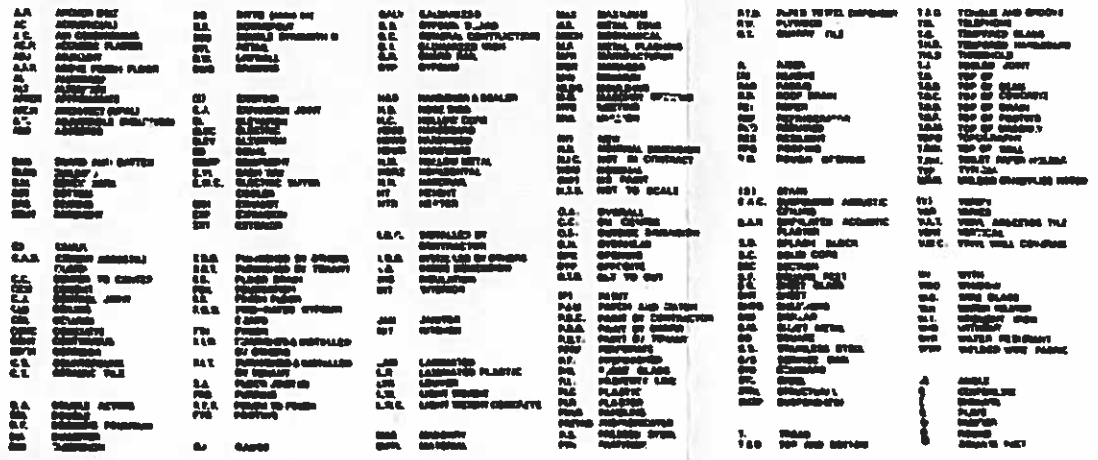
DRAWING SYMBOLS



MATERIALS LEGEND



ABBREVIATIONS



RICHARD WEINGARDT CONSULTANTS INC.
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
303 571 3721

WALTON ABEYTIA & ASSOCIATES INC.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
303 777 7866

ESTHERGRACE LAPLER AND PARTNERS INC.
ARCHITECTS
303 623 7431

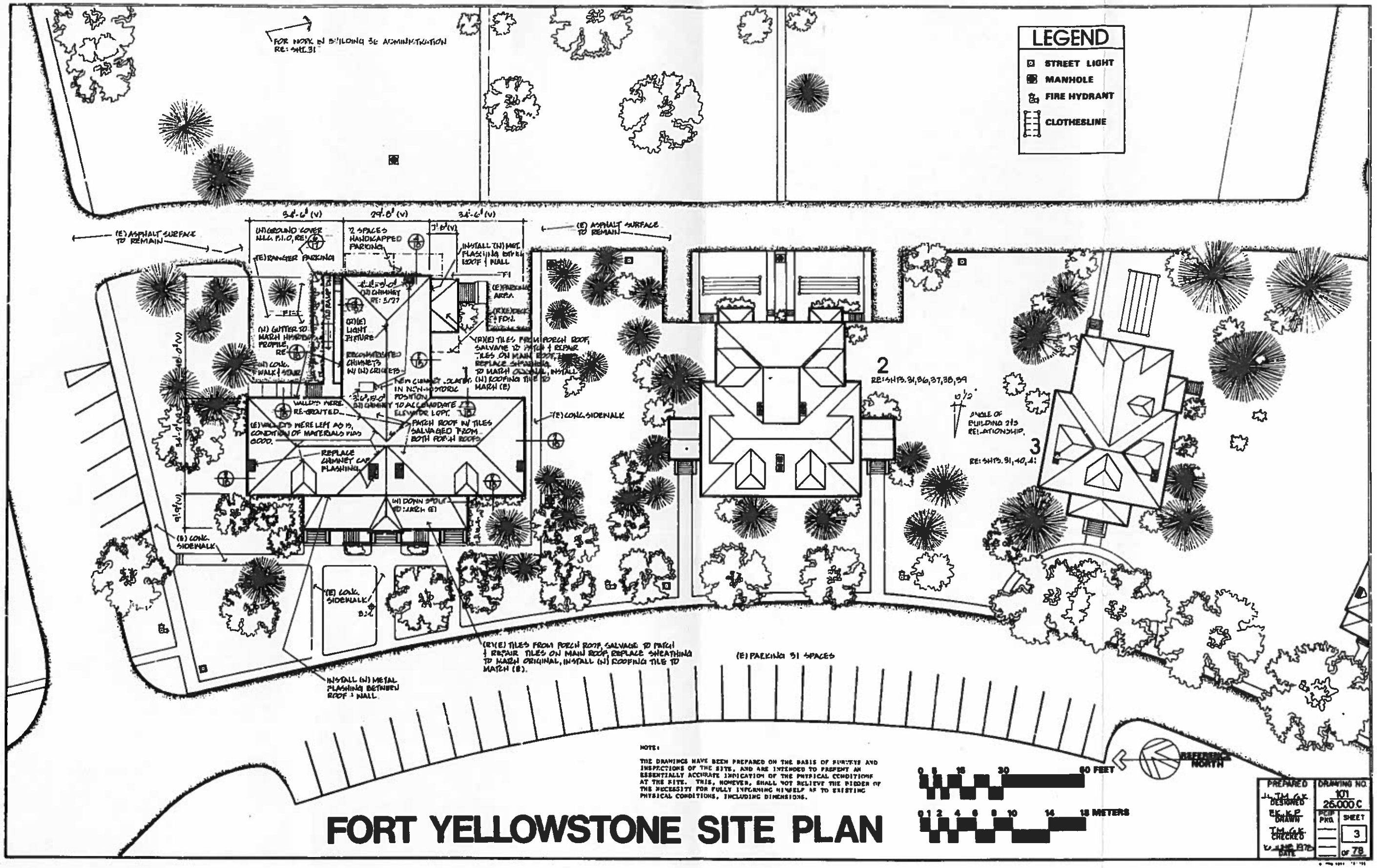
THOMAS P. MUTHS & ASSOCIATES
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
303 733 4217

WALTON ABEYTIA & ASSOCIATES INC
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
303 777 3866

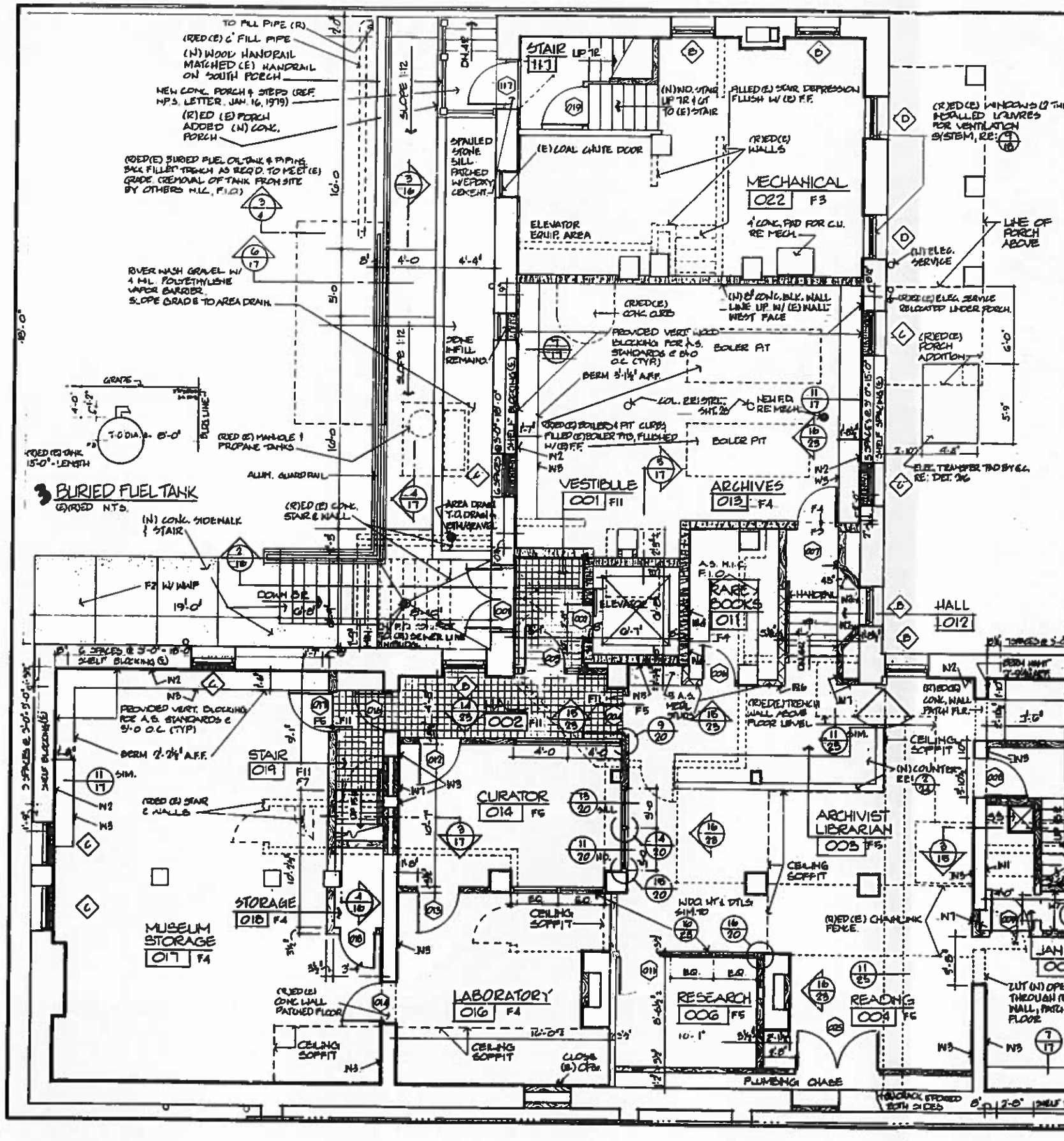
PREPARED DESIGNED DC DRAWN TM CHECKED 12 JUNE 1979 DATE

DRAWING NO. 101 25.000C

SHEET 2 OF 78



FORT YELLOWSTONE SITE PLAN



ROOM SCHEDULE

NOTE: ALL WALLS & CEILINGS TO RECEIVE ORANGE PEEL TEXTURE PRIOR TO PAINTING (EXCEPT ROOM 022)

(= 7 CONC. JOISTS ON (E) SLAB)

MARK	ROOM NAME	FLOOR MAT'L	FLOOR ELEV	BASE	WALLS NORTH		WALLS EAST		WALLS SOUTH		WALLS WEST		CEILING MAT'L	CEILING HT.	COL.	FEIL FIN.	NTS
001	VESTIBULE	F11	(E)	B2,B6	N2	P1	W5	P1	W5	P1	N7	P1	C1	8'-0"			3.
002	HALL	F11		B7,B6	W3	P1	W2,W7	P1	W7	P1	W7	P1	C1	8'-0"	CL1	P1	3.
003	ARCH./LIB.	F5		B2	W7	P1	W5,6,7	P1	-	-	-	-	C4	7'-0"	CL1	P1	3.
004	READING	F5		B2,B6	N7	P1	W2	P1	W5,W7	P1	W7	P1	C1,C4	VARIES	CL1	P1	3.
005																	
006	RESEARCH	F5		B2/B6	W7	P1	W7	P1	W7	P1	W7	P1	C4	7'-0"			3.
007	LIBRARY	F5		B2/B6	W5,W7	P1	W2,3,7	P1	W2,W3	P1	W2,3,7	P1	C1	8'-0"	CL1	P1	3.
008	JANITOR	F6		B1	W1,W7	P1	W9	P1	W9	P1	W7	P1	C1	8'-0"	CL1	P1	3.
009	STAIR	F5		B2	W5,W7	P1	W7	P1	W7	P1	W7	P1	C1,C6	VARIES	CL1	P1	3.
010																	
011	RARE BOOKS	F4		B1	W4,W6	P1	W4	P1	W6	P1	W6	P1	C2	8'-0"	CL1	P1	3.
012	HALL	F5,F12		B2	W6	P1	W5	P1	W5,W7	P1	-	-	C4,C1	VARIES		P1	3"
013	ARCHIVES	F4		B1,B6	W2,W3	P1	W4	P1	W2,W3	P1	W4	P1	C2	11'-0"		P1	
014	CURATOR OFC.	F5		B2	W5,W7	P1	W7	P1	W7	P1	W7	P1	C1	8'-0"	CL1	P1	3.
015																	
016	CONSERV. LAB.	F4		B1,B6	W9	P1	W7	P1	W7	P1	W5	P1	C1,C4	VARIES	CL1	P1	3.
017	MUSEUM STOR.	F4		B1,B6	W2,W5	P1	W2,W5	P1	W5,W7	P1	W2	P1	C2	8'-0"	CL1	P1	3.
018	STORAGE	F4		B1	W7	P1	-	-	W1	P1	W7	P1	C6	VARIES	CL1	P1	3.
019	STAIR	F11,F5		B2	W7	P1	W2,W3	P1	W5,W7	P1	-	-	C1,C6	VARIES		P1	3,4
020																	
021																	
022	MECHANICAL	F3		B1	W2	P1	W2	P1	W2	P1	W6	P1	C1	8'-0"		P1	3.
023	MEN	F8		B4	W12,15	P2	W12,15	P2	W12,15	P2	W12	P2	C5	8'-0"		P2	1,2
024	WOMEN	F8		B4	W12,15	P2	W12,15	P2	W12,15	P2	W12	P2	C5	8'-0"		P2	1,2
025																	

NOTES

1. ADDED 3/4" RIGID INS. BETWEEN (E) FRAMING.
2. CERAMIC TILE TO 5'-10" A.F.F.
3. REMOVED ALL (E) LATH & PLASTER CEILINGS.
4. PROVIDED 27" WIDE RUBBER TREADS - BURKE NO. 518M.

1 SYSTEM NOTES

BASES

- B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
- B2 1X4 OAK.
- B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, P&M, AND PAINTED.
- B4 8-1/2" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
- B5 CARPET.
- B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.
- B7 1X6 OAK, TOP EDGE 10" A.F.F.

CEILINGS

- C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE
- C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1/2" RES. FIR CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. 272.
- C3 (E) PLT., P&M, AND (P).
- C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2X2 MD. SOFFIT SYSTEM
- C5 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. MD. FRAMING.
- C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS

- CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2X2 WOOD FRG. STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS

- F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING N.I.C. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
- F2 4" CONC. SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
- F3 (E) CONC. SLAB.
- F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
- F5 CARPET ON F3.
- F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
- F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&M SANDED AND REFINISHED.
- F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 (FOLLOW SPEC.) ON F3.
- F9 CERAMIC TILE ON 1/4" EXT-APA P.W. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
- F10 V.A.T. ON 1/4" T.H.B. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
- F11 Q.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
- F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

CARPET

- CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP.; GPF-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

WALLS:

- W1 (E) CONC.
- W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2X2 WOOD STUDS AT 24" O.C. W/1/4" RIGID INS. (MASTIC APPLIED) ON W1.
- W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2X2 WOOD STUDS AT 24" O.C. ON W1.
- W4 CONC. BLOCK.
- W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2X2 WOOD FRG. STRIPS ON W4.
- W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 3-1/2" METAL STUDS AT 16" O.C.
- W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2X4 WOOD STUDS AT 16" O.C.
- W8 (E) PLR. P&M AND (P).
- W9 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2X4 WOOD STUDS AT 16" O.C.
- W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2X4 WOOD STUDS AT 16" O.C. W/3-1/2" BATT. INS. ON (E) WALL
- W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 (FOLLOW SPEC.) ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2X4 WOOD STUDS AT 16" O.C.
- W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
- W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 2X2 WOOD FRG. STRIPS ON W4.
- W14 -
- W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 (FOLLOW SPEC.) ON W12.
- W16 1/2" GYP. BD. MASTIC APPLIED TO (E) PLASTER.
- W17 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
- W18 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON STRUCTURE.

PAINTS

- P1 BEN. MOORE; CB-9 BASE 2(C)
- P2 BEN. MOORE; CB-10 BASE 3(C)
- P3 BEN. MOORE; CB-37 YELLOW(E)
- P4 -
- P5 BEN. MOORE; OW-6
- P6 BEN. MOORE; 1B-122
- P7 BEN. MOORE; 1B-93 LT. BEIGE
- P8 BEN. MOORE; 1B-126 MED. BEIGE
- P9 BEN. MOORE; 90-69 D.C.
- P10 BEN. MOORE; 1B-77 TERRA COTTA "OLD" MOOR-O-MATIC NO.'S (P6 THRU P10 ONLY)

NOTE:

THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AS ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.

2 BASEMENT PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET

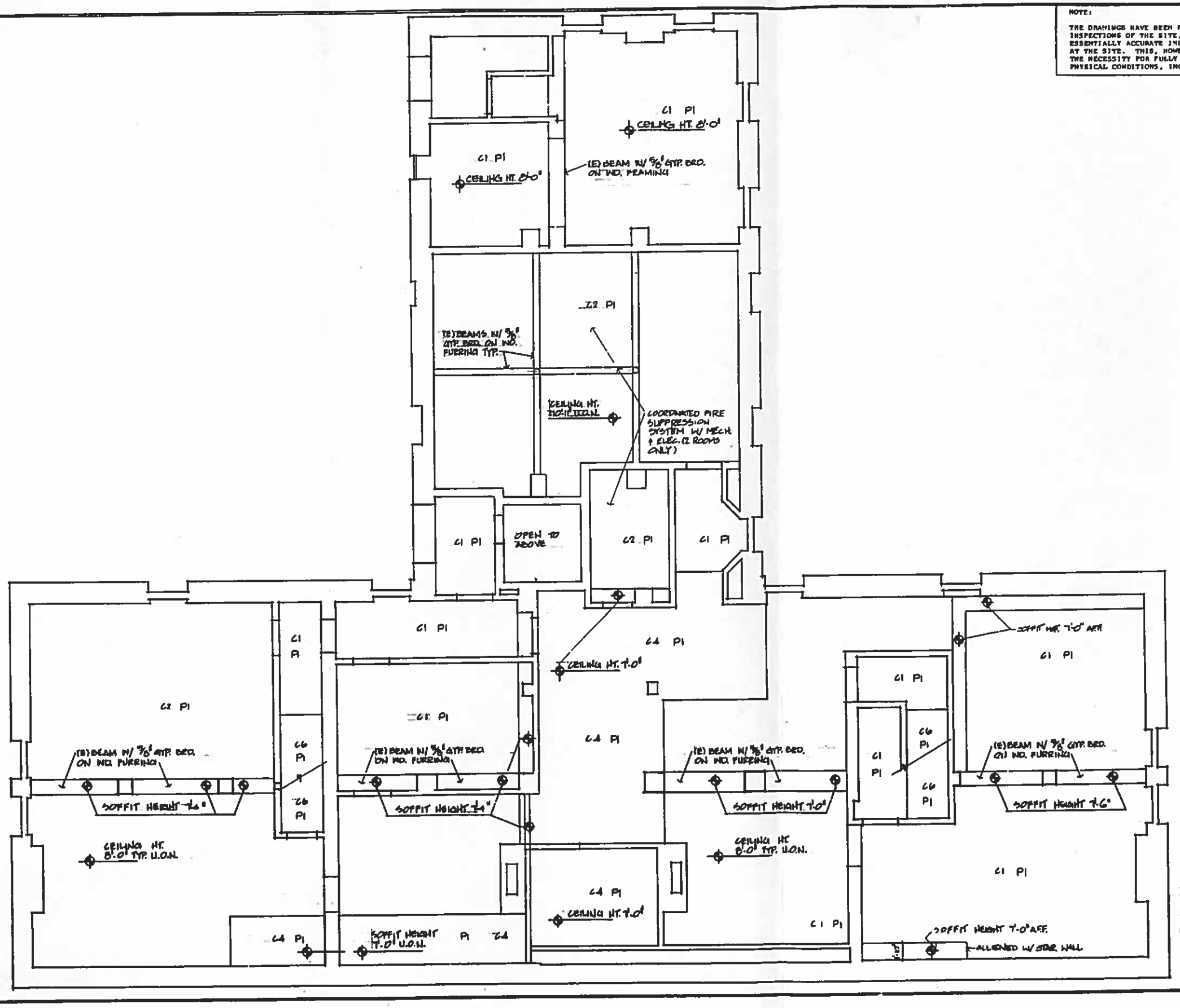
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

SYRACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

PREPARED J.L., T.M., G.K. DESIGNED G.K., K.P. DRAWN T.M., G.K. CHECKED

DRAWING NO. 101 25,000 C

SHEET 4 OF 78



NOTE:

THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.

1 SYSTEMS NOTES

SEE NOTES SHEET 4

BASES:

B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x4 OAK.
B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, P&M, AND REFINISHED.
B4 6½" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" RES. FRG. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. 27?.
C3 (E) PLR P&M, AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X W/P G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS:

CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:

F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING N.I.C. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
F5 CARPET ON F3.
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&M SANDED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ¼" EXT-APA P.W. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ¼" T.&G. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 Q.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:

W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL X FRG STRIPS 1/1" RIGID INS ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK.
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR P&M AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X W/P G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS ON (E) WALL.
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W12.

PAINTS:

P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; P2607 DENUVILLE.
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; N3610 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; N7607 TOBACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; BRE 641.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; A100 WHITE.

CARPET:

CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP.; GPF-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

REFERENCE NORTH

2. BASEMENT CEILING PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

SYRACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

PREPARED BY: T.M.O.F.
DESIGNED BY: M.P.
DRAWN BY: T.M.O.F.
CHECKED BY: M.P.
REVISIONS DATE

DRAWING NO. 101 25000C
SHEET 5 OF 78

ROOM SCHEDULE

NOTE ALL WALLS & CEILINGS TO RECIEVE "ORANGE PEEL" TEXTURE PRIOR TO PAINTING

MARK	ROOM NAME	FLOOR MAT'L	FLOOR ELEV.	BASE	WALLS NORTH	WALLS EAST		WALLS SOUTH		WALLS WEST		CEILING MAT'L	CEILING HT.	CEIL. FINISH	NOTES
101	VESTIBULE	F6	(E)		N7	P2	–	P2	N7	P2	W16	P2	C6	0'-0"	P3	(E) PEG
102	EXHIBIT AREA	F6	(E)	B7,B8	W17	P2	W7,W17	P2,P3	W7,W17	P2	W17	P2	C1,C4	VARIES	P3	1,3
103	TRIP PLANNING	F6	(E)	B3,B8	W7	CP1	W16	CP1	–	–	W16	CP1,P3	C4	9'-0"	P3	1,3
104	MORAN GAL.	F6	(E)	B6,7	N7	P3	W16	P3	W16	P3	W17	P3	C1	10'-0"	P3	1,3
105	STAIR	F12	VARIES	—	W17	P2	–	–	W7,W17	P2	—	—	—	—	P3	3
106	JACKSON GAL.	F6	(E)	B7,B8	W7,W17	P3	W17	P3	W16	P3	W16	P3	C.	10'-0"	P3	3
107	LANDING	F6	(E)	B3	N7,W17	P1	N7	P1	W7,W17	P1	W5	P1	C3,C1	10'-0"	P1	3
108	STORAGE	F6	(E)	B1	W17	P1	N7	P1	W7	P1	N7	P1	C6	VARIES	P1	3
109	HALL	F6	(E)	B5	W10	CP1	W7	CP1	W5,W7	CP1	—	—	C6	9'-0"	P3	1,3
110																
111	HALL	F6	(E)	B5	W7	CP1	W7	CP1	W10	CP1	—	—	C6	9'-0"	P3	1,3
112	JANITOR	F10	(E)	B1	W4,W9	P1	W7	P1	W7	P1	W9	P1	C6	8'-0"	P1	1,3
113	PROJECTION	F10	2'-0" A.F.F.	B1	W4,W7	P1	W7	P1	W7	P1	W4,W7	P1	C1	8'-0"	P1	3
114	A.V. ROOM	F6	(E)	B5	W10	CP1,P2	W7,W17	CP1,P2	W10	CP1,P2	W7	CP1,P2	C4,C1	VARIES	P2	1,3
115																
116	VESTIBULE	F6	(E)	B3,6	W7,W17	P1	W16	P1	W16	P1	W7,17	P1	C1	10'-0"	P1	P1 1,3 2,3
117	STAIR	F7	VARIES	B3,B8	W16	P1	W16	P1	W17	P1	W17	P1	C1	VARIES	RUBBER TREADS ON STAIRS	
118	VESTIBULE	F7	(E)	B3	W17	P1	W17	P1	W17	P1	W6	P1	C3	10'-0"	P1	P1 3 2,3
119	STAIR	F7	VARIES	B3	W17	P1	W17	P1	W17	P1	W17	P1	C1	VARIES	RUBBER TREADS ON STAIRS	
120																
121	HALL	F6	(E)	B3	W7	P1	W17	P1	W17	P1	W7	P1	C1	10'-0"	P1	1,3
122	RANGERS OFC.	F6	(E)	B3,B8	W16	P1	W7,W17	P1	W7,W17	P1	W16	P1	C1	10'-0"	P1	1,3
123	RANGERS WORK.	F6	(E)	B3,B8	W16	P1	W16	P1	W7	P1	W7,W17	P1	C1	10'-0"	P1	1,3
124	HALL	F6	(E)	B3	W7	P1	W17	P1	W17	P1	W17	P1	C1	10'-0"	P1	1,3
125																

1 SYSTEM NOTES

SEE NOTES SHEET 4

BASES:

B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x4 OAK.
B3 10" WOOD STRIPPED, P&M. AND RE-FINISHED.
B4 6" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. (E: NO CH.

CEILINGS:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 3" RES. FRG. CHANNELS OF (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. 272.
C3 (E) PLR P&H, AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS:

C11 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:

F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING W.I.C. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
F5 CARPET ON F3.
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, I & H SANDED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ½" EXT-APA P.W. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ½" T.N.B. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 Q.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:

W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL FRG STRIPS W/12" RIGID INS. ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK.
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x3 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR P&H AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS ON (E) WALL.
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W13.

PAINTS:

P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; P2407 DEAUVILLE
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; N3610 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; N7607 TOBACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; BRK 641.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; 6100 WHITE.

CARPET:

CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP.; CPF-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

NOTE:

THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.

NOTES

1. (R)ED (E) V.A.T. AND LINOLEUM FROM FLOOR BEFORE INSTALLING CARPETING (2950 SQ FT±).
2. PROVIDED 27" WIDE RUBBER TREAD-BURKE #918M.
3. (R)ED (E) LATH AND PLASTER FROM ALL INTERIOR WALLS AND CEILINGS.

2 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: ¼" = 1'-0

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

3 ELEC. TRANSFORMER PAD PLAN

1/2" = 1'-0"

SYRACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

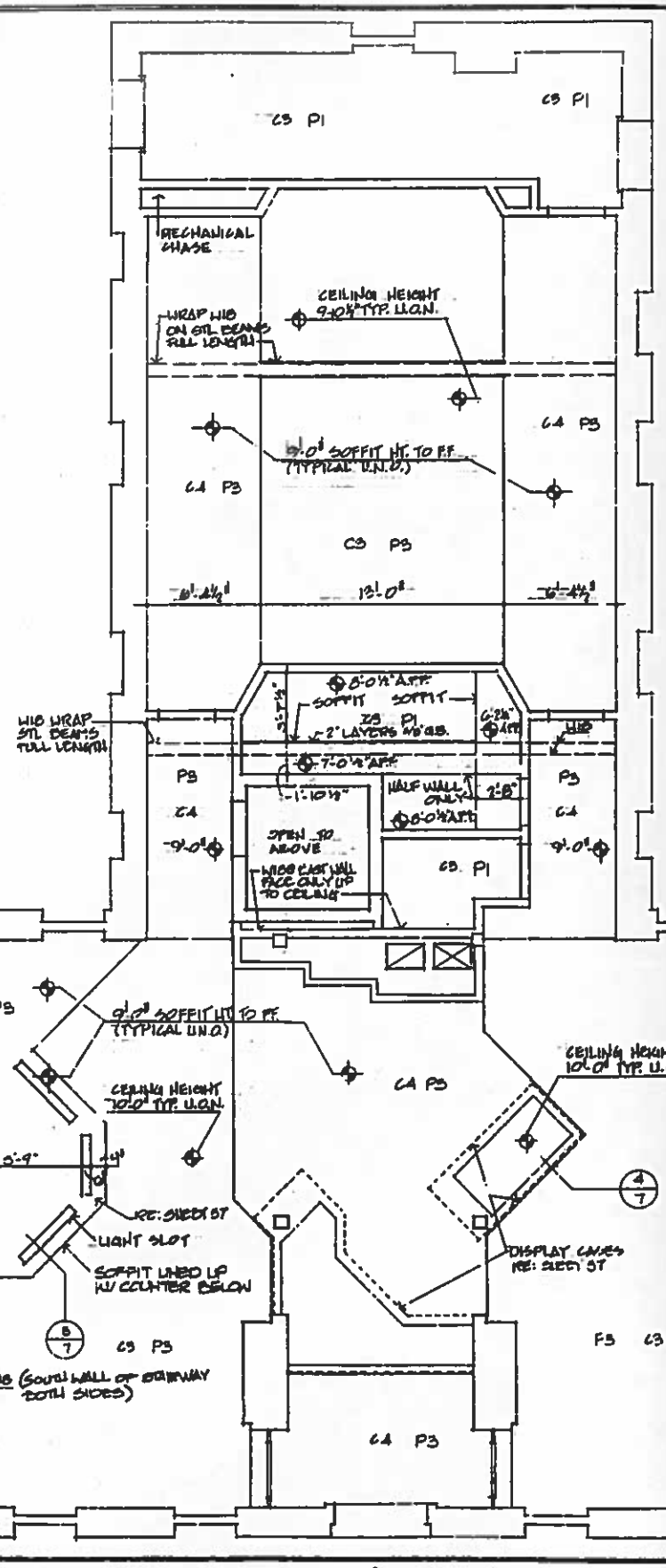
PREPARED J.T.M. C.K.P. DESIGNED C.K.P. DRAWN T.M. C.K. CHECKED

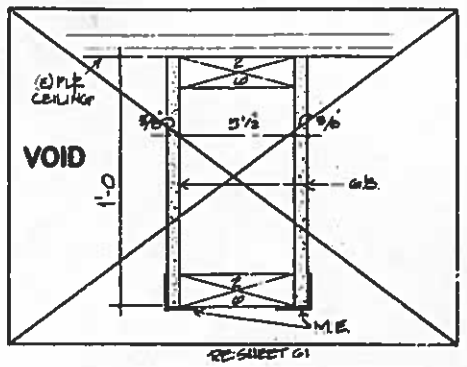
DRAWING NO. 101 25.000 C

SHEET 6 OF 78

NOTE:

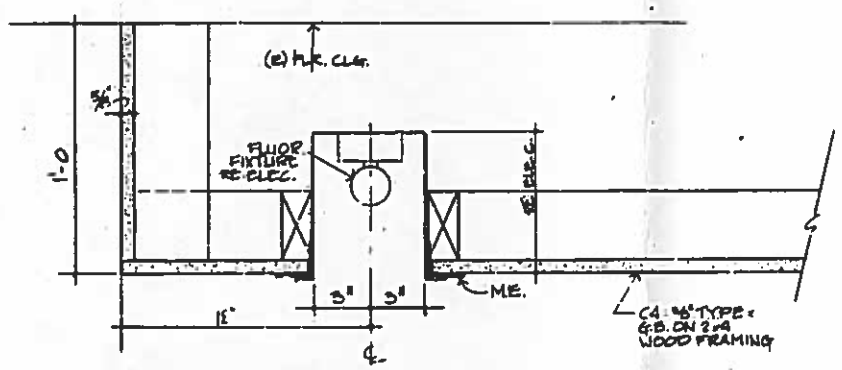
THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.





4 DISPLAY SOFFIT
3" : 1'-0

NOTE — DISPLAY CASE DETAILS, RE: SHEETS 53-59.



3 COUNTER SOFFIT
3" : 1'-0

SYSTEMS NOTES

BASES: SEE NOTES SHEET 4

B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x4 OAK.
B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, P&H, AND REFINISHED.
B4 6½" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 6" MIN. FPG. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. P72.
C3 (E) PLR P&H, AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.P. ON D.M. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X M/R G.L. ON D.M. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING

COLUMNS:

CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:

F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING N.I.C. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
F5 CARPET ON F3.
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&H SANDED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ¾" EXT-APA P.W. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ¼" T.U.B. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 Q.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:

W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL Z FRG STRIPS W/1" RIGID INS ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK.
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR P&H AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X M/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS ON (E) WALL
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W12.

PAINTS:

P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: 72607 BEAUVILLE
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: N3610 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: N7607 TOBACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS: BRN 641.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS: A100 WHITE.

CARPET:

CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP: GFF-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

2. FIRST FLOOR CEILING PLAN

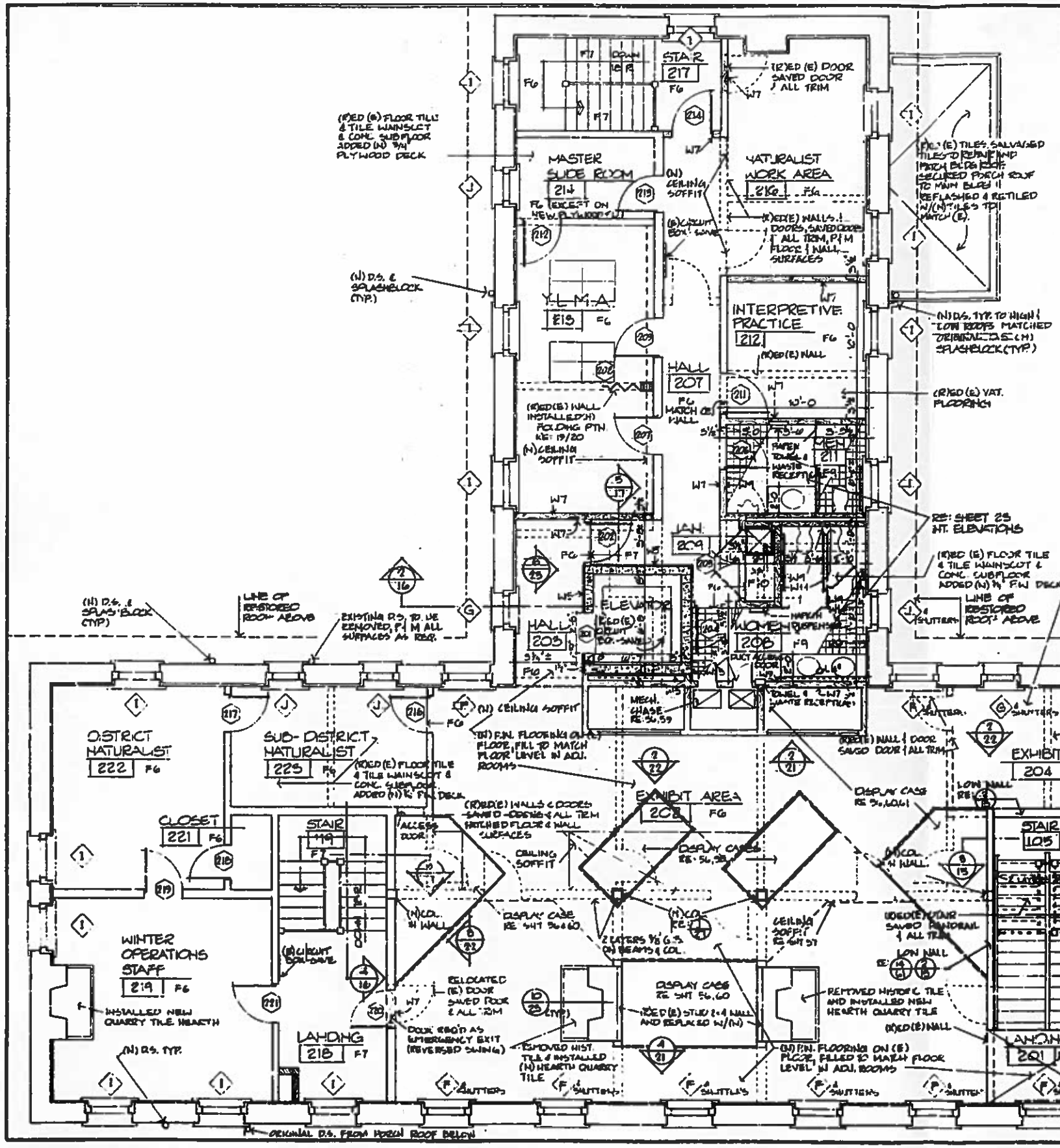
SCALE: ¼" = 1'-0

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

SKIDMORE OWINGS & MERRILL PARTNERS INC.

PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED
DATE

DRAWING NO. 101 25.000C
SHEET 7 OF 78



3 ROOM SCHEDULE

WORK	ROOM NAME	FLOOR MAT'L	FLOOR ELEV.	BASE	WALLS NORTH	WALLS EAST	WALLS SOUTH	WALLS WEST	CEILING MAT'L	CEILING HT	CEIL. FINISH	NOTES
201	LANDING	F6	(E)	B6	—	—	—	—	C1	10'-0"	P3	2
202	EXHIBIT AREA	F6	(E)	B5,7	W7,W17	P2	W6,7,16	P2	C1,4	VARIES	P3	2
203	HALL	F6	(E)	B6,7	W16	P2	W7	P2	C4	9'-0"	P3	2
204	EXHIBIT AREA	F6	(E)	B6,B7	W7	P2	W16	P2	C1	10'-0"	P3	2
205												
206	EXHIBIT AREA	F6	(E)	B7,B8	W17	P2	W16	P2	C1	10'-0"	P3	2
207	HALL	F6	(E)	B5	W17	P1	W7	P1	W7,W17	P1	C4	7'-6"±	P1	2
208	WOMEN	F9	(E)	B4,B6	W9,W11	P2	W9,W11	CT,P2	W9,W16	CT,P2	W9	CT,P2	C3	9'-0"	P2	2
209	JANITOR	F10	(E)	B1	W9	P1	W9	P1	W9	P1	C4	9'-0"	P1	2
210												
211	MEN	F9	(E)	B4,B6	W9	P2	W9,W11	CT,P2	W9,W16	CT,P2	W9,W11	CT,P2	C3	9'-0"	P2	2
213	Y.L.M.A.	F6	(E)	B5,B6	W16	P1	W17	P1	W17	P1	W7	P1	C4	VARIES	P1	2
212	INTERPRETIVE	F6	(E)	B5,B6	W17	P1	W17	P1	W16	P1	W7	P1	C1	10'-0"	P1	2
214	SUITE ROOM	F6	(E)	B5,B6	W16	P1	W17	P1	W17	P1	W5	P1	C3,4	10'-0"	P1	2
215												
216	WORK AREA	F6	(E)	B5,B6	W17,W17	P1	W16	P1	W16	P1	W7	P1	C1	10'-0"	P1	P2	2	2,1
217	STAIR	F7 W/ 6" NOSING	VARIES	B5,B6	W16	P1	W16	P1	W7,W17	P1	W7,W6	P1	C1	VARIES	SUB TREADS ON RISERS
218	LANDING	F6	(E)	B5,B6	W7,W17	P1	—	—	W7,W17	P1	W6	P1	C1	10'-0"	P1	2
219	STAFF	F6	(E)	B5,B6	W16	P1	W17	P1	W17	P1	W6	P1	C1	10'-0"	P1	2
220												
221	CLOSET	F6	(E)	B5	W17	P1	W17	P1	W17	P1	W6	P1	C1	10'-0"	P1	2
222	NATURALIST	F6	(E)	B5,B6	W16	P1	W16	P1	W17	P1	W6	P1	C1	10'-0"	P1	2
225	SUB NATURALIST	F6	(E)	B5,B6	W16	P1	W17	P1	W17	P1	W6	P1	C1	10'-0"	P1	2
224												
225												

1 SYSTEM NOTES

NOTE:
1. PROVIDED 2" WIDE RUBBER TREADS BURKE # 518M
2. (R)ED (E) LATH AND PLASTER FROM ALL INTERIOR WALLS AND CEILINGS.

SEE NOTES SHEET 4

BASES:
- B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
- B2 1x4 OAK.
- B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, P&, AND REFINISHED.
- B4 6" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
- B5 CARPET.
- B6 W / WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:
- C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
- C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 3" RES. FRG. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE. U.L. DESIGN NO. 272
- C3 (E) PLR PAN, R/U (P).
- C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.M. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
- C5 5/8" TYPE X W/P G.B. ON D.M. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
- C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

SOLIDS:
- C11 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:
- F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING W.I.C. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
- F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
- F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
- F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
- F5 CARPET ON F3.
- F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
- F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&, AND REFINISHED.
- F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
- F9 CERAMIC TILE ON 6" EXT-ADH P.M. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
- F10 V.A.T. ON 6" T.U.P. UNDERLAYMENT OF (E) WOOD FLOOR.
- F11 Q.T. TCA #5WOD F113-78 ON F3.
- F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:
- W1 (E) CONC.
- W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL Z FRG STRIPS W/1" RIGID INS. ON W1.
- W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
- W4 CONT. BLOCK.
- W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
- W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
- W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
- W8 (E) PLR 2x4 AND (P).
- W9 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
- W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS ON (E) WALL.
- W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 W/WOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
- W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
- W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
- W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
- W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W12.

PAINTS:
- P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; 42607 BEAUVILLE
- P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; 43610 POPLAR.
- P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; N7607 TOBACCO BROWN.
- P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; BRK 641.
- P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; 1100 WHITE.

CARPET:
- CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP; CPF-851 TAUPE BROWN.

NOTE:
THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.

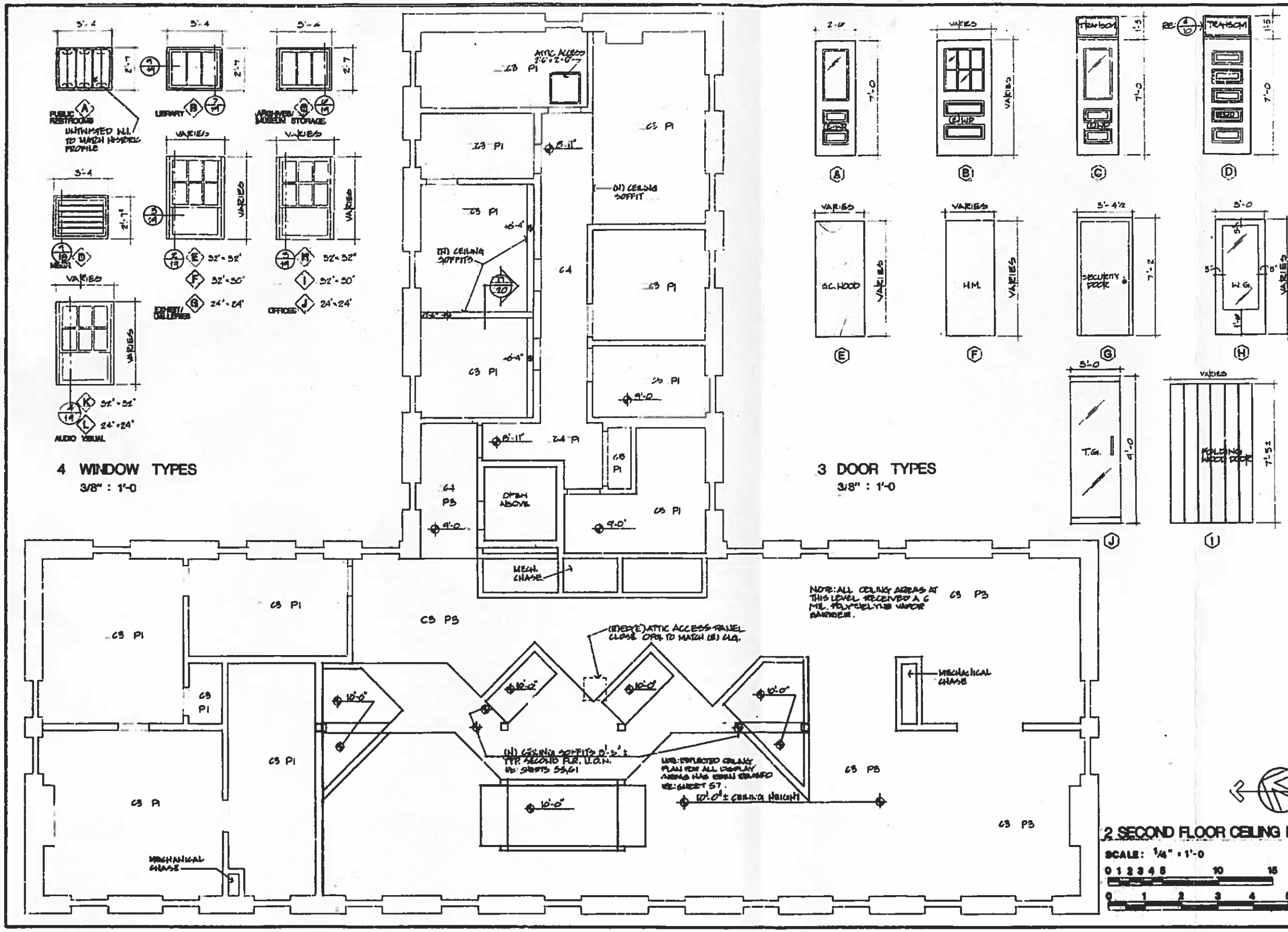
2 SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

HEARTH LABELLE and PARTNERS INC.
ARCHITECTS PLANNERS INTERIOR DESIGNERS
OTTAWA TORONTO MONTREAL

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
J.L. TH. G.K. DESIGNED	101
G.K.P. DRAWN	25.000C
TH. G.K. CHECKED	PROJ. NO.
10th JUNE 1978 DATE	SHEET 8 OF 78



1 SYSTEMS NOTES

BASES: SEE NOTES SHEET 4

B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x4 OAK.
B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, P&M, AND REFINISHED.
B4 8½" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON ½" RES. FRG. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. 272.
C3 (E) PLR P&M, AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS:

CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:

F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING N.I.C. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
F5 CARPET ON F3.
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&M SANDED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ¼" EXT-APA P.W. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ¼" T.H.B. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 Q.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:

W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL % FRG STRIPS W/1" RIGID INS ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK.
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR P&M AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS ON (E) WALL.
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W12.

PAINTS:

P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: P2697 DEAUVILLE.
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: M3619 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: M7607 TOJACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS: BXX 641.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS: A100 WHITE.

CARPET:

CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP.: GPF-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

REFERENCE NORTH

2 SECOND FLOOR CEILING PLAN

SCALE: ¼" = 1'-0

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

[redacted] ...RACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

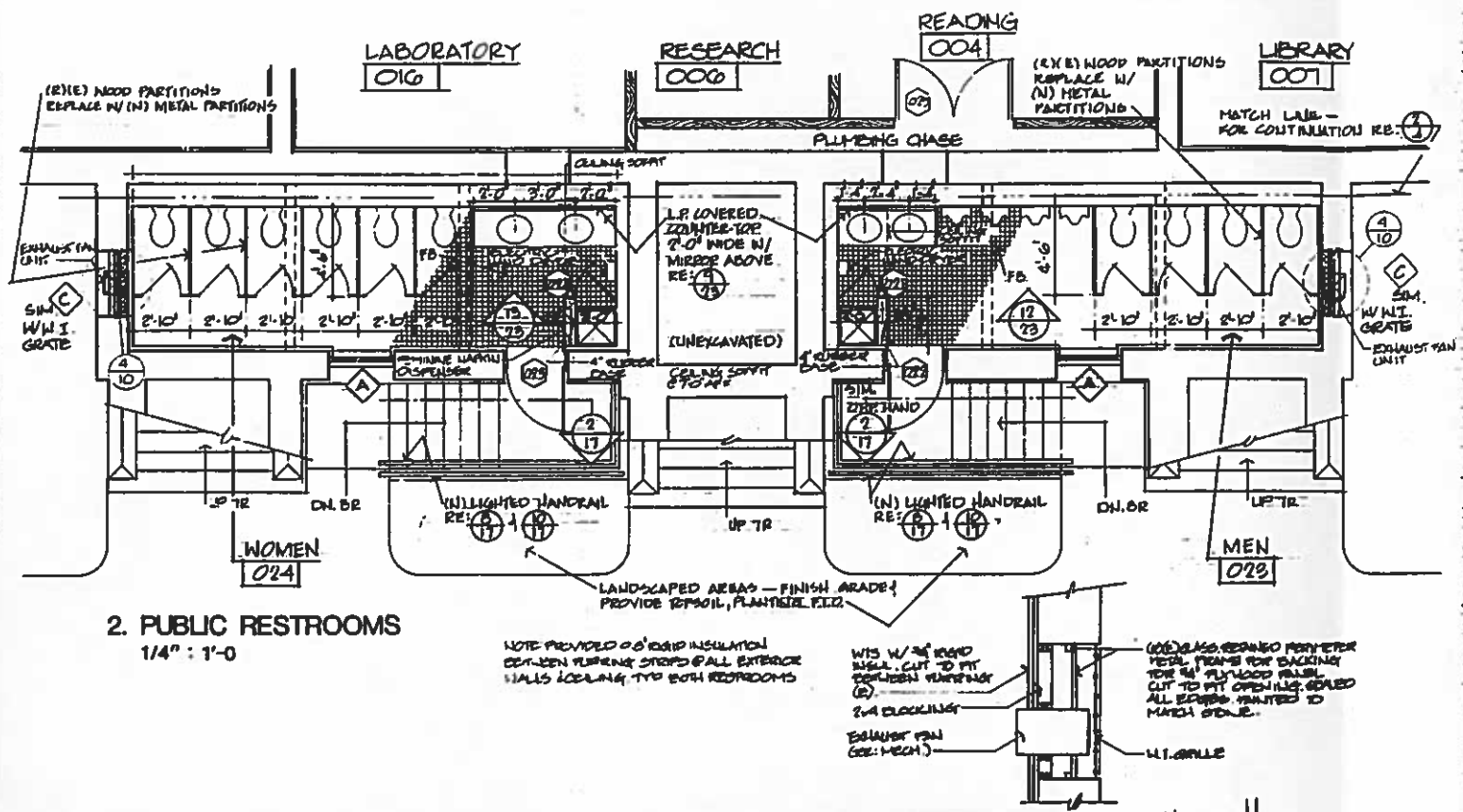
PREPARED: J.L. TM, G.K. DESIGNED; K.P., D.C. DRAWN; TM, G.K. CHECKED; 16 JUNE 1978 DATE

DRAWING NO. 101 75,000C

SHEET 9 OF 78

NOTE:

THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.



4 DOOR SCHEDULE

MARK	TYPE	ROOM NO. FROM	ROOM NO. TO	LEAF SIZE WIDTH	LEAF SIZE HT.	LEAF SIZE THK.	MATERIAL DOOR	MATERIAL FRAME	DETAILS HEAD	DETAILS JAMB	DETAILS SILL	NOTES	HARD WARE	MARK
001	B	EXT.	001	2'-6"PR	7'-0"	2¼"	WD.	WD.	—	—	12-19	1.	1	001
002	—	001	—	2'-0"	7'-0"	—	STL.	H.M.	6-20	7-20	11-19	ELEVATOR		002
003	H	001	007	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	10-20	—		3	003
004	H	002	005	3'-0"	6'-8"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	9-20	—	20 MIN.RTG.	4	004
005														005
006	E	003	011	2'-0"	6'-8"	1¾"	H.M.	P.S.	5-20	5-20	—	2 WEATHERSTRIP	5	006
007	A	012	029	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	P.S.FR.	2-20	3-20	2-20	2 WEATHERSTRIP	12	007
008	F	009	004	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	P.S.	4-20	4-20	—	20 MIN.RTG.	4	008
009	E	007	006	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	8-20	—	20 MIN.RTG.	7	009
010														010
011	E	004	006	3'-0"	6'-8"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	8-20	—		6	011
012	E	002	014	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	8-20	—	20 MIN.RTG.	4	012
013	E	014	016	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	8-20	—		4	013
014	F	016	017	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	P.S.	4-20	4-20	—		5	014
015														015
016	F	002	019	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	P.S.	4-20	4-20	—	20 MIN.RTG.	8	016
017	F	019	017	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	P.S.	5-25	5-25	—	20 MIN.RTG.	5	017
018	E	017	018	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	8-20	—	20 MIN.RTG.	3	018
019	E	117	022	2'-6"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	—	—	—	20 MIN.RTG.	7	019
020														020
021	E	023	21.	1'-8"	6'-8"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	P.S.	7-25	7-25	—		7	021
022	(E)	EXT.	023	(E)	(E)	(E)	WD.	WD.	S-MSH	—	S-MSH	1.		022
023	(E)	EXT.	024	(E)	(E)	(E)	WD.	WD.	S-MSH	—	S-MSH	1.		023
024	E	024	21.	1'-8"	6'-8"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	P.S.	7-25	7-25			7	024
025	E	RUNED	024	PR'S-0	6'-8"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	S-ZDH	S-ZDH	4-25			025
101	A	EXT.	101	3'-0"PR.	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	8-19	—	8-19	1.	1A	101
102	J	101	102	3'-0"	9'-0"	1¾"	GLASS	GLASS	20-20	20-20	20-20		9	102
103	J	101	102	3'-0"	9'-0"	1¾"	GLASS	GLASS	20-20	20-20	20-20		10	103
104	C	107	029	2'-0"PR.	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	10-19	—	—	1.	11	104
105	E	107	106	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	8-20	—		7	105
106	A	EXT.	107	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	8-19	—	8-19	1.	1	106
107		109	—	2'-8"	7'-0"	—	STL.	H.M.	6-20	7-20	6-20	ELEVATOR		107
108	B	109	114	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	8-20	—		12	108
109	E	111	112	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	8-20	—		7	109
110														110
111	E	111	113	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	8-20	—		7	111
112	E	111	114	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	8-20	—		12	112
113	E	114	116	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	0-25	—	—		13	113
114	D	EXT.	116	3'-0"	7'-0"	2¼"	WD.	WD.	S-MSH	—	S-MSH	1.	2	114
115														115
116														116
117	D	EXT.	117	3'-0"	7'-0"	2¼"	WD.	WD.	S-MSH	—	S-MSH	1.	2	117
118	A	EXT.	118	2'-6"PR.	7'-0"	2¼"	WD.	WD.	8-19	—	8-19	1.	1	118
119	C	118	119	2'-6"PR.	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	10-19	—	—	1. TRANSOM	11	119
120														120
121	D	121	122	2'-10"	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	—	—	—	2. TRANSOM	14	121
123	E	124	103	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	G-25	—	—		15	123
201	—	205	—	2'-8"	7'-0"	—	STL.	H.M.	6-20	7-20	6-20	ELEVATOR		201
202	H	207	209	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	8-20	4-25		16	202
203	E	207	204	2'-8"PR.	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	8-20	—		17	203
204	E	207	206	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	8-20	—		12	204
205														205
206	E	207	211	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	8-20	8-20	—		12	206
207	D	207	215	2'-10"	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	—	—	—	2.	14	207
208	I	213	219	10'-0"M	7'-0"	4¾"	WD.	S.C.	19-20	19-20	—	FLUSH PTN		208
209	D	207	213	2'-10"	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	—	—	—	2.	14	209
210														210
211	D	207	212	2'-10"	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	—	—	—	2.	14	211
212	D	213	214	2'-10"	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	—	—	—	2.	14	212
213	D	207	214	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	—	—	—	2.	14	213
214	E	217	207	5'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	S.C.WD.	WD.	—	—	—	20 MIN.		214
215														215
216	D	225	202	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	—	—	—	2.	15	216
217	D	222	225	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	—	—	—	2.	19	217
218	D	222	221	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	—	—	—	2.	20	218
219	D	219	222	2'-10"	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	—	—	—	2. TRANSOM	19	219
220														220
221	D	218	219	2'-10"	7'-0"	1¾"	WD.	WD.	—	—	—	2. TRANSOM	14	221

NOTES:

1. (E) DOOR CHANGE SWING, STRIP, P & M, & REFINISH.
2. (E) DOOR REUSED, STRIP, P & M, & REFINISH.

* RE-USE SALVAGED TRIM & DOOR KNOB FROM VESTIBULE SIDE OF DOOR 106 OR 118

FLOOR PLANS

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

1 SYSTEMS NOTES

BASES: SEE NOTES SHEET 4

B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x4 OAK.
B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, P&M, AND REFINISHED.
B4 8¾" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON ½" RES. FRG. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. 229.
C3 (E) PLR. P&M, AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X W/P G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS:

CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:

F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING W.I.F. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BAS'
F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 8" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON (E).
F5 CARPET ON (E).
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&M SANDED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ½" EXT-APA P.W. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ¼" T.&G.B. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 Q.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:

W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL & FRG STRIPS W/1" RIGID INS ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK.
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR P&M AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS ON (E) WALL.
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W202-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W13.

PAINTS:

P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: P2607 BEAUVILLE.
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: M3610 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: M7607 TOBACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS: BRN 641.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS: A100 WHITE.

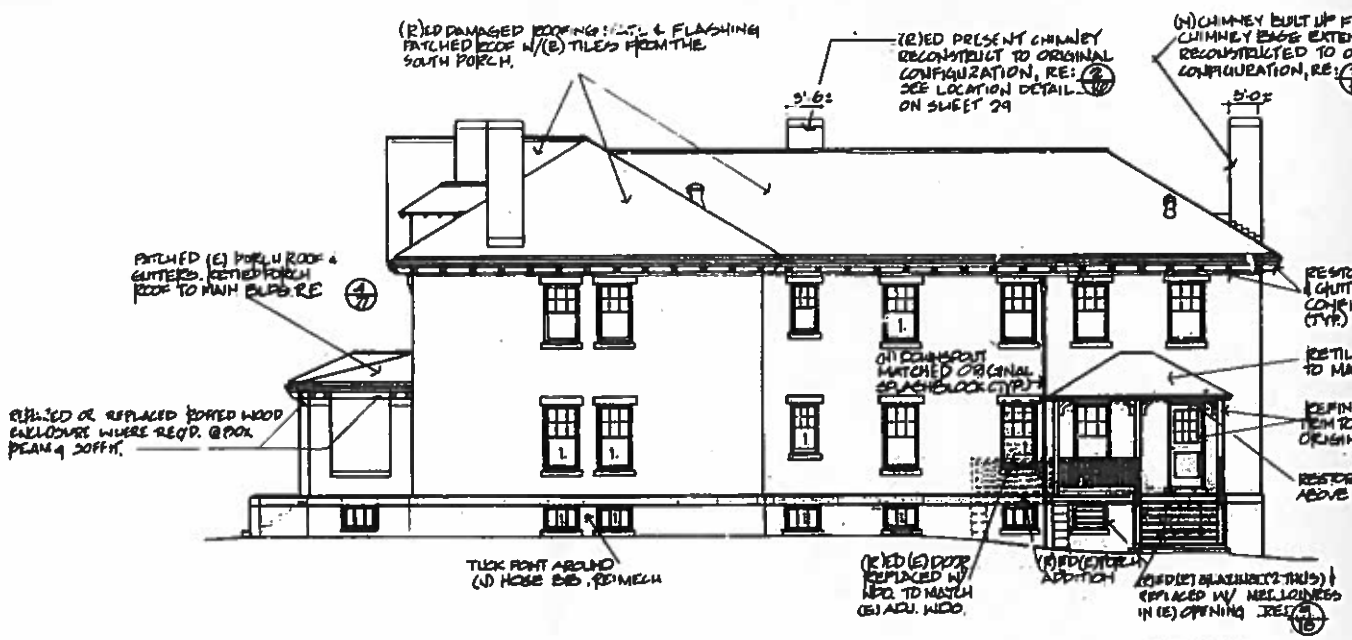
CARPET:

CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP.: GPF-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

REFERENCE NORTH

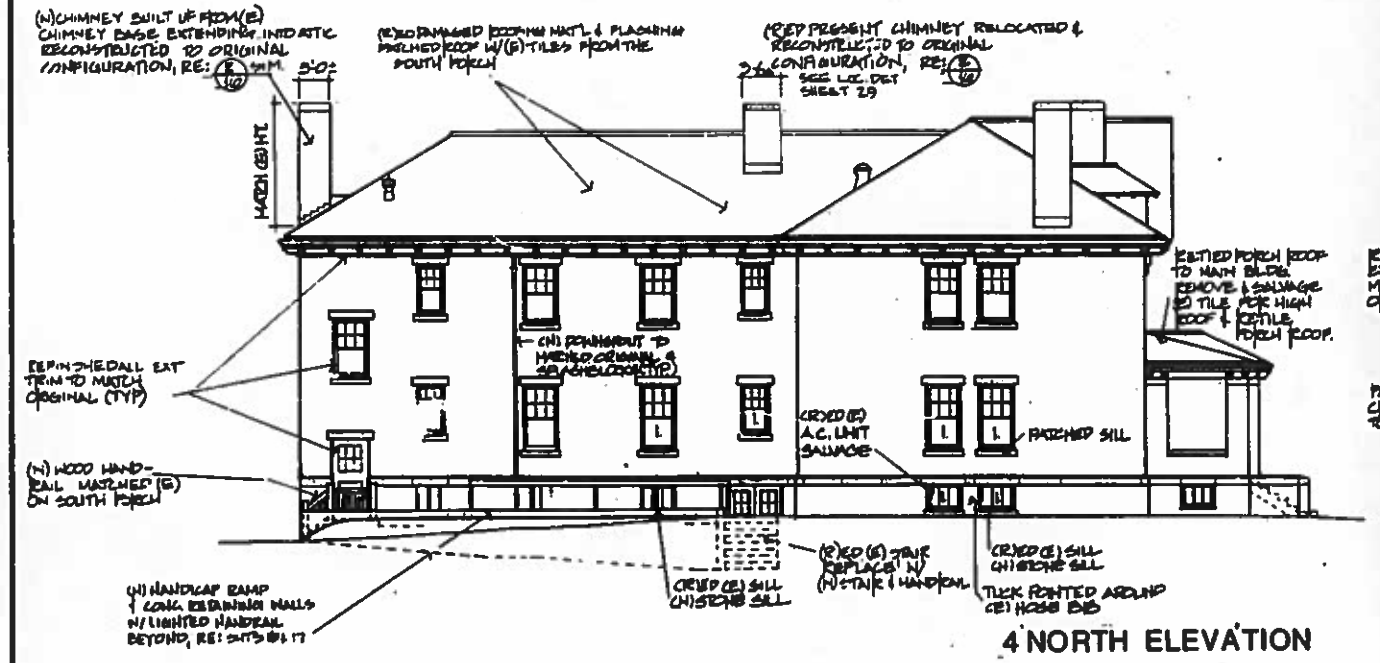
SYRACUSE LAUBIN and PARTNERS INC.

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
J.L. TM.GK. DESIGNED K.P. DC.GC DRAWN TM.GK CHECKED KARNEMA DATE	101 25.000 C
	SHEET 10 OF 78

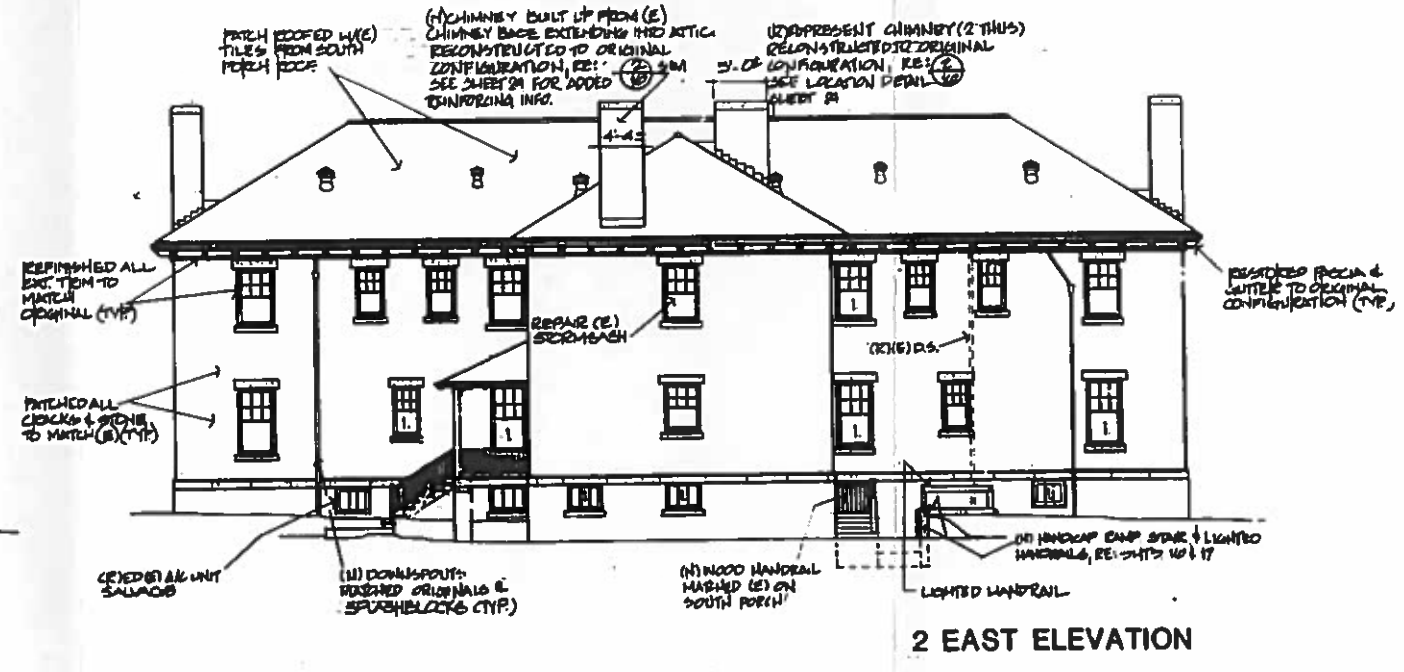


3 SOUTH ELEVATION

1 WEST ELEVATION



4 NORTH ELEVATION



2 EAST ELEVATION

RESTORATION NOTES ON THIS SHEET ARE FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED TO DESCRIBE THE FULL EXTENT OF WORK REQUIRED.

NOTES

1. (N) WOOD STORM WINDOWS MATCHED (E) - BASEMENT 3 PANES 1ST & 2ND FLOOR 6 OVER 6

NOTE:

THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

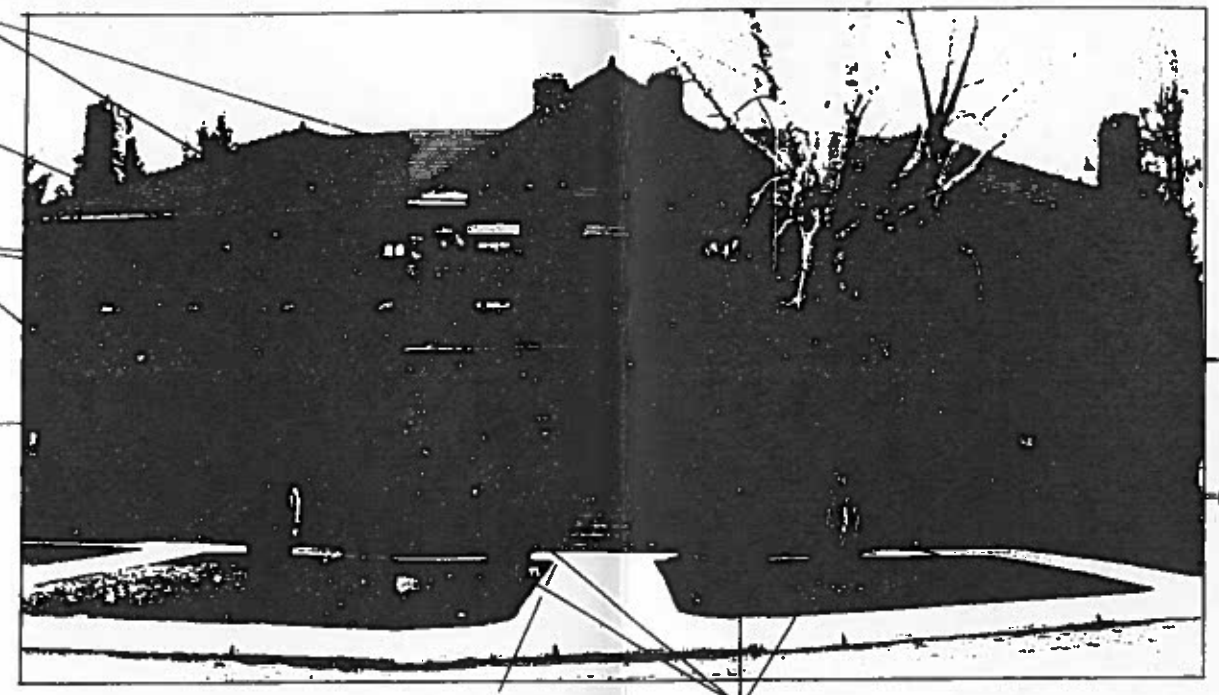
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

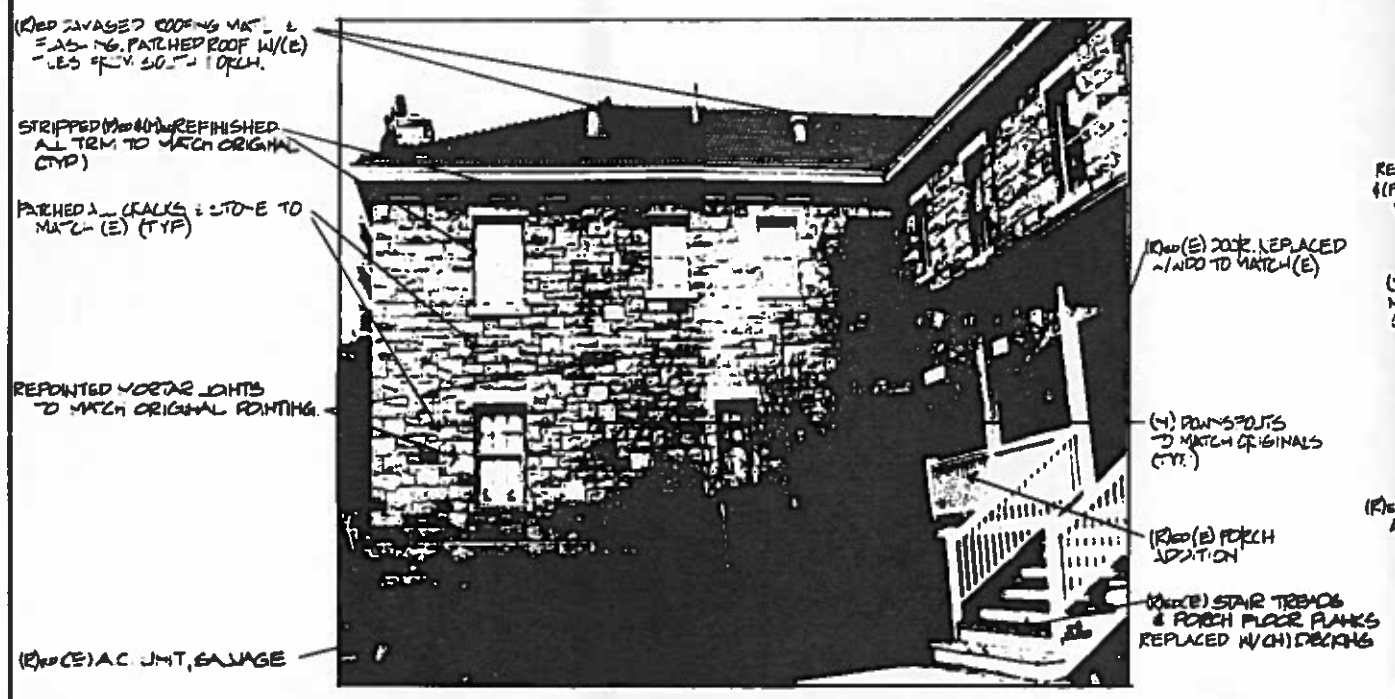
SYRACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
J.M.G.K. DESIGNED	101
C.L. D.G. DRAWN	25.000.C
T.M.G.K. CHECKED	PROJ PHASE 881
K.L.H.R. M.J.G. DATE	SHEET 11 of 78

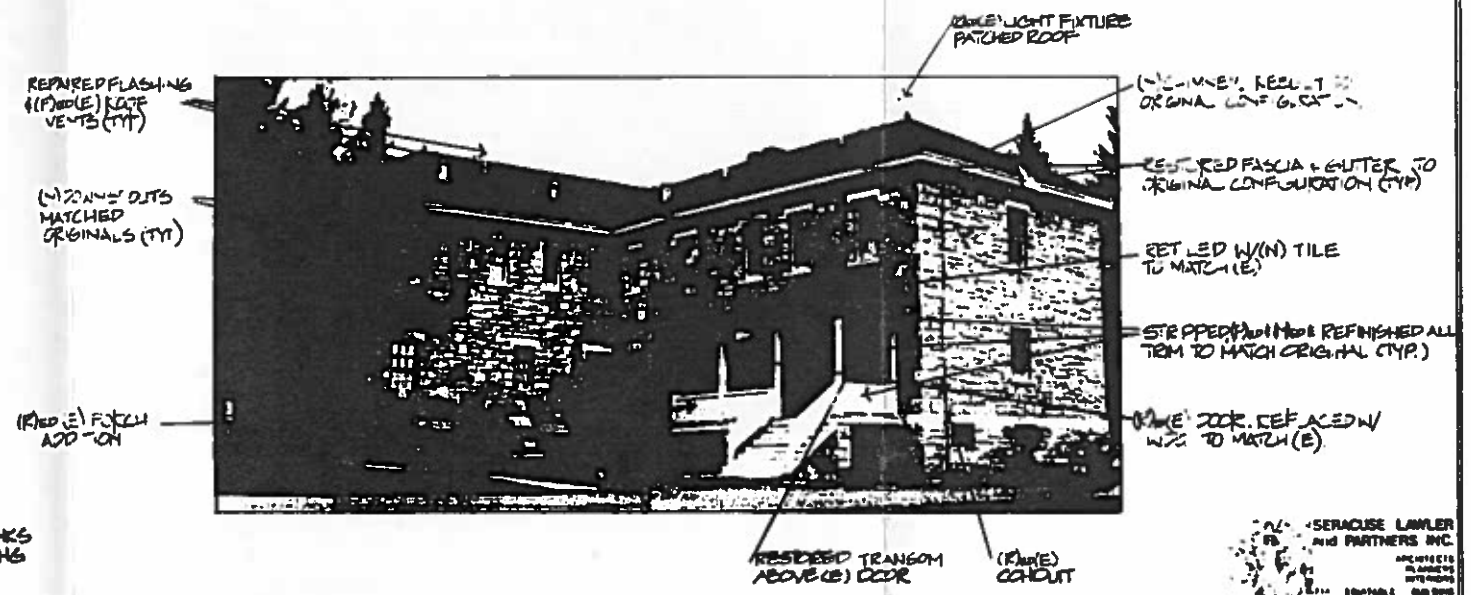


1 WEST ELEVATION

RESTORATION NOTES ON THIS SHEET ARE FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY, AND ARE NOT INTENDED TO DESCRIBE THE FULL EXTENT OF WORK REQUIRED



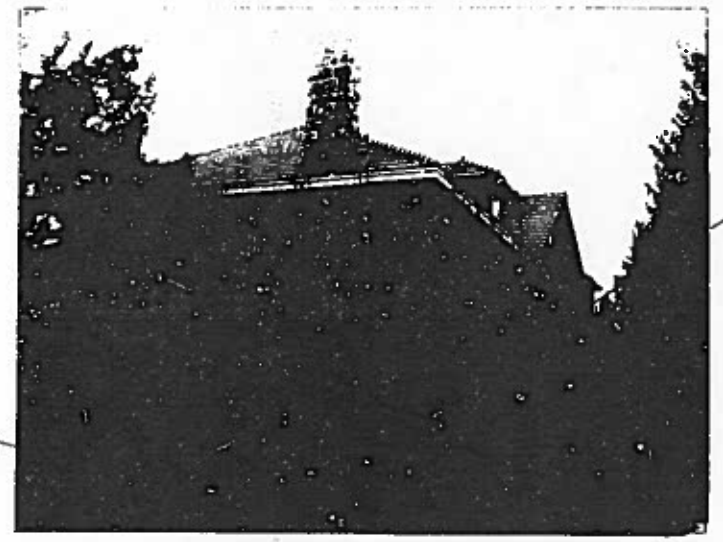
3 EAST ELEVATION



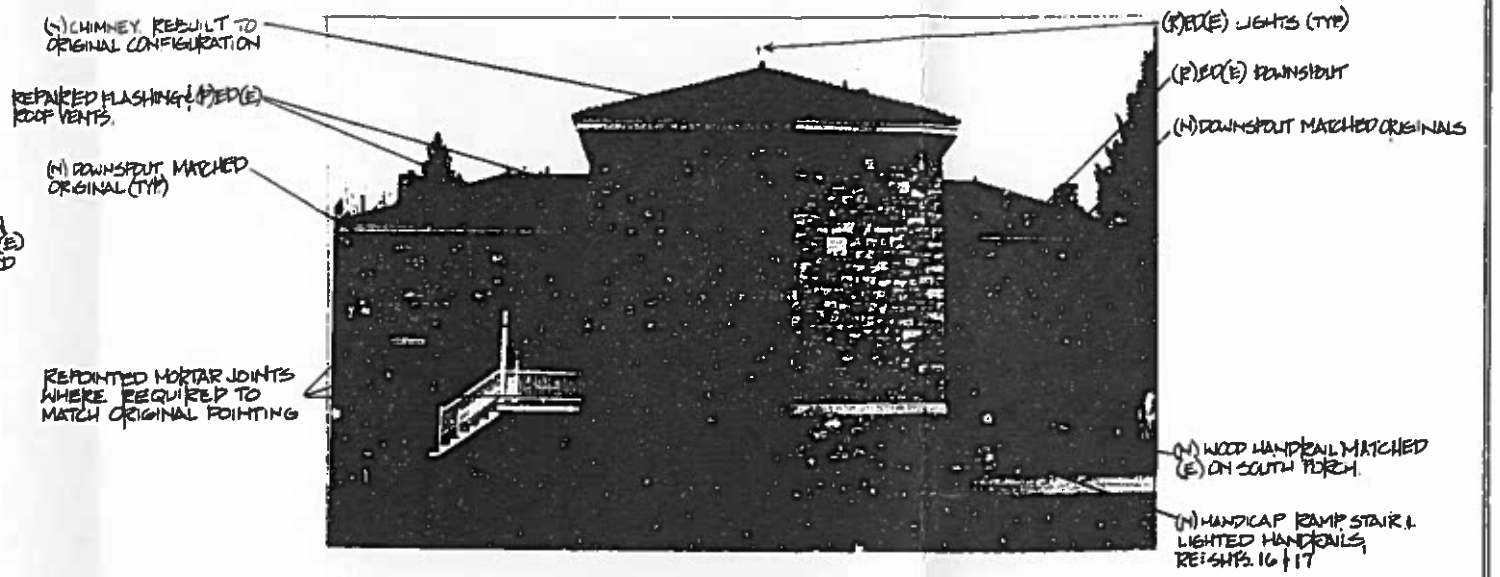
2 SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

SERACUSE LAWLER AND PARTNERS INC.

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED	101 25.000C
DRAWN	PCIP PKG 381
CHECKED	SHEET 12
DATE	OF 78

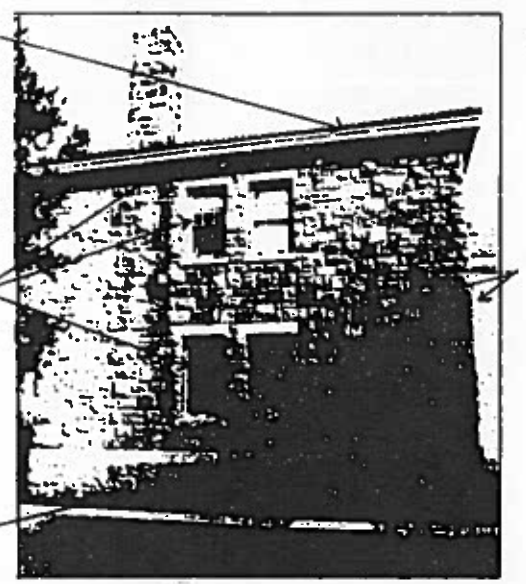


1 NORTHWEST ELEVATION

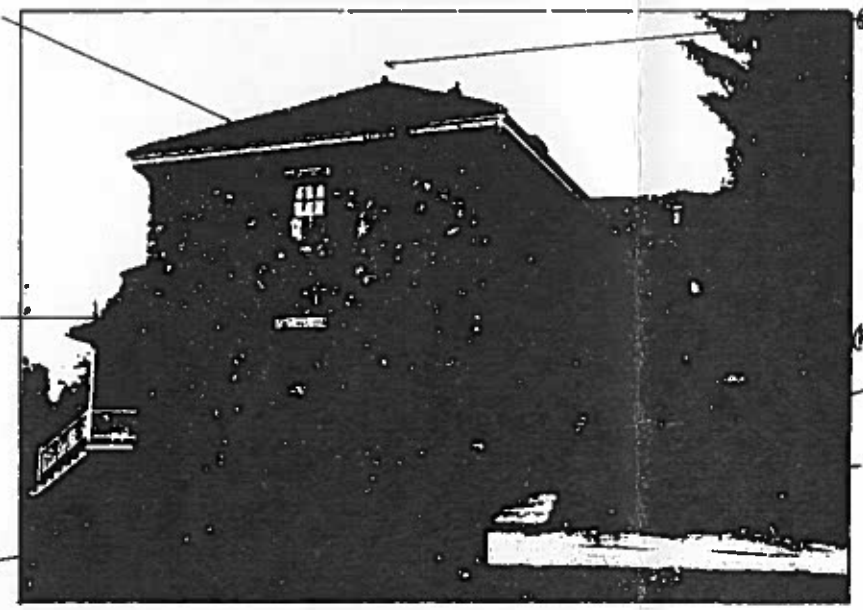


2 EAST ELEVATION

RESTORATION NOTES ON THIS SHEET ARE FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED TO DISCLOSE THE FULL EXTENT OF WORK REQUIRED.



4 SOUTH ELEVATION



3 NORTH ELEVATION

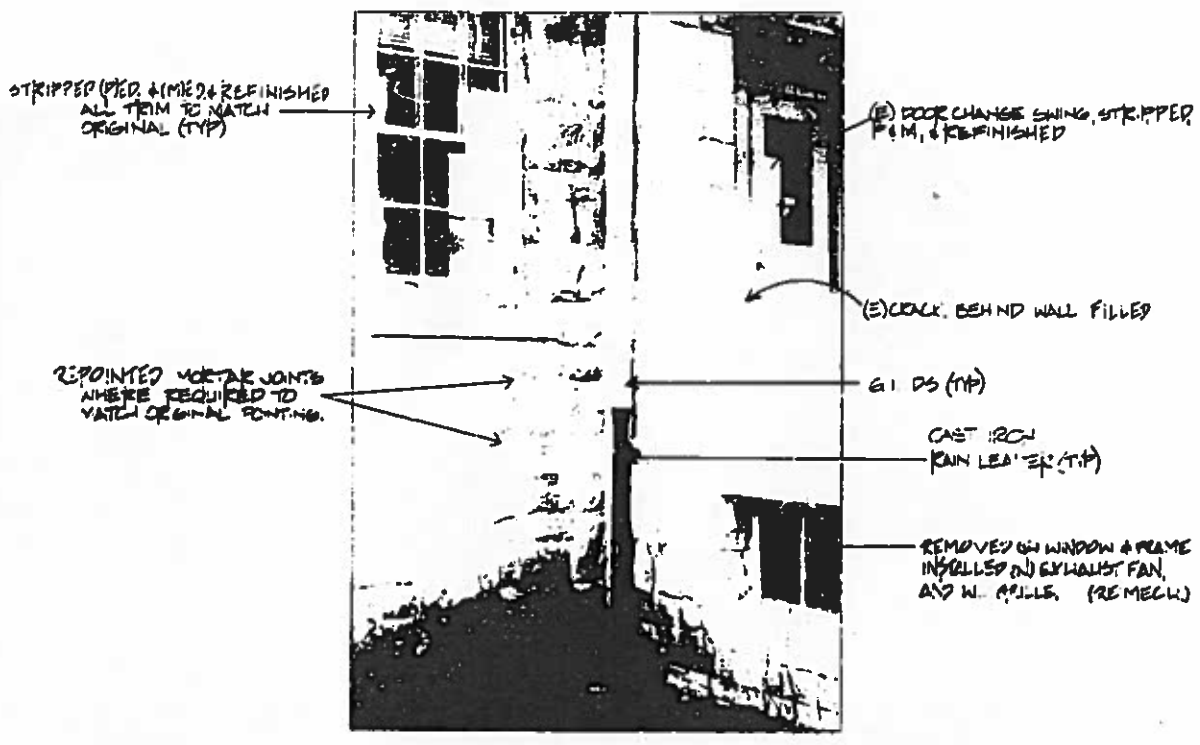
SYRACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED
DATE

DRAWING NO. 101 25.000C
PROJ. NO. 381
SHEET 13 OF 78

1 VISITORS CENTER CA. 1909

RESTORATION NOTES ON THIS SHEET ARE FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED TO DESCRIBE THE FULL EXTENT OF WORK REQUIRED

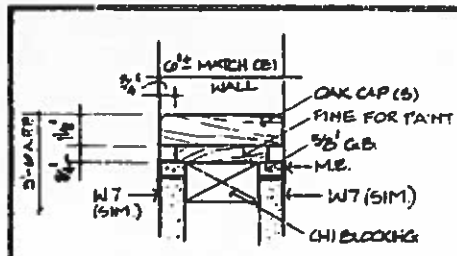


3 FRONT PORCH DETAIL

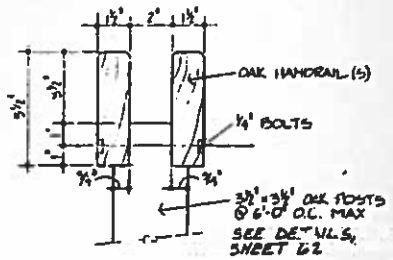
2 TRIM & GUTTER DETAIL

ABERACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

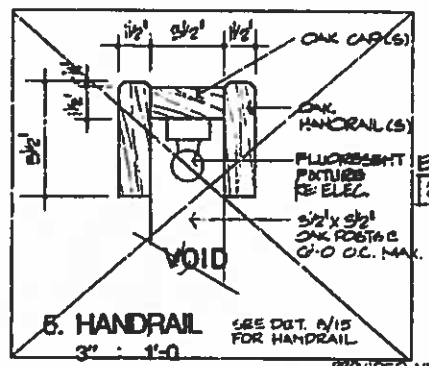
PREPARED	DRAWING NO. 101 25.000 C
DESIGNED	
DRAWN	PCIP PKG. 381
CHECKED	SHEET 14
DATE	OF 78



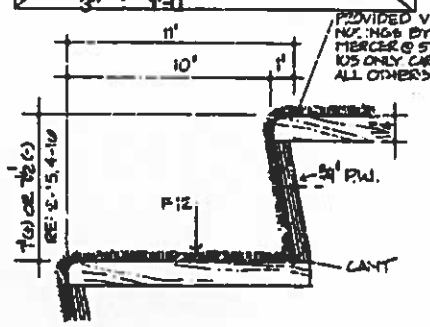
4. WALL CAP
3" : 1'-0"



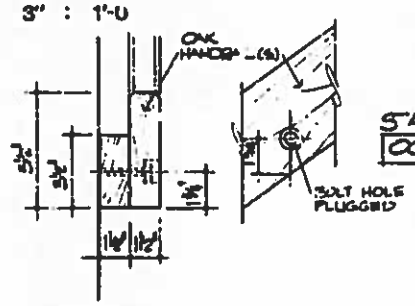
8. HANDRAIL
3" : 1'-0"



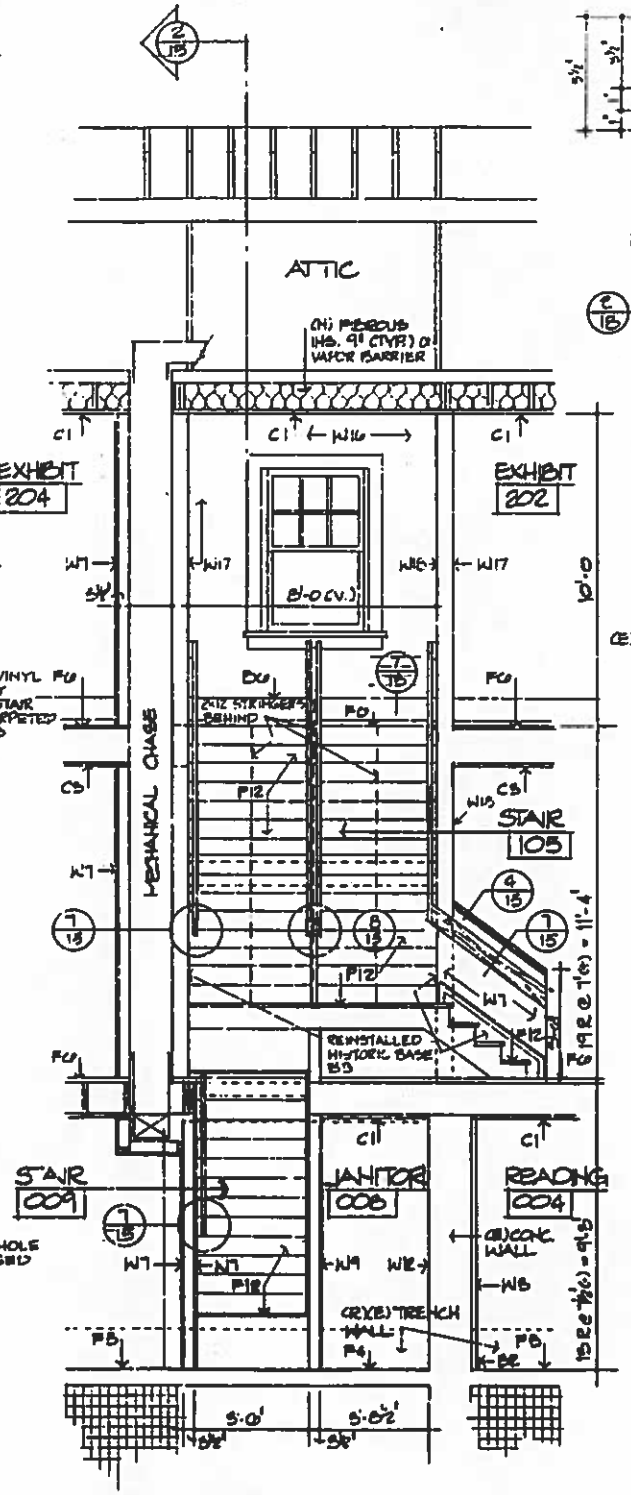
5. HANDRAIL
3" : 1'-0"
SEE DET. 6/15 FOR HANDRAIL



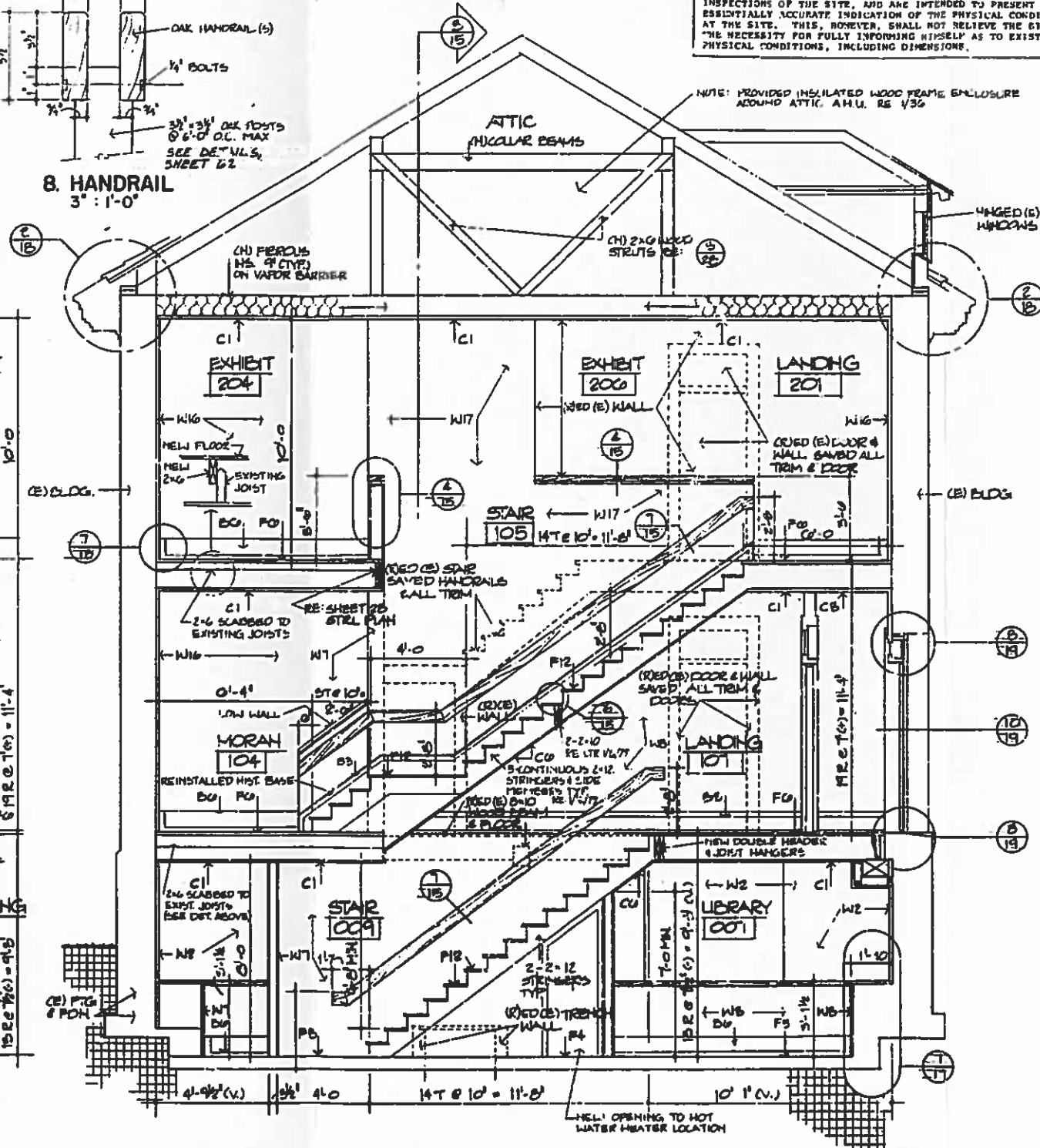
6. STAIR
3" : 1'-0"



7. HANDRAIL
3" : 1'-0"



3 STAIR SECTION
3/8" : 1'-0"



2 STAIR SECTION
3/8" : 1'-0"

DETAILS

SCALE: 3" = 1'-0

0 ⅛ ¼ ½ 1 FEET

0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 METERS

SECTIONS

SCALE: ⅜" = 1'-0

0 1 2 5 10 FEET

0 1 2 3 METERS

NOTE:

THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.

1 SYSTEMS NOTES

SEE NOTES SHEET 4

BASES:

B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x6 OAK.
B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, PTM, AND REFINISHED.
B4 6½" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON ½" RES. FURR. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. 271.
C3 (E) PLR PAN AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X W/P G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS:

CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:

F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING W.I.C. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
F5 CARPET ON F3.
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, PTM SANDED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ¼" EXT-APA P.M. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ¾" T&G P. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 Q.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:

W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL & FRG STRIPS W/1" RIGID INS ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK.
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR PAN AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS ON (E) WALL.
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W12.

PAINTS:

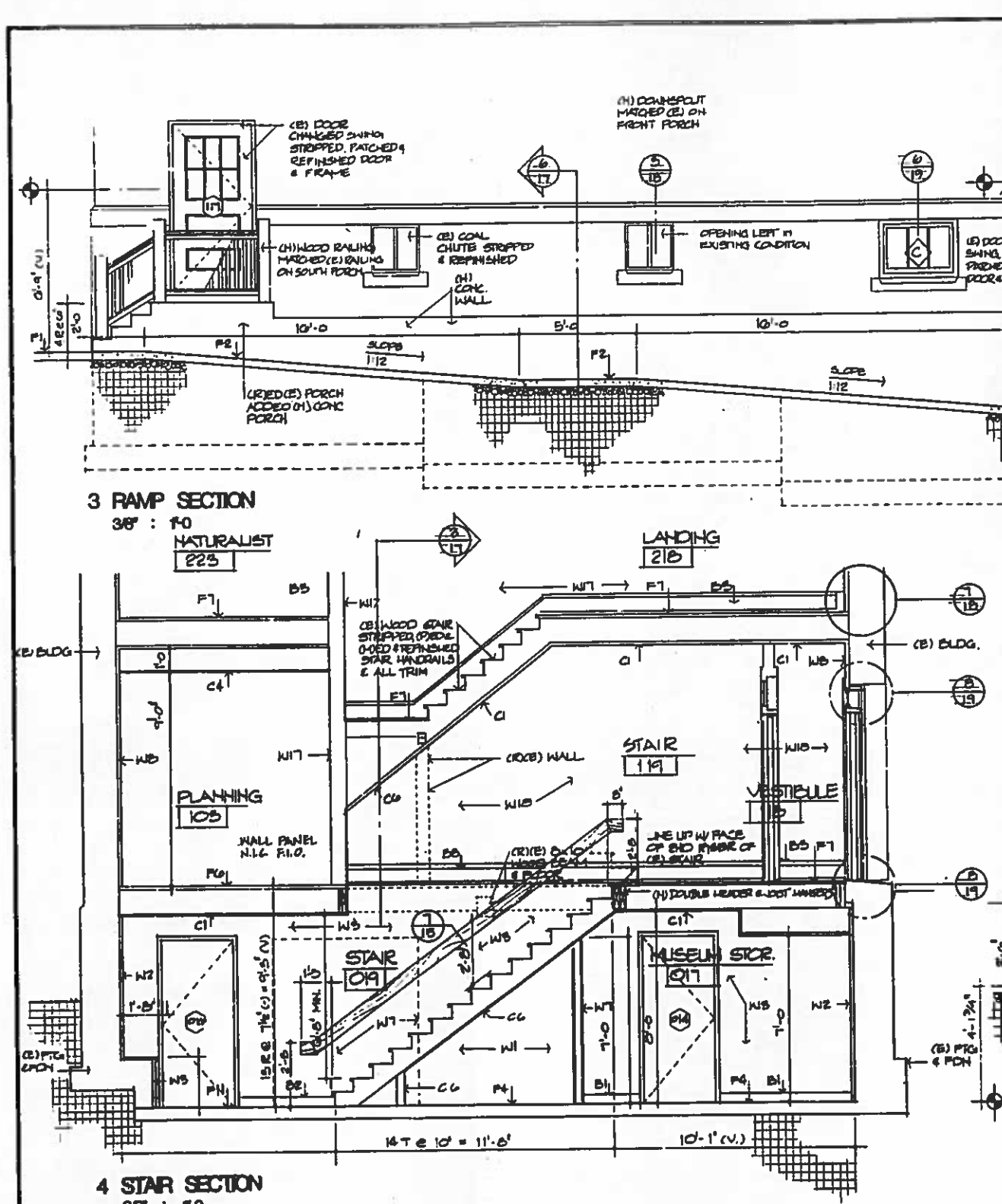
P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; P2607 DEAUVILLE.
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; W3610 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; W7607 TOBACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; BAR 641.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; A100 WHITE.

CARPET:

CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP.; CHF-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

SYRACUSE LANDLER and PARTNERS INC.

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED JH GK KP	101
DRAWN JH GK	25.000 C
CHECKED K.LHE M.P.	SHEET 15
DATE	OF 78



1. SYSTEMS NOTES

SEE NOTES SHEET 4

BASES:

B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x4 OAK.
B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, P&M, AND REFINISHED.
B4 8½" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 3" RES. FRG. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. 27.
C3 (E) PLR P&M, AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.H. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X W/P G.B. ON D.H. METAL SUSPENSION 8" ITEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. I/C WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS:

CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:

F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING N.I.C. ON (V) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
F5 CARPET ON F3.
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&M SANDED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ½" EXT-APA P.W. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ½" T/W/B. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 Q.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:

W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL Z FRG STRIPS W/1" RIGID INS ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK.
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR P&M AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS ON (E) WALL.
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W142-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W12.

PAINTS:

P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; 92607 DEAUVILLE.
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; N3610 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; N7507 TOBACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; SHX 641.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; A100 WHITE.

CARPET:

CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP; GPF-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

NOTE:

THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.

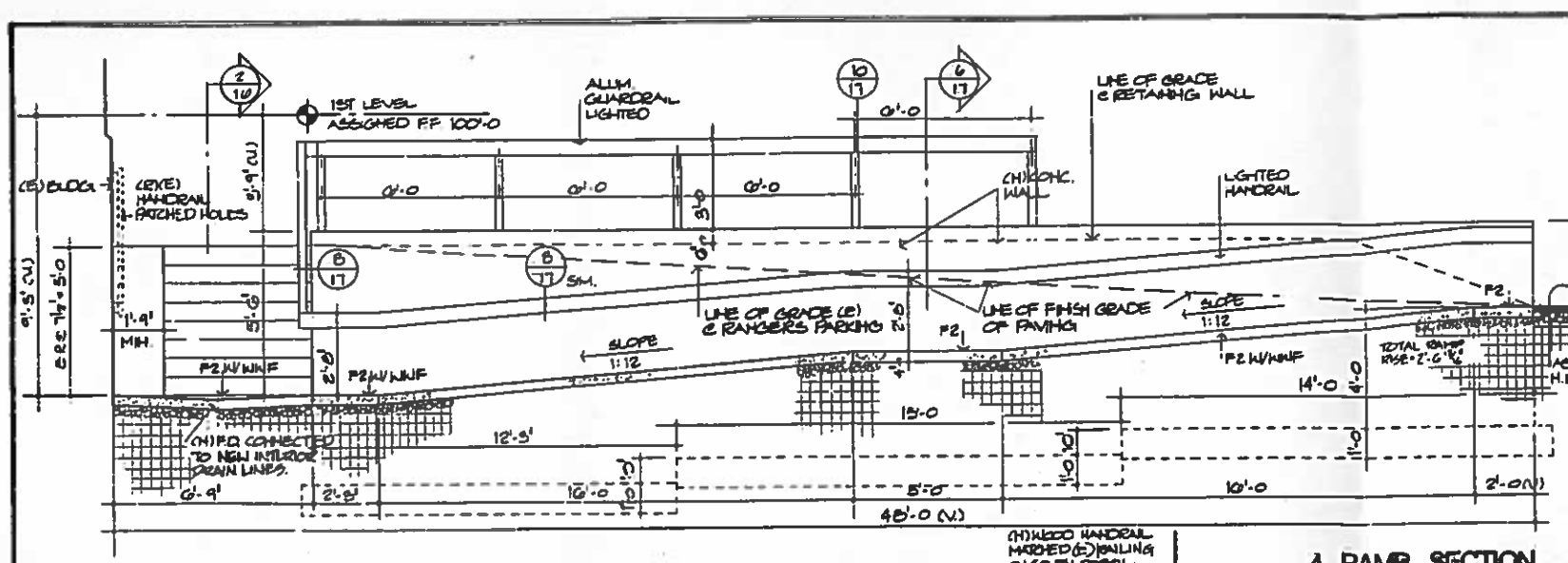
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0

0 1 2 5 10 FEET
0 1 2 3 METERS

SYRACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

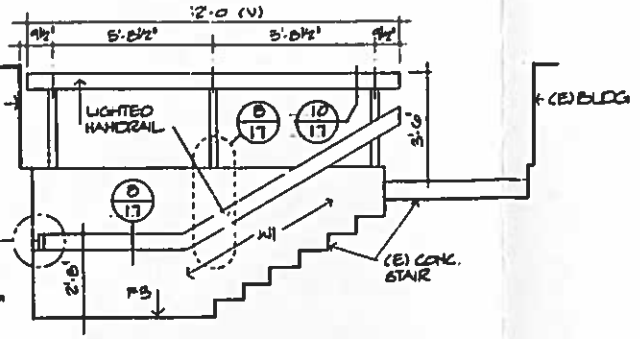
PREPARED J.T.M. C.K.
DRAWN C.K. E.F.
CHECKED T.M. C.K.
DATE JUNE 1978

DRAWING NO. D1 25.000C
SHEET 16 OF 78



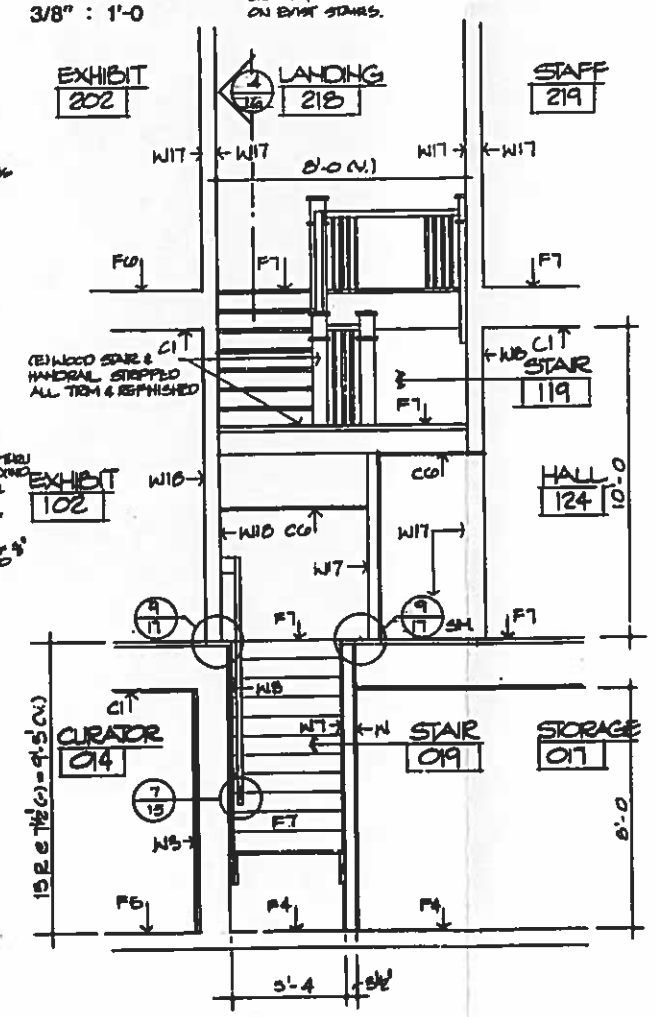
4 RAMP SECTION
3/8" : 1'-0

SEE LIGHTED HANDRAIL SHOP DRAWINGS FOR DETAIL DIMENSIONS ON COMPLETED RAMP / STAIRS.

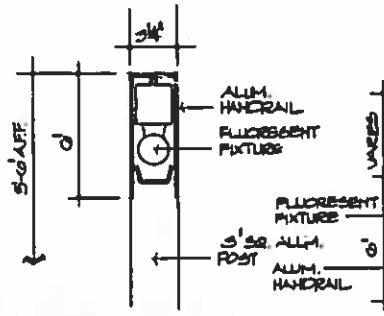


2. STAIR SECTION
3/8" : 1'-0

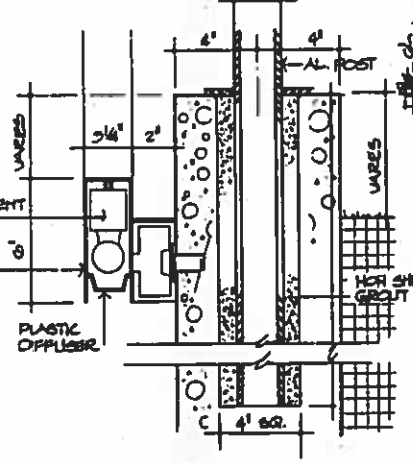
SEE LIGHTED HANDRAIL SHOP DRAWINGS FOR DETAIL DIMENSIONS ON EXIST STAIRS.



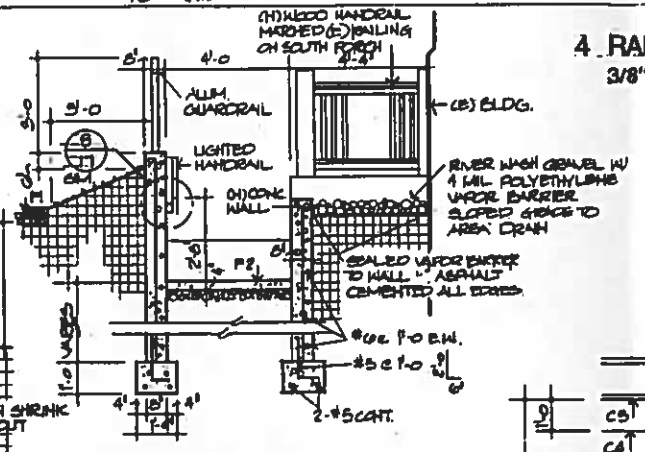
3. STAIR SECTION
3/8" : 1'-0



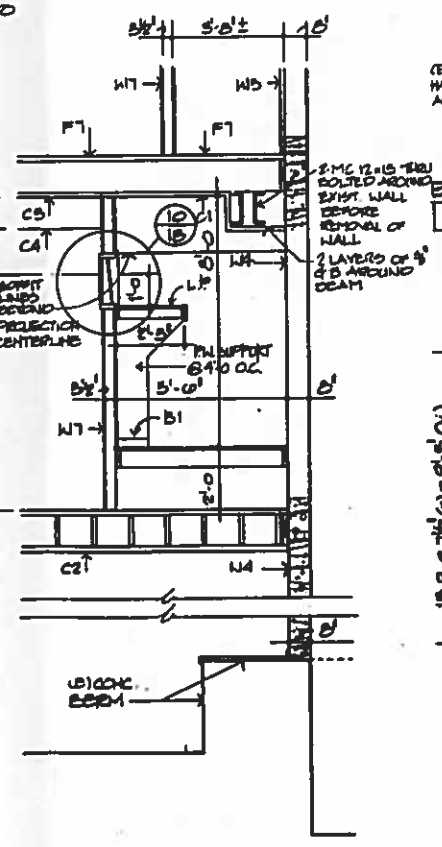
10. HANDRAIL DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



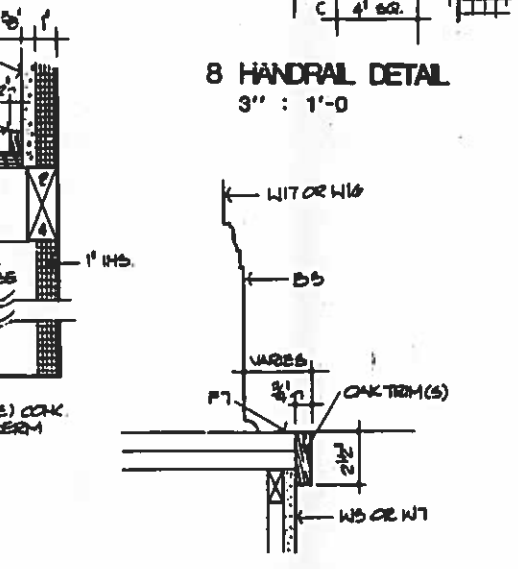
8 HANDRAIL DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



6 RAMP SECTION
3/8" : 1'-0

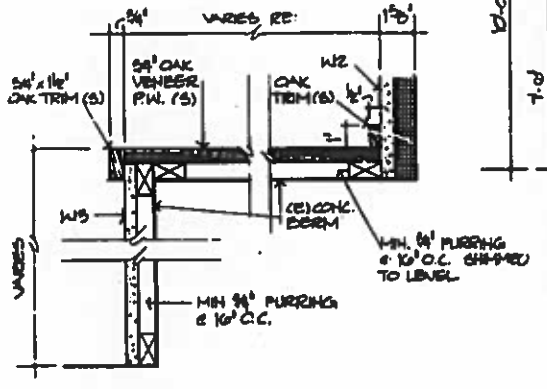


5 SECTION
3/8" : 1'-0



11 CONC. BERM DETAIL
3" : 1'-0

9. TRIM DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



7. CONC. BERM DETAIL
3" : 1'-0

SCALE: 3" = 1'-0

0 ¼ ½ 1 FEET

0 ⅛ ¼ ½ METERS

NOTE:
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SECTIONS

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0

0 1 2 5 10 FEET

0 1 2 3 METERS

1 SYSTEMS NOTES

BASES: SEE NOTES SHEET 4

B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x4 OAK.
B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, P&M, AND REFINISHED.
B4 8½" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILING:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON ½" RES. FRG. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. 230.
C3 (E) PLR P&M, AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.M. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X W/P G.B. ON D.M. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS:

CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:

F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING N.I.C. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
F5 CARPET ON F3.
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&M REFINISHED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ½" EXT-APA P.W. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ½" T.&U.B. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 Q.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:

W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL S FRG STRIPS 1'/1" RIGID INS ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK.
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NON-COMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR P&M AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS ON (E) WALL.
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W142-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W211-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W12.

PAINTS:

P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; P2607 DEAUVILLE.
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; M3610 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; M7607 TOBACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; SHX 641.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; A100 WHITE.

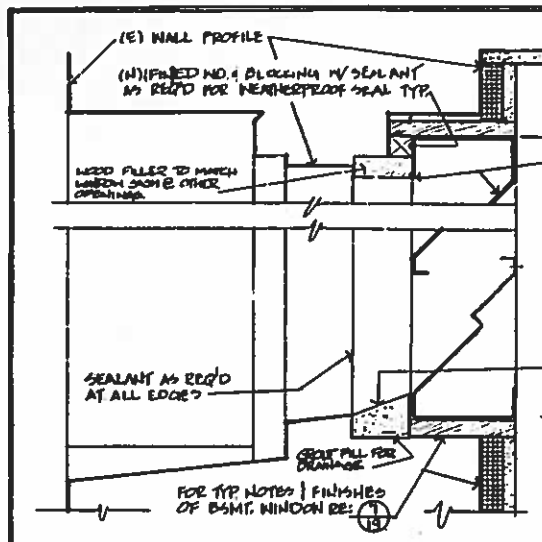
CARPET:

CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP. CPT-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

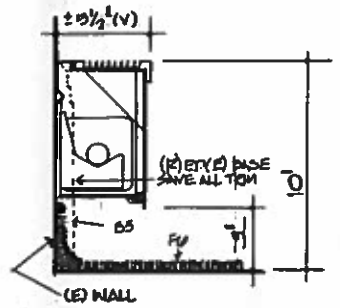
SYRACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

PREPARED
DESIGNED JL TM GK
DRAWN GK KP
CHECKED TM GK
V. KUMAR 1/15 DATE

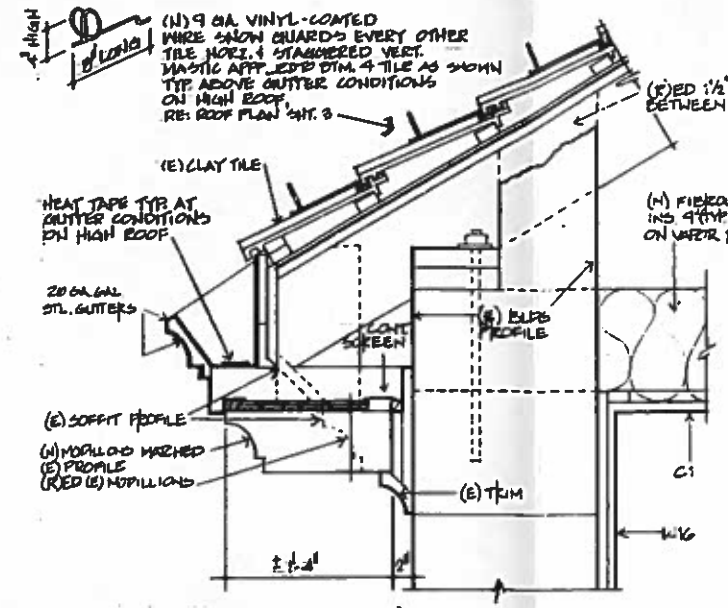
DRAWING NO. 101 25.000C
PROJECT NO. 381
SHEET 17 OF 78



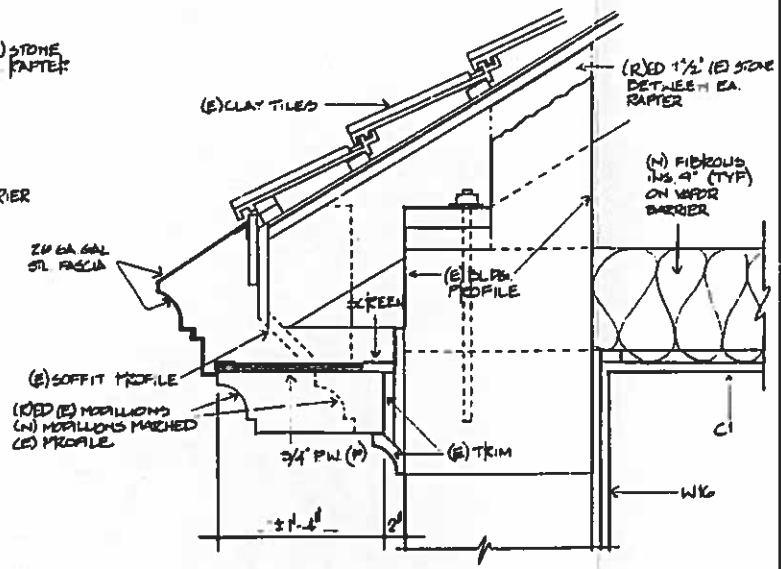
9 LOUVRE DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



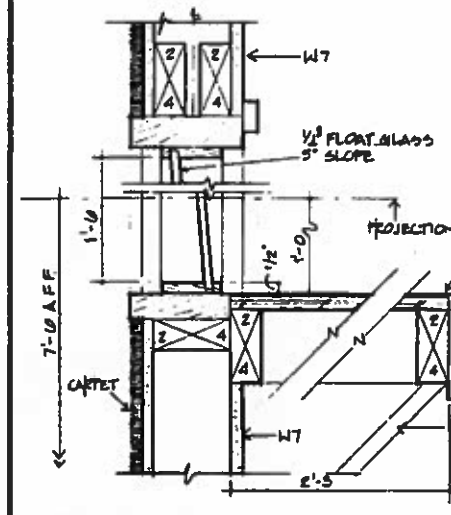
7 FIN TUBE BASE DETAIL
3" : 1'-0"



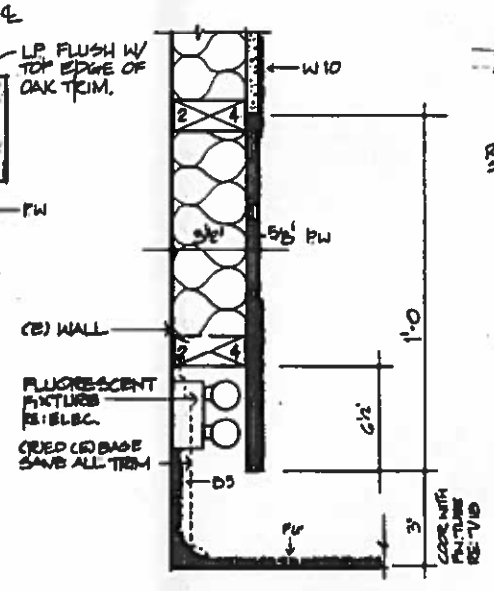
4 GUTTER DETAILS
11/2" : 1'-0



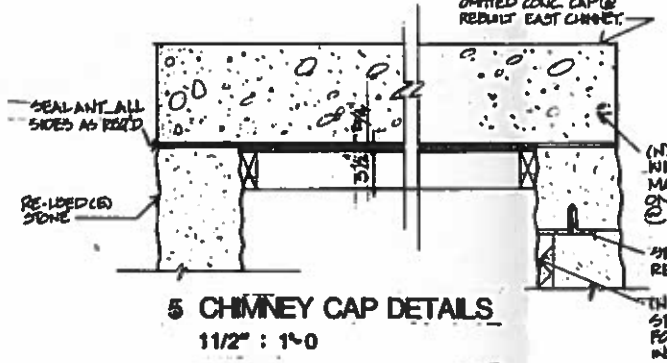
2 FASCIA DETAIL
11/2" : 1'-0



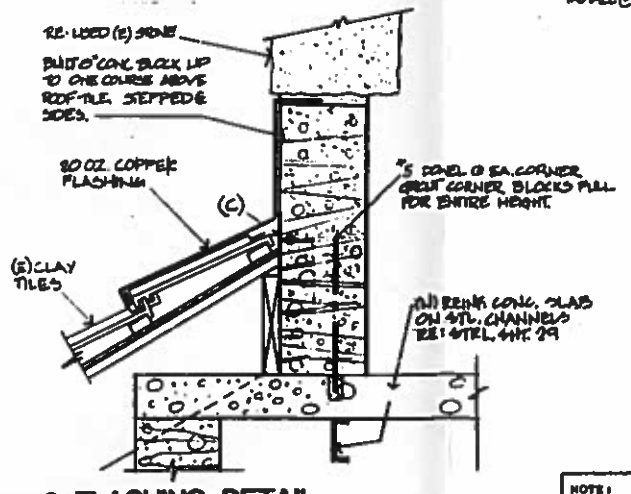
10 PROJECTION PORT DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



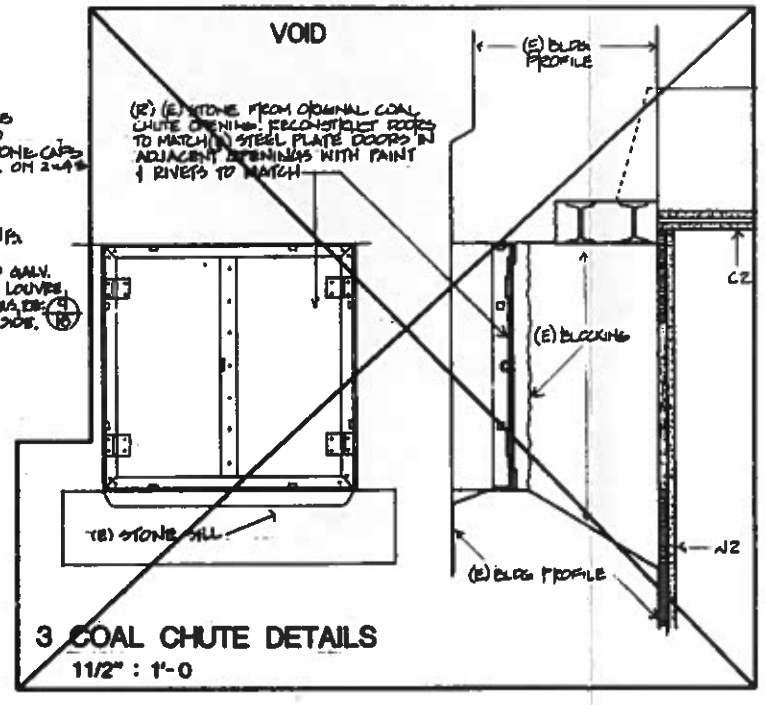
8 LIGHTED BASE DETAIL
N.T.S.



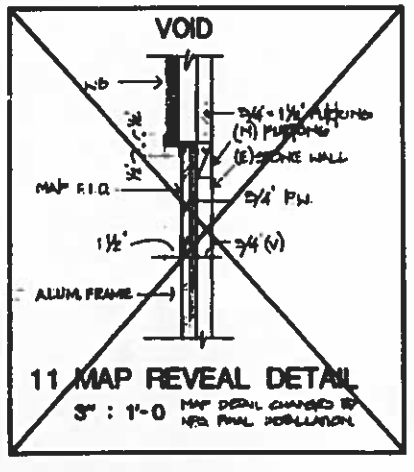
5 CHIMNEY CAP DETAILS
11/2" : 1'-0



6 FLASHING DETAIL
11/2" : 1'-0



3 COAL CHUTE DETAILS
11/2" : 1'-0



11 MAP REVEAL DETAIL
3" : 1'-0 MAP DETAIL CHANGED BY NEG. FINAL INSTALLATION.

SCALE: 3" = 1'-0
0 ⅛ ½ 1 FEET
0 ⅛ ½ ½ METERS

SCALE: 1 1/2" 1'-0"
0 1/2 1 2 FEET
0 1/4 3/4 METERS

NOTE:
THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.

1 SYSTEM NOTES

SEE NOTES SHEET 4

BASES:
B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x4 OAK.
B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, P&H, AND REFINISHED.
B4 8½" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:
C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 4" RES. FRG. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. 27.
C3 (E) PLR P&H, AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X W/P G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS:
CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG. STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:
F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING N.I.C. ON IN) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK ½" BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
F5 CARPET ON F3.
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P& H SANDED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ½" EXT-APA P.W. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ¼" T.U.A. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 O.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:
W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL I FRG STRIPS W/1" RIGID INS ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK.
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR P&H AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.C. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS. ON (E) WALL.
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W202-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W12.

PAINTS:
P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: PI607 DEAUVILLE.
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: N3610 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: N7607 TOBACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS: SHX 641.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS: A100 WHITE.

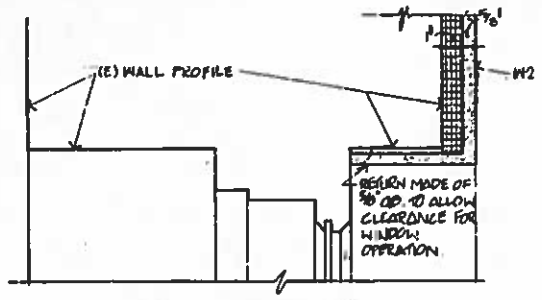
CARPET:
CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP. CPT-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

SYRACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

PREPARED J.L.T. CHK. DESIGNED CHK'D DRAWN T.M.G. CHK'D CHK'D DATE

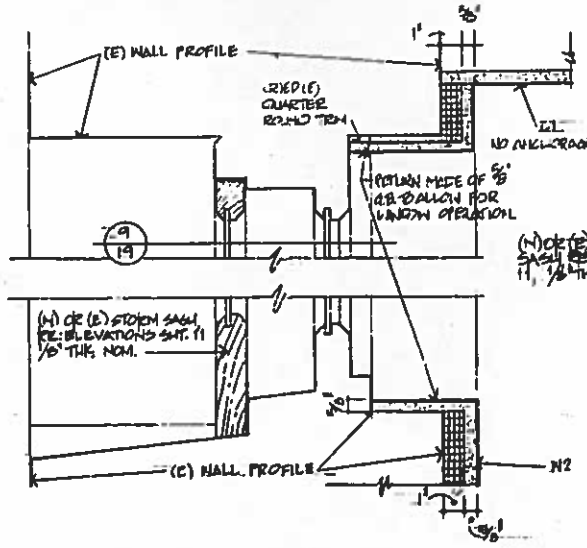
DRAWING NO. TD1 25000C

SHEET 18 OF 78

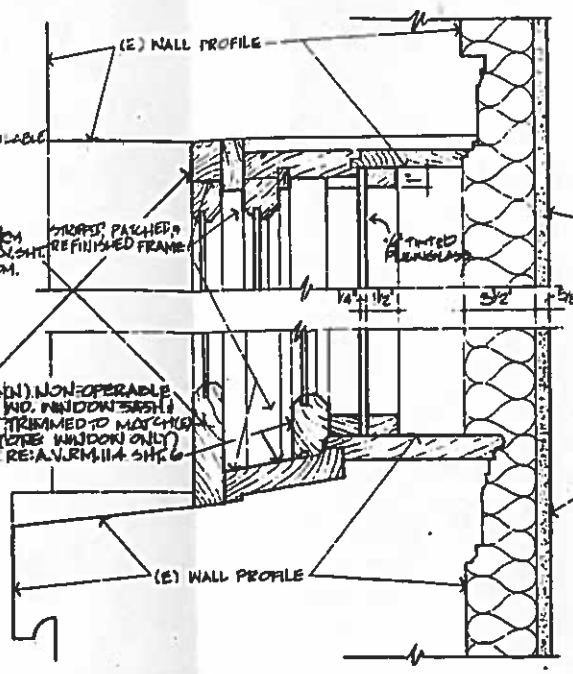


9 BASEMENT WINDOW DETAIL
3" : 1'-0

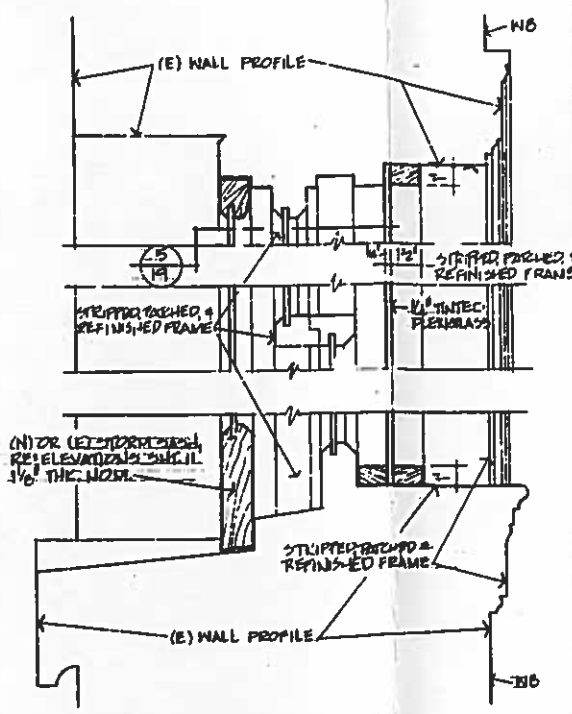
10 VESTIBULE DOOR DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



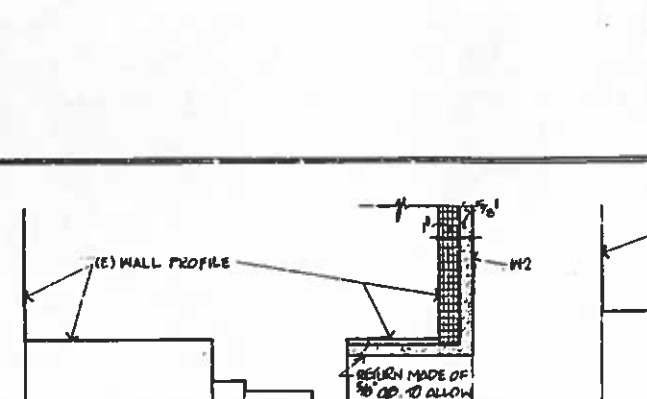
7 BASEMENT WINDOW DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



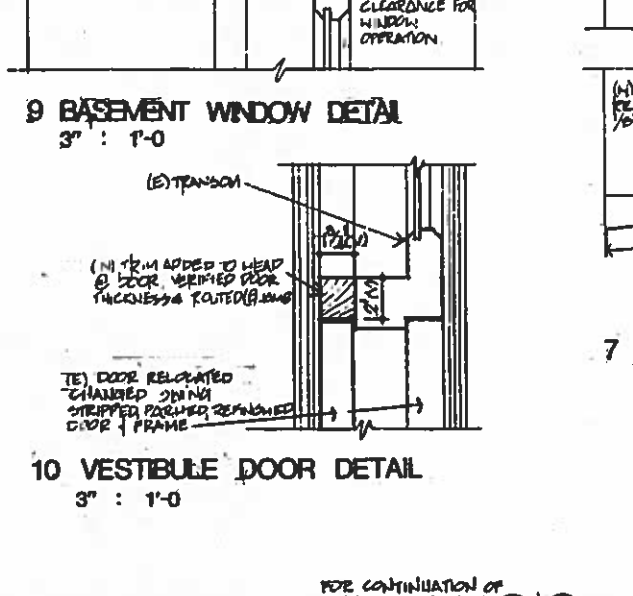
4 AUDIO VISUAL DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



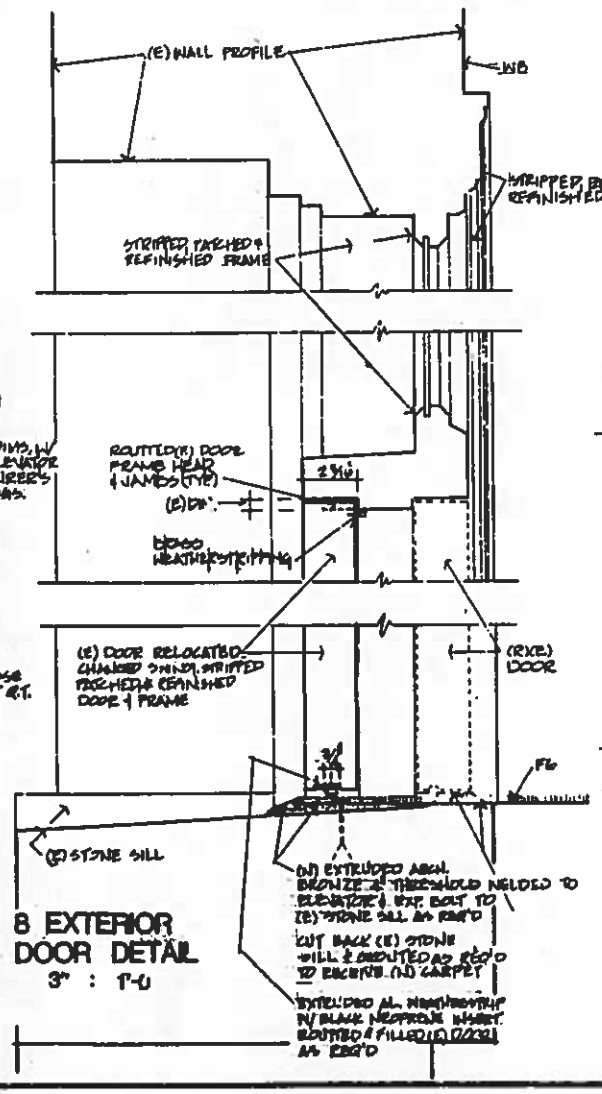
2 EXHIBIT WINDOW DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



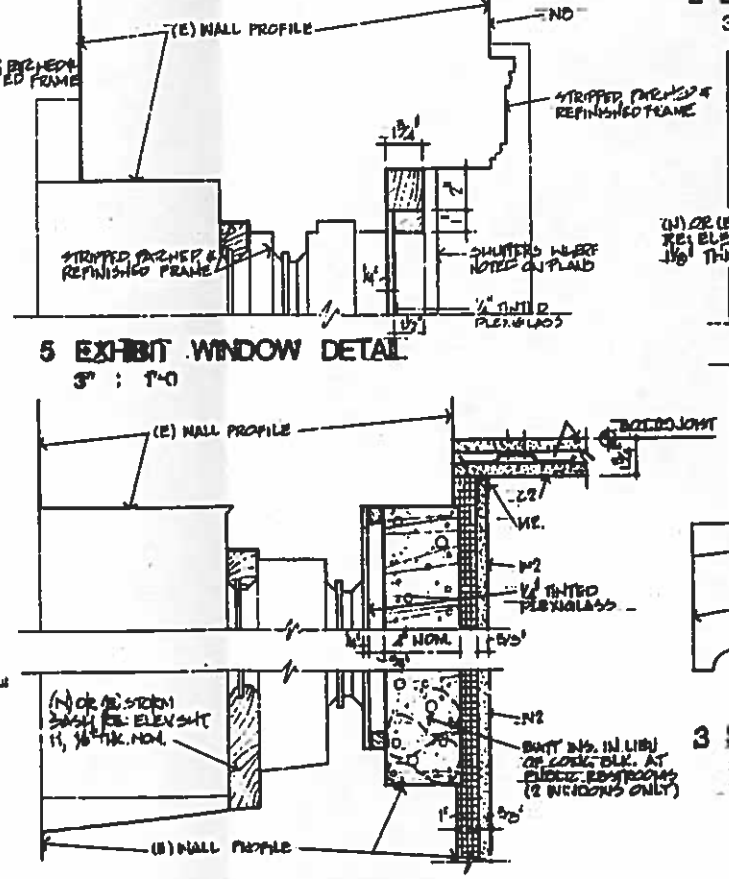
11. ELEVATOR SILL
3" : 1'-0



12. DOOR DETAIL
3" :1'-0

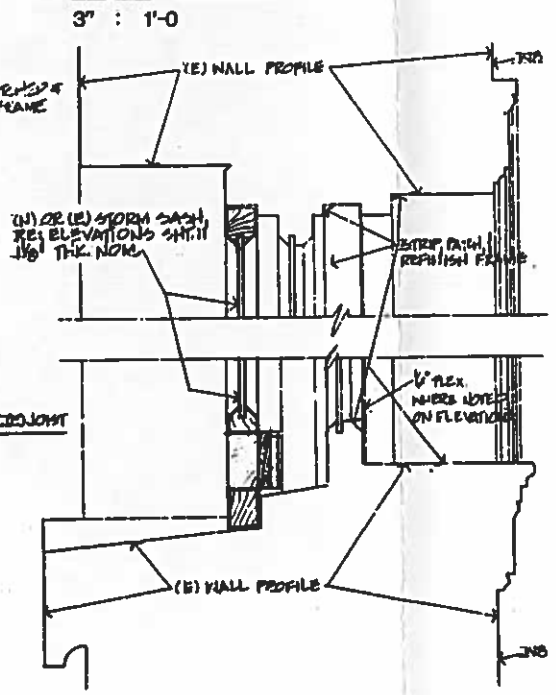


8 EXTERIOR DOOR DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



5 EXHIBIT WINDOW DETAIL
3" : 1'-0

6 ARCHIVES WINDOW DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



3 STORM WINDOW DETAIL
3" : 1'-0

1 SYSTEMS NOTES

SEE NOTES SHEET 4

BASES:
- B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
- B2 1x4 OAK.
- B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, P&H, AND REFINISHED.
- B4 8½" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
- B5 CARPET.
- B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:
- C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
- C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON ½ RES. FRG. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. 230.
- C3 (E) PLR P&H. AND (P).
- C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
- C5 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
- C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS:
- CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:
- F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING W.I.P. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
- F2 4" CONC W/DENALX W/BROOM FIN. ON 6" GRAVEL.
- F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
- F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
- F5 CARPET ON F3.
- F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
- F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&H SANDED AND REFINISHED.
- F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-7 ON F3.
- F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ½" EXT-APA P.W. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
- F10 V.A.T. ON ½" T.H.B. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
- F11 Q.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
- F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:
- W1 (E) CONC.
- W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL I FRG STRIPS W/1" RIGID INS ON W1.
- W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
- W4 CONC BLOCK.
- W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
- W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUD. @ 16" O.C.
- W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
- W8 (E) PLR P&H AND (P).
- W9 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
- W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" WATT INS. ON (E) WALL.
- W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
- W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
- W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
- W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
- W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W12.

PAINTS:
- P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: P7607 DEAUVILLE.
- P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: N3610 POPLAR.
- P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: N7607 TOBACCO BROWN.
- P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS: SRR 661.
- P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS: A100 WHITE.

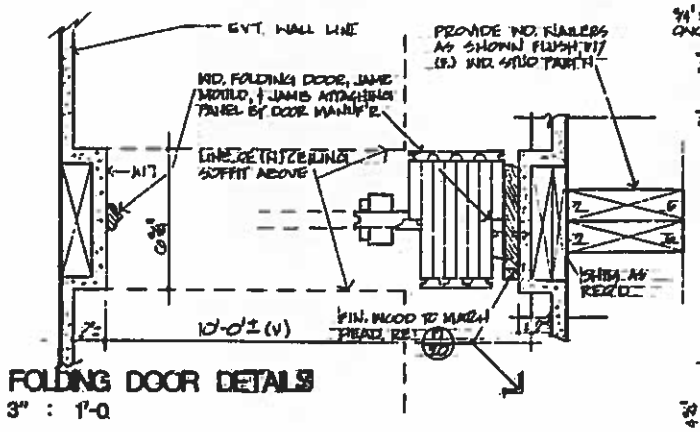
CARPET:
- CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP. GPF-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

SCALE: 3" = 1'-0
0 ¼ ½ 1 FEET
0 ½ ¼ ½ METERS

SYRACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

DOOR & WINDOW DETAILS

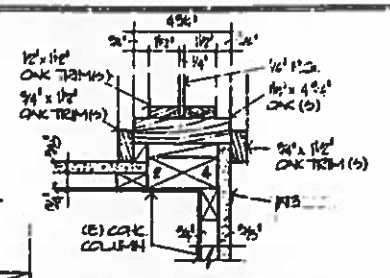
PREPARED JL TM OK
DESIGNED
CHECKED TM OK
DRAWING NO. A11 25,000 C
SHEET 19 OF 79



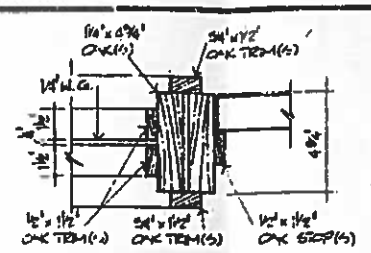
19 FOLDING DOOR DETAILS
3" : 1'-0

NOTE:

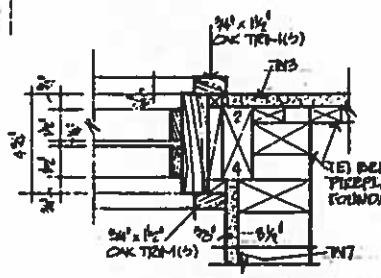
THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.



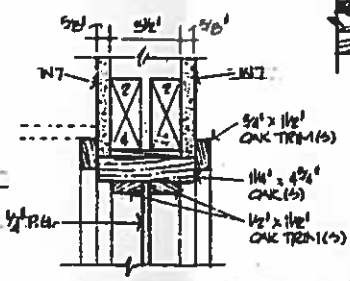
15 WINDOW JAMB DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



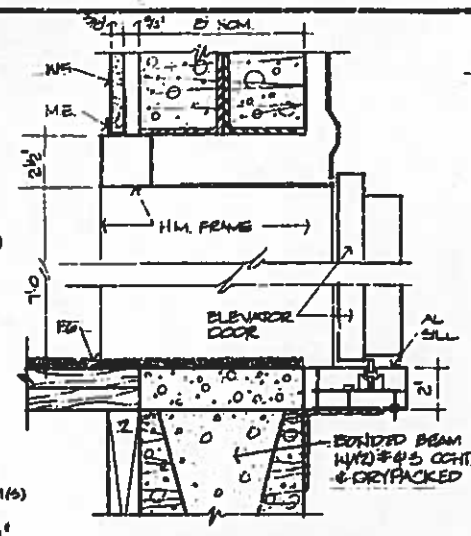
10 JAMB DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



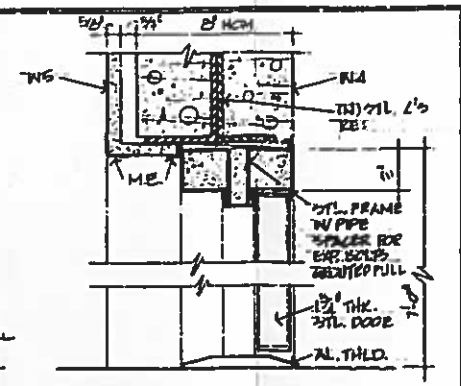
16 WINDOW JAMB DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



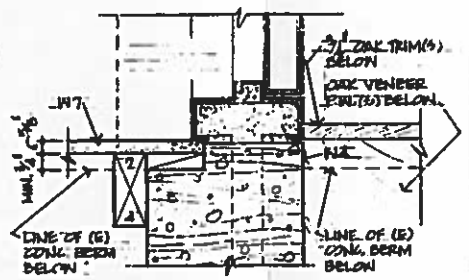
11 HEADJAMB DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



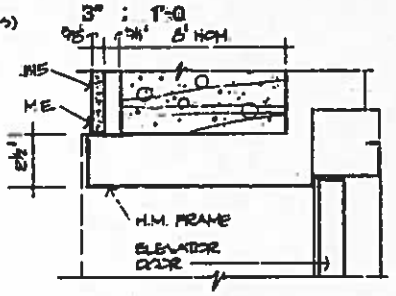
6 ELEVATOR DOOR DETAILS
3" : 1'-0



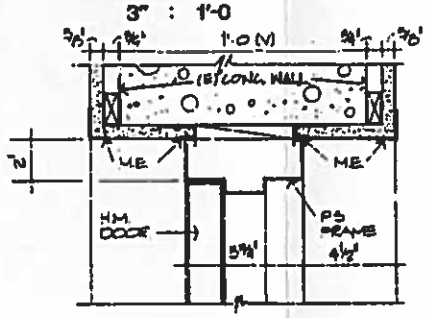
2 SECURITY DOOR DETAILS
3" : 1'-0



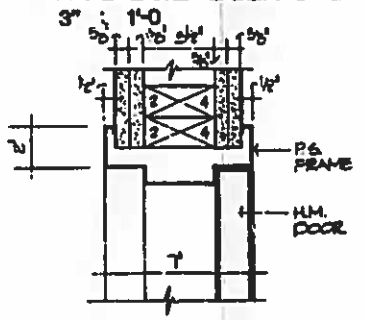
3 SECURITY JAMB
3" : 1'-0



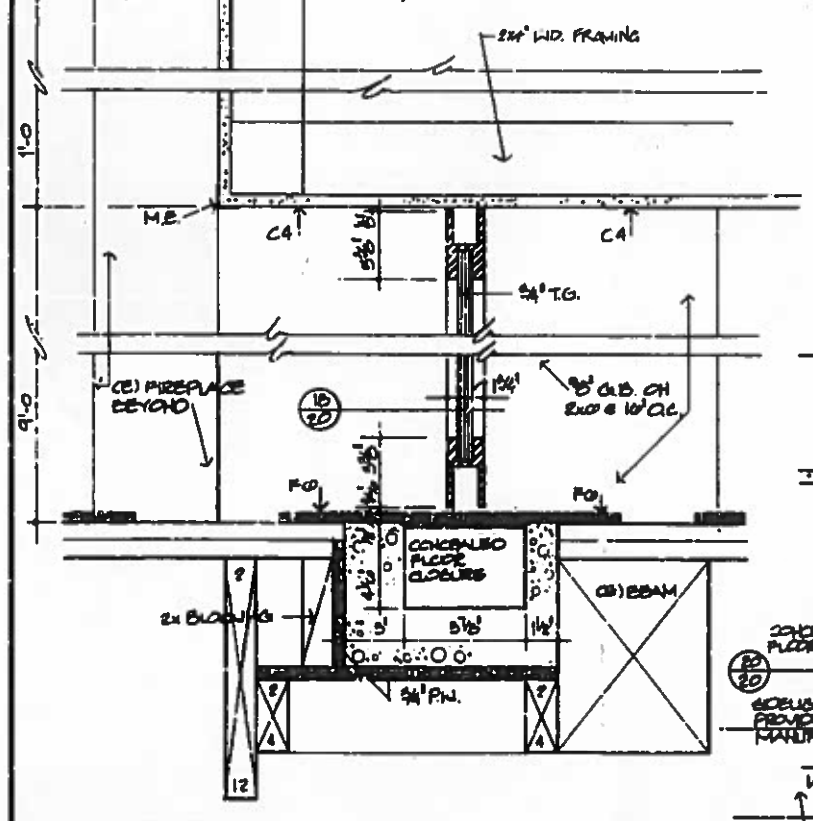
7 ELEVATOR JAMB
3" : 1'-0



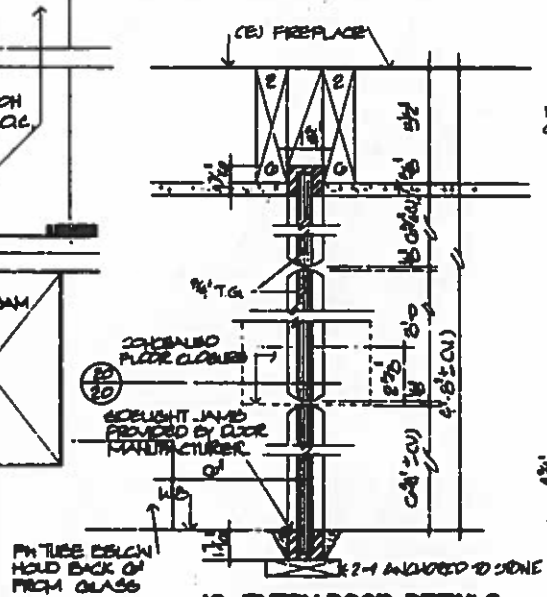
4 HEAD/JAMB DOOR DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



5 HEAD/JAMB DOOR DETAIL
3" : 1'-0

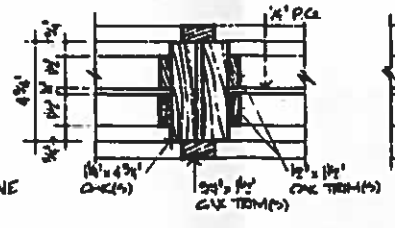


20 ENTRY DOOR DETAIL
3" : 1'-0

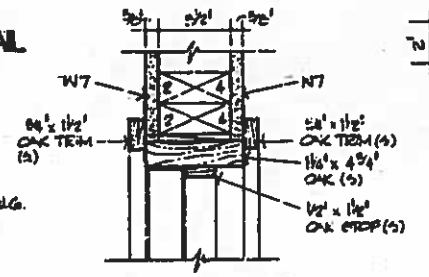


FR TUBE BELOW HOLD BACK OF FROM GLASS

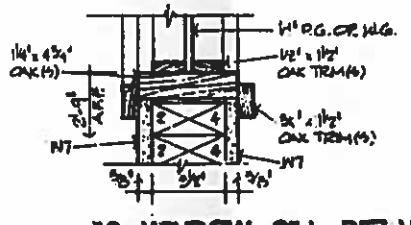
18 ENTRY DOOR DETAILS
3" : 1'-0



12 WINDOW SILL DETAIL
3" : 1'-0

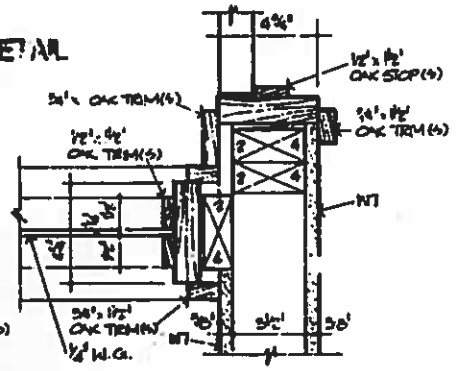


8 HEAD/JAMB DOOR DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



13 WINDOW SILL DETAIL
3" : 1'-0

14 MULLION DETAIL
3" 1'-0



9 JAMB DETAIL
3" : 1'-0

SYSTEMS NOTES

SEE NOTES, SHEET 4

BASES:

B1 4" MASONRY TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x6 OAK.
B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, P&H, AND REFINISHED.
B4 6½" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY LEVELED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON ½" RES. FRG. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. 27.
C3 (E) PLR P&H, AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS:

CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:

F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING W.I.C. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
F5 CARPET ON F3.
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&H SANDED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ½" EXT-APA P.W. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ¼" P.W. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 O.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:

W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL I FRG STRIPS W/1' RIGID INS ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK.
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCONSUMPTIPLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR P&H AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS ON (E) WALL.
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W12.

PAINTS:

P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; P2687 DEAUVILLE.
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; W3610 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; N7607 TOBACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; SRX 661.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; A100 WHITE.

CARPET:

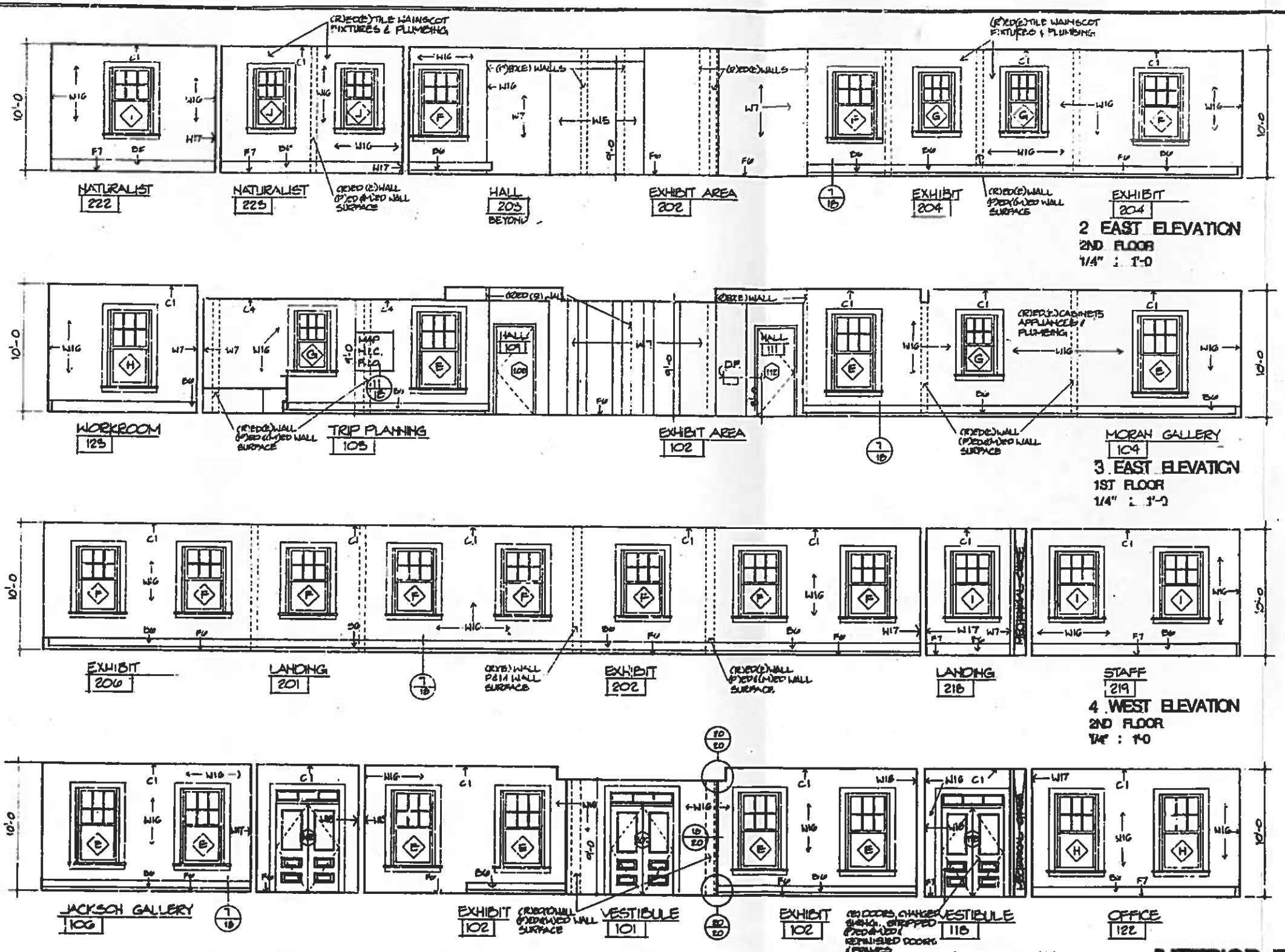
CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP. CAP-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

DOOR & WINDOW DETAILS

SCALE: 3" = 1'-0

FEET
METERS

SHEET 20 OF 78



SYSTEMS NOTES

BASES: SEE NOTES SHEET 4

B1 .5" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x4 OAK.
B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED PAN, AND REFINISHED.
B4 6" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1½ RES. FRC. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. P22.
C3 (E) PLR PAN, AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.M. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X M/R G.B. ON D.M. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

SOFFITS:

CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:

F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING W.I.P. ON (N) 4" CRUSHED BASE.
F2 4" CONC W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
F5 CARPET ON F3.
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&H SANDED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ¼" STT-SPA P.M. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ¼" T.H.B. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 Q.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:

W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL & FRG STRIPS W/1" RIGID INS ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK.
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR PAN AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X M/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS ON (E) WALL.
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X M/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" M/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" M/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W6.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W222-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W13.

PAINTS:

P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; 7607 BEAUVILLE.
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; N3610 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; N7607 TOBACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; SW 641.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; A100 WHITE.

CARPET.

CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP; CPF-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

NOTE:
THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.

INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

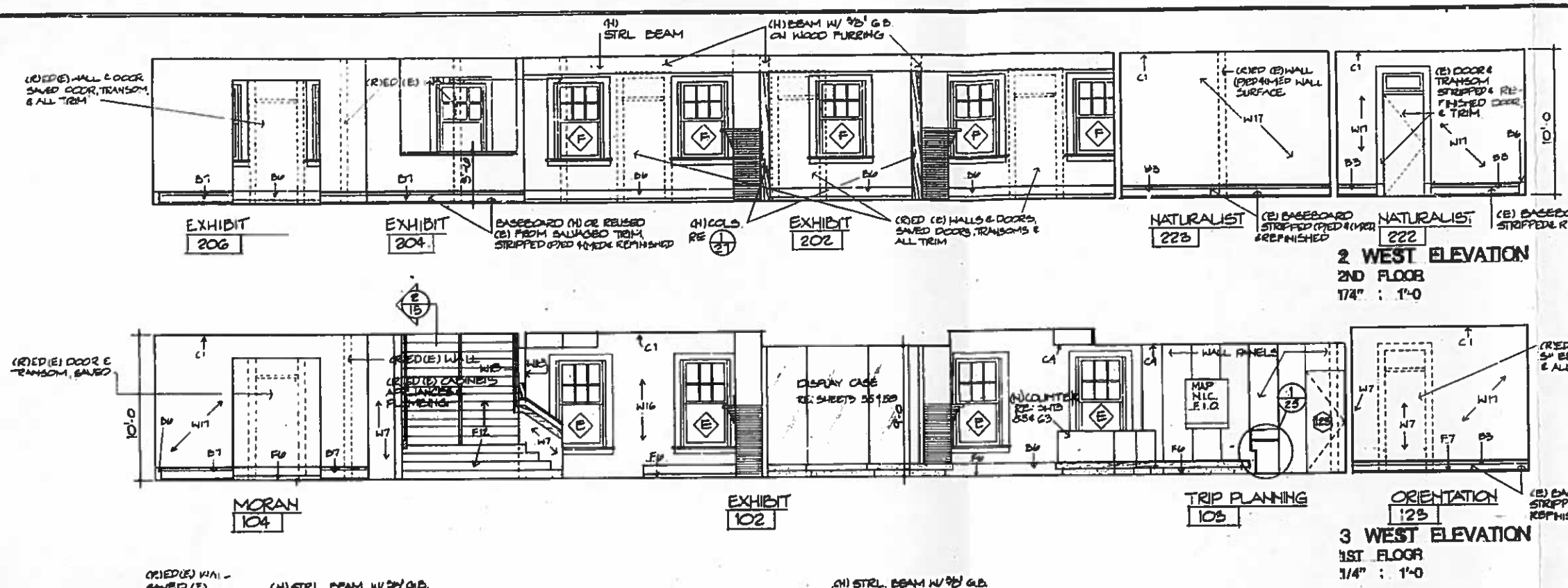
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

SYRACUSE, LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED
DATE

DRAWING NO. 101 25.000C
SHEET 21 OF 78



SYSTEMS NOTES

SEE NOTES SHEET 4

BASES:

B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x4 OAK.
B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, P&H, AND REFINISHED.
B4 6½" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON ½" RES. FRG. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. 27.
C3 (E) PLR PAN. AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS:

CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:

F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING N.I.C. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
F5 CARPET ON F3.
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&H SANDED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ½" EXT-APA P.W. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ½" T.&G. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 Q.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:

W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL I FRG STRIPS W/1" RIGID INS ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK.
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR PAN AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS ON (E) WALL.
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W12.

PAINTS:

P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: #2607 DEANVILLE.
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: #2610 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: #7607 TOBACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS: SRX 441.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS: A100 WHITE.

CARPET:

CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP.: GPF-6317 TAUPE BROWN.

NOTE:

THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.

INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

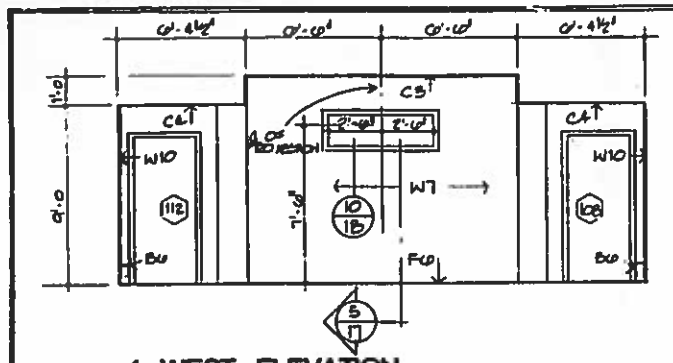
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

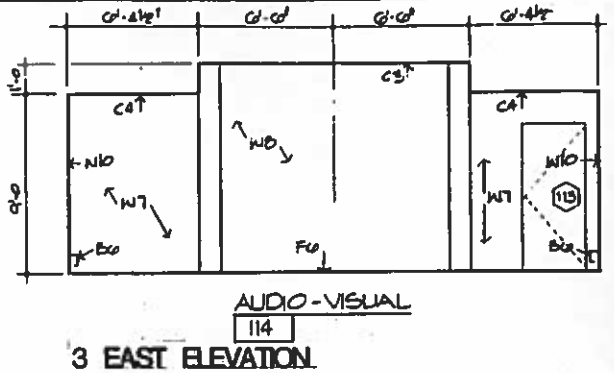
SYRACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED
DATE

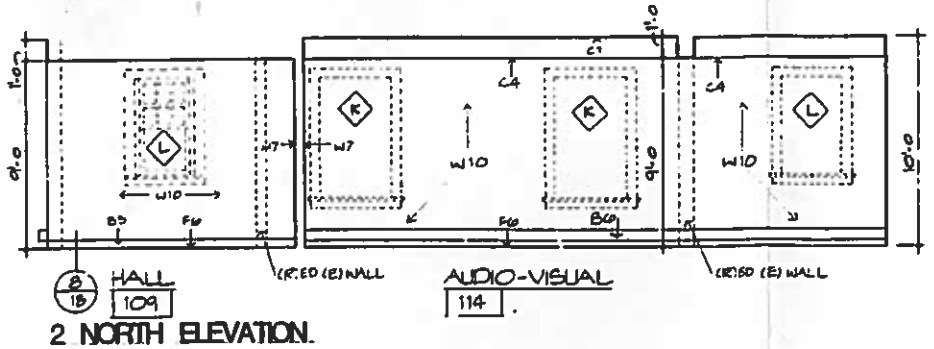
DRAWING NO. 101
26.000C
SHEET 22 OF 78



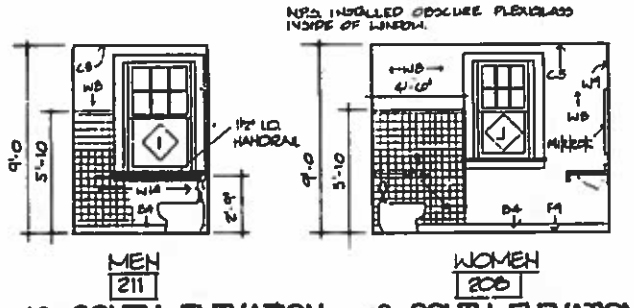
4 WEST ELEVATION
1ST FLOOR



3 EAST ELEVATION
1ST FLOOR

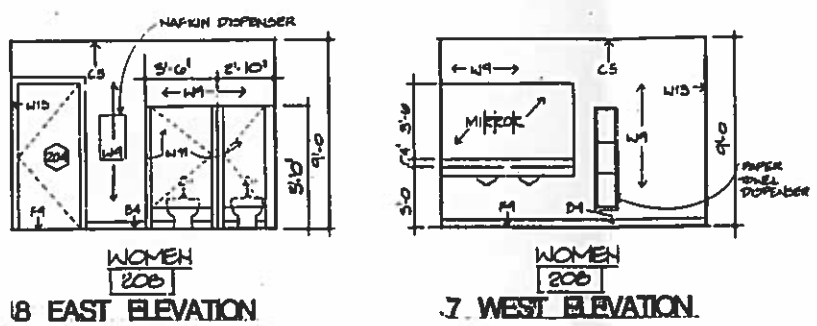


2 NORTH ELEVATION



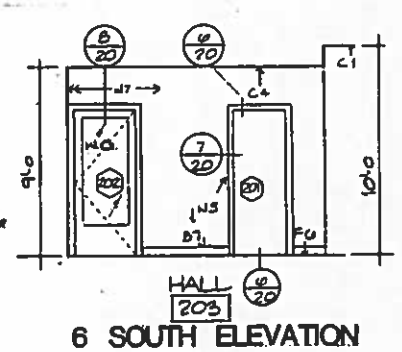
10 SOUTH ELEVATION
2ND FLOOR
1/4" : 1'-0

9 SOUTH ELEVATION
2ND FLOOR
1/4" : 1'-0

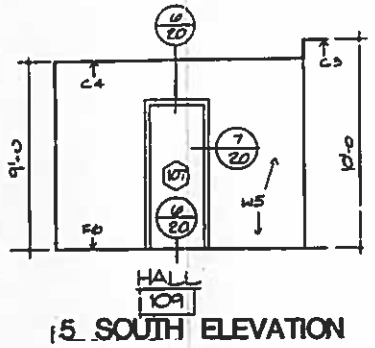


8 EAST ELEVATION
2ND FLOOR
1/4" : 1'-0

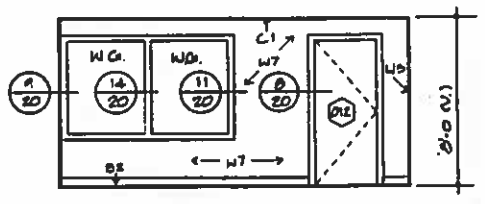
7 WEST ELEVATION
2ND FLOOR
1/4" : 1'-0



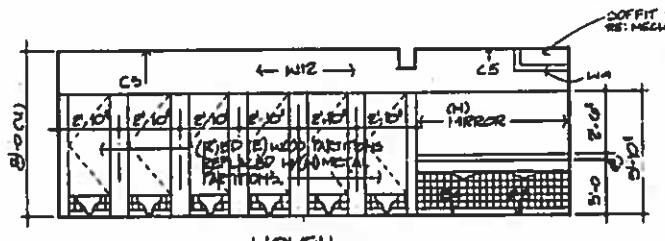
6 SOUTH ELEVATION
2ND FLOOR
1/4" : 1'-0



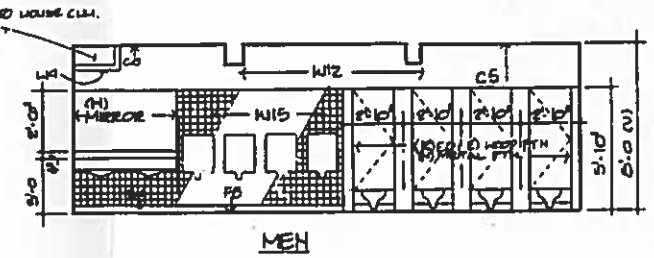
5 SOUTH ELEVATION
1ST FLOOR
1/4" : 1'-0



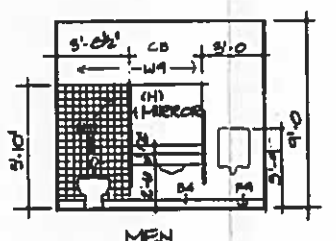
14 WEST ELEVATION
BASEMENT
1/4" : 1'-0



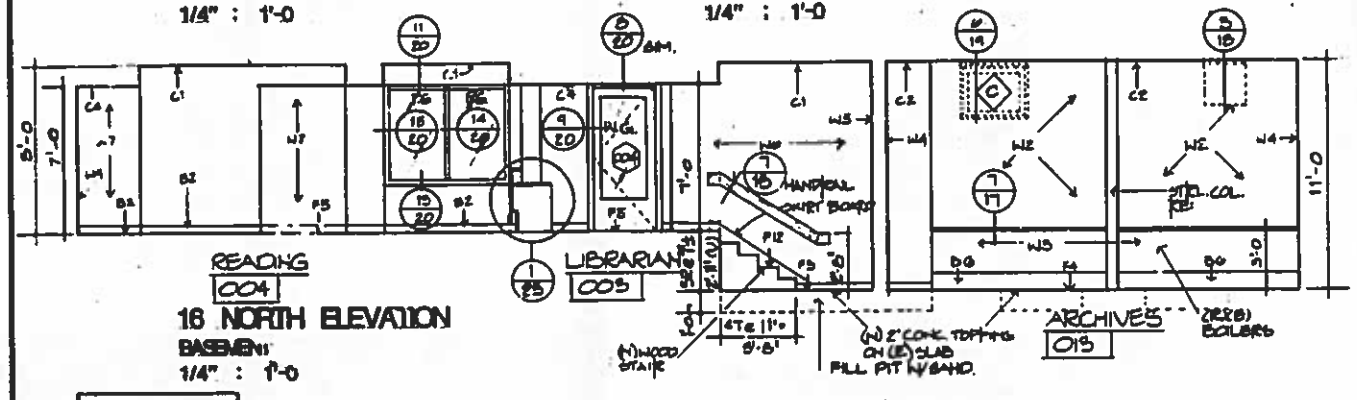
13 EAST ELEVATION
BASEMENT
1/4" : 1'-0



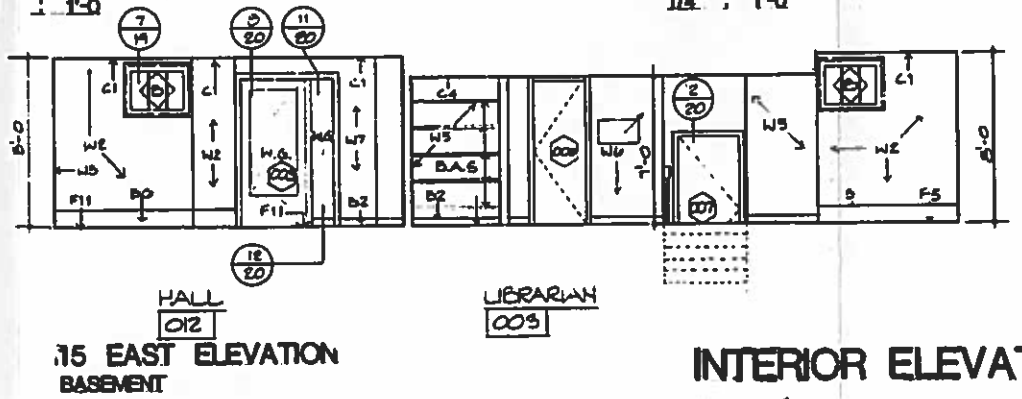
12 EAST ELEVATION
BASEMENT
1/4" : 1'-0



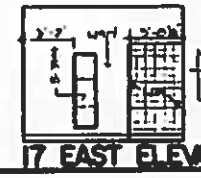
11 WEST ELEVATION
2ND FLOOR
1/4" : 1'-0



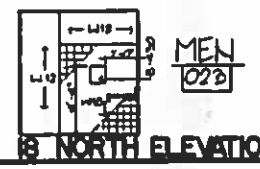
16 NORTH ELEVATION
BASEMENT
1/4" : 1'-0



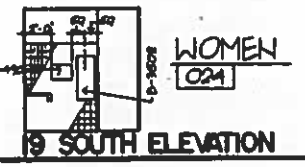
15 EAST ELEVATION
BASEMENT
1/4" : 1'-0



17 EAST ELEVATION



18 NORTH ELEVATION



19 SOUTH ELEVATION

NOTE:

THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.

INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

1 SYSTEMS NOTES

SEE NOTES SHEET 4

BASES:

B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x4 OAK.
B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, P&H, AND REFINISHED.
B4 6½" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON ½" RES. FRG. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. P32.
C3 (E) PLR P&H, AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.H. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X M/R G.B. ON D.H. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:

F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING W.I.C. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
F5 CARPET ON F3.
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&H SANDED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ½" EXT-APA P.M. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ½" T.H.D. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 Q.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:

W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL I FRG STRIPS 1/2" RIGID INS ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS 1/16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR P&H AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X M/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS ON (E) WALL
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X M/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" M/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" M/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W12.

PAINTS:

P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: 92607 DEAUVILLE.
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: N3610 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS: N7687 TOBACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS: SHE 641.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS: A100 WHITE.

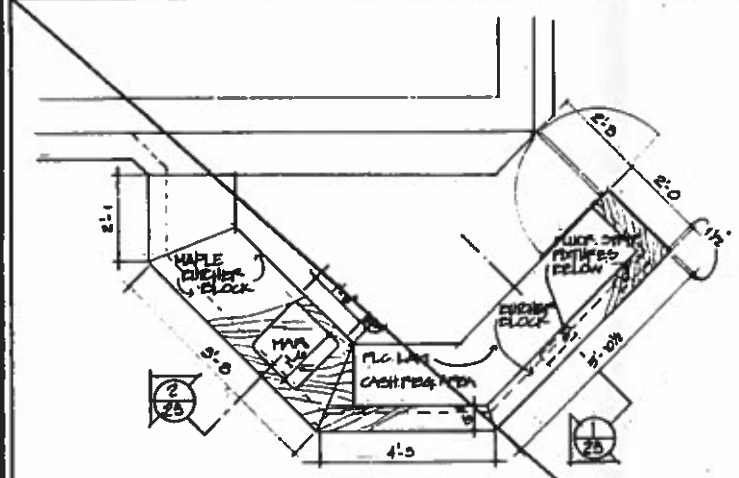
CARPET:

CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP: CPF-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

PREPARED JL TM GK
DESIGNED GK DC
DRAWN TM GK
CHECKED
DATE

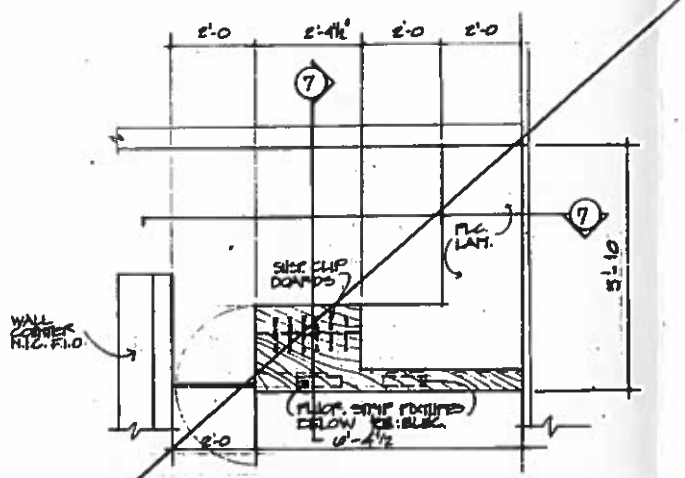
DRAWING NO. 101 25.000C

SHEET 23 OF 78

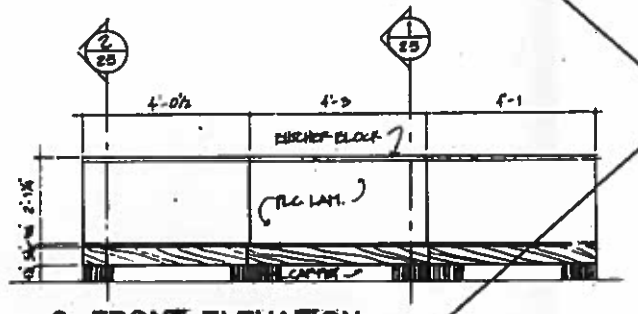


8. PLAN-EXHIBIT AREA
1/2" : 1'-0

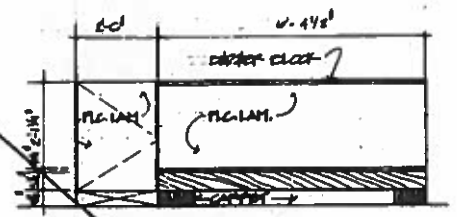
VOID



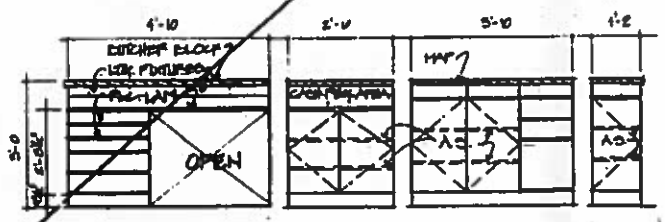
5. PLAN-TRIP PLANNING
1/2" :1-0



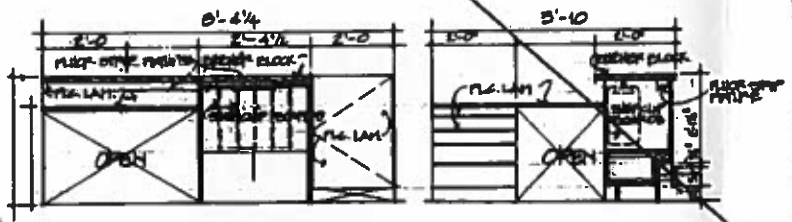
9. FRONT ELEVATION
1/2" : 1'-0



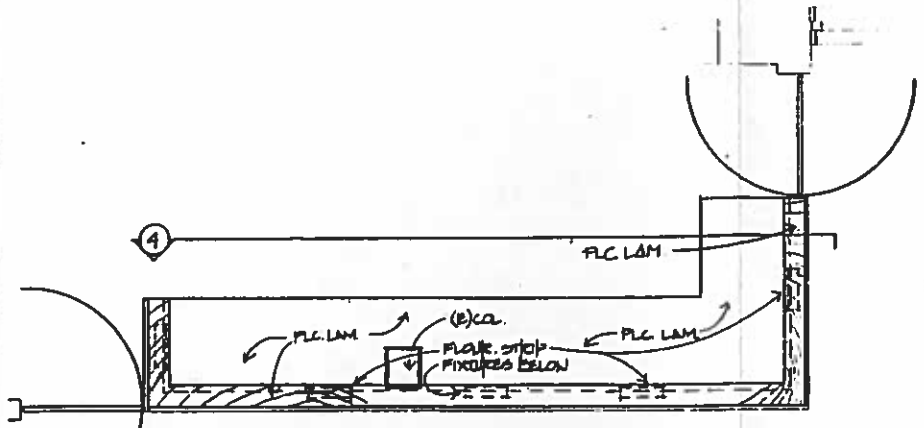
6. FRONT ELEVATION
1/2" : 1'-0



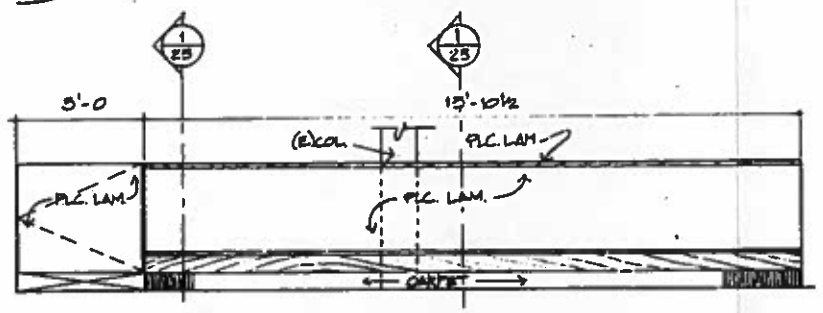
10. REAR ELEVATION
1/2" : 1'-0



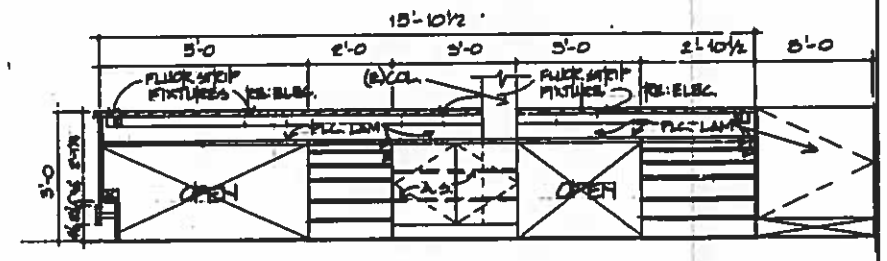
7. REAR ELEVATION
1/2" : 1'-0



2. PLAN-ARCHIVIST
1/2" : 1'-0



3. FRONT ELEVATION
1/2" : 1'-0



4. REAR ELEVATION
1/2" : 1'-0

1 SYSTEMS NOTES

BASES: SEE NOTES SHEET 4

B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x4 OAK.
B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, PAM, AND REFINISHED.
B4 6½" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON ½" RES. FRG. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. 27.
C3 (E) PLR P&H, AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS:

CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:

F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING W.I.C. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON F3.
F5 CARPET ON F3.
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&M SANDED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON 4" EXT-APA P.W. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ½" T.&G. UNDERLAYMENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 Q.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:

W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL & FRG STRIPS W/1" RIGID INS ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK.
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NONCOMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR/PAM AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS ON (E) WALL.
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON W12.

PAINTS:

P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; P2607 DEAUVILLE.
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; N3610 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; N7607 TOBACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; BER 681.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; A100 WHITE.

CARPET:

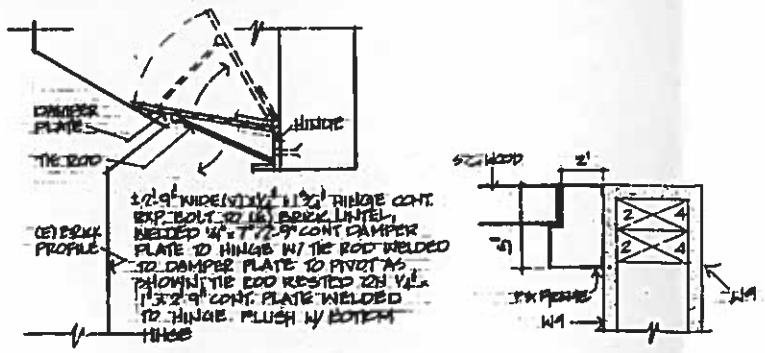
CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP: GPT-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

RE: SHEETS 55,63/64

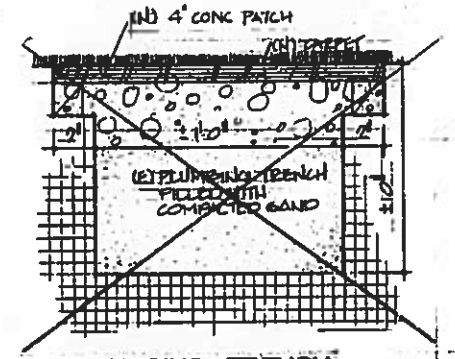
COUNTER PLANS

NOTE:
THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.

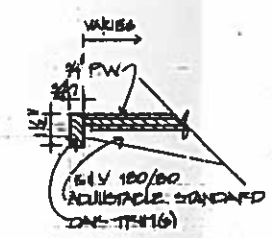
SYRACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.
ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING INTERIORS
PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED
DATE
DRAWING NO.
81
24000C
SHEET
24
OF 78



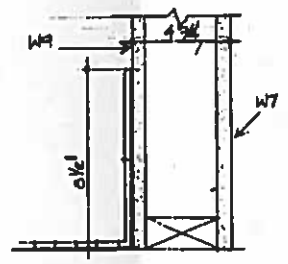
10. FIREPLACE DAMPER
3" : 1'-0"



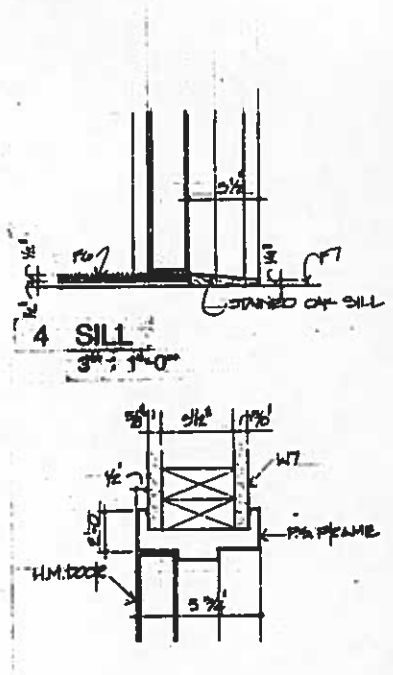
11. PLUMBING TRENCH DETAIL
3" : 1'-0



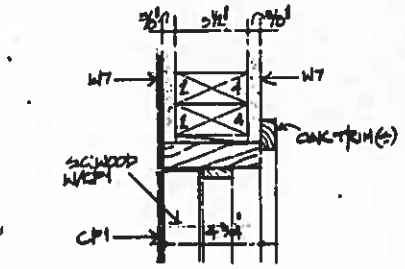
8 SHELF DETAIL
3" : 1'-0"



9 TILE DETAIL
3" : 1'-0"

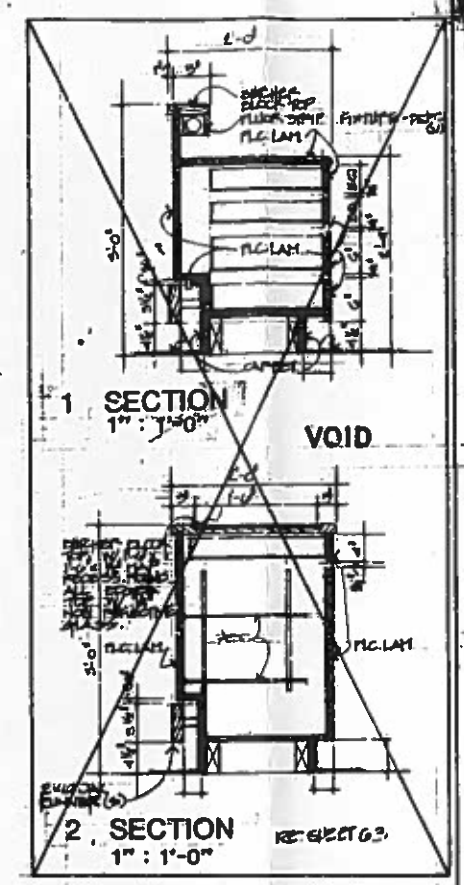


5 HEAD
3" : 1'-0"

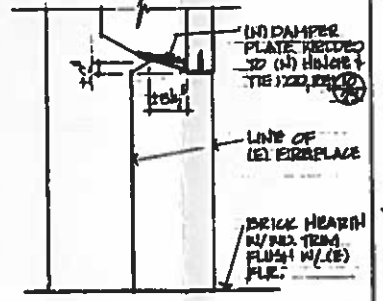


6 HEAD
3" : 1'-0"

4 SILL
3" : 1'-0"



1 SECTION
1" : 1'-0"



3 FIREPLACE DAMPER DETAIL
1" : 1'-0"

2 SECTION
1" : 1'-0"

SYSTEM NOTES

BASES: SEE NOTES SHEET 4

B1 4" RUBBER TOPSET COVE.
B2 1x4 OAK.
B3 (E) WOOD STRIPPED, P&H, AND REFINISHED.
B4 6"x" CERAMIC TILE COVE.
B5 CARPET.
B6 HOT WATER BASEBOARD. RE: MECH.

CEILINGS:

C1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON (E) NEWLY EXPOSED STRUCTURE.
C2 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1½" TYP. FRG. CHANNELS ON (E) STRUCTURE, U.L. DESIGN NO. P72.
C3 (E) PLR P&H, AND (P).
C4 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C5 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON D.W. METAL SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
C6 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON WOOD FRAMING.

COLUMNS:

CL1 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON (E) COL.

FLOORS:

F1 2" ASPHALT PAVING N.I.C. ON (N) 4" GRAVEL BASE.
F2 4" CONC SIDEWALK W/BROOM FIN. ON 4" GRAVEL.
F3 (E) CONC SLAB.
F4 V.A.T. ON F1.
F5 CARPET ON F4.
F6 CARPET ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F7 (E) WOOD FLOOR STRIPPED, P&H SANDED AND REFINISHED.
F8 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F9 CERAMIC TILE ON ½" EX.-APA P.W. ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING.
F10 V.A.T. ON ½" T.&G. UNDERLAY-MENT ON (E) WOOD FLOOR.
F11 O.T. TCA METHOD F113-78 ON F3.
F12 CARPET ON WOOD STAIRS.

WALLS:

W1 (E) CONC.
W2 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1" METAL & FIG STRIPS W/1" RIGID INS ON W1.
W3 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W1.
W4 CONC BLOCK.
W5 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W6 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON NON-COMBUSTIBLE 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W7 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W8 (E) PLR P&H AND (P).
W9 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W10 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/3½" BATT INS. ON (E) WALL.
W11 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W242-78 ON 5/8" TYPE X W/R G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
W12 5/8" W/R G.B. ON (E) FRAMING.
W13 5/8" W/R G.B. ON 1x3 WOOD FRG STRIPS ON W4.
W14 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W223-78 ON (E) PLR.
W15 CERAMIC TILE TCA METHOD W244 ON W12.

PAINTS:

P1 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; P2607 DEAUVILLE.
P2 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; N3610 POPLAR.
P3 PITTSBURGH PAINTS; N7607 TOBACCO BROWN.
P4 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; BIX 641.
P5 SHERWIN WILLIAMS; A100 WHITE.

CARPET:

CP1 COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP. UPP-6517 TAUPE BROWN.

DETAILS

SCALE: 3" : 1'-0

0 1/4 1/2 1 FEET
0 1/8 1/4 1/3 METERS

SCALE: 1" : 1'-0

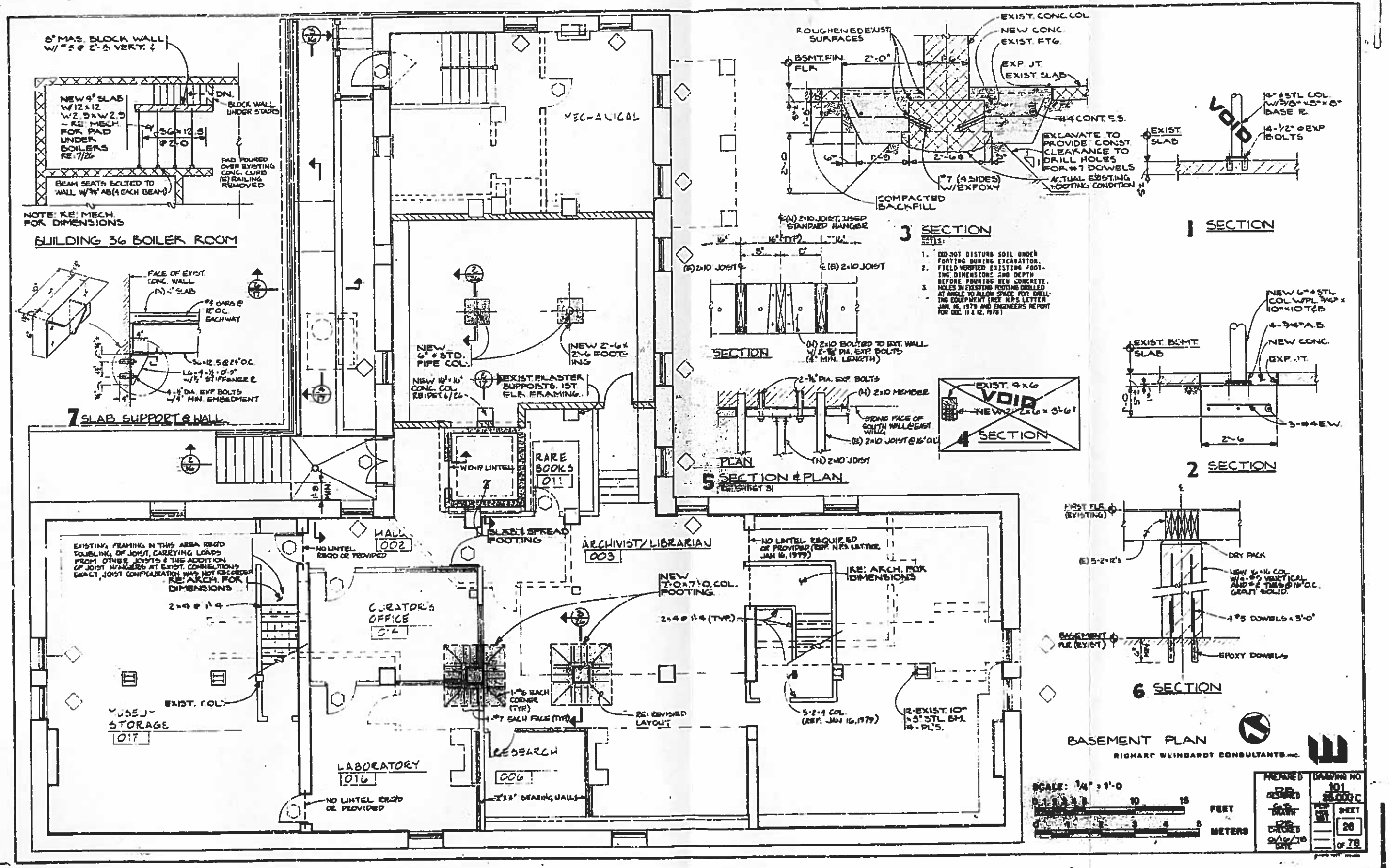
0 1/8 1 2 3 FEET
0 1/3 1/4 1/2 1 METERS

NOTE:

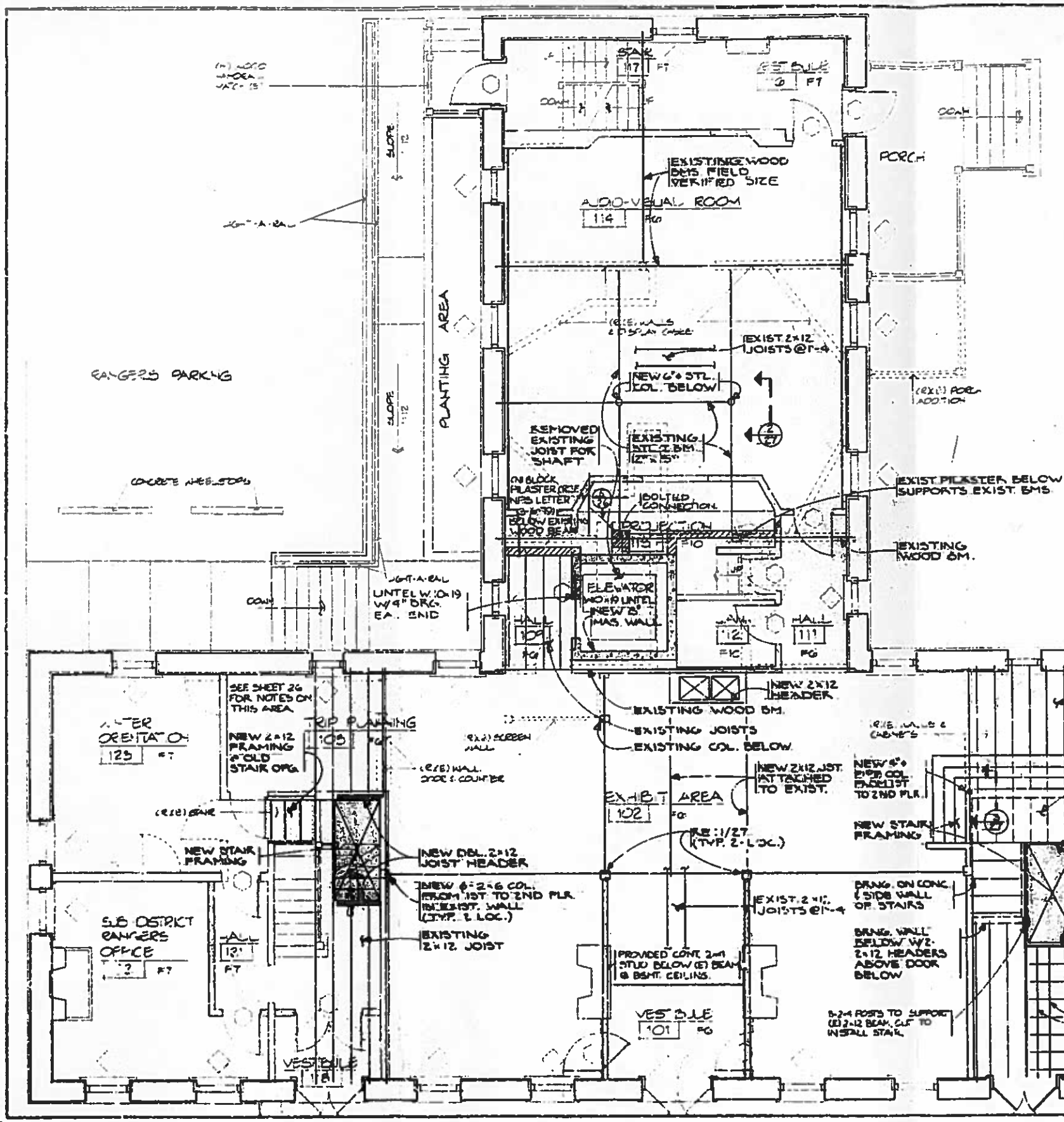
THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE BIDDER OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING HIMSELF AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.

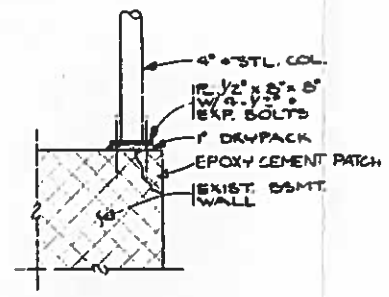
SYRACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

DRAWING NO. 101
SHEET 25 OF 78

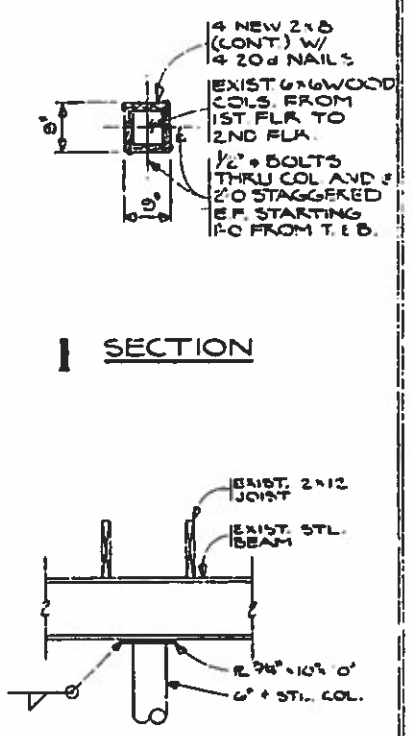


BUILDING 36 BOILER ROOM
NOTE: RE: MECH. FOR DIMENSIONS
7 SLAB SUPPORT @ WALL
MECHANICAL
RARE BOOKS 011
HALL 002
ARCHIVIST/LIBRARIAN 003
CURATOR'S OFFICE 014
MUSEUM STORAGE 017
LABORATORY 016
RESEARCH 006
3 SECTION
1 SECTION
2 SECTION
4 SECTION
5 SECTION & PLAN
6 SECTION
BASEMENT PLAN
RICHARD WEINGARDT CONSULTANTS, INC.
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0
FEET
METERS
PREPARED
DRAWING NO. 101
SHEET 26 OF 78

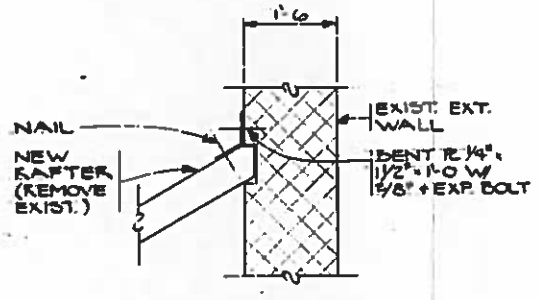




3 SECTION

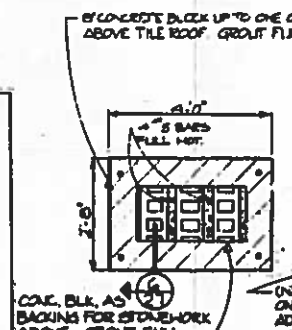


1 SECTION

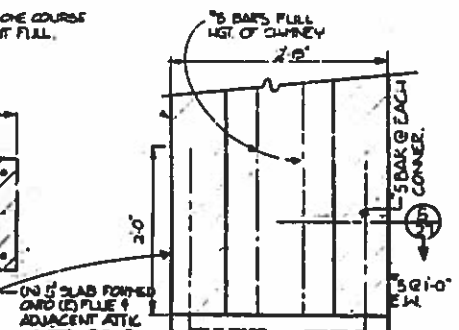


4 FRONT PORCH ROOF REPAIR DETAIL

2 SECTION



5 PLAN/SECTION



6 SECTION

NOTES
1. LIVE LOADS IN EAST WING...100 PSF.
2. LIVE LOADS IN MAIN WING...80 PSF.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

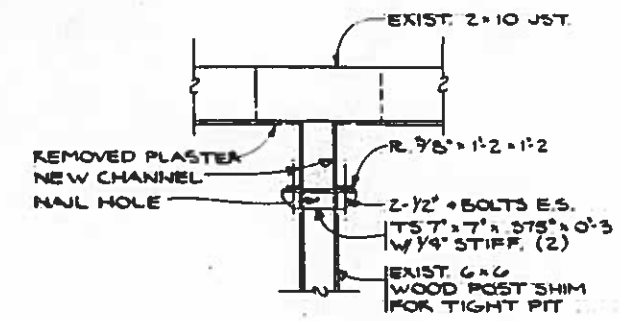
RICHARD WEINGARDT CONSULTANTS, INC.

SCALE: ⅛" = 1'-0"

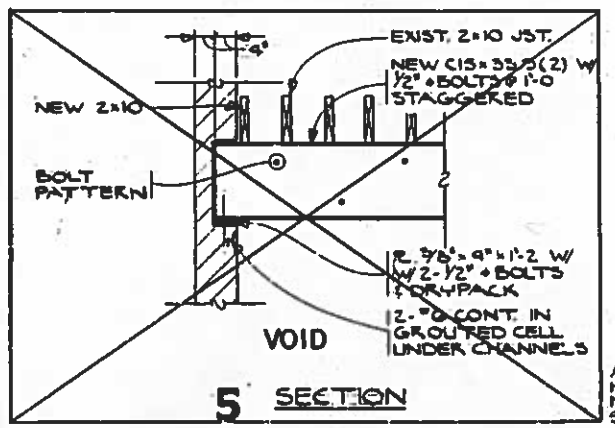
FEET

METERS

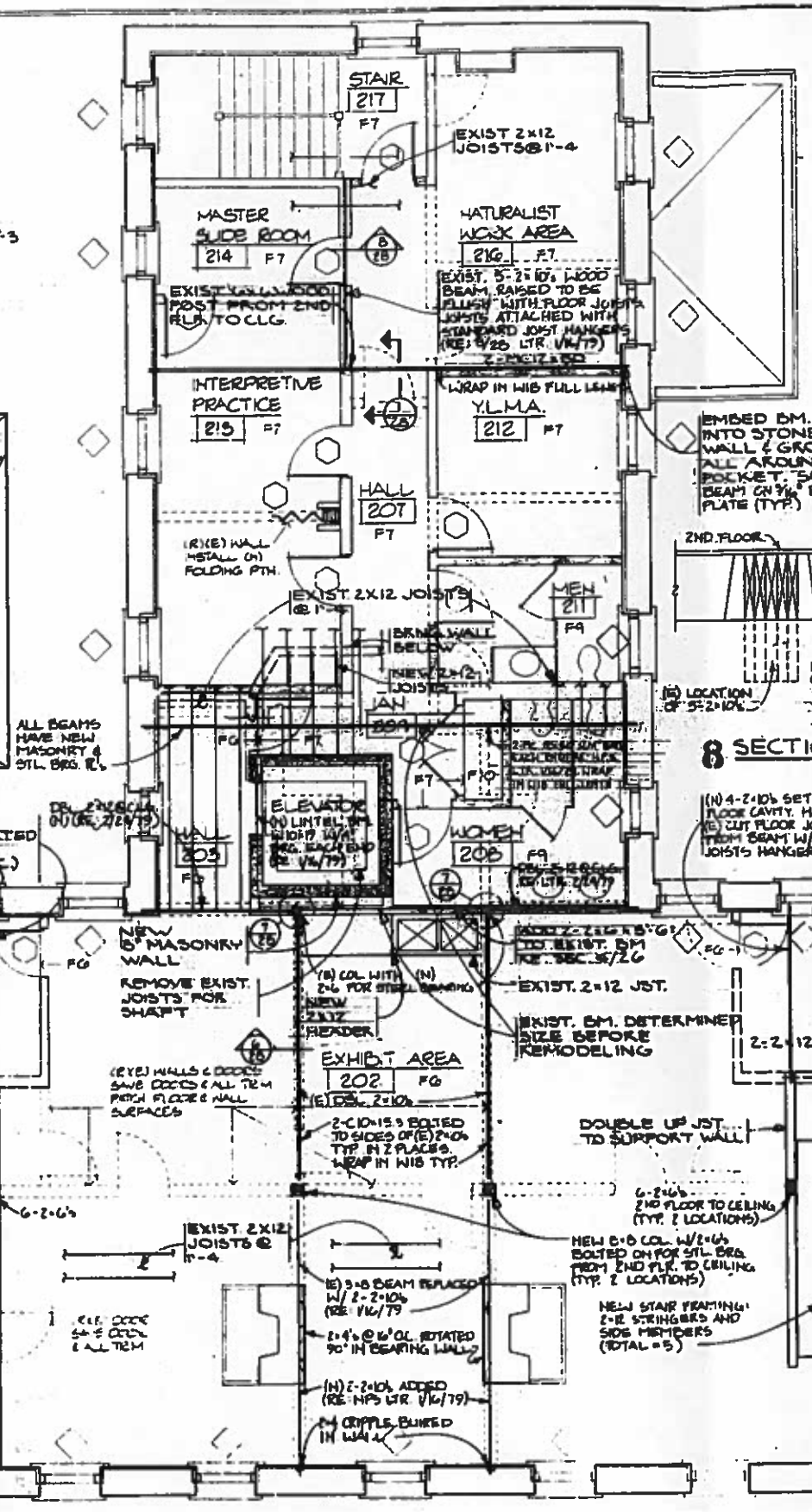
PREPARED	DRAWING NO
DESIGNED DB	101
DRAWN GW	85.000 C
CHECKED DB	SHEET 27
DATE 6/15/78	OF 78



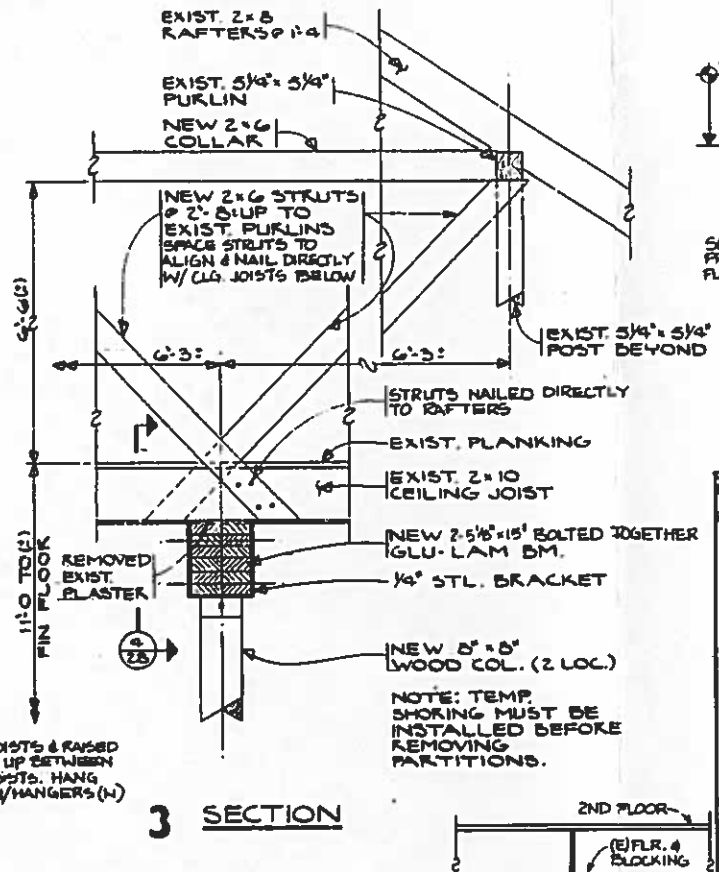
4 SECTION



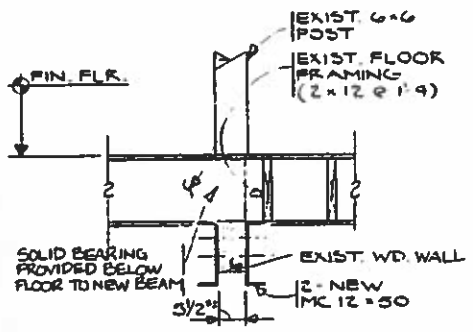
5 SECTION



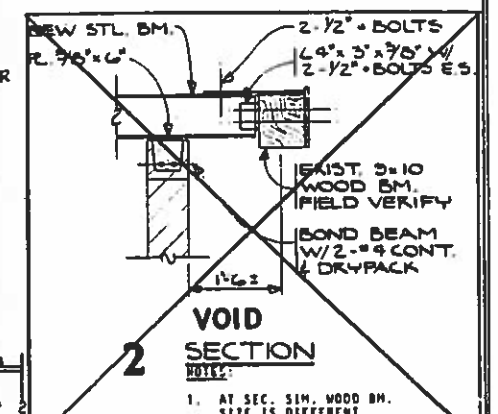
8 SECTION



3 SECTION

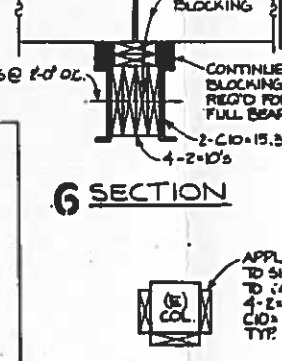


1 SECTION

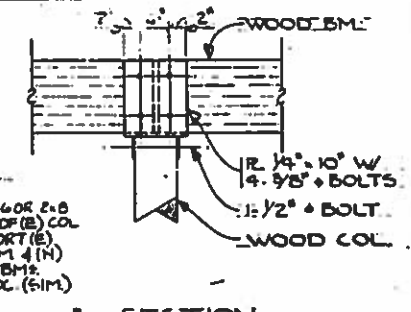


2 SECTION

NOTES:
1. AT SEC. SIM. WOOD BM. SIZE IS DIFFERENT, FIELD MEASURE.



6 SECTION



7 PLAN DETAIL

4 SECTION

NOTES:
1. LIVE LOADS IN EAST WING. . 40 PSF
2. LIVE LOADS IN MAIN WING. . 70 PSF

REFERENCE NORTH

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

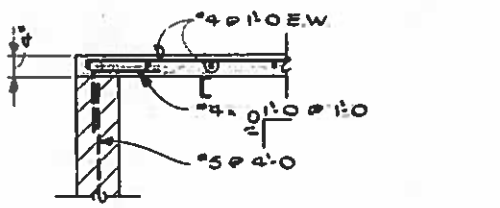
RICHARD WEINGARDT CONSULTANTS, INC.

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0

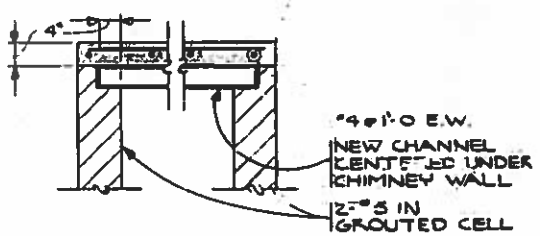
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

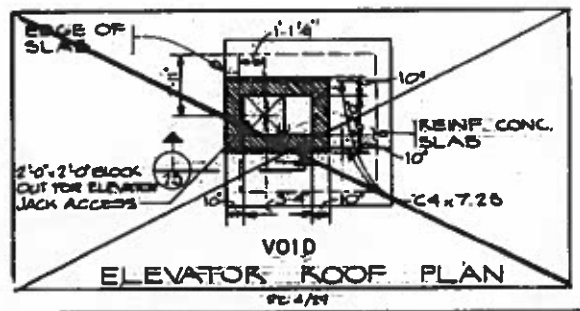
PREPARED	DRAWING NO
DESIGNED DB	101
DRAWN GS	25.000C
CHECKED DB	PCIP PKG 301 — SHEET 28
DATE 9/15/78	OF 78



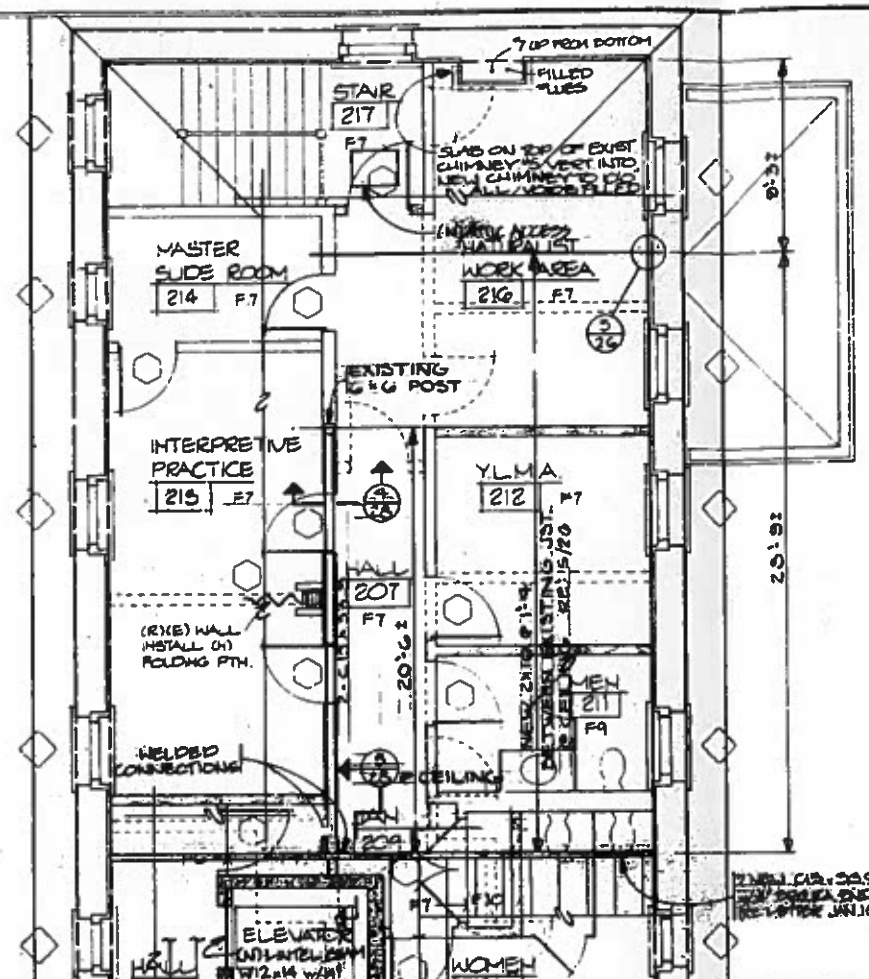
1 SECTION



2 SECTION SEE PLAN BELOW



ELEVATOR ROOF PLAN



GENERAL NOTES

1. LIVE LOADS USED IN DESIGN:
   A. ROOF (REDUCIBLE) . . . . . 100 PSF
   B. FLOORS (RE: PLANS) . . . . . .
2. FOUNDATIONS:
   A. MAXIMUM SOIL DESIGN PRESSURE . . . . . 2000 PSF
   B. ALL FOOTINGS ARE TO BE PLACED ON FIRM, UNDISTURBED, NATURAL SOIL OR PROPERLY COMPACTED BACKFILL, APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. BACKFILL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 95% (MINIMUM) STANDARD PROCTER DENSITY.
   C. CENTER ALL FOOTINGS UNDER WALLS AND COLUMNS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON PLANS.
3. CONCRETE:
   A. ALL CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE SHALL BE MADE WITH TYPE I PORTLAND CEMENT, STONE AGGREGATE, AND SHALL DEVELOP 3000 PSI COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH IN 28 DAYS.
   B. FOOTINGS AND WALLS SHALL NOT HAVE JOINTS IN A HORIZONTAL PLANE. ANY STOP IN CONCRETE WORK MUST BE MADE AT CENTER OF SPAN WITH VERTICAL BULKHEADS AND HORIZONTAL KEYS, UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN. ALL CONSTRUCTION JOINTS SHALL BE AS DETAILED OR AS APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.
   C. ALL CONCRETE WORK AND REINFORCEMENT DETAILING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACI BUILDING CODE 318-71. USE STANDARD HOOKS OR DOWELS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN.
4. REINFORCEMENT:
   A. ALL REINFORCING SHALL BE HIGH STRENGTH DEFORMED BARS ASTM DESIGNATION A615 GRADE 60, EXCEPT TIES, STIRRUPS AND PLATE ANCHORS, WHICH SHALL BE DEFORMED BARS ASTM DESIGNATION A615 GRADE 40.
   B. WELDED WIRE FABRIC TO BE FLAT SHEETS, CONFORM TO ASTM A185-70 AND SHALL BE LAPPED ONE FULL MESH AT SIDE AND END SPLICES.
   C. REINFORCEMENT PROTECTION:
      1. CONCRETE POURED AGAINST EARTH. . . . . 3"
      2. CONCRETE POURED IN FORMS-EXPOSED TO WEATHER. . . . . 2"
      3. COLUMNS AND BEAMS (LONGITUDINAL BARS). . . . . 2"
      4. SLABS AND WALLS (NOT EXPOSED TO WEATHER) . . . . . 1"
   D. ALL BAR LENGTHS ARE DRAWN TO SCALE UNLESS NOTED. NO SPLICES OF REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE MADE EXCEPT AS DETAILED OR AUTHORIZED BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER. LAP SPLICES, WHERE PERMITTED, SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 36 BAR DIAMETERS. MAKE ALL BARS CONTINUOUS AROUND CORNERS.
   E. PROVIDE ALL ACCESSORIES NECESSARY TO SUPPORT REINFORCING AT POSITIONS SHOWN OR THE PLANS.
5. MASONRY:
   A. WALLS SHALL BE REINFORCED HORIZONTALLY WITH STANDARD GRADE DUR-O-WAL (OR EQUAL) MASONRY WALL REINFORCEMENT AT 16" O.C.
   B. FILL ALL VOIDS AND BLOCK CELLS SOLIDLY WITH GROUT FOR A DISTANCE OF 24" BENEATH AND 12" EACH SIDE OF ALL BEAM REACTIONS OR OTHER CONCENTRATED LOADS, UNLESS OTHERWISE DETAILED.
   C. CONCRETE BLOCK UNITS SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM C90, GRADE U, TYPE I.
6. STRUCTURAL STEEL:
   A. ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM SPECIFICATION A36 EXCEPT PIPE COLUMNS WHICH SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A53 (GRADE B), LATEST EDITIONS. ANCHOR BOLTS SHALL BE A307 STEEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EMBEDDED ITEMS SHALL BE A7 OR A36 STEEL.
   B. ALL WELDERS SHALL HAVE EVIDENCE OF PASSING THE A.W.S. STANDARD QUALIFICATIONS TESTS.
   C. STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL BE DETAILED AND FABRICATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LATEST PROVISIONS OF AISC MANUAL OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION.
   D. PROVIDE TEMPORARY BRACING AND PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO WITHSTAND ALL CONSTRUCTION LOADS UNTIL ALL FIELD CONNECTIONS ARE COMPLETED.
   E. PROVIDE 1" BEARING PLATES WHERE STEEL BEAMS ARE SUPPORTED BY MASONRY OR STONE WALLS
7. WOOD:
   A. ALL FRAMING LUMBER SHALL BE DRY DOUGLAS FIR, COAST REGION, CONSTRUCTION GRADE (f_b = 1200 PSI MINIMUM), OR APPROVED EQUAL. MEMBER SIZES NOTED ON DRAWINGS ARE NOMINAL. THE MAXIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT SHALL BE 19%.
   B. PROVIDE 1" x 4" CROSS BRIDGING NOT OVER 8 FEET O.C. FOR ALL WOOD JOISTS AND 2x SOLID BLOCKING BETWEEN JOISTS AT ALL SUPPORTS.
   C. LAMINATED BEAMS (SIZES NOTED ARE NET):
      1. ALL LAMINATED MEMBERS SHALL BE FABRICATED WITH DRY LUMBER OF ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIES: WEST COAST DOUGLAS FIR, WEST COAST HEMLOCK, WESTERN LARCH OR SOUTHERN PINE.
      2. LAMINATED MEMBERS SHALL BE DETAILED AND FABRICATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF STRUCTURAL GLUED LAMINATED LUMBER, PUBLISHED BY A.I.T.C. AND THE APPROPRIATE LUMBER PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.
      3. ALLOWABLE UNIT STRESSES REQUIRED FOR DRY CONDITIONS OF USE FOR LAMINATED MEMBERS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
         a. BENDING. . . . . 2400 PSI
         b. TENSION PARALLEL TO GRAIN. . . . . 2200 PSI
         c. COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO GRAIN. . . . . 1900 PSI
         d. HORIZONTAL SHEAR . . . . . 165 PSI
         e. COMPRESSIONS PERPENDICULAR TO GRAIN. . . 415 PSI
      4. LAMINATED MEMBERS SHALL BE BUILT UP USING (2") NOMINAL MATERIAL.
      5. PROVIDE JOIST HANGERS WHERE REQUIRED IN (E) FLOOR FRAMING.
8. GENERAL:
   A. CONTRACTING OFFICER'S APPROVAL MUST BE SECURED FOR ALL STRUCTURAL SUBSTITUTIONS.
   B. VERIFY ALL OPENINGS THROUGH FLOORS, ROOF AND WALLS WITH MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS. VERIFICATION OF LOCATIONS, SIZES, LINTELS AND REQUIRED CONNECTIONS ARE CONTRACTOR'S COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY.
   C. PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OR OTHER ITEMS TO BE ATTACHED TO THE STRUCTURE, ENGINEER'S APPROVAL OF CONNECTIONS AND SUPPORTS SHALL BE OBTAINED. UNLESS SPECIFICALLY DETAILED ON ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS, RESPECTIVE SUBCONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH ALL HANGERS, CONNECTIONS, ETC. REQUIRED FOR INSTALLATION OF HIS ITEMS.
   D. PROVIDE ASPHALTIC MASTIC COATING ON ALL STEEL EXPOSED TO EARTH.
   E. SUBMIT SHOP AND ERECTION DRAWINGS FOR ALL REINFORCING AND STRUCTURAL STEEL TO ENGINEER FOR WRITTEN APPROVAL. THE MANUFACTURE OR FABRICATION OF ANY ITEMS PRIOR TO WRITTEN APPROVAL OF SHOP DRAWINGS WILL BE ENTIRELY AT THE RISK OF THE CONTRACTOR.
   F. ALL DIMENSIONS ON STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS SHALL BE CHECKED AGAINST ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.
9. DRYPACKING:
   A. DRYPACK SHALL BE PROVIDED AS FOLLOWS:
      1. BETWEEN COLUMN BASES AND FOOTINGS.
      2. AROUND STEEL BEAMS EMBEDDED IN STONE WALLS.

ROOF PLAN

RICHARD WEINGARDT CONSULTANTS, INC.

SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0

PREPARED DB DESIGNED DB DRAWN DB CHECKED 6/16/78 DATE

DRAWING NO 101 25,000 C

SHEET 29 OF 78

1 LEGEND

SYMBOL	ABBREV.	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	ABBREV.	DESCRIPTION
—HWS—	HWS	HEATING WATER SUPPLY		ER	EXHAUST REGISTER
—HWR—	HWR	HEATING WATER RETURN		TG	TRANSFER GRILLE
—D—	D	DRAIN LINE		U	UNDER CUT DOOR 1" BY 6.0
	TCV	TEMPERATURE CONTROL VALVE 2-WAY		FD	FIRE DAMPER
	TCV	TEMPERATURE CONTROL VALVE 3-WAY		TV	TURNING VANE
	FC	PUMP FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR		AE	AIR EXTRACTOR
	HB	HOSE BIBB		DPR	MANUAL DAMPER
—OO—		BACKFLOW REGULATOR			DUCT LINER
	LWCO	LOW WATER CUT-OFF			SUPPLY DUCT UP
	PG	PRESSURE GAGE			EXHAUST/RETURN DUCT UP
	GV	GATE VALVE		MD	MOTORIZED DAMPER
	GL.V.	GLOBE VALVE		UF	UNDER FLOOR
	BV	BALANCING VALVE		OBD	OPPOSED BLADE DAMPER
	U	UNION			SUPPLY DUCT DOWN
	CV	CHECK VALVE			EXHAUST/RETURN DUCT DOWN
	REL.	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		T-STAT	THERMOSTAT
	PRV	PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE		CW	COLD WATER (DOMESTIC)
	AV	AIR VENT		HW	HOT WATER (DOMESTIC)
	THER.	THERMOMETER		W	SANITARY WASTE (ABOVE GRADE OF FLOOR)
	RR	RETURN REGISTER		W	SANITARY WASTE (BELOW GRADE OF FLOOR)
	LWCO	LOW WATER CUT-OFF			
	PG	PRESSURE GAGE		V	SANITARY VENT
	V.I.	VIBRATION ISOLATORS		CO	CLEAN OUT
		DIRECTION OF FLOW		AD	AREA DRAIN
		PITCH PIPING AS SHOWN		FD	FLOOR DRAIN
	AV	AIR VENT		VTR	VENT THROUGH ROOF
	SD	SUPPLY DIFFUSER		SC	SILL COCK
	SR	SUPPLY REGISTER		SA	SHOCK ABSORBER
	E.J.	EXPANSION JOINT		HB	HOSE BIBB

2 REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE

COIL SECTION							CONDENSING UNIT SECTION							
CODE	MAKE	MODEL	BTU	TD	CFM	FANS	F.L.A.	CODE	MAKE	MODEL	TYPE	H.P.	BTU/HR	SUCT TEMP	REFRIG.
C-1	RECOLD	DL 62	7,100	11°	1,100	1	3.2	CU-1	COPLAMETIC	EBWM0075	WTR COOLED	3/4	7,100	45°	12

3 HEATING AND VENTILATING UNIT SCHEDULE

CODE	MAKE	MODEL	CFM	S.P.	RPM	H.P.	HEATING COIL							FILTERS	
							ROWS	BTU CAP.	GPM	P.D.	E.W.T.	L.W.T.	E.A.T.	L.A.T.	TYPE	BOX
AHU-1	TRANE	TORRENT L3	800	.375	741	1/2	1	23,000	2.7	.04	170	152.6	46.7°	70°	MED	TA
AHU-2	TRANE	L10	1,450	.625	510	1	1	33,700	4.7	.10	170	131.4	46.7°	70°	MED	TA

EACH COIL IS BASED ON TRANE SERIES 15 WITHOUT TUBES.

4 FIXTURE CONNECTION SCHEDULE

FIXTURES	CODE	WASTE SIZE	VENT SIZE	CW SIZE	HW SIZE
WATER CLOSET	WC-1	4"	2"	1"	---
WATER CLOSET	WC-2	4"	2"	1"	—
LAVATORY	L-1	1-1/2"	1-1/4"	1/2"	1/2"
URINAL	U-1	2"	1-1/2"	3/4"	—
SERVICE SINK	SS-1	3"	2"	1/2"	1/2"
FLOOR DRAIN		2" FD	2"	1-1/2"	—
FLOOR DRAIN		3"FD	3"	2"	—
ELECTRIC WATER COOLER	EWC	1-1/2"	1-1/4"	1/2"	—

5 HOT WATER METER SCHEDULE

CODE	MAKE	MODEL	GPM	PD	CONN SIZE	NOTE
WM-1	HERSEY	#50	0-35	2PSI	1"	MAGNETIC DRIVE
WM-2	HERSEY	#50	0-60	3PSI	1-1/2"	MAGNETIC DRIVE

6 EXHAUST FAN SCHEDULE

CODE	TYPE	MAKE	MODEL	CFM	S.P.	RPM	WATTS HP	DAMPER	REMARKS
EF-1	UTILITY	NYB	536B	240	.5	1,725	1/2 HP	—	—
EF-2	UTILITY	NYB	758B	600	.5	1,725	1 HP	—	—
EF-3	PROP	PENN	P-10V	320	1/25	1,050	1/25 HP	---	---

7 HUMIDIFIER SCHEDULE

CODE	MAKE	MODEL	LBS/HR	DOME	VOLTAGE	NOTES
H-1	WALTON	SF-5	5	STANDARD	115V	MOUNT 20" FROM CEILING

8 PUMP SCHEDULE

CODE	SERVICE	MAKE	MODEL	GPM	FT.HD.	RPM	HP	REMARKS
P-1	HEATING	B & G	60 1½AA	30	25	1750	½	
P-2	HEATING	B & G	60 1½AA	35	25	1750	½	
P-3	HEATING	B & G	80 2X2X7	60	30	1750	3/4	
P-4	HEATING	B & G	1510 2½"A	160	35'	1750	3	SINGLE PHASE 120/240 VOLT

9 UNIT HEATER SCHEDULE

CODE	MAKE	MODEL	STYLE	BTU	E.W.T.	E.A.T.	GPM	P.D. FT.	CFM	HP
CUH-1	TRANE	D46A002	HORIZ.	18,800	180°	60°	1.9	.76	200	1/60
CUH-2	TRANE	B12A002	VERT.	18,800	180°	60°	1.9	.76	200	1/60
CUH-3	TRANE	B12A003	VERT.	28,600	180°	60°	3	1.99	260	1/30

10 BASEBOARD SCHEDULE

CODE	MAKE	MODEL	AMT	BTU/FT	FIN SIZE	TUBE SIZE	REMARKS
TYPE 1	AXEMAN ANDERSON		170	660	2-3/4" X 2-1/8"	1" COPPER	SEE NOTES
TYPE 2	VULCAN	DVSN	170	730	3-1/4" X 3-1/4"	1" COPPER	SEE NOTES

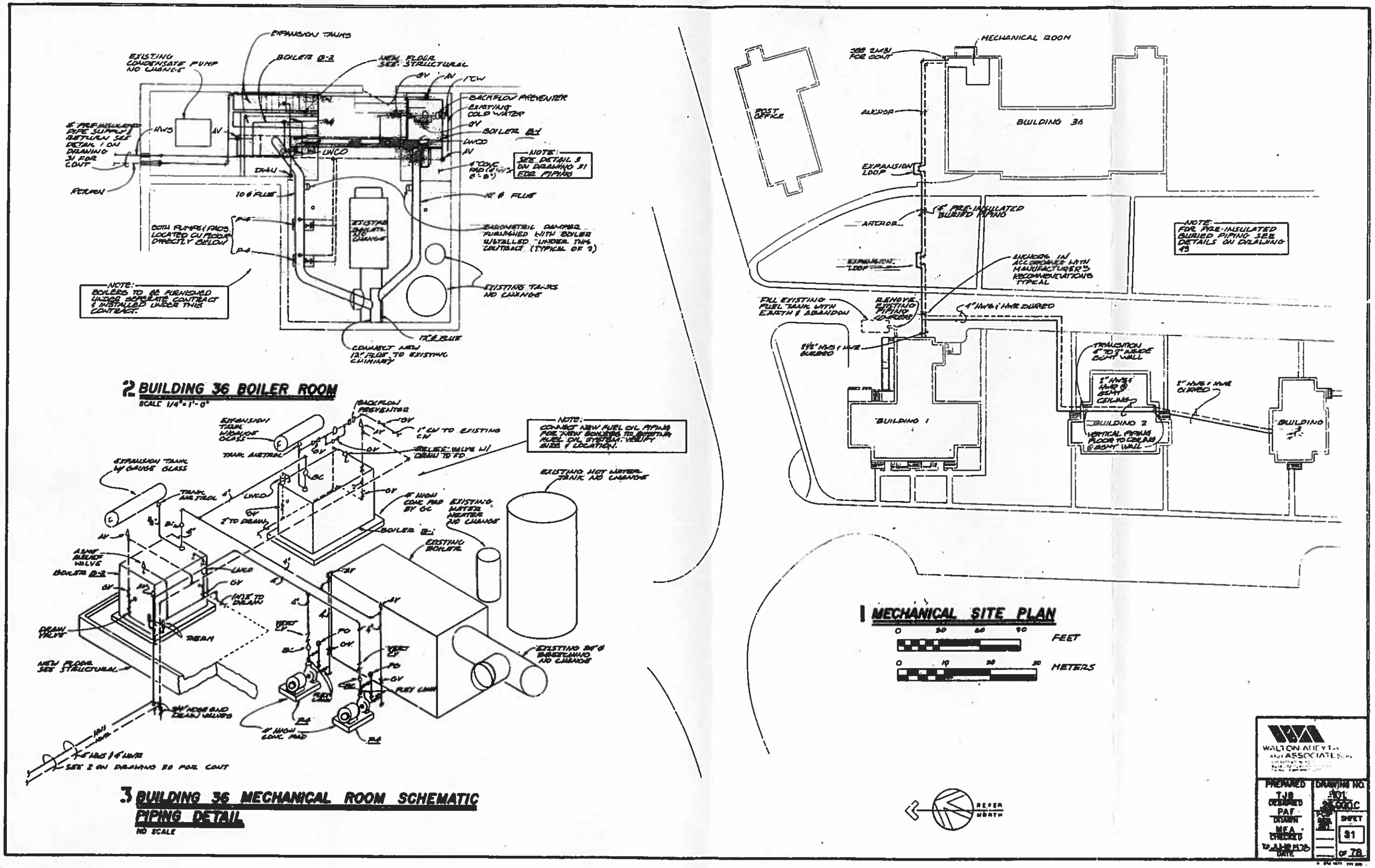
11 BASEBOARD NOTES

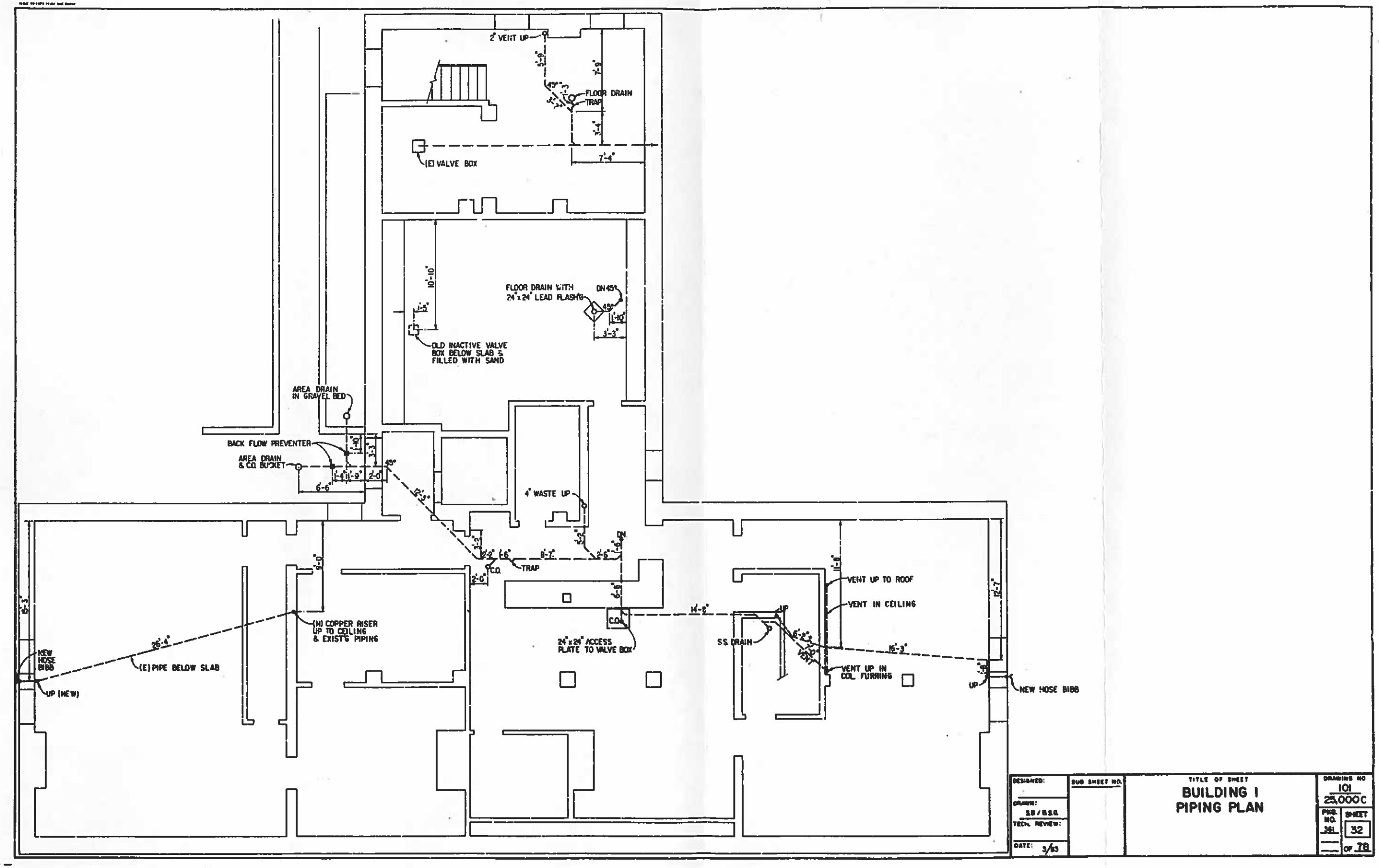
1. (5/6) DENOTES 5'0" OF ELEMENT IN 6'0" OF COVER
2. (5/2) DENOTES 5'0" OF ELEMENT IN CONTINUOUS COVER WALL TO WALL.
3. PROVIDE COVER WITH CONTINUOUS DAMPER FULL LENGTH.
4. PROVIDE END CAPS, INSIDE CORNERS AND OUTSIDE CORNERS AS REQUIRED AND INDICATED ON PLANS.
5. PROVIDE ACCESS DOORS IN COVER AT EACH AIR VENT, GATE VALVE AND BALANCE COCK.
6. SEE BASEBOARD SCHEDULE FOR TYPE 1/TYPE 2 CLASSIFICATION.

WALTON ABEYTA AND ASSOCIATES

PREPARED TJB
DESIGNED PAF
DRAWN MEA
CHECKED
APPROVED
DATE

DRAWING NO. 101
SHEET 30 OF 78


EXPANSION TANKS
EXISTING CONDENSATE PUMP NO CHANGE
BOILER B-2
NEW FLOOR SEE STRUCTURAL
BACKFLOW PREVENTER
EXISTING COLD WATER
BOILER B-1
NOTE: SEE DETAIL 3 ON DRAWING 31 FOR PIPING
RETURN
BOTH PUMPS (PADS LOCATED ON FLOOR DIRECTLY BELOW
EXISTING BOILER NO CHANGE
BAROMETRIC DAMPER FURNISHED WITH BOILER INSTALLED UNDER THIS CONTRACT (TYPICAL OF 2)
EXISTING TANKS NO CHANGE
NOTE: BOILERS TO BE FURNISHED UNDER SEPERATE CONTRACT & INSTALLED UNDER THIS CONTRACT.
CONNECT NEW 12" FLUE TO EXISTING CHIMNEY
2 BUILDING 36 BOILER ROOM
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"
BACKFLOW PREVENTER
EXPANSION TANK W/ GAUGE GLASS
TANK AIRTROL
NOTE: CONNECT NEW FUEL OIL PIPING FOR NEW BOILERS TO EXISTING FUEL OIL SYSTEM. VERIFY SIZE & LOCATION.
EXISTING HOT WATER TANK NO CHANGE
EXISTING WATER HEATER NO CHANGE
EXISTING BOILER
ASME RELIEF VALVE
BOILER B-2
DRAIN VALVE
THERM
NEW FLOOR SEE STRUCTURAL
EXISTING 24" Ø BREECHING NO CHANGE
SEE 2 ON DRAWING 30 FOR CONT
3 BUILDING 36 MECHANICAL ROOM SCHEMATIC PIPING DETAIL
NO SCALE
MECHANICAL ROOM
SEE 2M81 FOR CONT
POST OFFICE
ANCHOR
BUILDING 36
EXPANSION LOOP
4" PRE-INSULATED BURIED PIPING
NOTE: FOR PRE-INSULATED BURIED PIPING SEE DETAILS ON DRAWING 43
ANCHORS IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS TYPICAL
FILL EXISTING FUEL TANK WITH EARTH & ABANDON
REMOVE EXISTING PIPING COMPLETE
4" HWS & HWR BURIED
TRANSITION 4" TO 2" INSIDE BSMT WALL
BUILDING 1
BUILDING 2
VERTICAL PIPING FLOOR TO CEILING @ BSMT WALL
BUILDING 3
1 MECHANICAL SITE PLAN
FEET
METERS
REFER NORTH
WALTON ANEYTA AND ASSOCIATES
PREPARED TJB
DESIGNED PAF
DRAWN MEA
CHECKED
DATE
DRAWING NO. 101
SHEET 31 OF 78



DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO
DRAWN: SB / B.S.G.		BUILDING I PIPING PLAN	101 25,000C
TECH. REVIEW:			PROJ. NO. 361 / SHEET 32
DATE: 3/83			OF 78

NOTE:
REMOVE EXISTING RADIATORS, STEAM PIPING, BOILERS AND CONTROLS COMPLETE.

NOTE:
SEE BASEBOARD NOTES ON SHEET 36 FOR BASEBOARD CODING AND REQUIREMENTS

NOTE:
SEE BASEBOARD DETAILS ON SHEET 42 FOR TYPICAL BASEBOARD PIPING AND TYPICAL INSTALLATION

NOTE:
SEE TYPICAL UNIT HEATER DETAILS ON DRAWING SHEET 42 FOR CABINET UNIT HEATER PIPING.

NOTE:
1. SEE DETAIL A5 ON DRAWING SHEET 43 FOR MECHANICAL ROOM PIPING.
2. SEE DETAIL 2 ON DRAWING 42 FOR AHU-1 COIL PIPING.

NOTE
PROVIDE ACCESS DOORS AT ALL FIRE DAMPER LOCATIONS AS DIRECTED BY CONTRACTING OFFICER.

2 BUILDING 1 TOILET ROOM MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN

1 BUILDING 1 BASEMENT MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN

SC UNDER SLAB

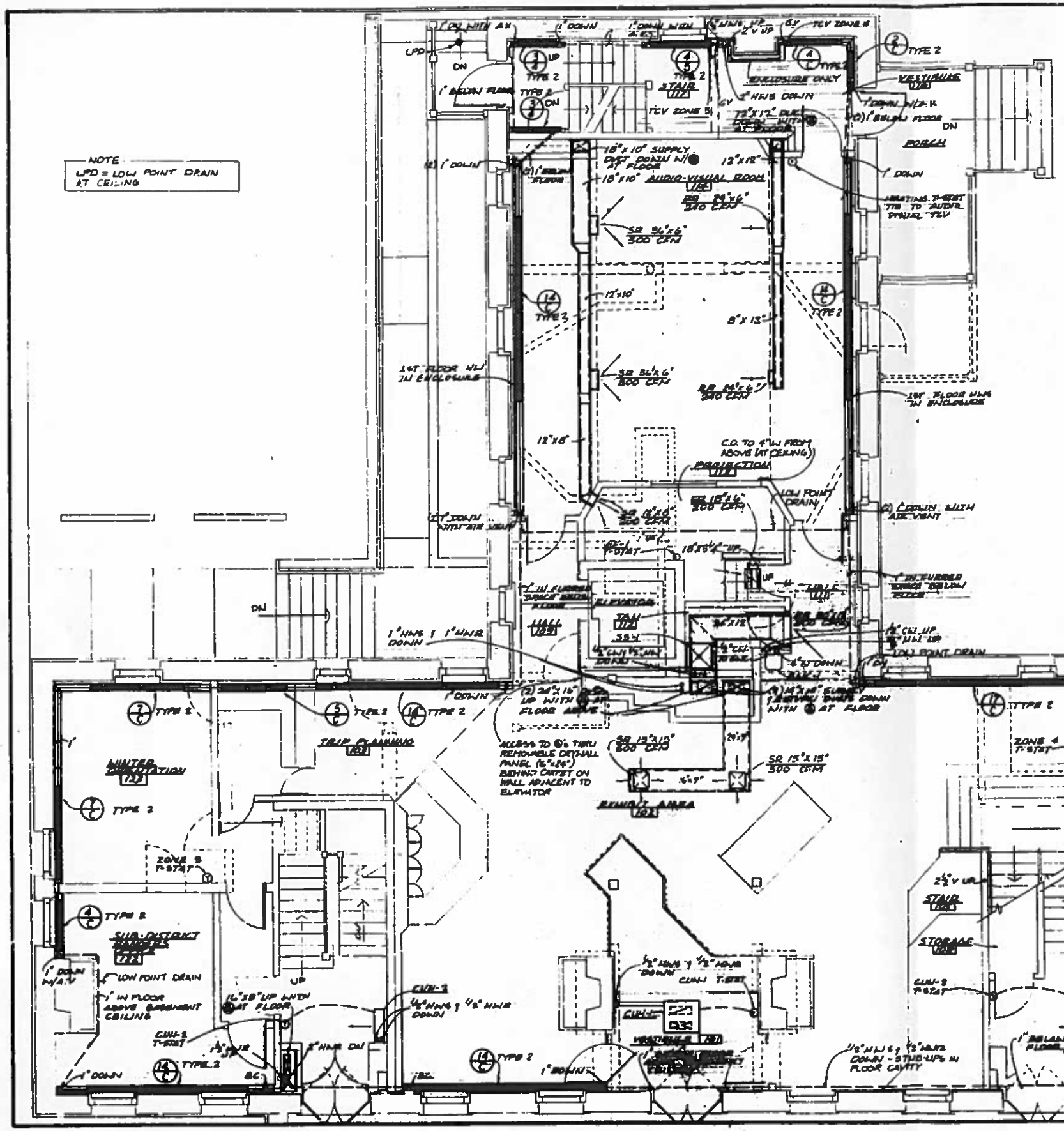
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet

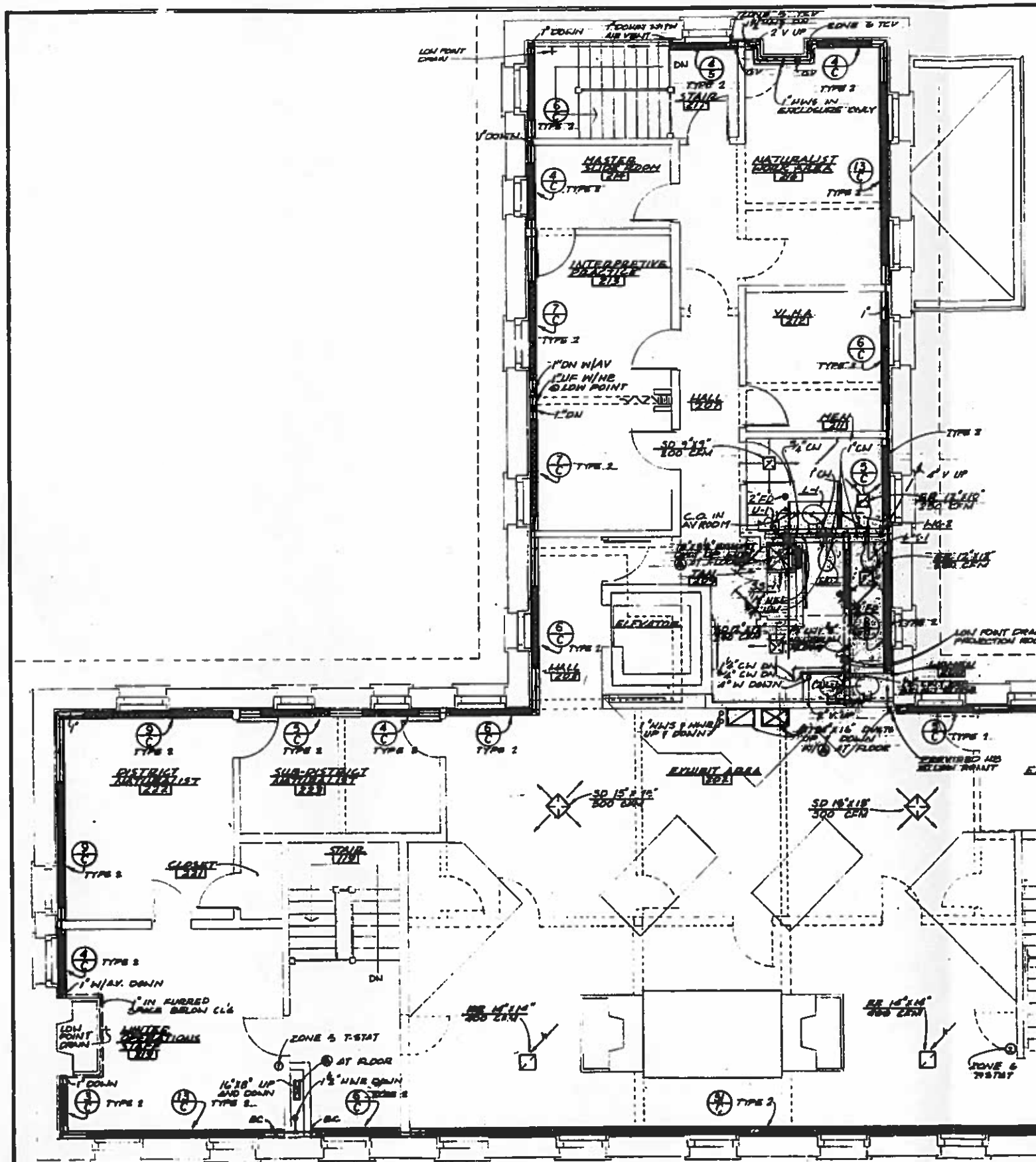
0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

PREPARED
TJB
DESIGNED
PAF
DRAWN
MEA
CHECKED
DATE

DRAWING NO.
101
25.000C

SHEET
33
OF 78


NOTE
LPD = LOW POINT DRAIN AT CEILING
LPD
TYPE 2
STAIR
VESTIBULE
PORCH
AUDIO-VISUAL ROOM
PROJECTION
ELEVATOR
ELEV. MACH.
MAIN LOBBY
TRIP HAZARD
ZONE 5
SUB-DISTRICT OFFICES
LOW POINT DRAIN
MORAN GALLERY
ZONE 4
STORAGE
LANDING
JACKSON GALLERY
ACCESS TO ⊗ THRU REMOVABLE DRYWALL PANEL (6"x24") BEHIND CARPET ON WALL ADJACENT TO ELEVATOR
1ST FLOOR H/W IN ENCLOSURE
C.O. TO 4"W FROM ABOVE (AT CEILING)
LOW POINT DRAIN
1" IN FLOOR ABOVE BASEMENT CEILING
1" IN RUBBLE WALL BELOW
1" BELOW FLOOR
1" BELOW FLOOR
1" BELOW FLOOR



NOTE:

REMOVE EXISTING RADIATORS, STEAM PIPING, BOILERS AND CONTROLS COMPLETE.

NOTE:

SEE BASEBOARD NOTES ON SHEET 30 FOR BASEBOARD CODING AND REQUIREMENTS

NOTE:

SEE BASEBOARD DETAILS ON SHEET 43 FOR TYPICAL BASEBOARD PIPING AND TYPICAL INSTALLATION

NOTE:

FOR WASTE AND VENT PIPE ROUTING AND SIZING, SEE WASTE AND VENT PIPING SCHEMATIC DETAIL 1 ON DRAWING SHEET 43.

NOTE

PROVIDE ACCESS DOORS AT ALL FIRE DAMPER LOCATIONS AS DIRECTED BY CONTRACTING OFFICER.

BUILDING 1
SECOND FLOOR MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet

0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

REFER NORTH

WALTON-ABEYTA AND ASSOCIATES

PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED

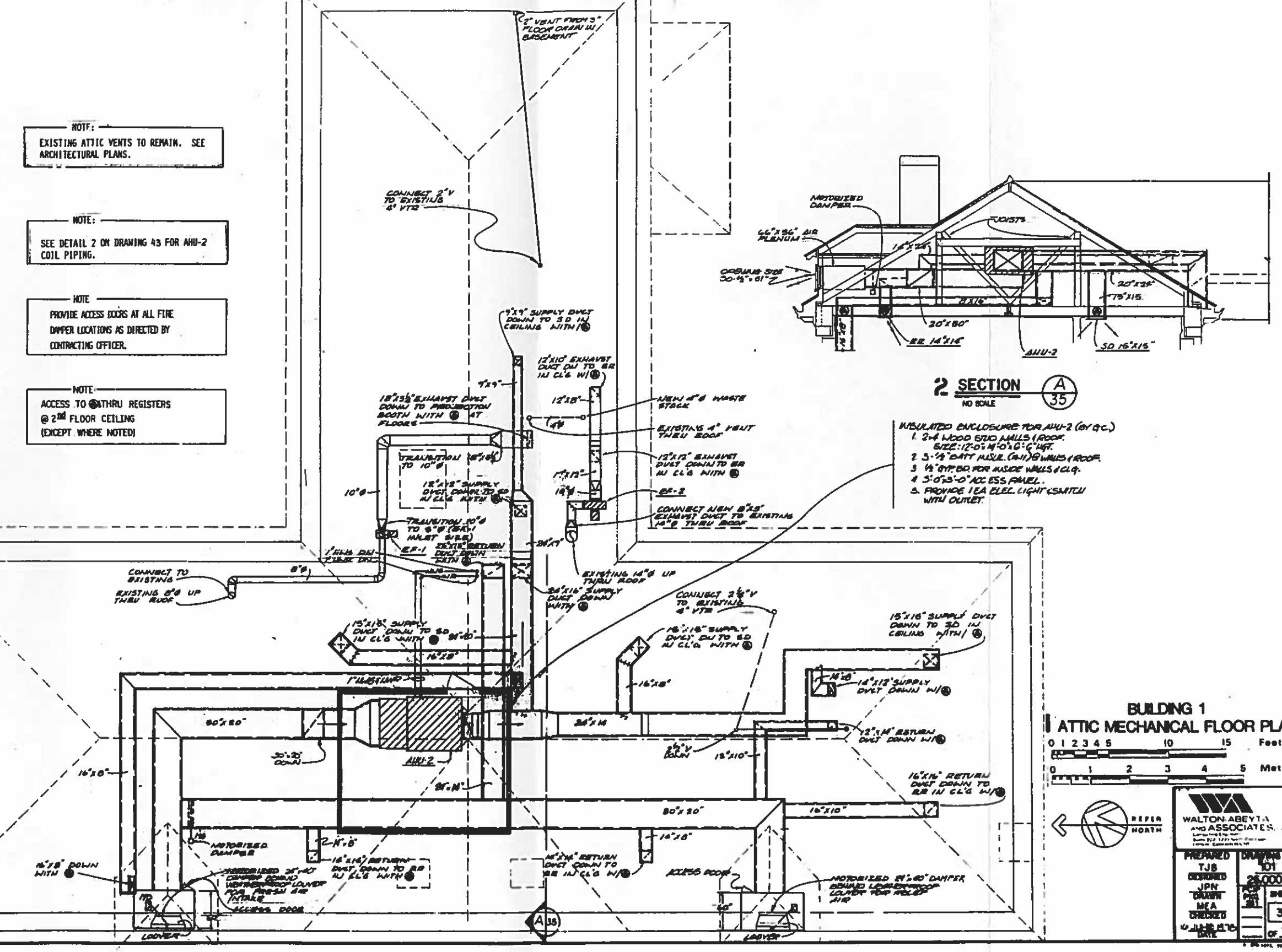
DRAWING NO.
SHEET 35 OF 78

NOTE:
EXISTING ATTIC VENTS TO REMAIN. SEE ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.

NOTE:
SEE DETAIL 2 ON DRAWING 43 FOR AHU-2 COIL PIPING.

NOTE
PROVIDE ACCESS DOORS AT ALL FIRE DAMPER LOCATIONS AS DIRECTED BY CONTRACTING OFFICER.

NOTE
ACCESS TO ⓐTHRU REGISTERS @ 2nd FLOOR CEILING (EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)



2 SECTION A/35
NO SCALE

INSULATED ENCLOSURE FOR AHU-2 (BY G.C.)
1. 2x4 WOOD STUD WALLS & ROOF. SIZE: 12'-0"W 8'-0"D 6'-6"H.
2. 3-½" BATT INSUL. (R-11) @ WALLS & ROOF.
3. ½" GYP. BD. FOR INSIDE WALLS & CLG.
4. 3'-0"x3'-0" ACCESS PANEL.
5. PROVIDE 1 EA ELEC. LIGHT & SWITCH WITH OUTLET.

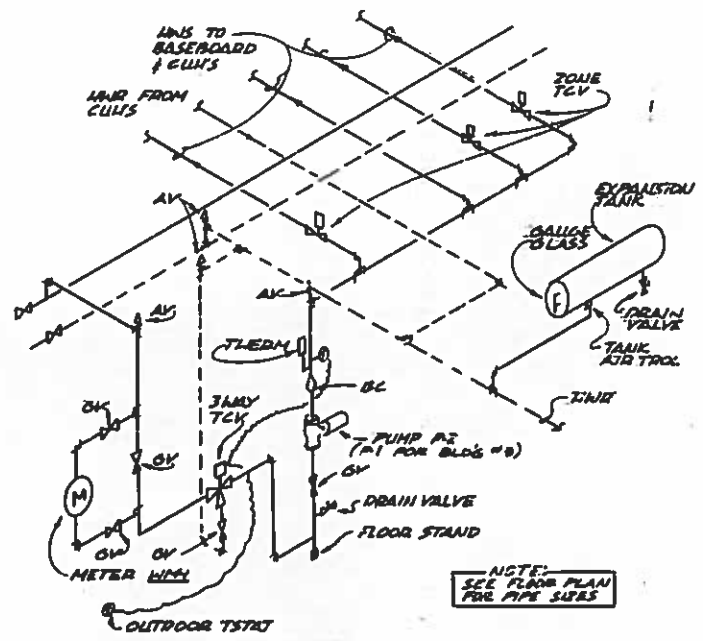
BUILDING 1
ATTIC MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet
0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

REFER NORTH

WALTON ABEYTA AND ASSOCIATES

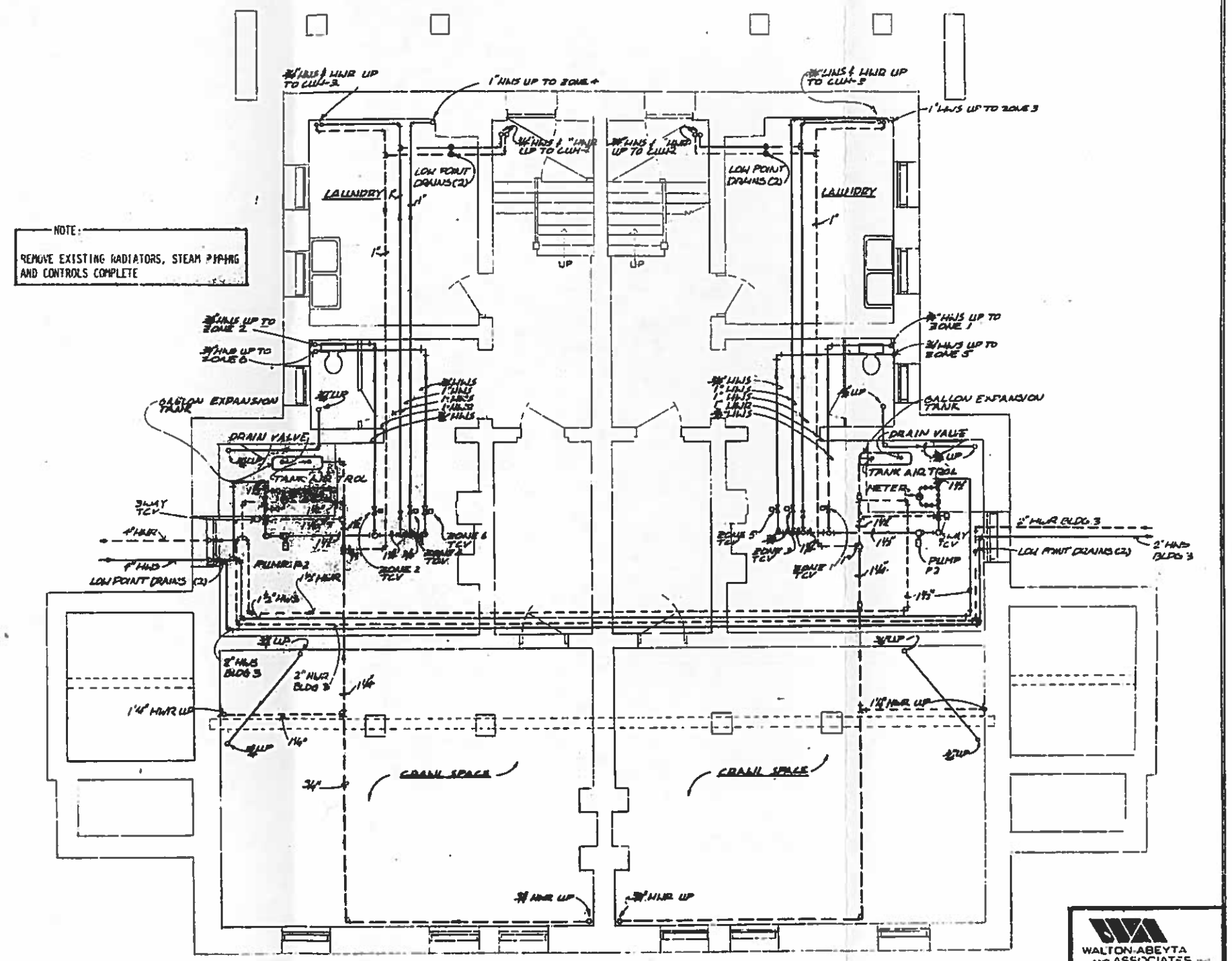
PREPARED TJB	DRAWING NO. 101
DESIGNED JPN	25,000C
DRAWN MEA	SHEET 36
CHECKED	OF 78
DATE	



TYPICAL BUILDING 2 MECHANICAL ROOM PIPING SCHEMATIC

NO SCALE

NOTE:
REMOVE EXISTING RADIATORS, STEAM PIPING AND CONTROLS COMPLETE



BUILDING 2 BASEMENT MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN

REFER NORTH

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet

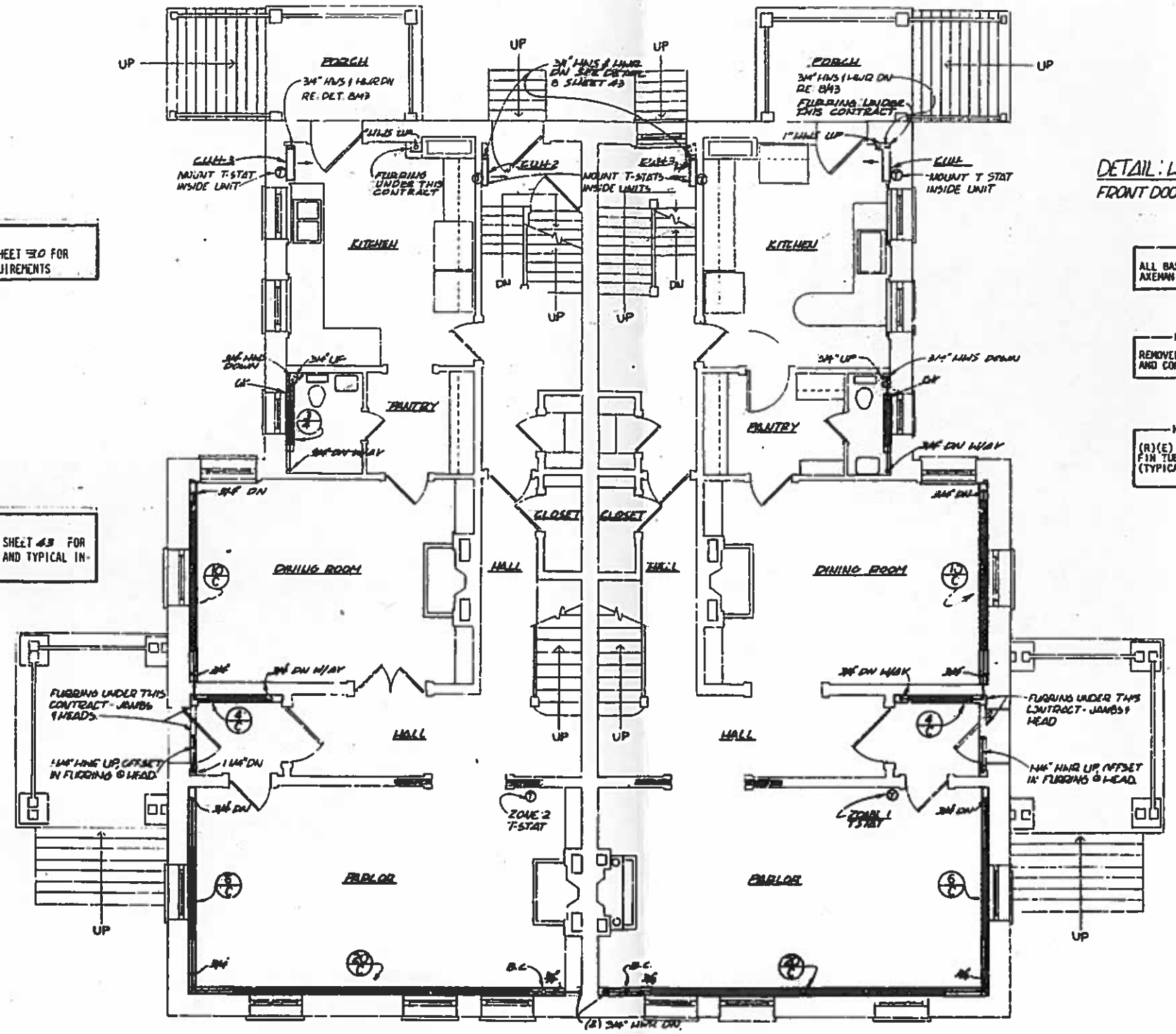
0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

WALTON-ABEYTA AND ASSOCIATES INC

PREPARED T-H DESIGNED PAF DRAWN MEA CHECKED

DRAWING NO. M01

SHEET 37 OF 78

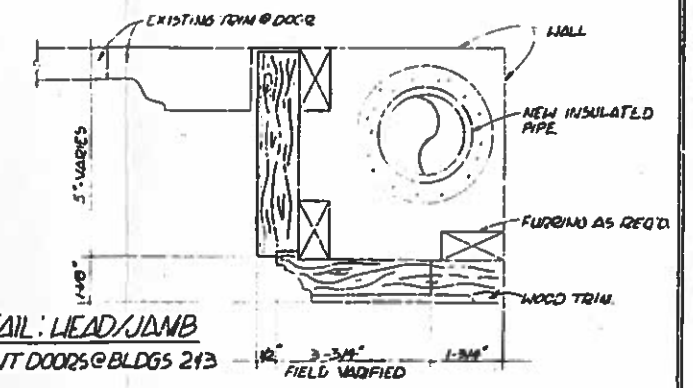


NOTE:

SEE BASEBOARD NOTES ON SHEET 30 FOR BASEBOARD CODING AND REQUIREMENTS

NOTE:

SEE BASEBOARD DETAILS ON SHEET 43 FOR TYPICAL BASEBOARD PIPING AND TYPICAL INSTALLATION



DETAIL: HEAD/JAMB
FRONT DOORS @ BLDGS 2 & 3

NOTE

ALL BASEBOARD IN BUILDING 2 ARE TYPE 1 AXEMAN-ANDERSON.

NOTE

REMOVED EXISTING RADIATORS, STEAM PIPING AND CONTROLS COMPLETE.

NOTE

(R)(E) BASEBOARD OUTLETS COVERED BY (N) FIN TUBE HEATERS AND RELOCATED 14" A.F.F. (TYPICAL) (BY ELEC.).

BUILDING 2
FIRST FLOOR MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet

0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

REFER NORTH

WALTON, KNEY & ASSOCIATES

PREPARED TJB	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED PAF	25,000 C
DRAWN MEA	SHEET 38
CHECKED	OF 78
DATE	

NOTE:

SEE BASEBOARD NOTES ON SHEET 30 FOR BASEBOARD CODING AND REQUIREMENTS

NOTE:

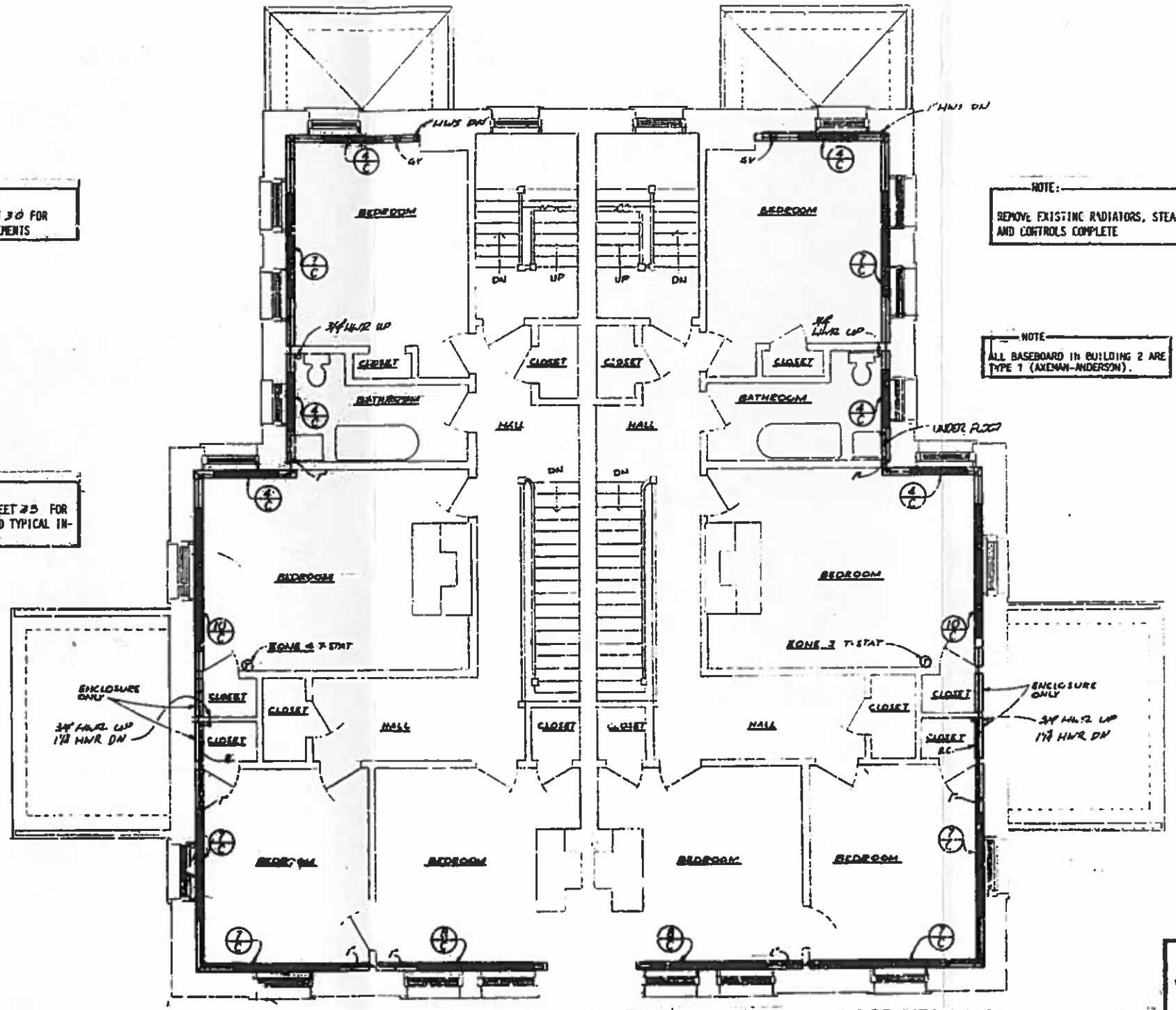
SEE BASEBOARD DETAILS ON SHEET 25 FOR TYPICAL BASEBOARD PIPING AND TYPICAL INSTALLATION

NOTE:

REMOVE EXISTING RADIATORS, STEAM PIPING AND CONTROLS COMPLETE

NOTE

ALL BASEBOARD IN BUILDING 2 ARE TYPE 1 (AXEMAN-ANDERSON).



BUILDING 2 SECOND FLOOR MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN

REFER NORTH

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet

0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

WALTON ABEYTA AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

PREPARED TJB
DESIGNED SLT
DRAWN MEA
CHECKED
DATE

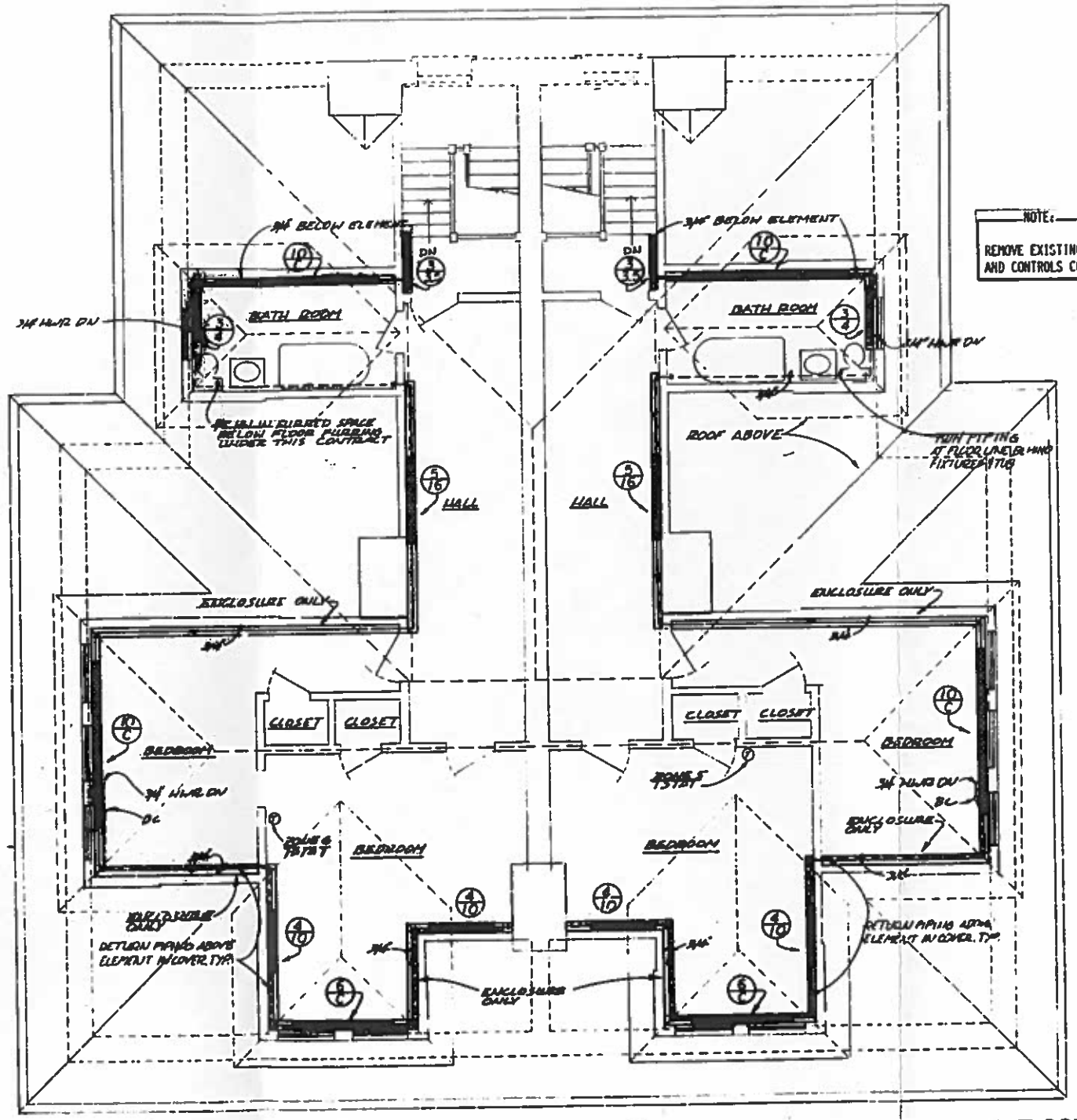
DRAWING NO. 9001
SHEET 39 OF 78

NOTE:
SEE BASEBOARD NOTES ON SHEET 50 FOR BASEBOARD CODING AND REQUIREMENTS

NOTE:
SEE BASEBOARD DETAILS ON SHEET-43 FOR TYPICAL BASEBOARD PIPING AND TYPICAL INSTALLATION

NOTE:
REMOVE EXISTING RADIATORS, STEAM PIPING AND CONTROLS COMPLETE

NOTE
ALL BASEBOARD IN BUILDING 2 SHALL BE TYPE 1 (AXEMAN-ANDERSON)



BUILDING 2 THIRD FLOOR MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN

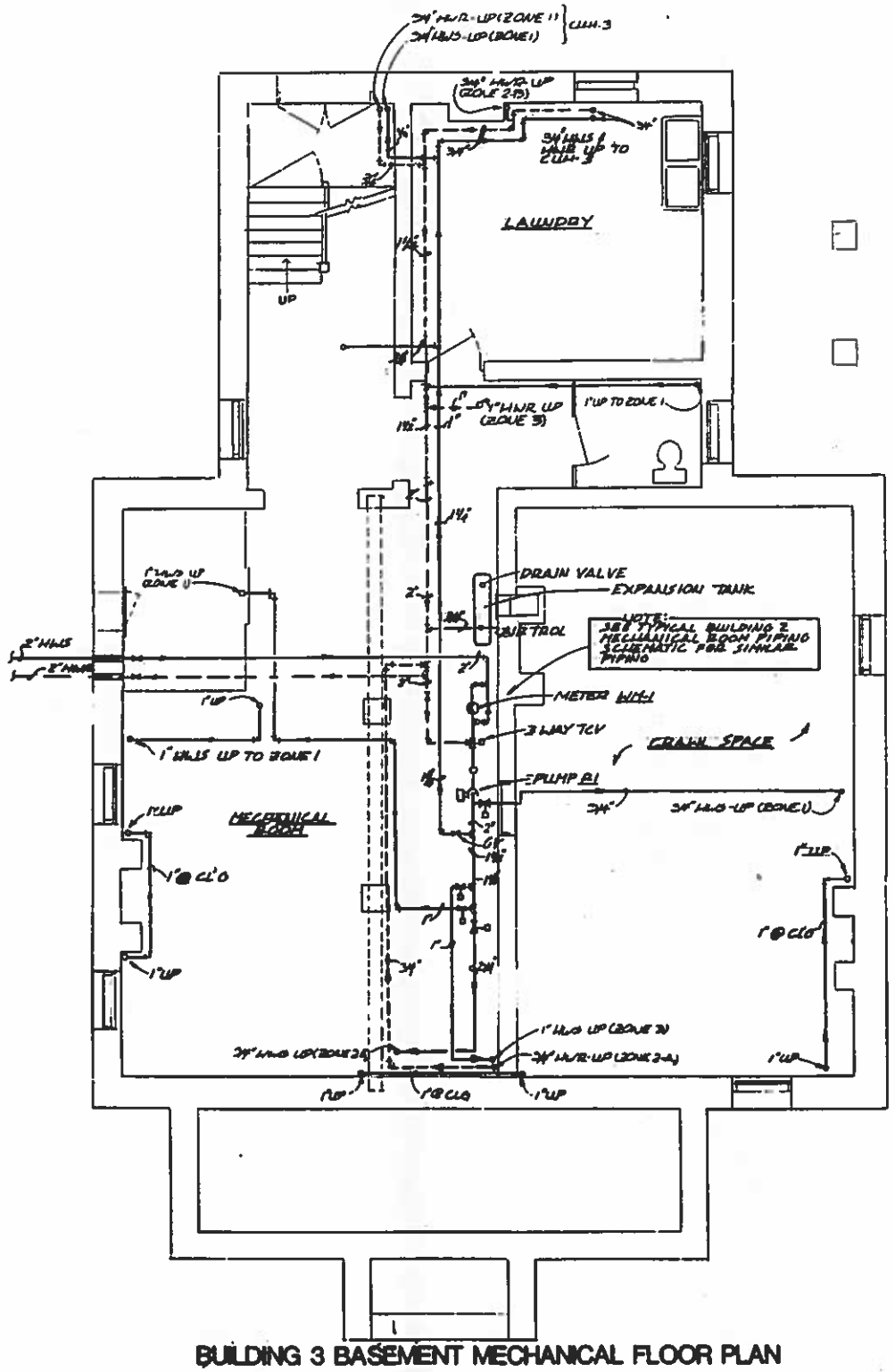
REFER NORTH

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet

0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

WALTON ABEYTA AND ASSOCIATES

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
TJB	101
DESIGNED	24,000 C
PAF	
DRAWN	
MEA	SHEET
CHECKED	40
	of 78
DATE	



BUILDING 3 BASEMENT MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN

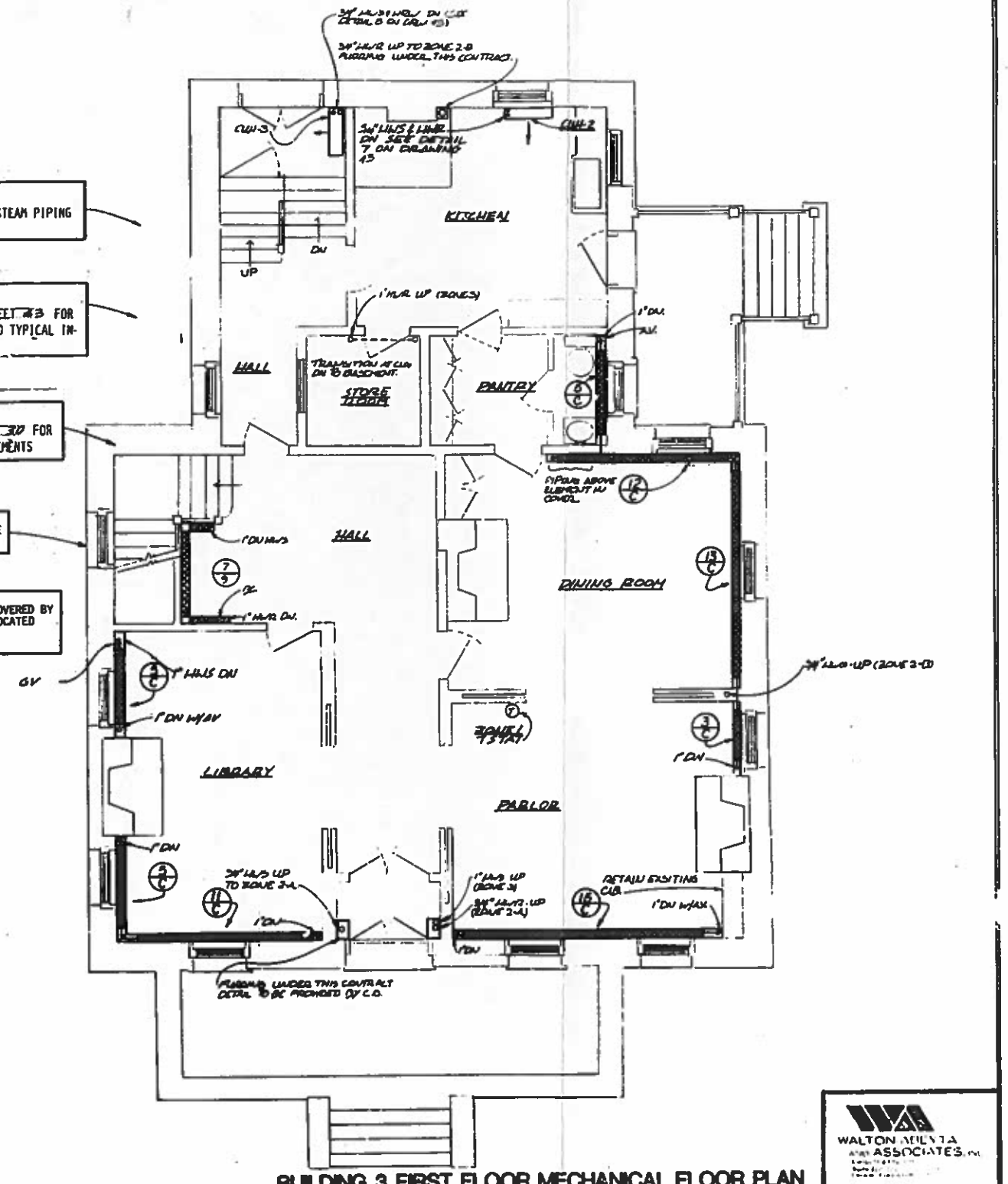
NOTE:
REMOVE EXISTING RADIATORS, STEAM PIPING AND CONTROLS COMPLETE

NOTE:
SEE BASEBOARD DETAILS ON SHEET 43 FOR TYPICAL BASEBOARD-PIPING AND TYPICAL INSTALLATION

NOTE:
SEE BASEBOARD NOTES ON SHEET 30 FOR BASEBOARD CODING AND REQUIREMENTS

NOTE
ALL BASEBOARD IN BLDG. 3 ARE TYPE #1 (AXEMAN-ANDERSON).

NOTE
REMOVED (E) ELEC. OUTLETS COVERED BY (N) FIN TUBE SYSTEM AND RELOCATED THEM 19" A.F.F. (TYP. BY ELEC.)



BUILDING 3 FIRST FLOOR MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN

REFER NORTH

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet

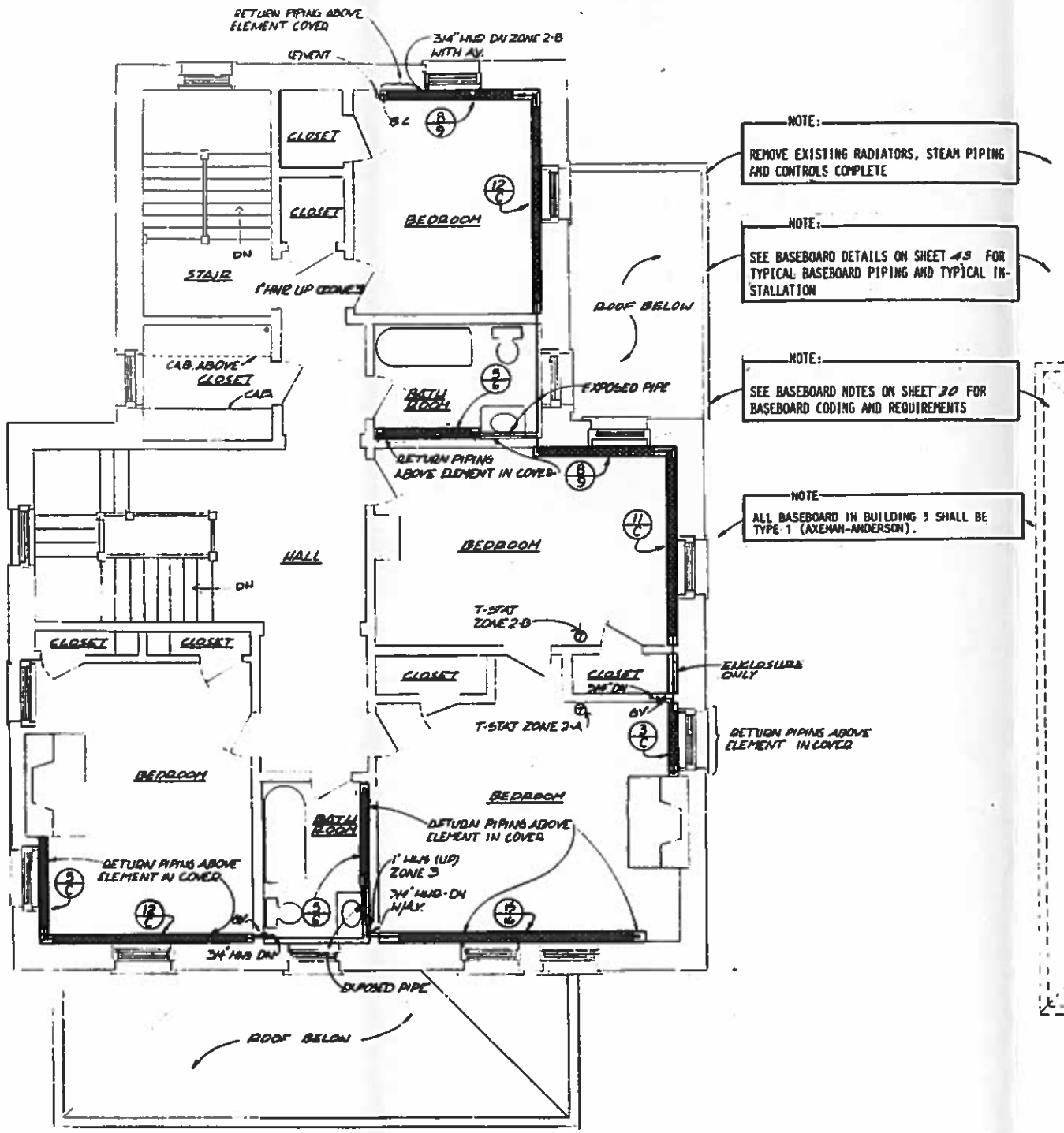
0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

WALTON ABEYTA AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

PREPARED TJB
DESIGNED PAF
DRAWN MEA
CHECKED
DATE

DRAWING NO. 1-1000C.

SHEET 41 OF 78



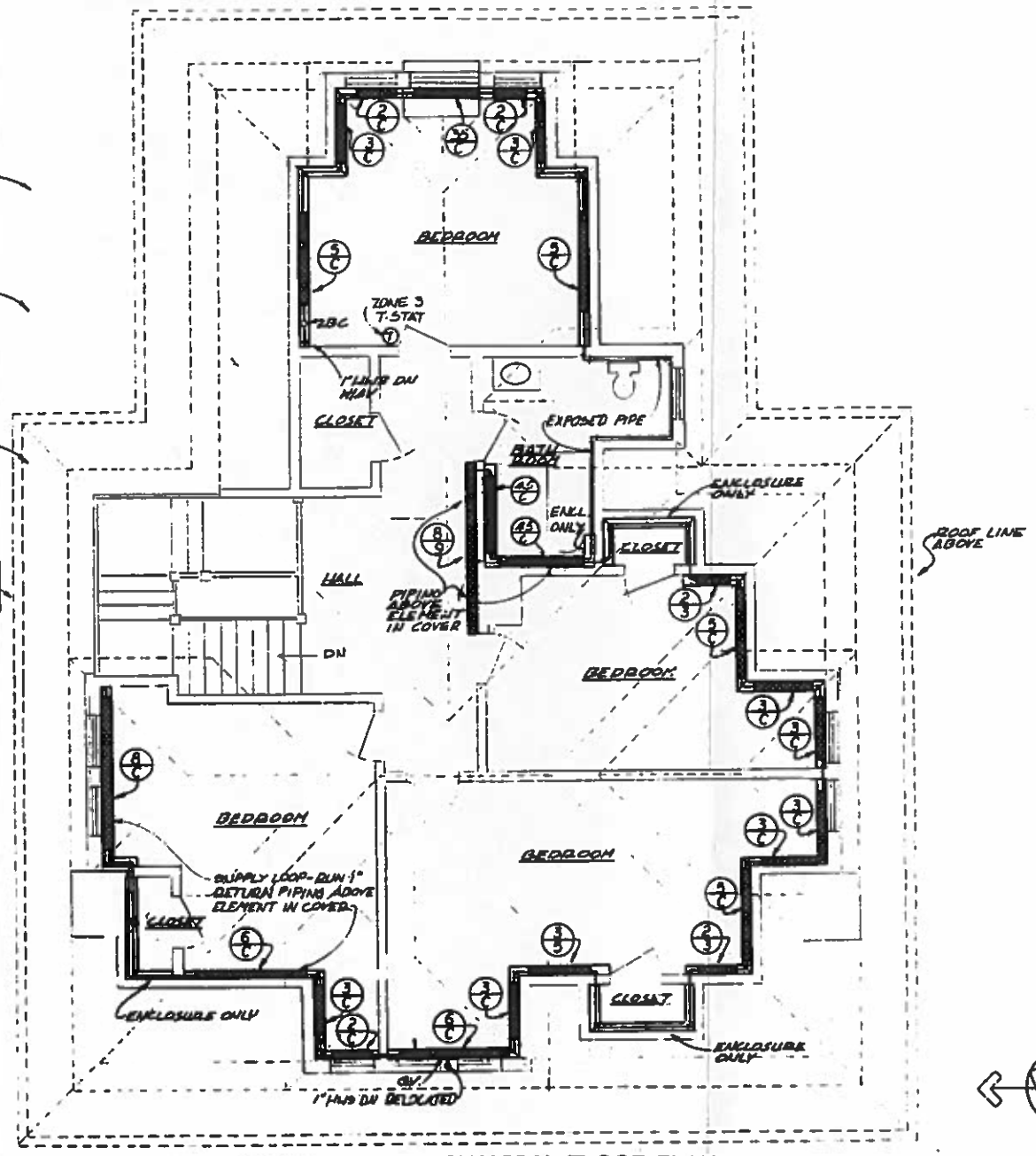
BUILDING 3 SECOND FLOOR MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN

NOTE:
REMOVE EXISTING RADIATORS, STEAM PIPING AND CONTROLS COMPLETE

NOTE:
SEE BASEBOARD DETAILS ON SHEET 43 FOR TYPICAL BASEBOARD PIPING AND TYPICAL INSTALLATION

NOTE:
SEE BASEBOARD NOTES ON SHEET 30 FOR BASEBOARD CODING AND REQUIREMENTS

NOTE
ALL BASEBOARD IN BUILDING 3 SHALL BE TYPE 1 (AXEMAN-ANDERSON).

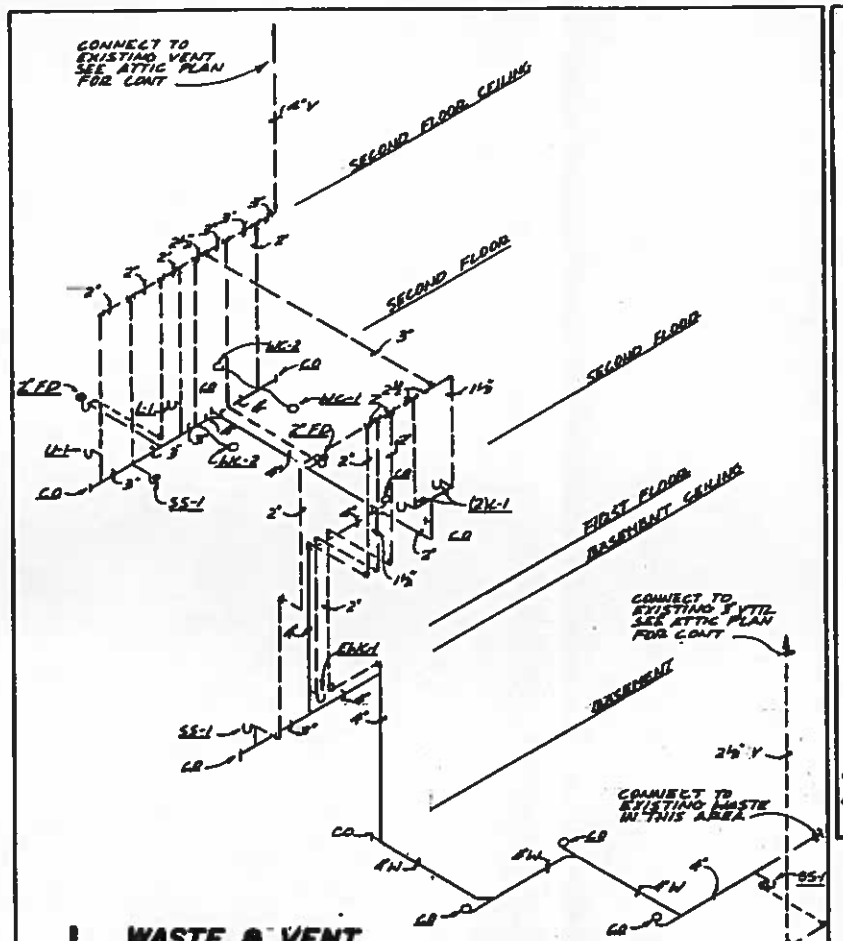


BUILDING 3 THIRD FLOOR MECHANICAL FLOOR PLAN

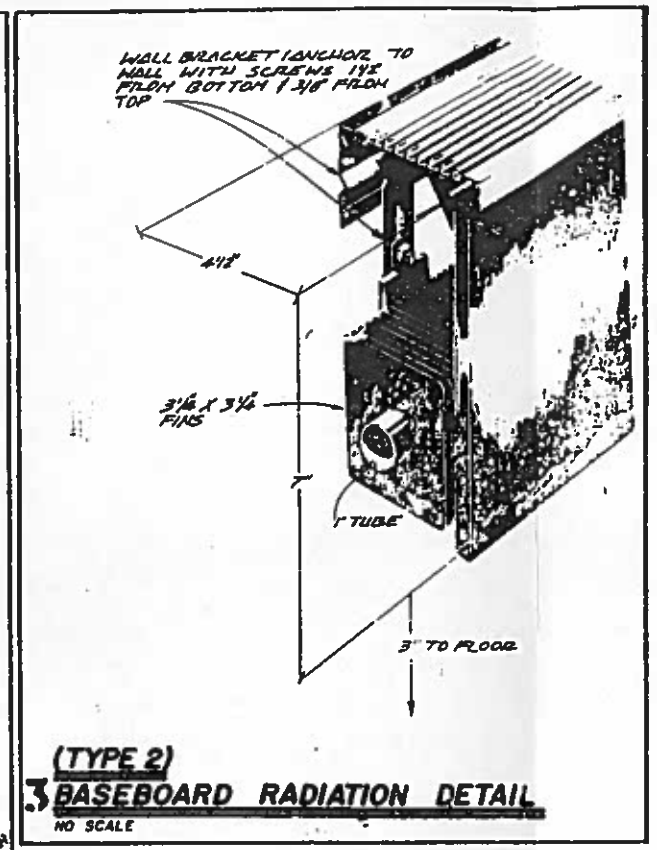
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet
0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

WALTON AREYTA

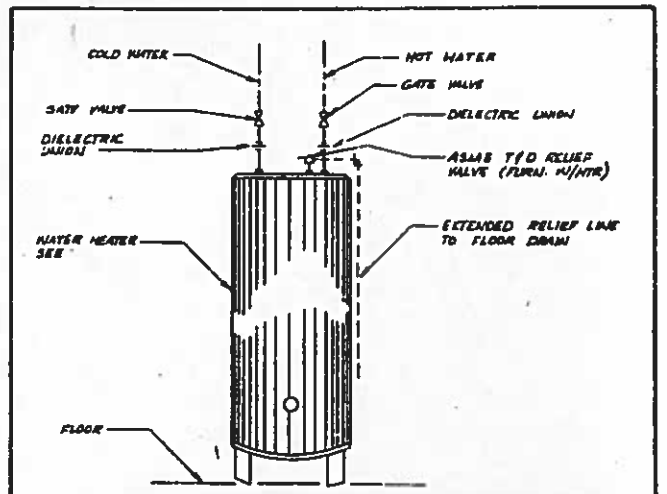
PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
TJB	101
DESIGNED	26,000 C
PAF	
DRAWN	PCIP PKG 381
MEA	SHEET 42
CHECKED	OF 78
DATE	



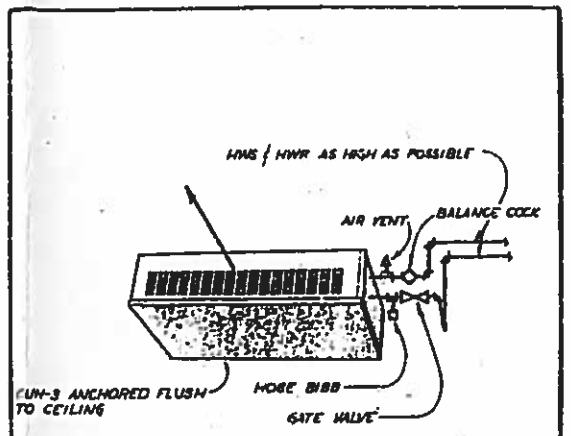
1 WASTE & VENT
BUILDING 1 PIPING SCHEMATIC DETAIL
NO SCALE



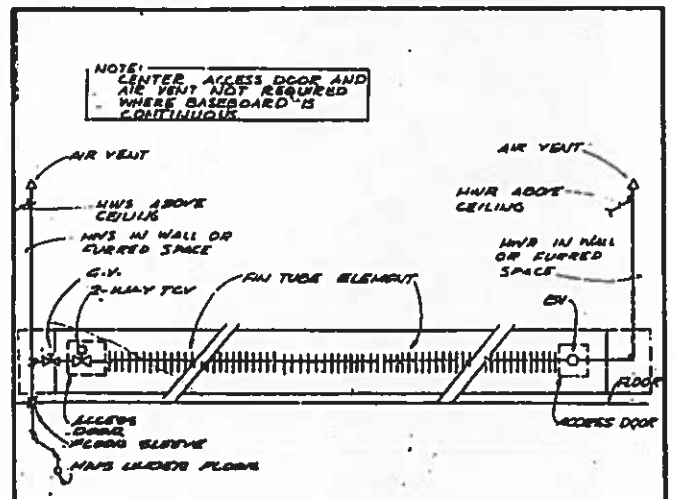
(TYPE 2)
3 BASEBOARD RADIATION DETAIL
NO SCALE



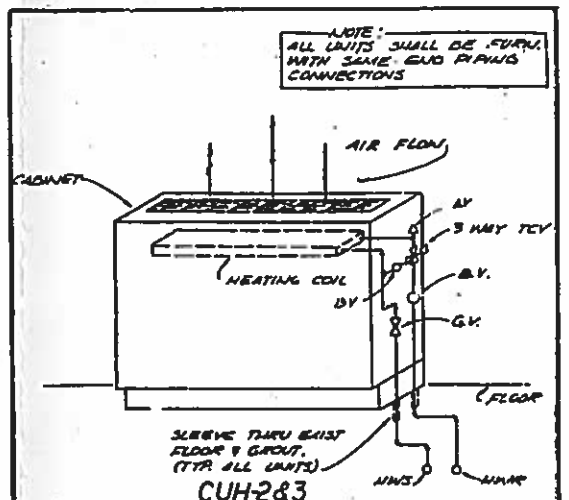
ELECTRIC WATER HEATER PIPING DETAIL
NO SCALE
5



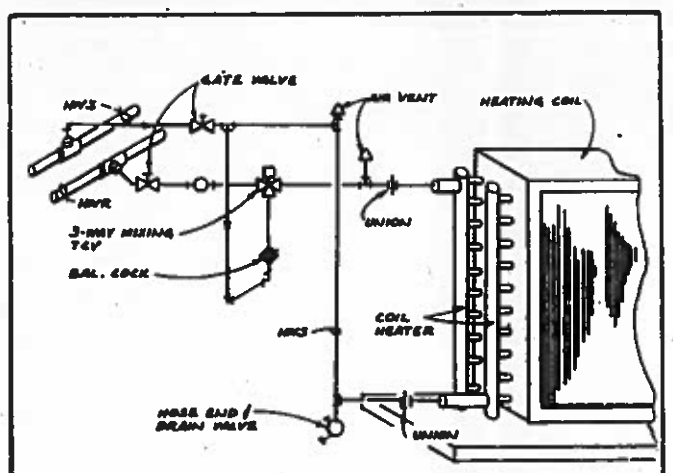
CUH-1
HORIZONTAL CABINET UNIT
HEATER DETAIL
NO SCALE
7



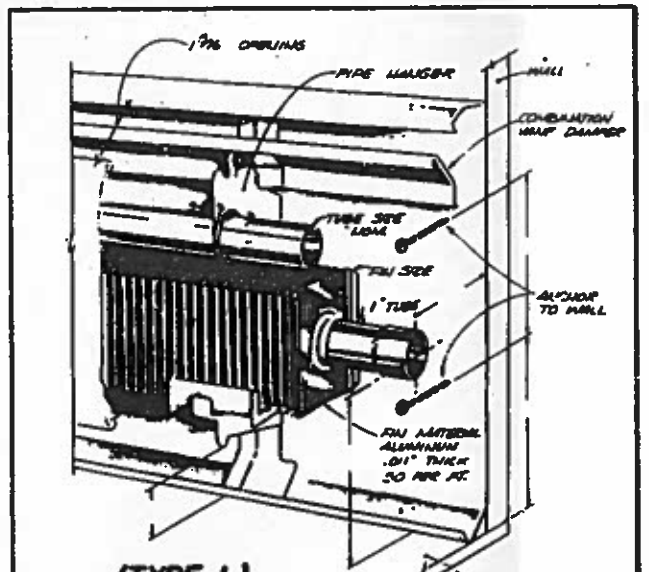
6 TYPICAL BASEBOARD PIPING DETAIL
NO SCALE



CUH-2&3
CABINET UNIT HEATER
PIPING DETAIL
NO SCALE
8



TYPICAL HOT WATER COIL
PIPING DETAIL
NO SCALE
2

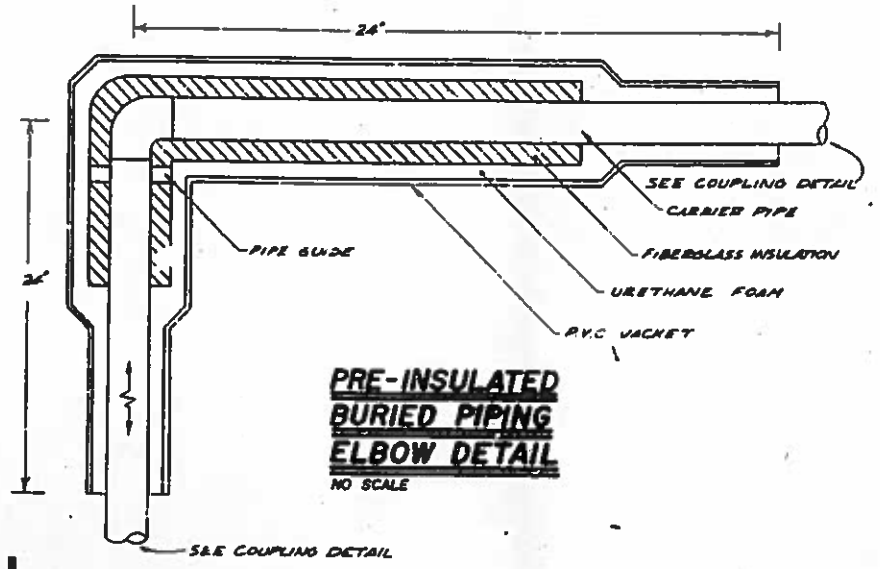


(TYPE 1)
4 BASEBOARD RADIATION DETAIL
NO SCALE

MECH. DETAILS

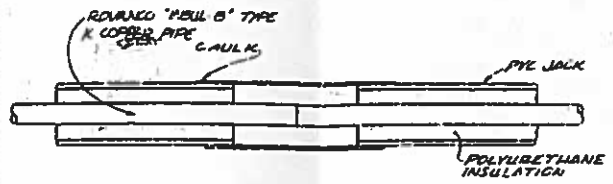
WALTON ARENTA AND ASSOCIATES

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
T.J.B. DESIGNED	101
PAF DRAWN	
MFA CHECKED	SHEET 43
DATE	OF 78



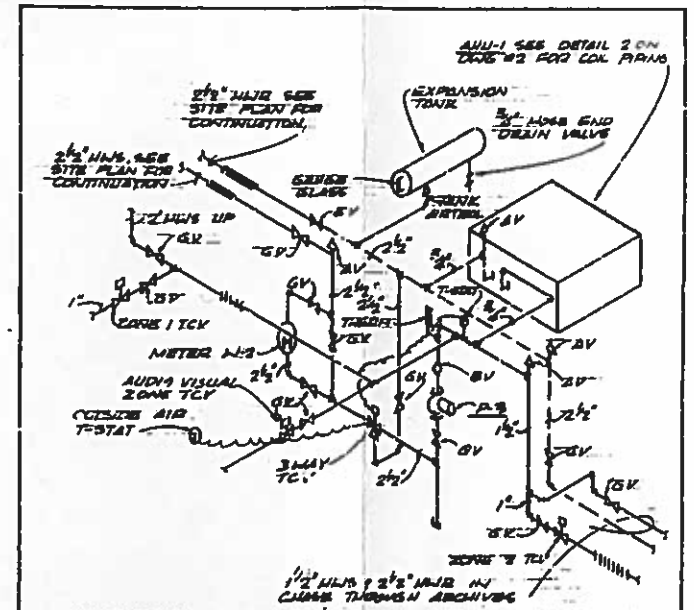
PRE-INSULATED BURIED PIPING ELBOW DETAIL
NO SCALE

1



PRE-INSULATED BURIED PIPING DETAIL
NO SCALE

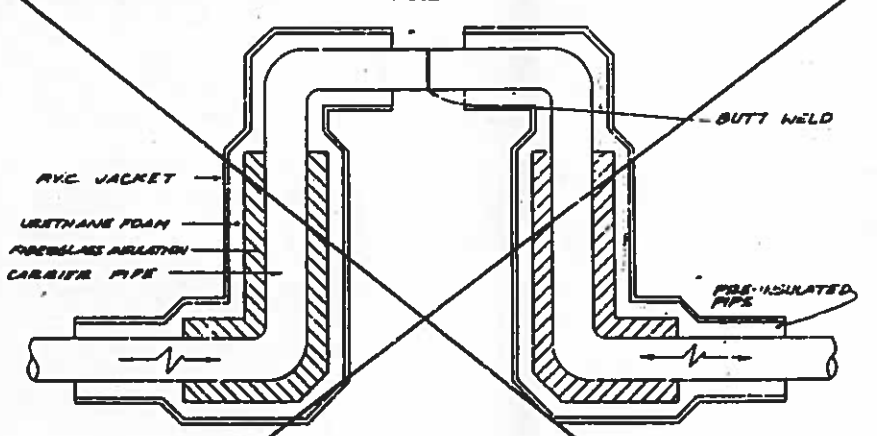
3



BUILDING 1 MECHANICAL ROOM SCHEMATIC PIPING DETAIL
NO SCALE

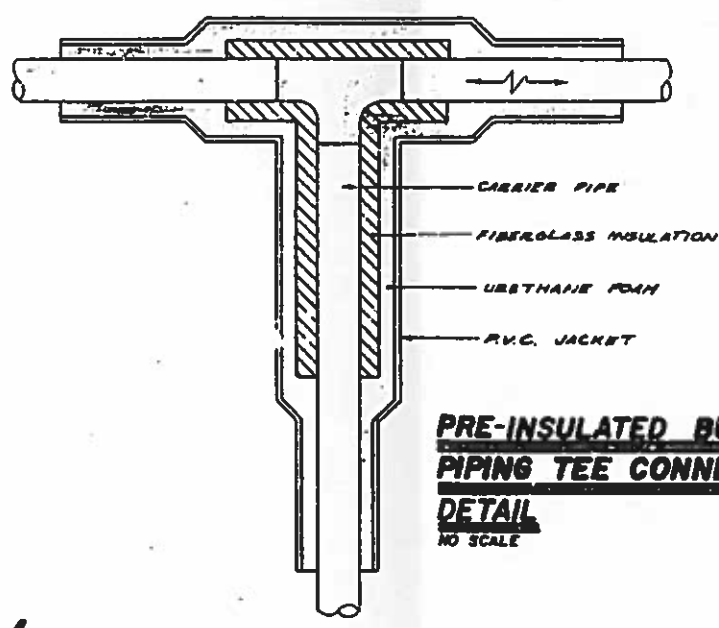
5

VOID



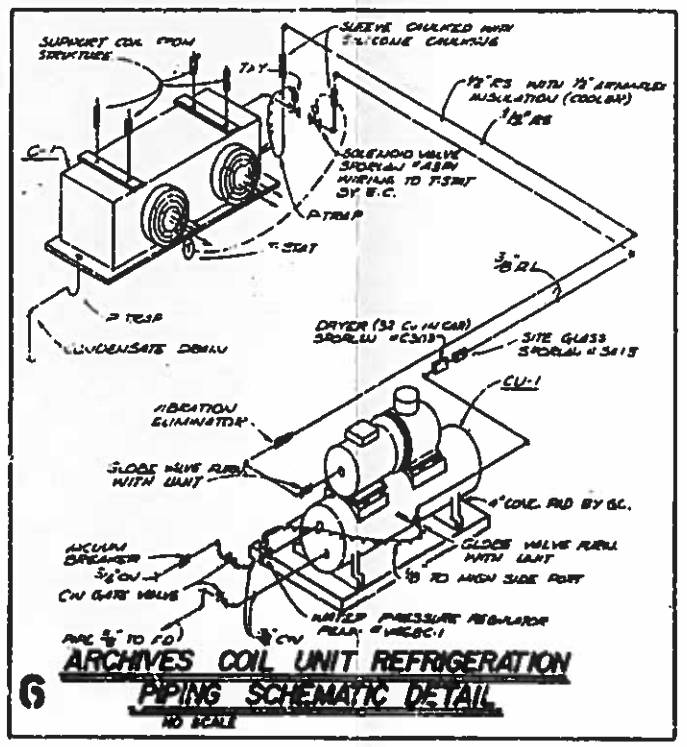
PRE-INSULATED BURIED PIPING EXPANSION JOINT DETAIL
NO SCALE

2



PRE-INSULATED BURIED PIPING TEE CONNECTION DETAIL
NO SCALE

4



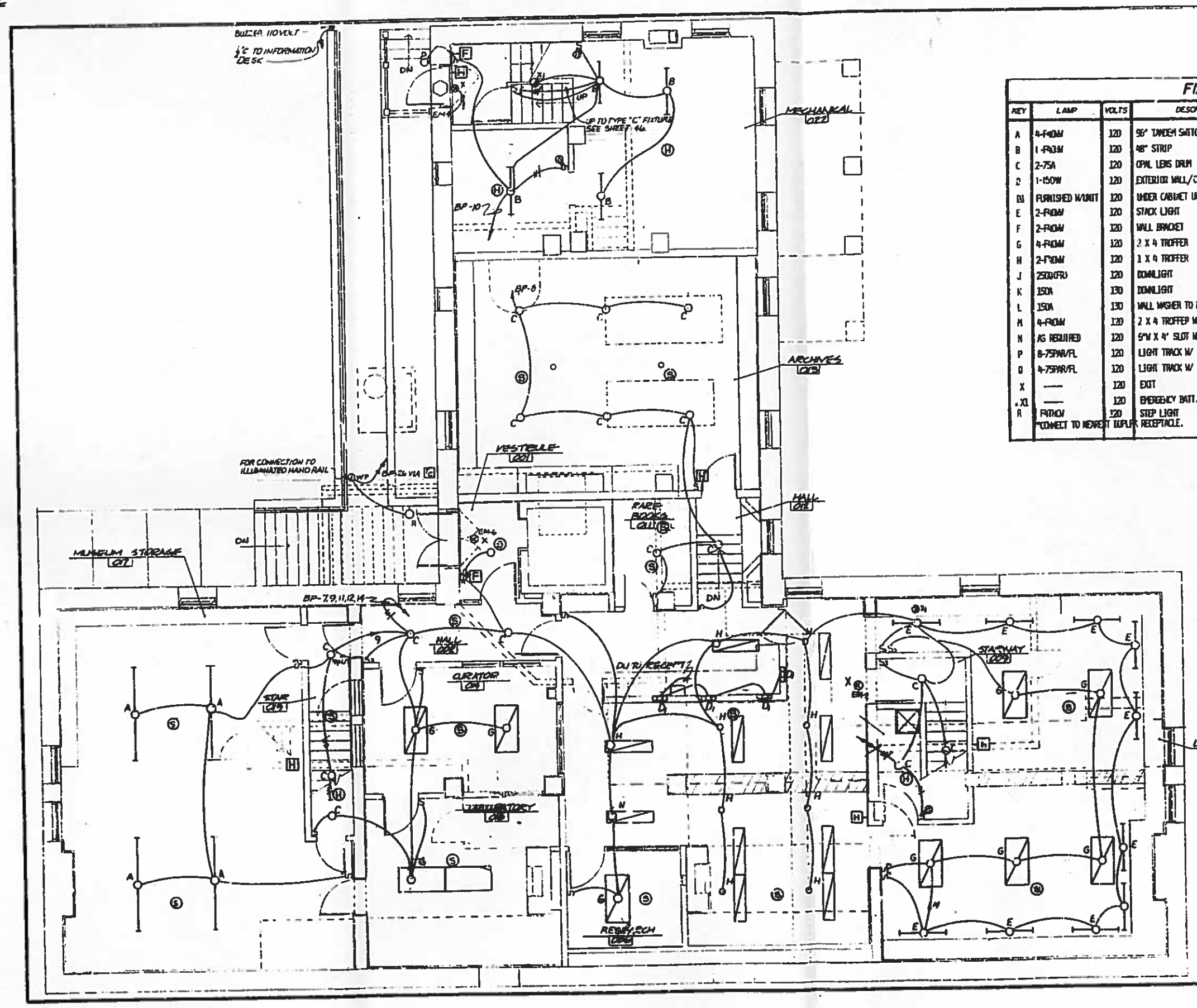
ARCHIVES COIL UNIT REFRIGERATION PIPING SCHEMATIC DETAIL
NO SCALE

6

MECH. DETAILS

WALTON ABEYTA AND ASSOCIATES

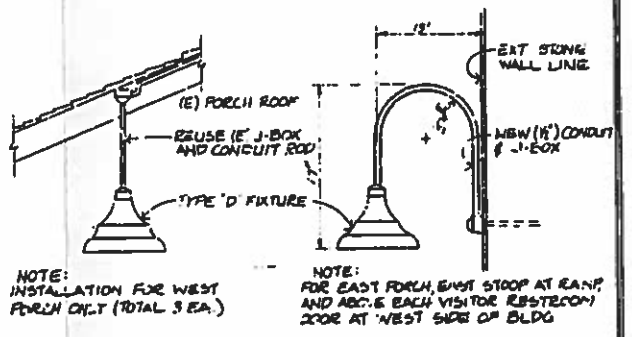
PREPARED T.J.B.	DRAWING NO. 101 25.000C
DESIGNED RAF	
DRAWN	SHEET 44
CHECKED MEA	OF 78
DATE	



FIXTURE SCHEDULE

KEY	LAMP	VOLTS	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER	MOUNTING
A	4-F40W	120	96" TANDEM SWITCH	CHANNELITE # SEC 10-37-R1	SURFACE
B	1-F40W	120	48" STRIP	CHANNELITE # SEC 10-37-R1	RECESSED
C	2-75A	120	OPAL LENS DRUM	McPHILBEN 43-104	SURFACE
D	1-150W	120	EXTERIOR WALL/CEILING	ABOLITE # RF150	WALL UP 8'-0" THUNG FROM CLG. RE 2/45
D1	FURNISHED W/UNIT	120	UNDER CABINET UNIT	ALCO D73,058	SEE SHEET #46
E	2-F40W	120	STACK LIGHT	NORTHERN LIGHTING #XCPA12 24 R/SP-X692	ON BOOK SHELVES
F	2-F40W	120	WALL BRACKET	DAYBRITE #A5240W	AS NOTED
G	4-F40W	120	2 X 4 TROFFER	DAYBRITE # 45457-4	SURFACE
H	2-F40W	120	1 X 4 TROFFER	DAYBRITE # D-175,059	RECESSED
J	250D(FR)	120	DOWNLIGHT	RAMBUSCH #RD 250T-WB-JB	RECESSED
K	150A	130	DOWNLIGHT	RAMBUSCH #RD B15-JB	RECESSED
L	150A	130	WALL WASHER TO MATCH "K"	RAMBUSCH #RS 150-JB	RECESSED
M	4-F40W	120	2 X 4 TROFFER W/PARABOLIC LOUVER	DAYBRITE	RECESSED
N	AS REQUIRED	120	6"W X 4' SLOT W/PARABOLIC LOUVER	NORTHERN #XXTG06 SP2 24R/SP	RECESSED
P	8-75PAR/FL	120	LIGHT TRACK W/ FIX.	LIGHTING SERVICE INC. # L761	SURFACE
Q	4-75PAR/FL	120	LIGHT TRACK W/ FIX.	LIGHTING SERVICE INC # L864	SURFACE
X	—	120	EXIT	ARTMETAL ENGIC	SURFACE
X1	—	120	EMERGENCY BATT. UNIT	CHLORIDE #SDU10-120	SURFACE
R	F4THCW	120	STEP LIGHT	PRESCOLITE #ALF-5	UP 18"

*CONNECT TO NEAREST DUPLEX RECEPTACLE.



NOTE: INSTALLATION FOR WEST PORCH ONLY (TOTAL 3 EA.)

NOTE: FOR EAST PORCH, EAST STOOP AT RAMP, AND ABOVE EACH VISITOR RESTROOM DOOR AT WEST SIDE OF BLDG

2 DETAILS: TYPE 'D' EXTERIOR LIGHTING

BASEMENT ELECTRICAL LIGHTING PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet

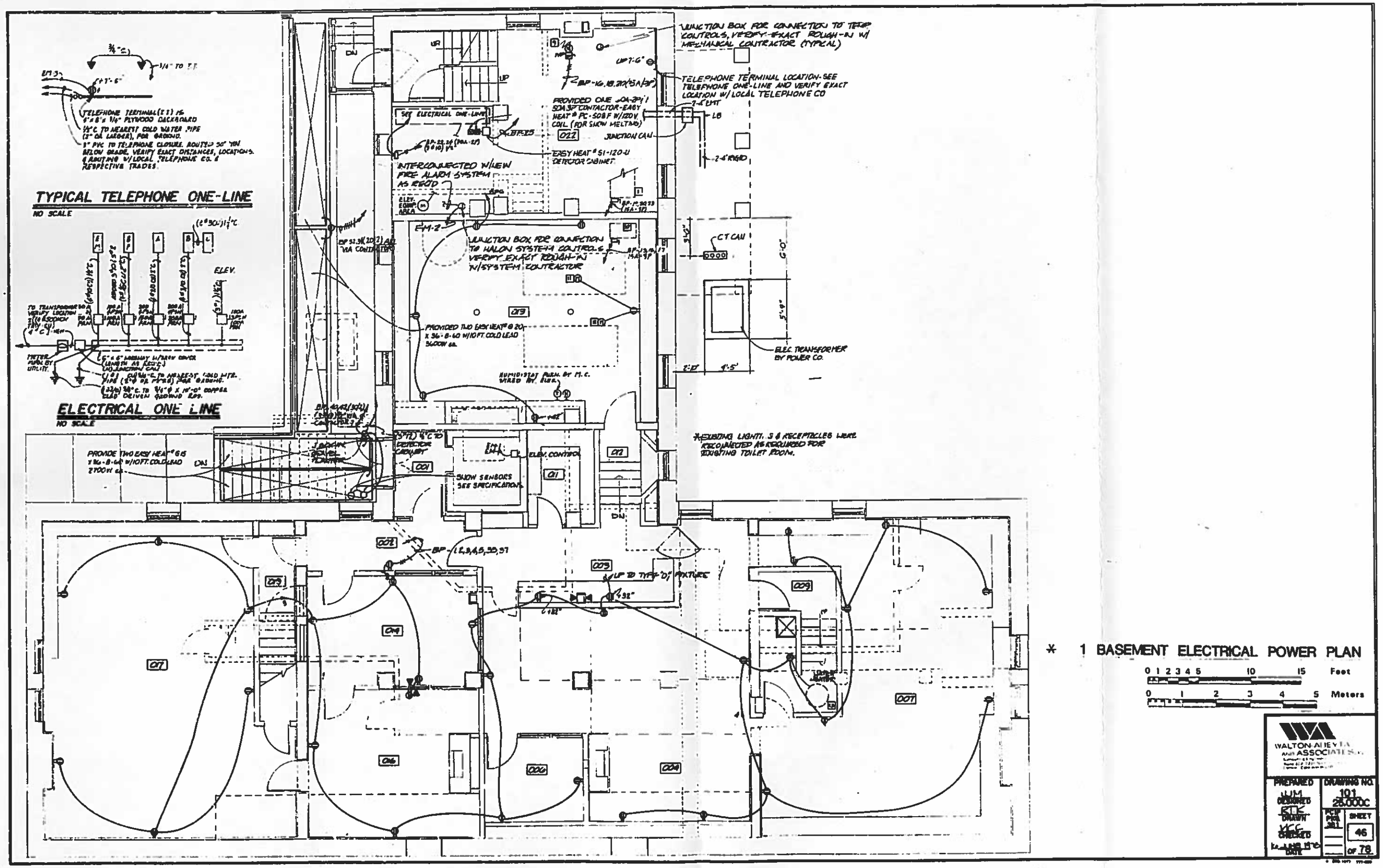
0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

WALTON-ABEYTA AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

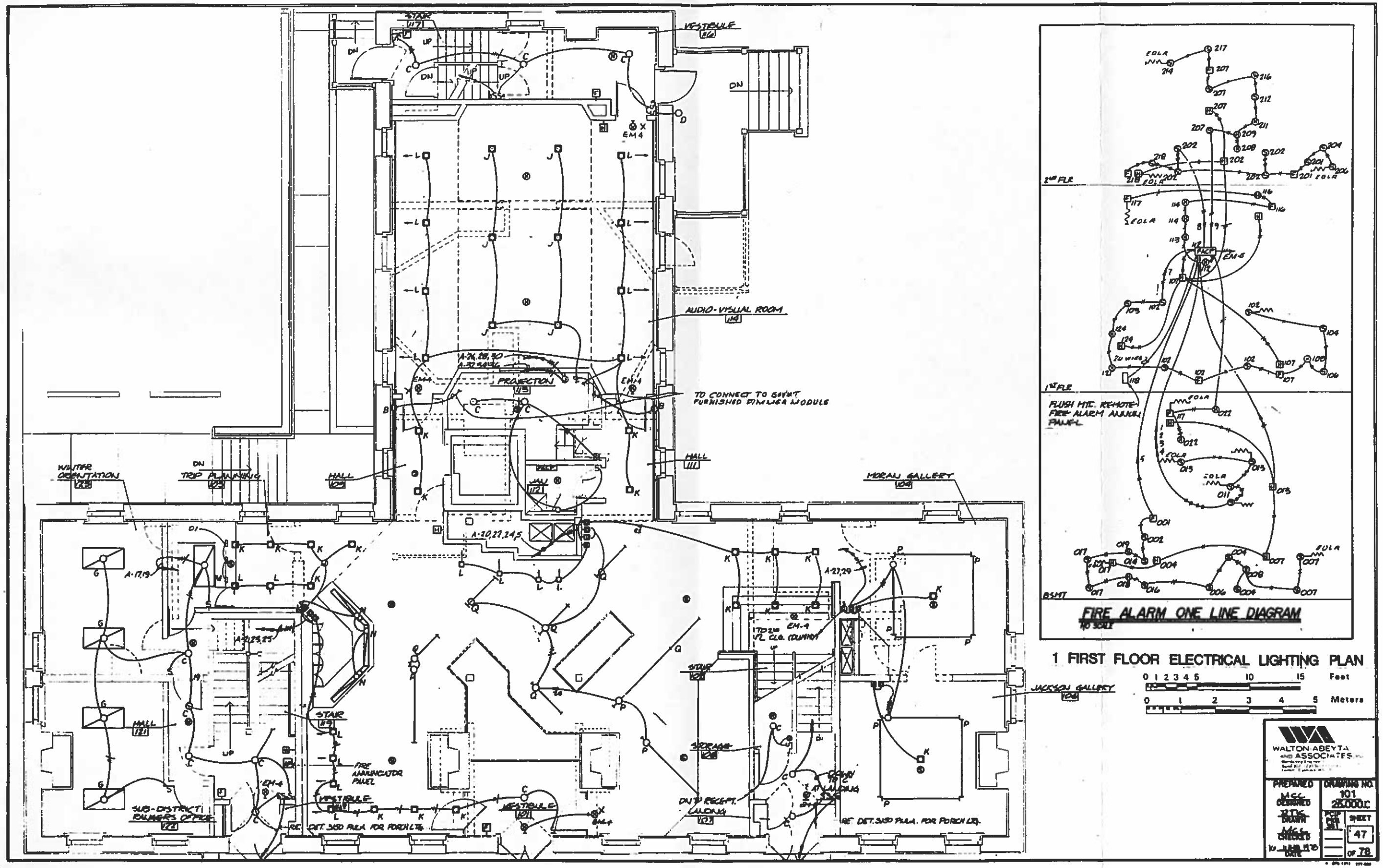
PREPARED: DESIGNED / DRAWN / CHECKED / DATE

DRAWING NO. 101 25,000 C

SHEET 45 OF 79



* 1 BASEMENT ELECTRICAL POWER PLAN



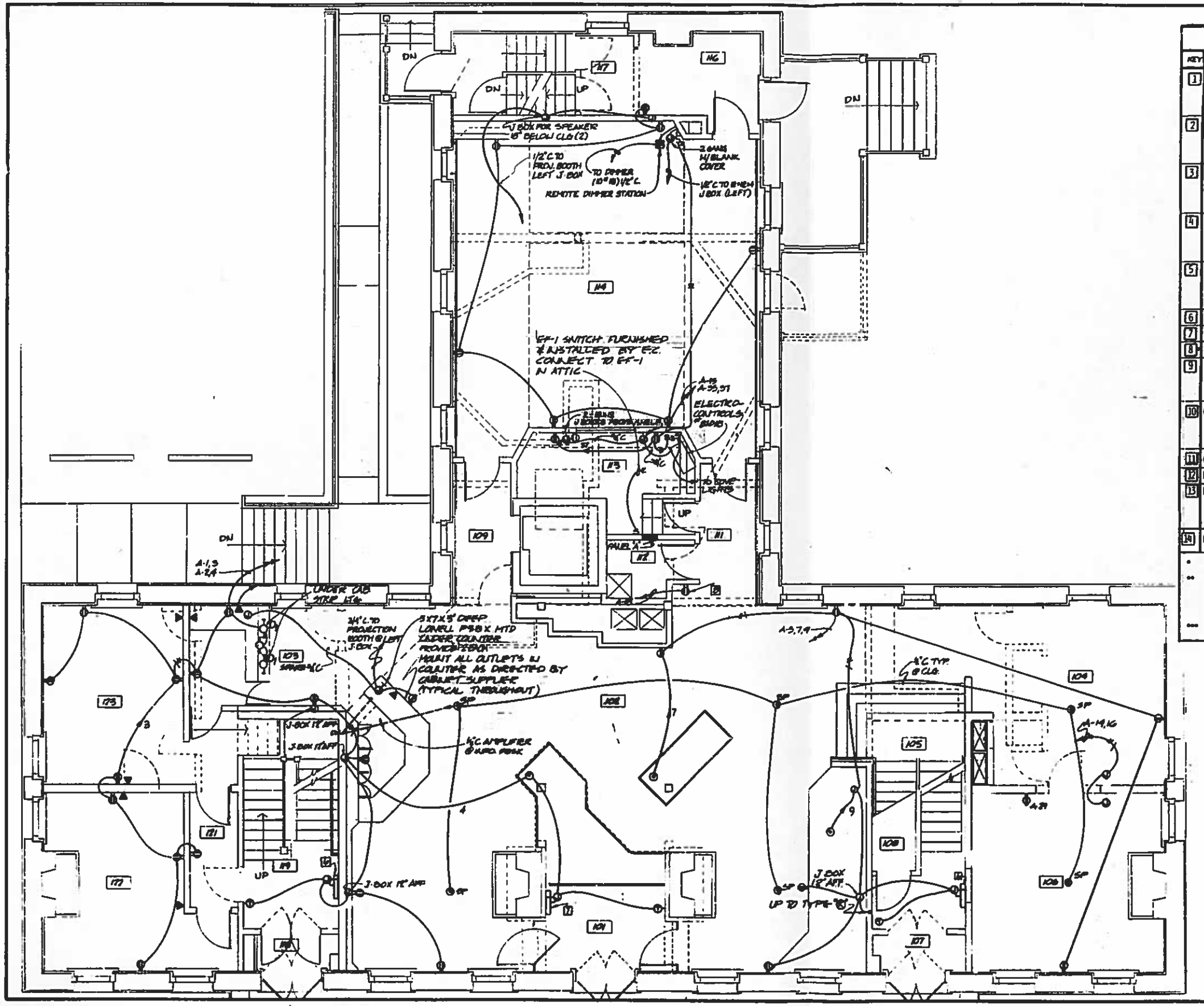
1 FIRST FLOOR ELECTRICAL LIGHTING PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet

0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

WALTON ABEYTA AND ASSOCIATES

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
MCC DESIGNED	101 25,000.C
RTG DRAWN	PCIP PKG 381
MCC CHECKED	SHEET 47 OF 78
DATE	



MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE

KEY	DESCRIPTION	WATTS/HP	VOLT/Φ	PROTECTION	CIRCUIT	LOCATION
1	AHU-1	1/2 HP	208V-3Ø	30AMP NON-FUSED SW AT UNIT	BP-19,21,23 (15A-3P)	CEILING SPACE MECH. 022
2	AHU-2	1 HP	208V-3Ø	30AMP NON-FUSED SW AT UNIT	B-21,23,25 (15A-3P)	ATTIC
3	EF-1	1/2 HP	208V-3Ø	30AMP NON-FUSED SW AT UNIT	B-26,28,30 (15A-3P)	ATTIC
4	EF-2*	1 HP	208V-3Ø	30AMP NON-FUSED SW AT UNIT	B-32,34,36 (15A-3P)	ATTIC
5	CUH-1**	260 WATTS	115V-1Ø	THERMAL	BP-SEE PLANS	CEILING SPACE SEE 2-32 FOR LOCATION
6	CUH-2	95 WATTS	115V-1Ø	THERMAL	SEE PLANS	SEE PLANS
7	CUH-3	135 WATTS	115V-1Ø	THERMAL	SEE PLANS	SEE PLANS
8	E.W.C	1/4 HP	115V-1Ø	THERMAL	A-18	HALL 111
9	P-3	3/4 HP	208V-3Ø	30 AMP NON-FUSED SW AT UNIT	BP-13,15,17 (15A-3P)	MECH. 022
10	CU-1	3/4 HP	208V-3Ø	30AMP NON-FUSED SW AT UNIT	BP-13,15,17 (15A-3P)	CEILING SPACE ARCHIVES 013
11	C-1 (COIL)	90 WATTS	115V-1Ø	THERMAL	SEE PLAN	SEE PLAN
12	H-1 (HUMIDIFIER)	90 WATTS	115V-1Ø	THERMAL	SEE PLAN	SEE PLAN
13	HOT WATER HEATER	4.5 KW	208V-1Ø	30AMP NON-FUSED SW AT UNIT	BP-35,37 (30A-2P)	MECH. 022 JAN. 008
14	EF-3	1/12 HP	120V-1Ø	THERMAL	***	SEE MECH. 2-32

* INTERLOCK WITH MENS 211 LIGHTING

** ROUTE (3#10) 3/4" C. TO PANEL "BP" AS REQD. REFER TO MECHANICAL DRAWINGS FOR BUILDING 1 TOILET ROOM EQUIPMENT LOCATIONS. THERMOSTATS FURNISHED BY M.C. WIRED BY E.C.

*** (3#10) 3/4"C TO INTERLOCK W/LIGHTING

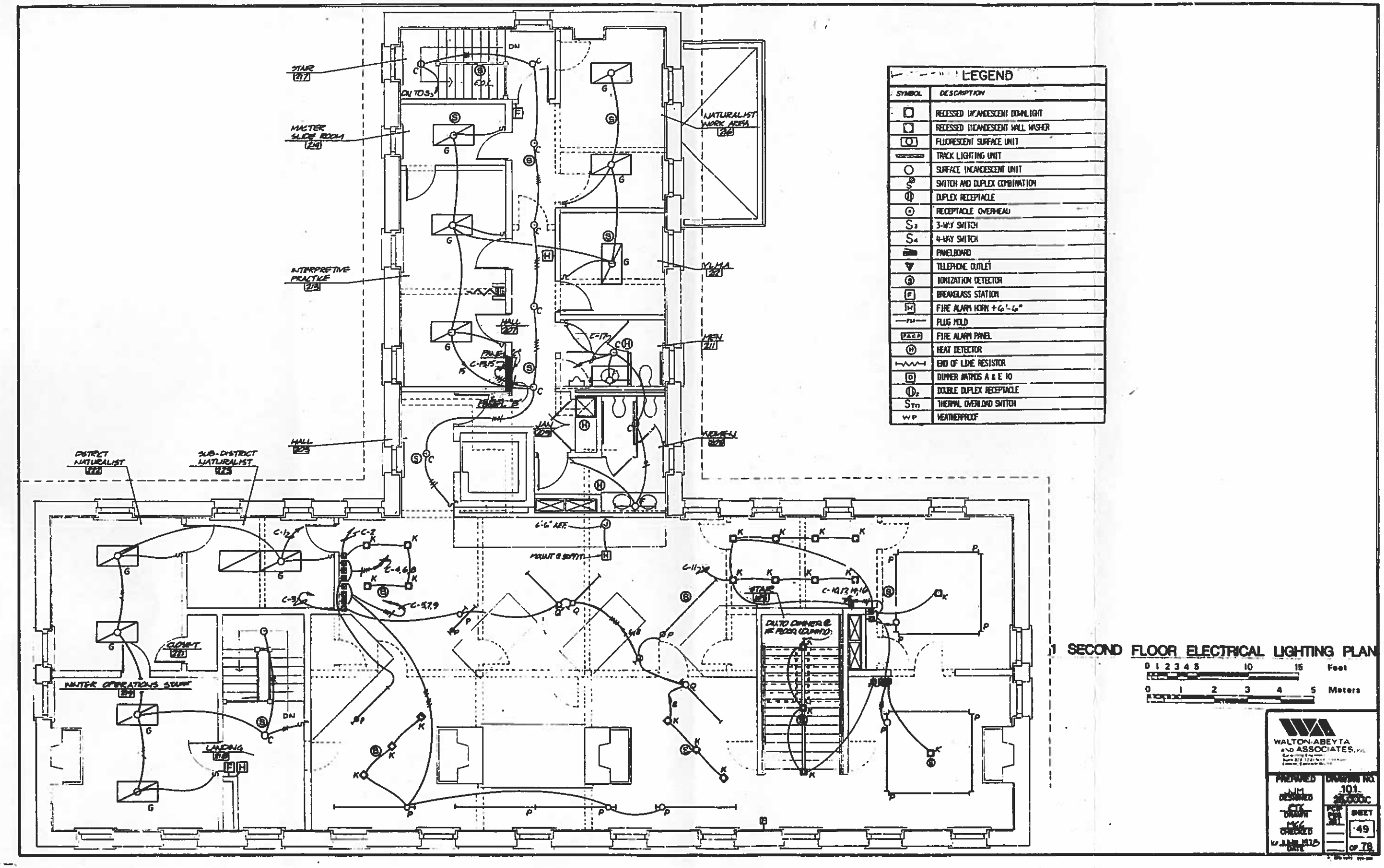
1 FIRST FLOOR ELECTRICAL POWER PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet

0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

WALTON-ABEYTA AND ASSOCIATES

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
JJM	101
DESIGNED RTK	25,000C
DRAWN MEC	SHEET 48
CHECKED	OF 78
DATE	



LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	RECESSED INCANDESCENT DOWNLIGHT
	RECESSED INCANDESCENT WALL WASHER
	FLUORESCENT SURFACE UNIT
	TRACK LIGHTING UNIT
	SURFACE INCANDESCENT UNIT
S	SWITCH AND DUPLEX COMBINATION
	DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
	RECEPTACLE OVERHEAD
S_3	3-WAY SWITCH
S_4	4-WAY SWITCH
	PANELBOARD
	TELEPHONE OUTLET
S	IONIZATION DETECTOR
F	BREAKGLASS STATION
H	FIRE ALARM HORN +6'-6"
—FM—	PLUG MOLD
FACP	FIRE ALARM PANEL
H	HEAT DETECTOR
	END OF LINE RESISTOR
D	DIMMER WATMOS A & E 10
D_2	DOUBLE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
S_{TO}	THERMAL OVERLOAD SWITCH
WP	WEATHERPROOF

1 SECOND FLOOR ELECTRICAL LIGHTING PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet

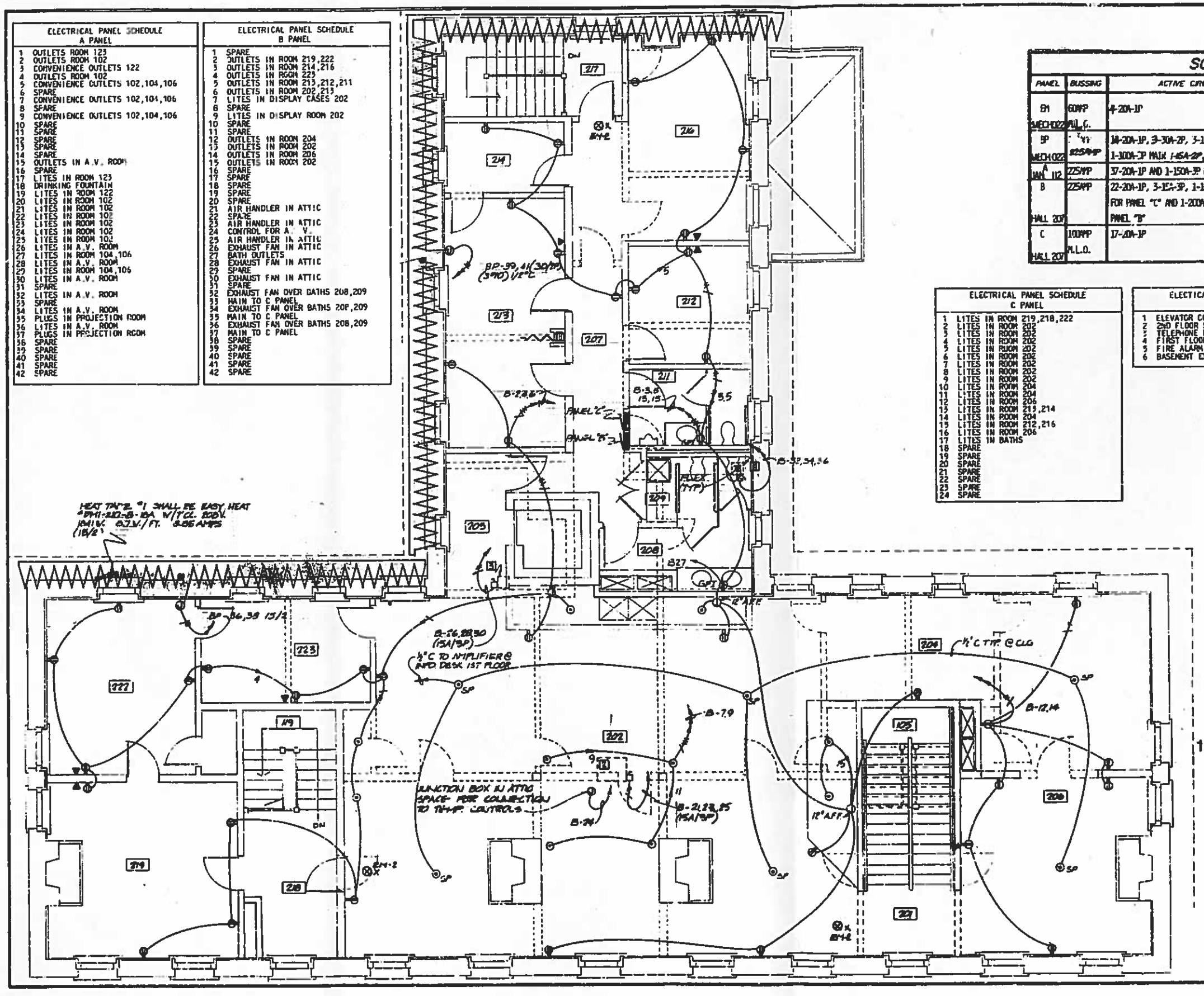
0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

WALTON-ABEYTA AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
JJM DESIGNED	101
CTK DRAWN	25,000C
MCG CHECKED	SHEET 49 OF 78
10 JUNE 1978 DATE	

ELECTRICAL PANEL SCHEDULE A PANEL	
1	OUTLETS ROOM 123
2	OUTLETS ROOM 102
3	CONVENIENCE OUTLETS 122
4	OUTLETS ROOM 102
5	CONVENIENCE OUTLETS 102,104,106
6	SPARE
7	CONVENIENCE OUTLETS 102,104,106
8	SPARE
9	CONVENIENCE OUTLETS 102,104,106
10	SPARE
11	SPARE
12	SPARE
13	SPARE
14	SPARE
15	OUTLETS IN A.V. ROOM
16	SPARE
17	LITES IN ROOM 123
18	DRINKING FOUNTAIN
19	LITES IN ROOM 122
20	LITES IN ROOM 102
21	LITES IN ROOM 102
22	LITES IN ROOM 102
23	LITES IN ROOM 102
24	LITES IN ROOM 102
25	LITES IN ROOM 102
26	LITES IN A.V. ROOM
27	LITES IN ROOM 104,106
28	LITES IN A.V. ROOM
29	LITES IN ROOM 104,106
30	LITES IN A.V. ROOM
31	SPARE
32	LITES IN A.V. ROOM
33	SPARE
34	LITES IN A.V. ROOM
35	PLUGS IN PROJECTION ROOM
36	LITES IN A.V. ROOM
37	PLUGS IN PROJECTION ROOM
38	SPARE
39	SPARE
40	SPARE
41	SPARE
42	SPARE

ELECTRICAL PANEL SCHEDULE B PANEL	
1	SPARE
2	OUTLETS IN ROOM 219,222
3	OUTLETS IN ROOM 214,216
4	OUTLETS IN ROOM 223
5	OUTLETS IN ROOM 213,212,211
6	OUTLETS IN ROOM 202,213
7	LITES IN DISPLAY CASES 202
8	SPARE
9	LITES IN DISPLAY ROOM 202
10	SPARE
11	SPARE
12	OUTLETS IN ROOM 204
13	OUTLETS IN ROOM 202
14	OUTLETS IN ROOM 206
15	OUTLETS IN ROOM 202
16	SPARE
17	SPARE
18	SPARE
19	SPARE
20	SPARE
21	AIR HANDLER IN ATTIC
22	SPARE
23	AIR HANDLER IN ATTIC
24	CONTROL FOR A. V.
25	AIR HANDLER IN ATTIC
26	EXHAUST FAN IN ATTIC
27	BATH OUTLETS
28	EXHAUST FAN IN ATTIC
29	SPARE
30	EXHAUST FAN IN ATTIC
31	SPARE
32	EXHAUST FAN OVER BATHS 208,209
33	MAIN TO C PANEL
34	EXHAUST FAN OVER BATHS 208,209
35	MAIN TO C PANEL
36	EXHAUST FAN OVER BATHS 208,209
37	MAIN TO C PANEL
38	SPARE
39	SPARE
40	SPARE
41	SPARE
42	SPARE



1 SECOND FLOOR ELECTRICAL POWER PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet

0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

SCHEDULE OF PANELS

PANEL	BUSSING	ACTIVE CIRCUITS	SPARES	SPACES	V-ϕ-W	MOUNTING	CONN. LOAD
EM MECH 002	60AMP M.L.O.	4-20A-1P	2-20A-1P	—	120/208V-3Ø-4W	SURFACE	1.8KW
SP MECH 002	225AMP	38-20A-1P, 3-30A-2P, 3-15A-3P, AND 1-100A-3P MAIN 1-45A-2P, 2-60A-2P	6-20A-1P	—	120/208V-3Ø-4W	RECESSED	45.0KW
JAN A 112	225AMP	37-20A-1P AND 1-150A-3P MAIN	5-20A-1P	—	120/208V-3Ø-4W	RECESSED	52.6KW
B HALL 209	225AMP	22-20A-1P, 3-15A-3P, 1-100A-3P MAIN C.B. FOR PANEL "C" AND 1-200AMP-3P MAIN FOR PANEL "B"	6-20A-1P	2-1 POLE	120/208V-3Ø-4W	RECESSED	67.9KW
C HALL 209	100AMP M.L.O.	17-20A-1P	7-20A-1P	—	120/208V-3Ø-4W	RECESSED	35.8KW

ELECTRICAL PANEL SCHEDULE C PANEL	
1	LITES IN ROOM 219,218,222
2	LITES IN ROOM 202
3	LITES IN ROOM 202
4	LITES IN ROOM 202
5	LITES IN ROOM 202
6	LITES IN ROOM 202
7	LITES IN ROOM 202
8	LITES IN ROOM 202
9	LITES IN ROOM 202
10	LITES IN ROOM 204
11	LITES IN ROOM 204
12	LITES IN ROOM 206
13	LITES IN ROOM 219,214
14	LITES IN ROOM 204
15	LITES IN ROOM 212,216
16	LITES IN ROOM 206
17	LITES IN BATHS
18	SPARE
19	SPARE
20	SPARE
21	SPARE
22	SPARE
23	SPARE
24	SPARE

ELECTRICAL PANEL SCHEDULE EM PANEL	
1	ELEVATOR CONTROL
2	2ND FLOOR EXIT LITES
3	TELEPHONE BOARD
4	FIRST FLOOR EXIT LITES
5	FIRE ALARM PANEL
6	BASEMENT EXIT LITES

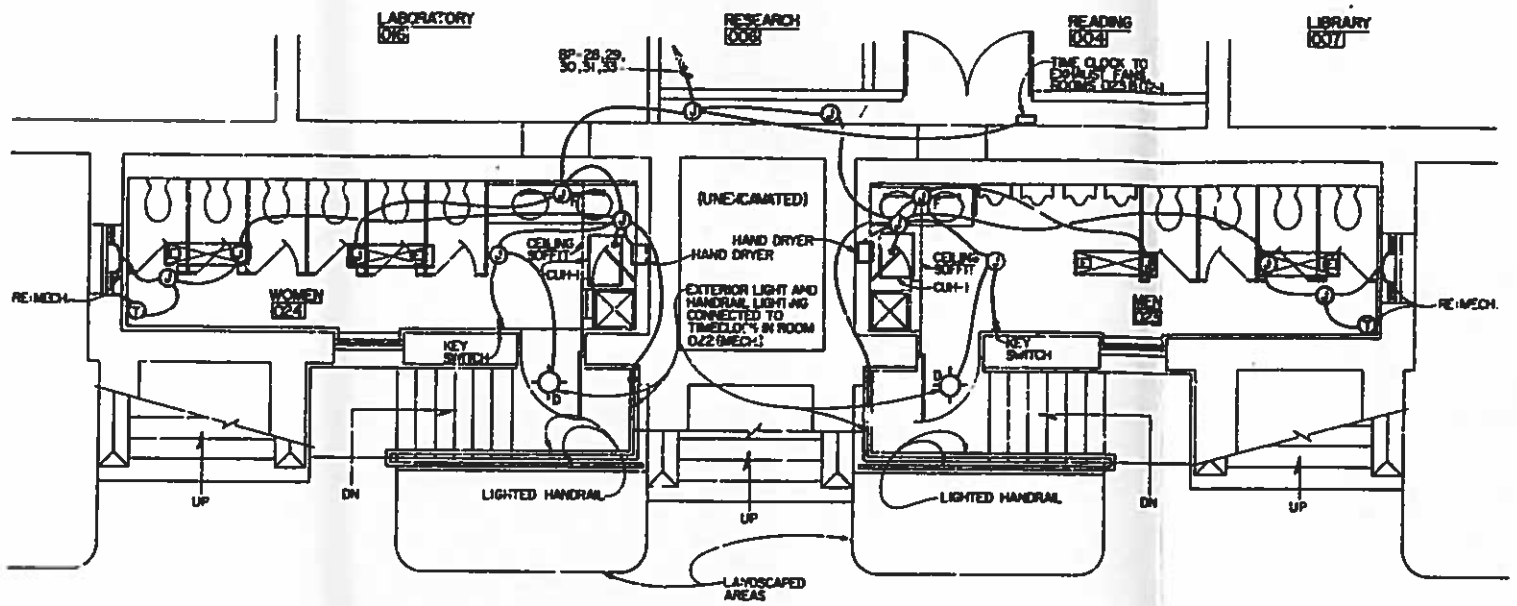
ELECTRICAL PANEL SCHEDULE BP PANEL		
1	CONVENIENCE OUTLETS	LIBRARY &
2	CONVENIENCE OUTLETS	OFFICES &
3	CONVENIENCE OUTLETS	STORAGE
4	CONVENIENCE OUTLETS	
5	CONVENIENCE OUTLETS	
6	PLUGS IN ROOM 013	
7	LITES 014,017	
8	LITES 015,012,011	
9	LITES 016	
10	MECH. ROOM LITES	
11	LITES ROOM 003,004,002	
12	LITES 007	
13	COMPRESSOR 013	
14	LITES ROOM 007	
15	COMPRESSOR 015	
16	CIRCULATOR PUMP	
17	COMPRESSOR 013	
18	CIRCULATION PUMP IN MECH. ROOM	
19	AIR HANDLER IN MECH. ROOM	
20	CIRCULATION PUMP IN MECH. ROOM	
21	AIR HANDLER IN MECH. ROOM	
22	SNOW MAT	
23	AIR HANDLER IN MECH. ROOM	
24	SNOW MAT	
25	SNOW CONTROL	
26	HUMIDIFIER - IN 015	
27	ELEC. CONTROLS	
28	MENS HAND DRYER 023	
29	MEN BATH ROOM 023	
30	HAND RAIL LITES	
31	WOMENS BATH ROOM 024	
32	SNOW MAT	
33	WOMENS HAND DRYER 024	
34	SNOW MAT	
35	WATER HEATER	
36	SNOW ELEMENT ON ROOF	
37	WATER HEATER	
38	SNOW ELEMENT ON ROOF	
39	SNOW ELEMENT ON ROOF	
40	SNOW MAT	
41	SNOW ELEMENT ON ROOF	
42	SNOW MAT	

WALTON, BODY & ASSOCIATES

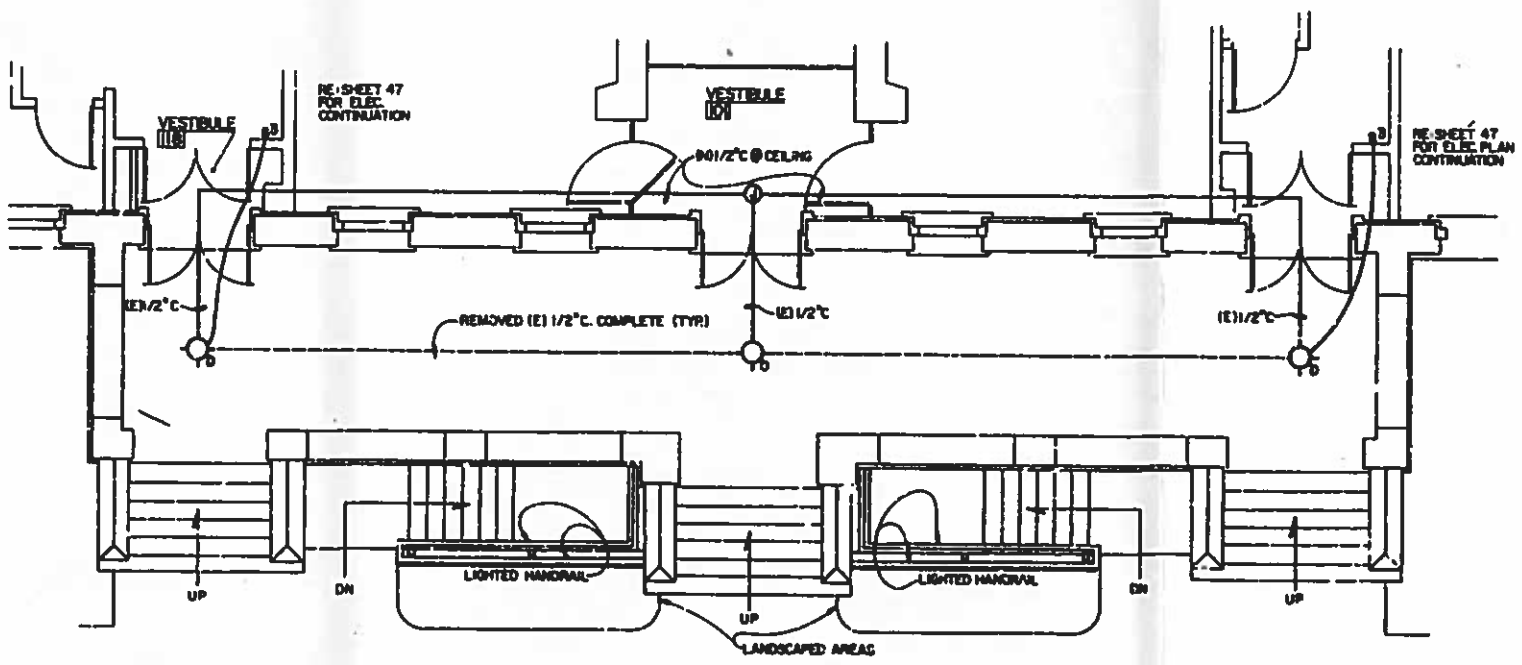
PREPARED J.M. DATE
CHECKED MGC DATE

DRAWING NO. 101 25,000c

SHEET 50 OF 78

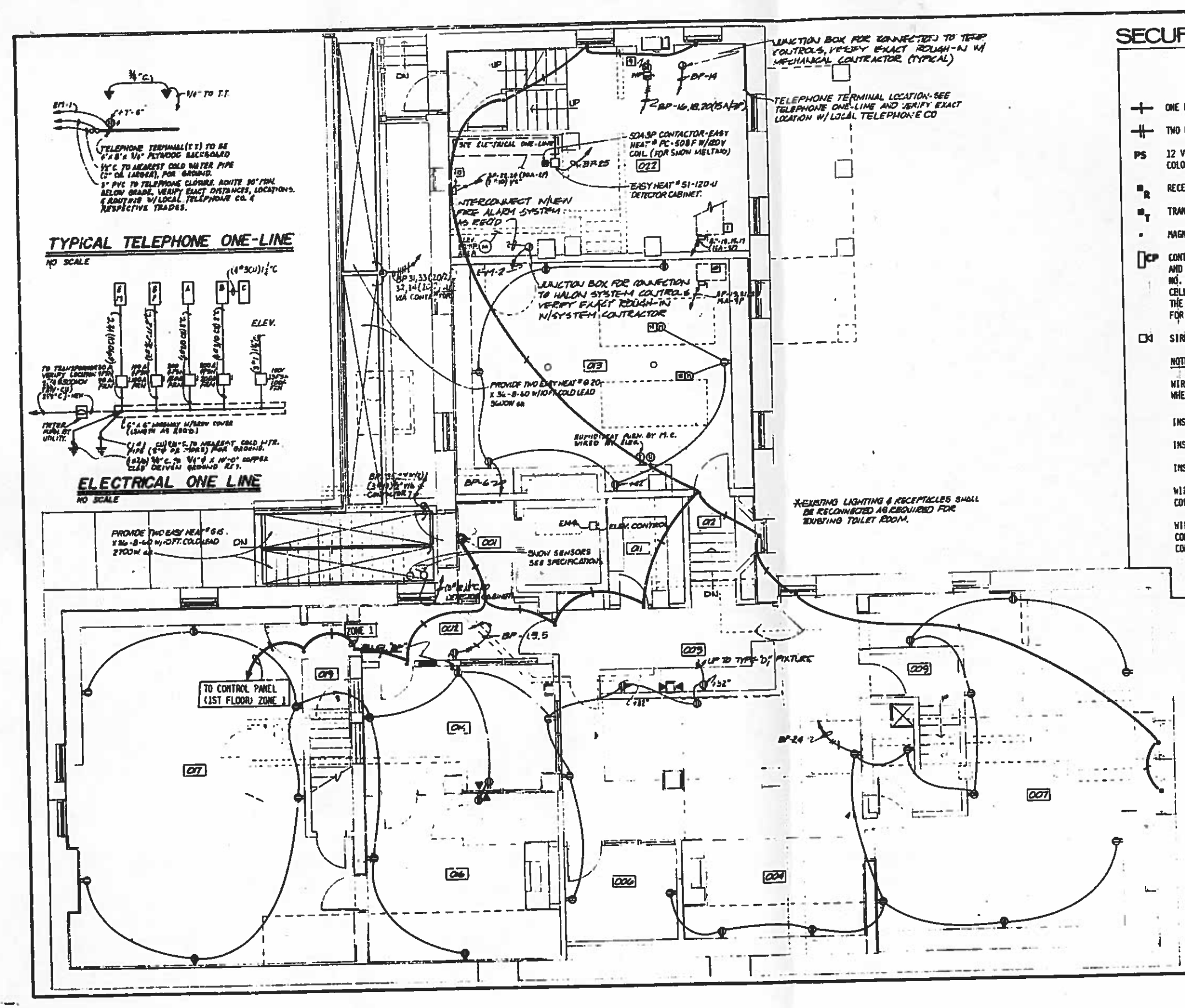


2. PUBLIC RESTROOMS (ELEC.)
1/4"=1'-0"



3. PORCH (ELEC.)
1/4"=1'-0"

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN: ARS/BAR		BUILDING I PORCH AND RESTROOM ELECTRICAL PLAN	101 25,000C
TECH. REVIEW:			PROJ. NO. 361
DATE: 3/83			SHEET 51 OF 78



SECURITY SYSTEM

EQUIPMENT LIST

- ONE PAIR NO. 22 WIRE CABLE (UL LISTED FOR BURGLAR ALARM USAGE)
- TWO PAIRS NO. 22 WIRE CABLE (UL LISTED FOR BURGLAR ALARM USAGE)
- PS — 12 V. 1.2 AH RECHARGABLE STANDBY POWER SUPPLY WITH PLUG-IN TRANSFORMER: COLORADO ELECTRO-OPTICS.
- $\blacksquare_R$ — RECEIVER: COLORADO ELECTRO-OPITCS NO. 1A-76N (FLUSH MOUNTED).
- $\blacksquare_T$ — TRANSMITTER: COLORADO ELECTRO-OPTICS NO. 1A-153 (SURFACE MOUNT).
- • — MAGNETIC SWITCH: SENTROL, INC. NO. 1055 (NORMALLY CLOSED, DRILL MOUNT).
- CP — CONTROL PANEL: PROVIDE A METAL PANEL WITH HINGED DOOR AT LEAST 1 FOOT WIDE AND 2 FEET HIGH TO THE FLUSH MOUNTED IN WALL. PANEL SHALL CONTAIN 4 SENTROL NO. 1744 CONTROL UNITS (1 PER ZONE), A NO. 1014 POWER PACK, A NO. 1022 GEL CELL BATTERY AND A NO. 1023 ADAPTER. PROVIDE A BLANKOFF FOR THE PORTION OF THE CABINET NOT USED. KEY ZONES 1, 2, AND 3 ALIKE. PROVIDE A DIFFERENT KEY FOR ZONE 4.
- SIREN: SENTROL NO. 1254 (INDOOR SURFACE MOUNT).

NOTES:

WIRING AND SWITCHES TO BE CANCEALED WHEREVER POSSIBLE. INSTALL IN WIREMOLD WHERE EXPOSED.

INSTALL TRANSMITTERS IN WIREMOLD BOXES, SURFACE MOUNTED.

INSTALL CONTROL PANEL FLUSH IN WALL WITH CENTER 56" ABOVE FLOOR.

INSTALL SIREN 7' ABOVE FLOOR OVER CONTROL PANEL. WIRE, CONCEALED, TO ALL ZONES.

WIRE ALL ZONES AND RECEIVERS TO THE CONTROL PANEL POWER PACK, OBSERVING CORRECT POLARITY.

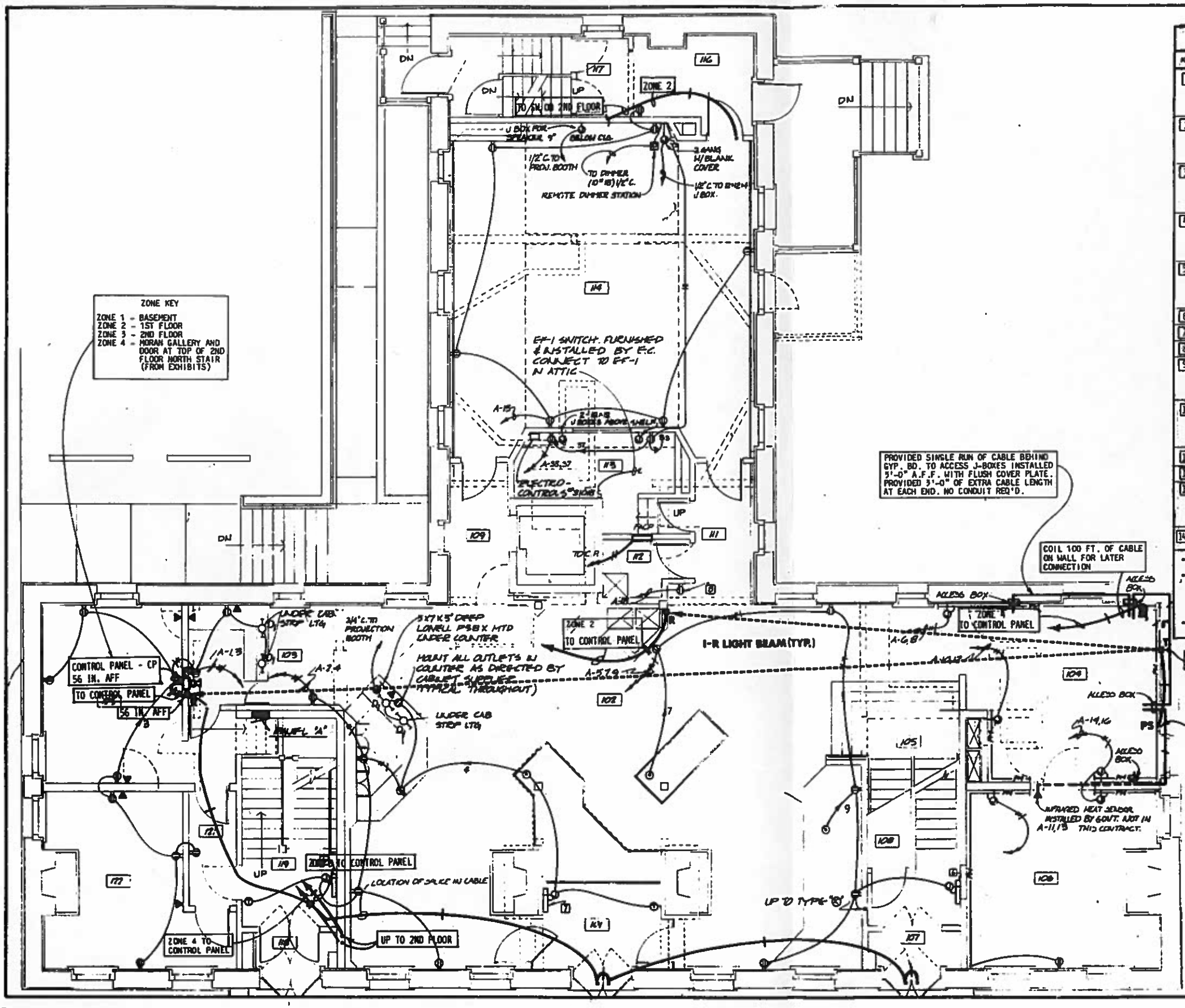
WIRE ALL FOUR ALARM ZONES IN PARALLEL TO A DEDECATED PHONE LINE TO THE COMMUNICATION CENTER. THE PARK WILL PROVIDE AN ALARM DEVICE AT THE COMMUNICATION CENTER. SECURITY ZONES 1,2,3 = 1 PAIR WIRES TO TELEPHONE BOARD.
ZONE 4 = 1 PAIR WIRES TO TELEPHONE BOARD.
FIRE: ALL ZONES TO TELEPHONE.
2 PAIR SPARE WIRES TO TELEPHONE FROM FIRE ALARM PANEL.

* 1 BASEMENT SECURITY SYSTEM PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet
0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

WALTON-ABEYTA AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
REK DESIGNED	184
FOK DRAWN	SHEET 52
REK CHECKED	
01/12/79 DATE	OF 78



MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE

KEY	DESCRIPTION	WATTS/HP	VOLT/AP	PROTECTION	CIRCUIT	LOCATION
1	AHU-1	1/2 HP	208V-3Ø	30AMP NON-FUSED SW AT UNIT	BP-13,15,17 (15A-3P)	CEILING SPACE MECH. 022
2	AHU-2	1 HP	208V-3Ø	30AMP NON-FUSED SW AT UNIT	B-21,23,25 (15A-3P)	ATTIC
3	EF-1	1/2 HP	208V-3Ø	30AMP NON-FUSED SW AT UNIT	B-26,28,30 (15A-3P)	ATTIC
4	EF-2*	1 HP	208V-3Ø	30AMP NON-FUSED SW AT UNIT	B-27,29,31 (15A-3P)	ATTIC
5	C[illegible]	260 WATTS	115V-1Ø	THERMAL	BP-12(20/1)	CEILING SPACE SEE 2-32 FOR LOCATION
6	CUH-2	95 WATTS	115V-1Ø	THERMAL	SEE PLANS	SEE PLANS
7	CUH-3	135 WATTS	115V-1Ø	THERMAL	SEE PLANS	SEE PLANS
8	E.W.C	1/4 HP	115V-1Ø	THERMAL	A-18	HALL 111
9	P-3	3/4 HP	208V-3Ø	30 AMP NON-FUSED SW AT UNIT	BP-16,18,20 (15A-3P)	MECH. 022
10	CU-1	3/4 HP	208V-3Ø	30AMP NON-FUSED SW AT UNIT	BP-19,21,23 (15A-3P)	CEILING SPACE
11	C-1 (COIL)	90 WATTS	115V-1Ø	THERMAL	SEE PLAN	SEE PLAN
12	H-1 (HUMIDIFIER)	90 WATTS	115V-1Ø	THERMAL	SEE PLAN	SEE PLAN
13	HOT WATER HEATER	4.5 KW	208V-1Ø	30AMP NON-FUSED SW AT UNIT	BP-22,24 (30A-2P)	MECH. 022
14	EF-3	1/12 HP	120V-1Ø	THERMAL	***	SEE MECH. 2-32

* INTERLOCK WITH HENS 211 LIGHTING

** ROUTE (3#10) 3/4" C. TO PANEL "BP" AS REQD. REFER TO MECHANICAL DRAWINGS FOR BUILDING 1 TOILET ROOM EQUIPMENT LOCATIONS. THERMOSTATS FURNISHED BY M.C. WIRED BY E.C.

*** (3#10) 3/4"C TO INTERLOCK W/LIGHTING

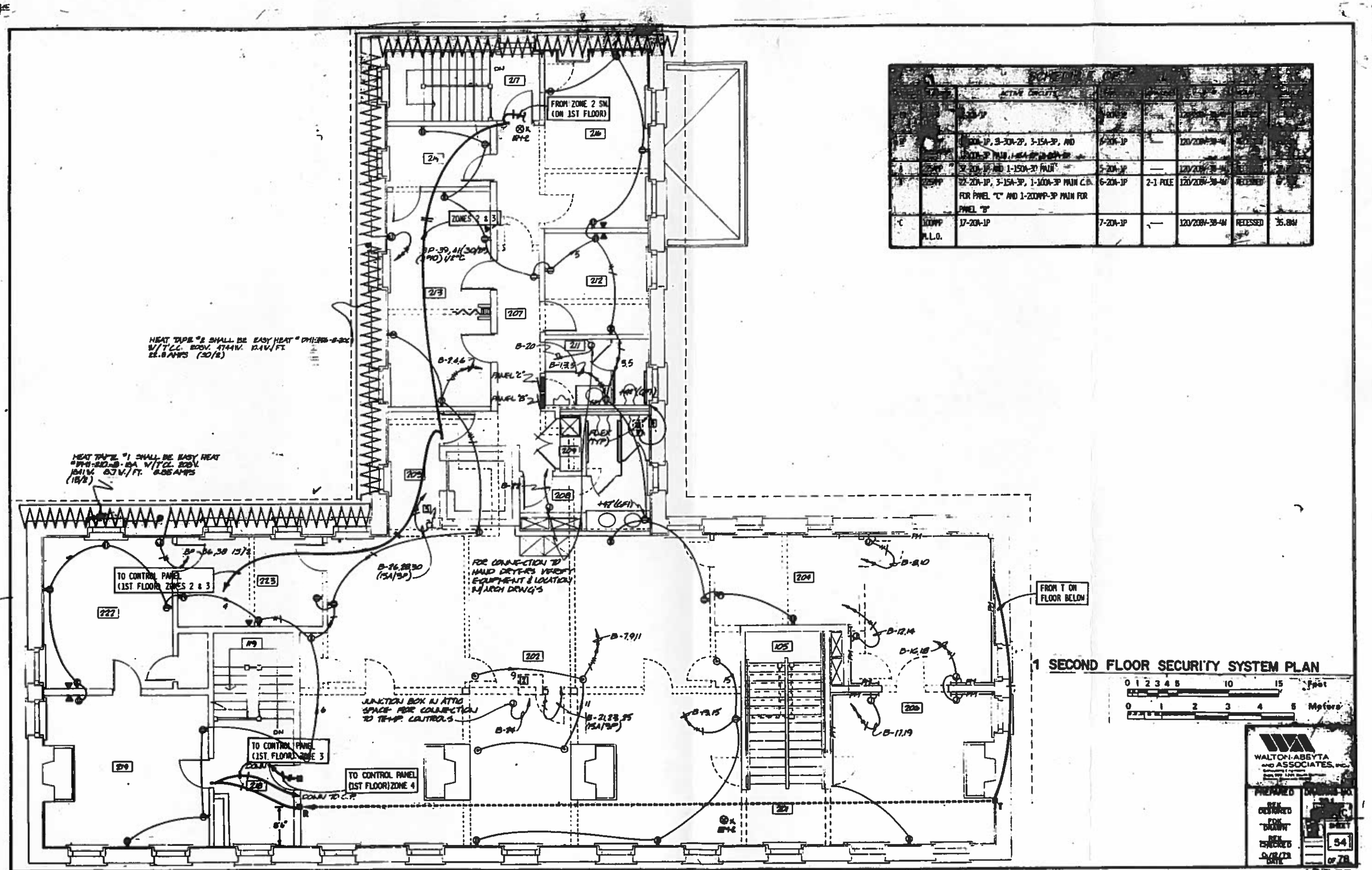
1 FIRST FLOOR SECURITY SYSTEM PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Feet

0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

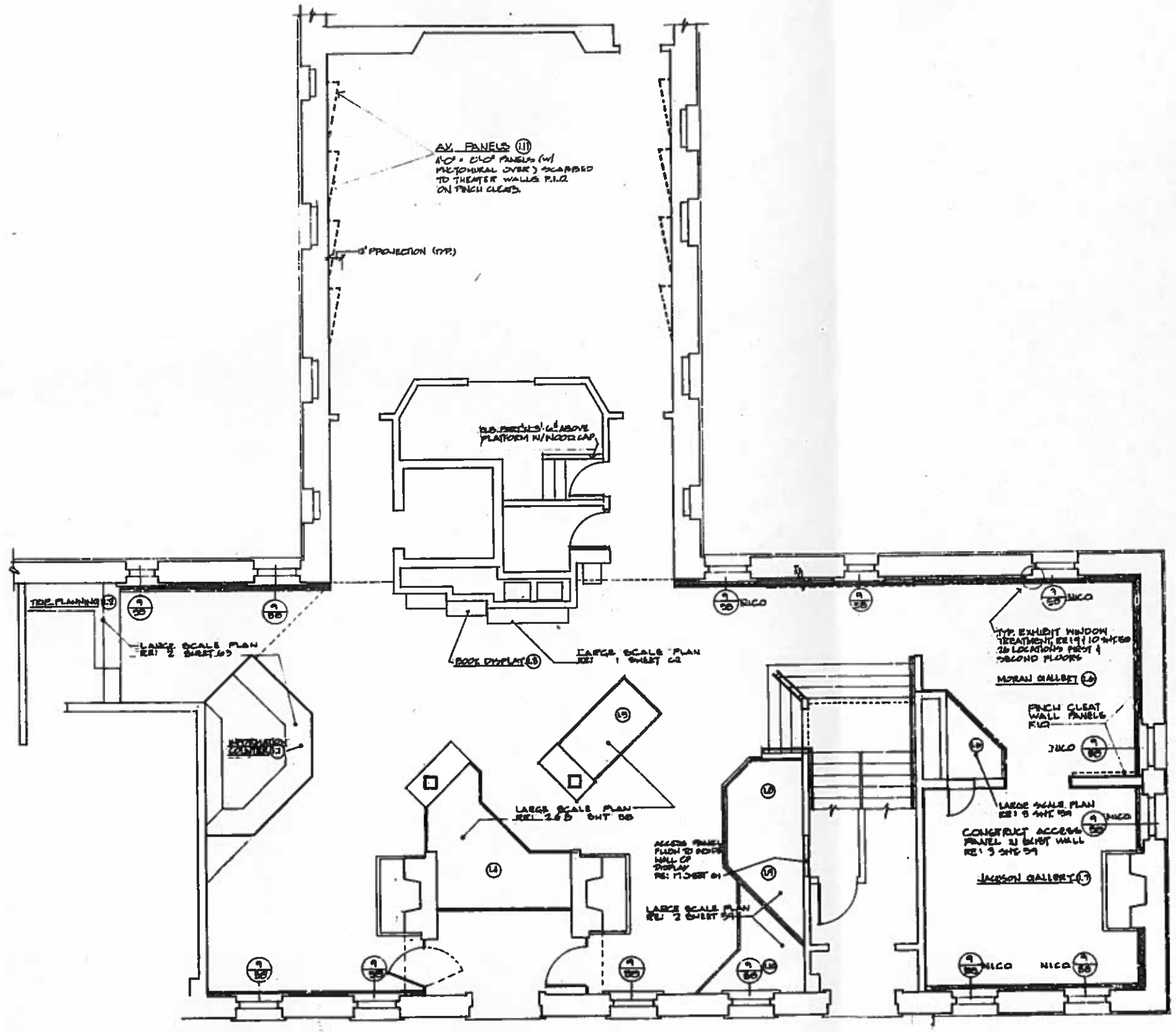
WALTON ABEYTA AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
REK DESIGNED	101
POK DRAWN	
REK CHECKED	SHEET 53
01/12/79 DATE	OF 78



		ACTIVE CIRCUITS					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]-1P, 3-30A-2P, 3-15A-3P, AND [illegible]-3P MAIN, [illegible]	6-20A-1P	—	120/208V-3Ø-4W	[illegible]	[illegible]
A	[illegible]AMP	37-20A-1P AND 1-150A-3P MAIN	5-20A-1P	—	120/208V-3Ø-4W	[illegible]	[illegible]
B	[illegible]AMP	22-20A-1P, 3-15A-3P, 1-100A-3P MAIN C.B. FOR PANEL "C" AND 1-200AMP-3P MAIN FOR PANEL "B"	6-20A-1P	2-1 POLE	120/208V-3Ø-4W	RECESSED	[illegible]
C	100AMP M.L.O.	17-20A-1P	7-20A-1P	—	120/208V-3Ø-4W	RECESSED	35.8KW

1 SECOND FLOOR SECURITY SYSTEM PLAN



2 PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN: DISPLAYS
1/4" = 1'-0"
REF: 2 SHT 55

REVISED 4 APR '79 SH 55
INFORMATION CNTR
TRIP PLANNING
SOUTH STAIR DIAGONAL HANDRAIL
BOOK DISPLAY, 1.9

SYSTEMS NOTES

PARTITIONS:

PT 1 - 5/8" TYPE X G.B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
PT 2 - 2 LAYERS 5/8" TYPE X G. B. ON 2x4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.

TRIM:

T1 - NOMINAL 2x6" S4S (SURFACED FOUR SIDES) PAS (FIRST AND SECONDS, STAIN GRADE) RED OAK PER CUSTOM GRADE REQUIREMENTS AWI. REMOVABLE AT ALL GLAZING CONDITIONS.
T2 - 1"x1½" S4S PAS RED OAK PER CUSTOM GRADE REQUIPMENTS AWI
T3 - 1"x2½" S4S PAS RED OAK PER CUSTOM GRADE REQUIREMENTS AWI.
T4 - NOMINAL 1x6" S4S PAS RED OAK PER CUSTOM GRADE REQUIREMENTS AWI.
T5 - 1" x 1" S4S PAS RED OAK PER CUSTOM GRADE REQUIREMENTS AWI.

NEOPRENE GASKET:

N1 - 1/4" BLACK GLAZING TAPE WITH CLEAR SILICONE SEALANT EACH SIDE AND AT ALL VERTICAL GLASS JOINTS.

PHOTOMURAL PANELS:

M1 - 3/4" MEDIUM DENSITY OVERLAY PLYWOOD PANELS SURFACED TWO SIDES ON 3/4" PLYWOOD ON 2x4 STUD FRAMING.

M2 - M1 ABOVE ON 3/8" PINCH CLEATS IN LIEU OF 3/4" PLYWOOD ON STUD FRAMING.

CARPET & ACCESSORIES:

CP1- COMMERCIAL CARPET CORP. GPT-6517 TAUPE BROWN.
CA1- MOLDED PLASTIC "COVE STICK" STOCK #7D, BY MERCER PLASTICS CO., MASTIC APPLIED AT BASE.

GLAZING:

G1 - SAFETY GLAZING AS REQUIRED FOR MILLWORK OPENINGS INDICATED.
G2 - G1 ABOVE, TINTED TO 30% COLOR AS DIRECTED BY CONTRACTING OFFICER.

DISPLAY FLOORING: (N.I.C. F.I.O.)

DF1- NOMINAL 1" THICK S4S PAS T&G RED OAK PER CUSTOM GRADE REQUIREMENTS AWI.

MISCELLANEOUS:

MISC.-1 INDICATED SOFFIT LINE VARIES ABOVE FINISH FLOOR. VARIATIONS TO BE MADE UP IN GLAZING HEIGHTS: FIELD VERIFY ALL CONDITIONS.

NOTE:

THE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE, AND ARE INTENDED TO PRESENT AN ESSENTIALLY ACCURATE INDICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. THIS, HOWEVER, SHALL NOT RELIEVE ALL CONTRACTORS OF THE NECESSITY FOR FULLY INFORMING THEMSELVES AS TO EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING DIMENSIONS.

C.O. 17 INDEX OF SHEETS

53. Partial First Floor Plan/Displays & Systems Notes
54. Partial Second Floor Plan/Displays
55. Partial First & Second Floor Ceiling Plans/Displays
56. Large Scale Display Plans & Elevations, Window Shutter Elevation & Detail
57. Large Scale Display Plans & Elevations
58. Large Scale Display Plans & Elevations
59. Millwork Details
60. Book Display
61. Information Counter, Trip Planning Plans & Elevations
62. Information Counter, Trip Planning Details

SENECHAL LANIER and PARTNERS INC.
ARCHITECTS
PLANNERS
714 MAIN ST. BOULDER COLORADO 80302

Bachelor Officers Quarters HS-1
Construction Documents

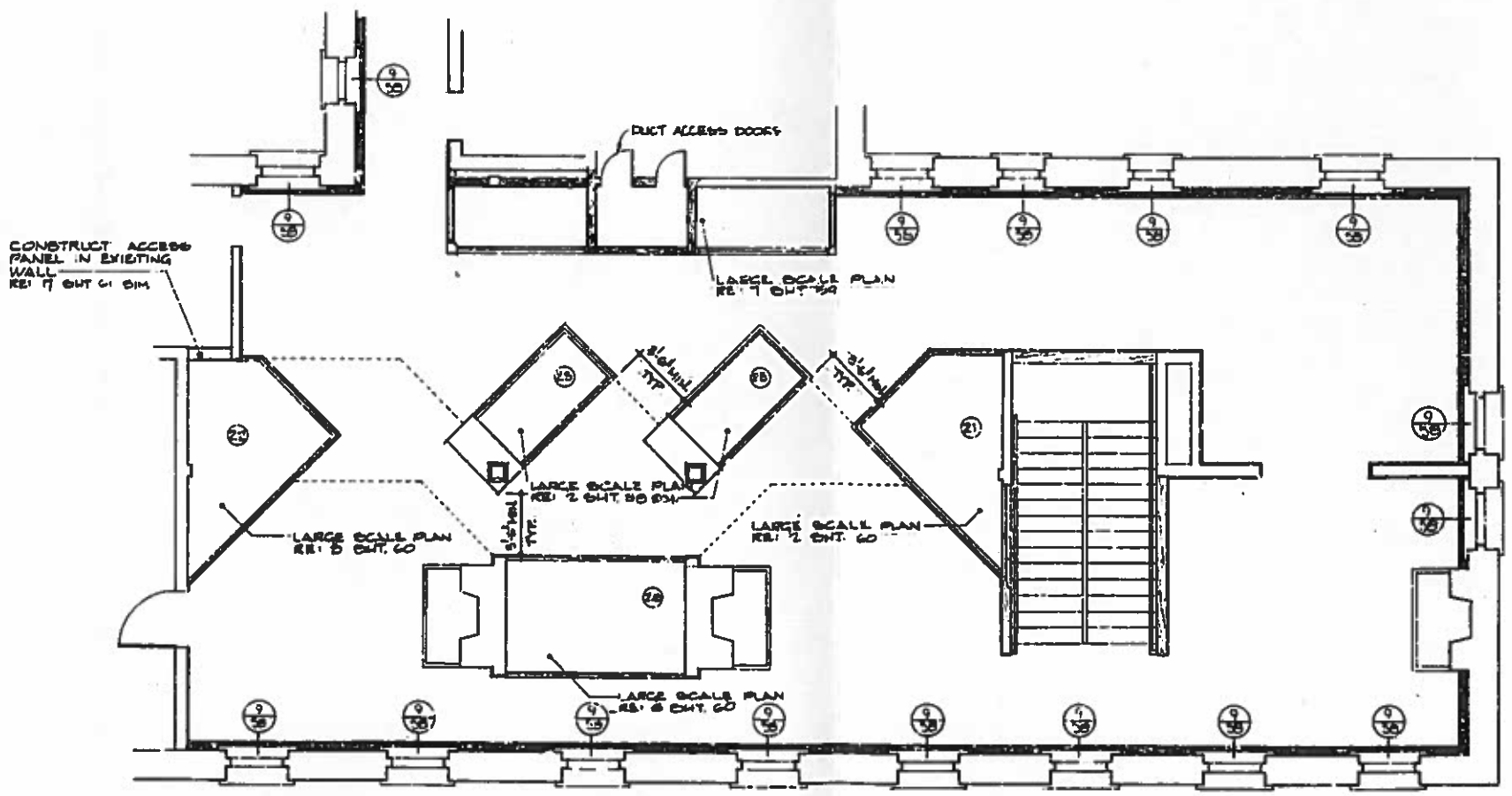
Fort Yellowstone
National Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Museum Management Program
Cascade Corridors

RECOMMENDED
Assistant Manager
Associate Manager SEC.
Regional Director
APPROVED
Director - Region

PREPARED
DESIGNED
GS, MJ, CO
DRAWN
KF
CHECKED
4 APR '79
DATE

DRAWING NO.
101
28.000 C
FILE
SHEET
55
OF 75



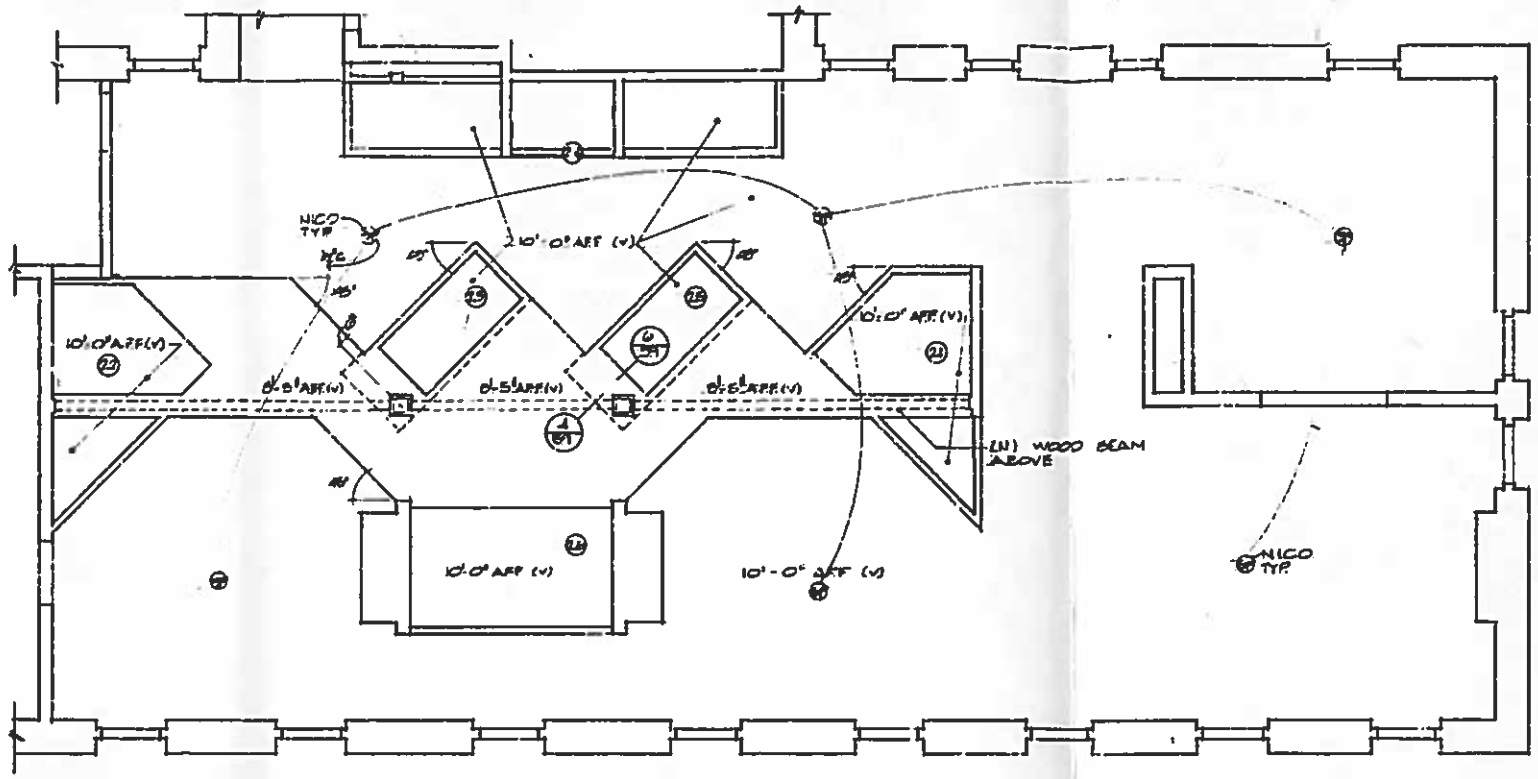
2 PARTIAL SECOND FLOOR PLAN: DISPLAYS
1/4" = 1'-0
RE: 5 SHT 59

REVISED: 4 APR '79
2.4 ACCESS PANEL

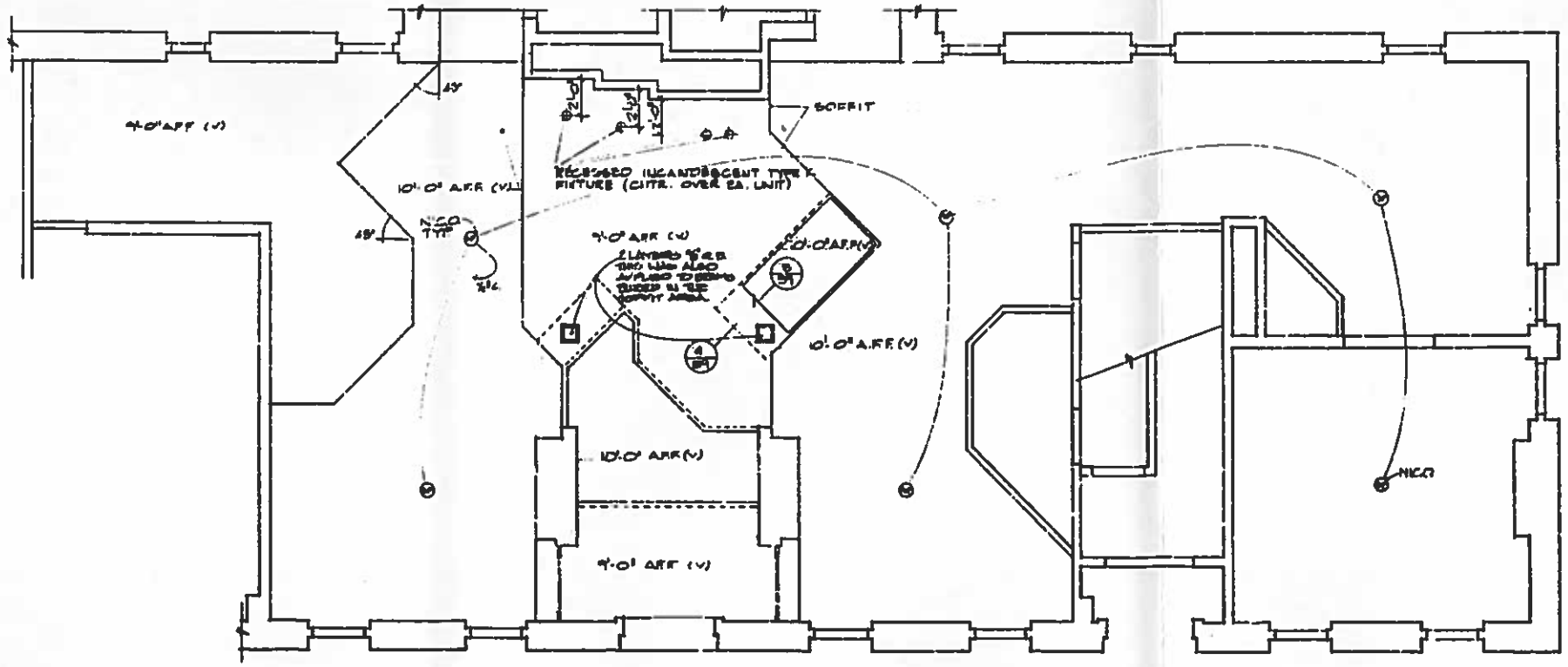
Bachelor Officers Quarters HS-1
Construction Documents

Kilowstone
Historic District
Kilowstone National Park

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED GK KPCO	101 25005C
DRAWN KP	PCP PRL
CHECKED 4 APR '79	SHEET 56
DATE	OF 78



3 PARTIAL SECOND FLOOR CEILING PLAN: DISPLAYS
1/4" = 1'-0
RE: 2 SHT 54



2 PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR CEILING PLAN: DISPLAYS
1/4" = 1'-0
RE: 2 SHT 55

REVISED: 4 APR '79
BOOK DISPLAY & LIGHTING
2ND FLOOR 2.4 ACCESS PANEL

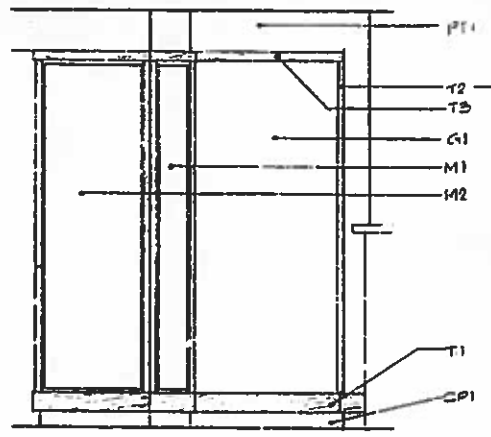
Bachelor Officers Quarters HS-1
Construction Documents

Fort Yellowstone
National Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

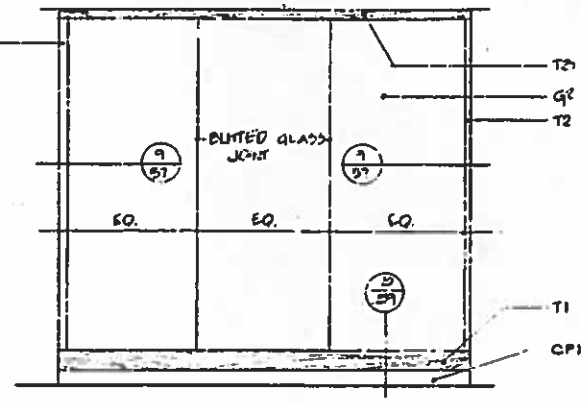
PREPARED
DRAWN
CHECKED
DATE

DRAWING NO.
101
25,000 C

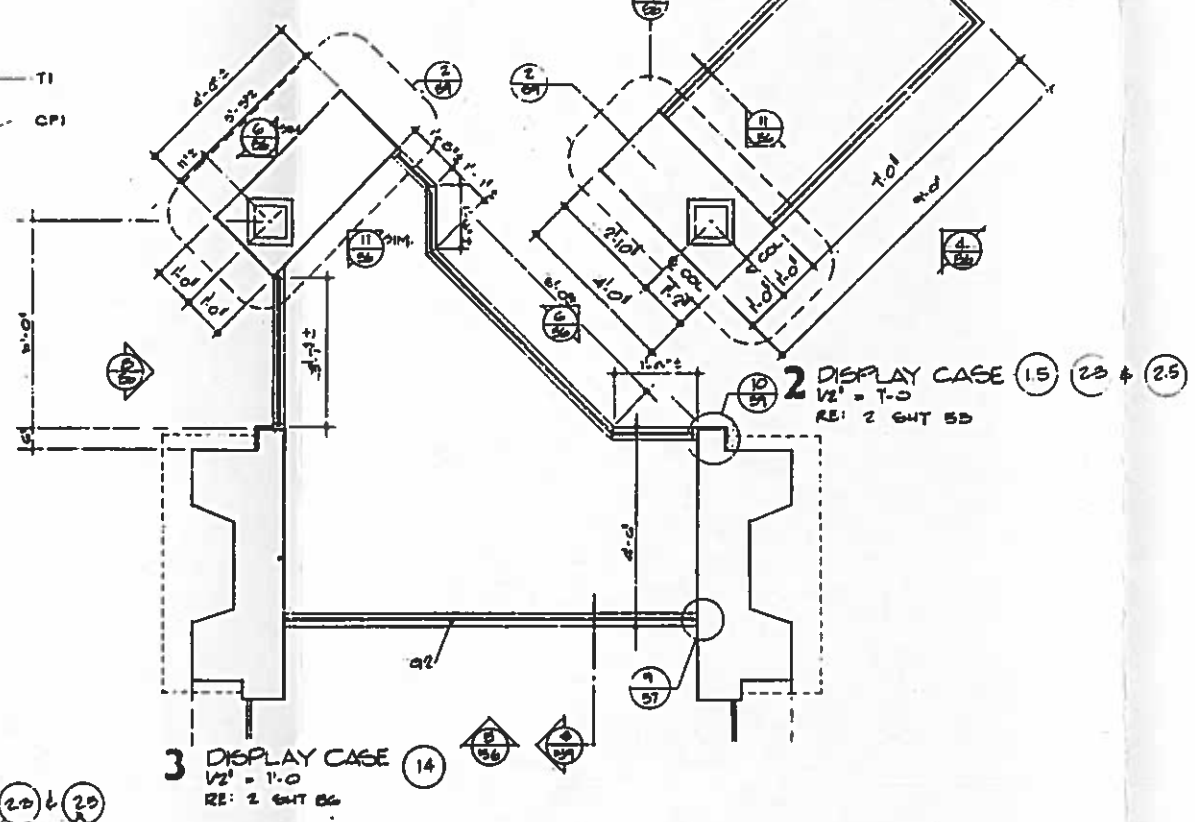
SHEET
57
OF 78



8 ELEVATION (14)
1/2" = 1'-0
RE: 5 SHT 56



5 ELEVATION
1/2" = 1'-0
RE: 5 SHT 56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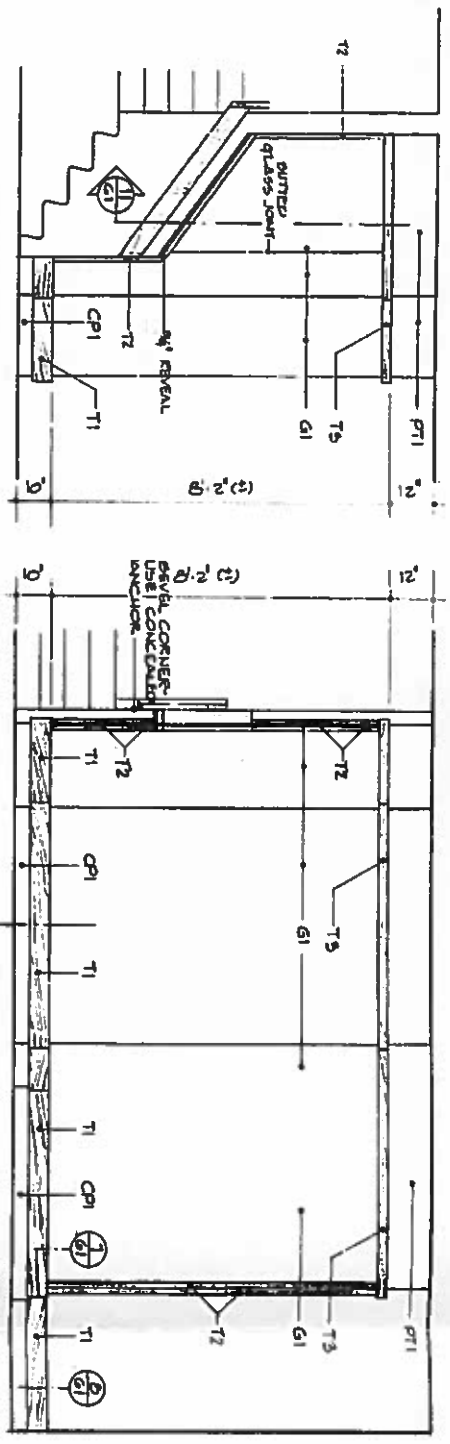
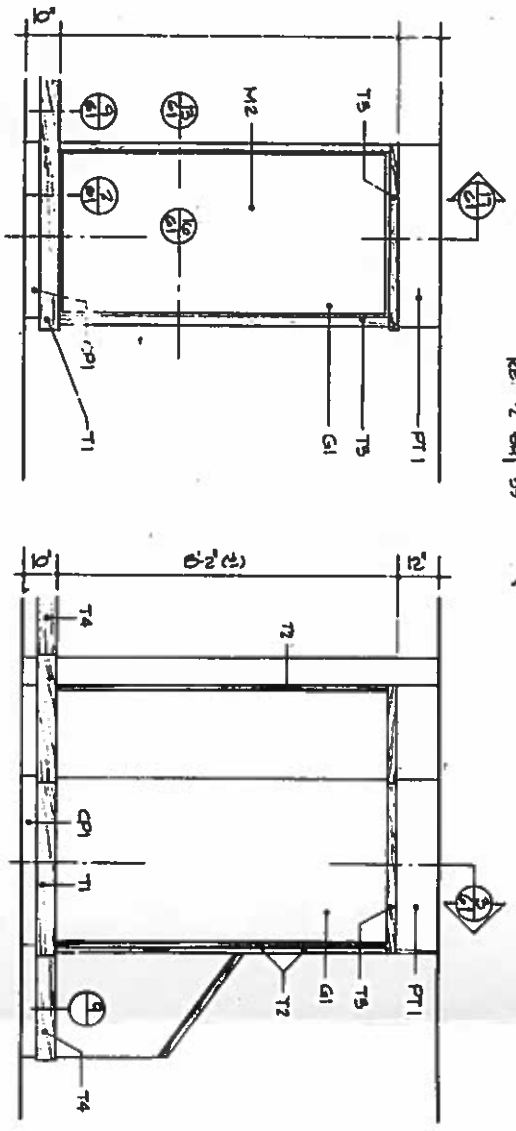
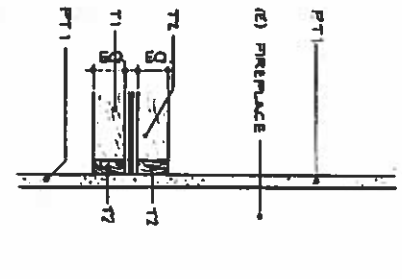


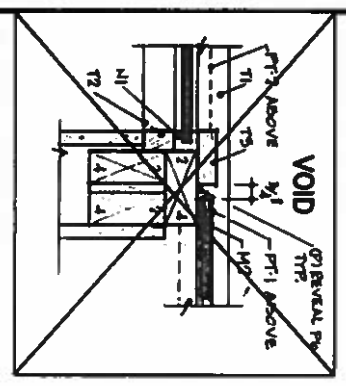
4 ELEVATION (12) (19) & (10)
1/2" = 1'-0
REF: 2 SHT 59

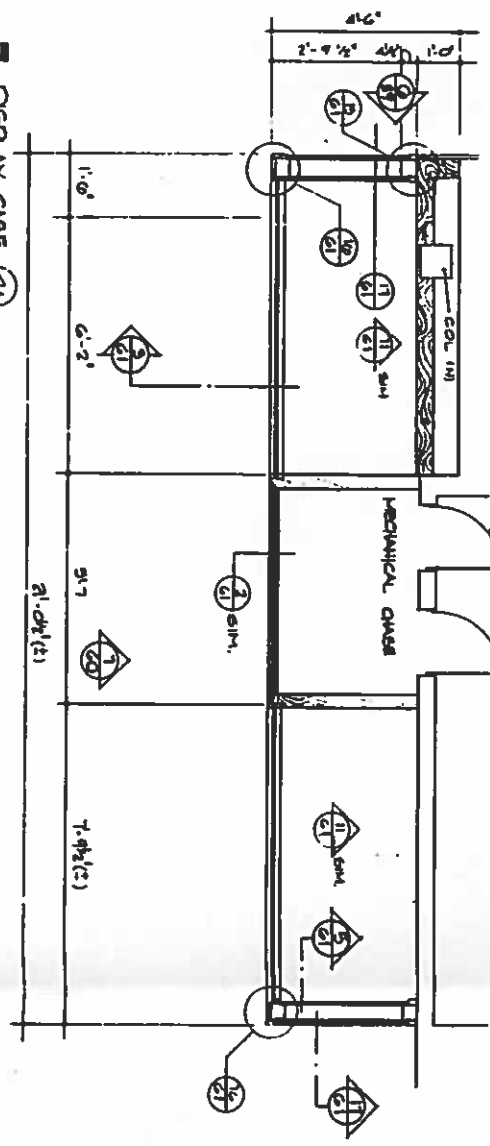


8 ELEVATION (10) (19) & (10)
1/2" = 1'-0
REF: 2 SHT 59



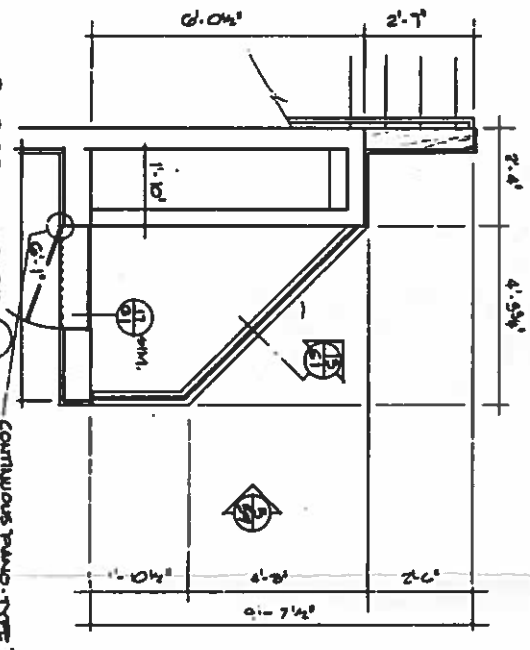
9 GLAZING JAMB DETAIL
1½" = 1'-0"
REF: 6 SHT 56



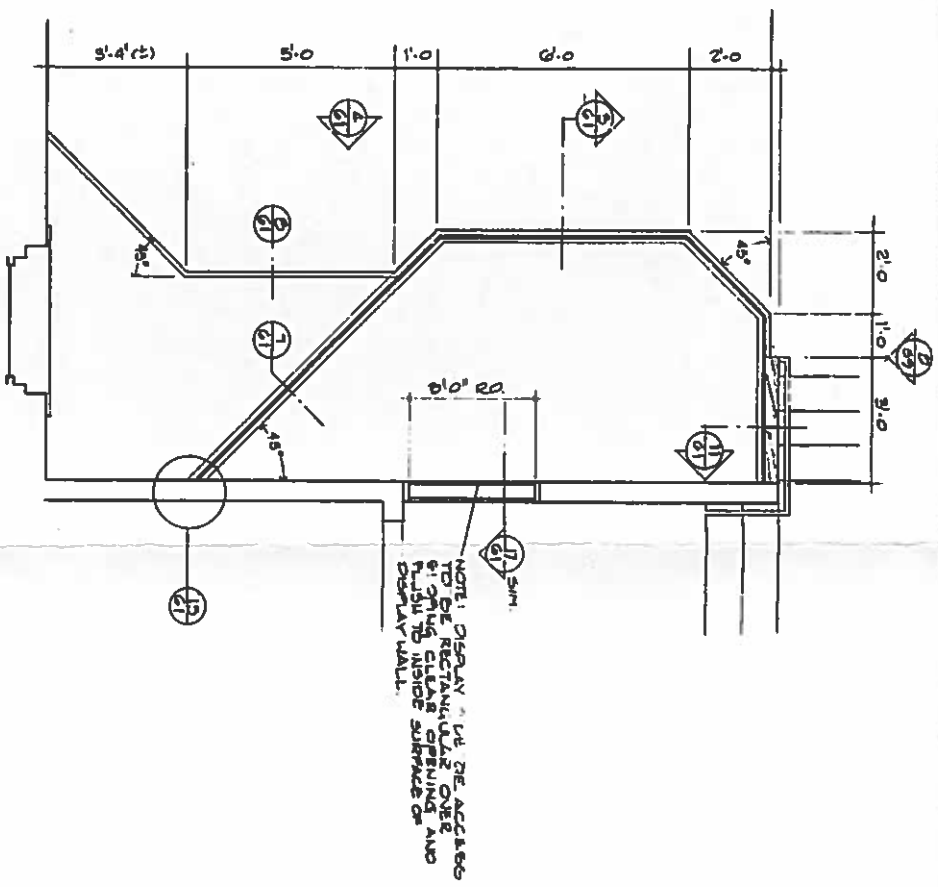


6 ELEVATION (24)
1½" = 1'-0
REF: 7 SHT 59

5 ELEVATION (16)
1½" = 1'-0
REF: 5 SHT 105



3 DISPLAY CASE (16)
1½" = 1'-0
REF: 2 SHT 65



2 DISPLAY CASE (12) (19) & (10)
1½" = 1'-0
REF: 2 SHT 65

10 DISPLAY/ACCESS JAMB
3" = 1'-0
REF: 7 SHT 59
7 SHT 60

7 DISPLAY CASE (24)
1½" = 1'-0
REF: 2 SHT 56

REVISED 4 APR. '74
DET. 7 SHT. 51 ADDED
DET. 10 SHT. 51 ADDED
DET. 9 SHT. 51 OMITTED

RELEASED FOR CONSTRUCTION
BY _____ DATE 4 APR. '74

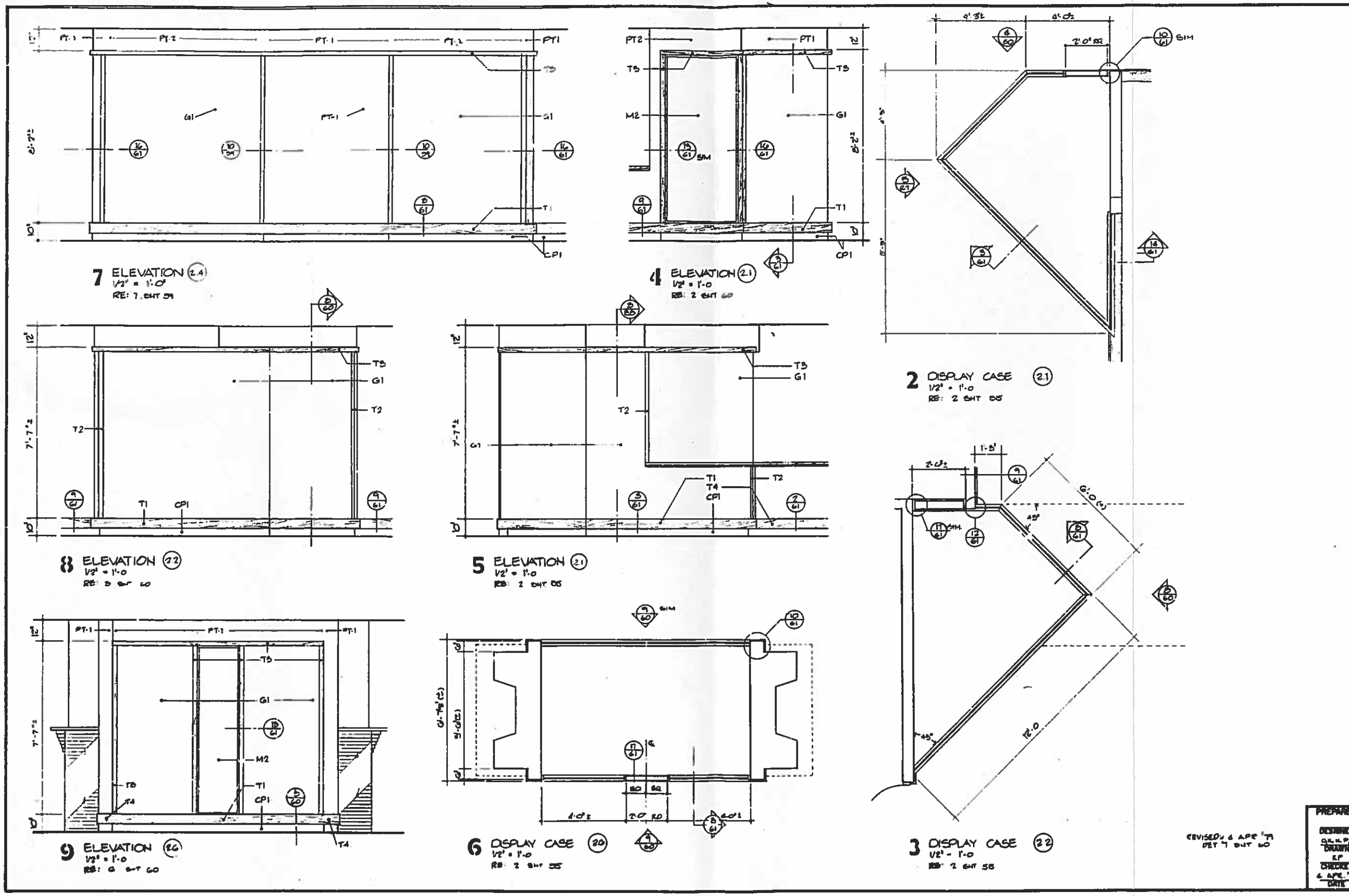
JOB 3.6000.C
PROJ. NO. _____
SHEET 58 OF 70

Museum Display Cases & Counters

Fort Yellowstone
National Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Bachelor Officers Quarters HS-1
Construction Documents

SYRACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.
ARCHITECTS PLANNERS ENGINEERS
714 SEVENTEENTH BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO



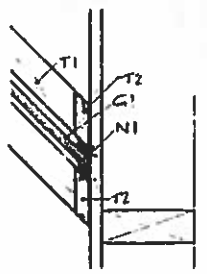
SERACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

Bachelor Officers Quarters HS-1
Construction Documents

Fort Yellowstone
National Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Museum Display
Cases & Counters

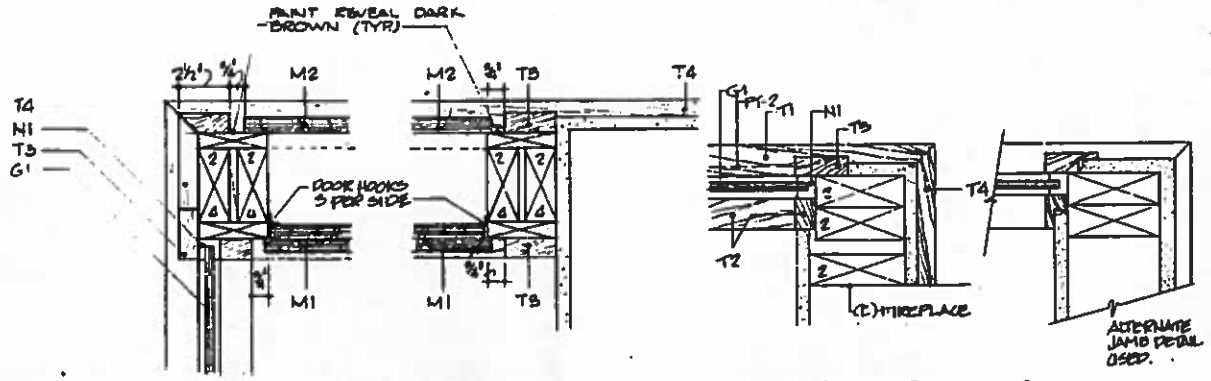
PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED	101
DRAWN	28,000 C
CHECKED	PCIP PKG
DATE	SHEET 60 OF 78



15 DISPLAY JAMB
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 2 SHT 59

12 DISPLAY JAMB
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 2 SHT 60

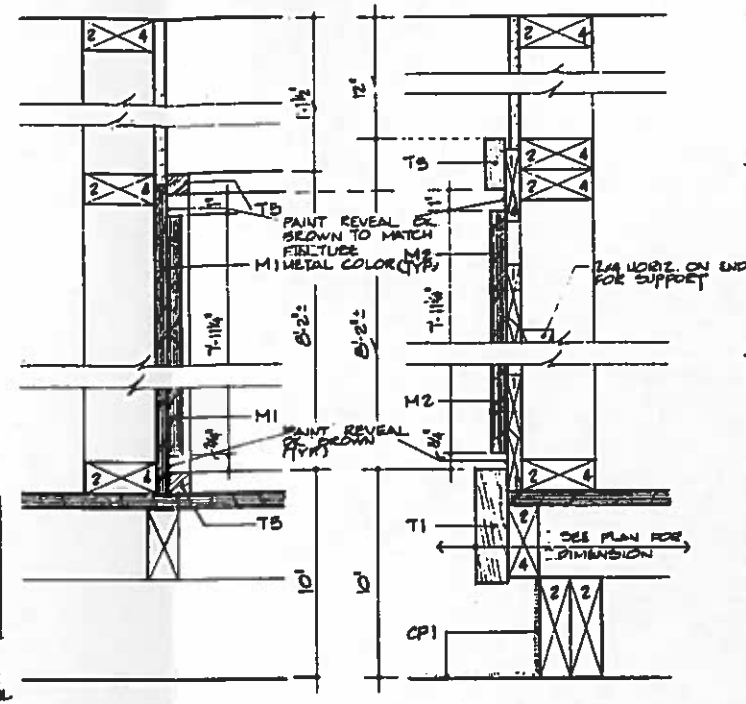
9 BASE DETAIL
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 9 SHT. 60



16 DISPLAY/ACCESS JAMB
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 6 SHT 59

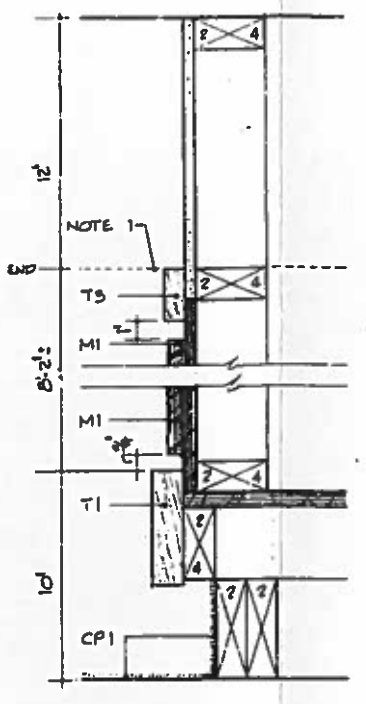
13 ACCESS JAMB
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 6 SHT 59

10 DISPLAY JAMB
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 10 SHT 58

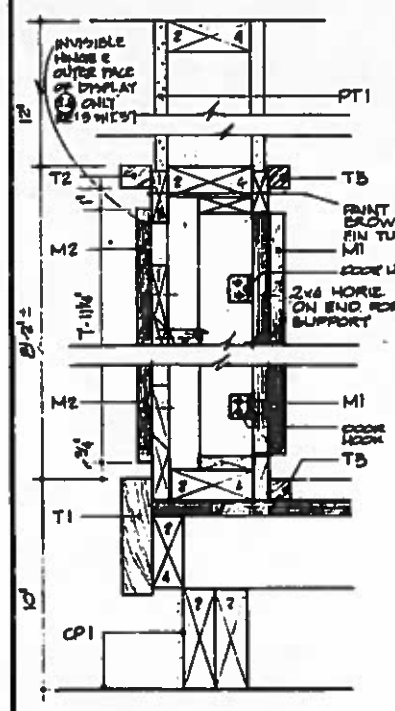


6 FIXED INT. PANEL
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 7 SHT 58

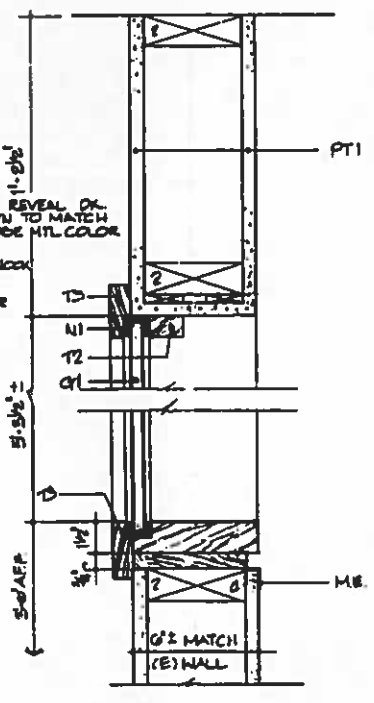
4 REMOVABLE PANEL
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 7 SHT 59



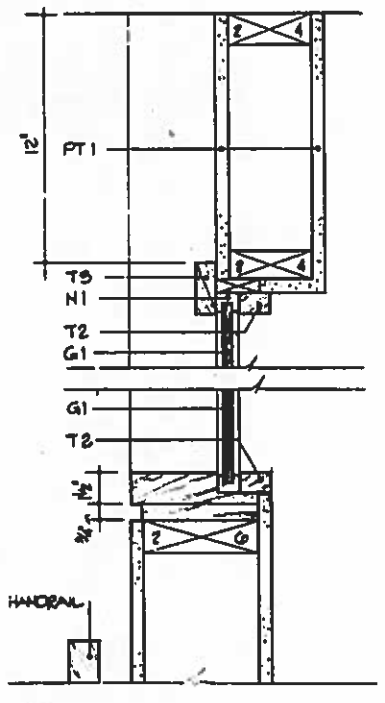
2 FIXED PANEL
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 7 SHT 59



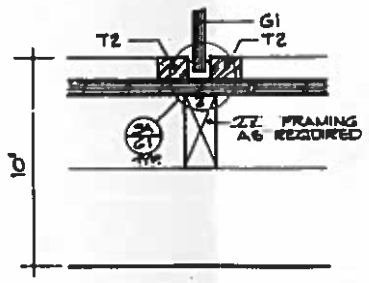
17 ACCESS PANEL
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 7 SHT 57



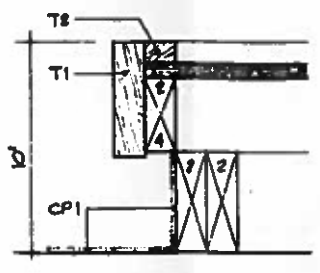
14 DISPLAY @ LOW WALL
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 2 SHT 50



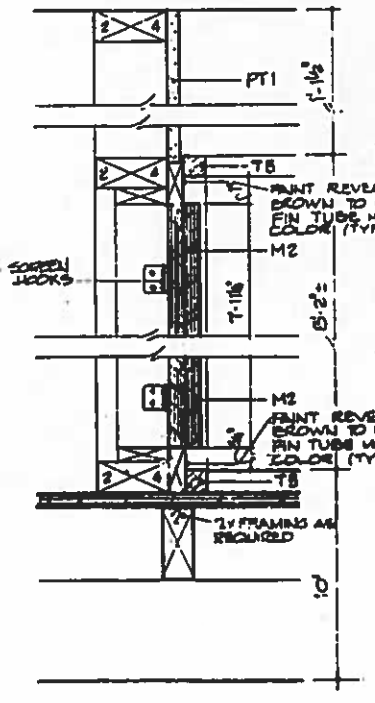
11 DISPLAY @ SLOPED WALL
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 2 SHT 57



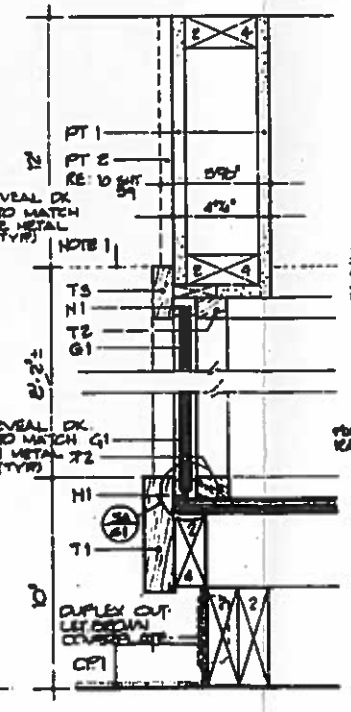
7 DISPLAY SILL
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 2 SHT 57



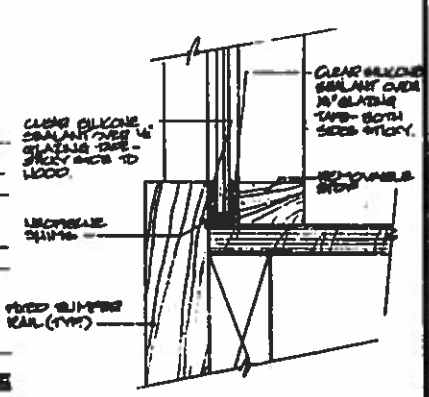
8 PLATFORM
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 2 SHT 57



5 REMOVABLE PANEL
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 7 SHT 56



3 TYPICAL DISPLAY
3/4" = 1'-0
RE: 7 SHT 56



3A GLASS INSTALLATION (TYP.)
3" = 1'-0

REVISED: 2 APR. '99
DEF. 10 SHT 59

BENDER LAMPLER and PARTNERS INC.
ARCHITECTS
PHOTOGRAPHY

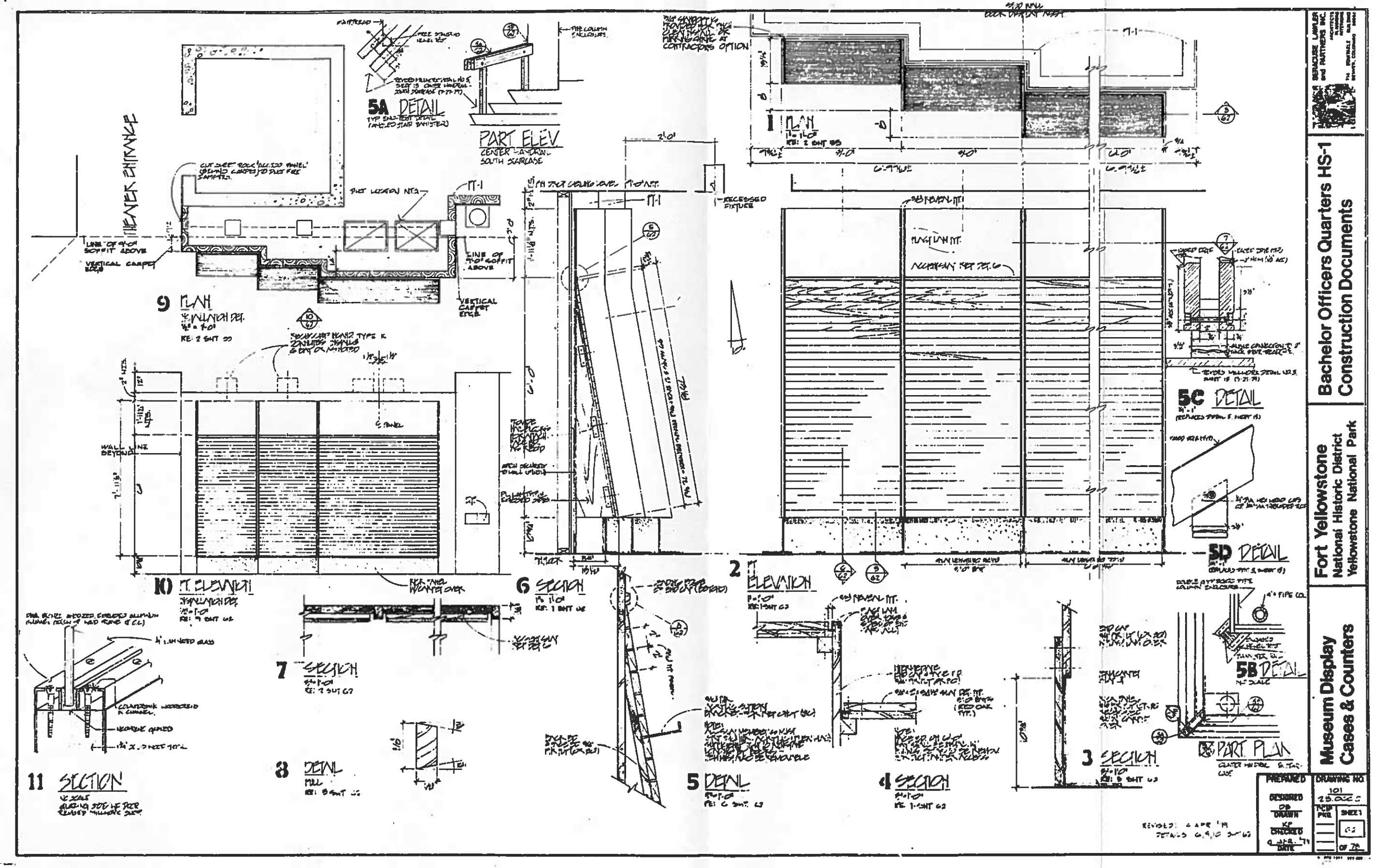
Bachelor Officers Quarters HS-1
Construction Documents

Fort Yellowstone
National Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

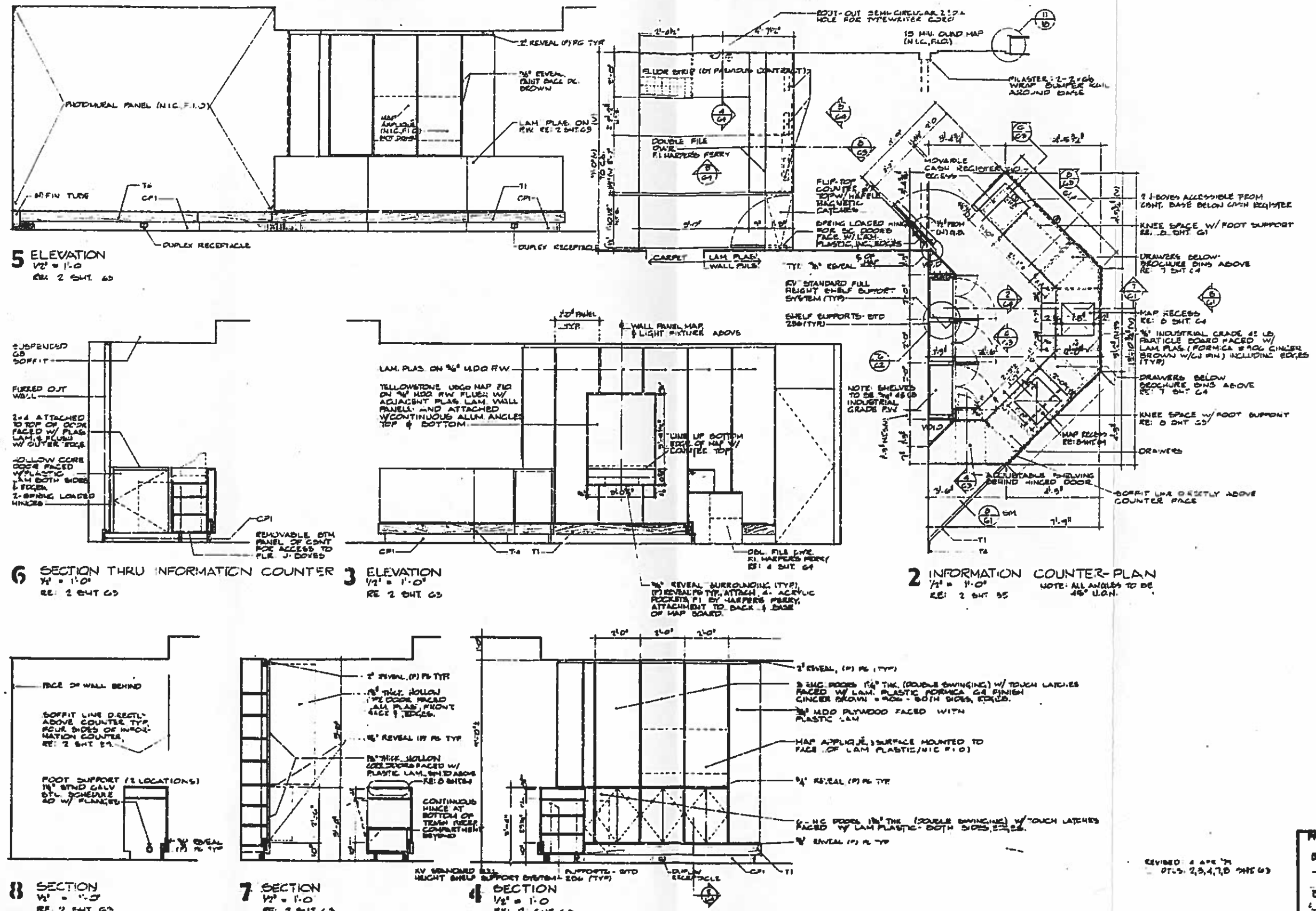
PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED
DATE

DRAWING NO.
101
25,002C

SHEET
G1
OF 25



Bachelor Officers Quarters HS-1
Construction Documents
Fort Yellowstone
National Historic District
Yellowstone National Park
Museum Display
Cases & Counters
SERACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.
PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED
DATE
DRAWING NO.
101
SHEET
OF 78
1 PLAN
2 ELEVATION
3 SECTION
4 SECTION
5 DETAIL
5A DETAIL
5B DETAIL
5C DETAIL
5D DETAIL
6 SECTION
7 SECTION
8 DETAIL
9 PLAN
10 ELEVATION
11 SECTION
PART ELEV
CENTER HANDRAIL
SOUTH STAIRCASE
PART PLAN
THEATER ENTRANCE
RECESSED FIXTURE



REVISED 4 APR '79 DTLS. 2,3,4,7,8 SHTS G3

SERVICE LAMLER AND PARTNERS INC.

Bachelor Officers Quarters HS-1
Construction Documents

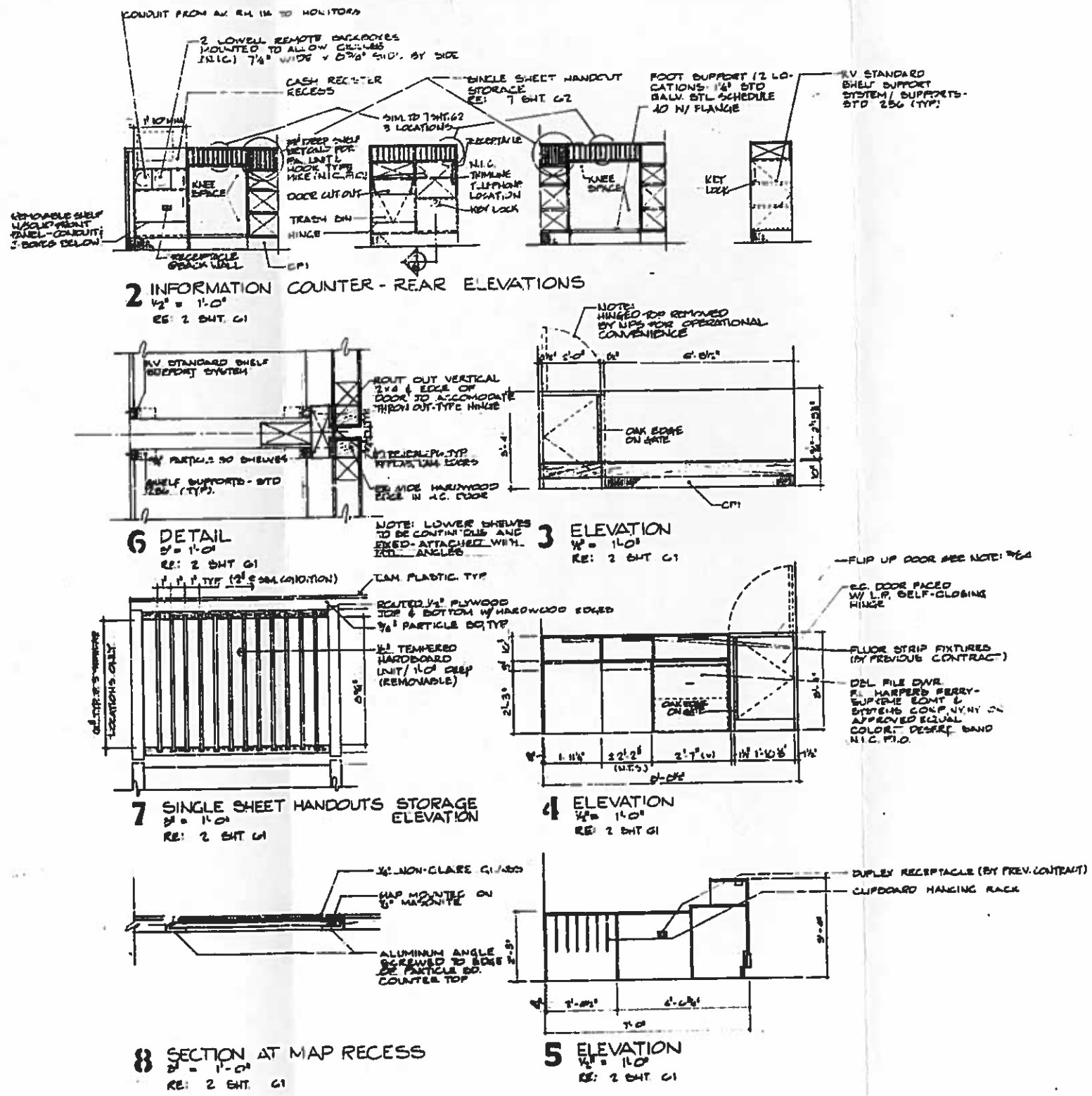
Fort Yellowstone
National Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Museum Display Cases & Counters

PREPARED
DESIGNED CG
DRAWN KP
CHECKED
APR '79
DATE

DRAWING NO. 101
12 DEC C

SHEET G3
OF 10



2 INFORMATION COUNTER - REAR ELEVATIONS
½" = 1'-0"
RE: 2 SHT. 61

6 DETAIL
3" = 1'-0"
RE: 2 SHT 61

3 ELEVATION
½" = 1'-0"
RE: 2 SHT 61

7 SINGLE SHEET HANDOUTS STORAGE ELEVATION
3" = 1'-0"
RE: 2 SHT 61

4 ELEVATION
½" = 1'-0"
RE: 2 SHT 61

8 SECTION AT MAP RECESS
3" = 1'-0"
RE: 2 SHT. 61

5 ELEVATION
½" = 1'-0"
RE: 2 SHT 61

REVISED: 4 APR '79
DETAILS 2, 6, & 7 SHT 62

SERACUSE LAWLER and PARTNERS INC.

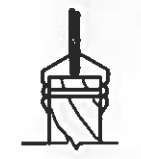
Bachelor Officers Quarters HS-1
Construction Documents

Fort Yellowstone
National Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

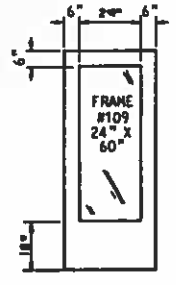
Museum Display
Cases & Counters

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED CO	101
DRAWN KP	25,000C
CHECKED 4 APR. '79	PCIP PKG / SHEET 64
DATE	OF 79

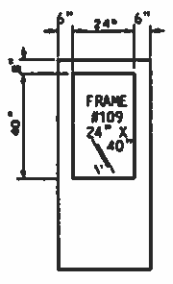
DOOR NUMBER	QUANTITY	PAIR OR SINGLE	TYPE	DOOR SIZE	WEYERHAEUSER	REMARKS
(202) (005)	2	SINGLE	H	3'-0" X 7'-0" X 1-3/4"	DSC-1	WEYERH. BEVELED FRAME #109 24" X 60"
(004)	1	SINGLE	H'	3'-0" X 6'-8" X 1-3/4"	DFS-20	MAXIMUM LIGHT OPENING FOR 20 MIN. FIRE DOOR IS 24" X 40"
(214) (012) (009)	3	SINGLE	E	3'-0" X 7'-0" X 1-3/4"	DFS-20	20 MIN. FIRE DOOR
(011)	1	SINGLE	E	3'-0" X 6'-8" X 1-3/4"	DSC-1	
(206) (204) (113) (112) (111) (109) (108) (105) (013)	9	SINGLE	E	3'-0" X 7'-0" X 1-3/4"	DSC-1	
(019) (016)	2	SINGLE	E	2'-6" X 7'-0" X 1-3/4"	DFS-20	20 MIN. FIRE DOOR
(034) (021)	2	SINGLE	E	1'-8" X 6'-8" X 1-3/4"	DSC-1	
(123)	1	SINGLE	E	2'-8" X 7'-0" 1-3/4"	DSC-1	
(203)	1	PAIR	E	2 - 2'-4" X 7'-0" X 1-3/4"	DSC-1	
(025)	1	PAIR	E	2 - 3'-0" X 6'-8" X 1-3/4"		VALVE STATION ACCESS DOORS PER FORCE ACCT. WORK



MTL. FRAME #109



(H)

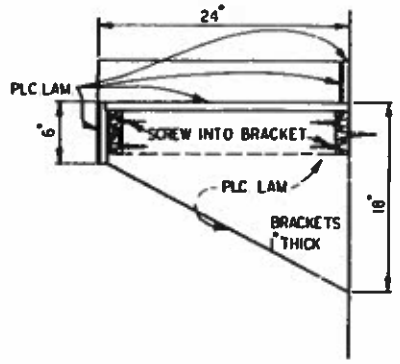


(H')

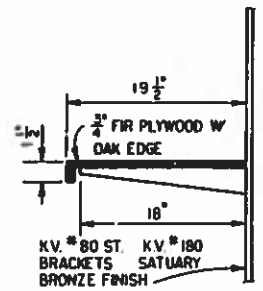
(E)

ALL DOORS ROTARY RED OAK WITH MATCHING EDGES.

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: DOOR SCHEDULE	DRAWING NO. 101 25,000C
DRAWN: S.B./B.S.G.			PROJ. NO. 361
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 65 OF 78
DATE: 3/83			

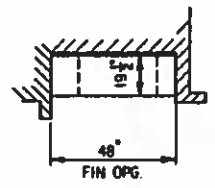


TYP. VANITY SECTION

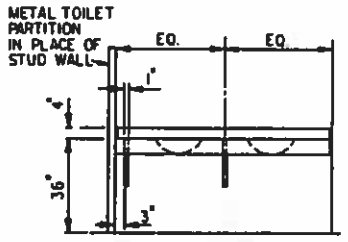


SHELVING DET. RM. 003

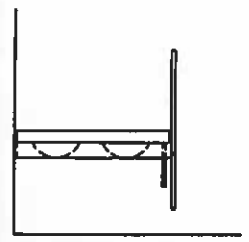
ELEV. – SHELVING RM. 003



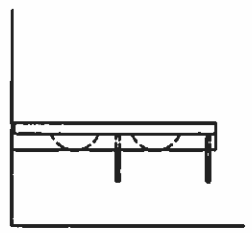
PLAN – SHELVING RM. 003



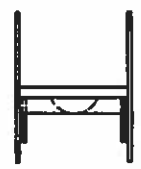
ELEV. – VANITY RM. 024



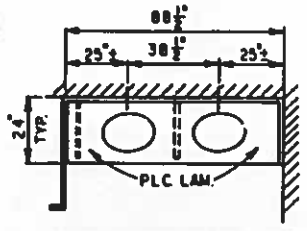
ELEV. – VANITY RM. 023



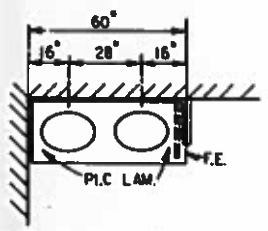
ELEV. – VANITY RM. 208



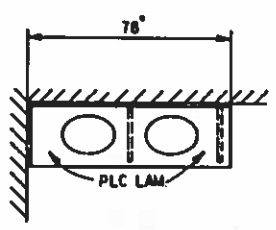
ELEV. – VANITY RM. 211



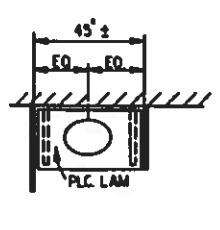
PLAN – VANITY RM. 024



PLAN – VANITY RM. 023

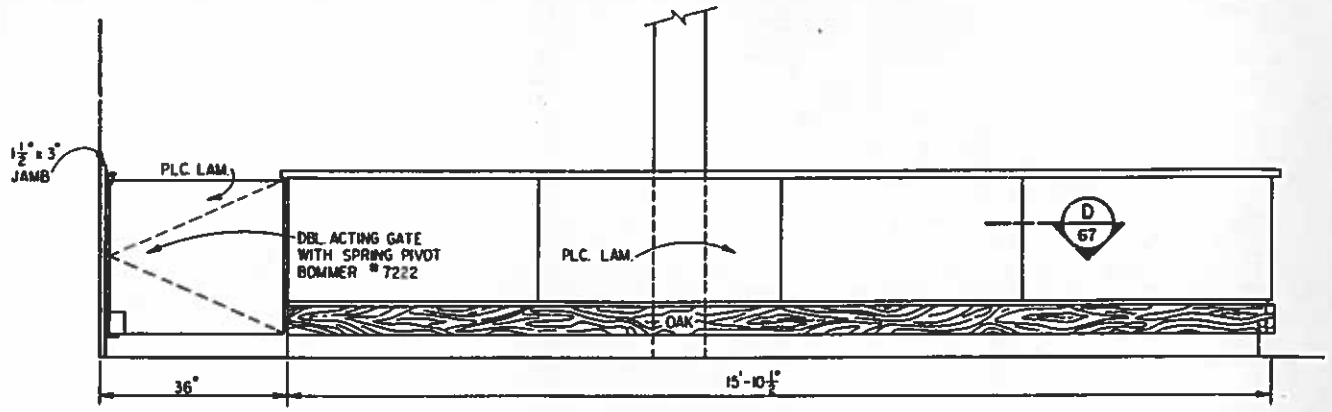


PLAN – VANITY RM. 208

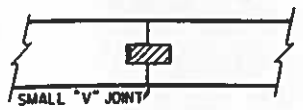


PLAN – VANITY RM. 211

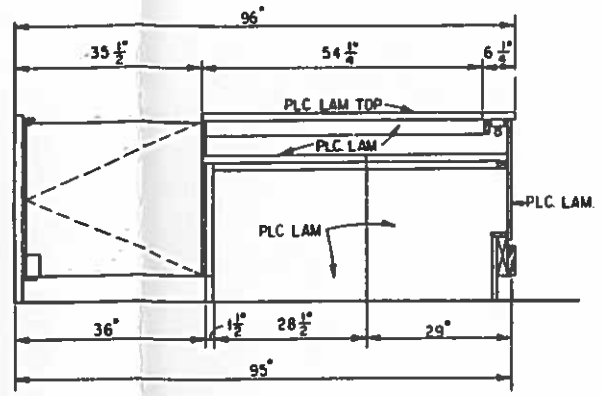
DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 101 25,000C
DRAWN: J.A.B./B.S.Q.		LARGE SCALE RESTROOM PLANS	PROJ. NO. 361
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 66 OF 78
DATE: 3/83			



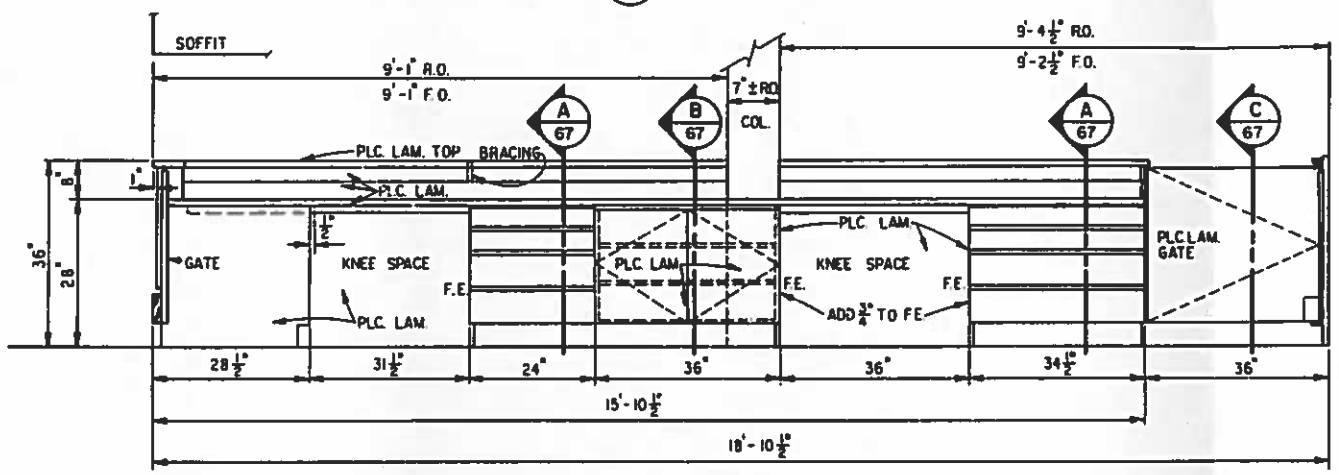
ELEVATION 2/67



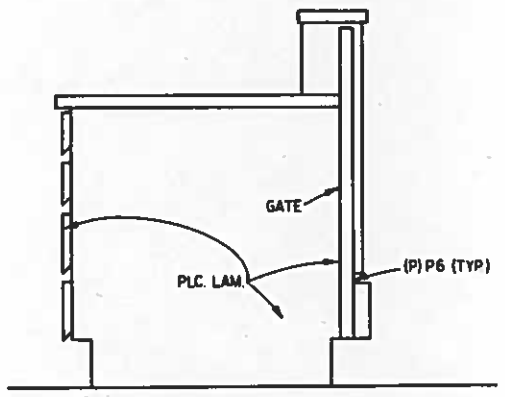
SECTION D/67



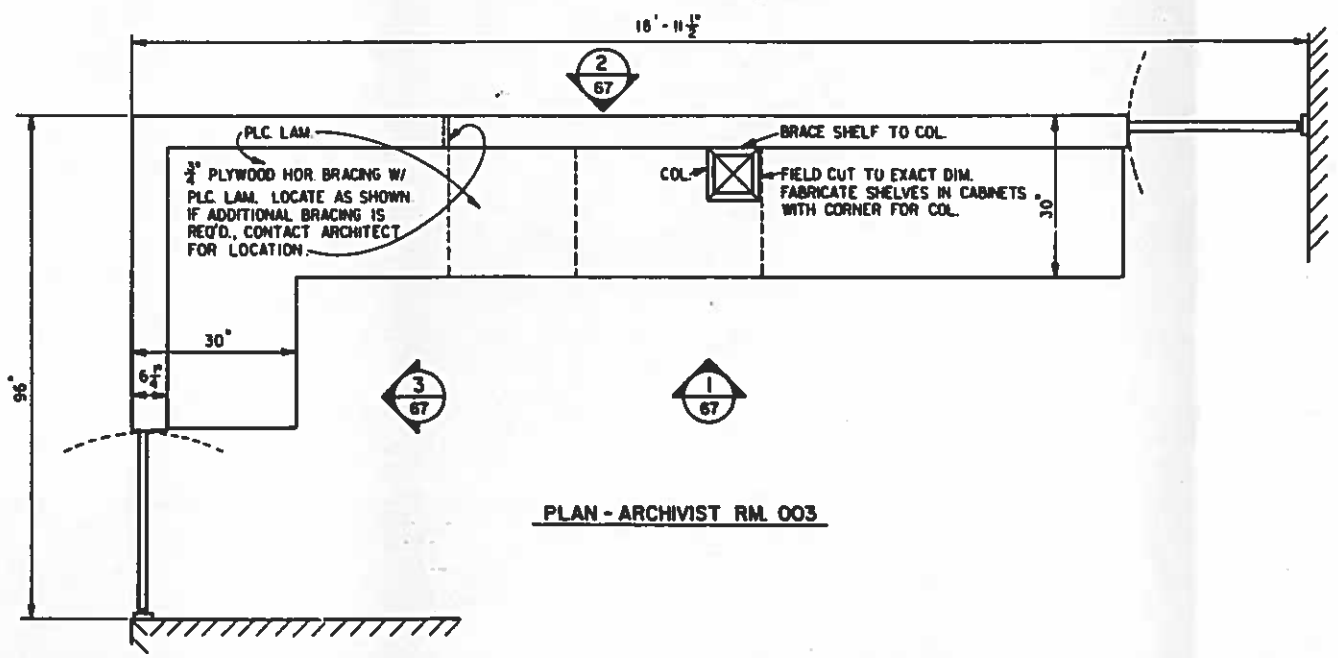
ELEVATION 3/67



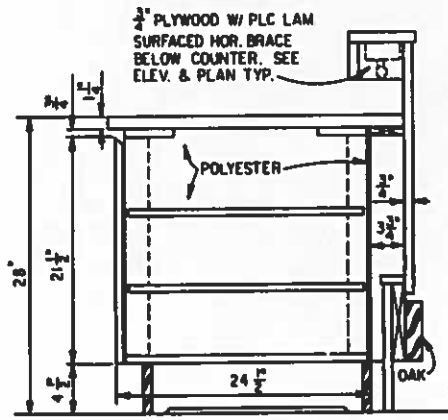
ELEVATION 1/67



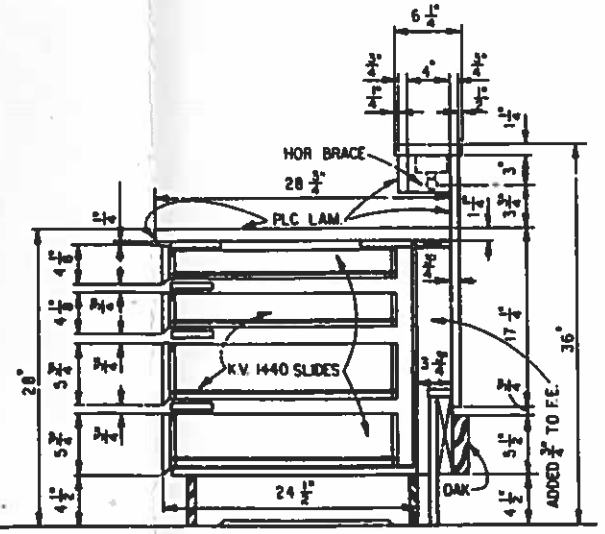
SECTION C/67



PLAN - ARCHIVIST RM. 003



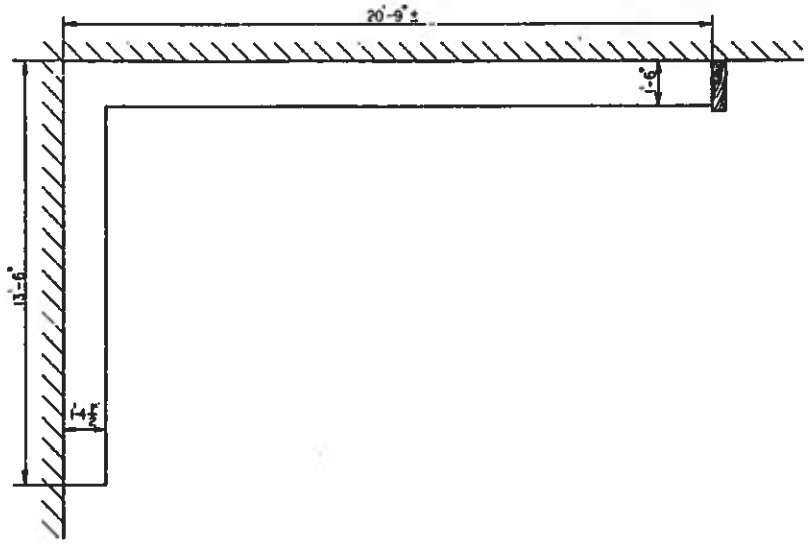
SECTION B/67



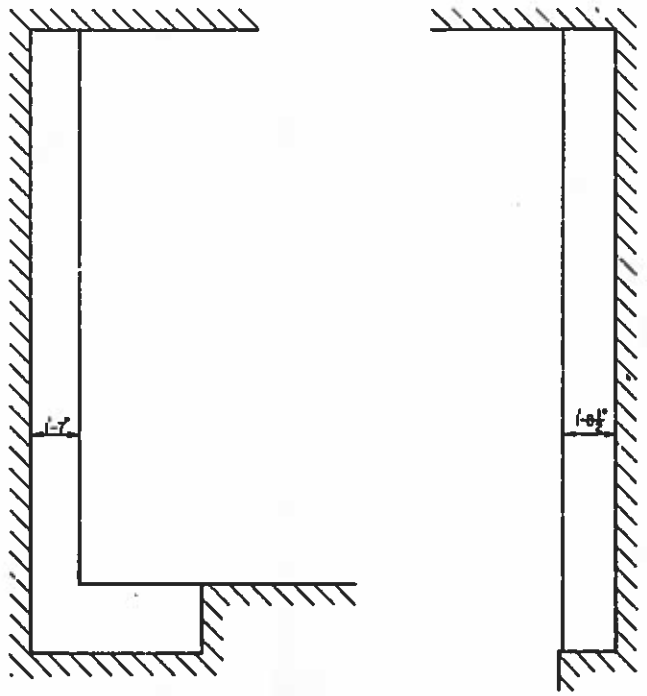
SECTION A/67

NOTE
ALL PLASTIC LAMINATION (PLC LAM.) TO BE LAMIN ART #803 PAPER BAG, STANDARD TEXTURE. TYP. FOR ALL DETAILS THROUGHOUT.

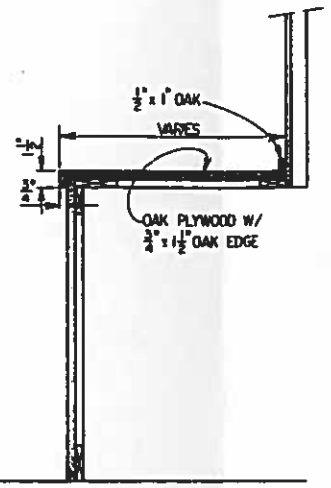
DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: INFORMATION DESK ELEVATIONS	DRAWING NO. 101 25,000C
DRAWN: J.A.S. / B.S.O.			PROJ. NO. 361
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 67 OF 78
DATE: 3/83			



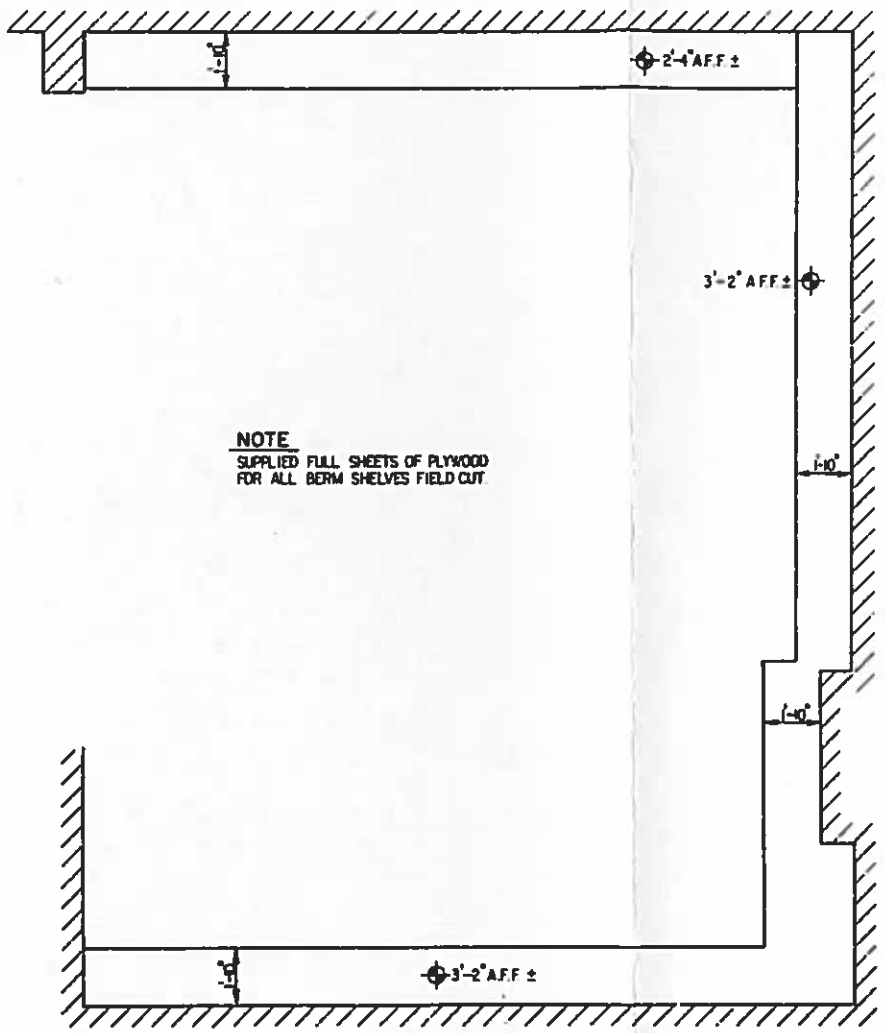
BERM SHELF PLAN ROOM 017



BERM SHELF PLAN ROOM 013

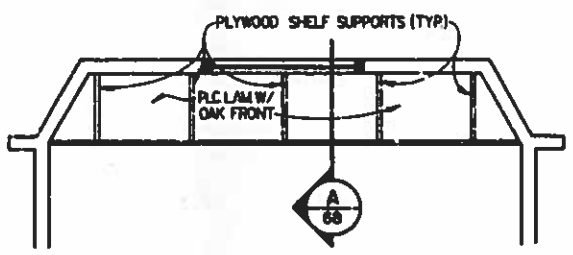


BERM SHELF DETAIL
1½"=1'-0"

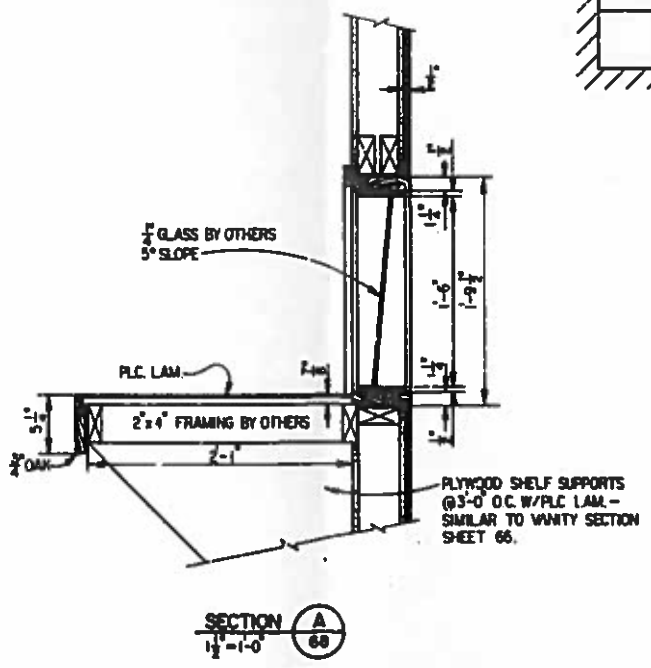


NOTE
SUPPLIED FULL SHEETS OF PLYWOOD FOR ALL BERM SHELVES FIELD CUT

BERM SHELF PLAN ROOM 007



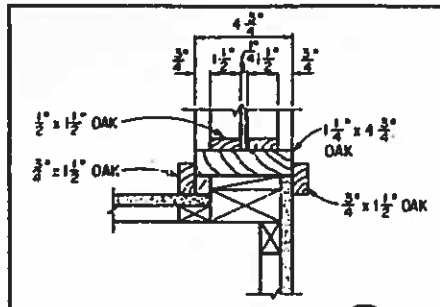
PROJECTION PLAN ROOM 113



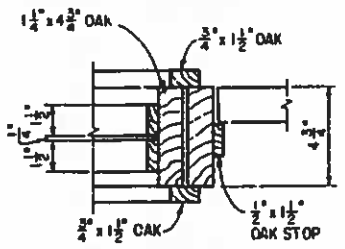
SECTION A/68
1½"=1'-0"

NOTE
ALL PLC LAM LAMINART #803 PAPERBAG, STANDARD TEXTURE TYPICAL FOR ALL DETAILS OF ALL SHEETS, THIS SCT.

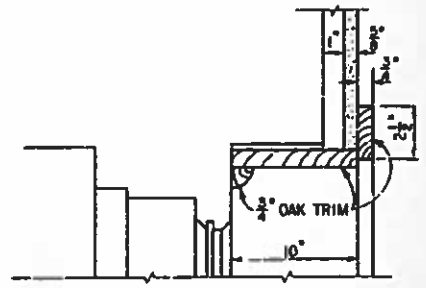
DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN: AS/BSG		ROOMS 007,013 AND 017 BERM SHELF	101 25,000C
TECH. REVIEW:			PROJ. NO. 341 — SHEET 68 OF 78
DATE: 3/83			



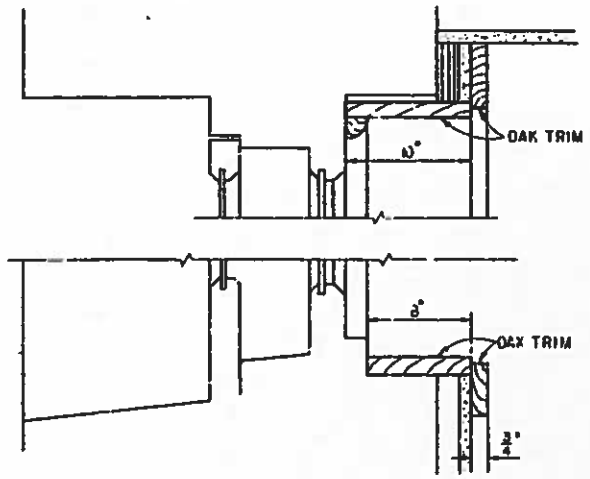
WINDOW JAMB DETAIL 15/69



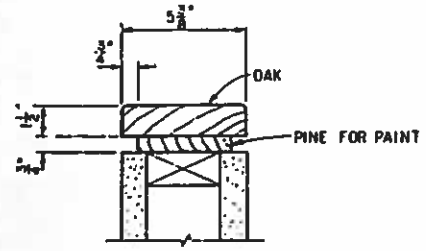
JAMB DETAIL 10/69



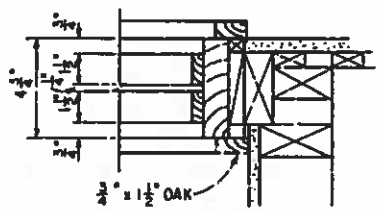
BASEMENT WINDOW DETAIL 9/69



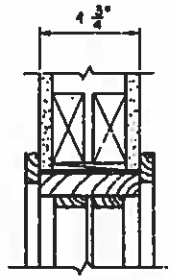
BASEMENT WINDOW DETAIL 7/69



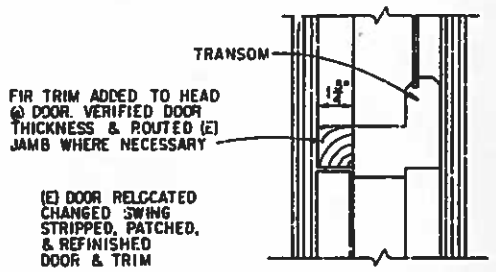
WALL CAP 4/69



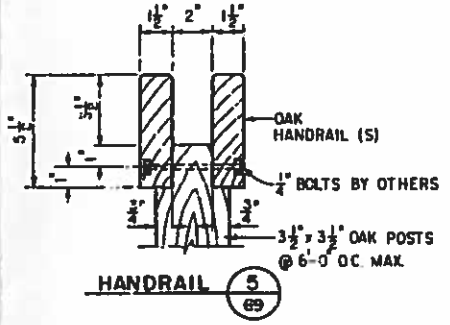
WINDOW JAMB DETAIL 16/69



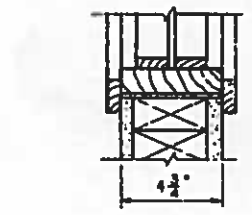
HEAD JAMB DETAIL 11/69



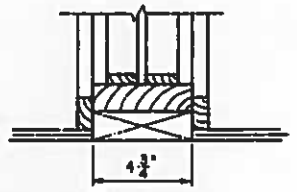
VESTIBULE DOOR DETAIL 10/69



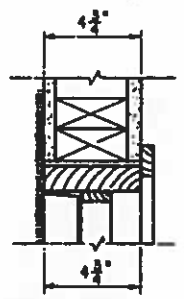
HANDRAIL 5/69



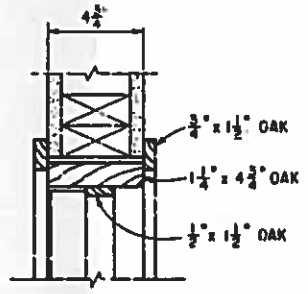
WINDOW SILL DETAIL 13/69



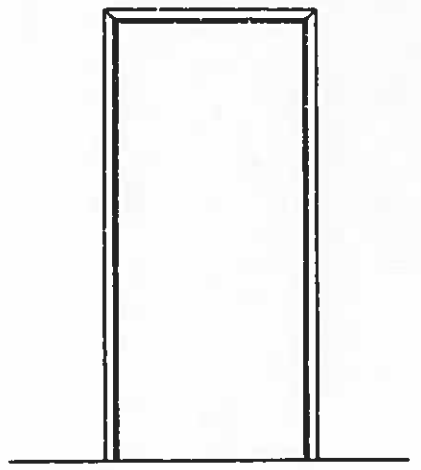
WINDOW SILL DETAIL 12/69



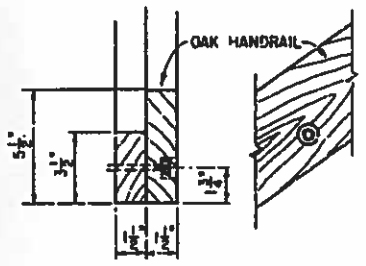
DOOR HEAD JAMB DETAIL 6/69



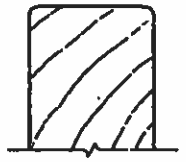
DOOR HEAD JAMB DETAIL 8/69



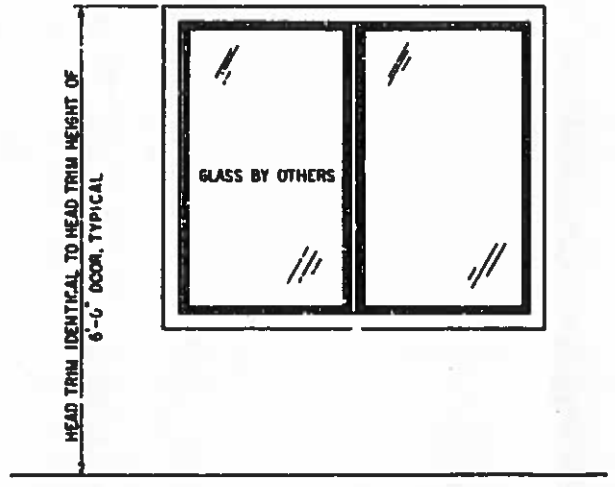
18 DOOR FRAMES REQ'D.



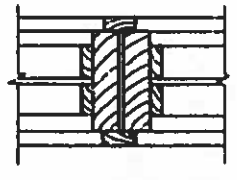
HANDRAIL DETAIL 7/69



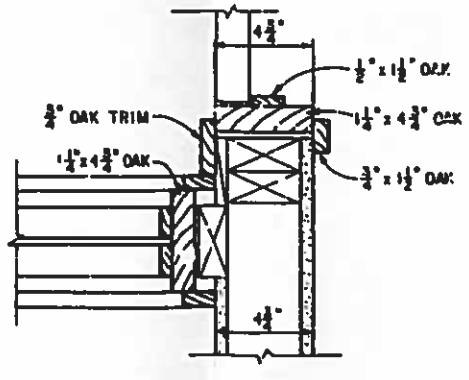
FULL SIZE HANDRAIL



3 WINDOW UNITS IN ROOM 014
1 WINDOW UNIT IN ROOM 006

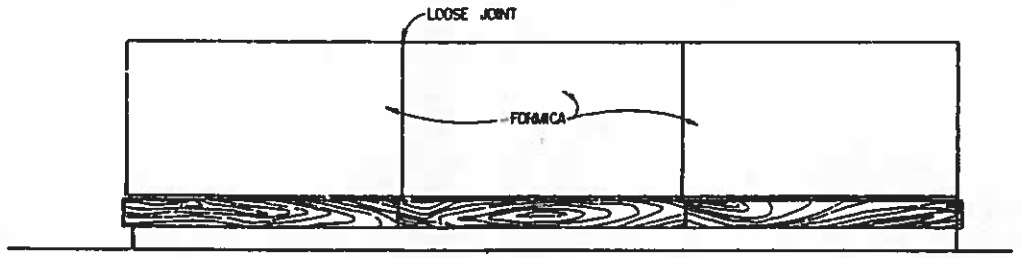


MULLION DETAIL 14/69

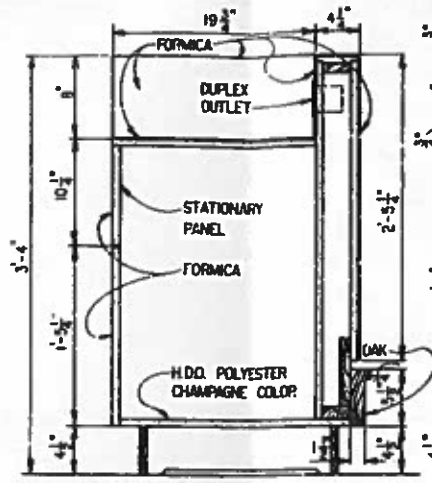


JAMB DETAIL 9/69

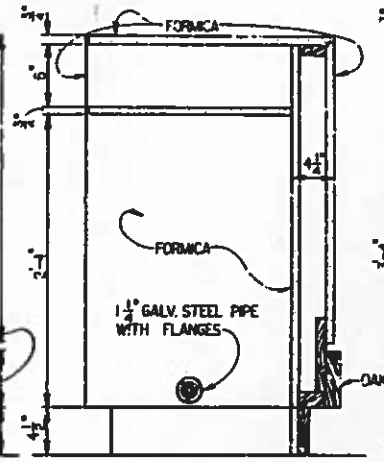
DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: DETAILS	DRAWING NO. 101 25,000C
DRAWN: S.B./B.S.G.			PROJ. NO. 341
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 69 OF 78
DATE: 3/83			



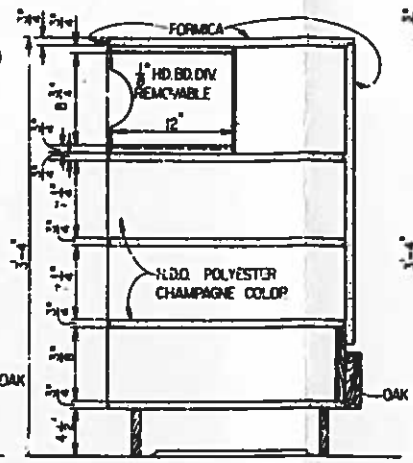
6/70 ELEVATION



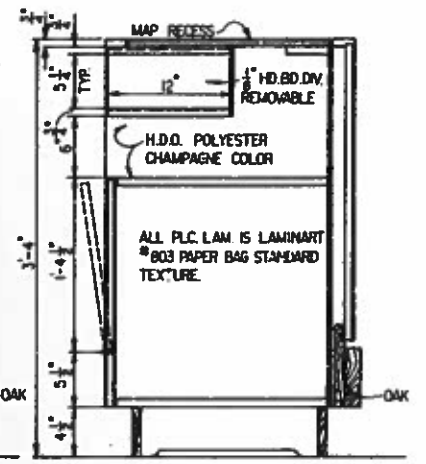
A/70 SECTION



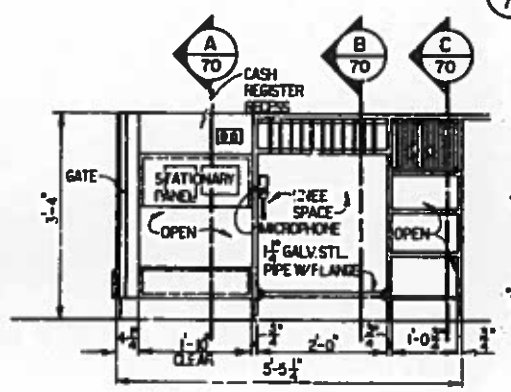
B/70 SECTION



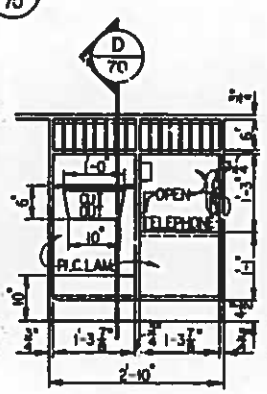
C/70 SECTION



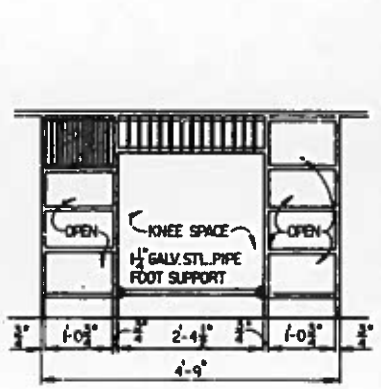
D/70 SECTION



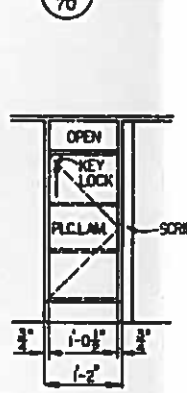
1/70 ELEVATION



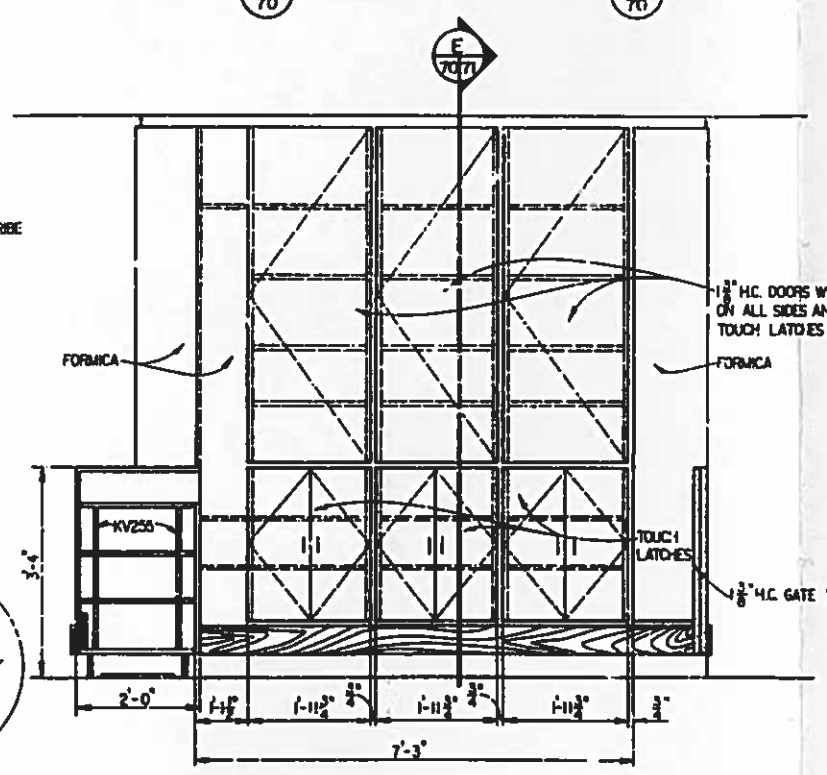
2/70 ELEVATION



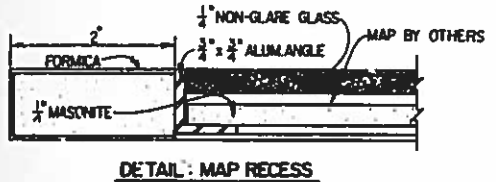
3/70 ELEVATION



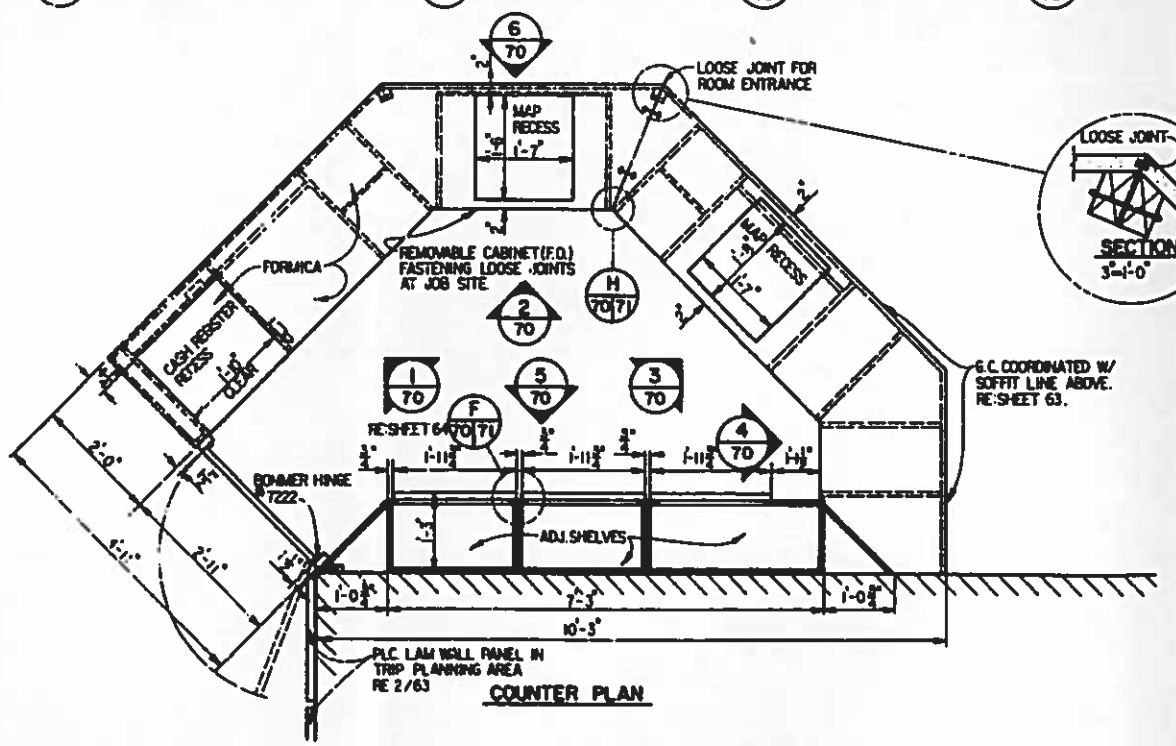
4/70 ELEVATION



5/70 ELEVATION

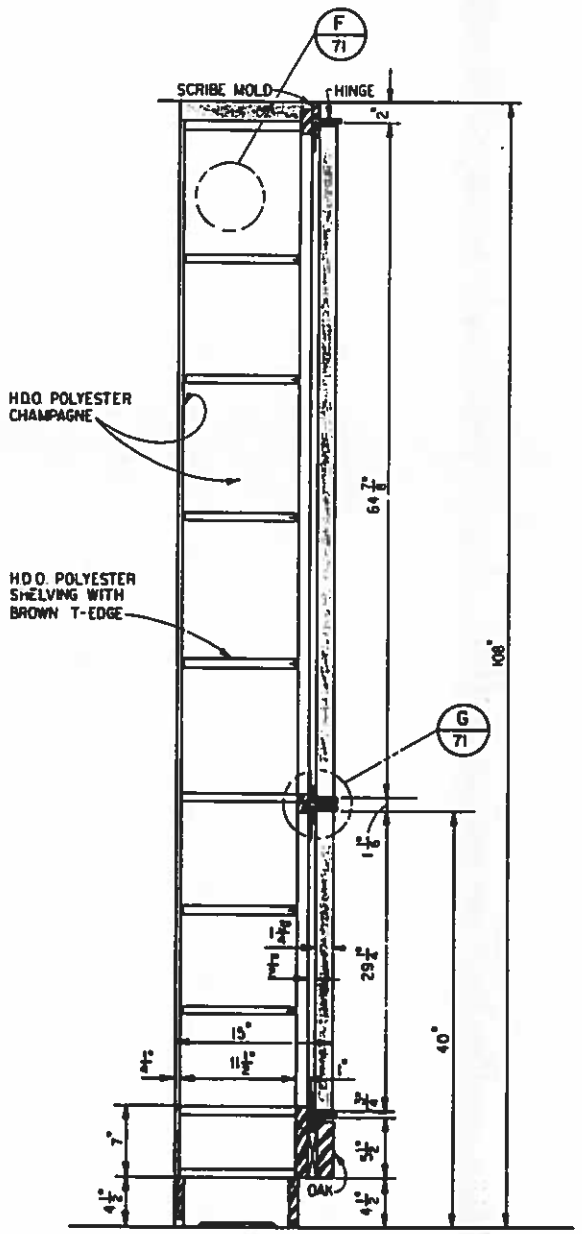


DETAIL: MAP RECESS
FULL SCALE

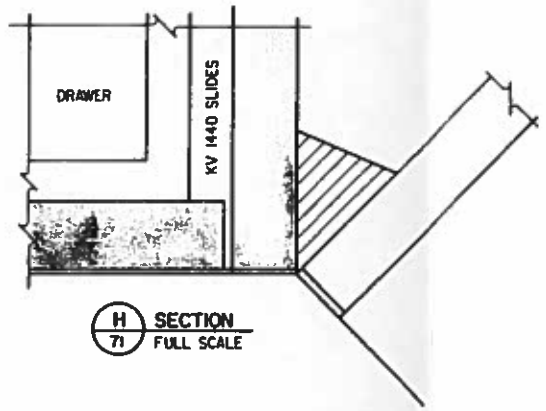


COUNTER PLAN

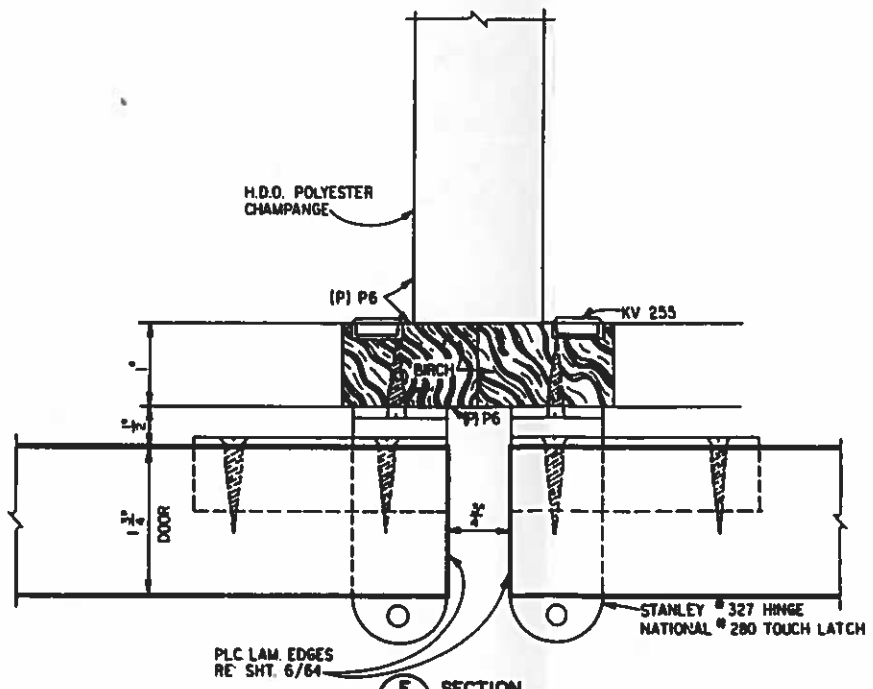
DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN: AS/RSG		INFORMATION COUNTER SECTIONS AND ELEVATIONS	101 25,000C
TECH. REVIEW:			PROJ. NO. 381
DATE: 3/83			SHEET 70 OF 78



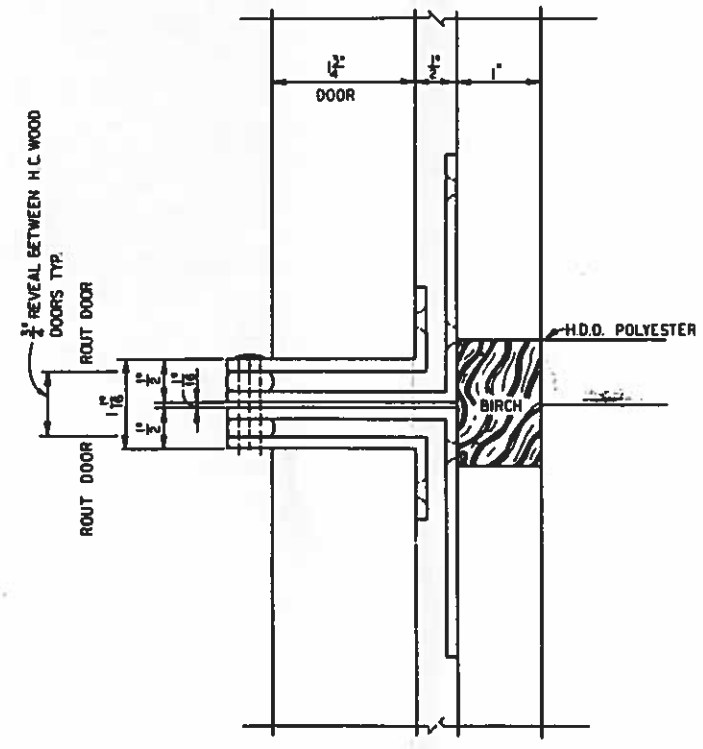
E 71 SECTION
1½" = 1'-0"



H 71 SECTION
FULL SCALE



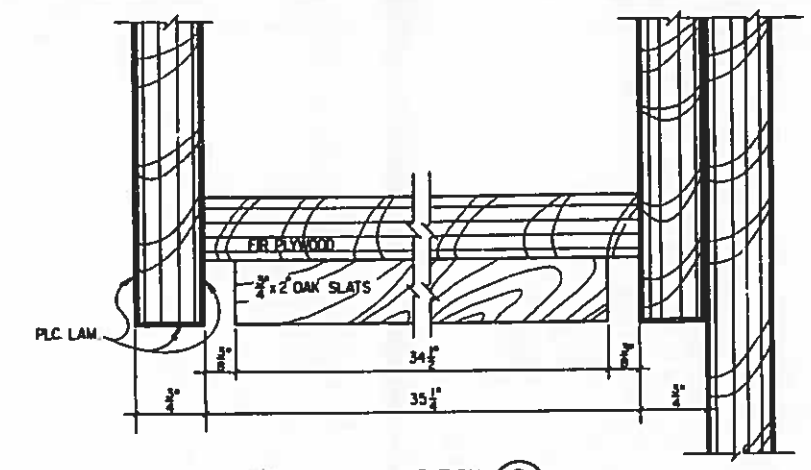
F 71 SECTION
FULL SCALE



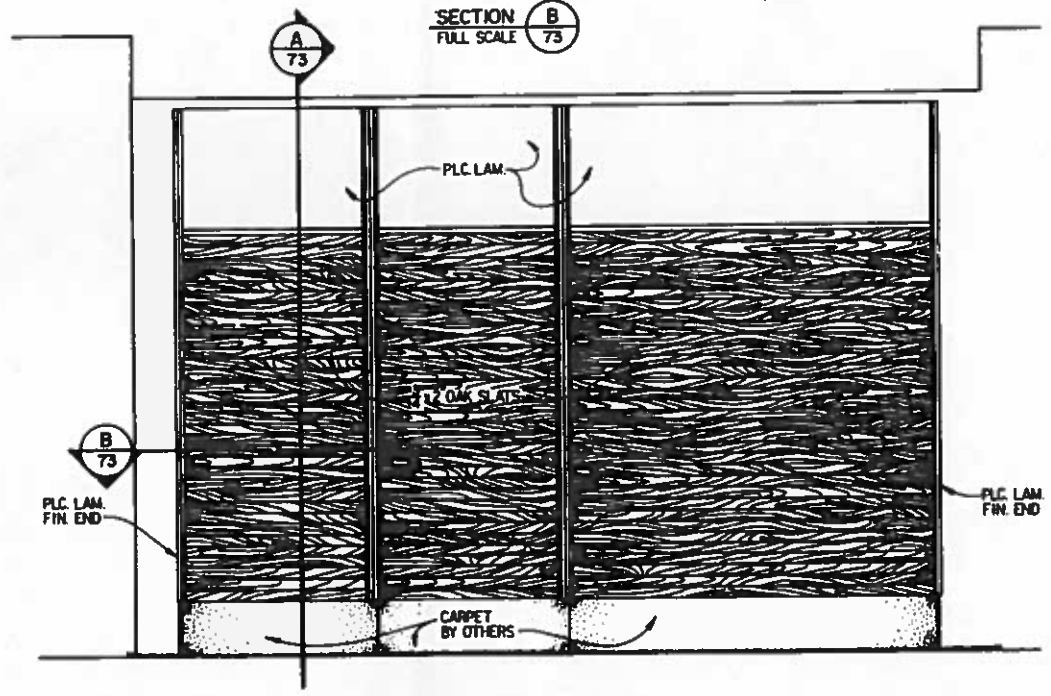
G 71 SECTION
FULL SCALE

NOTE:
WE RECOMMEND STANLEY # 327 FOR 1¾" PLC LAM. OVERLAID DOORS. THERE ARE NO THROW OUT-TYPE HINGES FOR 1¾" DOORS IN OUR HAFELE CATALOGUE.

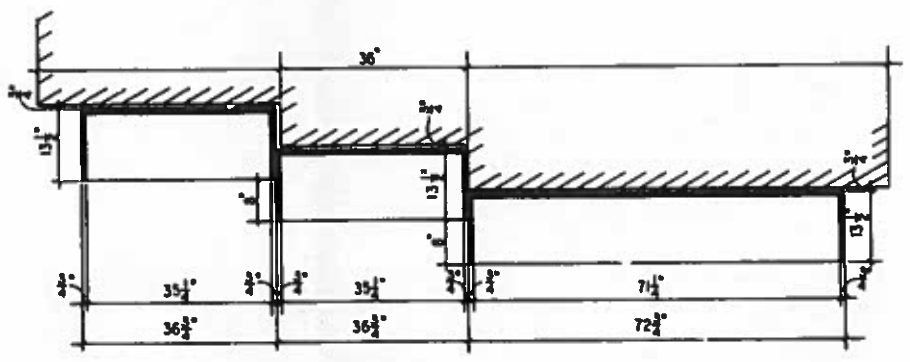
DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN: JAB/B.S.G.		SECTIONS & DETAILS	101
TECH. REVIEW:			25,000C
DATE: 3/83			PKG. NO. 361 — SHEET 71 OF 78



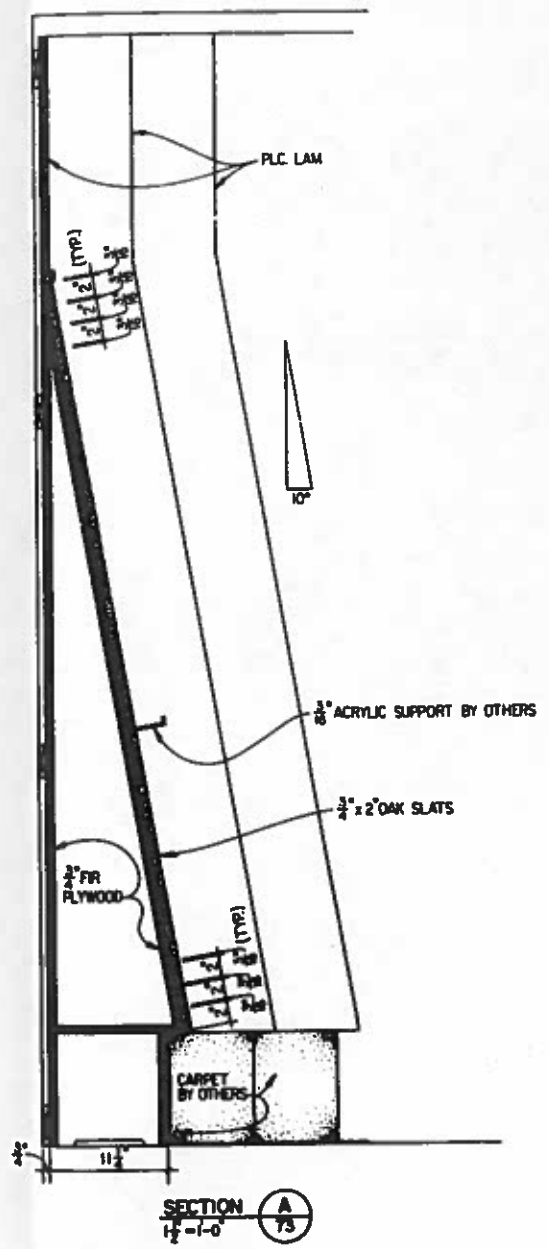
SECTION A/73 — B/73
FULL SCALE



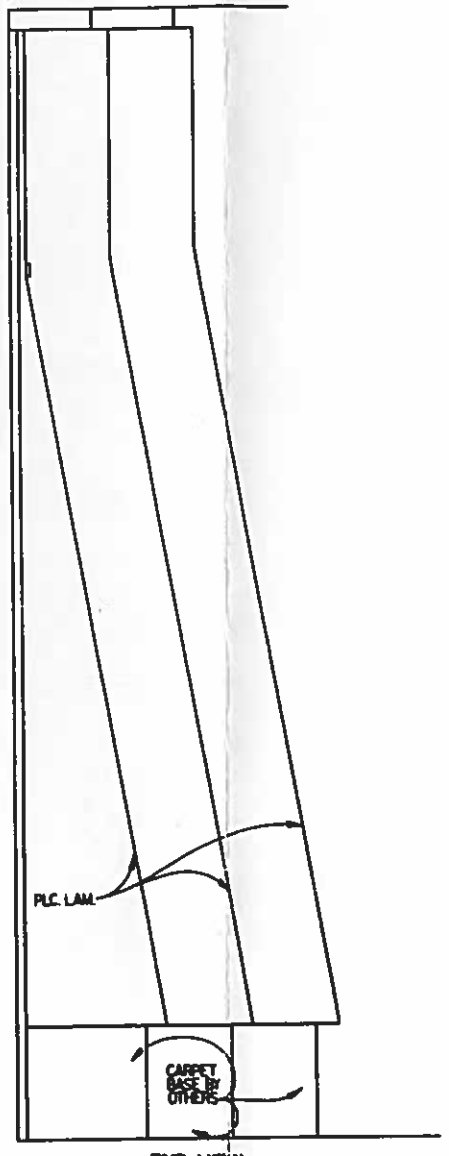
ELEVATION-BOOK DISPLAY
1/4"=1'-0"



PLAN-BOOK DISPLAY
1/4"=1'-0"

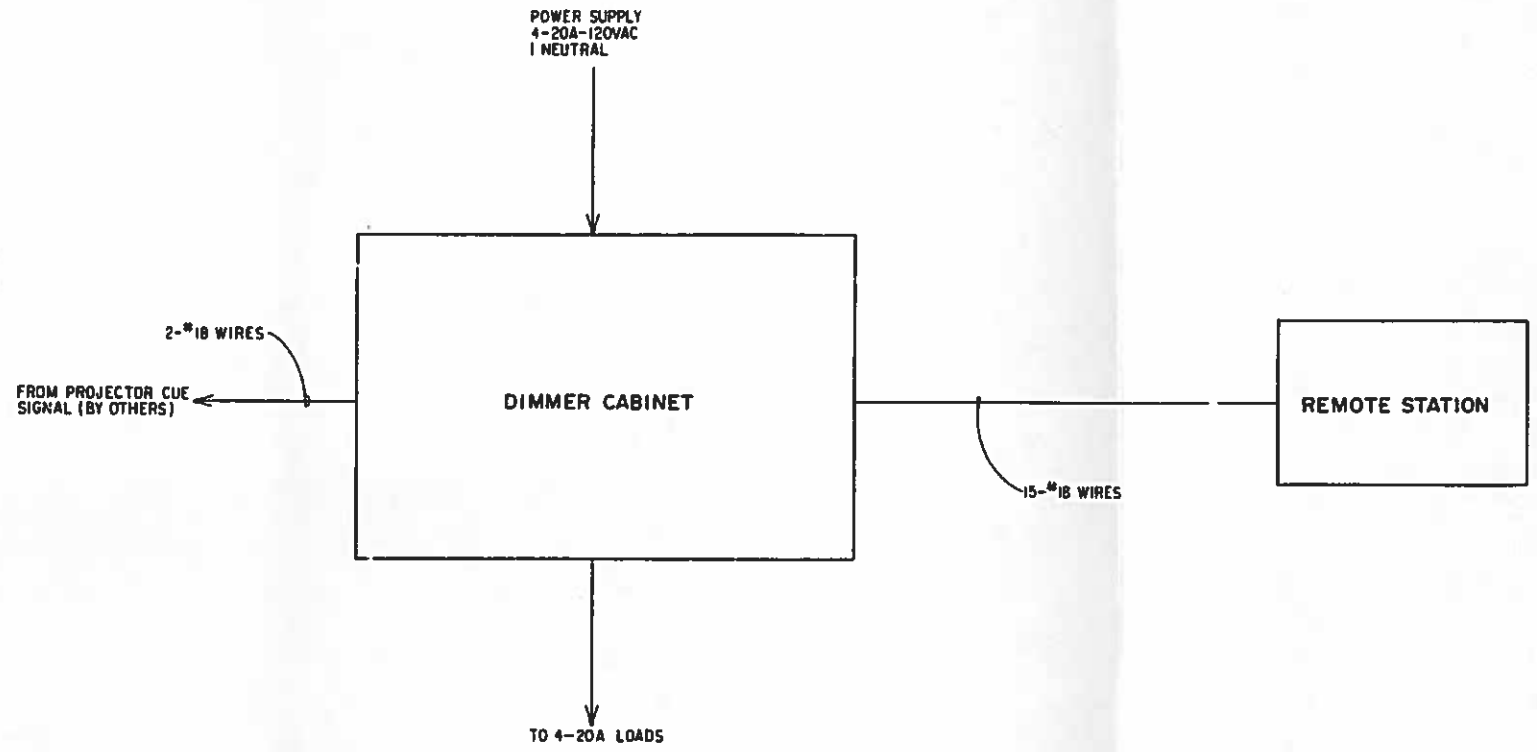


SECTION A/73
1 1/2"=1'-0"

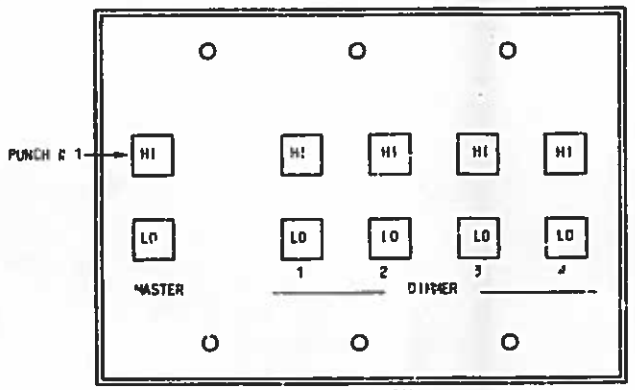


END VIEW

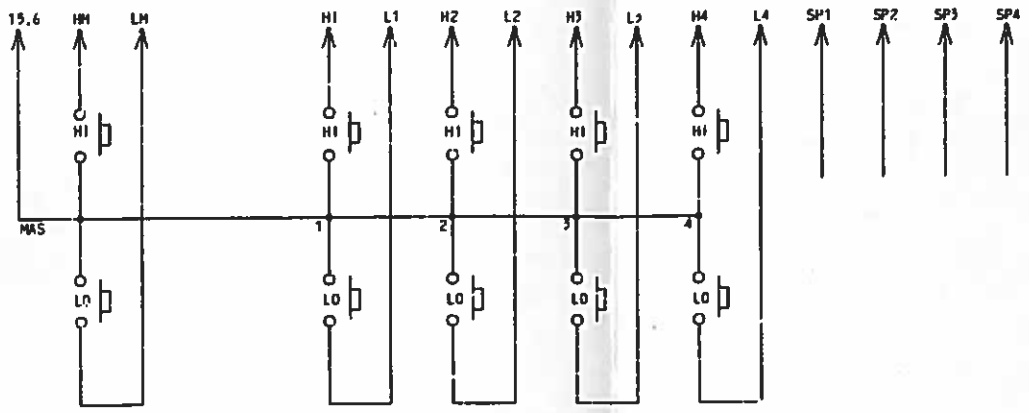
DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: BOOK DISPLAY PLAN	DRAWING NO. 101 25,000C
DRAWN: AS/BSS			PROJ. NO. 381
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 73 OF 78
DATE: 3/83			



DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN: S.B./B.S.G		PROJECTION ROOM DIMMER PANEL	101 25,000C
TECH. REVIEW:			PKG. NO. 361 — SHEET 74 OF 78
DATE: 3/83			



3 GANG BRUSHED NATURAL
ALUMINUM FACE PLATE
3-1/2" DEEP MASONRY BACK BOX
BY OTHERS



ALL SWITCHES ARE MOMENTARY CONTACT

PARTS DESCRIPTION

5	SWITCHES	SCHADOW 3XT 12.5 ZVGA	419004-0074
10	BUTTONS	SCHADOW 1EE	419004-0067
1	FACE PLATE	TOUCH PLATE 5G	401002-0022

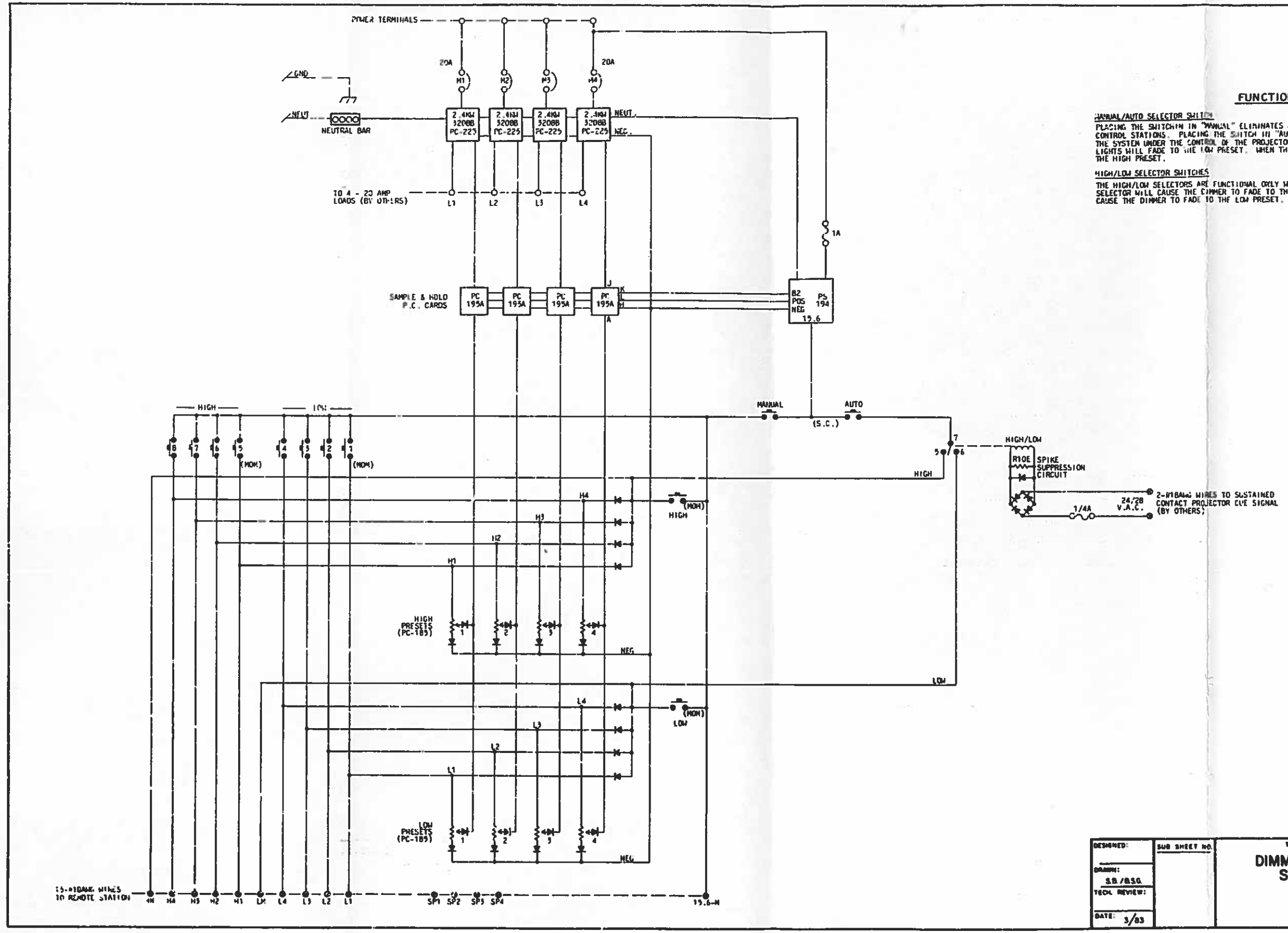
DESIGNED:
DRAWN: SR/RSG
TECH. REVIEW:
DATE: 3/83

SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET
PROJECTION ROOM
DIMMER PANEL

DRAWING NO.
101
25,000C

PROD. NO. 381
SHEET 75
OF 78



FUNCTION NOTES

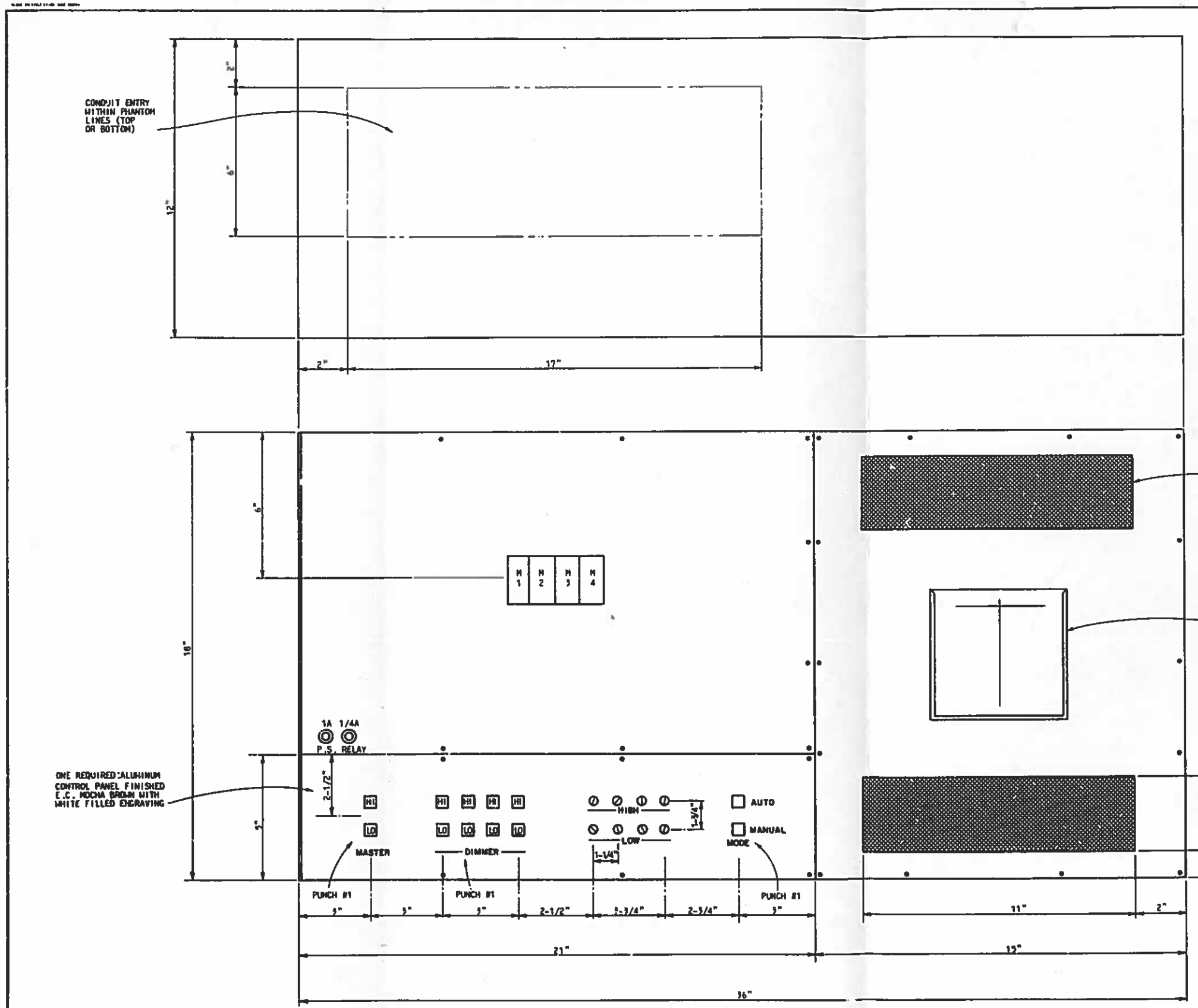
MANUAL/AUTO SELECTOR SWITCH

PLACING THE SWITCH IN "MANUAL" ELIMINATES ALL AUTOMATIC CONTROL AND TURNS ON ALL MANUAL CONTROL STATIONS. PLACING THE SWITCH IN "AUTO" ELIMINATES ALL MANUAL CONTROL AND PLACES THE SYSTEM UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE PROJECTOR CUE SIGNAL. WHEN THE PROJECTOR IS ON, THE LIGHTS WILL FADE TO THE LOW PRESET. WHEN THE PROJECTOR IS OFF, THE LIGHTS WILL FADE TO THE HIGH PRESET.

HIGH/LOW SELECTOR SWITCHES

THE HIGH/LOW SELECTORS ARE FUNCTIONAL ONLY WHEN THE SYSTEM IS IN "MANUAL". THE "HIGH" SELECTOR WILL CAUSE THE DIMMER TO FADE TO THE HIGH PRESET. THE "LOW" SELECTOR WILL CAUSE THE DIMMER TO FADE TO THE LOW PRESET.

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN: S.B./B.S.G.		DIMMER CABINET SCHEMATIC	101 25,000C
TECH. REVIEW:			PROJ. NO. 361
DATE: 3/83			SHEET 76 OF 78



DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN: S.B./B.S.G.		DIMMER CABINET	101 25,000C
TECH. REVIEW:			PKG. NO. 361
DATE: 5/83			SHEET 77 OF 78

DIMMING SYSTEM

JOB NUMBER 37027

SO	SYM	E.C. NO.	QN	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
	D1		1	DIMMER CABINET	E.C. TYPE 6101/M
	D2				
	D3		4	DIMMER MODULES 2400 WATTS	E.C. TYPE 3208B
	D4			DIMMER MODULES 3600 WATTS	E.C. TYPE
	D5			DIMMER MODULES 7200 WATTS	E.C. TYPE
	D6			DIMMER MODULES 12000 WATTS	E.C. TYPE
	D7				
	D8				
	D9			BREAKER 3P AMPS	
	D10				
	D11	411002-0001		BREAKER 1P 10 AMPS	HEINEMANN 0911
	D12	411002-0002		BREAKER 1P 15 AMPS	HEINEMANN 0911
	D13	411002-0003		BREAKER 1P 20 AMPS	HEINEMANN 0911
	D14	411002-0004		BREAKER 1P 25 AMPS	HEINEMANN 0911
	D15	411002-0005		BREAKER 1P 30 AMPS	HEINEMANN 0911
	D16	411002-0006		BREAKER 1P 35 AMPS	HEINEMANN 0911
	D17	411002-0007		BREAKER 1P 40 AMPS	HEINEMANN 0911
	D18	411002-0008		BREAKER 1P 50 AMPS	HEINEMANN 0911
	D19	411002-0009		BREAKER 1P 55 AMPS	HEINEMANN 0911
	D20	411002-0010		BREAKER 1P 60 AMPS	HEINEMANN 0911
	D21	41100[illegible]-0001		BREAKER 1P 10 AMPS	HEINEMANN CEI-G3-U-10-120/240-1
	D22	411001-0002		BREAKER 1P 15 AMPS	HEINEMANN CEI-G3-U-15-120/240-1
	D23	411001-0003		BREAKER 1P 20 AMPS	HEINEMANN CEI-G3-U-20-120/240-1
	D24	411001-[illegible]		BREAKER 1P 25 AMPS	HEINEMANN CEI-G3-U-25-120/240-1
	D25	411001-0005		BREAKER 1P 30 AMPS	HEINEMANN CEI-G3-U-30-120/240-1
	D26	411001-0006		BREAKER 1P 35 AMPS	HEINEMANN CEI-G3-U-35-120/240-1
	D27	411001-0007		BREAKER 1P 40 AMPS	HEINEMANN CEI-G3-U-40-120/240-1
	D28	411001-0008		BREAKER 1P 50 AMPS	HEINEMANN CEI-G3-U-50-120/240-1
	D29	411001-0009		BREAKER 1P 55 AMPS	HEINEMANN CEI-G3-U-55-120/240-1
	D30	411001-0010		BREAKER 1P 60 AMPS	HEINEMANN CEI-G3-U-60-120/240-1
	D31	411001-0011		BREAKER 1P 70 AMPS	HEINEMANN CEI-G3-U-70-120/240-1
	D32	411001-0012		BREAKER 1P 90 AMPS	HEINEMANN CEI-G3-U-90-120/240-1
	D33	41[illegible]01-0013		BREAKER 1P 100 AMPS	HEINEMANN CEI-G3-U-100-120/240-1
	D34	411003-0001		BREAKER 2P 15 AMPS	HEINEMANN 2911
	D35	411003-0002		BREAKER 2P 20 AMPS	HEINEMANN 2911
	D36	411003-0003		BREAKER 2P 30 AMPS	HEINEMANN 2911
	D37	411003-0004		BREAKER 2P 50 AMPS	HEINEMANN 2911
	D38	411003-0005		BREAKER 2P 60 AMPS	HEINEMANN 2911
	D39	411005-0004		BREAKER 1P 10 AMPS	G.E. THQC 1110
	D40	411005-0005		BREAKER 1P 15 AMPS	G.E. THQC 1115
	D41	411005-0001	4	BREAKER 1P 20 AMPS	G.E. THQC 1120
	D42	411005-0002		BREAKER 1P 30 AMPS	G.E. THQC 1130
	D43	411005-0003		BREAKER 1P 50 AMPS	G.E. THQC 1150
	D44	411005-0006		BREAKER 1P 60 AMPS	G.E. THQC 1160
	D45	411005-0008		BREAKER 2P 20 AMPS	G.E. THQC 2120
	D46				
	D47	419002-0041	1	FUSE 1/4 AMP	BUS MDL-1/4
	D48	419002-0024	2	FUSE HOLDER	BUS HKP
	D49	419002-0015	1	FUSE 1 AMP	BUS MDL-1
	D50	419002-0016		FUSE 2 AMP	BUS MDL 2
	D51	419002-0027		FUSE 2-1/2 AMP	BUS MDL 2-1/2
	D52	419002-0017		FUSE 3 AMP	BUS MDL 3
	D53	419002-0018		FUSE 4 AMP	BUS MDL 4
	D54	419002-0019		FUSE 5 AMP	BUS MDL 5
	D55	419002-0046		FUSE 6 AMP	BUS MDL 6
	D56	419002-0047		FUSE 8 AMP	BUS MDL 8
	D57	419002-0026		FUSE 10 AMP	BUS MDL 10
	D58				
	D59	419002-0049		FUSE 400 AMP	SHAWMUT A50P400
	D60				
	D61				
	D62	70001-0001	1	NEUTRAL BAR	E.C. NB-2
	D63	70010-0001	1	POWER TERMINAL	L.C. PT-2A
	D64				
	D65				
	D66	417001-0033		HIGH VOLTAGE TERMINALS 100 AMPS	BUCHANAN 824
	D67	417001-0034		HIGH VOLTAGE TERMINALS 60 AMPS	BUCHANAN 222
	D68	417001-0037	8	HIGH VOLTAGE TERMINALS 30 AMPS	BUCHANAN 824
	D69	417001-0023	2	LOW VOLTAGE TERMINAL STRIP	KULKA 699-3(20),3(21),6(22),10(23),12(24)
	D70				
	D71				
	D72	419001-0019		RELAY MERCURY 30 AMPS 24VDC COIL	P-RANDOL BF 7000
	D73	419001-0020		RELAY MERCURY 60 AMPS 24VDC COIL	MARANDOL BFC 700
	D74	419001-0022		RELAY MERCURY 100 AMPS 24VDC COIL	MARANDOL BFC 700
	D75	419001-0006		RELAY LATCHING 24V 24VDC COIL	POTTER & BRUMFIELD R90D
	D76		1	RELAY SOCKET	E.C. PC 148
	D77	419001-0001		RELAY LATCHING 20 AMPS 24VDC COIL	GENERAL ELECTRIC R8B
	D78	419001-0023		RELAY ELEC. HELD 6A SPDT 120VAC COIL	POTTER & BRUMFIELD PRD 5AY0
	D79	419001-0024		RELAY ELEC. HELD 6A DPDT 120VAC COIL	POTTER & BRUMFIELD PRD 11AY0
	D80	419001-0026	1	RELAY ELEC. HELD 5A 4PDT 24VDC COIL	POTTER & BRUMFIELD R10L
	D81	419001-0003		RELAY ELEC. HELD 10A SPST 24VDC COIL	POTTER & BRUMFIELD PR50
	D82				
	D83	412001-0006		TRANSFORMER 24V 1.5 AMPS	TRIAL F45N
	D84	412001-0005		TRANSFORMER 24V 3 AMPS	TRANCO 600-025
	D85	412001-0004		TRANSFORMER 24V 10 AMPS	TRANCO 600-007
	D86	412001-0017		TRANSFORMER 24V 2 AMPS	STANCOR RI 202
	D87	412001-0018		TRANSFORMER 24V 4 AMPS	STANCOR RI 204
	D88	412001-0019		TRANSFORMER 24V 6 AMPS	STANCOR RI 206
	D89	419001-0020		TRANSFORMER 24V 8 AMPS	STANCOR RI 208
	D90	419001-0021		TRANSFORMER 24V 12 AMPS	STANCOR RI 2012
	D91				
	D92				
	D93	418002-0001	1	RECTIFIER 12 AMPS	ELECTRONIC DEVICES PA-10
	D94				
	D95				
	D96	418091-0012		CAPACITOR 10000MFD	
	D97			AMPLIFIER	E.C. PC 50
	D98			AMPLIFIER	E.C. PC 45C
	D99	41800[illegible]-0007		DIODE	1N5393
	D100				

DIMMING SYSTEM

JOB NUMBER 37027

SO	SYM	E.C. NO.	QN	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
	D101		1	POWER SUPPLY	E.C. PS5,75194
	D102			SENSING CARD	E.C. PC193
	D103		4	MICRODIM CARD	E.C. PC195A ON-INT-OFF
	D104			MICRODIM CARD	E.C. PC188 ON-INT-OFF & R-L
	D105			MICRODIM CARD	E.C. PC178 RAISE-LOWER
	D106				
	D107				
	D108	419004-0049		THERMOSTAT	DAYTON 2E206
	D109	419002-0001		FAN	DAYTON 4C107
	D110	419002-0051		FAN E.D.	PAMOTOR 4800
	D111	419002-0052		FAN	DAYTON 4C550
	D112				
	D113	417001-0055		CONVENIENCE OUTLET	P & S 5361
	D114	417001-0051		DUPLEX OUTLET	P & S 5362
	D115				
	D116				
	D117		1	DIODE BOARD 10 DIODES	E.C. PC42
	D118			DIODE BOARD 22 DIODES	E.C. PC169
	D119	417001-0070	4	CONNECTOR STRIP 12 PIN	VIKING VK12 S/1-2
	D120	417001-0045		CONNECTOR STRIP 22 PIN	VIKING VK22 S/1-2
	D121	417001-0043		CONNECTOR STRIP 15 PIN	VIKING VK15 S/1-2
	D122				
	D123	417005-0076		CONNECTOR FEMALE PANEL MOUNT	ELCO 56 PIN
	D124				
	D125				
	D126			BATTERY	GELL CELL 680-1 TYPE A
	D127				
	D128				
	D129	407001-0002		1-HANDLE BRK. DR. PLUG-IN DM DOORS	CORBIN 1060 W/KEY TFU-1
	D130	407001-0105		1-HANDLE SERVICE PANEL DOORS	CORBIN 1000 W/KEY CAT-60
	D131				
	D132				
	D133				
	D134			PLUG-IN DIMMER CONNECTOR PARTS	
	D135			LARGE CHASSIS	
	D136	700090-0001		FEMALE LOAD H.V. JACK	E.C. 2 PER DIMMER
	D137	700090-0002		FEMALE LINE H.V. JACK	E.C. 1 PER DIMMER
	D138	700090-0003		FEMALE H.V. JACK SPACER	E.C. 1 PER DIMMER
	D139	700090-0004		FEMALE L.V. JACK WITH STUD	E.C. 1 PER DIMMER
	D140	700090-0005		FEMALE L.V. JACK WITH SCREW	E.C. 2 PER DIMMER
	D141	404001-0090		FEMALE DIMMER CONNECTOR BLOCK	E.C. 1 PER DIMMER
	D142			SMALL CHASSIS	
	D143	700090-0001		FEMALE LOAD H.V. JACK	E.C. 2 PER DIMMER
	D144	700090-0002		FEMALE LINE H.V. JACK	E.C. 1 PER DIMMER
	D145	700090-0003		FEMALE H.V. JACK SPACER	E.C. 1 PER DIMMER
	D146	700090-0004		FEMALE L.V. JACK WITH STUD	E.C. 3 PER DIMMER
	D147	404001-0090		FEMALE DIMMER CONNECTOR	E.C. 1 PER DIMMER
	D148				
	D149	419004-0074	5	SWITCH	5XF 12.5 2 UDA -LESS CEN.-
	D150	419004-0073	1	SWITCH	5XF 12.5 2 UGR -LESS CEN.-
	D151	419004-0067	12	SWITCH BUTTONS	MICRO-DIM
	D152	418012-0012	8	POTS	ROTARY 2-1/2 MQ
	D153				
	D154				

QUICKCONNECT

JOB NUMBER_____

SO	SYM	E.C. NO.	QN	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
	01			QUICKCONNECT CABINET	E.C.
	02			QUICKCONNECT PANEL	E.C. BUS X SLIDER
	03				
	04				
	05	700001-00		NEUTRAL BAR	E.C. NB
	06				
	07	411003-0001		BREAKER 1P 20A	G.E. THQC 1120
	08				
	09	417001-0063		HIGH VOLTAGE TERMINAL 100 AMPS	BUCHANAN 824
	010	417001-0034		HIGH VOLTAGE TERMINAL 60 AMPS	BUCHANAN 222
	011	417001-0037		HIGH VOLTAGE TERMINAL 30 AMPS	BUCHANAN 824
	012	417001-00		LOW VOLTAGE TERMINALS	KULKA 699-3(20),3(21),6(22),10(23),12(24)
	013				
	014				
	015	412001-0002		OPERATION LIGHT DIMMER 2.5 AMPS	G.E. 9T92A1
	016	419004-0021		OPERATION LIGHT SWITCH SPST	CUTLER HAMMER 7500K14
	017	421001-0067		OPERATION LIGHT BULBS	G.E. 40110
	018	419008-0012		OPERATION LIGHT SOCKET	HELVIGANG E4015
	019	404001-0021		OPERATION LIGHT KNOB	MORAN M.B. 155-29
	020				
	021	419002-0002		LOAD METER 100 AMPS	E.C. 1397 W/TRANSFORMER
	022	419002-0003		LOAD METER 60 AMPS	E.C. 1397
	023				
	024	419002-0024		FUSE HOLDER	BUS HKP
	025	419002-0027		FUSE 2-1/2 AMP	BUS MDL 2-1/2
	026				
	027			CIRCUIT DIRECTORY WITH PLASTIC	E.C. (8 1/2 X 11),(5 1/2 X 8 1/2),(4 1/2 X 5 1/2)
	028			SET OF BUS TAGS	E.C.
	029				
	030				
	031				
	032				
	033				
	034				
	035				
	036				
	037				
	038				
	039				
	040				

REMOTE STATION

JOB NUMBER 37027

SO	SYM	E.C. NO.	QN	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
	R1			BACK BOX	E.C. FLUSH SURFACE
	R2				
	R3	401002-0022	1	SWITCH PLATE	TOUCH PLATE - 1G(0).2G(1).3G(2).4G(3)
	R4	401002-002		SWITCH PLATE	TOUCH PLATE - 1G(0).2G(1).3G(2).4G(3)
	R5				
	R6			INTENSITY CARD	E.C. PC195-1,185-2,185-3,185-4
	R7			SWITCH	E.C. PC186
	R8				
	R9	418012-0025		POTENTIOMETER 5K	ALPHA B5K
	R10				
	R11				
	R12	419004-0028		PUSH BUTTON SWITCH	SCHADOW 2XF 12.5 2UGR
	R13	419004-0029		PUSH BUTTON SWITCH	SCHADOW 2XF 12.5 4UGR
	R14	419004-0073		PUSH BUTTON SWITCH	SCHADOW 3XF 12.5 2UGR LESS CENTER
	R15	419004-0031		PUSH BUTTON SWITCH	SCHADOW 3XF 12.5 4UGR
	R16	419004-0036		PUSH BUTTON SWITCH	SCHADOW 1XF 12.5 2UDA
	R17	419004-0039		PUSH BUTTON SWITCH	SCHADOW 1XF 12.5 4UDA
	R18	419004-0062		PUSH BUTTON SWITCH	SCHADOW 2XF 12.5 2UDA
	R19	419004-0064		PUSH BUTTON SWITCH	SCHADOW 2XF 12.5 4UDA
	R20	419004-0074	5	PUSH BUTTON SWITCH	SCHADOW 3XF 12.5 2UDA LESS CENTER
	R21	419004-0076		PUSH BUTTON SWITCH	SCHADOW 4XF 12.5 2UDA
	R22				
	R23				
	R24	404001-0063		PUSH BUTTON CAP	RIDER PLASTIC FSB RED
	R25	404001-0064		PUSH BUTTON CAP	RIDER PLASTIC FSB BLACK
	R26	404001-0065		PUSH BUTTON CAP	RIDER PLASTIC FSB WHITE
	R27	404001-0078		PUSH BUTTON CAP	RIDER PLASTIC FSB GRAY
	R28	419004-0067	10	PUSH BUTTON CAP	SCHADOW 1EF (MICRODIM)
	R29				
	R30				
	R31	419004-0021		TOGGLE SWITCH SPST	C-H 7500K14
	R32	419004-0022		TOGGLE SWITCH SPDT C-OFF	C-H 7502K13
	R33	419004-0023		TOGGLE SWITCH SPDT MOM C-OFF	C-H 7509K5
	R34	419004-0024		TOGGLE SWITCH DPDT C-OFF	C-H 7562K5
	R35	419004-0025		TOGGLE SWITCH DPDT	C-H 7564K6
	R36	419004-0093		TOGGLE SWITCH SPDT	C-H 7509K4
	R37	419004-0004		LEVER SWITCH SPDT 20A	HUBBELL 1223
	R38	419004-0001		LEVER SWITCH SPDT MOM. C-OFF 20A.	HUBBELL 1556
	R39	419004-0075		KEYED SWITCH BRACKET	CARLISE HINDS 8447-407
	R40				
	R41	419005-0029		INDICATOR LIGHT 28V (RED)	DIALCO L.E.D. 249-7872-3731-504
	R42	419005-0030		INDICATOR LIGHT 28V (AMBER)	DIALCO L.E.D. 249-7872-3733-504
	R43				
	R44				
	R45	419004-0040		PHONE JACK	JAX - N - 11
	R46	419001-0007		BUZZER	P & B BU 24VAC
	R47				
	R48				
	R49				
	R50				
	R51				
	R52				
	R53				
	R54				
	R55				
	R56				
	R57				
	R58				
	R59				
	R60				

JOB NUMBER_____

SO	SYM	E.C. NO.	QN	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
	S1				
	S2				
	S3				
	S4				
	S5				
	S6				
	S7				
	S8				
	S9				
	S10				
	S11				
	S12				
	S13				
	S14				
	S15				
	S16				
	S17				
	S18				
	S19				
	S20				
	S21				
	S22				
	S23				
	S24				

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN: S.B./B.S.A.		PARTS DESCRIPTION	101 25,000C
TECH. REVIEW:			PROG. NO. 381
DATE: 3/83			SHEET 78 OF 78

Current Photographs

Figure 1: View from Southwest

Figure 2: West Facade

Figure 3: View from Northwest

Figure 4: North Facade

Figure 5: View from Northeast

Figure 6: East Facade

Figure 8: View from Southeast, January 2008

Figure 7: View from Southeast, January 2007

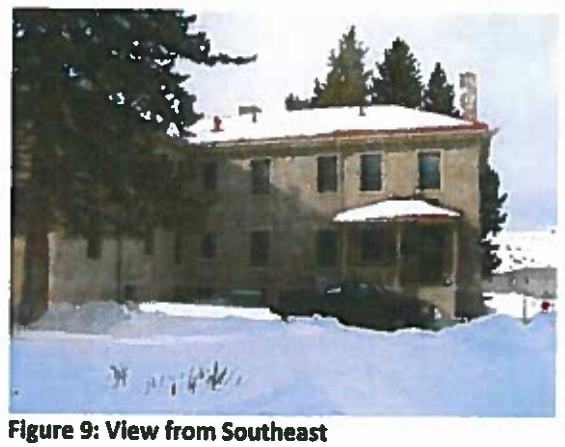


Figure 9: View from Southeast

Figure 10: South Facade

Figure 11: West Porch, from South

Figure 12: Eaves and Modillions at West Porch

Figure 14: South Porch

Figure 13: South Porch Roof and Overhang

Figure 16: South Porch Stone Pier

Figure 15: South Porch Steps

Figure 18: Dormer

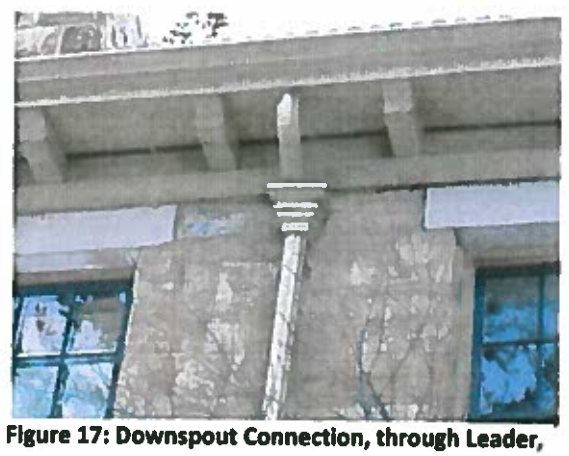


Figure 17: Downspout Connection, through Leader, to Gutter

Figure 19: Ramp and Steps at Northeast Intersection of Building Wings

Figure 20: Basement Entry at North Façade of East Wing

Figure 21: Coal Chute at North Façade of East Wing

Figure 22: Iron Grille at West Porch

Figure 24: Basement - North End, Looking North

Figure 23: Basement - North End, Looking South

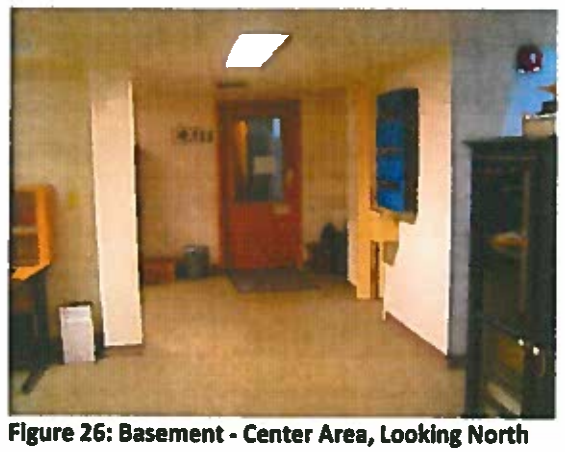


Figure 26: Basement - Center Area, Looking North

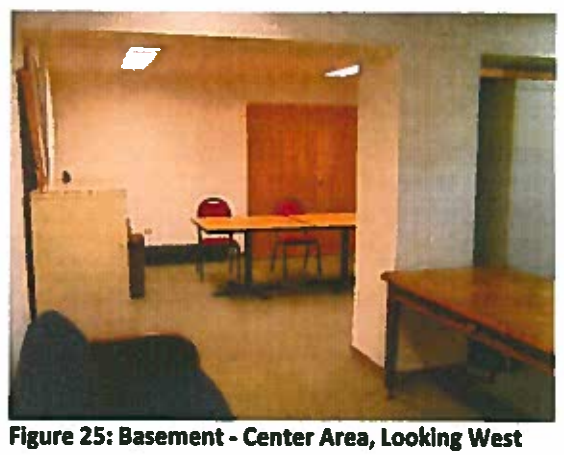


Figure 25: Basement - Center Area, Looking West

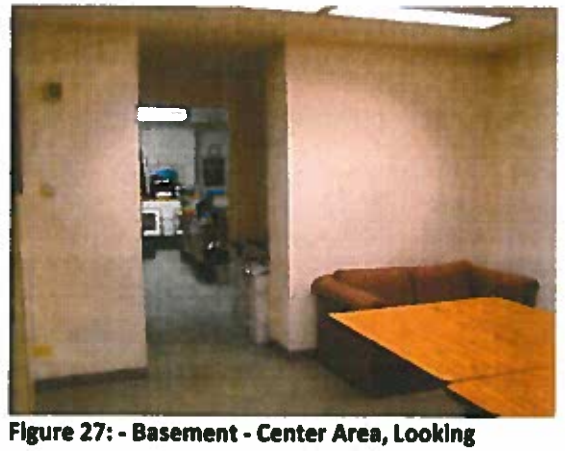


Figure 27: - Basement - Center Area, Looking Southwest

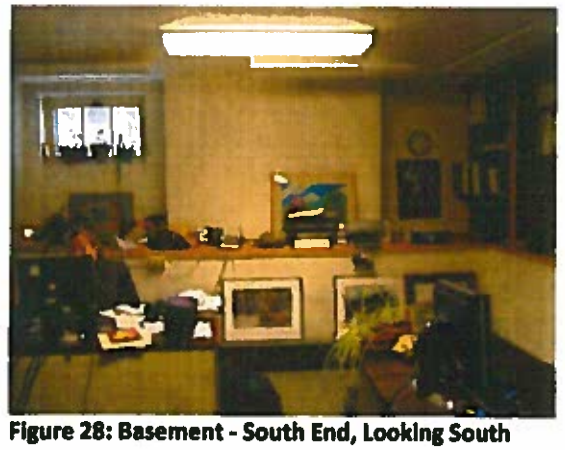


Figure 28: Basement - South End, Looking South

Figure 29: Basement - Center Area, Looking South

Figure 30: Basement - Landing at North Stair, Looking East

Figure 31: Basement - Mechanical Room, Looking South

Figure 32: Basement - Mechanical Room, Looking Southwest

Figure 33: Basement - Mechanical Room, Looking North

Figure 34: Basement - Conference Room, Looking Southwest

Figure 35: Basement - Conference Room, Looking Southeast

Figure 36: Basement - Conference Room, Looking Northeast

Figure 38: First Floor – Center Area, Looking Northwest

Figure 37: First Floor - Information and Trip Planning Desk, Looking West

Figure 39: First Floor - Center Gallery, Looking North

Figure 40: First Floor - South Stair Landing, Looking North

Figure 42: First Floor - Southeast Gallery, Looking South

Figure 41: First Floor - Southwest Gallery, Looking Southwest

Figure 43: First Floor - North Offices, Looking East towards Hall

Figure 44: First Floor - Vestibule at North Stairwell, Looking West towards Vestibule

Figure 45: First Floor – Theater, Looking Northeast

Figure 46: Second Floor – Exhibit Space, Looking North

Figure 47: Second Floor – Exhibit Space, Looking Northeast

Figure 49: Second Floor - Exhibit Space, Looking Southeast

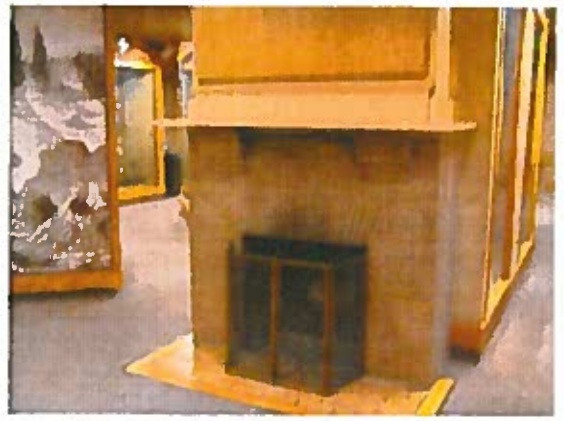


Figure 48: Second Floor - Exhibit Space, Looking Southeast

Figure 51: Second Floor - Office at South End, Looking Southeast

Figure 50: Second Floor - Office at South End, Looking North

Figure 52: Second Floor - East Wing Corridor, Looking East

Figure 53: Second Floor - East Wing Corridor, Looking East

Figure 54: Second Floor – Southeast Office at East Wing Corridor, Looking South

Figure 55: Second Floor - Office at North End (former parlor), Looking North

Figure 56: Second Floor - Office at North End (former parlor), Looking Northeast

Figure 57: Second Floor - Office at North End (former bedroom), Looking Southwest

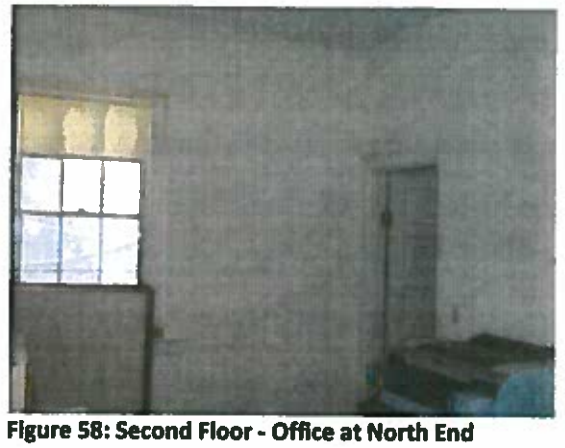


Figure 58: Second Floor - Office at North End (former bedroom), Looking East

Figure 59: East Stairwell, Looking South

Figure 60: South Stairwell from Basement Landing, Looking West

Figure 62: North Stairwell - to Basement, Looking East

Figure 61: North Stairwell, Looking Southwest

Figure 63: North Stairwell, Looking Northeast

Figure 64: Flooring at North Stairwell

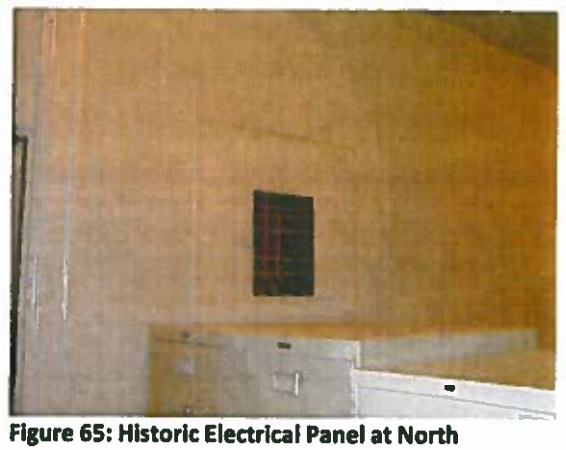


Figure 65: Historic Electrical Panel at North Stairwell

Figure 67: Door at Second Floor Landing in North Stairwell, Looking South

Figure 66: Door at Second Floor Landing in North Stairwell, Looking North

Figure 68: Fireplace

Figure 69: Fireplace

Figure 70: Fireplace

Figure 71: Fireplace

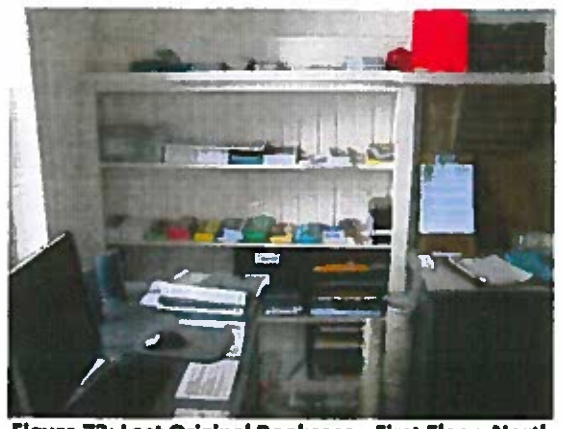


Figure 73: Last Original Bookcase - First Floor, North Exterior Wall, Looking North

Figure 72: Fireplace Mantel Shelf at Bookcase

Figure 75: Original Baseboard at Doorway

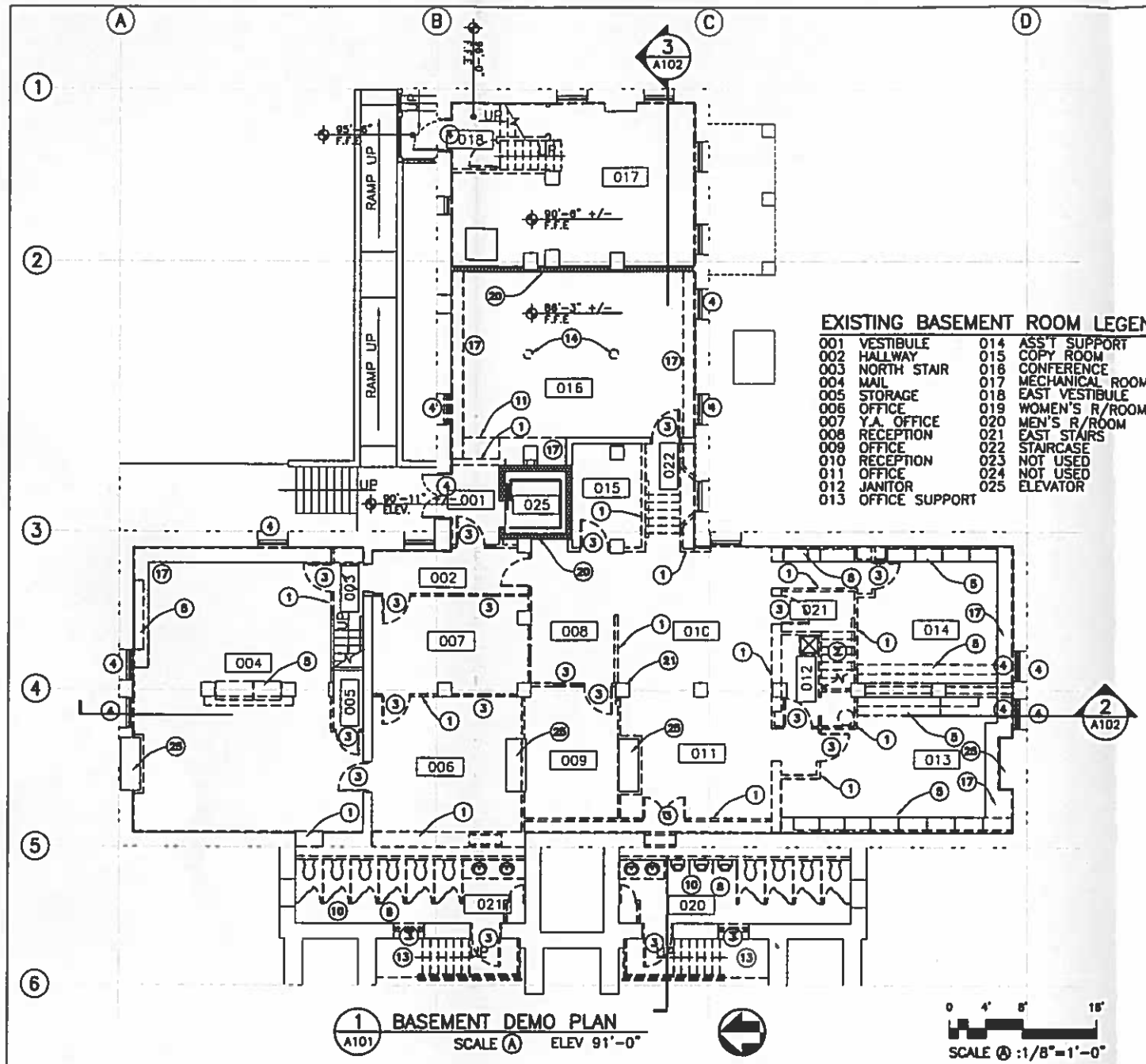
Figure 74: Baseboard Heating Unit

Figure 76: Window - Interior

Figure 77: Window - Interior

Figure 78: Window - Exterior

Figure 79: Basement Window - Interior

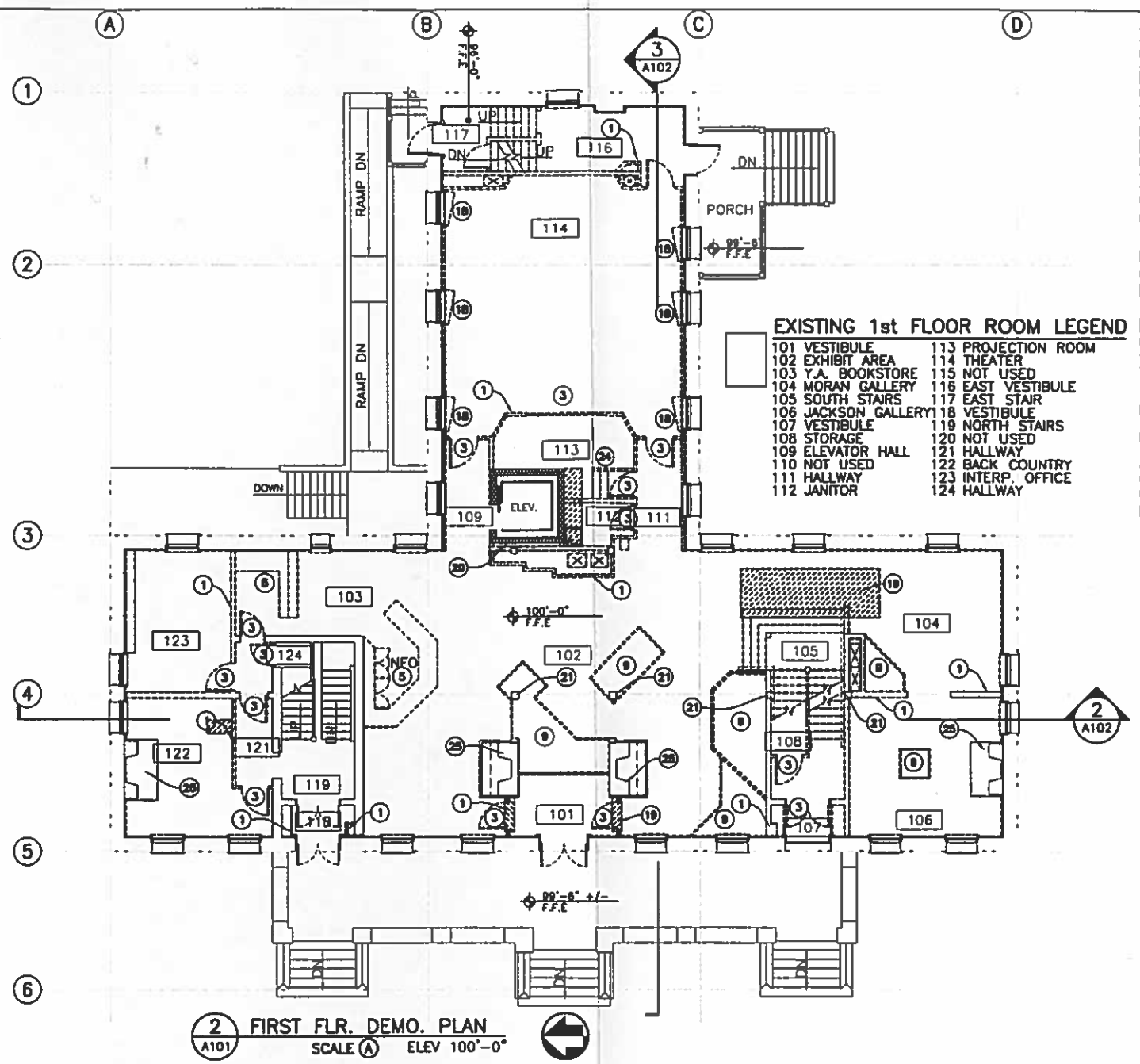


1 A101 BASEMENT DEMO PLAN
SCALE A ELEV 91'-0"

SCALE A :1/8"=1'-0"

EXISTING BASEMENT ROOM LEGEND

001	VESTIBULE	014	ASS'T SUPPORT
002	HALLWAY	015	COPY ROOM
003	NORTH STAIR	016	CONFERENCE
004	MAIL	017	MECHANICAL ROOM
005	STORAGE	018	EAST VESTIBULE
006	OFFICE	019	WOMEN'S R/ROOM
007	Y.A. OFFICE	020	MEN'S R/ROOM
008	RECEPTION	021	EAST STAIRS
009	OFFICE	022	STAIRCASE
010	RECEPTION	023	NOT USED
011	OFFICE	024	NOT USED
012	JANITOR	025	ELEVATOR
013	OFFICE SUPPORT		



2 A101 FIRST FLR. DEMO. PLAN
SCALE A ELEV 100'-0"

EXISTING 1st FLOOR ROOM LEGEND

101	VESTIBULE	113	PROJECTION ROOM
102	EXHIBIT AREA	114	THEATER
103	Y.A. BOOKSTORE	115	NOT USED
104	MORAN GALLERY	116	EAST VESTIBULE
105	SOUTH STAIRS	117	EAST STAIR
106	JACKSON GALLERY	118	VESTIBULE
107	VESTIBULE	119	NORTH STAIRS
108	STORAGE	120	NOT USED
109	ELEVATOR HALL	121	HALLWAY
110	NOT USED	122	BACK COUNTRY
111	HALLWAY	123	INTERP. OFFICE
112	JANITOR	124	HALLWAY

50% D.D. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SPECIFIC DEMOLITION NOTES

1. REMOVE WALL OR PORTION OF WALL IN ITS ENTIRETY; ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS NEED TO BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO AVOID ANY DAMAGE OR DESTABLIZATION OF THE EXISTING STRUCTURE.
2. REMOVE STAIRS AND RAILINGS IN THEIR ENTIRETY
3. REMOVE DOOR OR WINDOW, FRAME, TRIM AND HARDWARE IN THEIR ENTIRETY, SET DOORS ASIDE FOR RELOCATION.
4. CAREFULLY REMOVE CASING OFF WINDOW AND TRIM OFF DOOR, SET ASIDE FOR REINSTALLATION, TYP. ALL EXTERIOR WINDOWS.
5. REMOVE BUILT IN CASEWORK OR SHELVING IN THEIR ENTIRETY, TYP. SEE XXX FOR SPECIFIC CASEWORK TO BE RELOCATED.
6. REMOVE CARPET, PREPARE FOR NEW FLOORING MATERIAL.
7. REMOVE SPRAY ON INSULATION AT ATTIC IN ITS ENTIRETY
8. REMOVE TOILET PARTITIONS, FIXTURES, ACCESORIES AND VANITY AT INDICATED RESTROOMS IN THEIR ENTIRETY, SEE PLUMBING DEMO.
9. DIORAMA DISPLAYS, CONTENTS TO BE REMOVED BY GOVERNMENT PRIOR TO DEMOLITION.
10. REMOVE CERAMIC TILE OFF INDICATED WALL OR FLOOR, PREPARE FOR NEW FINISH.
11. CUT AND REMOVE INDICATED PORTION OF FOUNDATION AS NECESSARY FOR NEW INTERVENTION.
12. REMOVE GYPSUM CEILING IN ITS ENTIRETY, TYP. BASEMENT, 1st AND 2nd FLOORS.
13. REMOVE CONCRETE STEPS, RETENTION WALL AT LEAST TO 2" BELOW GROUND LEVEL AND FLOOR SLAB, WATERPROOF WALL AND PREPARE FOR LANDSCAPE.
14. REMOVE GYPSUM SOFFITS IN THEIR ENTIRETY, SEE A103.
14. SHORE EXISTING BEAMS AND REMOVE STEEL COLUMNS, SEE STRUCTURAL.
15. REMOVE FURRING FROM EXTERIOR WALLS, TYPICAL ALL INTERIOR PERIMETER OF BUILDING.
16. EXISTING LATH AND PLASTER AT WALL TO BE REMOVED BY ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR.
17. REMOVE WOOD TRIM AND FURRING FROM CONCRETE FOUNDATION LEDGE.
18. REMOVE BOXED COVERS FROM WINDOWS, TYP. AT THEATER
19. REMOVE FLOOR AND STRUCTURE FOR NEW STAIR OPENING, SEE A702 AND STRUCTURAL.
20. EXISTING CMU WALL TO REMAIN
21. EXISTING COLUMNS TO REMAIN, TYP.
22. REMOVE FOLDING WALL, SOFFIT AND LEDGES ABOVE IN THEIR ENTIRETY.
23. CAREFULLY REMOVE ORIGINAL WOOD BASE, SET ASIDE FOR REPAIR AND REINSTALLATION.
24. REMOVE OVERBUILT FLOORING, STEPS AND HALF WALL IN THEIR ENTIRETY AT PROJECTION ROOM.
25. EXISTING FIREPLACE AND FOUNDATION TO REMAIN

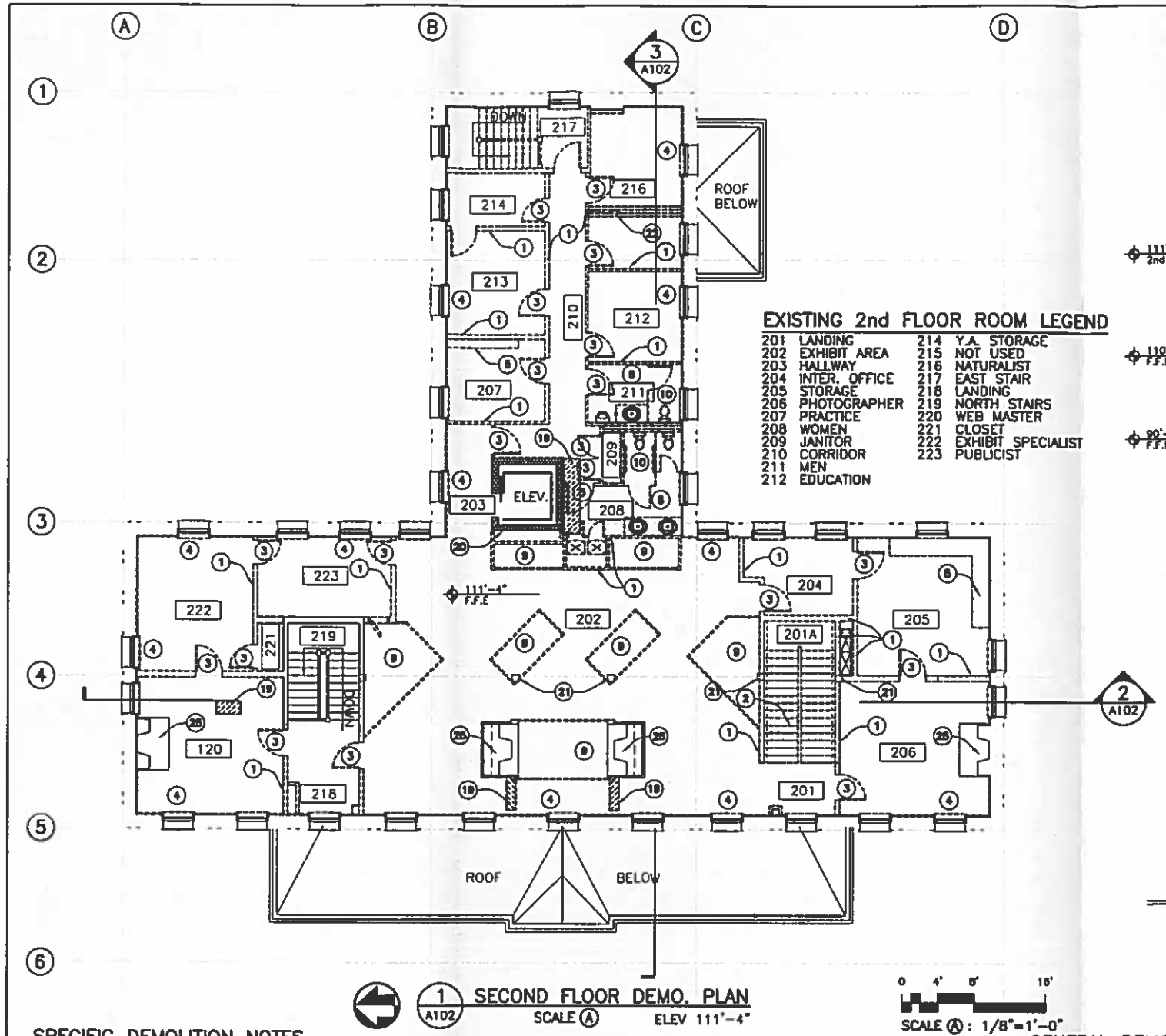
GENERAL DEMOLITION NOTES

1. REFER TO PLUMBING, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRIC PORTIONS OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL REMOVAL & SALVAGE REQUIREMENTS.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL REVIEW EXISTING CONDITION FOR ADDITIONAL FIXTURES AND ITEMS NOT SHOWN ON REMOVAL PLAN AND SHALL REMOVE THEM TO MEET NEW PROJECT SCOPE REQUIREMENTS AS PER CONSTRUCTION PLANS.
3. PROMPTLY REPAIR DAMAGES CAUSED TO ADJACENT FACILITIES/FINISHES BY DEMOLITION OR CONSTRUCTION WORK AT NO COST TO GOVERNMENT.
4. CONTRACTOR TO VISIT SITE AND VERIFY EXISTING CONDITIONS PRIOR TO BIDDING CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO CORRELATE HIS OBSERVATIONS WITH THESE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. IF INCONSISTENCIES EXIST, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INFORM THE CONTRACTOR OFFICER (C.O.) BEFORE BIDDING.
5. REMOVE DEBRIT FROM SITE IMMEDIATELY AND DISPOSE OF LEGALLY. THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS SHALL BE KEPT CLEAN AND FREE OF REFUSE AT ALL TIMES.
6. ALL REMOVED ITEMS, EXCEPT THOSE NOTED TO BE REUSED OR TO REMAIN AS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT, SHALL BECOME PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE JOB SITE, THE GOV'T RESERVES THE RIGHT TO KEEP ANY REMOVED ITEMS EVEN THOUGH NOT NOTED ON DRAWINGS OR TAGGED. ALL ITEMS TO REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT SHALL BE FIELD TAGGED AS SUCH PRIOR TO BIDDING.
7. WHERE EXISTING EQUIPMENT, PIPING, CEILINGS, DUCTS, ETC...ARE TO BE REMOVED, SUCH REMOVAL SHALL INCLUDE ALL ANCHORS, HANGERS, FRAMING, FOUNDATIONS, ETC..
8. PATCH FLOORS, WALLS AND CEILINGS TO MATCH ADJACENT SURFACES AFTER REMOVAL IN ORDER TO BE READY TO RECEIVE FINAL FINISHES.

PLAN LEGEND

1 ROOM NUMBER	----- ITEMS TO BE REMOVED
1 DEMOLITION NOTE	——— EXISTING ITEMS, TO REMAIN

DESIGNED: CTA	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD: BH/DAZ	A101	ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER DEMOLITION PLANS BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	101 60,341
TECH. REVIEW: SLA			PKG. NO. — — —
DATE: 08/29/2008			SHEET 2 OF XX

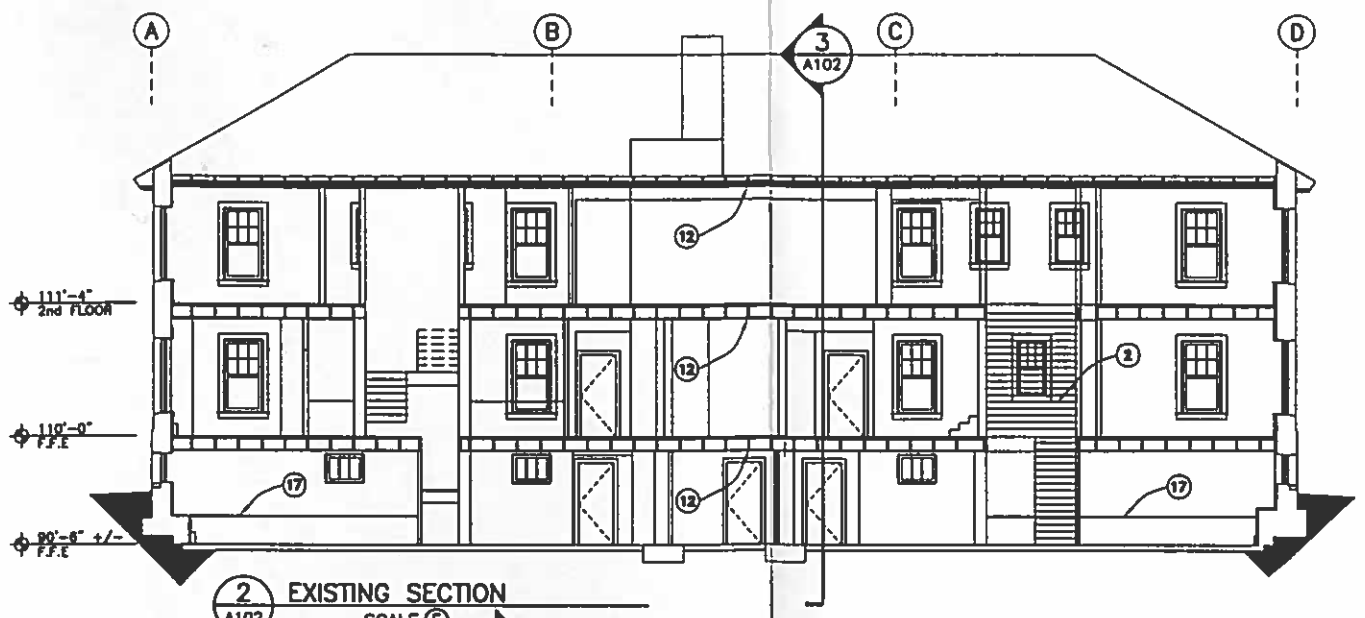


EXISTING 2nd FLOOR ROOM LEGEND

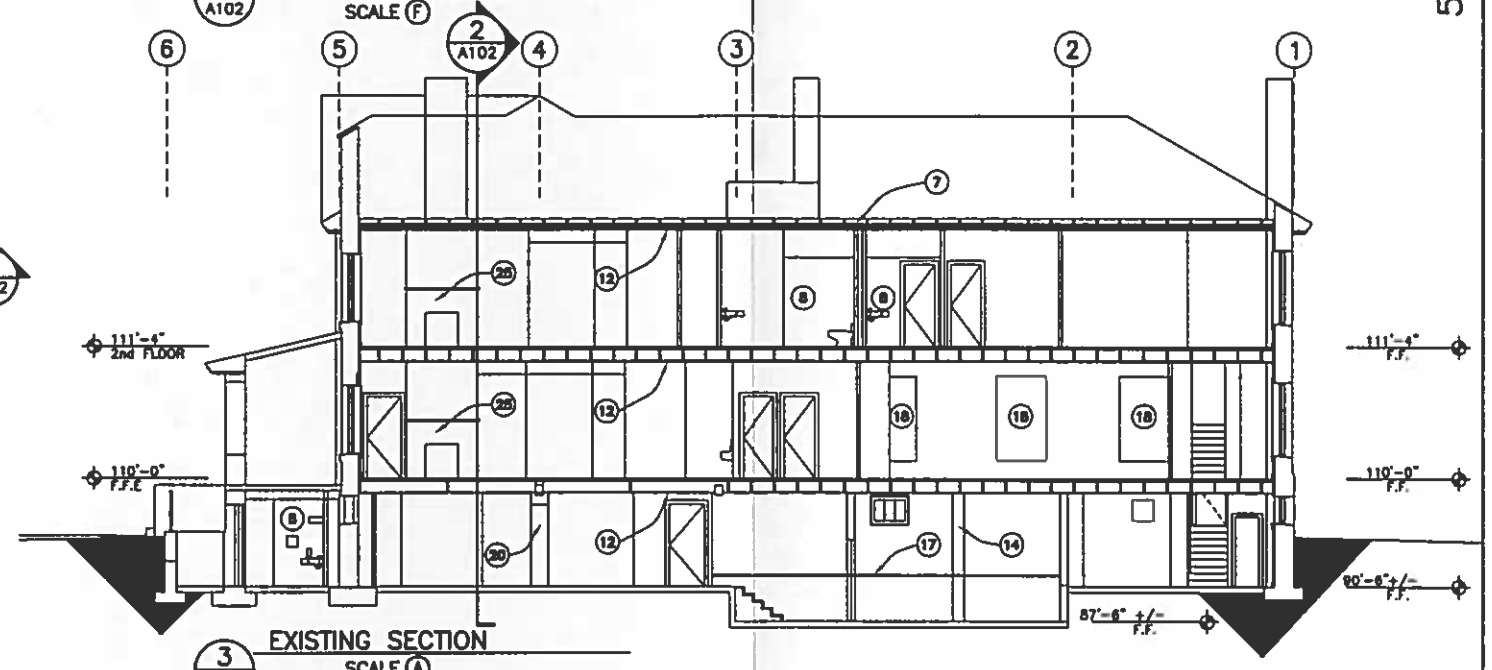
201	LANDING	214	Y.A. STORAGE
202	EXHIBIT AREA	215	NOT USED
203	HALLWAY	216	NATURALIST
204	INTER. OFFICE	217	EAST STAIR
205	STORAGE	218	LANDING
206	PHOTOGRAPHER	219	NORTH STAIRS
207	PRACTICE	220	WEB MASTER
208	WOMEN	221	CLOSET
209	JANITOR	222	EXHIBIT SPECIALIST
210	CORRIDOR	223	PUBLICIST
211	MEN		
212	EDUCATION		

1 A102 SECOND FLOOR DEMO. PLAN
SCALE A ELEV 111'-4"

SCALE A : 1/8"=1'-0"



2 A102 EXISTING SECTION
SCALE F



3 A102 EXISTING SECTION
SCALE A

SPECIFIC DEMOLITION NOTES

1. REMOVE WALL OR PORTION OF WALL IN ITS ENTIRETY; ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS NEED TO BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO AVOID ANY DAMAGE OR DESTABILIZATION OF THE EXISTING STRUCTURE.
2. REMOVE STAIRS AND RAILINGS IN THEIR ENTIRETY
3. REMOVE DOOR OR WINDOW, FRAME, TRIM AND HARDWARE IN THEIR ENTIRETY, SET DOORS ASIDE FOR RELOCATION.
4. CAREFULLY REMOVE CASING OFF WINDOW AND TRIM OFF DOOR, SET ASIDE FOR REINSTALLATION, TYP. ALL EXTERIOR WINDOWS.
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7. REMOVE SPRAY ON INSULATION AT ATTIC IN ITS ENTIRETY
8. REMOVE TOILET PARTITIONS, FIXTURES, ACCESORIES AND VANITY AT INDICATED RESTROOMS IN THEIR ENTIRETY, SEE PLUMBING DEMO.
9. DIORAMA DISPLAYS, CONTENTS TO BE REMOVED BY GOVERNMENT PRIOR TO DEMOLITION.
10. REMOVE CERAMIC TILE OFF INDICATED WALL OR FLOOR, PREPARE FOR NEW FINISH.
11. CUT AND REMOVE INDICATED PORTION OF FOUNDATION AS NECESSARY FOR NEW INTERVENTION.
12. REMOVE GYPSUM CEILING IN ITS ENTIRETY, TYP. BASEMENT, 1st AND 2nd FLOORS.
13. REMOVE CONCRETE STEPS, RETENTION WALL AT LEAST TO 2" BELOW GROUND LEVEL AND FLOOR SLAB, WATERPROOF WALL AND PREPARE FOR LANDSCAPE.
14. REMOVE GYPSUM SOFFITS IN THEIR ENTIRETY, SEE A103.
14. SHORE EXISTING BEAMS AND REMOVE STEEL COLUMNS, SEE STRUCTURAL.
15. REMOVE FURRING FROM EXTERIOR WALLS, TYPICAL ALL INTERIOR PERIMETER OF BUILDING.
16. EXISTING LATH AND PLASTER AT WALL TO BE REMOVED BY ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR.
17. REMOVE WOOD TRIM AND FURRING FROM CONCRETE FOUNDATION LEDGE.
18. REMOVE BOXED COVERS FROM WINDOWS, TYP. AT THEATER
19. REMOVE FLOOR AND STRUCTURE FOR NEW STAIR OPENING, SEE A702 AND STRUCTURAL.
20. EXISTING CMU WALL TO REMAIN
21. EXISTING COLUMNS TO REMAIN, TYP.
22. REMOVE FOLDING WALL, SOFFIT AND LEDGES ABOVE IN THEIR ENTIRETY.
23. CAREFULLY REMOVE ORIGINAL WOOD BASE, SET ASIDE FOR REPAIR AND REINSTALLATION.
24. REMOVE OVERBUILT FLOORING, STEPS AND HALF WALL IN THEIR ENTIRETY AT PROJECTION ROOM.
25. EXISTING FIREPLACE AND FOUNDATION TO REMAIN

GENERAL DEMOLITION NOTES

1. REFER TO PLUMBING, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRIC PORTIONS OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL REMOVAL & SALVAGE REQUIREMENTS.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL REVIEW EXISTING CONDITION FOR ADDITIONAL FIXTURES AND ITEMS NOT SHOWN ON REMOVAL PLAN AND SHALL REMOVE THEM TO MEET NEW PROJECT SCOPE REQUIREMENTS AS PER CONSTRUCTION PLANS.
3. PROMPTLY REPAIR DAMAGES CAUSED TO ADJACENT FACILITIES/FINISHES BY DEMOLITION OR CONSTRUCTION WORK AT NO COST TO GOVERNMENT.
4. CONTRACTOR TO VISIT SITE AND VERIFY EXISTING CONDITIONS PRIOR TO BIDDING CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO CORRELATE HIS OBSERVATIONS WITH THESE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. IF INCONSISTENCIES EXIST, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INFORM THE CONTRACTOR OFFICER (C.O.) BEFORE BIDDING.
5. REMOVE DEBRIT FROM SITE IMMEDIATELY AND DISPOSE OF LEGALLY. THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS SHALL BE KEPT CLEAN AND FREE OF REFUSE AT ALL TIMES.
6. ALL REMOVED ITEMS, EXCEPT THOSE NOTED TO BE REUSED OR TO REMAIN AS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT, SHALL BECOME PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE JOB SITE, THE GOV'T RESERVES THE RIGHT TO KEEP ANY REMOVED ITEMS EVEN THOUGH NOT NOTED ON DRAWINGS OR TAGGED. ALL ITEMS TO REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT SHALL BE FIELD TAGGED AS SUCH PRIOR TO BIDDING.
7. WHERE EXISTING EQUIPMENT, PIPING, CEILINGS, DUCTS, ETC...ARE TO BE REMOVED, SUCH REMOVAL SHALL INCLUDE ALL ANCHORS, HANGERS, FRAMING, FOUNDATIONS, ETC..
8. PATCH FLOORS, WALLS AND CEILINGS TO MATCH ADJACENT SURFACES AFTER REMOVAL IN ORDER TO BE READY TO RECEIVE FINAL FINISHES.

PLAN LEGEND

1 ROOM NUMBER	---- ITEMS TO BE REMOVED
1 DEMOLITION NOTE	—— EXISTING ITEMS, TO REMAIN

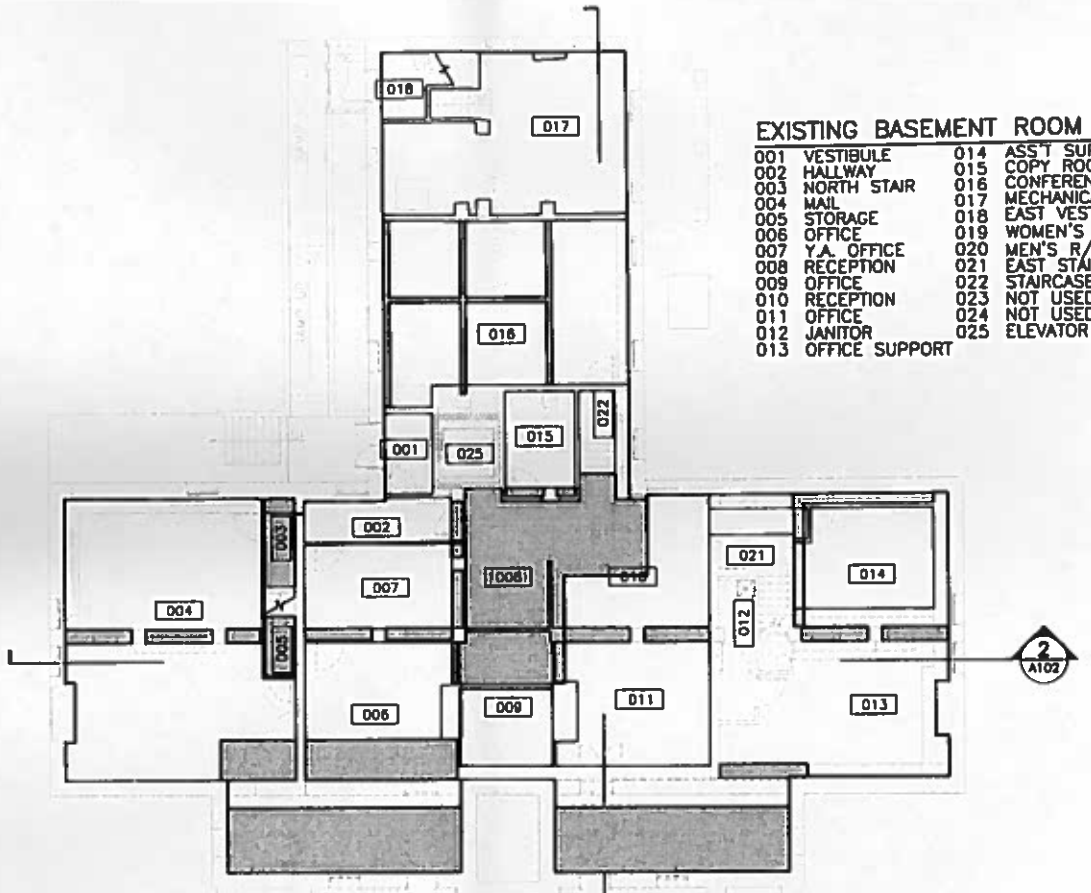
50% D.D. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

DESIGNED: CTA	SUB SHEET NO. A102	TITLE OF SHEET: ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER DEMOLITION PLANS SECOND FLOOR YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	DRAWING NO. 101 60,341
CADD: BH/DAZ			PKG. NO. — — —
TECH. REVIEW: SLA			SHEET 3 OF XX
DATE: 08/29/2008			

50% D.D. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

EXISTING BASEMENT ROOM LEGEND

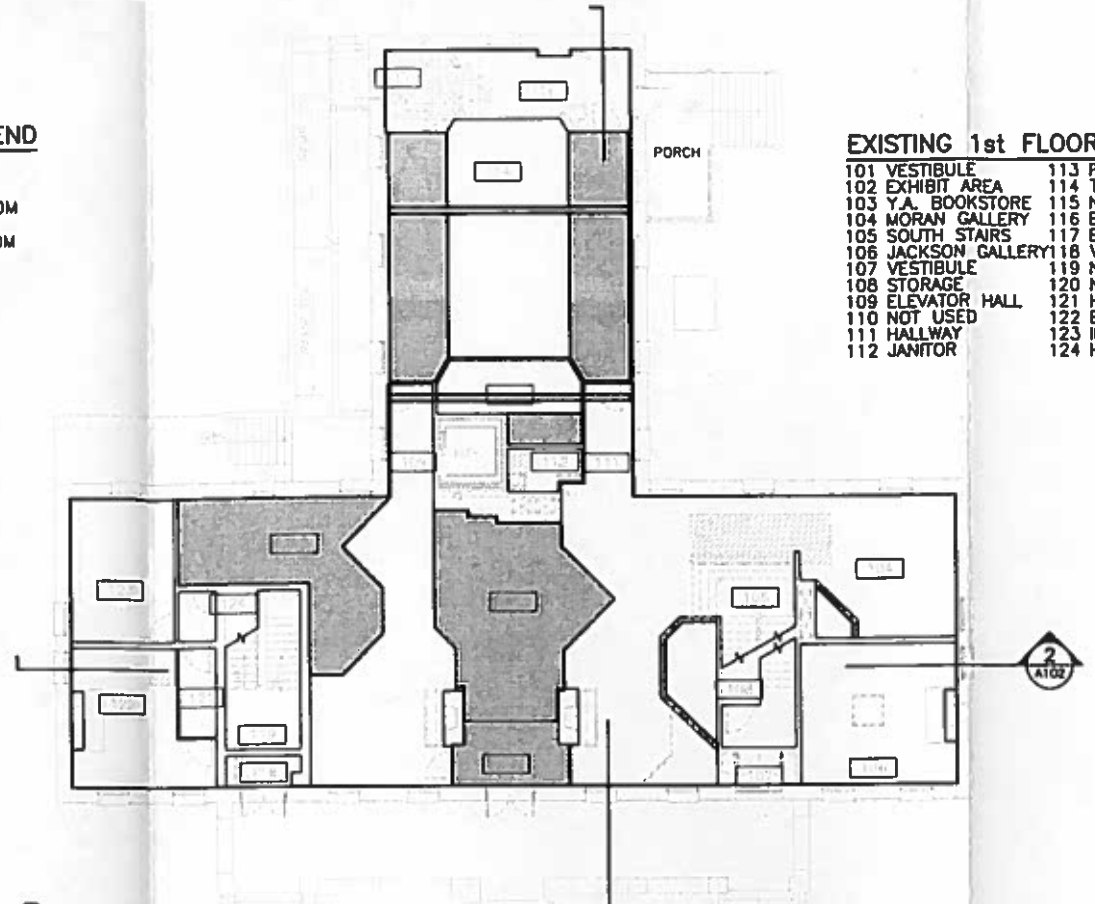
001	VESTIBULE	014	ASS'T SUPPORT
002	HALLWAY	015	COPY ROOM
003	NORTH STAIR	016	CONFERENCE
004	MAIL	017	MECHANICAL ROOM
005	STORAGE	018	EAST VESTIBULE
006	OFFICE	019	WOMEN'S R/ROOM
007	Y.A. OFFICE	020	MEN'S R/ROOM
008	RECEPTION	021	EAST STAIRS
009	OFFICE	022	STAIRCASE
010	RECEPTION	023	NOT USED
011	OFFICE	024	NOT USED
012	JANITOR	025	ELEVATOR
013	OFFICE SUPPORT		



1 A103 BASEMENT CEILING DEMO. PLAN
SCALE Ⓔ 1" = 10'-0"

EXISTING 1st FLOOR ROOM LEGEND

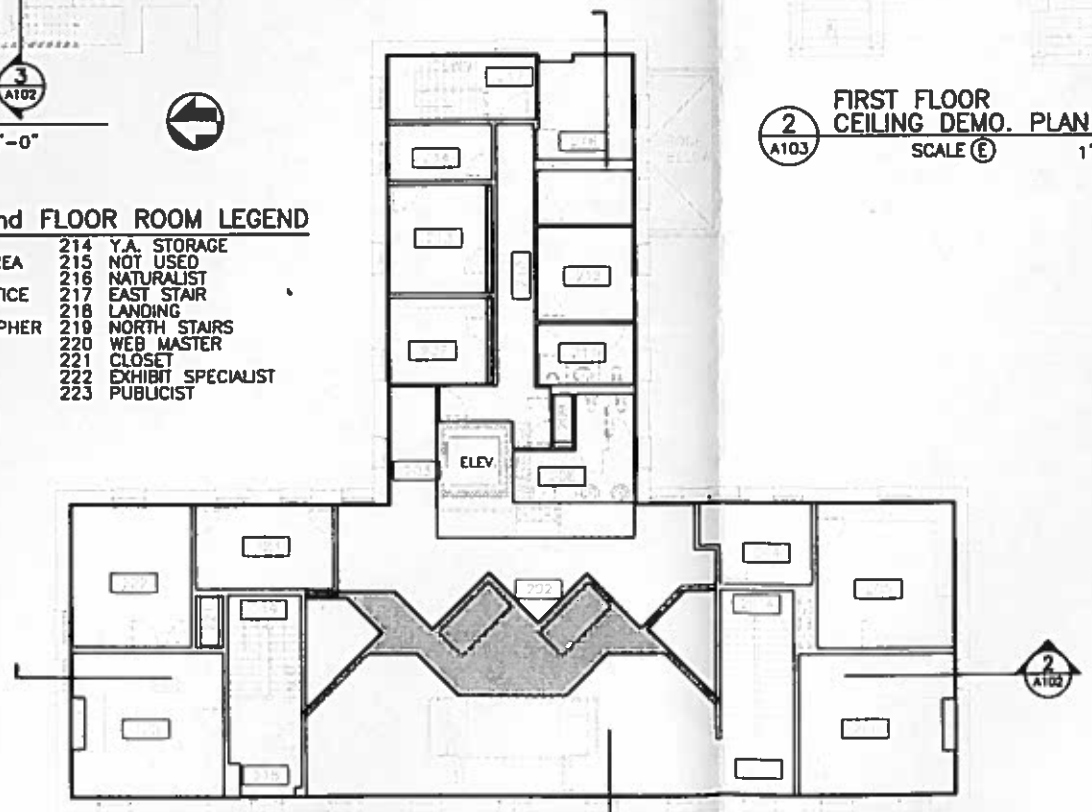
101	VESTIBULE	113	PROJECTION ROOM
102	EXHIBIT AREA	114	THEATER
103	Y.A. BOOKSTORE	115	NOT USED
104	MORAN GALLERY	116	EAST VESTIBULE
105	SOUTH STAIRS	117	EAST STAIR
106	JACKSON GALLERY	118	VESTIBULE
107	VESTIBULE	119	NORTH STAIRS
108	STORAGE	120	NOT USED
109	ELEVATOR HALL	121	HALLWAY
110	NOT USED	122	BACK COUNTRY
111	HALLWAY	123	INTERP. OFFICE
112	JANITOR	124	HALLWAY



2 A103 FIRST FLOOR CEILING DEMO. PLAN
SCALE Ⓔ 1" = 10'-0"

EXISTING 2nd FLOOR ROOM LEGEND

201	LANDING	214	Y.A. STORAGE
202	EXHIBIT AREA	215	NOT USED
203	HALLWAY	216	NATURALIST
204	INTER. OFFICE	217	EAST STAIR
205	STORAGE	218	LANDING
206	PHOTOGRAPHER	219	NORTH STAIRS
207	PRACTICE	220	WEB MASTER
208	WOMEN	221	CLOSET
209	JANITOR	222	EXHIBIT SPECIALIST
210	CORRIDOR	223	PUBLICIST
211	MEN		
212	EDUCATION		



3 SECOND FLOOR CEILING DEMO. PLAN

SOFFIT AND CEILING DEMOLITION NOTES

1. REFER TO PLUMBING, MECHANICAL, ELECTRIC AND STRUCTURAL PORTIONS OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL REMOVAL REQUIREMENTS.
2. REMOVE INDICATED SOFFITS AND STRUCTURAL MEMBERS' BOXINGS, APPROXIMATE AREAS, AMOUNT AND LOCATIONS SHOWN:
3. REMOVE EXISTING GYP. BD. CEILING IN ITS ENTIRETY ALL FLOORS AND LEAVE EXISTING FLOOR STRUCTURE EXPOSED FOR SEISMIC BRACING INTERVENTION.

0 5' 10' 20'
SCALE Ⓓ :3/32"=1'-0"

DESIGNED: CTA	SUB SHEET NO. A103	TITLE OF SHEET: ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER REFLECTED CEILING DEMOLITION PLANS YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	DRAWING NO. 101 60,341
CADD: BH/DAZ			PKG. NO. — — —
TECH. REVIEW: SLA			SHEET 4 OF XX
DATE: 08/29/2008			

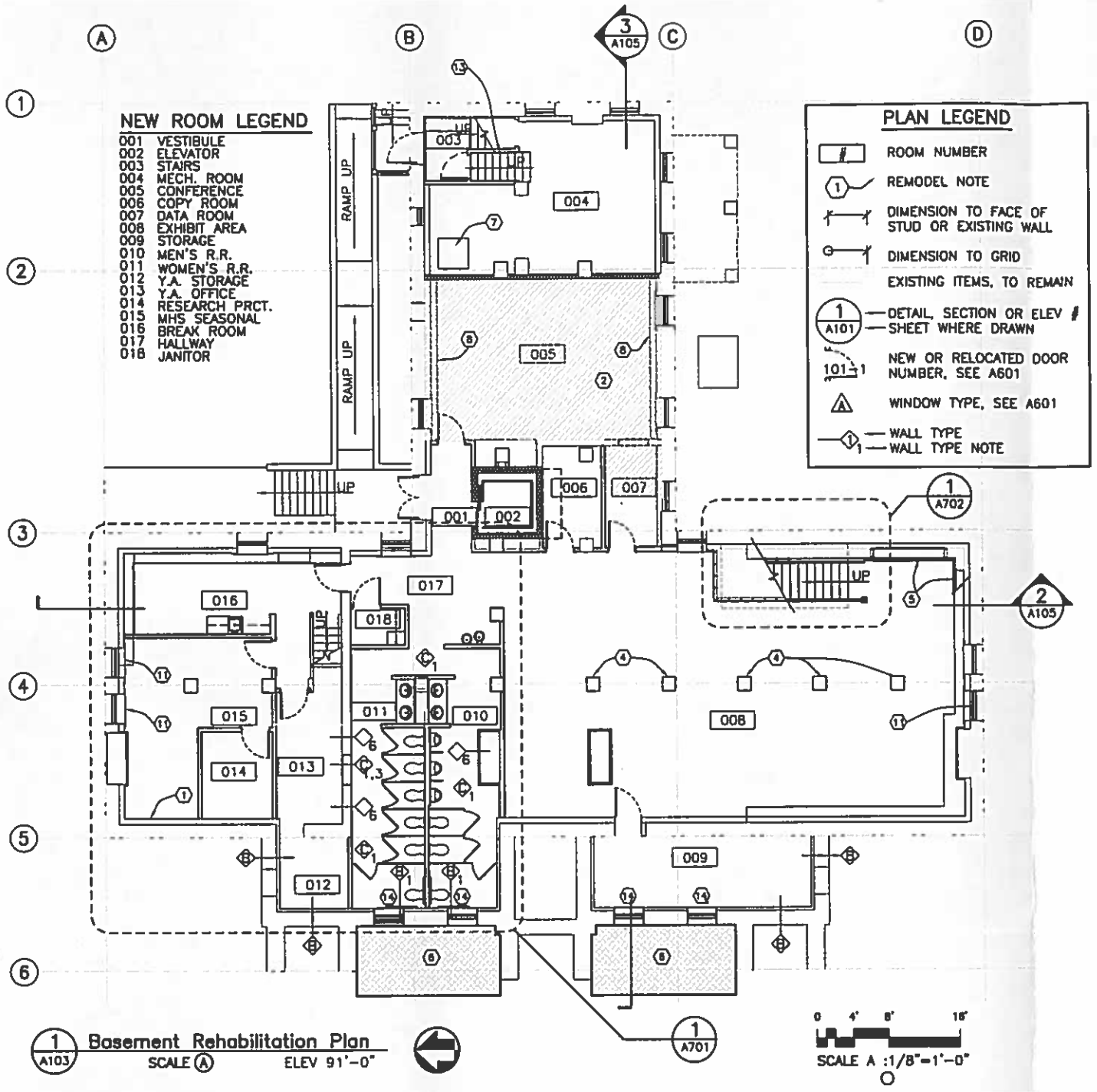
50% D.D. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NEW ROOM LEGEND

001 VESTIBULE
002 ELEVATOR
003 STAIRS
004 MECH. ROOM
005 CONFERENCE
006 COPY ROOM
007 DATA ROOM
008 EXHIBIT AREA
009 STORAGE
010 MEN'S R.R.
011 WOMEN'S R.R.
012 Y.A. STORAGE
013 Y.A. OFFICE
014 RESEARCH PRCT.
015 MHS SEASONAL
016 BREAK ROOM
017 HALLWAY
018 JANITOR

PLAN LEGEND

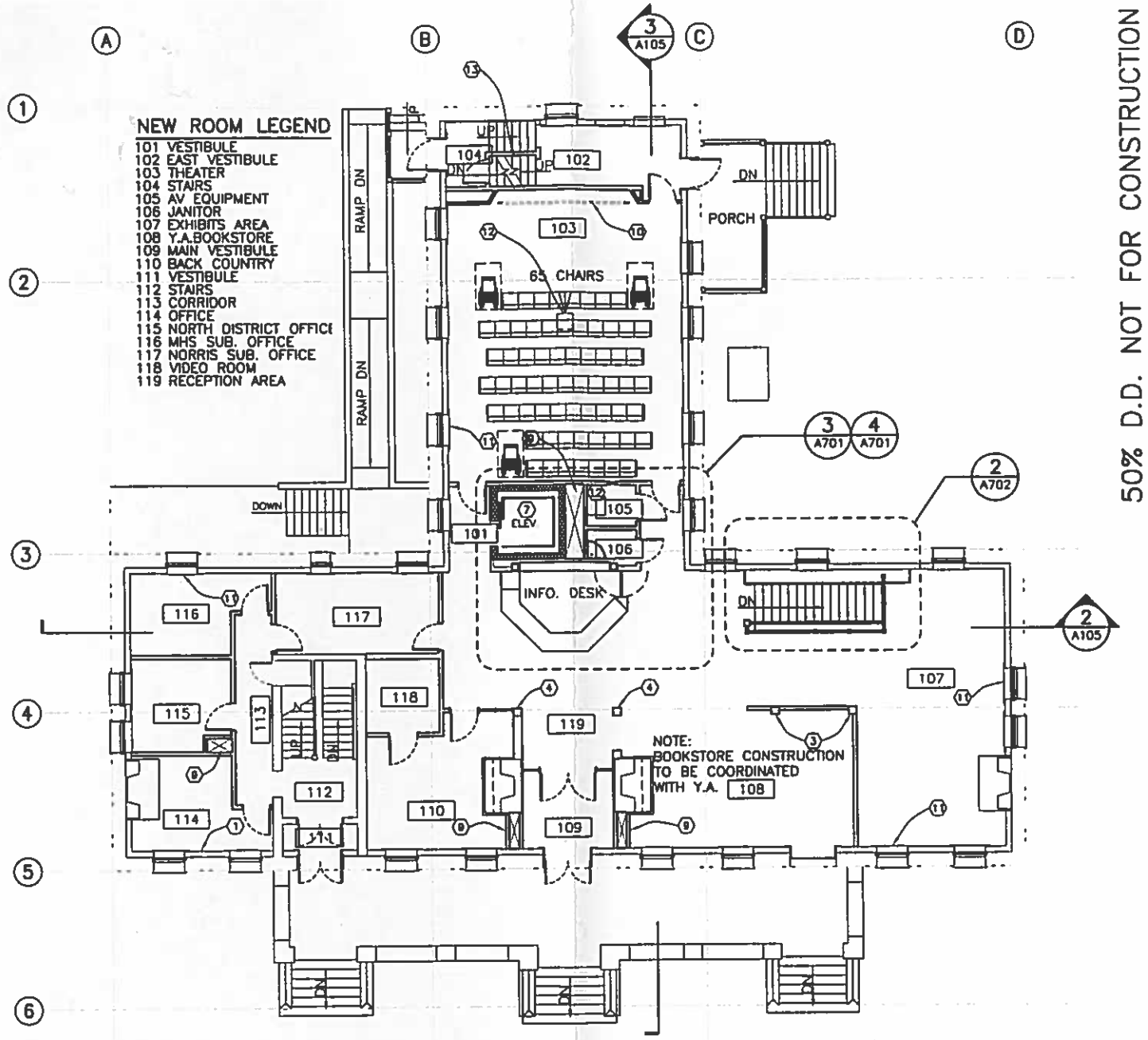
- ROOM NUMBER
- (1) REMODEL NOTE
- DIMENSION TO FACE OF STUD OR EXISTING WALL
- DIMENSION TO GRID
- EXISTING ITEMS, TO REMAIN
- (1) / A101 — DETAIL, SECTION OR ELEV # / SHEET WHERE DRAWN
- 101-1 — NEW OR RELOCATED DOOR NUMBER, SEE A601
- (A) WINDOW TYPE, SEE A601
- (1) / 1 — WALL TYPE / WALL TYPE NOTE



1 A103 Basement Rehabilitation Plan
SCALE A ELEV 91'-0"

NEW ROOM LEGEND

101 VESTIBULE
102 EAST VESTIBULE
103 THEATER
104 STAIRS
105 AV EQUIPMENT
106 JANITOR
107 EXHIBITS AREA
108 Y.A.BOOKSTORE
109 MAIN VESTIBULE
110 BACK COUNTRY
111 VESTIBULE
112 STAIRS
113 CORRIDOR
114 OFFICE
115 NORTH DISTRICT OFFICE
116 MHS SUB. OFFICE
117 NORRIS SUB. OFFICE
118 VIDEO ROOM
119 RECEPTION AREA

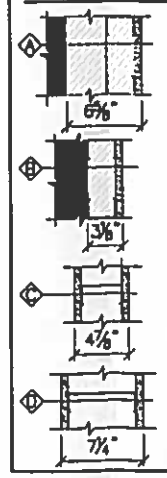


2 A103 First Floor Rehabilitation Plan
SCALE A ELEV 100'-0"

REMODEL NOTES

1. INSTALL SEISMIC BRACING SYSTEM AND WALL FURRING, TYPICAL AT PERIMETER OF BUILDING, SEE WALL TYPES AND STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
2. SHADING IN PLAN INDICATES AREA OF NEW FLOOR DECKING, SEE 3/A105.
3. NEW COLUMN, BOX TO MATCH EXISTING, SEE STRUCTURAL.
4. EXISTING COLUMN, PATCH AND REPAIR FURRING TO MATCH OTHERS.
5. BUILT IN EXHIBIT CASES BY NPS.
6. FILL FORMER STAIRWELL WITH COMPACTED MATERIAL
7. EXISTING ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT, REFURBISHED
8. CONTINUE EXISTING LEDGE UP TO 2'-6", SEE 3/A105
9. MECHANICAL CHASE
10. MOTORIZED PROJECTION SCREEN
11. EXTEND CASING AT EXISTING WINDOWS, REINSTALL TRIM, TYPICAL
12. PROJECTOR AND AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT BY GOV'T.
13. REINSTALLED EXISTING STAIRS
14. NEW WINDOWS AND GRILL, MATCH 1907 GRILL

WALL TYPES



A. EXISTING STONE WALL
2 1/2" MTL. STUDS @ 16" O.C. IN CAVITY FILLED WITH SPRAYED INSULATION.
5/8" GYP BD. PAINT

B. EXISTING STONE WALL
2 1/2" MTL. STUDS @ 16" O.C. IN CAVITY FILLED WITH SPRAYED INSULATION
5/8" GYP. BD. PAINT

C. 5/8" GYP. BD.
3 5/8" MTL. STUDS
5/8" GYP. BD.

D. 5/8" GYP. BD.
3 5/8" MTL. STUDS
5/8" GYP. BD.

GENERAL NOTES:
A. ALL STUD FRAMING TO EXTEND TO UNDERSIDE OF ROOF OR FLOOR FRAMING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
B. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, ALL INTERIOR WALLS TO BE ON 3 5/8" METL. STUDS.
C. DIMENSIONS AT EXTERIOR WALLS MAY VARY BASED ON EXISTING WALL CONDITIONS AND SEISMIC BRACING.

WALL TYPE NOTES:
1. REPLACE GYP. BD. WITH CEMENTITIUS BACKER BOARD AND INSTALL CERAMIC TILE, TYP AT RESTROOMS, SEE A501
2. OMIT RIGID INSULATION.
3. CHASE WALL, STAGGER 3 5/8"METAL STUDS FOR A CAVITY OPENING OF 6"
4. USE 6" IN LIEW OF 3 5/8" STUDS.
5. OMIT GYPSUM INSIDE OF CHASE AREA
6. INSTALL BACKER BOARD AND CERAMIC TILE DIRECTLY ON EXISTING WALL.

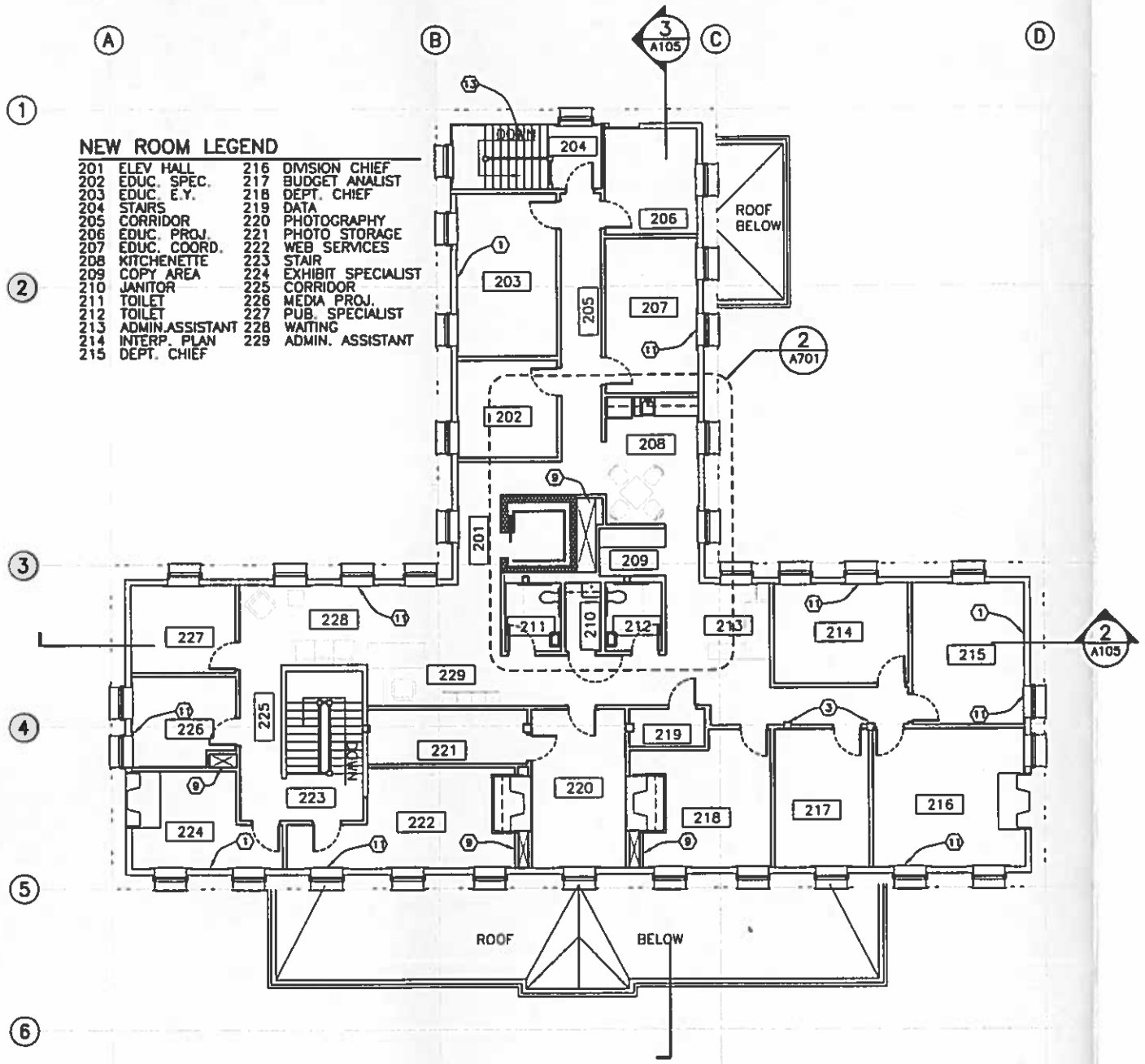
GENERAL REMODEL NOTES

1. SEE DEMOLITION PLANS FOR KEY TO RELOCATED CASEWORK.
2. SEE ENLARGED PLANS FOR ADDITIONAL DIMENSIONS.
3. TIE IN DIMENSIONS TO EXISTING ELEMENTS ARE APPROXIMATE, VERIFY PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
4. INSTALL FIRE TREATED BLOCKING AT WALL HUNG COMPONENTS.

DESIGNED: CTA	SUB SHEET NO. A104	TITLE OF SHEET: ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER BASEMENT & 1st FLOOR NEW PLANS	DRAWING NO. 101 60,341
CADD: —			PKG. NO. — — —
TECH. REVIEW: ANDERSON			SHEET 5 OF XX
DATE: 08/29/2008		YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	

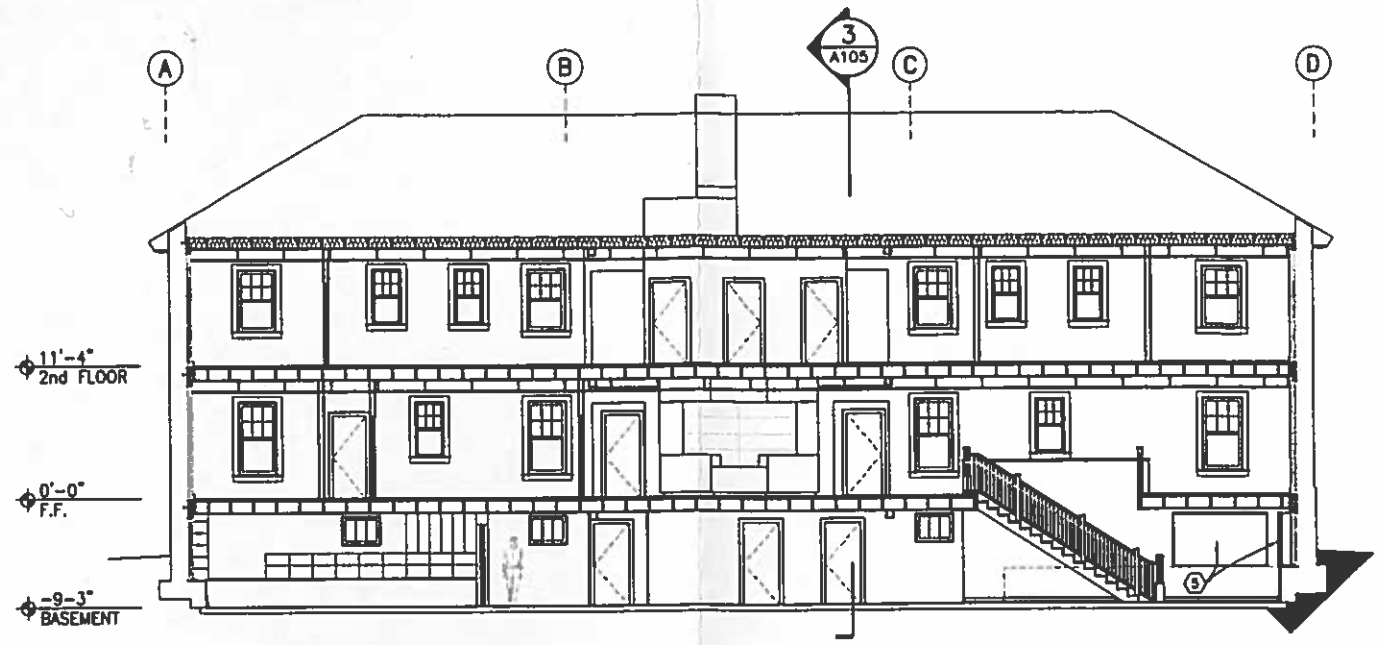
NEW ROOM LEGEND

201	ELEV. HALL	216	DIVISION CHIEF
202	EDUC. SPEC.	217	BUDGET ANALIST
203	EDUC. E.Y.	218	DEPT. CHIEF
204	STAIRS	219	DATA
205	CORRIDOR	220	PHOTOGRAPHY
206	EDUC. PROJ.	221	PHOTO STORAGE
207	EDUC. COORD.	222	WEB SERVICES
208	KITCHENETTE	223	STAIR
209	COPY AREA	224	EXHIBIT SPECIALIST
210	JANITOR	225	CORRIDOR
211	TOILET	226	MEDIA PROJ.
212	TOILET	227	PUB. SPECIALIST
213	ADMIN.ASSISTANT	228	WAITING
214	INTERP. PLAN	229	ADMIN. ASSISTANT
215	DEPT. CHIEF		

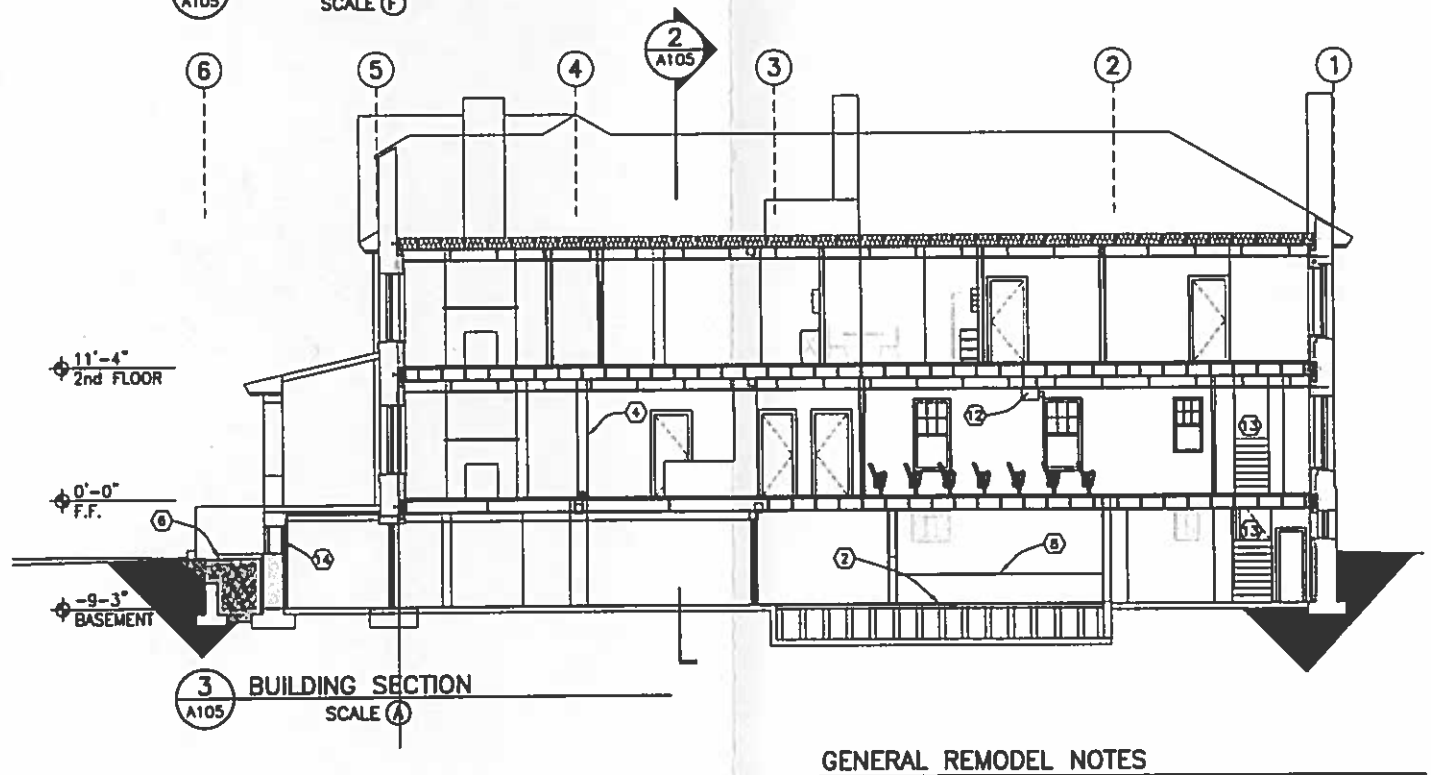


1 A104 SECOND FLOOR REMODEL PLAN
SCALE A

SCALE A :1/8"=1'-0"



2 A105 BUILDING SECTION
SCALE F



3 A105 BUILDING SECTION
SCALE A

REMODEL NOTES

1. INSTALL SEISMIC BRACING SYSTEM AND WALL FURRING, TYPICAL AT PERIMETER OF BUILDING, SEE WALL TYPES AND STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
2. SHADING IN PLAN INDICATES AREA OF NEW FLOOR DECKING, SEE 3/A105.
3. NEW COLUMN, BOX TO MATCH EXISTING, SEE STRUCTURAL.
4. EXISTING COLUMN, PATCH AND REPAIR FURRING TO MATCH OTHERS.
5. BUILT IN EXHIBIT CASES BY NPS.
6. FILL FORMER STAIRWELL WITH COMPACTED MATERIAL
7. EXISTING ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT, REFURBISHED
8. CONTINUE EXISTING LEDGE UP TO 2'-6", SEE 3/A105
9. MECHANICAL CHASE
10. MOTORIZED PROJECTION SCREEN
11. EXTEND CASING AT EXISTING WINDOWS, REINSTALL TRIM, TYPICAL
12. PROJECTOR AND AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT BY GOV'T.
13. REINSTALLED EXISTING STAIRS
14. NEW WINDOWS AND GRILL, MATCH 1907 GRILL

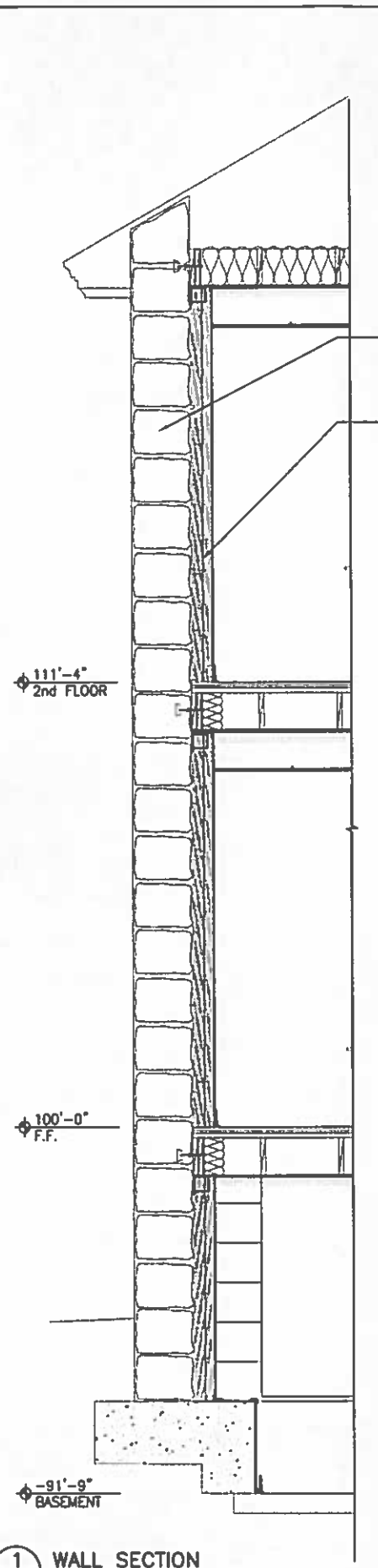
GENERAL REMODEL NOTES

1. SEE DEMOLITION PLANS FOR KEY TO RELOCATED CASEWORK.
2. SEE ENLARGED PLANS FOR ADDITIONAL DIMENSIONS.
3. TIE IN DIMENSIONS TO EXISTING ELEMENTS ARE APPROXIMATE, VERIFY PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
4. INSTALL FIRE TREATED BLOCKING AT WALL HUNG COMPONENTS.

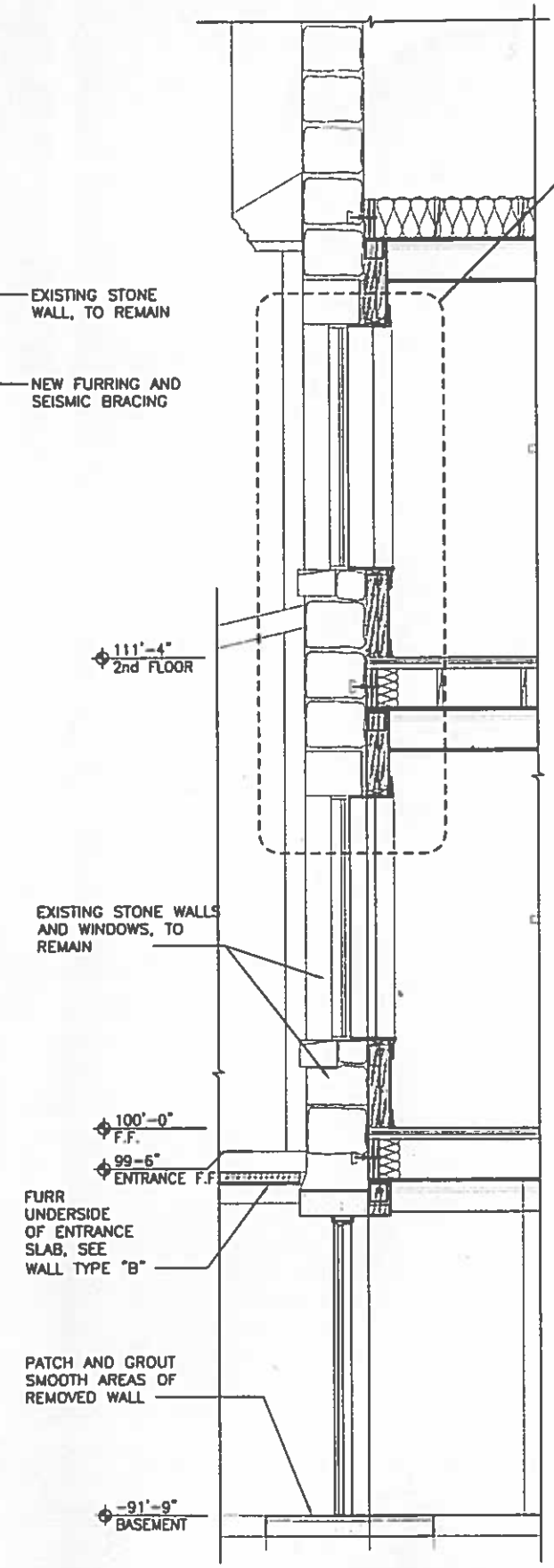
50% D.D. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

DESIGNED: CTA	SUB SHEET NO. A105	TITLE OF SHEET: ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER SECOND FLOOR NEW PLAN	DRAWING NO. 101 60,341
CADD: –			PKG. NO. — — —
TECH. REVIEW: ANDERSON		YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	SHEET 6 OF XX
DATE: 08/29/2008			

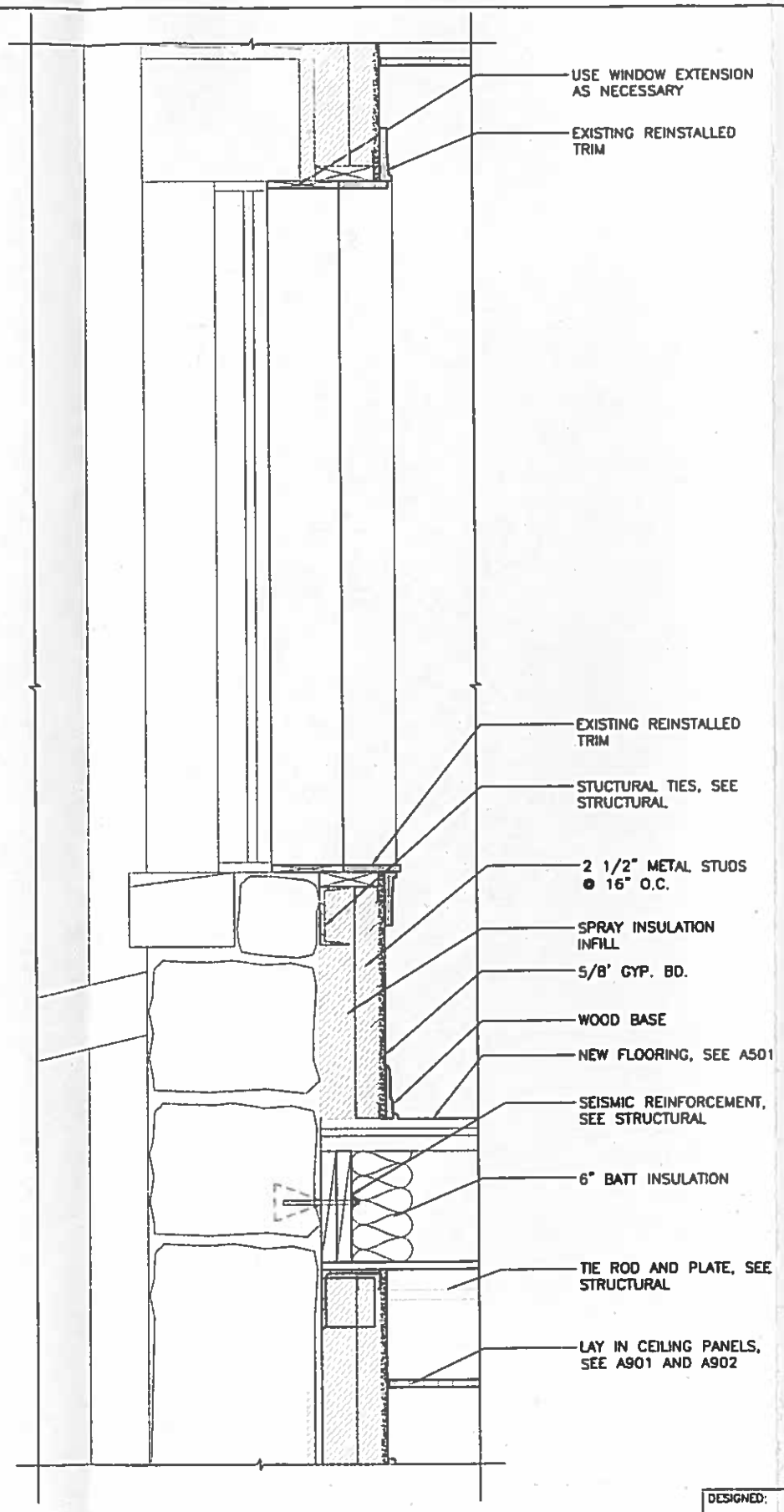
50% D.D. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



1 A106 WALL SECTION
SCALE Ⓒ



2 A106 WALL SECTION
SCALE Ⓒ



3 A106 TYPICAL WINDOW SECTION
SCALE Ⓓ

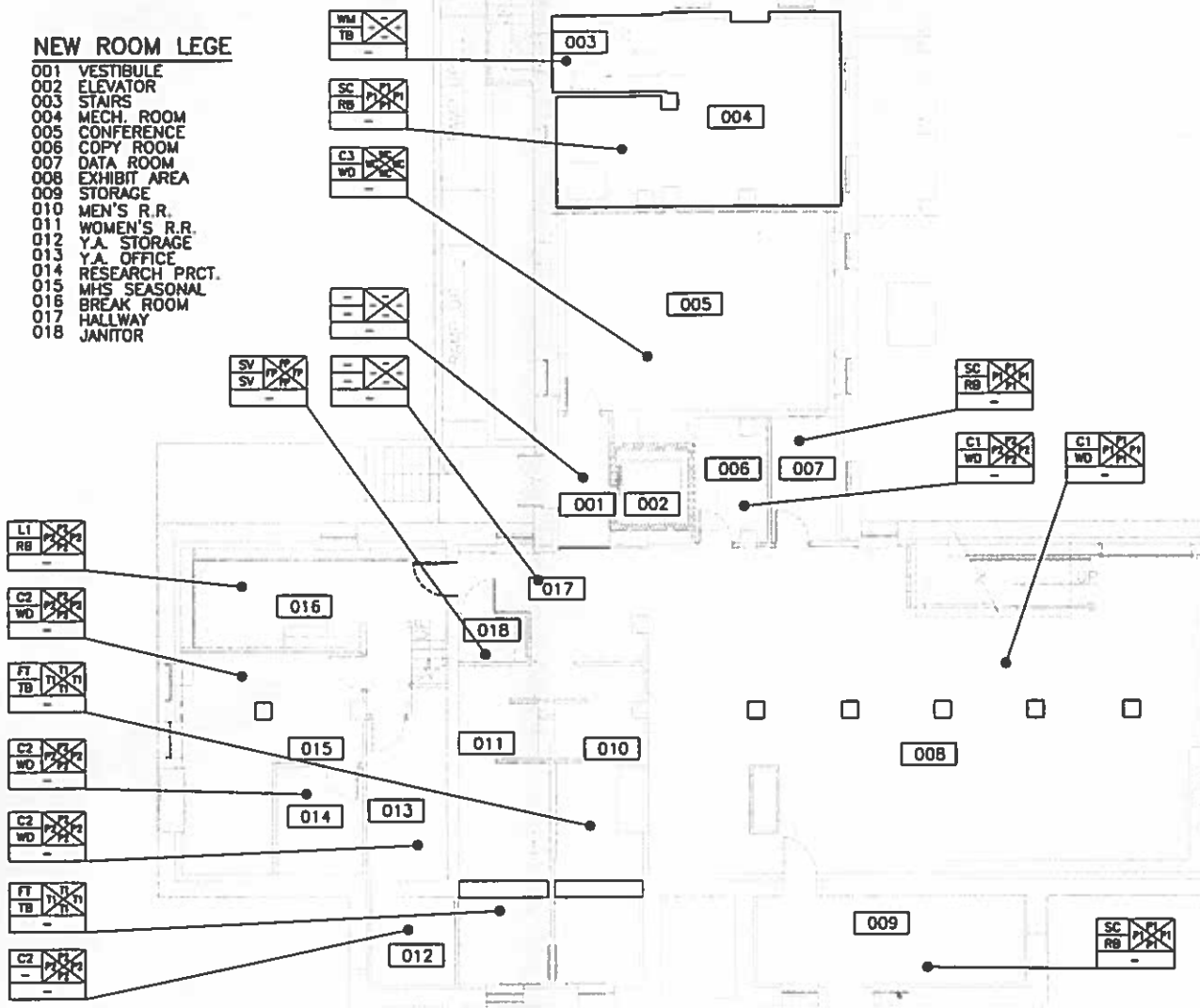
0 1' 2' 4'
SCALE Ⓒ :1/2"=1'-0"

0 4" 8" 1'-4"
SCALE Ⓓ :1 1/2"=1'-0"

DESIGNED: CTA	SUB SHEET NO. A106	TITLE OF SHEET: ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER WALL SECTIONS & DETAILS	DRAWING NO. 101 60,341
CADD: –			PKG. NO. — — — SHEET 7 OF XX
TECH. REVIEW: ANDERSON			
DATE: 08/29/2008		YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	

NEW ROOM LEGE

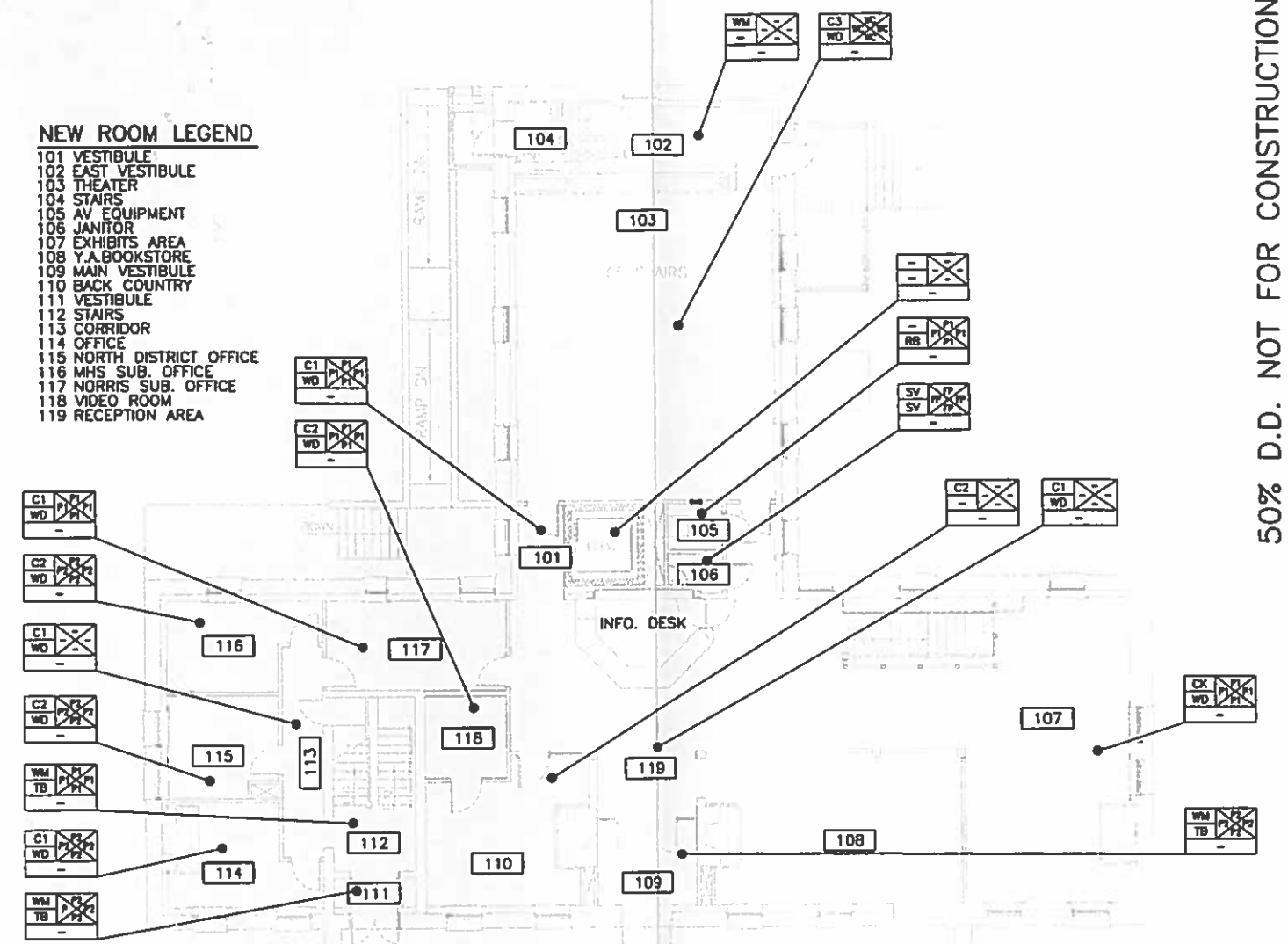
001 VESTIBULE
002 ELEVATOR
003 STAIRS
004 MECH. ROOM
005 CONFERENCE
006 COPY ROOM
007 DATA ROOM
008 EXHIBIT AREA
009 STORAGE
010 MEN'S R.R.
011 WOMEN'S R.R.
012 Y.A. STORAGE
013 Y.A. OFFICE
014 RESEARCH PRCT.
015 MHS SEASONAL
016 BREAK ROOM
017 HALLWAY
018 JANITOR



1 A501 BASEMENT FINISH PLAN
SCALE F 1/8"=1'-0"

NEW ROOM LEGEND

101 VESTIBULE
102 EAST VESTIBULE
103 THEATER
104 STAIRS
105 AV EQUIPMENT
106 JANITOR
107 EXHIBITS AREA
108 Y.A.BOOKSTORE
109 MAIN VESTIBULE
110 BACK COUNTRY
111 VESTIBULE
112 STAIRS
113 CORRIDOR
114 OFFICE
115 NORTH DISTRICT OFFICE
116 MHS SUB. OFFICE
117 NORRIS SUB. OFFICE
118 VIDEO ROOM
119 RECEPTION AREA



2 A501 FIRST FLOOR FINISH PLAN
SCALE F 1/8"=1'-0"

50% D.D. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SCALE F 8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: CTA	SUB SHEET NO. A501	TITLE OF SHEET: ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER BASEMENT & 1st FLOOR FINISH PLANS — YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	DRAWING NO. 101 60,341
CADD: BH/DAZ			PKG. NO. — — —
TECH. REVIEW: SLA			SHEET 5 OF XX
DATE: 08/29/2008			

ROOM FINISH LEGEND

FLOOR FINISH
BASE FINISH
ADDITIONAL NOTES
WALL FINISH

FLOOR FINISHES

- C1– CARPET TILE: HALLS/PUBLIC SPACES
- C2– CARPET TILE: OFFICE
- C3– CARPET TILE: CONFERENCE/THEATER
- FT– FLOOR TILE:
- SV– SHEET VINYL:
- L1– LINOLEUM:
- CK– CORK:
- SC– SEALED CONCRETE
- WM– WALK-OFF MAT:
- RU– RUBBER UNDERLAYMENT:
- R– RUBBER FLOOR:
- WF– WOOD FLOOR:
- EX– EXISTING

BASE FINISH

- WD– WOOD BASE:
- SV– SHEET VINYL: 6"
- RB– RUBBER BASE: 4"
- TB– TILE BASE: 6" X 12"
- EX– EXISTING

WALL FINISH

- P1– PAINT: MAIN
- P2– PAINT: TRIM
- P3– PAINT: ACCENT
- EP– EPOXY PAINT:
- WC– WALL COVERING:
- FP– FIBERGLASS REINFORCED POLYESTER:
- T1– WALL TILE:
- AT– ACCENT TILE:
- T2– TILE CHAIR RAIL:
- T3– WALL TILE:
- WV– WOOD VENEER:

MISCELLANEOUS FINISHES

- PR– PICTURE RAIL:
- CR– CHAIR RAIL:
- PL1– PLASTIC LAMINATE: COUNTERTOPS
- PL2– PLASTIC LAMINATE: CABINETRY
- SS– SOLID SURFACE:
- TP– TOILET PARTIONS:
- W– WOOD CABINETRY:
- TS– THEATER SEATING:
- S– SIGNAGE:
- CM– CROWN MOULDING:
- SP– SOUND ABSORBING PANELS:
- ST– WOOD STAIN:
- WS– WINDOW SHADES:
- Q– QUARTZ SURFACE:
- W– WOOD CABINETRY:
- EX– EXISTING TO REMAIN

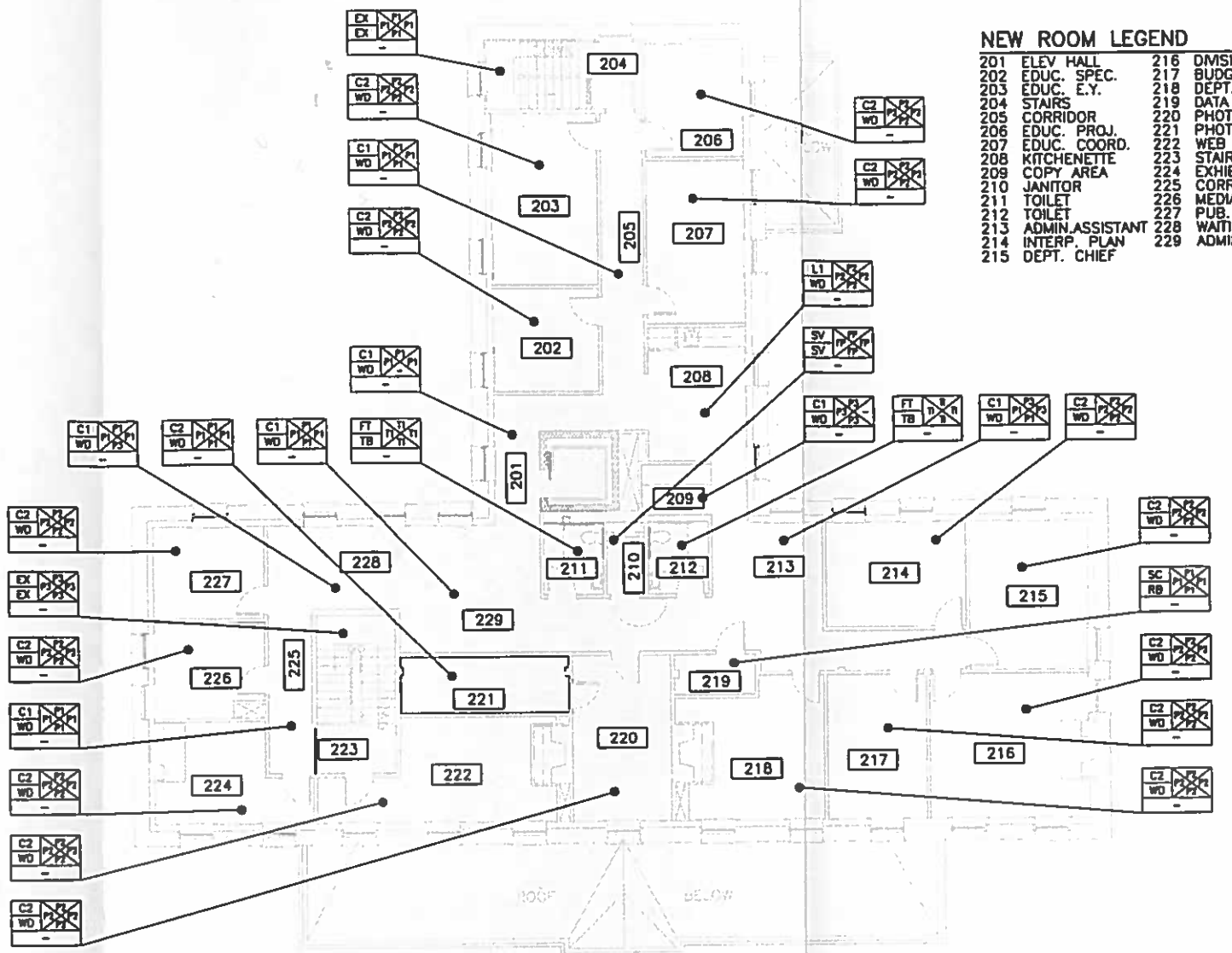
FINISH NOTES

1. DADO RAIL 'DR' TO BE LOCATED IN THIS ROOM WITH WALLCOVERING 'WC' ABOVE TO CEILING AND PAINT 'P3' BELOW TO BASE.
2. DADO RAIL 'DR' TO BE 6'6" HIGH A.F.F.
3. MULTIPLE FLLOR FINISHES IN THIS ROOM. SEE DETAILS.
4. MULTIPLE WALL FINISHES IN THE ROOM. SEE SEE ELEVATIONS FOR LOCATIONS.
5. FIBERGLASS REINFORCED POLYESTER PANELS 'FP' TO BE LOCATED IN THIS ROOM UP TO 4'6" A.F.F. WITH EPOXY PAINT 'EP' ABOVE TO CEILING.

SCALE (F) 8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET

GENERAL NOTES

A. FLOORING TRANSITIONS TO BE LOCATED DIRECTLY BENEATH DOORS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
B. ALL PRODUCTS TO BE INSTALLED PER MANUFACTURER'S WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS USING MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDED ADHESIVES, METHODS, PROCEDURES, TOOLS, ETC.
C. ALL PRODUCTS TO BE SUBMITTED TO ARCHITECT FOR APPROVAL.
D. ALL SHEET VINYL AND SHEET VINYL BASE TO BE HEAT WELDED. HEAT WELD ROD TO MATCH SHEET VINYL AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE.



NEW ROOM LEGEND

201	ELEV HALL	216	DMSION CHIEF
202	EDUC. SPEC.	217	BUDGET ANALIST
203	EDUC. E.Y.	218	DEPT. CHIEF
204	STAIRS	219	DATA
205	CORRIDOR	220	PHOTOGRAPHY
206	EDUC. PROJ.	221	PHOTO STORAGE
207	EDUC. COORD.	222	WEB SERVICES
208	KITCHENETTE	223	STAIR
209	COPY AREA	224	EXHIBIT SPECIALIST
210	JANITOR	225	CORRIDOR
211	TOILET	226	MEDIA PROJ.
212	TOILET	227	PUB. SPECIALIST
213	ADMIN.ASSISTANT	228	WAITING
214	INTERP. PLAN	229	ADMIN. ASSISTANT
215	DEPT. CHIEF		

1 / A502 SECOND FLOOR FINISH PLAN
SCALE (F) 1/8"=1'-0"

50% D.D. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

DESIGNED: CTA	SUB SHEET NO. A502	TITLE OF SHEET: ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER SECOND FLOOR FINISH PLAN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	DRAWING NO. 101 60,341
CADD: BH/DAZ			PKG. NO. — — —
TECH. REVIEW: SLA			SHEET X OF XX
DATE: 08/29/2008			

DOOR, FRAME, AND HARDWARE SCHEDULE

DOOR NUMBER	ROOM NAME	DOOR								FRAME								FIRE RATING	HARDWARE								
		SIZE			MTL	TYPE	GLASS	COLOR	NOTES	MTL	TYPE	GLASS	DETAILS SHEET A-13			COLOR	NOTES		THRES	HINGE	LOCK	PUSH PULL	CLOSE	STOP HOLD	MISC	WTHR	NOTES
		W	H	T									HEAD	JAMB	SILL												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CEILING HEIGHT

E	CEILING HEIGHT TO BE DETERMINED BY EXISTING CONDITIONS, MATCH EXISTING AS SUPPORTED BY EXISTING FLOOR OR ROOF STRUCTURE, SEE SECTIONS; PATCH AND REPAIR AS NECESSARY AFTER SOFFITS REMOVAL AND GENERAL INTERVENTION

CEILING FINISH

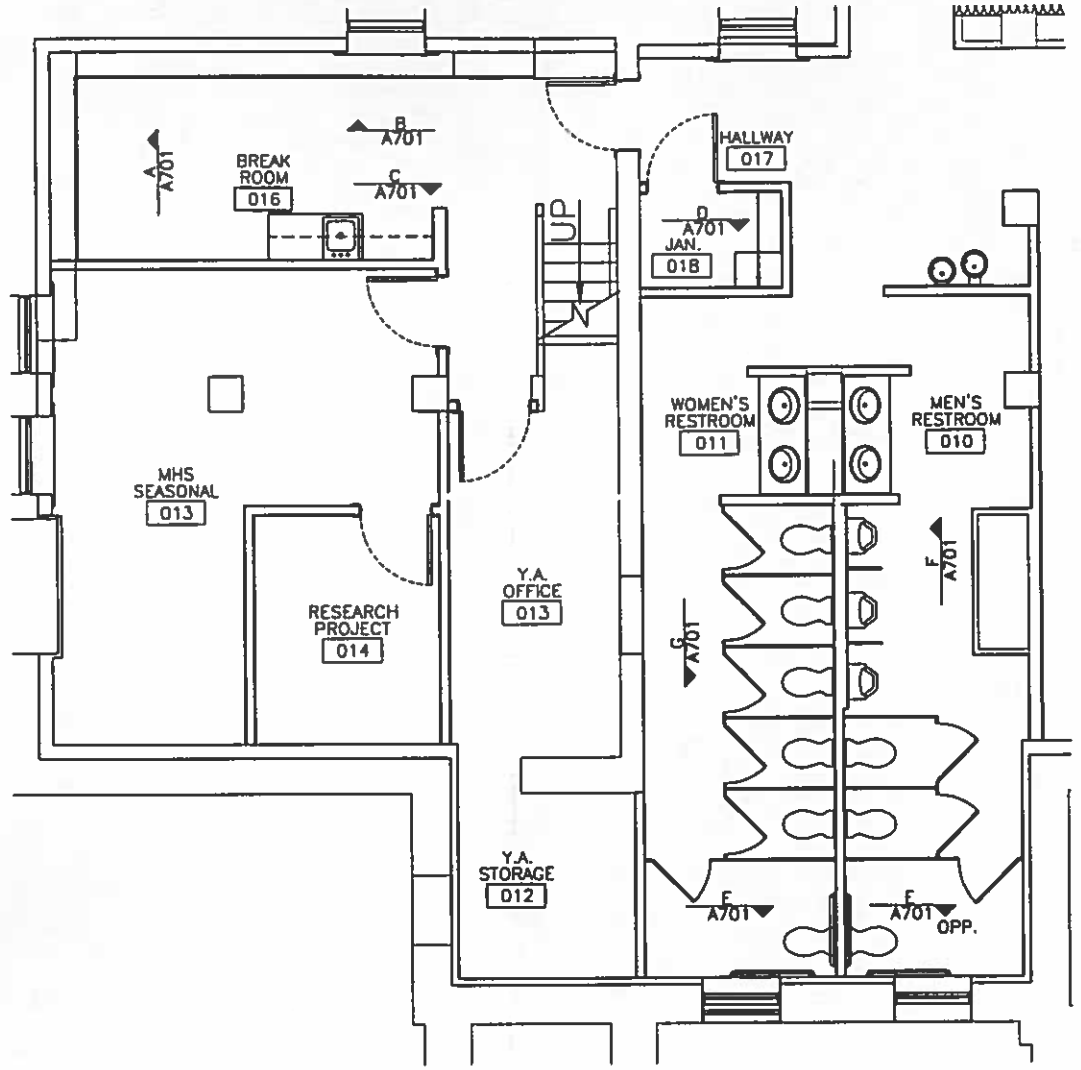
G	1/2" GYP. PAINT WITH TEXTURED VINIL
IG	1/2" PAINTED GYP. BD. ON 3" Z CHANNELS PLUS 3" RIGID INSULATION, SEE DETAIL XXXX

FLOOR FINISH

V	12X12 VINIL TILES
C	CARPET XXX
E	EXISTING FLOORING TO REMAIN, PATCH AND REPAIR AS NECESSARY.

50% D.D. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

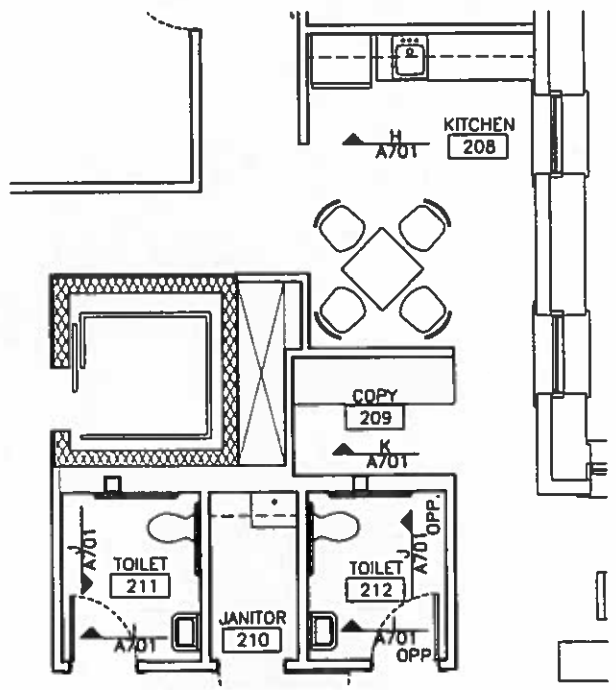
DESIGNED: CTA	SUB SHEET NO. A601	TITLE OF SHEET: ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER DOOR & WINDOW SCHEDULES YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	DRAWING NO. 101 60,341
CADD: BH/DAZ			PKG. NO. — — —
TECH. REVIEW: SLA			SHEET X OF XX
DATE: 08/29/2008			



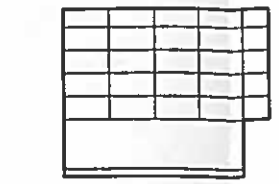
1 A701 BASEMENT RESTROOMS AREA ENLARGED PLAN
SCALE B 1/4"=1'-0"

MOUNTING LEGEND FOR ALL FIXTURES

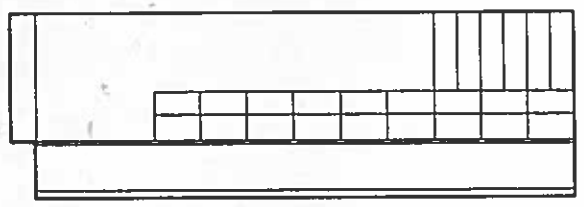
FIXTURE	DIM #	MOUNTING HEIGHT
GRAB BAR	A	12" MINIMUM
TOILET (ADA)	B	18" TO CENTER FROM ADJACENT WALL
URINAL	C	24" TO RIM ABOVE FINISH FLOOR
URINAL (ADA)	C	17" TO RIM ABOVE FINISH FLOOR
SINK (ADA)	D	34" MAX TO RIM ABOVE FINISH FLOOR
SINK (ADA)	E	9" HIGH X 8" DEEP TOE CLEARANCE
SINK (ADA)	F	27" MIN X 8" DEEP KNEE CLEARANCE
TOILET	G	14" TO TOP OF RIM
TOILET (ADA)	G	17" - 19" TO TOP OF SEAT
GRAB BAR (ADA)	H	12" MAXIMUM
TOILET PAPER HOLDER	J	7" - 9" TO CENTER FROM FRONT OF WC
GRAB BAR	K	33" - 36" TO TOP A.F.F.
GRAB BAR	L	36" MINIMUM
GRAB BAR	M	54" MINIMUM
MIRROR	N	40" MAX TO BOT MIRROR SURFACE
TOILET PAPER HOLDER	O	15" MIN. TO OUTLET A.F.F.
TOILET PAPER HOLDER	P	1 1/2 " MIN FROM BOT OF GRAB BAR
GRAB BAR	Q	39" - 41" TO CENTER FROM REAR WALL
GRAB BAR	R	39" - 41" TO BOTTOM A.F.F.
GRAB BAR	S	18" MINIMUM



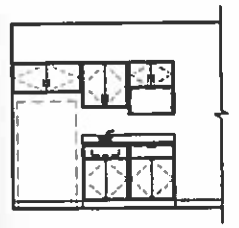
2 A701 2nd FLOOR COPY ROOM AREA ENLARGED PLAN
SCALE B 1/4"=1'-0"



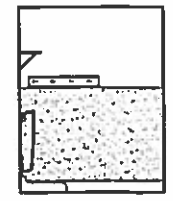
A BREAK ROOM
A701 016 SCALE B



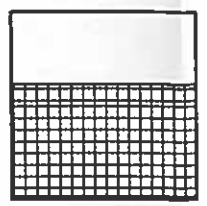
B BREAK ROOM
A701 016 SCALE B



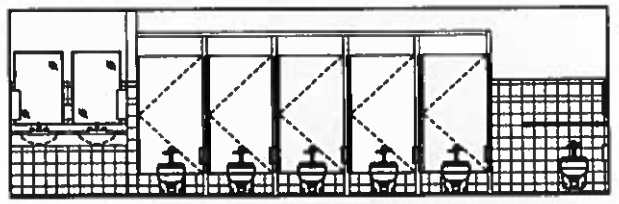
C BREAK ROOM
A701 016 SCALE B



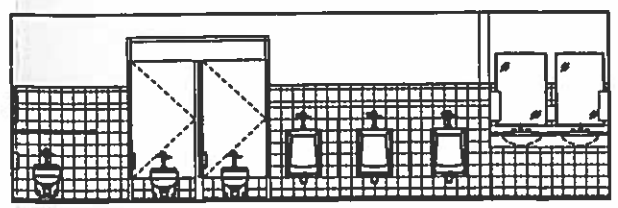
D JANITOR
A701 018 SCALE B



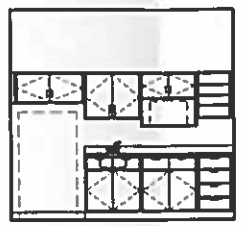
E WOMEN'S RESTROOM
A701 011 SCALE B



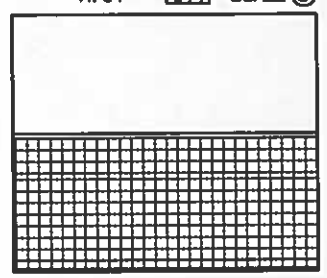
F WOMEN'S RESTROOM
A701 011 SCALE B



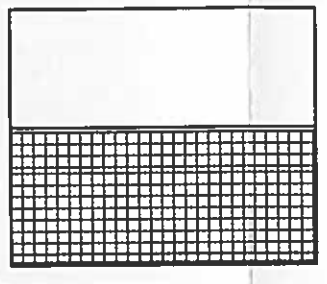
G MEN'S RESTROOM
A701 010 SCALE B



H KITCHEN
A701 208 SCALE B



I TOILET
A701 212 SCALE B



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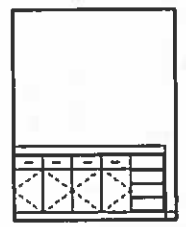
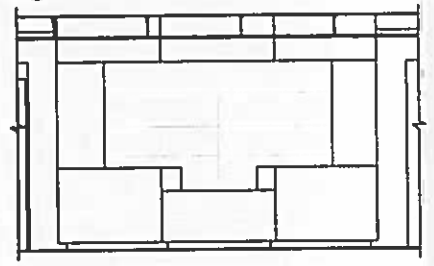
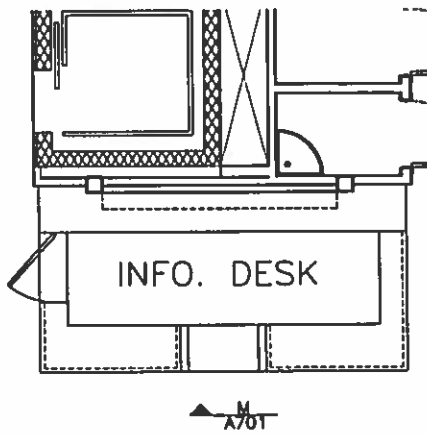


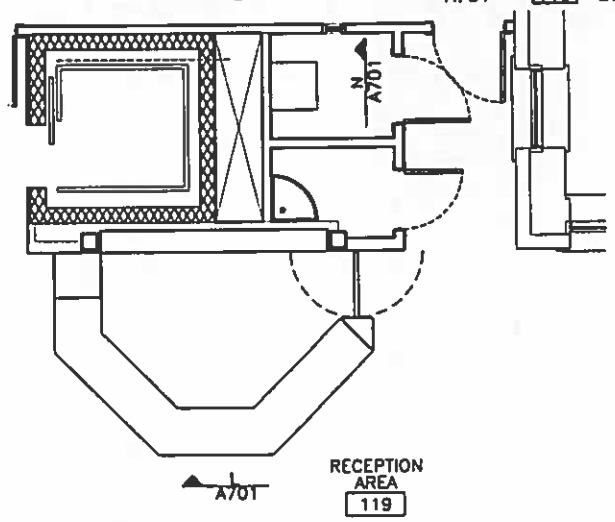
K COPY
A701 208 SCALE B



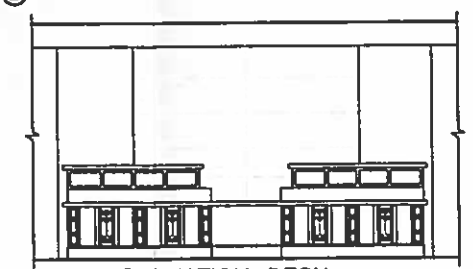
L INFORMATION DESK OPTION "A"
A701 119 SCALE B



4 A701 INFORMATION DESK (OPTION "B")
SCALE B 1/4"=1'-0"



3 A701 INFORMATION DESK (OPTION "A")
SCALE B 1/4"=1'-0"



M INFORMATION DESK OPTION "B"
A701 119 SCALE B

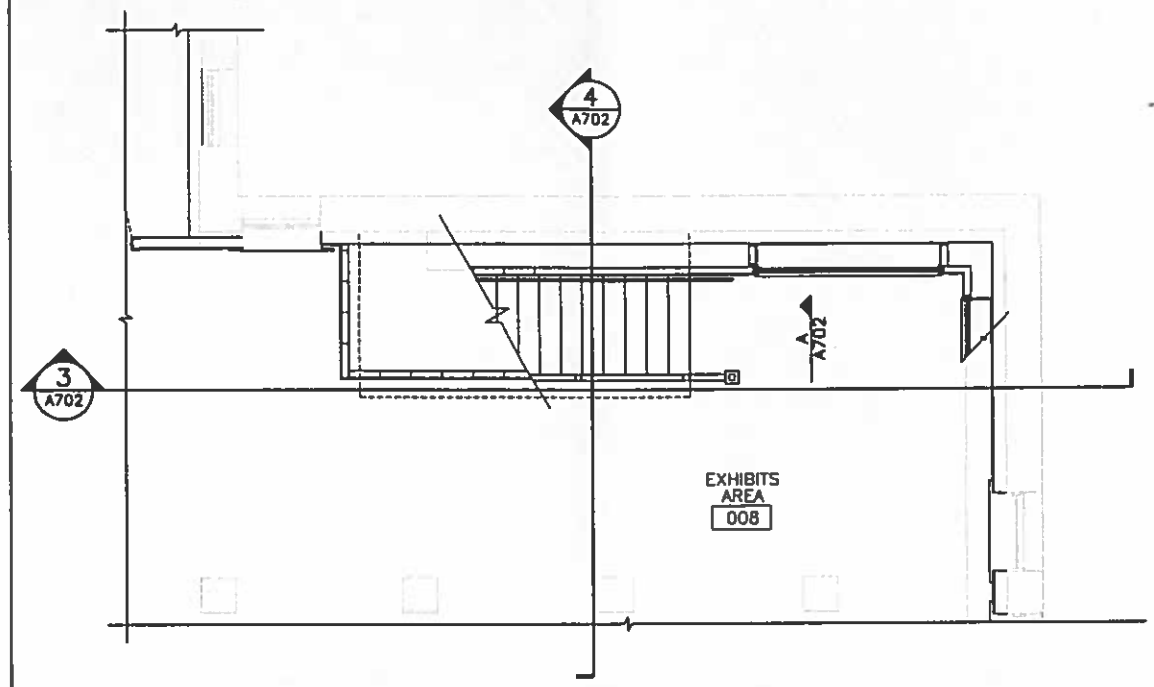
N AV ROOM
A701 105 SCALE B

SCALE A 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

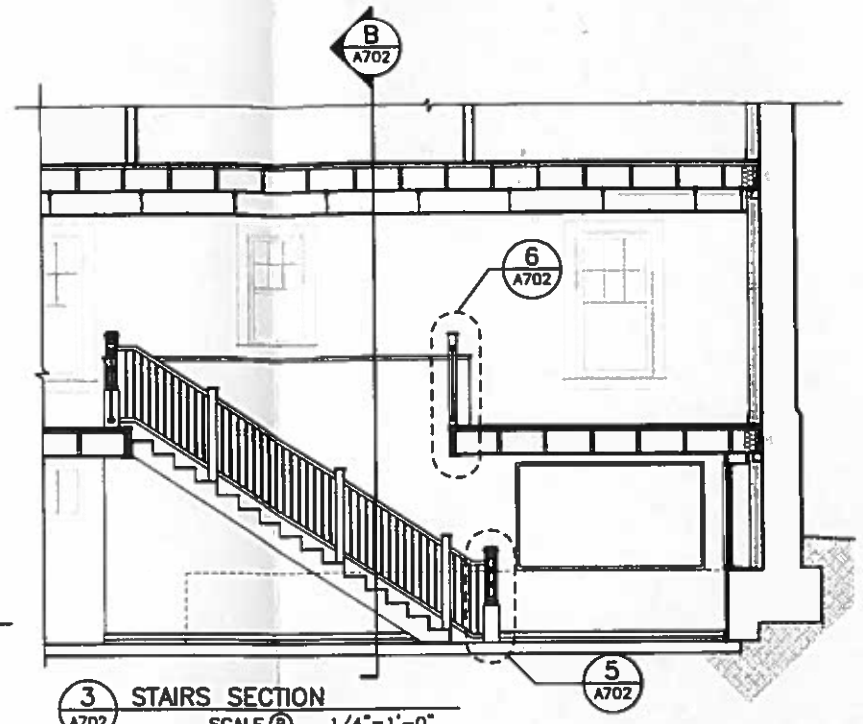
50% D.D. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

DESIGNED: CTA	SUB SHEET NO. A701	TITLE OF SHEET: ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER ENLARGED PLANS & INTERIOR ELEVATIONS	DRAWING NO. 101 60,341
CADD: BH/DAZ		YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	PKG. NO. — — —
TECH. REVIEW: SLA			SHEET X OF XX
DATE: 08/29/2008			

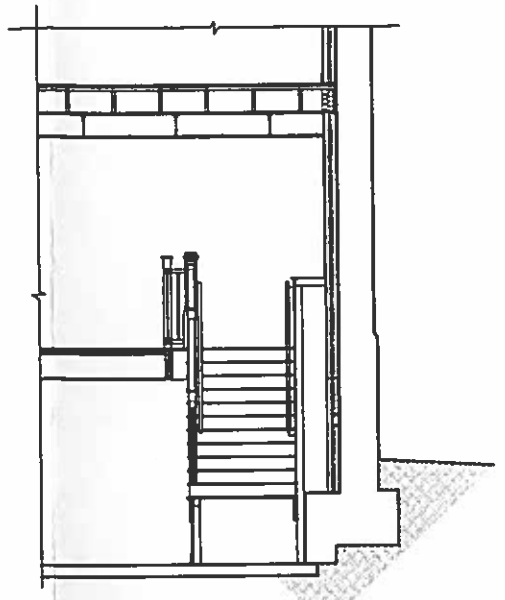
50% D.D. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



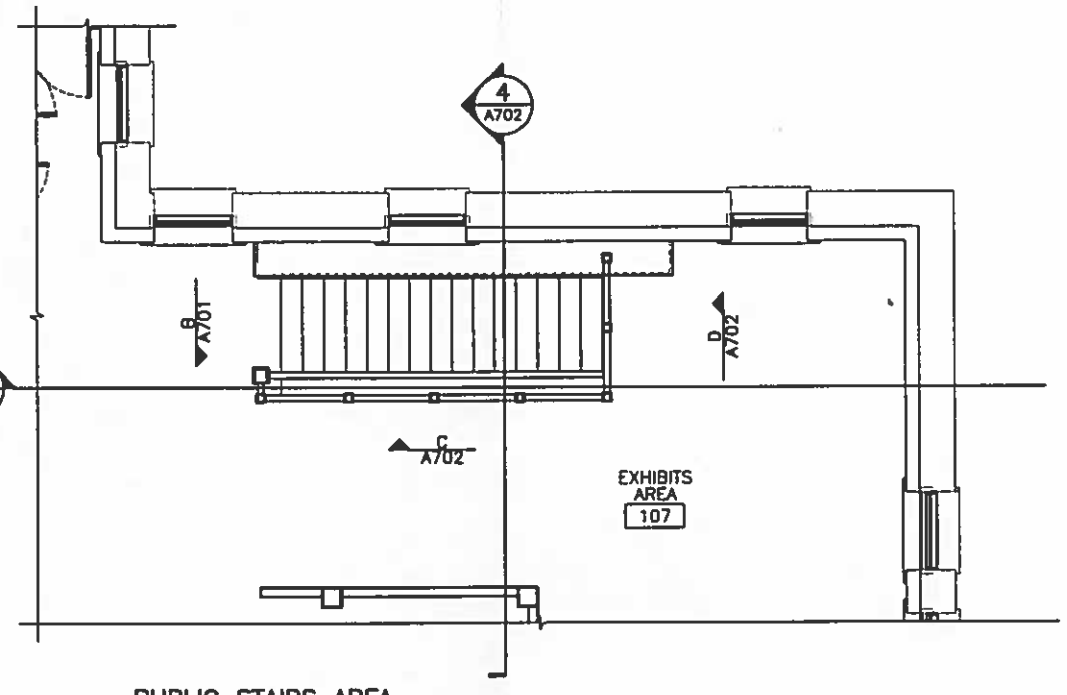
1 A702 PUBLIC STAIRS AREA ENLARGED PLAN (BASEMENT)
SCALE B 1/4"=1'-0"



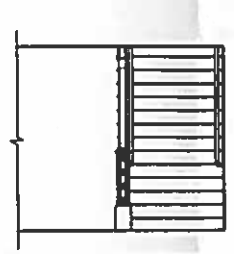
3 A702 STAIRS SECTION
SCALE B 1/4"=1'-0"



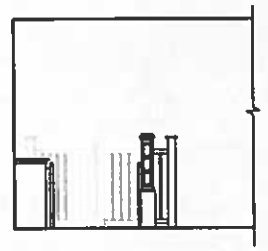
4 A702 STAIRS SECTION
SCALE B 1/4"=1'-0"



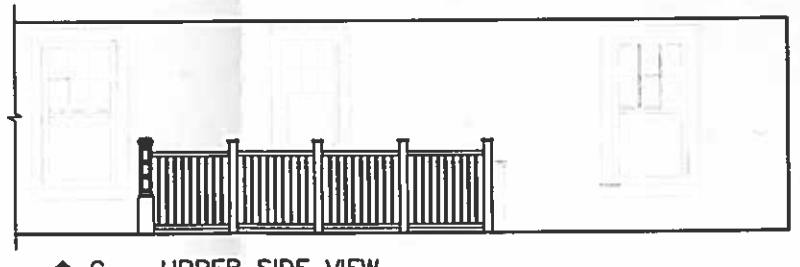
2 A702 PUBLIC STAIRS AREA ENLARGED PLAN (1st FLOOR)
SCALE B 1/4"=1'-0"



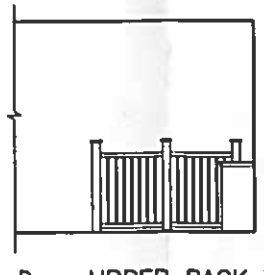
A A702 BASEMENT LANDING 008 SCALE B



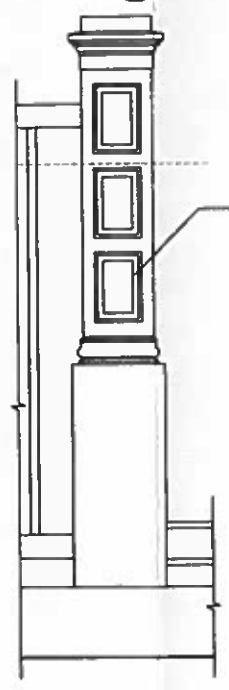
B A702 UPPER LANDING 107 SCALE B



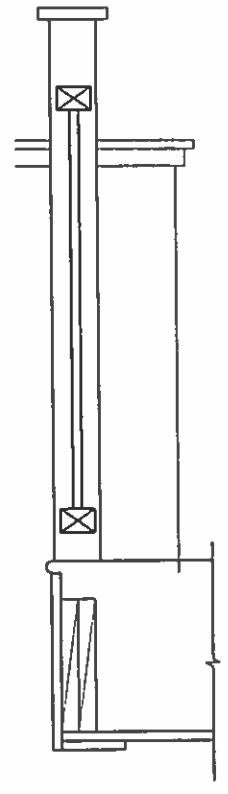
C A702 UPPER SIDE VIEW 107 SCALE B



D A702 UPPER BACK VIEW 107 SCALE B



5 A702 NEWEL DETAIL
SCALE D 1 1/2"=1'-0"



6 A702 RAIL DETAIL
SCALE D 1 1/2"=1'-0"

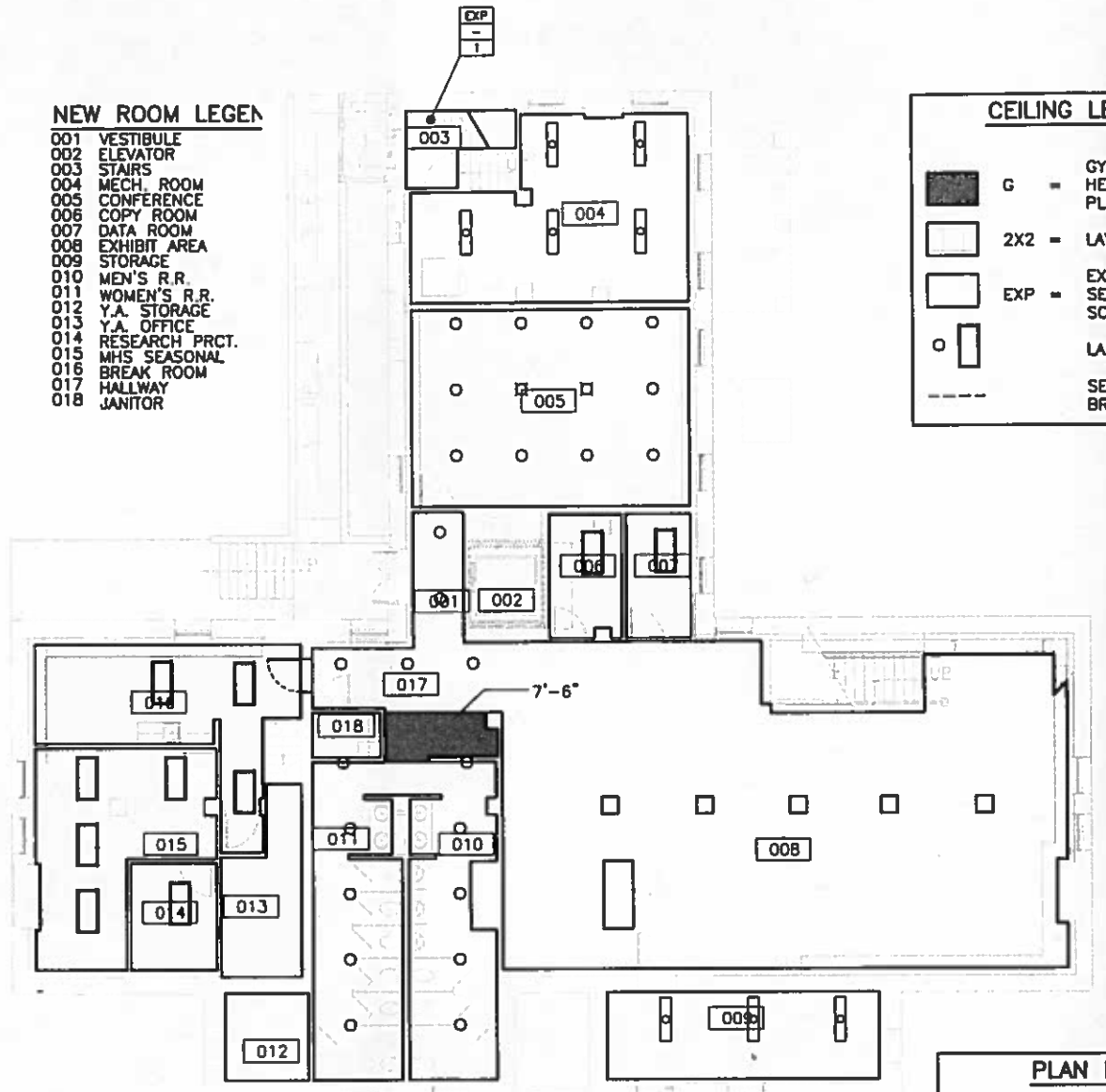
SCALE A 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: CTA	SUB SHEET NO. A702	TITLE OF SHEET: ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER ENLARGED PLANS & INTERIOR ELEVATIONS YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	DRAWING NO. 101 60,341
CADD: BH/DAZ			PKG. NO. — — — SHEET X OF XX
TECH. REVIEW: SLA			
DATE: 08/29/2008			

50% D.D. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NEW ROOM LEGEND

001 VESTIBULE
002 ELEVATOR
003 STAIRS
004 MECH. ROOM
005 CONFERENCE
006 COPY ROOM
007 DATA ROOM
008 EXHIBIT AREA
009 STORAGE
010 MEN'S R.R.
011 WOMEN'S R.R.
012 Y.A. STORAGE
013 Y.A. OFFICE
014 RESEARCH PRCT.
015 MHS SEASONAL
016 BREAK ROOM
017 HALLWAY
018 JANITOR



1 A901 Basement Reflected Ceiling
SCALE Ⓐ 1/8"=1'-0"

CEILING LEGEND

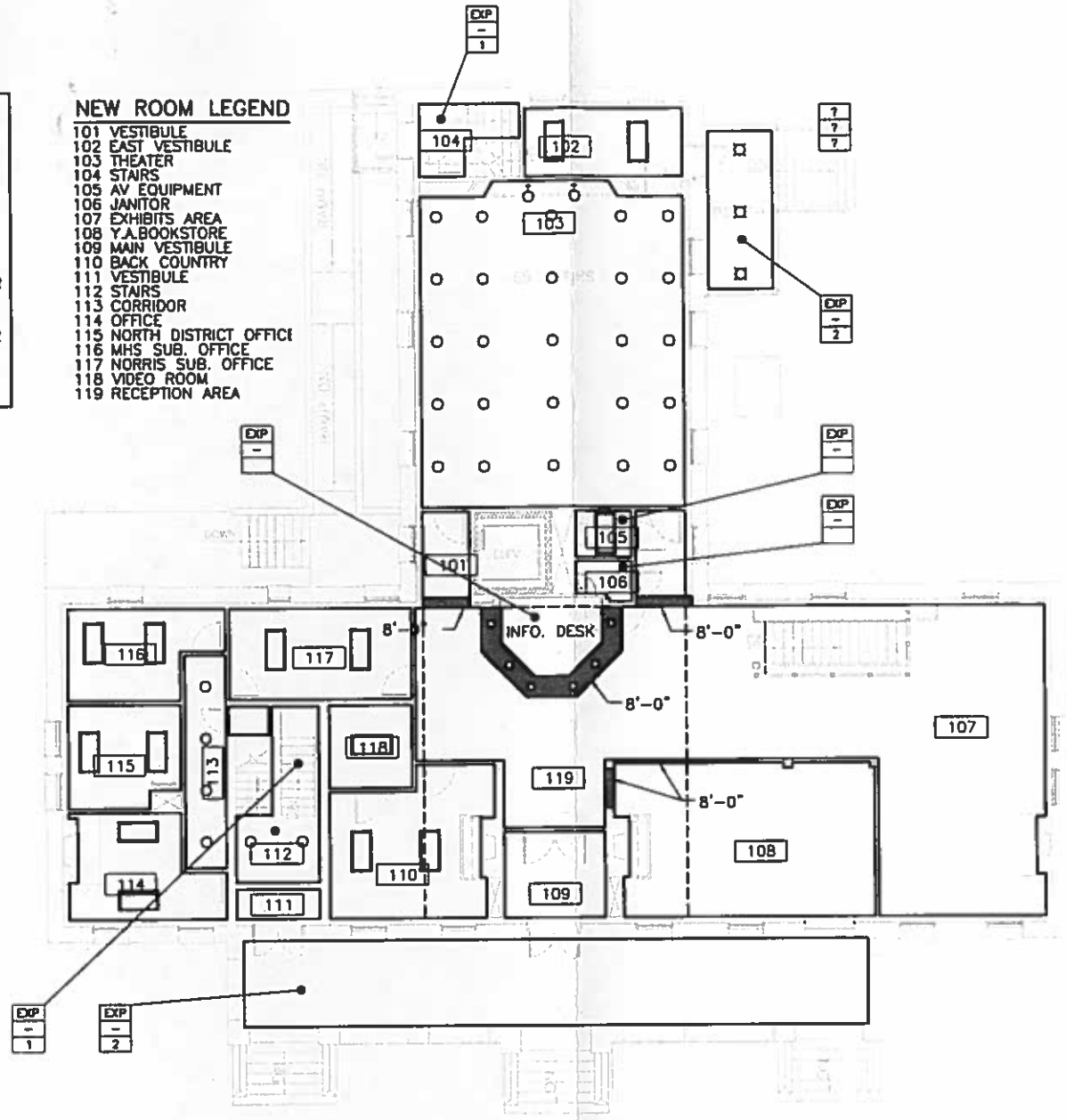
G = GYPSUM CEILING, SOFFIT OR HEADER, HEIGHT SHOWN IN PLAN
2X2 = LAY IN CEILING PANEL
EXP = EXPOSED PLYWOOD AND SEISMIC BRACING, PAINT PER SCHEDULE, SEE A501
LAMPS, SEE E201 AND E202
SEISMIC 8X8 TUBE STEEL BRACE, SEE STRUCTURAL

PLAN LEGEND

? — CEILING MATERIAL
? — CEILING HEIGHT
? — ADDITIONAL NOTES
? ROOM NUMBER
DIMENSION TO FACE OF STUD OR WALL
1 A101 — DETAIL SECTION OR ELEV. # — SHEET WHERE DRAFTED

NEW ROOM LEGEND

101 VESTIBULE
102 EAST VESTIBULE
103 THEATER
104 STAIRS
105 AV EQUIPMENT
106 JANITOR
107 EXHIBITS AREA
108 Y.A.BOOKSTORE
109 MAIN VESTIBULE
110 BACK COUNTRY
111 VESTIBULE
112 STAIRS
113 CORRIDOR
114 OFFICE
115 NORTH DISTRICT OFFICE
116 MHS SUB. OFFICE
117 NORRIS SUB. OFFICE
118 VIDEO ROOM
119 RECEPTION AREA



2 A103 First Floor Reflected Ceiling
SCALE Ⓐ

GENERAL CEILING NOTES

1. TYPICAL GYP. CEILING AT BASEMENT TO BE EXPOSED 3/4" PLYWOD SHEATHING, PAINT PER SCHEDULE, SEE A501
2. TYPICAL CEILING AT 1st AND 2nd FLOORS TO BE 2X2 LAY IN CEILING PANELS AT 9'-0" ABOVE FINISH FLOOR, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

REFLECTED CEILING NOTES

1. EXPOSED GYP AT UNDERSIDE OF STAIRS, PAINT PER SCHEDULE
2. EXPOSED EXISTING ROOF UNDERDECK AT PORCHE SPACES, PAINT PER SCHEDULE

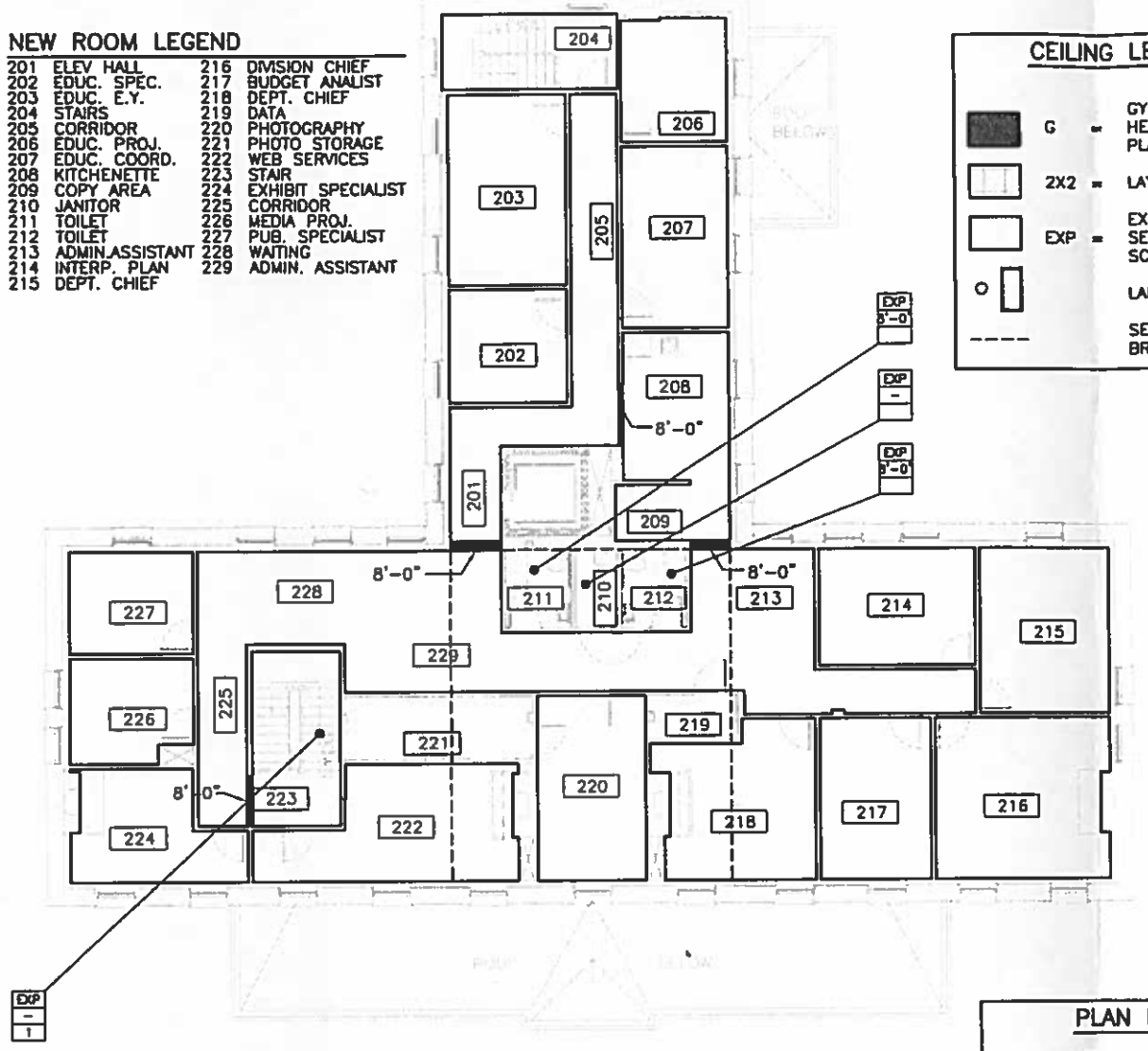
0 2' 4' 8'
SCALE Ⓑ :1/4"=1'-0"

0 4" 8" 1'-4"
SCALE Ⓓ :1 1/2"=1'-0"

DESIGNED: CTA CADD: – TECH. REVIEW: ANDERSON DATE: 08/29/2008	SUB SHEET NO. A901	TITLE OF SHEET ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER BASEMENT & 1st FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	DRAWING NO. 101 60,341 PKG. NO. ___ ___ ___ SHEET 11 OF XX

NEW ROOM LEGEND

201	ELEV HALL	216	DIVISION CHIEF
202	EDUC. SPEC.	217	BUDGET ANALIST
203	EDUC. E.Y.	218	DEPT. CHIEF
204	STAIRS	219	DATA
205	CORRIDOR	220	PHOTOGRAPHY
206	EDUC. PROJ.	221	PHOTO STORAGE
207	EDUC. COORD.	222	WEB SERVICES
208	KITCHENETTE	223	STAIR
209	COPY AREA	224	EXHIBIT SPECIALIST
210	JANITOR	225	CORRIDOR
211	TOILET	226	MEDIA PROJ.
212	TOILET	227	PUB. SPECIALIST
213	ADMIN.ASSISTANT	228	WAITING
214	INTERP. PLAN	229	ADMIN. ASSISTANT
215	DEPT. CHIEF		



CEILING LEGEND

G	=	GYPSUM CEILING, SOFFIT OR HEADER, HEIGHT SHOWN IN PLAN
2X2	=	LAY IN CEILING PANEL
EXP	=	EXPOSED PLYWOOD AND SEISMIC BRACING, PAINT PER SCHEDULE, SEE A501
		LAMPS, SEE E201 AND E202
		SEISMIC 8X8 TUBE STEEL BRACE, SEE STRUCTURAL

PLAN LEGEND

- ? — CEILING MATERIAL
- ? — CEILING HEIGHT
- ? — ADDITIONAL NOTES
- ? — ROOM NUMBER
- DIMENSION TO FACE OF STUD OR WALL
- 1 / A101 — DETAIL SECTION OR ELEV. # — SHEET WHERE DRAFTED

1 / A902 SECOND FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING
SCALE A

GENERAL CEILING NOTES

1. TYPICAL GYP. CEILING AT BASEMENT TO BE EXPOSED 3/4" PLYWOOD SHEATHING, PAINT PER SCHEDULE, SEE A501
2. TYPICAL CEILING AT 1st AND 2nd FLOORS TO BE 2X2 LAY IN CEILING PANELS AT 9'-0" ABOVE FINISH FLOOR, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

REFLECTED CEILING NOTES

1. EXPOSED GYP AT UNDERSIDE OF STAIRS, PAINT PER SCHEDULE
2. EXPOSED EXISTING ROOF UNDERDECK AT PORCHE SPACES, PAINT PER SCHEDULE

50% D.D. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

DESIGNED: CTA	SUB SHEET NO. A902	TITLE OF SHEET: ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER SECOND FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	DRAWING NO. 101 60,341
CADD: —			PKG. NO. — — —
TECH. REVIEW: ANDERSON			SHEET 12 OF XX
DATE: 08/29/2008			