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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Square feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basement</td>
<td>4,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrooms below west porch</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Floor</td>
<td>4,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Floor</td>
<td>4,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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.

In 1978 plans were produced for a major renovation which took place in 1979. 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. 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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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 Syracuse, 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.

2. Reports: Several reports were located and used as sources of information for this report. They include:
   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."
   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.

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. 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)](image)

![Figure 4: 1916 Site Plan, Hovland Report](image)

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.

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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](image)

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 modillons.

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. **Interior**
   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.
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.

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.
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.
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](image)

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.

   - **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.

   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.

   Sills located near downspouts -- which have presumably failed in the past -- have been subject to water penetration and freeze-thaw action as well. Spalling\(^4\) 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.

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\(^4\) 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.

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.

de. 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
ea. 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.

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.

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).

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.

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

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.

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.

![Figure 21: Baseboard & Heating Unit, c. 1979](image)

![Figure 22: Plan for Public Restroom c. 1930's](image)

![Figure 23: Attic Truss](image)

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.

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

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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 hydronic 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 1/2". 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.

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.

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.

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\(^{17}\) 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.  

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.
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.  

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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.

![Diagram of roof tiles](image1)

As shown above, two standard shapes of roofing tiles are the Spanish and the Closed Shingle, which are designed with special 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 slate tiles of the 19th red color material to the basic material.

These tiles are also burned in full and mett glasses, as we in the fire Stable. The submended tile is strongly recommended to be used in buildings for use where neither the red nor green red 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.)

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.

![Eave detail drawings](image2)

Figure 34: Eave Detail, 1978 construction drawings

![Eave detail drawings](image3)

Figure 35: Eave Detail, 1908 construction drawings

![Photograph of eave](image4)

Figure 33: Photograph of Eave, 2007

Figure 32: French Roof Tile
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.

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.
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](image)

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**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](image)

![Figure 42: Newel Post & Balustrade, North Stairwell](image)
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](image)

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 ensuite 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.
1. **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.

- **Simple cyma reversa molding** was typical of the period.
- **Rabbeted joint**, that conceals any potential gaps, was typical of the period.
- **Quarter-round shoe**, that covered the joint between baseboard and flooring, is typically missing throughout the building.

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**Figure 44:** Original Door Casing Detail, 1908 construction drawings

**Figure 45:** Original Interior Door

**Figure 46:** Original Baseboard Detail, 1908 construction drawings

**Figure 47:** Original Baseboard

Shoe missing. This is indicative of remodeling efforts.
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 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
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 as 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 counterweight 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).

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 camber 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

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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

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.

   **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.

   ![Figure 49: Fireplace](image)

   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.

   **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.

   ![Figure 50: Remaining Original Built-In Bookcase, First Floor, North Exterior Wall](image)

   **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).

   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.
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.

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.
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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
1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Fort Yellowstone

Other Name/Site Number: 

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: N/A

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

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

Not for publication: N/A

Vicinity: N/A

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
40
2
2
0
44

Noncontributing
6 buildings
0 sites
0 structures
1 objects
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
        RECREATION AND CULTURE
        DEFENSE

Current: LANDSCAPE
        RECREATION AND CULTURE

Sub: park
Sub: outdoor recreation
Sub: military facility

Sub: park
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 troopers 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."

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

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. 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 Phileus 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.

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.

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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. 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."

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.

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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6Norwegian skis were known as "snowshoes" during the late nineteenth century.
8Aubrey 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 uncommissioned 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.11 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 subterranian 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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9Haines, Yellowstone Story, vol. 2, 162.
13Lt. Col. C.H. Heyl, Acting Inspector General, to Secretary of War, 1 February 1902, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Item 21, Doc. 5125.
14The 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.
15Before 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."11

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.12 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 belcaste 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.13

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.14

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.15

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,

16Battle 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 prefished at a Minnesota quarry and was shipped marked for reassembling into a headquarters building...."
17A 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.
18Quoted in Battle and Thompson, Fort Yellowstone Historic Structure Report, pp. 18.
19Rodd 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.26

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."27

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.28

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.29

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

26Quoted in Battle and Thompson, Fort Yellowstone Historic Structure Report, pp. 21.
28Haines, Yellowstone Story, vol. 2, pp. 166.
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 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 arched 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.

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.

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.

24The hospital was demolished in 1965.
25Haines, 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.
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

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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 cours ed 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."

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

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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. 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. 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 #9933, 1903.* 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

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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

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Construction Date</th>
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<th>Resource Type</th>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Troop Barracks (60 men)</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Cavalry Stable (84 horse)</td>
<td>1907</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Troop Workshop</td>
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<td>Post Exchange and Gymnasium</td>
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</table>

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…” \(^{33}\) 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 trade craft 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.”\(^{35}\)

\(^{34}\) A larger area at Mammoth Hot Springs, including both concession and administrative facilities, has been separately nominated as a National Register historic district.


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"

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."

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."

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."

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,

32Ibid., xxii and 1.
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."

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."

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."

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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42 Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 1, pp. 105.
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.44

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.45

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 pleasure-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."46

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.47

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

47Nash, 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.  

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.  

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.  

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.  
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.\(^5\)

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.\(^6\)

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.\(^4\)

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


public and in gaining greater security for the animals in the park.\textsuperscript{12}

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 a 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."\textsuperscript{13}

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."\textsuperscript{14}

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.\textsuperscript{15}

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

\textsuperscript{12} Hampton, How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks, pp. 56-57.

\textsuperscript{13} 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.


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 felons for trial.

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.

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


\[4\] Hampton, How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks, pp. 71-72.
national park. \[^{41}\]

**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. \[^{47}\]

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. \[^{45}\]

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.” \[^{44}\]

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.


\[^{42}\]Bartlett, pp. 263-64.

\[^{43}\]Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 4-5; and U.S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 28, pp. 73.

\[^{44}\]Bartlett, pp. 259; Haines, *Yellowstone Story*, vol. 2, pp. 162.
Table 1
MILITARY ACTING SUPERINTENDENTS OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, 1886-1916

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

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."

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

64Bartlett, pp. 258, 265.
Soda Butte were manned year-round. The soldier stations became National Park Service ranger stations after the departure of the military.\(^6^6\)

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."\(^6^7\)

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.\(^6^8\)

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.\(^6^9\)

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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. viii; 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. Bisons 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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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.

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.

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.”

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

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"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."
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.\footnote{Hampton, \textit{How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks}, pp. 98 and 100-01.}

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.\footnote{Ibid., pp. 83 and 226; Culpin, \textit{“History of the Administration of Yellowstone National Park,”} ch. 3, pp. 9.}

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.\footnote{Haines, \textit{Yellowstone Story}, vol. 2, pp. 4.}

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.\footnote{Haines, \textit{Yellowstone Story}, vol. 2, pp. 27; Hampton, \textit{How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks}, pp. 83-84, 94.}

Development of a Ranger Force:

William C. Everhart wrote in \textit{The National Park Service} that the members of the cavalry at Yellowstone were
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."

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."

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, trappers, 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 serve 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."

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."

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13Ibid., 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.footnote{44}

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.footnote{45}

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.footnote{46}

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

footnote{44}Ibid., ch. 5, pp. 16-17; Haines, Yellowstone Story, vol. 2, pp. 286-287.
footnote{45}Albright, The Birth of the National Park Service, pp. 311.
footnote{46}Barlett, 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.

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.

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.”

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.

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18 Hampton, How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks, pp. 87.
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


Club, a sportsmen’s group that promoted Yellowstone as a wildlife refuge, and “remained an ardent Yellowstone supporter.”

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 VIPs’ 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.”

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.93

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.”94

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

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

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.”

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.

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.”

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.

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

97Albright, The Birth of the National Park Service, pp. 34-35.
97Ibid., pp. 4-9.
100Swain, Wilderness Defender, pp. 57.
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. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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"Provisions were made for the Corps of Engineers to continue to use some buildings.

"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.

"Beal, The Story of Man in Yellowstone, pp. 266.


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 “destruction 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 nonmilitary 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:

107Runte 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 Mother of the National Parks, pp. 42; “Hot Springs National Park,” National Park Service website, April 2000.

108In 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.

109Hampton, 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.  

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 cavalrmen 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.

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.

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

10Hampton, How the U.S. Cavalry Saved Our National Parks, pp. 130-45.
11Lary 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.
12Dilsaver 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.¹³

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 1933.¹⁴

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

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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."

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


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
- [X] 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 discontinuous 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 discontinuous 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 discontinuous 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.
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 northerly 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 southeastally 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
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

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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

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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

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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

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<td>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</td>
<td>Photographer unknown</td>
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<td>North-Northeast</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Photographer unknown</td>
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<td>North-Northwest</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Photographer Joseph Joffee</td>
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<td>view showing Officers’ Row with Double Cavalry Barracks behind, ca. 1912</td>
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<td>view showing Field Officer’s Quarters (HS-3)</td>
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<td>West</td>
<td>view showing U.S. Commissioner’s Jail and Office (HS-49) and U.S. Commissioner’s Barn (HS-334), September 1917</td>
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<td>view showing Roosevelt Arch/North Entrance Arch (HS-9983). President Warren G. Harding entering park, July 1923</td>
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<td>view showing Bechler River Soldier Station (HS-231), July 1929</td>
<td>Photographer George F. Baggley</td>
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<td>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</td>
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<td>Northeast</td>
<td>view from Capitol Hill showing eastern part of Parade Ground, Officers’ Row, and other buildings to east, March 2000</td>
<td>Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>view from Capitol Hill showing Officers’ Row (front), with barracks and stables beyond, March 2000</td>
<td>Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>East-Northeast</td>
<td>view of Double Officer’s Quarters (HS-4, HS-5, HS-6, HS-7, left to right), March 2000</td>
<td>Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>North-Northeast</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Photographer Lon Johnson, NPS</td>
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<td>South-Southeast</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>North-Northwest</td>
<td>view showing U.S. Engineer’s Office (HS-39) with U.S. Engineer’s residence (HS-40) beyond, March 2000</td>
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<td>Northwest</td>
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<td>view of Noncommissioned Sergeants’ Quarters (HS-30 through HS-33, left to right), March 2000</td>
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<td>view showing Administration Building (HS-8), 1997</td>
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<td>South</td>
<td>view showing Troop Barracks, north elevation (HS-27), 1998</td>
<td>J. Caywood, HRA Photographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>view showing New Guard House (HS-13), 1997</td>
<td>J. Caywood, HRA Photographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>view showing Post Chapel (HS-17), 1997</td>
<td>J. Caywood, HRA Photographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>view showing Hay Shed (HS-20), 1997</td>
<td>J. Caywood, HRA Photographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>view showing Noncommissioned Sergeant’s Quarters (HS-33), 1997</td>
<td>J. Caywood, HRA Photographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>view showing Powerhouse (HS-55), 1997</td>
<td>J. Caywood, HRA Photographer</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>view showing Fort Yellowstone Cemetery (HS-981), June 2001</td>
<td>Lon Johnson, NPS Photographer</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>view showing Roosevelt Arch/North Entrance Arch (HS-9983), August 2000</td>
<td>Lon Johnson, NPS Photographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>view showing Roosevelt Arch/North Entrance Arch (HS-9983), July 1999</td>
<td>Roger Whitacre Photographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>view showing Norris Soldier Station (HS-111), 1997</td>
<td>J. Caywood, HRA Photographer</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>West-Southwest</td>
<td>view showing Norris Soldier Station (HS-111), 1997</td>
<td>J. Caywood, HRA Photographer</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>view showing Bechler River Soldier Station (HS-231), September 1999</td>
<td>Lon Johnson, NPS Photographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>view showing Bechler River Soldier Station Horse Barn (HS-232), September 1999</td>
<td>Lon Johnson, NPS Photographer</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>view showing Buffalo Lake Snowshoe Cabin (HS-234), September 2000</td>
<td>Lon Johnson, NPS Photographer</td>
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### Dimming System

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### Remote Station

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### QuickConnect

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**PARTS DESCRIPTION**

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<tr>
<td>Door #</td>
<td>Door Name</td>
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</table>

**Ceiling Height**

- Ceiling height to be determined by existing conditions, which existing as supported by existing floor or roof structure. See sections, repair and repair as necessary after sufficient removal and general intervention.

**Ceiling Finish**

- 1/2" DMP. Paint with textured finish.
- 1/2" Painted GMP. 100% WH 2" & Channels plus 3" rigid insulation. See detail XXX.

**Floor Finish**

- 1/2" vinyl tiles
- Carpet XXX
- Existing flooring to remain, patch and repair as necessary.
1. EXPOSED OSB AT UNDERSIDE OF STAIRS, PAINT PER SCHEDULE
2. EXPOSED EXISTING ROOF UNDERDECK AT PORCH SPACES, PAINT PER SCHEDULE

GENERAL CEILING NOTES
1. TYPICAL OSB 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 6'-0" ABOVE FINISH FLOOR, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

REFLECTED CEILING NOTES
1. EXPOSED OSB AT UNDERSIDE OF STAIRS, PAINT PER SCHEDULE
2. EXPOSED EXISTING ROOF UNDERDECK AT PORCH SPACES, PAINT PER SCHEDULE

PLAN LEGEND
- CEILING MATERIAL
- CEILING HEIGHT
- ADDITIONAL NOTES
- ROOM NUMBER
- DIMENSION TO FACE OF STUD OR WALL
- SHEET WHERE DIAGRAMISED