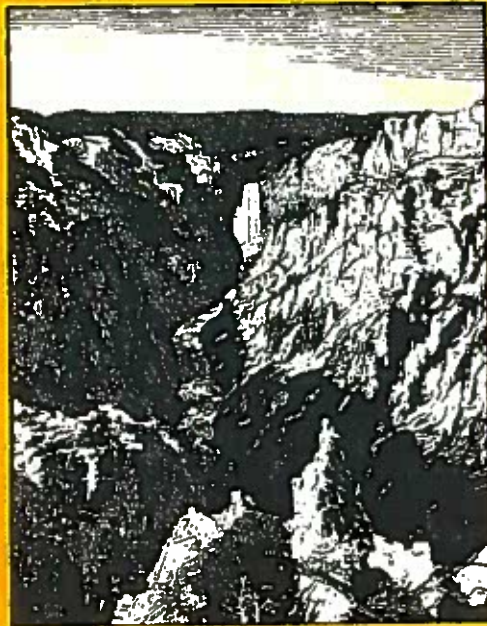


Yellowstone Park

SEASON 1937



HISTORIC
STRUCTURES REPORT

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LAKE LODGE

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YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL PARK,
WYOMING

July 1997

HOTELS—LODGES—TOURIST CABINS

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

LAKE LODGE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING

July 1997

**Prepared for
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and
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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

LAKE LODGE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lake Lodge is located at the northwest side of Yellowstone Lake within Yellowstone National Park. It is part of the Lake Village complex which includes Lake Hotel, Lake Ranger Station and the Lake Hamilton Store. It is approximately 43 miles north of the South Entrance to the Park and 27 miles west of the East Entrance. Lake Lodge, its cabins and associated service buildings, comprise the Lake Yellowstone Lodge Historic District which has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The structures within the district which are the focus of this report include the Lodge, the Powerhouse, guest cabins from the historic period, Mallard Dormitory, Seagull Dormitory, Employees Pub, Linen Building, and various service structures.

Expansion of affordable guest accommodations within Yellowstone National Park during the second decade of this century led to the construction of a series of lodges at Old Faithful, Camp Roosevelt, Fishing Bridge, Mammoth Hot Springs, and Lake Yellowstone. At some locations, such as Lake Yellowstone, the lodges replaced the tent camps started at the turn of the century by Wylie Permanent Camp Company, and the Powell and Shaw Company. As an alternative to the more expensive hotels or the lower cost campgrounds, the lodges provided cabins for guest accommodations, and provided dining, laundry and bath facilities as well as places for social gathering for the "auto-tourists" coming to the park in increasing numbers.

By the late 1920's, the National Park Service (NPS) had adopted a successful approach for the "rustic" design of park structures based on the precedent set by buildings such as Old Faithful Inn, Canyon Hotel, and Lake Lodge. This approach utilized indigenous materials, layout of plan responding to natural contours, and massing of volume to harmonize rather than contrast with the immediate natural surroundings; the intent was to enhance the visitors' experience of the park. The popularity of the Lake Lodge site with the public was due in part to the graceful presence of the structures on the landscape; its success as a tourist destination was also reflected in the number of guest cabins. In keeping with the rustic theme, the lodge and cabins were fabricated of local logs and native stone, their rooflines pitched to reflect the mountains, and exterior colors taken from the natural environment. The placement of the structures on the site focused on views of the lake. As additional cabins and outbuildings

were built through the 1920s, care was taken to maintain the rustic character of the complex using construction techniques and materials stylistically compatible with the lodge.

Improvement of the Lake Lodge complex began in 1917 with the dismantling of the permanent tent camp located on the site. Construction of the lodge structure began in 1918 replacing the central campfire which was the focal point of the former Wylie tent camp. Originally at the hub of several cabin groupings, the rustic log building was considered to be one of the most attractive in the park along with Old Faithful Inn and Canyon Hotel (reference Historical Analysis, Footnote 32). Escalating demand for better services at the lodge in the 1920's led to several remodels of the building through 1930. As a result, the kitchen and lobby were enlarged, and a porte-cochere was constructed extending from the roof of the front porch, to accommodate the ever increasing car traffic coming to the lodge. Along with the physical improvements to the structure came the construction of services and related buildings including employee dormitories, restroom and shower cabins, storage, housekeeping, and utility buildings. Sewer and water supply lines were brought in during the early 1920's.

The popularity of the Lake Camp site, coupled with the desire on the part of the NPS to compete with similar accommodations outside the Park, resulted in continual modifications to the guest cabins through the 1960's. Initially the guest cabins were arranged in a U-shape to the north, south and west of the lodge, and were oriented to take maximum advantage of the views of the lake to the east. Replacement of the first tent "cabins" with log and frame structures began in the 1920's numbering 233 by 1929. The depression years brought a decline in visitors to the park and by 1940 it was determined that the lodge should be replaced by a new facility; by 1941 the Park Masterplan included transferring some of the approximately 240 cabins at Lake Lodge to Lake Hotel. However, the advent of World War II interrupted any construction plans for the site until 1945. By 1946 demand for tourist facilities outweighed demolition of the lodge or removal of cabins. As of 1952 only minor changes had been made to the layout of the guest cabins, which numbered approximately 193 buildings as shown on the American Appraisal plan for that year.

By 1953 the site for the cabins was altered to include a 90-car parking lot immediately north of the lodge. The cabin area was moved to the hillside west of the lodge and

reconfigured within a loop road running northeast/southwest. Eight perpendicular access roads intersected this loop. In the open areas, between this somewhat urban circulation pattern, were original log cabins reconfigured into linear groups resembling railroad cars. The linear groups consisted of two, four or six connected structures; these were placed either perpendicular to or parallel with the road system. Parking was incorporated along the edges of the roads but little accommodation, in the way of paved paths or walkways, was made for foot traffic between the parking and front doors of the cabin units. A new girls' dormitory was constructed in the early 1950s immediately west of the lodge which featured a flat roof and contemporary building materials. After 1963 most of the cabins were removed from the south side of the lodge. This allowed the lodge to be seen from the southern approach of the main road from the hotel for the first time without visual incumbrance. Sixteen new cabins of modern design were constructed post 1967 at the west end of the cabin groupings and an additional six at the lower north end. There are currently forty-two guest cabin buildings - twenty-two new buildings from the 1967 renovation and eighty-seven original cabins reconfigured into twenty guest cabin buildings. Cabin removal, rearrangement, and new parking lot construction have left the lower part of the site without trees or adequate ground cover.

Automobile intrusion and lack of consistent planning for the cabin area have negatively impacted the overall site concept at Lake Lodge. In the 1965 Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park, the NPS noted that there is a "lack of architectural unity and planning without an architectural theme. . ." (reference Historical Analysis, page 26). The lodge building retains its much of its original appearance and historic significance but the cabin area within the historic district is devoid of positive architectural character. Inappropriate modifications, such as the linear reconfigurations of the original cabins, and lack of general maintenance have severely impacted their individual integrity. Physically removed from their original context as simple single room shelters, they have been forced into efficient groupings foreign to the original intent and sited without consideration for changes in slope, aesthetics, or, more importantly, views toward the lake. The stylistic linking of the cabins with the lodge building has been lost. The unique sense of place which defines the site is now anchored only by the lodge.

The following general preservation recommendations are made with the intention of restoring the historical and architectural quality of this important historic district in context with the theme of enhancing the visitor experience:

1. Retain the historical and architectural character of the Lodge. Do not alter the architectural features of the exterior or the interior spaces, except to improve upon their historical qualities. This extends to the design and installation of new mechanical and electrical systems.
2. Preserve and maintain the architectural features of all aspects of the interior and exterior of the Lodge.
3. Repair rather than replace, when possible, to retain original historic fabric.
4. Make some minor renovations to the interior and exterior of the Lodge to preserve the original historical and architectural features. This includes removal of non-compatible modifications. Replace these materials and systems with less intrusive and more compatible materials and systems intended to retain the rustic character of the Lodge.
5. Prepare a landscape plan for the lodge, service area and guest cabin site. The existing parking lot and cabin parking should be redefined and integrated into the landscape. Appropriate lighting should be installed; service related elements such as propane tanks should be screened from the view of the roadways, Lodge and cabins. Pedestrian pathways should also be addressed and integrated into the overall concept. Additional grasses and trees should be planted and maintained to return the natural appearance of the site.
6. Relocate the six 1960's cabins, including the winterkeeper's cabin, from the east end of the guest cabin area to the treed area at the far southwest end. Maintain the newer guest cabins.
7. Remove the original cabins configured into linear groups. These single room structures lost their architectural integrity when they were moved from their original locations, lined up like railroad cars and placed on tall foundations. They are in poor condition and are no longer compatible with the Lodge or the newer cabins. They no longer contribute to the historic significance of the district. Replace them with new log cabins designed specifically to enhance the rustic character of the Lodge and site. Organize the placement of cabins and parking so that automobile intrusion is minimized.
8. Prepare a preservation maintenance guide for the Lodge and cabin area that ties in with the maintenance of all historic buildings within Yellowstone National Park.

Lake Lodge and its associated historic district are representative of a unique era in the development of the national parks in the United States. The Lodge is a fine example of the rustic architecture associated with the parks which integrates qualities of the natural environment with manmade elements. Conversely, the guest cabin area has suffered from numerous reorganization and planning efforts resulting in an unsuccessful end result. In order to reestablish the historic integrity of the site as a whole, specific issues with regard to the guest cabins and the site in general need to be addressed.

It is the goal of the National Park Service to preserve and maintain the Lodge and the district while improving the site and visitor accommodations. The purpose of this report is to provide the necessary documentation of the background and current conditions at Lake Lodge so that appropriate decisions can be made affecting the preservation and physical improvements of the structures within the district. Architectural and physical descriptions and conditions of the site, the Lodge, the original guest cabins, and service buildings are included in this report along with an analysis of the history. Areas of major concern are called out and addressed separately. A site plan, plans and elevations of the Lodge, floor plans for various structures, and photographs of each building are included in order to describe each of them more accurately. At the end of the report are recommendations for the ongoing preservation, adaptive reuse or modifications to the various components of the Lake Lodge Historic District.

This Historic Structures Report references the *Resource Management Plan, Yellowstone National Park*, Cultural Resources sections, which is revised on a yearly basis; that document is not included with this report. The current *Resource Management Plan* should be used in conjunction with this report.

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS



HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

The Yellowstone Lodge System¹

The Yellowstone National Park Lodge system, with facilities at Mammoth, Camp Roosevelt, Old Faithful, Lake, and Fishing Bridge, historically offered a mid-level economic alternative to the park's elegant but expensive hotels and low-cost campgrounds and "housekeeping" facilities. The lodges were distinguished by physical attributes and by style as well as by cost. They boasted of direct-drive access to clusters of individual cabins; of "rustic" lodges; and of recreation halls and outdoor theaters. Many of these attributes originated with the development of the tent camp system.

The Camp Way: 1893-1916

William Wallace Wylie initiated the "Wylie Way" in 1893, developing a string of permanent camps offering accommodation alternatives to the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company's luxury hotels. Wylie Camps contained a

large campfire . . . in the center of the camp. The single tents, with gable roofs, had burlap tacked down for floors, with wooden pegs, and had one double bed. The larger tents, hip-roofed, had four double beds. These larger tents were almost square, with a bed in each corner. The wood bedsteads stood on the ground, but there was a board floor through the center Rarely was a separate bed assigned to one person. Even strangers had to double up . . . and they did, without much complaint.... The dining room was a large tent about 14 x 30 feet, with sawdust floors (Figure HR1).²

In 1913 the Shaw & Powell Camp Co., heretofore running moveable camps, was granted permission to establish permanent camps in the vein of the Wylie facilities.

The camp sites were situated approximately one-day's travel apart on the 146-mile Yellowstone Grand Tour, with Wylie and Shaw & Powell providing stage transportation between the camps (Figure HR2). Camp patrons included both those drawn by the lower cost

¹Many of the physical attributes and historic development patterns of Lake Lodge are shared with the entire lodge system. These shared attributes are discussed first. A discussion of Lake Lodge site-specific development follows.

²Ed Moorman. Untitled, unpublished history of Moorman's years in Yellowstone National Park, 1899-1948, n.d. p.3. Vertical Files, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming [YNPA].

of the camps and those attracted to the "western atmosphere." School teachers and college students staffed the camps, in contrast to the "colored waiters . . . with their quiet courteous manners" and the "bellboys and porters" employed at the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company hotels. Camp guests sang around the campfire while guests at the hotels danced to professional orchestras. Camp dining rooms served "family style" while a coat rule was enforced at the formal hotel dining rooms.³

In August of 1915, the first automobile entered Yellowstone National Park, carrying "a new class of tourists" that would revolutionize the park's transportation and accommodation network.⁴ At the National Park Service's bidding, the Wylie Permanent Camping Co. and the Shaw & Powell Co. merged to form the Yellowstone Park Camping Co. (YPCC).⁵ All transportation privileges once held by the camping companies were revoked and assigned to the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company.

The YPCC established new camps and dismantled old camps in response to the new definition of "a day's travel" imposed by the automobile. By 1917, the YPCC tour included camps at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful (utilizing the Shaw & Powell camp), Yellowstone Lake, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and Camp Roosevelt.⁶

³Aubrey Haines, *The Yellowstone Story, Vol. II*, Yellowstone National Park: Yellowstone Library and Museum Association in cooperation with Colorado Associated University Press, 1977, p.134; G.L. Henderson, September 22, 1890, Box 1, collection 430, Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collections, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana [MGB SC]; J. A. Hill, Inspector, Dept of the Interior, "Report on Inspection of Yellowstone, Glacier, Rainier, Crater Lake, and Yosemite Parks," 1916, MGB SC, p.4; Horace Albright, "Special Report on the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company," October 29, 1926, Box YPC-85, YNPA.

⁴S.E.L. to The Director, NPS, n.d. File: 12 12 6 (Part 1) "Parks Reservations & Antiquities Yellowstone National Park. Automobiles, 6/22/1907-6/7/1909," Box 207, Entry #6, RG 79, National Archives, Washington D.C. [NA].

⁵The YPCC was sold to veteran NPS concessioner Howard Hays in 1920. Hays changed the name to the Yellowstone Park Camps Co. Hays sold to Vernon Goodwin in 1924 and the name was changed to the Vernon Goodwin Company. Yellowstone Park Hotel Co. (YPHC) president and principal stockholder H.W. Childs acquired the company in 1928 and renamed it the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Co. (YPLC). In 1936 the YPHC and YPLC merged to form the Yellowstone Park Company (YPC) (Haines, p.421, fn35).

⁶Haines, *The Yellowstone Story, Vol. II*, p.274; Moorman, p.15.

Development of the Lodge System: 1923-1930

By 1923, in response to the business opportunities presented by the ever-increasing number of auto tourists, the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Co., heir to the Yellowstone Park Camping Co., initiated development of a lodge system. The system was patterned after -- and often located at the site of -- the tent camps. By 1930, the company would have invested almost a million dollars in cabins, central buildings, and equipment.⁷ Daniel Hull of the NPS Landscape Division supervised site development and construction of central log buildings surrounded by newly-constructed exposed-frame cabins, as well as tent cabins of the original camps.⁸ These facilities were to give "a dude-ranch appearance."⁹ This cultural tie to the Old West and to the camps of the stage-coach era remained a key feature in Lodge promotion for decades:

The Lodges have personality. They have the vacation spirit. The unique cottages, the rustic lobbies, recreation and dancing rooms, the attractive dining rooms, the community singing and campfires, the college boys and girls who serve guests with right good will, the restful, refreshing, cordial informality and friendliness -- the "Out-West-Americanism" of the Lodges -- these create an outing adventure which will share interest with the wonders of Yellowstone itself.¹⁰

In a more practical vein, YNP Superintendent Horace Albright wrote

Lodge or permanent camp guests are housed in tents or wooden cabins of simple design and construction. Nearly all sleeping rooms are equipped with double beds, wash stands, a small table, chairs and a special sheet-iron stove designed to heat quickly with wood fuel. A tea kettle is furnished in which to heat water [for baths]. Wood is chopped and is available in the room . . .

Entertainment, and meals are furnished in central buildings of large

⁷Moorman, p.17.

⁸Telegraph, Albright to Hull, 8/6/1922, quoted in Hull to the Director, NPS, 8/9/22. Folder 2, Box 38, YNPA. The lodgepole logs for the central buildings and the cabins (most constructed of exposed log framing) were harvested within the park (Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Monthly Report for August, 1920," p.10. Folder "Part 8," Box 242, Entry 6, RG 79, NA).

⁹Horace Albright, quoted in Clemensen, *Historic Structures Report, Historical Data Sections*, "Roosevelt Lodge," 1987, p.77.

¹⁰Yellowstone Park Company, "Yellowstone Park, Hotels-Camps-Lodges-Transportation," ca. 1936 brochure, folder 20, Box YPC-1, YNPA.

proportions. These are of rustic design, and are attractive."¹¹

The central buildings housed lobbies, social rooms, curio shops, dining rooms "and the usual resort facilities."¹² The "college boys and girls," were known collectively as "Savages" and more specifically as "pack rats and pillow punchers." The pillow punchers cleaned the cabins; the pack rats cleaned the "slop jars" and lit the morning fires (Figure HR3).¹³

Employee and guest reminiscences, however, suggest that these duties were secondary to those of song and dance:

When the big yellow buses brought in the sightseers and guests in late afternoon, usually just before supper, we 'Savages' gathered to greet them with songs as they stepped down from the bus. One was "riding the yellow, yellow bus" and one was about white cakes of Ivory soap that all the cabins were equipped with . . . We were a noisy enthusiastic group.¹⁴

In the entertainment room the populace gathered and sang songs under the leadership of one of the camp employees, then two or three other youthful attendants entertained the audience with vaudeville stunts.¹⁵

Yellowstone National Park Superintendent Horace Albright reported that Yellowstone Park Camps Co. employees were "bright, happy, clever, and give a spirit and atmosphere to

¹¹Horace M. Albright, "Special Report on Yellowstone Park Camps Company," October 30, 1926, p.3. Folder No. 48, Box YPC-85, YNPA. Information re use of hot water provided by White, Zillah Pocock, *Notes on Early Development of Information Services in Yellowstone National Park 65 Years Ago*, p.3, 1986, "History" Vertical File, YNPA.

¹²Yellowstone Park Company. "Yellowstone Park, Hotels - Camps - Lodges - Transportation," ca. 1936 brochure. Folder 20, Box YPC-1, YNPA.

¹³Lowry, Mary Dawe and Denise Mackesy. "Working in Yellowstone: Then and Now: Yellowstone Summer:1924 [Lowry] and Yellowstone Summer: 1983 [Mackesy]. *Montana Outdoors*. Vol. 16, No.4, Lowry - p.27.

¹⁴Lowry 1985:28.

¹⁵Cowles, Orlene and Howard. *Yellowstone Trip taken by Howard and Orlene Cowles in 1924, 1925*, n.p. Unpublished manuscript. Vertical Files, YNPA.

the lodges and camps that has become famous all over the nation."¹⁶ Lodge manager Ed Moorman approved on more pecuniary grounds: "the entertainment features of the Lodges . . . became very popular with the guests, and a drawing card for much more business" (Figure HR4).¹⁷

By 1924, the YPLCC initiated construction of housekeeping units. Housekeeping camps generally were segregated from the growing lodge complexes, and often incorporated the tent cabins discarded by the lodges. These housekeeping facilities were served by a small registration office, by a cafeteria rather than a dining room, rented for approximately half the price of the lodge cabins, and created yet a fourth "level" of accommodation within the parks. With the "economy traveler" thus served by the housekeeping units and the auto camps (and with the characterization of "auto" and "rail" travelers increasingly meaningless), lodge services and facilities were expanded and improved in a concerted "administrative and executive effort . . . toward betterment of the lodges as secondary hotel accommodations."¹⁸

As the *economic* distinction between the hotels and lodges was muted, entertainment (physically represented by the recreation halls and outdoor theaters) became one of the lodges' defining features. The narrow cabin-access drives that entwined the lodge complexes became another. In contrast to the hotels, the YPC advertised that "you can drive your car alongside your cottage, unpack, and there you are."¹⁹

¹⁶Horace M. Albright, "Special Report on Yellowstone Park Camps Company," October 30, 1926, p.5. File No. 48, Box YPC-85, YNPA.

¹⁷Moorman n.d., p. 22.

¹⁸H.M. Albright to Assistant Secretary Edwards, 2/3/27. Folder "Yellowstone Park Hotel Company, 1907-1936," Box 12-12 Yellowstone, Central Classified File, RG 48, NA.

¹⁹Yellowstone Park Company, "Yellowstone Park Season 1946," brochure. Folder 20 "Folders and Manuals," Box YPC-1, YNPA.

Reconstruction: 1927-1940

As part of the effort "toward betterment of the lodges," the tent cabins²⁰ were moved to the housekeeping units and replaced with wood cabins. The Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Co. (YPLC)²¹ added shower buildings to the lodge complexes; installed cold water in all cabins; and added hot and cold water to a "deluxe" few. Although the NPS strongly recommended that these improvements be undertaken, the YPLC was also in competition with a growing number of out-of-park cabin facilities that offered these conveniences.²²

In 1936, the newly formed Yellowstone Park Company²³ initiated a concerted attempt to "doll up the lodge cabins somewhat . . . make [them] look a little more comfortable and friendly when people go into them."²⁴ Working out of the Old Faithful Inn and using the Old Faithful Lodge cabins as a prototype, Mrs. Agnes Malling redecorated: Unpainted "carpenter-made" beds, chairs, and benches and interior and exterior window and door surrounds were painted in "six color schemes." The fir floors were oiled, window screens installed, and asbestos mats placed under the stoves. New curtain, rug, bedspread, and light-shade ensembles coordinated with the color schemes.²⁵

Lodge expansion slowed considerably during the early years of the Great Depression. Not only did visitation decrease dramatically, but those who did visit the park tended "to go

²⁰Tent cabins comprised approximately 60% of the cabin units in the 1920s and were the camp-system legacy least popular with NPS officials and with the public.

²¹Yellowstone Park Hotel Co. president H.W. Childs acquired the YPCC in 1928 and renamed it the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Co.

²²Horace M. Albright, "Special Report on Yellowstone Park Camps Company," October 30, 1926, p.3. Folder No. 48, Box YPC-85, YNPA; B.C. Downey and M.C. Deason to Mr. Gable, n.d. Yellowstone Concessions, General File 1, Box 1775, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

²³The Yellowstone Park Company resulted from the merger of the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company and the Yellowstone Park Lodge Company.

²⁴Unsigned [Nichols] to Mrs. Agnes Malling, 5/28/1936. Folder YPLC Co. 1932- 1937, Box YPC 14, YNPA.

²⁵Unsigned [Mrs. Agnes Malling] to Messrs. Nichols and Goodwin, 7/18/1936. Folder YPLC Co. 1932- 1937, Box YPC 14, YNPA.

through the park as quickly as possible with the least expense."²⁶ As the economy improved and visitation increased in 1937, the YPC initiated a major reconstruction program. This program involved development of a "cottage camp" at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, dramatic expansion at Camp Roosevelt, and the replacement of all cabins at Old Faithful Lodge. The planned addition of cabins to be operated in conjunction with Lake Hotel was halted by the onset of World War II and not completed until 1952.²⁷

By the mid-1950s, the YPC found itself besieged by complaints from visitors and from NPS personnel "in which [their] housing facilities in YNP [were] compared unfavorably with similar accommodations on the public highway." The company responded with a pledge to "either replace or rehabilitate every lodge and tourist cabin . . ."²⁸ This Comprehensive Improvement Program included the construction of a new cabin facility at Canyon, the addition of showers and of hot water to many of the lodge cabins, renovation of the "dark, drab, unimaginative [interior] decor," and an increased commitment to interior and exterior maintenance. The plan was also unsuccessful: financially strapped following construction of the Canyon facility, the YPC's efforts were inadequate to preserve their antiquated accommodation inventory.²⁹

²⁶Roger W. Toll, Superintendent YNP, *Annual Report*, 1932. MGB SC.

²⁷Yellowstone Park Company. "A Comprehensive Improvement Program," n.d. (c.1953), Box C-1, YNPA.

²⁸Yellowstone Park Company. "A Comprehensive Improvement Program," n.d. (c.1953), Box C-1, YNPA.

²⁹Memorandum to the Secretary [USDI] from the Director, National Park Service, Feb. 16, 1948. Folder "YPC 900-01," Box 1785, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

Lake Lodge, Site-Specific Development

By the turn of the century, Wylie had permanent camps established throughout Yellowstone. The camp at the north end of Yellowstone Lake was a regular stop on the tour. When the Wylie Permanent Camping Company merged with the Shaw and Powell Company in 1917 to form the Yellowstone Park Camping Company, management chose to abandon the Shaw and Powell West Thumb Camp and to maintain Wylie's serene location at the lake.

Construction of a central lodge and associated cabin groups proceeded at a steady pace through the 1920s. By the time of a 1929 appraisal (and just prior to the enforced construction hiatus of the Great Depression and World War II), Lake Lodge was an impressive site. The camp was designed to focus on the views of Yellowstone Lake, provide easy access to the lodge facilities, and create a community atmosphere. Like the campfire at the Wylie camps, the lodge was built at the center of a semi-circle of cabin rows. South of the lodge, two small lanes provided access to four neat rows of cabins that paralleled the original park road around the lake.³⁰ To the southwest of the lodge, six rows of cabins were nestled in the lodgepole pines along a northwest-southeast axis. To the north, five rows of cabins, accessed by dirt and gravel lanes, were situated parallel to the public road. Five more staggered rows followed the timbered slope up and to the west of the north cabin group. (Figure HR5)³¹

The outbuildings, including the large boiler house and the laundry, were situated on the steep slope behind the lodge. The linen room, wood house, a small cabin, and the oil house were located immediately northwest of the lodge. Northwest of the laundry were the employee's laundry, the carpenter shop, and an irregular cluster of twelve cabins. Lodge employees were housed in four dormitories positioned in a linear pattern, oriented southwest-northeast, northwest of the north cabin groups. The two girl's dormitories were flanked by the men's smaller buildings. A distance of over 200 feet separated the barn, situated to the

³⁰ The original park road, which ran in front of the Lake Hotel, Lake Hamilton Store, and Lake Lodge, is now a service road to those buildings and foot path between the lodge and Fishing Bridge.

³¹ Plat Plan, Lodge Section, Lake Group, published in The American Appraisal Company, *Appraisal Inventory of Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company, September 30, 1929*, vol. 6, Yellowstone Park Research Library, Mammoth, WY.

northwest, from the rest of the camp. Log-frame guest service buildings, including nine small hose houses, four wood houses, and eight toilets were situated in convenient locations throughout the complex.³²

Historic characteristics of and modifications to the primary buildings are described below.

Lake Lodge (central building), 1917-1929

In 1917, the YPCC prepared for construction of the Lake Lodge dining room and lobby. Robert Reamer drew the plans for the lodge, and the site was approved by National Park Service Director Stephen Mather, as well as Park Superintendent Horace Albright and Landscape Engineer Charles Punchard, Jr.³³ However, early snows halted construction of the new central building. Due to World War I, a shortage of labor and park visitors through 1918 further delayed completion. In his *Annual Report* for 1919, the Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park described the improvements:

Work is in progress now on the rebuilding of the Lake Camp . . . An exceedingly attractive log building of ample proportions is being constructed at the camp. This will be used as a dining room and lobby, and will be in most respects more interesting and attractive than any building in the park except Old Faithful Inn and the Canyon Hotel.³⁴ (Figure HR6)

By the summer of 1920, the tent from the camp at Mammoth were moved to Lake Lodge area, and the central lodge building was open to tourists.³⁵ A row of freshly-cut evergreens divided the great room of the central building in two, creating a lobby and a dining area. (Figure HR7) In the lobby, folding director's chairs were arranged in small circular groups, and writing tables with folding deck chairs were placed in the corners.

³² Ibid.

³³ Marcy Culpin, "History of the Evolution of the Lake Area," Draft version, prepared for the National Park Service, (in progress, 1997), pp. 16-17.

³⁴ Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Annual Report for 1919," p. 25.

³⁵ Culpin, "History of the Evolution of the Lake Area," p. 17.

(Figure HR8) Like the central building at Camp Roosevelt, also completed in 1919, "a large, artistic stone fireplace" was located in the Lake Lodge lobby.³⁶ (Figure HR9) The square, rustic, dining tables featured pole legs at each corner and seated eight people, two on each side, in folding chairs. The tables were arranged in neat rows, with smaller, two-shelved wooden service tables in between. The floor of the lodge was uncovered and highly polished hardwood. Delicate strings decorated with flower-like petals hung down around the light fixtures.

By 1925, the central building at the Lake Camp proved to be an inadequate space to serve the growing number of guests. Vernon Goodwin, who purchased the YPCC in 1924, recognized the need for a larger building, and ordered that a new lodge be built. Several small additions to the kitchen were constructed in 1924, and more substantive changes were made the following year. YPCC began the kitchen/lobby reconstruction of the massive lodge building in the summer of 1925, and completed it in the spring of 1926. (Figure HR10) The porte-cochre was built in 1929. Robert Reamer designed the exterior of the immense additions to match his plans for the original central building, with exposed logs, stained shakes, and a cedar shingle roof.³⁷ (Figures HR11 and HR12)

In keeping with the rustic style that dominated park architecture, the interior featured exposed log beaming. In the lobby, a single row of massive support timbers traversed the length of the room. Comfortable, wooden, high-backed chairs lined both sides of the row of timbers. The interior walls were exposed horizontal logs, and tongue-and-groove pine covered the floor.³⁸ (Figure HR13)

³⁶ Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Annual Report for 1920," pp. 30-1; James Mote and A. Berle Clemensen, "Historic Structures Report, Historical Data Sections: Lake Lodge, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming," (Denver: NPS, USDI, n.d.), p. 52.

³⁷ Culpin, "History of the Evolution of the Lake Area," p. 16-17. James Mote and A. Berle Clemensen, "Historic Structures Report, Historical Data Sections," Lake Lodge (Denver: Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Branch, Midwest/Rocky Mountain Team, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, n.d.), p. 52; United States Department of the Interior, Office of National Parks, Building and Reservations, "The Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park," (Branch of Plans and Design, 1933), p. 16; Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Annual Report, 1929," p. 43.

³⁸ Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Annual Report for 1920," pp. 30-1; James Mote and A. Berle Clemensen, "Historic Structures Report, Historical Data Sections: Lake Lodge, Yellowstone National

The entrance to the curio shop was located on the south side of the west wall, next to the registration desk. The vertical log wall studs were exposed. Horizontal tongue-and-groove pine boards filled the spaces between the studs. The ceiling also featured tongue-and-groove pine boards, with exposed log joists and beams. Tongue-and-groove pine covered the floors as well.³⁹

A short, wide wood staircase with a wooden landing and rails provided access to the raised, rustic, 300-seat dining room addition. Like the curio shop, the dining room featured horizontal tongue-and-groove boards and exposed log beaming on the ceiling and interior walls, and pine floorboards. (Figure HR14) The exterior walls of the dining room were horizontal logs. To the west of the dining hall were the kitchen, bakery, storage rooms, and employee dining room.⁴⁰

Visitors to the improved Lake Lodge enjoyed dancing and shows in the recreation room, located off the south side of the lobby. The dance hall featured the same exposed log roof structure, log walls, and tongue-and-groove pine flooring as the lobby. A large, raised stage and dressing rooms filled the large south-side alcove. The stage was hidden behind an impressive curtain that was hand-painted in August, 1926.⁴¹

Furnishings in the lodge were "rustic," yet of a significantly higher quality than those in the simple adjacent cabins. In the lobby, guests enjoyed the Bram Richtsteig upright, oak piano, and green-finished pine writing tables. They rested in maple armchairs and rocking chairs, which featured woven cane seats. Guests enjoyed their meals in the dining room's ladder-back maple side chairs at large pine dining tables. Visitors attended events in the recreation room, sitting on the pine bench seats or ladder-back maple chairs.

Park, Wyoming," (Denver: NPS, USDI, n.d.), p. 52.

³⁹ Mote and Clemensen, p. 52.

⁴⁰ Mote and Clemensen, p. 52, figures 3,4; Yellowstone Park Camps Company, "Main Building - Lake Camp, Floorplan," Building Maintenance Records, Yellowstone National Park.

⁴¹ Mote and Clemensen, p. 52; Yellowstone Park Camps Company, "Main Building - Lake Camp, Floorplan," Building Maintenance Records, Yellowstone National Park; Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Monthly Report, August, 1926," (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1926), p.

Cabin Groups, Employee Facilities, and Miscellaneous Outbuildings, 1917-1929

Tourist accommodations at Lake Lodge have changed significantly from the historic period. In the days of the Wylie Lake Camp, all facilities consisted of semi-permanent tent cabins, of varying sizes yet all constructed with plank floors, ship-lap quarter walls, and canvas-duck sides and roofs. Prior to 1919, the canvas-topped lodge tents were arranged around a central campfire:

The Lake Camp was beautiful. The tents formed a huge semi-circle with a camp-fire place at the opening. When the moon shone across the Lake and practically into the camp, - it was a wonderful sight.⁴²

By the early 1920s, improvements included "a new kitchen, new comfort stations and flush toilets, and a general rearrangement of tents."⁴³ The reconstruction allowed the lodge to take the place of the central campfire as the focus of the camp, as well as afford views of the Lake. As reconstruction of the camp continued through the 1920s and early 1930s, frame and log cabins were arranged in a "U" pattern around the north, south, and west elevations of the lodge. The evenly spaced cabins were accessed easily by north-south oriented roads. Though nearly militaristic in design, the straight rows of cabins were functional, neat in appearance, easily approachable, and set across and up the timbered slope behind the lodge - thus offering unimpeded views of the lake from several locations, including the front of the central building. (Figure HR15)

The YPCC continued large-scale improvements to "Lake Camp" through the 1920s. Pole and frame cabins were constructed nearly every year. From 1921 through 1922, the company greatly expanded and improved the water supply system, and installed "modern flush toilets" in the wash rooms.⁴⁴ The company completed a new girl's dormitory in 1922. The dormitory had a 24-person capacity, and was located near the two men's dormitories in

⁴² Ed Moorman. Untitled, unpublished history of Moorman's years in Yellowstone National Park, 1899-1948, n.d., p. 4. Vertical Files, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming [YNPA].

⁴³ Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Annual Report for 1919," p. 25.

⁴⁴ Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Annual Report, 1921-2," p. 40.

the heavily wooded area north of the cabin complex.

Construction around Lake Lodge continued through 1930, with additional one- and two-room cabins replacing most of the older tent cabins. As many as 51 cabins were constructed each season, built in straight lines along the timbered slope behind and on either side of the lodge. For example, a large crew of carpenters worked through the 1926 season, completing 49 new log and frame cabins, the 20' x 45' log and frame linen room northwest of the lodge, and a woodshed. The 1926 construction designers and building crews were sensitive to the aesthetics of the area, and expressed concern as to the proximity and number of roads as well as landscaping. Associate Landscape Engineer T.C. Vint noted that it had been necessary to use "one additional long cabin in place of two small ones which allowed a different spacing between the cabins and saved cutting out a tree."⁴⁵ (Figure HR16)

In 1928, space was cleared for a new laundry behind the lodge. An attendant's cabin was constructed, and the incinerator was begun.⁴⁶ By 1929, 233 cabins, both log and frame as well as canvas-topped facilities, were in use at Lake Lodge, with a capacity of about 550 guests. That year, company carpenters also completed the laundry building to serve Lake, Fishing Bridge, West Thumb, and the East Entrance. A cascade washer and two extractors were installed there in 1932. A new 100,000 gallon tank furnished the site with water.⁴⁷

Though the lodge complex included 31 cabin types, the builders used similar construction techniques and materials throughout the complex, linking the buildings stylistically. All of the cabins were exposed-frame, and rested on concrete-pier foundations. Wall coverings included lap siding and board-and-batten, coated with a dark stain on the exterior. The roofs were mainly gabled, and either made of duck or covered with wood shingles. The larger tent cabins had duck hip roofs. Flooring materials were either 8" ship-

⁴⁵ Vint to Mr. Hull, June 2, 1926, Box D38, Folder 5, File: L.E. File, YY 1926, RG79, National Archives, Washington, D.C., pp. 2-3.

⁴⁶ R.C. McCarter to Yellowstone National Park Assistant Superintendent Daum, "Weekly Report from R.C. McCarter, Week Ending September 20, 1928," Box D38, Folder 7, File: Landscape Division Matters FY 1929, RG79, National Archives, Washington, D.C., p. 2.

⁴⁷ Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Annual Report, 1925," p. 29; "Annual Report, 1926," p. 50; "Annual Report, 1927," p. 18; "Annual Report, 1929," p. 43; "Annual Report, 1930," p. 23.

lap or boards. All the gable-roofed, frame cabins featured six-lite sliding-sash, wood-frame windows, stained on the exterior, while the tent cabins featured 16" x 16" woven string mesh with duck drop curtains.⁴⁸

The outbuildings were also stylistically linked to the public components of the camp. The dormitories were rustic buildings, with log or board-and-batten walls, concrete-pier foundations, gable roofs, and ship-lap or common board flooring. Though Mens Dormitory #2 had composite roofing, the other three buildings featured cedar shingles on their double-pitched roofs. Like the dormitories at Old Faithful, those at Lake Lodge featured shiplap interior wall finish. The shiplap subfloors were covered with 1"x 4" fir. Both the lower and upper story of the dormitory built in 1931 featured 11 rooms, ranging in size from 12' to 15' square. Five-panel wooden interior doors were featured. A three-stall bathroom was centered on each floor. A massive log exterior staircase provided access to the second story from the gable end. Large, 6/6-lite double-hung windows provided sunlight to each of the rooms. A centered, open entry porch lead to the 9-lite over 2-panel entry door. (Figure HR17)

The large, concrete and frame, one-story, gable-roofed, three-bay boiler house featured ship-lap siding and composite roofing. The floors were concrete. The massive, log-frame laundry featured a gable roof, concrete pier foundation, ship-lap siding, ship-lap flooring, and cedar shingles on the roof. The employee's laundry, linen room, carpenter shop, and barn were one-story (though the carpenter shop had a two-story section and the barn contained an attic), rustic buildings with wood-shingled, gable roofs. The walls of the employee's laundry and barn were log, while the linen room and carpenter shop featured ship-lap siding.⁴⁹

Furnishings in the cabins and dormitories varied in design and materials, but all were decorated in a rustic style, and included beds, washstands, woodboxes, a table and chairs, a rug, and curtains.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ American Appraisal Company, *Appraisal Inventory of Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company*, September 30, 1929, vol. 6, pp. 6-25.

⁴⁹ American Appraisal Company, *Appraisal Inventory of Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company*, September 30, 1929, vol. 6, pp. 105-133, 141-150, 388-395.

⁵⁰ American Appraisal Company, *Appraisal Inventory of Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company*, September 30, 1929, vol. 6, pp. 76-90, 157-166, 202-374.

Lake Lodge and Cabins, 1930-modern era

The volume of tourists in the park fell significantly through the Depression years. Because of the diminished revenue, improvements to the lodge area through the 1930s were limited to general repairs and maintenance. Though "it seem[ed] that the hotel accommodations and the lodge accommodations [were] in general satisfactory to the public," in 1935, the Superintendent of the park recognized the need for reorganization at Lake Lodge:

There is not sufficient business now, at either Mammoth or Lake to warrant the continued operation of both hotels and lodges at each point, but our experience this year leads us to believe that a combined operation will be successful . . . If this plan is consummated, the present lodges at Mammoth and Lake will be abandoned and a considerable alteration made in the present hotel buildings . . . We feel that in order to finance this change, it would be necessary to form a new company, combining the Hotel, Transportation, Lodge and Boat Companies, all of which are now practically under one ownership.³¹

Visitors returned to the park after 1934, and steadily increased in number through 1941. In 1936, the newly-formed YPC began to consider combining the facilities at Lake Lodge and Lake Hotel. Substantial changes were to be made, including moving the cabin groups, with a capacity of 682, to the west of the hotel, and tearing down the lodge building. The National Park Service and Yellowstone Park Company management considered the move carefully:

The matter of the lodge and hotel accommodations at the Lake has had our consideration for the last several years. At one time, it seemed as if the logical thing to do would be to combine the hotel and the lodge, the same as we are now planning for the Mammoth area . . . However, if the automobile travel this year is to be taken as a criterion of what to expect in the future . . . [it is] out of the question . . .³²

Despite President Nichols' objections, the redesign of the Yellowstone Lake area was

³¹ Yellowstone National Park Superintendent Roger W. Toll to Assistant Director A.E. Demaray, Department of the Interior, 1935, YPC 86, Consolidation, pp. 1-2; Toll to National Park Service Chief Architect Thomas C. Vint, August 23, 1935, p. 1.

³² Yellowstone Park Superintendent Edmund B. Rogers to the Director of the National Park Service, August 5, 1936, RG79, Entry 7, Box 1787, YPC 900-05 Pt. 1, National Archives, Washington, D.C. In 1937, the Lake Lodge complex consisted of 233 log and frame and 22 canvas and frame cabins. Culpin, "History of the Evolution of the Lake Area," p. 20.

still considered in 1939. By 1941, the park's Master Plan included specific plans to move the cabin groups. Indeed, design specifications for cabins to be constructed behind the Lake Hotel were printed by 1940, with the intention of replacing those at Lake Lodge. The hotel itself was to be redesigned and rebuilt:

In the Lake area the new lodge cabin development is located on the site of the old Lake Hotel . . . It includes the main lodge building, which is a remodeled portion of the old hotel. Within this building ___ rooms have been retained for the Company's help. ___ rooms have also been retained as lodge rooms for the public. The old hotel kitchen, dining room, and lounge form the main unit of this lodge building. The dining room will accommodate ___ people. The old hotel power plant has been retained to furnish power for this development."³³ (Figure HR18)

The Master Plan also noted that the old lodge facilities would be "eliminated as soon as the new lodge development [was] in operation."³⁴

Though travel through the park increased steadily from 1935 to 1941, competition from private motels and campgrounds outside the park boundaries lured many tourists away from the concessioner's accommodations.³⁵ YPC recognized that though the accommodations at Lake Lodge were adequate, general modernization was required in order to compete.³⁶ The company switched from wood-burning to oil-burning boilers in 1937, and installed a 408-barrel capacity oil storage tank directly behind the lodge. Fresh frozen vegetables could be stored in the new "cold storage cabinet" installed in 1938, and "general renewal and repair

³³ As the work had not been completed by the time the Master Plan for 1941 was printed, the numbers of rooms and dining hall capacity are not included. "Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park, 1941."

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Annual Report, 1941."

³⁶ In the late 1930s, the National Park Service employed personnel to inspect the facilities of vendors outside the park. The inspectors concluded that "without exception, these cabins were all equipped with modern beds, having good coil springs and inner-spring mattresses. They were always attractively furnished and presented a pleasing appearance inside and out." The inspectors also noted that in those cabins that did not have running water, that free showers were provided, with soap and towels, in a communal building. B.C. Downey and M.C. Deason to Mr. Gable, n.d., RG79, Entry 7, 900-05, Box 1775, Yellowstone Concessions - General, General File 1, National Archives, Washington, D.C., p. 1.

work was done, including the repainting of the lobby floor," that year.⁵⁷ YPC also planned to replace remaining frame and canvas cabins with log trimmed cabins, to construct new cabins with running water and toilet facilities, and to increase the spacing between the cabins.⁵⁸

By 1940

YPC [was] engaged in a program for modernizing and bringing up to date their present facilities. It [was] the intention of the company to either replace or rehabilitate every lodge and tourist cabin which it operat[ed] . . . The project call[ed] for the building of better roads and the installation of water mains, laterals, sewer and plumbing facilities in all cabins, [and] hot and cold running water in the lodge cabins."⁵⁹

Physical improvements in 1940 included new flooring in the rear sections of the lodge, installation of a refrigerator to house ice to be sold to the public, and a new set of decorated china.⁶⁰

Reconstruction at Lake halted with the onset of World War II. Government restrictions on building materials, a shortage of employees, and the profound lack of tourism left the YPC with few resources during the war years. The YPC lodges and hotels were closed through 1944, and only minimal services were available to the few guests who were able to reach the park. Construction at the Lake Lodge and Lake Hotel was discontinued, including the completion of the Lake Hotel cabin group.⁶¹ YPC President W.M. Nichols summarized the situation immediately after the declaration of war:

. . . it is impossible to say whether or not the new cabins which we started to build last year in rear of the Lake Hotel will be finished or not for this season.

⁵⁷ Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Annual Report, 1937," pp. 41-2; "Annual Report, 1938," p. 34.

⁵⁸ Master Plan, 1941.

⁵⁹ Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Annual Report, 1940," pp. 1,28.

⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 28.

⁶¹ During the War years, services were provided by Hamilton Stores, Inc., and a few of the YPC auto camps. Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Annual Report, 1942," p. 2; Yellowstone Park Company, "Project 'Roche Jaune'," January 1, 1960, p. 2.

The shortage of materials, probable shortage of labor and unknown business conditions make it impossible for me to say how much work can be done on these cabins this Spring or Summer. In any event, if they are operated, they will be operated in connection with Lake Lodge . . .⁶²

Tourists returned in force after the war, pushing concessioner's resources to their limits in 1946. The hotel and lodge facilities had suffered greatly from neglect between 1941 and 1945, as only the most important repairs and maintenance were conducted during that time. The increased volume of park guests at the end of the 1945 season resulted in the need for all available lodging facilities to be open. As a result, the Lake Lodge and its cabins were spared from destruction.⁶³

Though tourism was on the rise, the YPC construction program was "largely one of repairs. Expansion [was] slowed down because of scarcity of labor and materials together with high prices."⁶⁴ By 1949, YPC President Nichols proposed the expenditures of \$67,000 to improve the Lake Lodge and its cabin facilities. Lodge renovations during this period included installation of linoleum tile over the original polished wood floor. Photographs from 1953 indicate that the delicate light fixtures had been replaced with heavy, wooden, lantern-style light fixtures. New heavy wooden chairs and card tables lined the sides of the lobby, and new writing desks surrounded the support timbers.⁶⁵ (Figure HR19)

Over the next several decades, more substantive changes were made to the lodge building. By the early 1970s, cafeteria-style dining replaced the table service in the dining

⁶² YPC President W.M. Nichols to YNP Superintendent Edmund B. Rogers, December 19, 1941, RG79, Entry 7, Box 1787, YPC, 900-06, National Archives, Washington, D.C., p. 1.

⁶³ By January, 1944, YPC President Nichols recognized the need to continue with some construction. Indeed, he requested a cost estimate from builder B.O. Hallin for the completion of the Lake Hotel cabins for use by the 1945 season. In a prophetic memorandum, he noted: "I haven't any idea now that travel to the park next summer will be any heavier, if as heavy, as last year but if the above project does not run into too much money, we might bite it off on the theory that in 1945 the cabins might be needed." Nichols to Hallin, January 17, 1944, YPC Maintenance, Construction Division 1940-46, p. 1.

⁶⁴ National Park Service Director Newton B. Drury to the Secretary of the Interior through Assistant Secretary Davidson, February 16, 1948, Entry 7, Box 1785, YPC 900-01, RG79, National Archives, Washington, D.C., p. 1.

⁶⁵ Photograph, Lake Lodge Lobby, 1953, Jack Hayden Collection #53211, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

room. To facilitate this, partition walls were added to the west side of the room, and service tables were attached to the support timbers. (Figure HR20) The porte-cochre was removed after 1952.(Figure HR21) During the 1980s, the porch was reconstructed: new rails, support timbers, and a ramp were installed.⁶⁶

However, the majority of post-war improvements were confined to rehabilitation of the older cabins:

we wish to point out that it is our hope that expansion of cabin facilities at Lake Lodge would be kept to a minimum. Any rearrangement of cabins will require considerable enlargement of the area. The group as a whole is now of one general age and we believe new cabin construction would more logically be placed in the Lake Hotel cabin area. Even though the Lake Lodge development is to continue indefinitely, it is still our long-range plan to provide eventually new permanent facilities to take its place by complete development of the Lake Hotel cabin group.⁶⁷

By 1951, new plans for the Lake Lodge cabin groups were in place, and a massive rearrangement of cabins was imminent. According to the Master Plan for 1953, YPC removed the cabins from their neat rows and reconstructed them into singles with bathroom additions, duplexes, triplexes, and quadraplexes - with a bath in between each of the rooms. The long redesigned buildings were oriented east-west and set in staggered rows up the slope northwest of the lodge. A large 90-car parking lot was constructed immediately north of the lodge building, where six rows of cabins had historically been placed.⁶⁸ (Figure HR22)

The new cabin design and placement changed the look of the lodge area dramatically. The cabins were no longer set in neat rows adjacent to the main road. Instead, a wide, paved service road formed a large oblong loop from the new parking area and up the slope to the west. Access roads to the cabins connected to both sides of the service road loop. The first

⁶⁶ Interview with Historic Architect James McDonald, July 10, 1996, conducted by Kathryn Schneid; Photograph, Lake Lodge, 1952, Jack Haynes Collection #52141, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

⁶⁷ Mr. Merriam to Yellowstone National Park Superintendent Edmund B. Rogers, March 22, 1949, as quoted in Rogers to Nichols, April 6, 1949, Entry 7, Box 1785, YPC 900-01, RG79, National Archives, Washington, D.C., pp. 1-2.

⁶⁸ Master Plan, 1953; Master Plan, 1963; 1967 Proposed Cabin Expansion, Lake Lodge, NPS Maintenance Files, Yellowstone National Park.

few rows of single cabins, duplexes, and triplexes were placed next to each other and oriented east-west. The duplexes and triplexes set farther to the west, and therefore higher on the hillside, featured north-south orientations.⁶⁹

These changes had a significant effect on the landscaping of the area. Construction efforts and extensive land use resulted in the loss of much of the heavy cover of lodgepole that dominated the site through the 1920s. By 1952, the north side cabin area at Lake Lodge was only sparsely vegetated. The timberline had receded to the western half of the site. Between 1944 and 1947, Regional Landscape Architect Frank E. Mattson commented on the clearing of trees in the park:

We were very much impressed with the extensive clearings which have been made among the cabin areas . . . by the removal of mature lodgepole pine, the need for which was obvious. It was also evident that developed areas will need some special attention in the way of handling the vegetation rather than to continue with the practice of letting nature more or less take the abuse of the concentrated use.⁷⁰

The stands of evergreens to the south and southwest of the lodge, however, were retained, along with the "Lakeview Group" of cabins and several rows of single cabins. The Lakeview Group were single cabins set in a north-south linear pattern immediately south of the lodge.

During the late 1950s and 1960s, YPC participated in the "Mission 66" program, designed to modernize tourist facilities throughout the park. In 1958, several of the older buildings at Lake Lodge were destroyed to make room for new construction. These buildings included the employee laundry/shower, two restrooms, the barn, winterkeeper's quarters, three woodsheds, 26 log and wood-frame cabins, plumbing shop, and 20 tent-top cabins. The same year, the linen room was moved closer to the laundry building, and 89 cabins (including two

⁶⁹ 1967 Proposed Cabin Expansion, Lake Lodge, YNP Maintenance Files, YNP.

⁷⁰ Regional Landscape Architect Frank E. Mattson, "Field Report, Yellowstone National Park," n.d., File no. 601-15, Land and Landscape Architects, Pt. 3, 1/1/44-12/31/47, Box D49, Maintenance Miscellaneous; Yellowstone Research Library Archives, YNP, WY, p.1.

manager's cabins) were moved to the new cabin area.⁷¹ New singles, duplexes, triplexes, and quadraplexes were built in the dense woods northeast of the lodge, set in a staggered pattern around the oblong road and access lanes. These flat-roofed, concrete, metal, and wood-frame buildings, though coated with dark stain to blend with the surroundings, were vastly different in style and setting to the historic cabins.⁷²

By 1965, National Park Service architects recognized the aesthetic impact of the new construction and setting at Lake Lodge, and throughout the park. In that year's Master Plan, the NPS noted that there was a

lack of architectural unity and planning without an architectural theme . . . [the complex is] not aesthetically distinguished and in many instances distressing . . . unwise locating of structures and development has not helped.⁷³

Despite these objections, new construction and reorganization of historic buildings continued through the next two decades. Buildings, such as the men's dormitory now located behind the lodge, were brought to the site and reconstructed. During the mid-1980s, the large laundry building was converted into an employee pub and dance hall. The "Lakeview Group" of cabins was dismantled. New, larger, guest facilities were built in the "Mission 66" style along the oval road.⁷⁴ (Figure HR23)

Conclusion

The lodge complex at Yellowstone Lake bears little resemblance to the original Wylie "Lake Camp." Although the semi-circle of tough duck tents around a central campfire was phased out in the early 1920s, the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company made an effort to maintain a close community atmosphere, neat rows of cabins, and a focus on the lodge and Yellowstone Lake during the 1920s. After the economic setbacks associated with

⁷¹ Culpin, "History of the Evolution of the Lake Area," p. 23.

⁷² 1967 Proposed Cabin Expansion, Lake Lodge, YNP Maintenance Files, YNP; "Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park, 1963"; "Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park, 1966."

⁷³ "Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park, 1965."

⁷⁴ Interview with Historic Architect James McDonald, conducted by Kathryn Schneid, July 10, 1996.

the Great Depression, rustic, frame cabins continued to be built behind and on either side of the lodge. By the late 1930s, however, a plan to combine Lake Hotel and lodge facilities threatened the site.

Though spared from destruction in the mid-1940s, plans to reorganize and reconstruct the Lake Lodge complex continued to threaten its symmetry and architectural harmony through the early 1950s. By 1952, definite plans were made to tear apart the historic cabins, and reconfigure them in order to provide more modern facilities. These plans, combined with the Mission 66 improvement program, resulted in new construction and changes in setting that diverged greatly from the organization in the historic period.

Lake Lodge Timeline

- 1872:** Establishment of Yellowstone National Park.
- 1893:** William Wallace Wylie initiated the "Wylie Way" in 1893, developing a string of permanent camps offering accommodation alternatives to the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company's luxury hotels.
- 1917:** Concession system reorganized; 10-passenger automobiles replaced the stagecoaches; park policy turning toward making Yellowstone a summer resort - instead of just a few days; YPCC organized, merging the Wylie Camps Company and the Shaw and Powell Camping Company; construction of new lodge, to serve as a lobby and dining room, at Lake Camp begins.
- 1919:** Construction of the Lake Lodge resumed after WWI. A new kitchen, new comfort stations and flush toilets, and a general rearrangement of tents planned by 1920.
- 1920:** Lake Lodge open for guest use.
- 1921-2:** Modern flush toilets installed in the wash rooms and the water supply systems for the camp were improved and enlarged. A women's dormitory with a capacity for 24 persons was constructed.
- 1923:** Fifty new tent units with canvas tops constructed and furnished.
- 1924:** Additions to the side and rear of the kitchen (lodge); large loading platform built; 2 new flush toilet buildings constructed; 27 two-room and 25 one-room cabins built; erected new buildings for housing of camp tools and excess equipment; fire protection established.
- 1925:** Reconstructed 30 tent cottages into permanent pole and frame lodges; installed more windows in all dormitories; made addition to old kitchen; erected pole and canvas awning over loading platform; commenced construction of a new log and frame building, 60' x 164'.
- 1926:** The YPCC vastly enlarged its Lake Lodge. Two wings of huge proportions were built, one on each side of the old lodge central building: one for dining rooms and kitchen, the other for amusements and baths.
- 1927:** Constructed 40 permanent lodges, new comfort station, and 3 new fire hose houses and equipment.

- 1929:** 51 new cabins completed, for a total of 233 and a capacity of 550. Laundry building completed to serve Lake, Fishing Bridge, West Thumb, and East Entrance. Porte-cochre completed.
- 1930:** 10 permanent log and frame cabins and comfort station constructed.
- 1931:** New Cascade washer and two extractors installed in Lake Lodge laundry.
- 1932:** New dormitory constructed.
- 1935-6:** Considerable repair work at Lake Lodge.
- 1937:** 408-barrel oil storage tank installed behind the lodge to accommodate new, YPC-wide heating systems.
- 1938:** At the Lodge all power plant boilers were converted for burning oil and a cold storage cabinet was installed for fresh frozen vegetables. General renewal and repair work was done, including the repainting of the lobby floor.
- 1940:** YPC project calls for the building of better roads and the installation of water mains, laterals, sewer, and plumbing facilities in all cabins, hot and cold running water in the lodge cabins. A new floor was laid and reinforcement for floor provided in employee's dining room, commissary, beauty shop, vegetable pantry, and part of the kitchen. Installed refrigerator for storage of ice to sell to the public; purchased a complete set of new decorated china.
- 1941:** New beds and mattresses ordered to provide better sleeping accommodations for guests, new cabins built, utilities placed.
- 1942-1944:** Lake Lodge closed due to World War II.
- 1945:** Lake Lodge re-opened, plans to tear down the lodge and combine its operation with the Lake Hotel delayed.
- 1949:** Propane tanks installed at Lake Lodge
- 1950:** Foundation laid for New Girl's Dormitory west of Lake Lodge.
- 1951-52:** Single cabins reconstructed into duplexes and triplexes; cabin groups rearranged; girl's dormitory erected, parking lot established at north end of cabin groups.
- 1952:** New laundry constructed at Lake, and placed into use in May.

- 1958:** The first Mission 66 improvements begun for additional visitors in the Lake area, including the construction of 20 deluxe cabins, all heated and with plumbing. Plans to install new floors, running water, electricity, and repair the roofs begun.
- 1962:** Two log buildings brought from Canyon to Lake Lodge, and reconstructed to form one large dormitory building, with bath facilities in the center. The refurbished building was placed southwest of the lodge.
- 1964:** Bath installation continues in the older facilities at Lake Lodge. Various new kitchen equipment installed. Cabins at "different Company locations rewired and new heating units have been installed eliminating some of the old wood stove heaters" (specific complexes/cabins not identified).
- Mid-1960s:** Porte-cochere removed from front facade of the lodge.
- 1966:** YPC purchased by the Goldfield Corporation.
- 1970s:** New, multi-plex lodging facilities constructed at northwest end of the lodge complex.
- 1978:** NPS Funds requested during the 1980 fiscal year to purchase all YPC assets. NPS built a new dormitory (one of four in the park) at Lake to house YPC employees.
- 1979:** NPS purchased YPC (Oct. 31, 1979, YPC contract terminated), and TWA Services took over the concessions contract.
- 1980s:** Renovations of Lake Lodge included conversion of dining room to cafeteria-style dining, renovation of the lobby floor, and installation of handicapped access ramp.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS



12646 YELLOWSTONE LAKE FROM WEST SIDE OF STEVENSON'S ISLAND.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Site Description

The Lake Yellowstone Lodge Historic District sits on the north shore of Lake Yellowstone near the confluence of Pelican Creek and the Yellowstone River; the Absaroka Mountain Range is to the east and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone is to the north. The district is bordered by the lake to the east and the Grand Loop highway to the west. Lake Village, comprised of the Lake Hotel complex, Lake Hospital, and the Lake Lodge complex, Fish Hatchery complex and dormitory complex, is situated on a spur road off the main Highway between Fishing Bridge and Bridge Bay. One-quarter mile to the north of Lake Hotel, Lake Lodge (HS #4050) is situated on a grass and evergreen covered slope overlooking the northwest shore of the lake. The lower level portions of the site feature native grasses and wild flowers; the site slopes up from the lodge on the north and west sides. These slopes are vegetated with mature lodgepole pines as the elevation increases. The main north/south access road from the Lake Hotel cabin area bisects the grassy meadow between the front of the lodge and the lake shore. It continues north past the lodge and terminates in a loop road to the west and south providing access to the nine groupings of guest cabins. There is a large unpaved parking lot directly north of the lodge; at this point the gradient of the site increases so that the parking lot and the cabin groupings situated above it to the west are laid out on a series of stepped lots with the loop road as a boundary. The majority of guest cabins are placed in staggered rows within the unpaved access roads that intersect the loop road. There are indentations for parking at regular intervals along the access roads and on the west loop road. There are few trees within the lower groupings while the upper cabins are surrounded by mature evergreens.

Directly west of the lodge and on the same side of the loop road are employee dormitories and service buildings. The Powerhouse (HS #4051) is located closest to the lodge; then the Employee Pub/Linen building (HS #4053/4052). The Personnel building and the Seagull Dormitory (HS #7006) are beyond this to the west on a north/south axis. The larger Mallard Dormitory (HS #4055) is set into the slope of the hill further west. The slopes on either side of these buildings are surrounded by grasses and trees while the walkways to

and between them are unpaved and the circulation patterns are generally undefined. There is a large unpaved parking lot to the west (in front) of the Mallard Dormitory. The appearance of the landscape in this area is somewhat barren.



Condition

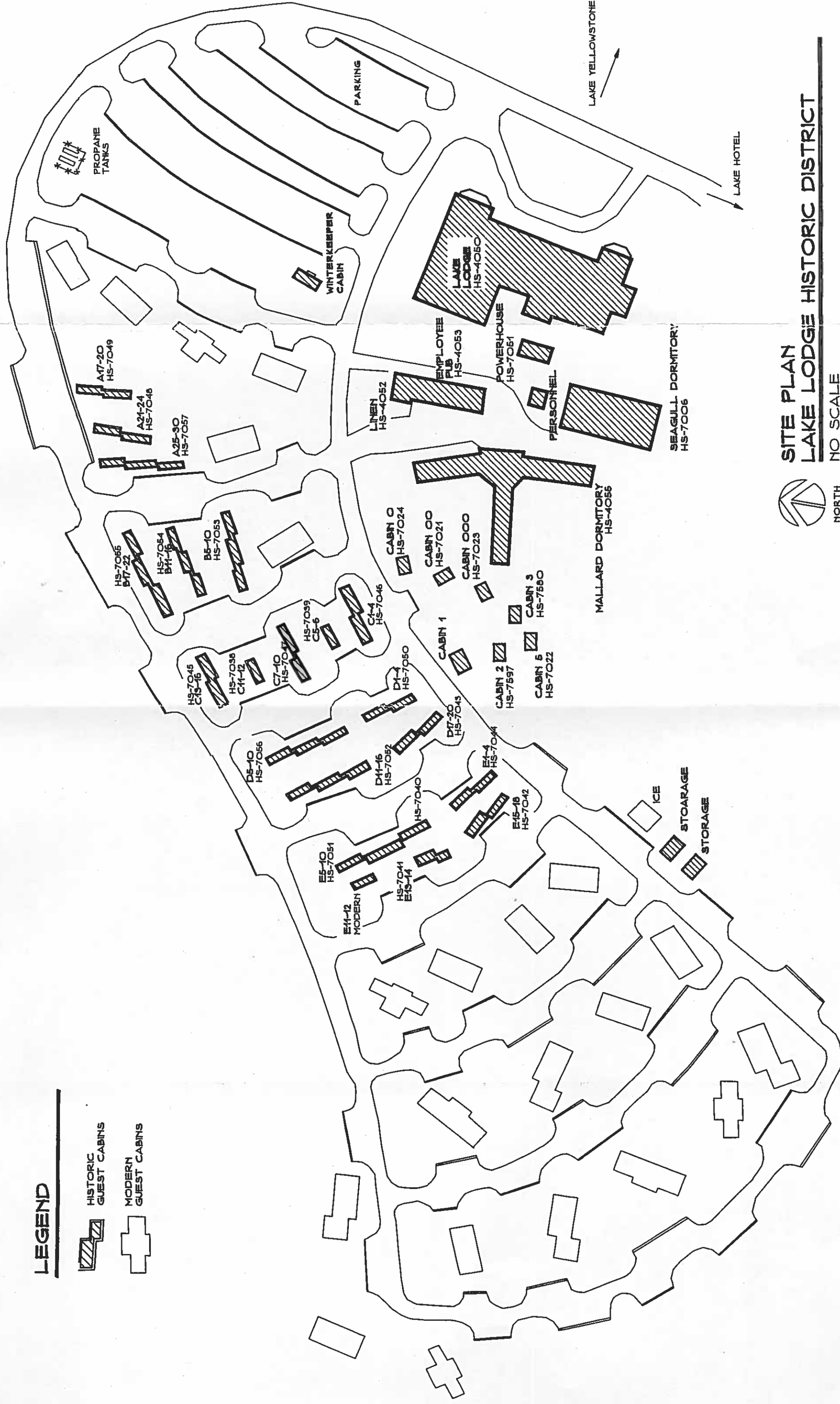
The Lake Lodge site presents a strong contrast of opposing development between the Lodge and the guest cabin area. The south side of the Lodge is planted with native grasses and lodgepole pine trees providing an appropriate context for the rustic building; the lower parking and cabin area to the north and west is mostly devoid of planting and lacking in visual interest or stimulation. This contrast is further reinforced by the odd appearance of the log-frame guest cabins sitting on tall foundations. The access roads between the cabin groupings, employee dormitories and service buildings are unpaved; there is no strong indication of where parking and pedestrian walkways begin or end.

The site is in fair condition. There are several areas of concern that must be addressed in order to restore its integrity. The first is to design a concept for the overall site which addresses traffic to the guest cabins, and the employee and service areas. A priority for this concept should be to minimize the impact of the automobile on the site both visually and physically. Parking should be relocated and integrated into the landscape; there should be well defined pedestrian pathways, and new planting provided to revitalize the appearance of the site.

Finally, the site needs to be maintained on an ongoing basis for physical protection of the buildings and their historic and architectural integrity.

LEGEND

-  HISTORIC GUEST CABINS
-  MODERN GUEST CABINS



SITE PLAN LAKE LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

NO SCALE

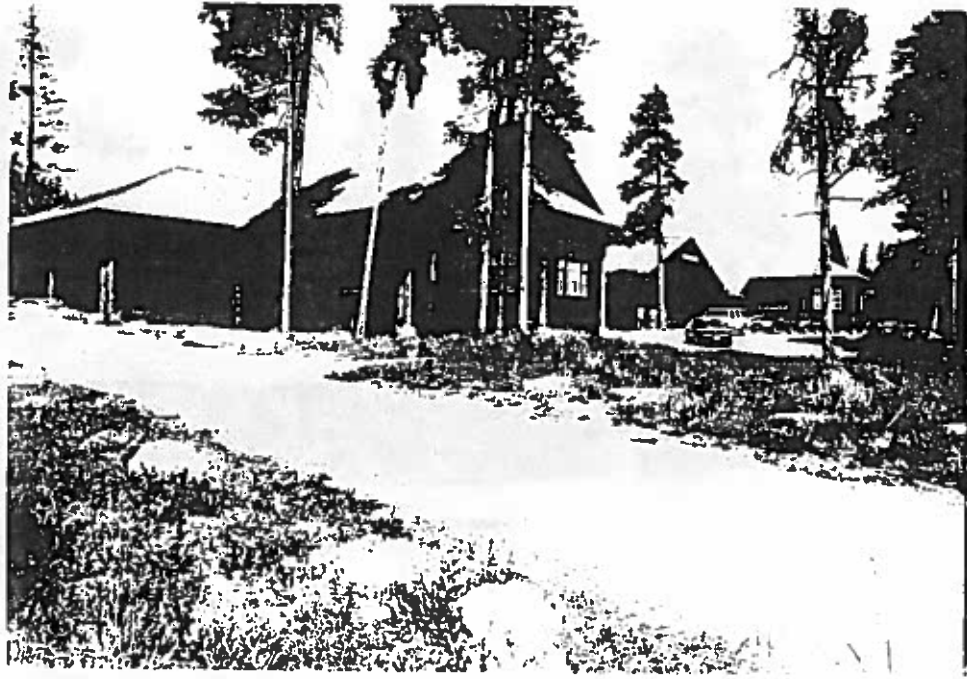


Figure 2: Looking northeast at Lake Lodge (HS #4050). Note the grass and wildflower areas with the fir trees.



Figure 3: Looking south at the Lodge from the parking areas on the north side of the building. The parking is a large gravel area where the original cabins were located. The rows of cars are divided by some trees and grassy areas.

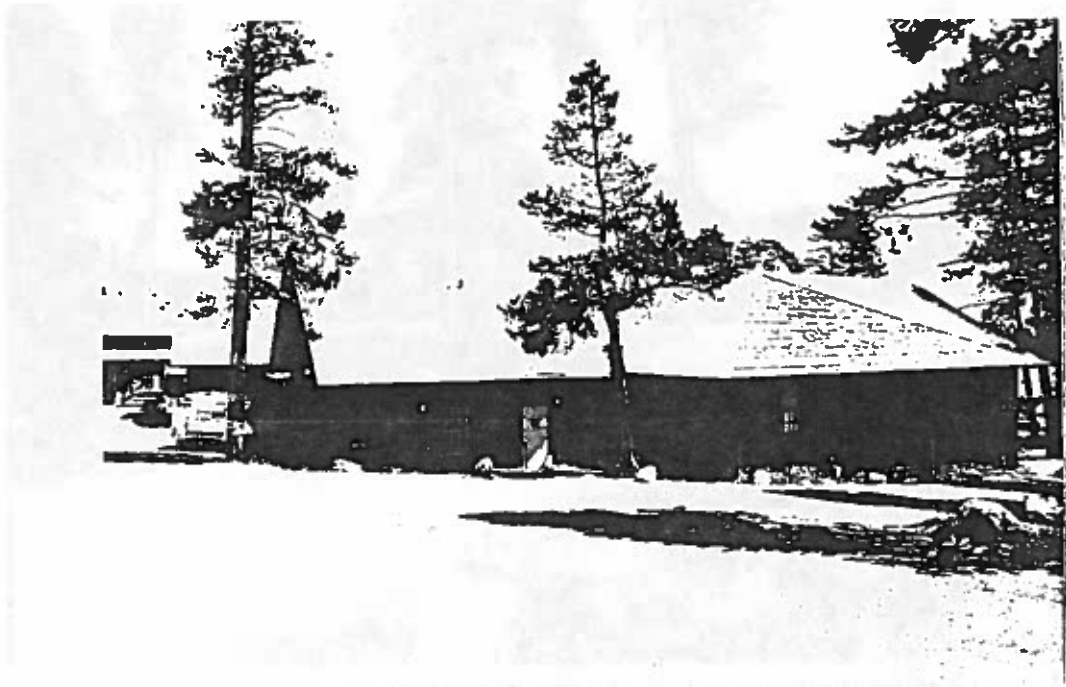


Figure 4: Looking north at the Lodge from the service parking area on the south side. Note drainage is towards the building on the south and west.



Figure 5: Looking east at the service road on the south side of the Lodge.



Figure 6: Looking north at the service area on the west side of the Lodge. The Powerhouse (HS #4051) is to the left.

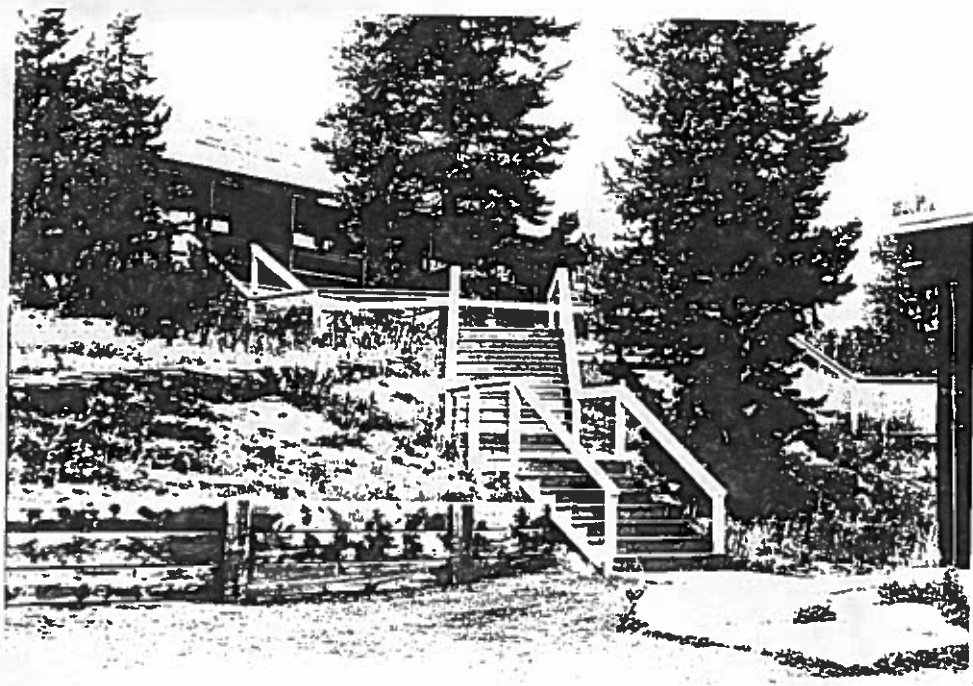


Figure 7: Looking west at the stairway from the Lodge to the employee area.

Figure 8: Looking north at the transformers and generator equipment on the west side of the Lodge.



Figure 9: Looking south at the Personnel Building and Seagull Dorm (HS# 7006). Note the large gravel parking areas.

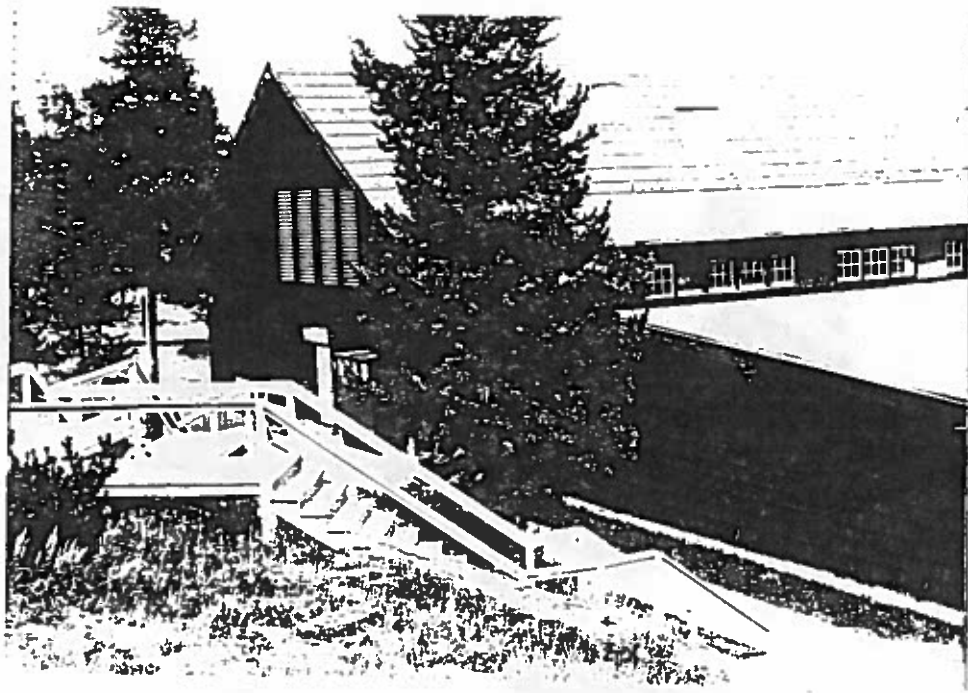


Figure 10: Looking northeast at the area between the employee area and the Lodge.



Figure 11: Looking north at the roadway along the Employee Pub (HS #4053) towards the guest cabin area.



Figure 12: Looking south at the area between the Lodge and Powerhouse (HS #4051) and the employee area. Note the terraced area that slopes towards the Powerhouse.



Figure 13: Looking north at the laundry between the Seagull Dorm (HS #7006) and the Powerhouse. The area has retained much of the native grasses and vegetation.



Figure 14: Looking south at the area between the Pub (HS #4053) and Mallard Dorm (HS #4055). Note the large gravel area that is viewed from the guest cabin area. Parking is kept to a minimum in this area.



Figure 15: Looking southwest at the employee cabin area behind Mallard Dorm.



Figure 16: Looking north at the roadway on the east side of the guest cabin area. Note the trees on the right but lack of trees in the guest cabin area.

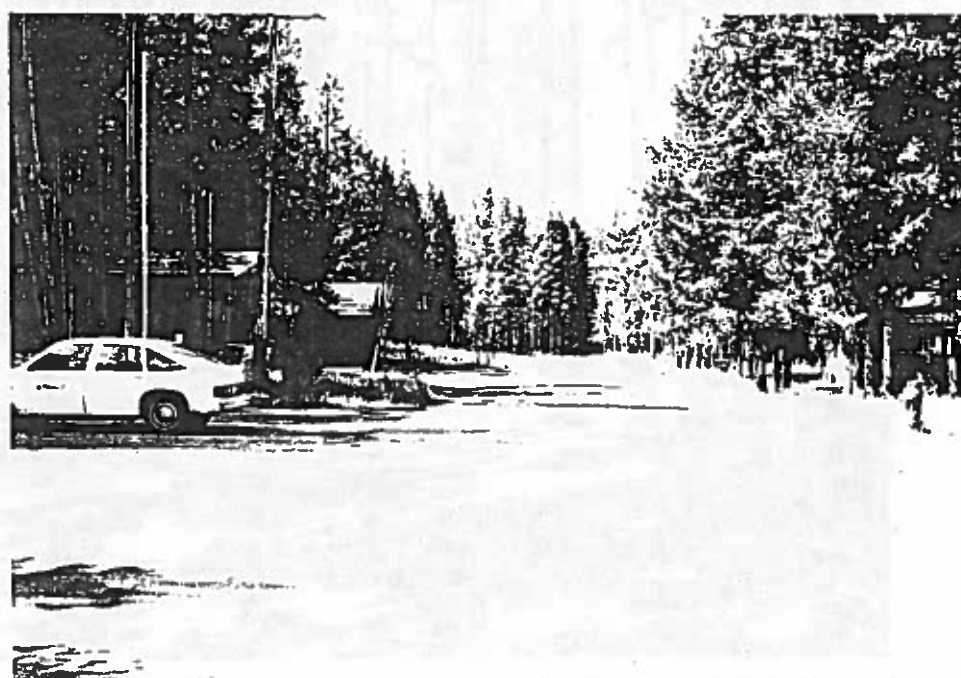


Figure 17: Looking south at the roadway on the east side of the guest cabin area. This area which has a lot of trees includes the 1964 newer cabins and none of the historic cabins.



Figure 18: Looking west at a typical roadway between B and C cabins. Note the large graveled roadway and lack of vegetation and trees.



Figure 19: Looking south at an area between cabins in the C Section. There appears to be a high water table or spring in this area that allows the grass to grow and is causing high moisture under the cabins.



Figure 20: Looking west at a typical roadway between C and D cabins. Note the large gravel area, electrical lines and trash cans.



Figure 21: Looking west at an area between cabins in the D Section. The roadway has been developed to access the doorways to the buildings on this side.



Figure 22: Looking west at the roadway between D and E cabins. Note the large gravel area.



Figure 23: Looking east at a typical parking area in front of the E Section cabins. There are no pathways leading to the cabin entrances.



Figure 24: Looking north at an area between cabins in the E Section where a roadway has developed.



Figure 25: Looking west at the jack-leg fence that is used to keep visitors away from the creek where bears feed in the springtime.



Figure 26: Looking north at the roadway on the west side of the guest cabin area. The creek is to the left of the photo.

Lake Lodge (HS #4050)

Exterior Description

Lake Lodge is a rustic log building one and one-half stories in height and covered with intersecting gable, hip and shed roofs. The irregular plan is composed of three main architectural elements; a rectangular lobby on a north/south axis, flanked by a Dining Hall/Kitchen and an Employee Recreation Hall each on an east/west axis. These main architectural elements are described in more detail in the following text. In general, the main public areas of the building are located on the more visible east side of the lobby and Dining Hall/kitchen; the employee and service areas are to the south and west.

The exterior walls of the lodge are finished with a combination of horizontal logs, log uprights and wood shingle siding; the shingles are double-coursed with an approximate 9" exposure. The exterior sidewall shingles are painted dark brown. The gable and hip roofs are finished with wood shingles doubled every fifth row to create a shadow line pattern. The shed roofed extensions feature built-up roofing with gravel surfacing. Log rafters and purlins are exposed under the wide overhanging eaves around the perimeter; the structure rests on a combination of concrete piers and continuous concrete foundation. The floor structure is supported by wood joists reinforced with steel beams resting on concrete footings.

The lobby section of the building is constructed of 16" diameter log columns infilled horizontally with 10" diameter logs carried to the height of the roof; the log uprights divide the east facade into ten bays. A deep covered porch runs the full length of the east side of the lobby supported by a system of log columns and beams; 10" diameter log beams are attached to the 16" diameter wall uprights by means of iron straps and rest on 10" diameter log tie beams between each column. The north/south running gable roof of the lobby and porch is intersected in the middle of the east side by a gable extension which partially covered the porte-cochere (now removed). The gable end of the porch roof extension is infilled with wood shingles. The ceiling of the porch is open exposing the 7" diameter log rafters; the rafter ends are visible at the gable end on the exterior side. There is a broad overhanging eave at the gable extension supported by five angled log braces extending full height from the base of the porch columns to the outside of the extension purlins. Four sets of stairs, three risers high, are situated between these braces accessing the porch from grade.

Located on the north end of the porch is a U-shaped ramp constructed of 6" and 8" horizontal logs between 12" log upright supports. An 8" diameter single horizontal log rail spans between each of the porch columns across the front at approximately 30" above the deck. An offset gable-roofed extension, projecting west from the south end of the lobby, houses the gift shop; shed-roofed extensions flank both sides of the Gift shop and house offices and service areas.

The lobby structure rests on a concrete foundation; the porch columns rest on concrete piers with a series of four horizontal logs enclosing the underside of the board deck. Two pairs of main entrance doors to the lobby are located within the fourth and seventh bays of the east (front) facade. These flush panel wood doors feature six vertical divided-lights in the upper two-thirds; each door is fitted with a handle on the exterior side and round panic bar on the interior. An east-facing double-door entrance to the employee recreation hall is located on the west end of the porch. Windows on the front facade consist of tripled double-hung windows: a 8/1 double-hung flanked by 6/1 double-hungs are centered between the log columns within each bay. A series of four gable dormers are symmetrically arranged across the east side of the lobby gable roof; these are infilled with a 6/1 double-hung windows shaped to fit the dormer gable and flanked by fixed divided-light windows. A series of three dormers are similarly spaced across the west side of the lobby gable roof facing onto the service area for the building. The main gable is interrupted on the north end by a central stone chimney; a concrete chimney projects above the roof at the southwest quadrant.

The Dining Hall/kitchen is located on the north end of the lobby and is covered with a gable roof on an east/west axis; the public dining room is on the east end, and the kitchen, service areas and employee dining facilities are on the west end. Log purlins ends with decorative log brackets are exposed below the eave at the east gable end wall. The east end of the Dining Hall terminates with a projecting three-sided bay covered by a hip roof engaging the end wall below the height of the eave. The structure of this element is three bays wide in the east/west direction and ten bays wide in the north/south direction. The structure consists of exposed log columns resting on concrete piers; these columns are doubled at the exterior walls. Wood shingle siding covers the exterior walls. Oversize window groupings are centered between the log columns and consist of a single 8/8 double-hung

flanked by 6/6 double-hungs. A secondary exit door and stair are located within the second bay of the north facade. This flush panel door has a single fixed light in the upper half and is flanked by 6/6 double hung windows; a divided light transom is positioned overhead matching the height of the adjacent window groupings. Two overlapping plan extensions project from the south side of the kitchen, each covered with a shed roof. These extensions are framed with dimensional lumber; the rafter ends are visible under the overhanging eaves on the south and west sides. There is a single garage door at the south end of the westernmost extension accessing warehouse storage for the kitchen; divided-light clerestory windows are visible above the line of the shed roof where it engages the west wall of the first plan extension. A shed roofed enclosure is attached to the second plan extension and houses trash receptacles; this is accessed by a single flush panel door.

The employee recreation hall is gable-roofed on an east/west axis with a three-sided bay projecting from the east wall; the design of this is similar to the Dining Hall/kitchen but is somewhat smaller in height and scale. Log rafters and purlins are exposed under the eaves; there are decorative log brackets beneath the purlins on the east gable end wall. The recreation hall structure is three bays wide in the north/south direction and seven bays wide in the east/west direction. There is an extension on the south side within the three center bays covered by a hip roof and housing a stage which opens onto the recreation hall. Public restrooms and laundry facilities are located within the western third of this element. The exterior walls are supported by log columns doubled on the east and south sides; the exterior walls are also finished with wood shingle siding.

The plan extension on the west end of the recreation hall is framed with dimensional lumber; these rafter ends are visible under the eaves. On the south facade the exterior openings consist of a single group with a 10/10 double-hung flanked by 4/4 double-hungs centered in the bay located nearest the southeast corner. The next bay has a flush panel door flanked by tall 4/4 double hungs; the door is topped by a divided lite transom. The windows of the stage extension are 6/6 double-hungs. There are single 6/6 double-hungs in the first and second bays nearest the southwest corner as well as a flush panel exit door in the second bay. Service entrances and warehouse garage doors are located on the west facade.

Interior Description

The interior of the lobby of Lake Lodge follows the "rustic" character of the exterior with peeled log walls and structure, board floor, and native stone fireplaces. This original portion of the lodge remains substantially unaltered in character from the 1917 design. The exposed log structure is the dominant feature of the room. Exterior dormers illuminate the higher reaches of the ceiling space from the east and west sides emphasizing the king's post log trusses and beams. The log ceiling rafters are exposed and the board sheathing above them has been painted. The open layout of the lobby is interrupted down the center by nine freestanding log columns 16" in diameter supporting the roof trusses and dividing the space longitudinally into ten bays and laterally into two bays. Large wooden lanterns are hung from the middle of each beam to light the center of each bay. Original log light fixtures with exposed bulbs surround the tops of each freestanding column. The north, east and west walls are log bearing with uprights corresponding to the truss locations; horizontal logs infill the walls between the uprights. The daubing between the logs on these walls has been painted. The south wall has exposed log uprights on approximate 3'-0" centers with painted horizontal tongue-and-groove board infill.

One of the two fireplaces is centered on the north wall of the lobby adjacent to the bar; it is faced with river rock carried to the height of the trusses. The fireplace features a log mantel and surround; the smooth stones below the mantel are larger than the upper portion. Two angled log beams engage the upper corners of the surround and are carried to the first log column in front of the fireplace. The Dining Hall entrance is located immediately to the right of this fireplace and is elevated above the floor level of the lobby. It is accessed from a set of steps three risers high and a log supported handicap accessible ramp against the east wall.

The south wall of the lobby features a double door entrance to the recreation hall near the southeast corner. A bank of six pay telephones in plastic laminate enclosures are mounted on the wall to the right of the entry doors. On the west wall there is a log framed handicap accessible ramp and stairs two risers high located within the first structural bay in the southwest corner; these lead to the laundry and restroom facilities behind the recreation hall. The second fireplace is centered within the second structural bay on this wall; it is

faced with native rubble stone with a log mantel and carried up approximately two-thirds the height of the wall. The entrance to the gift shop is located in next three bays on the west wall. It features a double door opening flanked by fixed display windows; the out-swinging doors have eight divided lights. The display windows are framed by log surrounds. The next three bays are occupied by a long registration desk recessed into the west wall exposing two additional log columns. The desk and the wall behind it are log framed with horizontal board infill; there are modern fluorescent light fixtures surface mounted to the bottom of the beams between the columns above the desk. The northwest corner of the room is occupied by an "L" shaped bar which is also log supported and infilled with painted boards. The gift shop interior has log and board-infill walls on the north, west and south; the east wall is log bearing. The ceiling structure has been concealed above a log beams and board infill. The floor is tongue and groove boards. Lighting is both historic with fixtures mounted on the columns to match the lobby and contemporary track lighting.

Furnishings in the lobby are Old Hickory twig seating and tables and braided area rugs. There are steam radiators located below the windows on the east wall. The fireplaces have been fitted with gas log sets. A large cased clock with decorative twig facing is hung from new chains over the north fireplace mantel.

Within the Dining Hall/kitchen addition the kitchen and service areas are located at the west half of the addition, the serving area occupies the center and the public dining room the eastern third. Log columns and beams are evenly spaced throughout the public dining room while exposed log uprights with horizontal board infill finish the exterior walls. The attic is concealed above a flat board-infill ceiling between the exposed beams. The tops of the columns are fitted with log light fixtures matching the ones in the lobby. The columns are scarred at tabletop height from previous built-in table installations, now removed. The floors are carpeted and the boards on the walls have been painted. Contemporary dining chairs and plastic laminate topped tables furnish the room. The entry to the dining room is via a pair of divided light doors flanked by fixed divided light windows. These are set in the original log bearing wall on the south side of the addition where it intersects the original lodge construction; the daubing between logs on this wall has also been painted. The back of the north facing river stone fireplace projects beyond this south wall next to the entry but is

screened by cabinets containing food service equipment and utensils. The original finishes in the serving area have been updated with painted sheetrock on the walls, quarry tile on the floor and a ceramic tile wainscot. The food preparation areas have been remodelled and the finishes updated; no original finishes remain.

The recreation hall addition located on the south side of the lobby has undergone modifications to the laundry and restroom areas.. The walls are of exposed log construction with horizontal board infill. King's post trusses are exposed in the open ceiling. The floor is made of narrow boards with painted game markings. The wood elements of the walls are stained but not painted. Lighting consists of round pendant fixtures with metal hoods. Basketball hoops are mounted at the east and west ends of the floor. A projection screen is mounted on the west wall. The stage is elevated approximately two feet above the height of the hall floor and accessed on the west side by a stair five risers high. There is presently a coffee shop located in the former dressing room off the stage to the west. The restrooms and laundry room located to the west of the recreation hall have been remodelled and the finishes updated; no original finishes remain.

Electrical and Mechanical Systems

The lodge building is heated with steam radiators. There is a ceiling mounted fire sprinkler system throughout the building; it is concealed above the ceiling in the public dining room. Alarm panels for the fire detection system are located behind the registration desk. The electrical and mechanical systems were updated in the 1980s and are in excellent condition.

Handicapped Accessibility

Most public areas of the lodge are handicapped accessible; the exception is the coffee shop in the recreation hall which is elevated above the main floor.

Condition

The lodge has been well maintained and is in excellent physical condition with few needs in terms of repair or maintenance. The following lists areas of concern according to

concern.

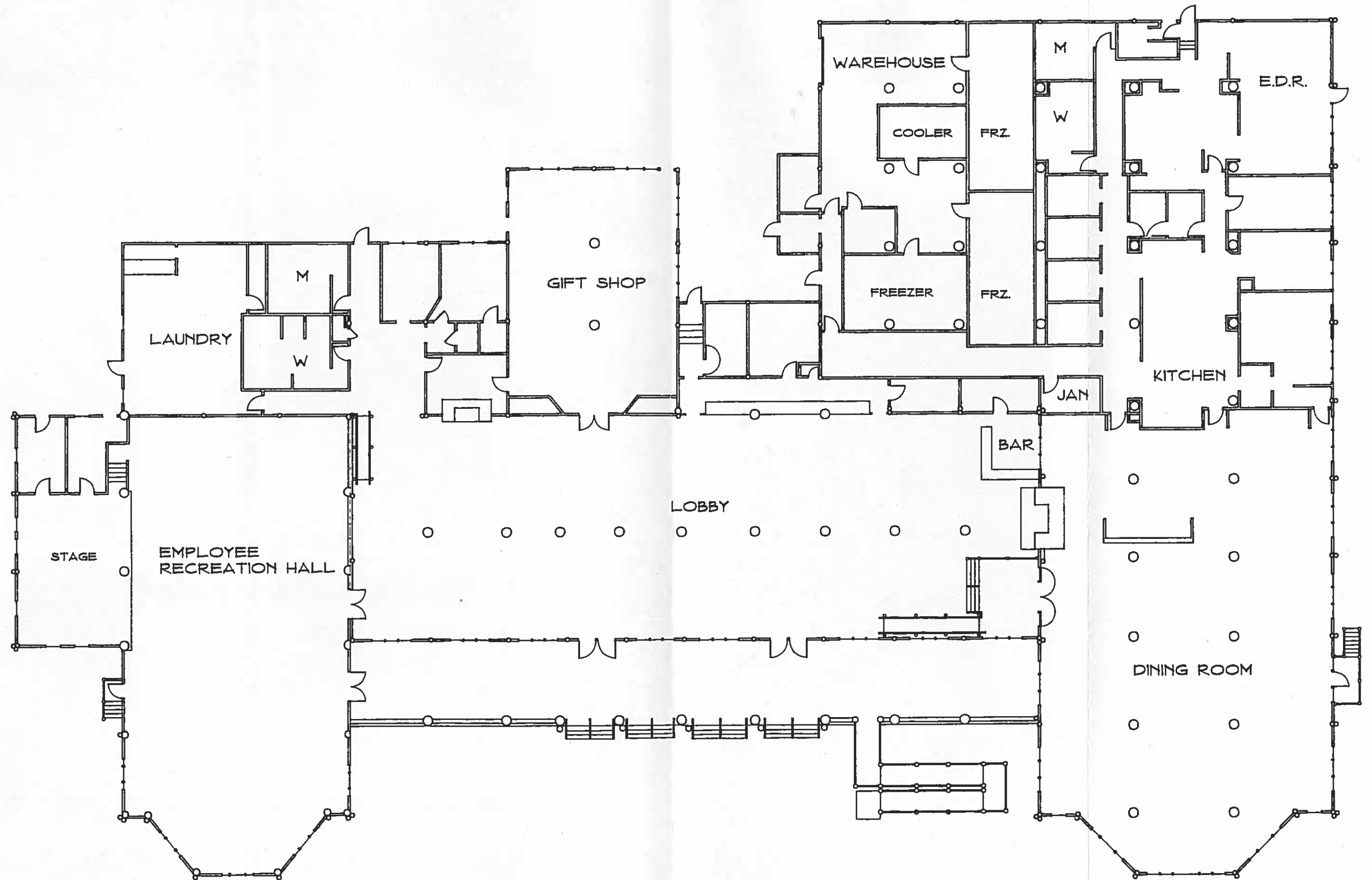
Generally, the exterior wood surfaces and elements are in need of some repair and also require waterproofing treatment. High grade and plant material against the walls occurs around the northeast side of the building. The bases of the shingled exterior walls and engaged log columns where water drains against the building are subject to rotting; positive drainage away from the walls needs to be implemented to eliminate further deterioration. The concrete drainage ditch on the south side of the building needs to be reworked to drain water away from the base of the walls. Doors and windows are in generally good condition, especially under the front porch, although trim and sills are weathered and in need of refinishing and maintenance. There are a few areas where daubing between logs is missing or has been replaced with an incompatible material. Stair treads and railings at the front porch exhibit minor rot.

The wood shingle roofs are in good condition requiring only minor repair to flashings and ongoing maintenance. The flat roofs are in fair to good condition. Because the potential for leaks is greater on the flat areas and joints with the sloping roofs, these areas require regular monitoring so that any water penetration can be repaired immediately.

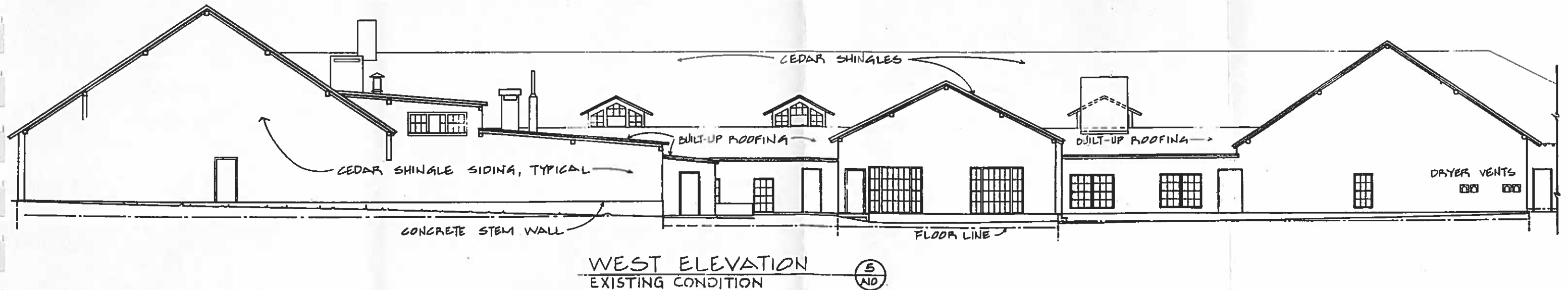
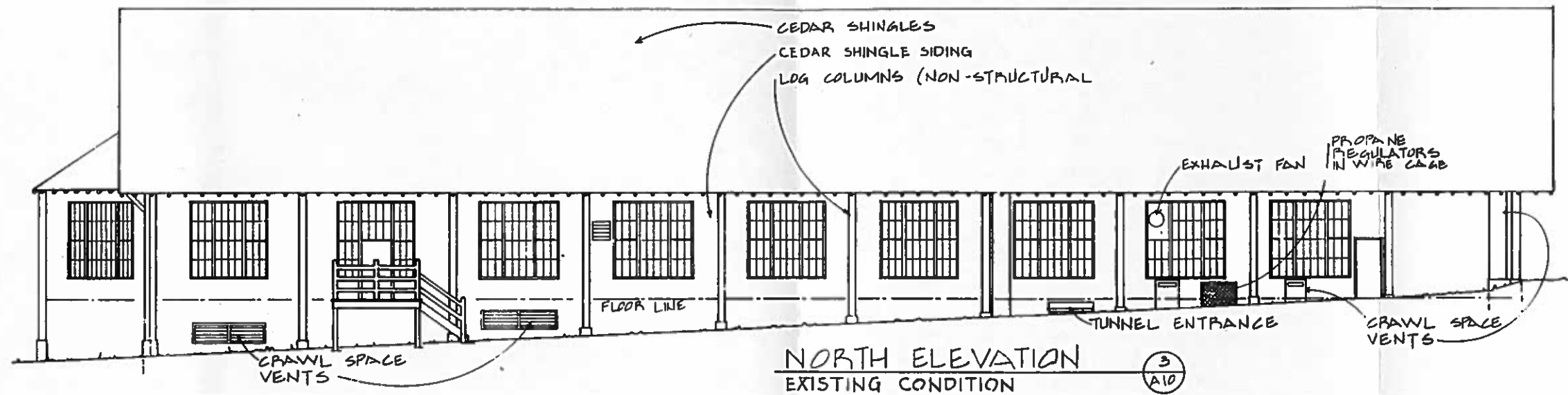
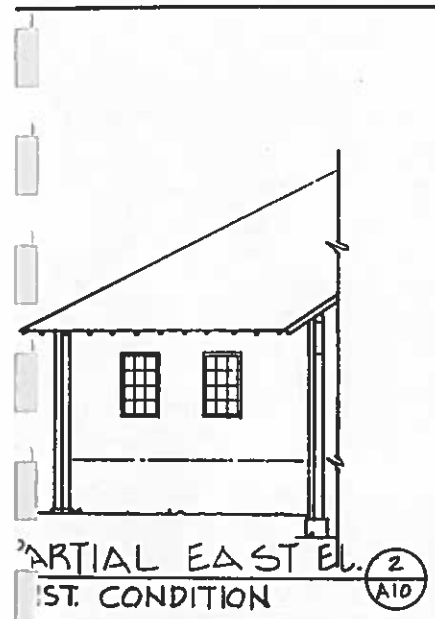
Inside the lobby there are a few areas of missing daubing on the log bearing walls behind the registration desk and at the gift shop facade. The log daubing has been painted in the interior and should be returned to its original appearance if the paint cannot be removed. There are incompatible mortar patches on the north fireplace stone; the stonework is in need of minor repointing.

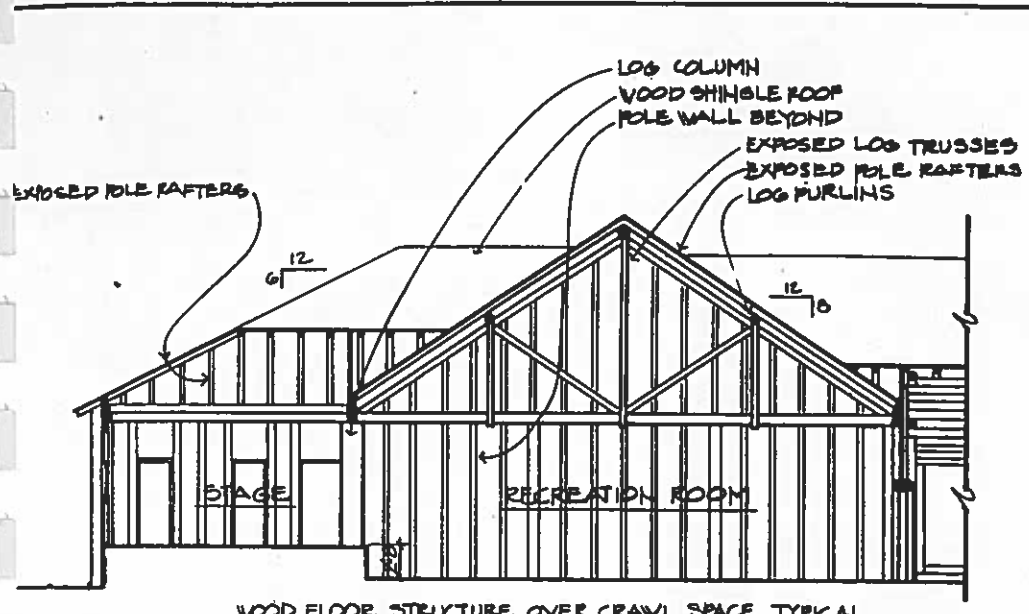
In the public dining room the log columns are scarred and grooved from the 1960s remodel. These areas should be filled and stained to match the wood. Some of the exterior windows require reglazing and repair to the frames.

The recreation hall is in fair to good condition with only general maintenance required for most areas. However, due to snow loads, several beams have cracked and failed over the front of the stage.

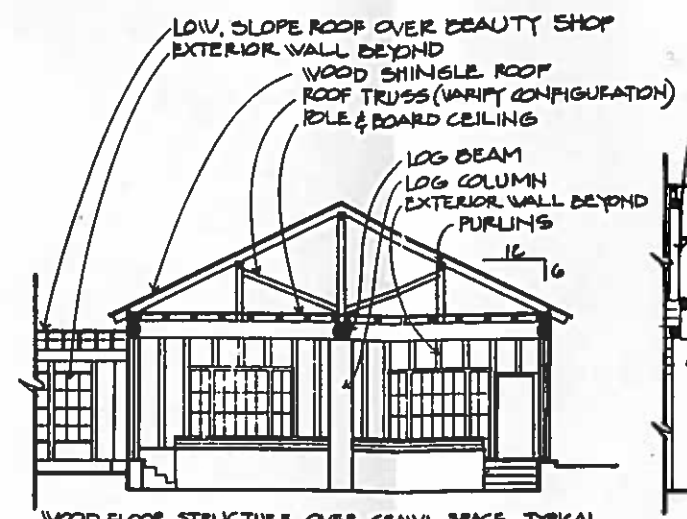


LAKE LODGE HS#4050 FLOOR PLAN
LAKE LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT NO SCALE

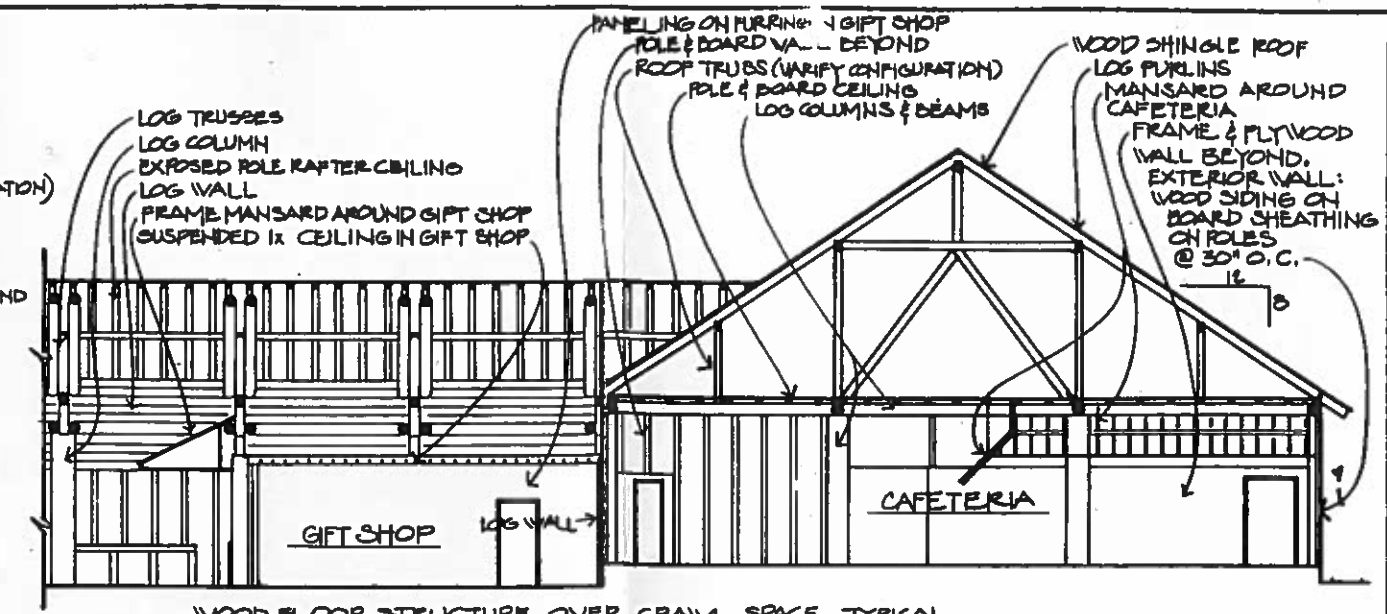




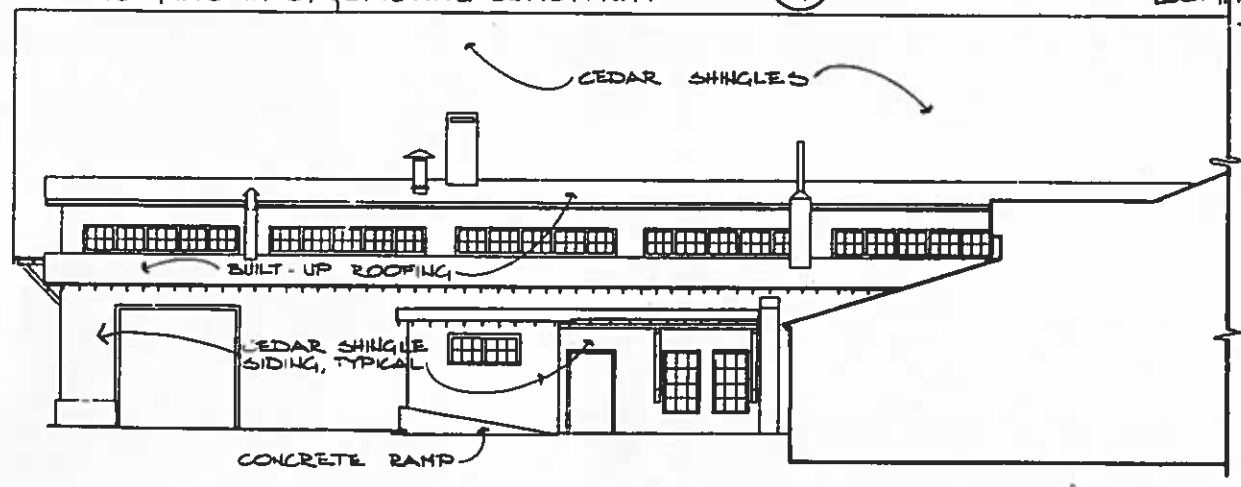
WOOD FLOOR STRUCTURE OVER CRAWL SPACE, TYPICAL
SECTION THRU STAGE & RECREATION ROOM
LOOKING WEST, EXISTING CONDITION (1) AII



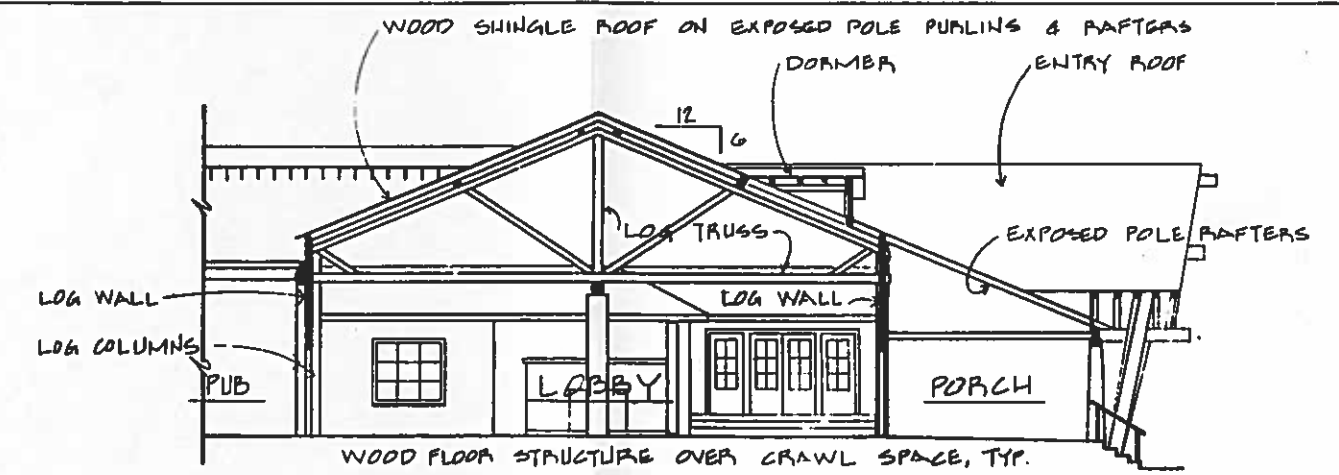
WOOD FLOOR STRUCTURE OVER CRAWL SPACE, TYPICAL
SECTION THRU EMPLOYEE PUB
LOOKING WEST, EXIST. COND. (2) AII



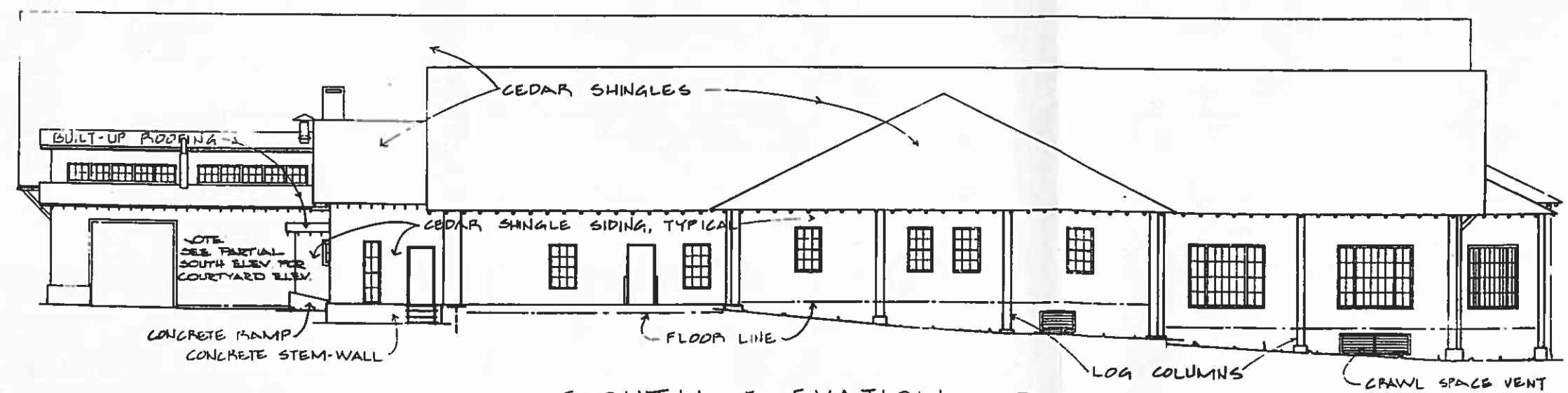
WOOD FLOOR STRUCTURE OVER CRAWL SPACE, TYPICAL
SECTION THRU GIFT SHOP & CAFETERIA
LOOKING WEST, EXISTING CONDITION (3) AII



PARTIAL- SOUTH ELEVATION
EXISTING CONDITION (4) AII



WOOD FLOOR STRUCTURE OVER CRAWL SPACE, TYP.
SECTION THRU LOBBY LOOKING NORTH
EXISTING CONDITION (5) AII



SOUTH ELEVATION
EXISTING CONDITION (6) AII



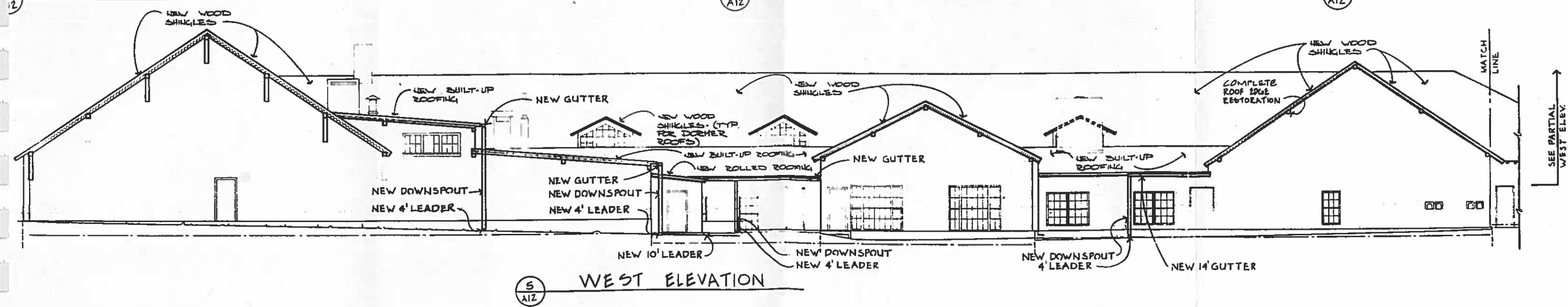
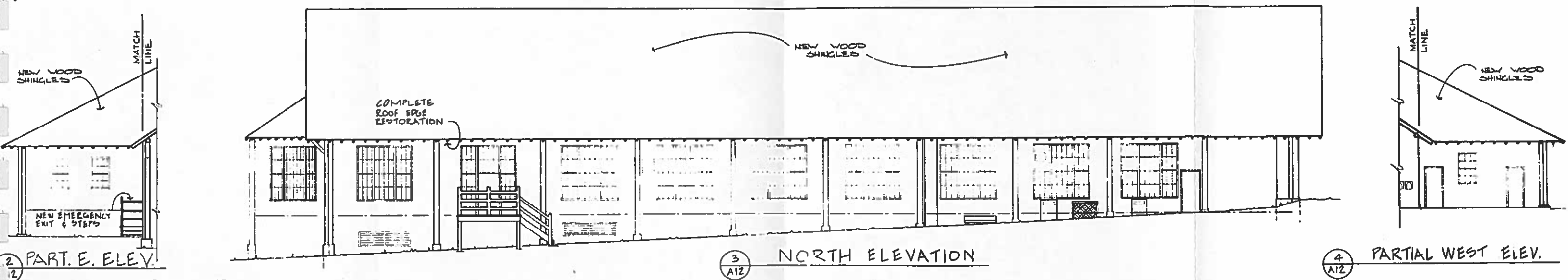
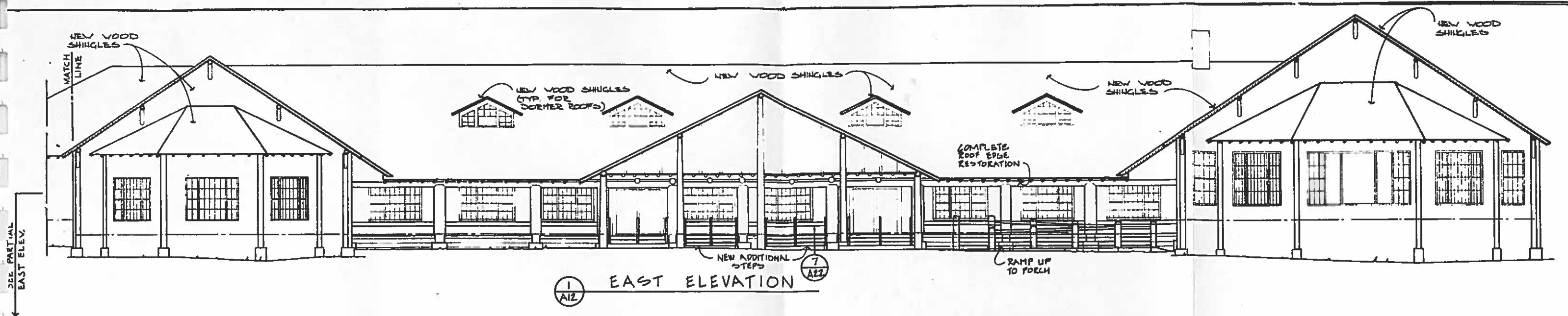




Figure 31: Looking southwest at Lake Lodge (HS #4050). Note the driveway along the front of the building. The building appears to be in good structural condition but needs some maintenance.



Figure 32: Looking west at the entrance to Lake Lodge. The gable is part of an extended portico that was cut back in the 1960's. Most of the structure is in good condition.

Figure 33: Looking northwest at the entrance gable of the Lodge. The angled logs were added to support the gable after the portico structure was removed in the 1960s.

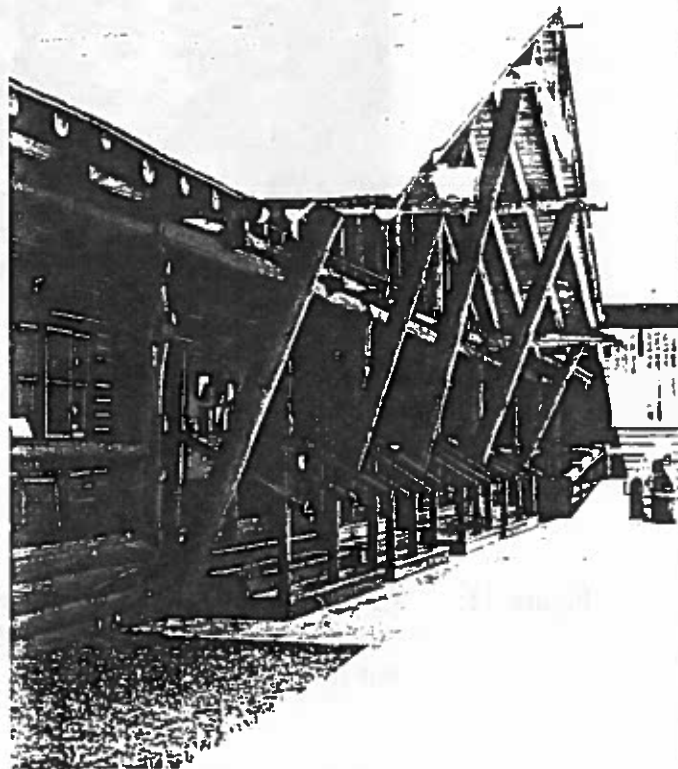


Figure 34: Looking northwest at the structure of the entrance gable. The logs appear to be in good condition with some minor rot and checking of the wood at the base.



Figure 35: Looking at a detail of the structure of the entrance gable. All of the logs appear to be in good condition.

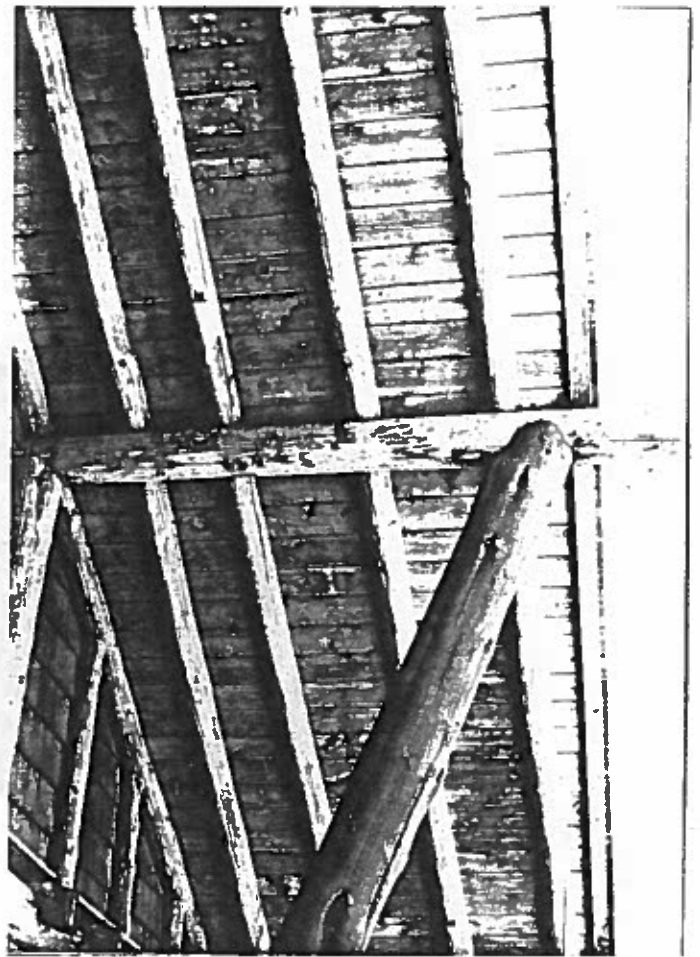


Figure 36: Looking northwest at the entrance steps and rail. There is some rot in the treads. The railing does not appear to be original.





Figure 37: Looking west at one of the gables on the roof of the Lodge. The roof dormer and shingles appear to be in good condition.

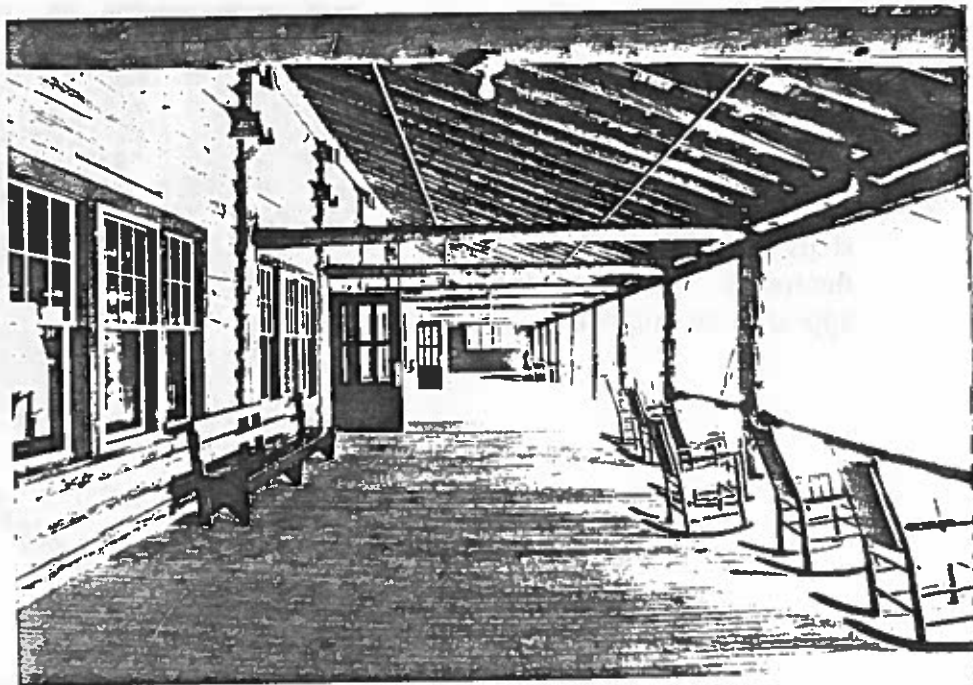


Figure 38: Looking north at the front porch area. The materials and structure appear to be in good condition.

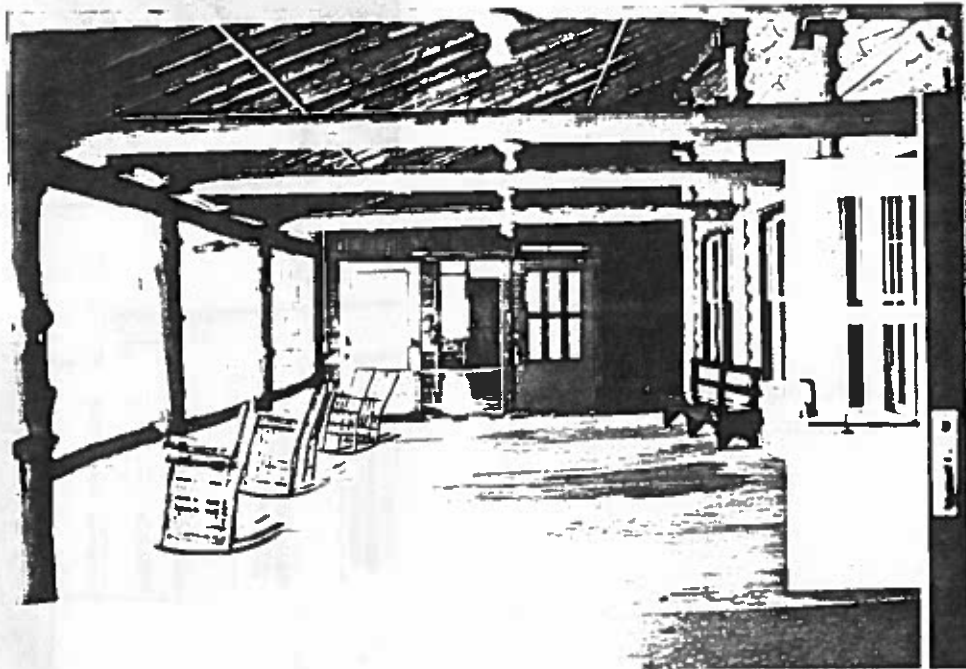


Figure 39: Looking south at the front porch towards the doors to the Employee Recreation Hall. Note the incandescent light fixtures and the fire sprinkler system along the roof rafters.

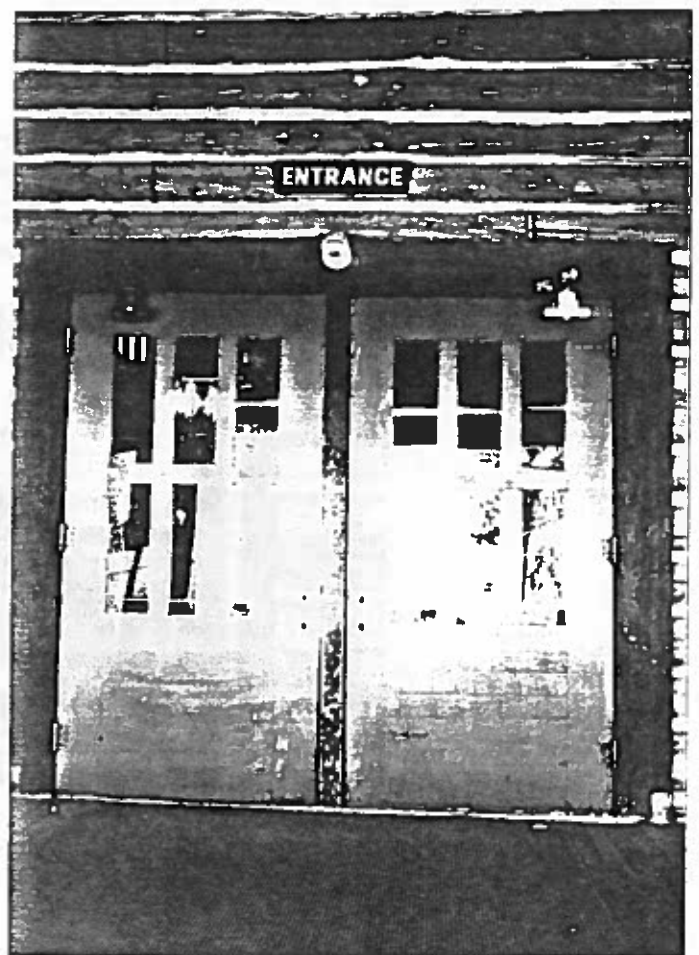


Figure 40: Looking west at the main entrance doors to the Lodge. They appear to be original and in good condition.

Figure 41: Looking southwest at the main entrance doors.

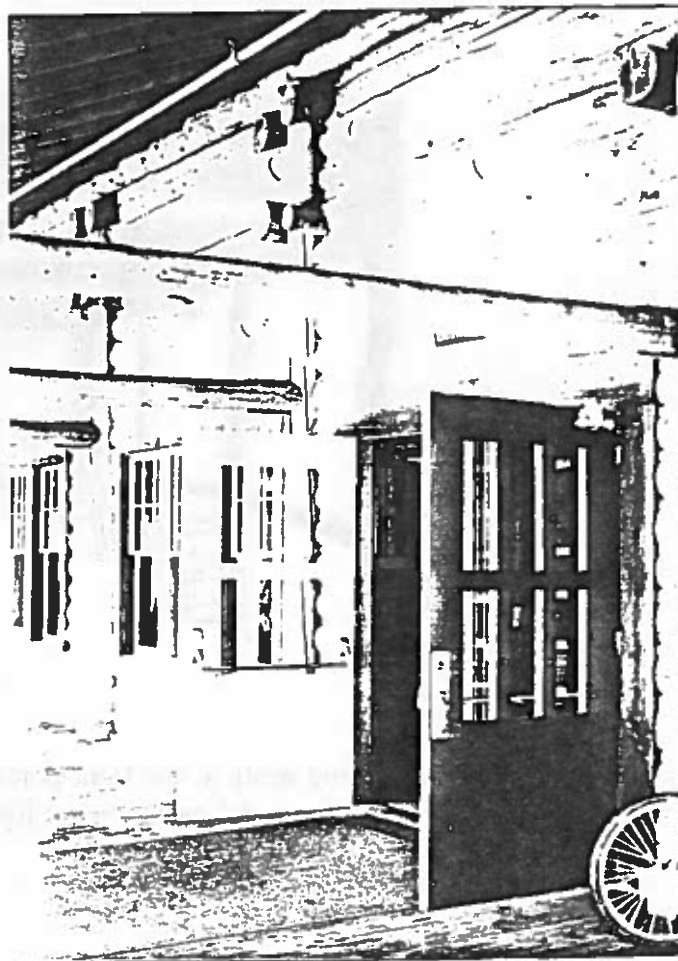
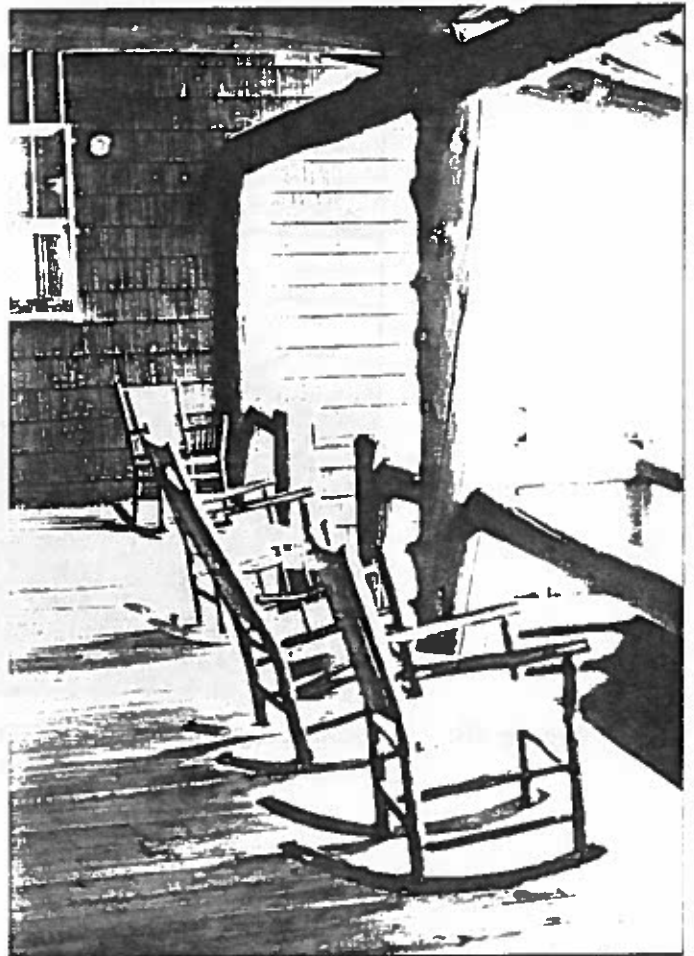


Figure 42: Looking west at typical wood 6/1 double-hung windows on the porch area of the Lodge. These windows are typically in good condition because of the porch roof overhang.

Figure 43: Looking west at some deteriorated paint on the window trim of one of the porch windows.



Figure 44: Looking north at the front log rail which is in good condition.



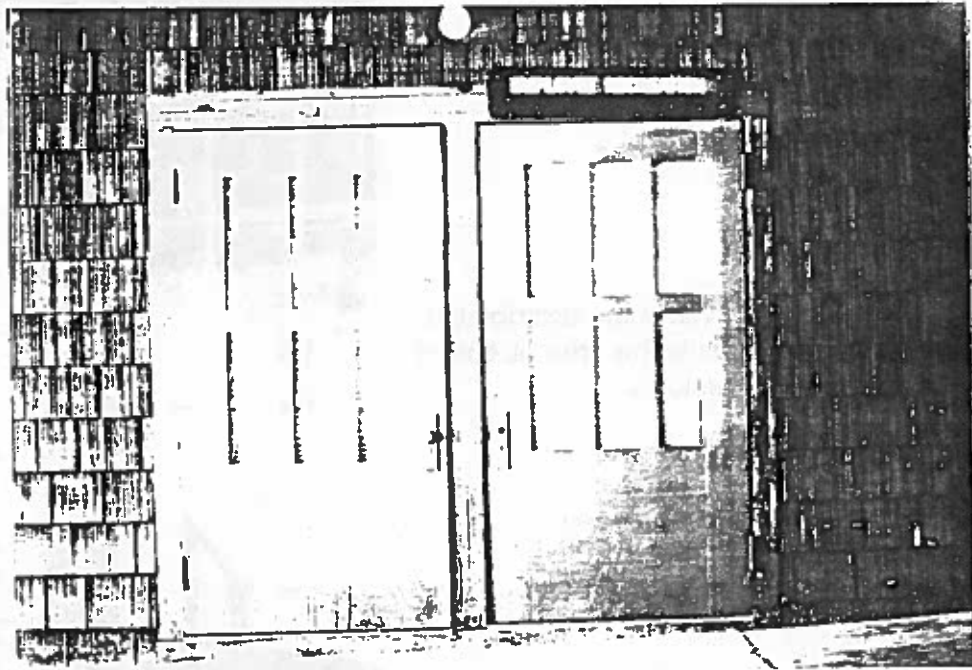


Figure 45: Looking south at the exterior entrance doors to the Employee Recreation Hall from the porch. Note some deterioration of the bottom of the door, the sill and shingles to left of the door.

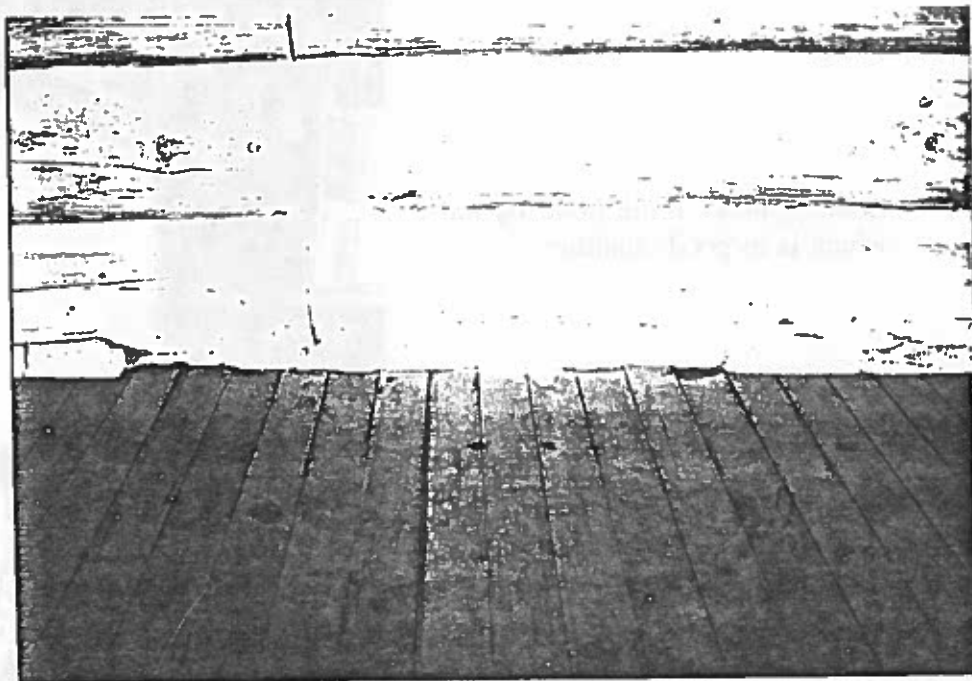


Figure 46: Looking west at the intersection of the porch deck and bottom log. Note the mortar patch that has been added, and the cracked and loose areas.

Figure 47: Looking west at a wall detail on the porch of the Lodge. The daubing, which is in good condition, has some patched areas filled with a urethane foam or other incompatible materials.



Figure 48: Looking north at the ramp to the porch installed in 1984. It is very compatible with the historic aspects of the building.

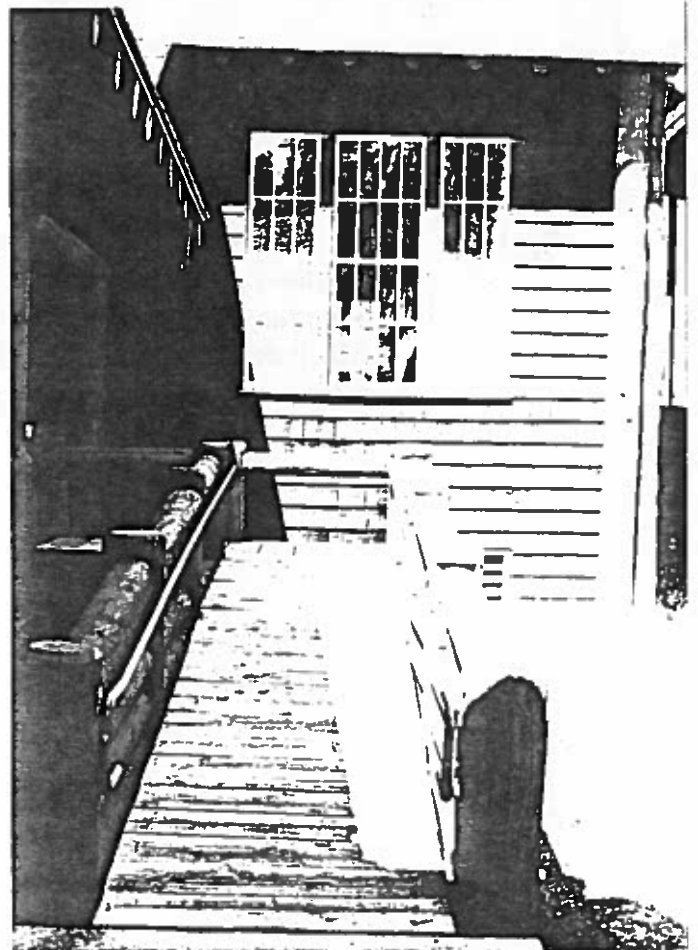


Figure 49: Looking southwest along the base of the porch. Water drains towards the building causing the base logs to deteriorate.

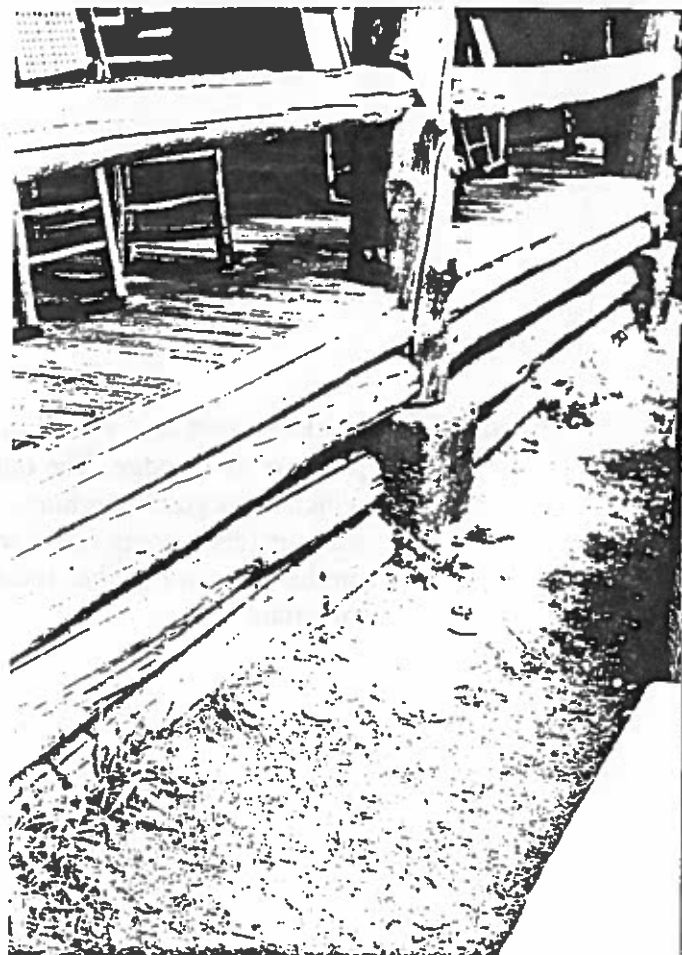


Figure 50: Looking south at one of the windows on the Recreation Hall. Note the grade around the building which comes up on the wall surface.

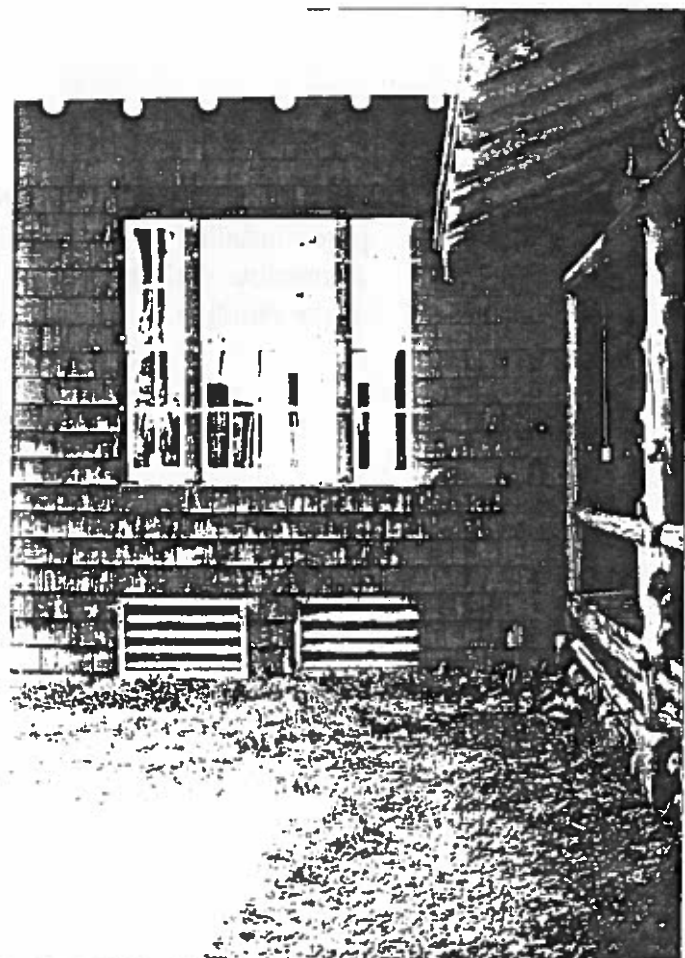


Figure 51: Looking southwest at the window sill and base of the wall on the Recreation Hall. Note the deteriorated sill, shingles and wood vents.

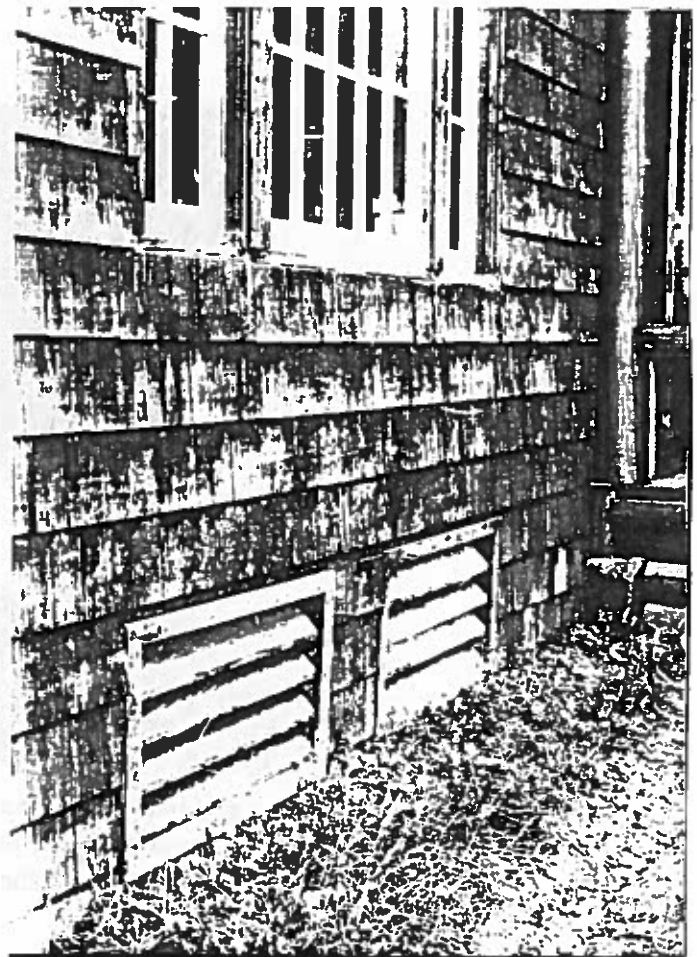
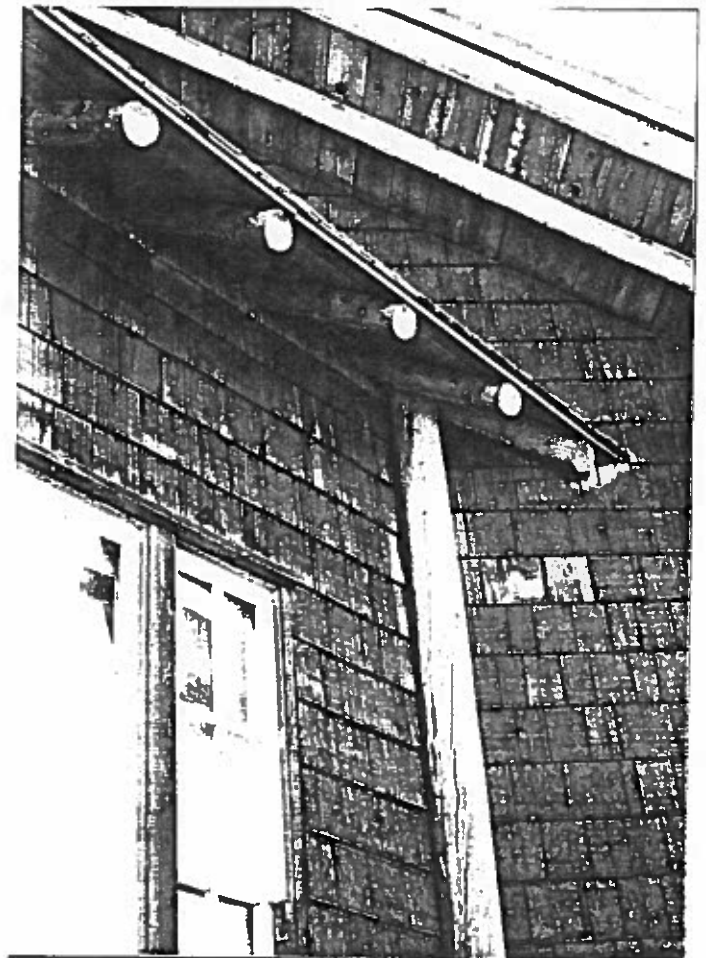


Figure 52: Looking at the detail of the log rafter tips. A dutchman splice has been added to each rafter end and is held together with tree bolts. The original rafters extended beyond the edge of the roof.



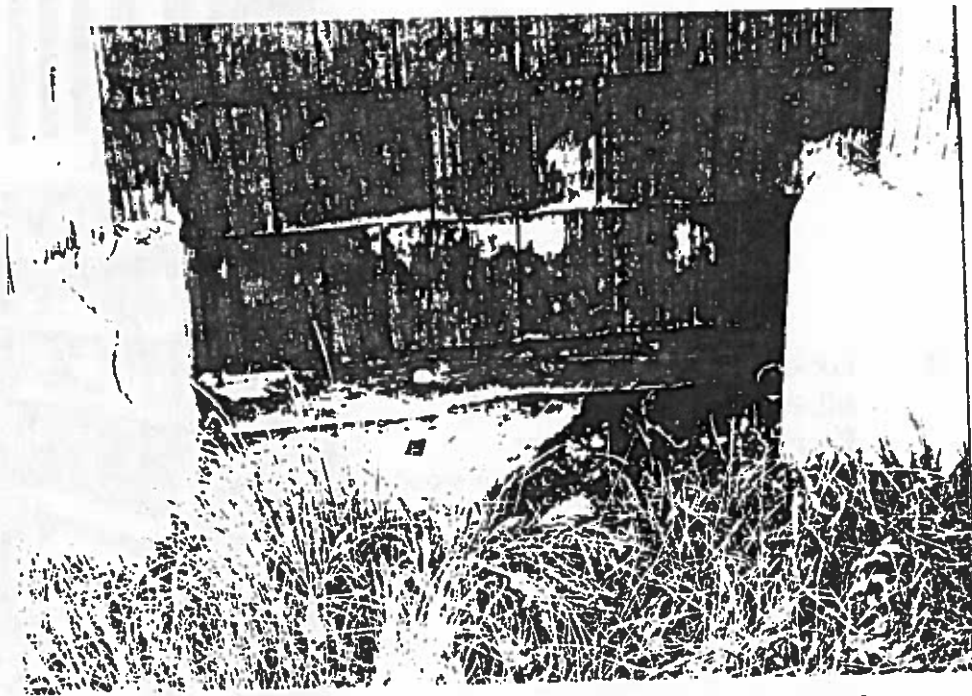


Figure 53: Detail of the base on the east side of the Recreation Hall. Note the concrete bases built up around the bottoms of the log columns. Water penetrating the concrete is deteriorating the columns and causing the bases to crack.



Figure 54: Looking west at the exit door and steps that were added to the Recreation Hall in 1984.

Figure 55: Looking west at the concrete drainage ditch on the south side of the building. Note the cracked concrete around the column improperly installed against the building.

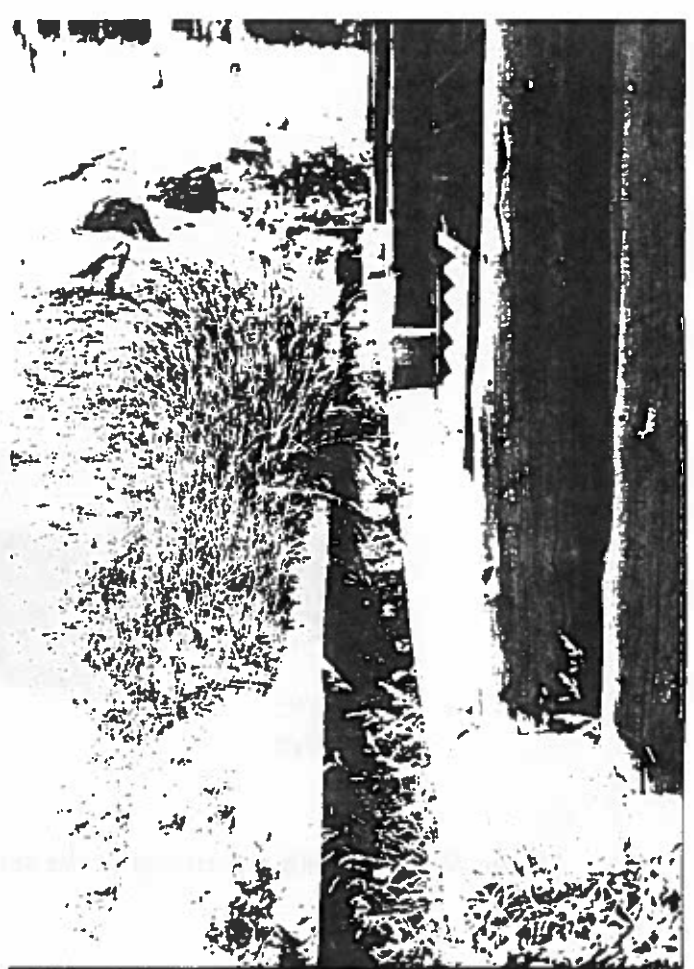


Figure 56: Looking northeast at the west side of the Lodge. Note the concrete drainage ditch that collects and holds water against the building. The base materials are deteriorating along the wall.

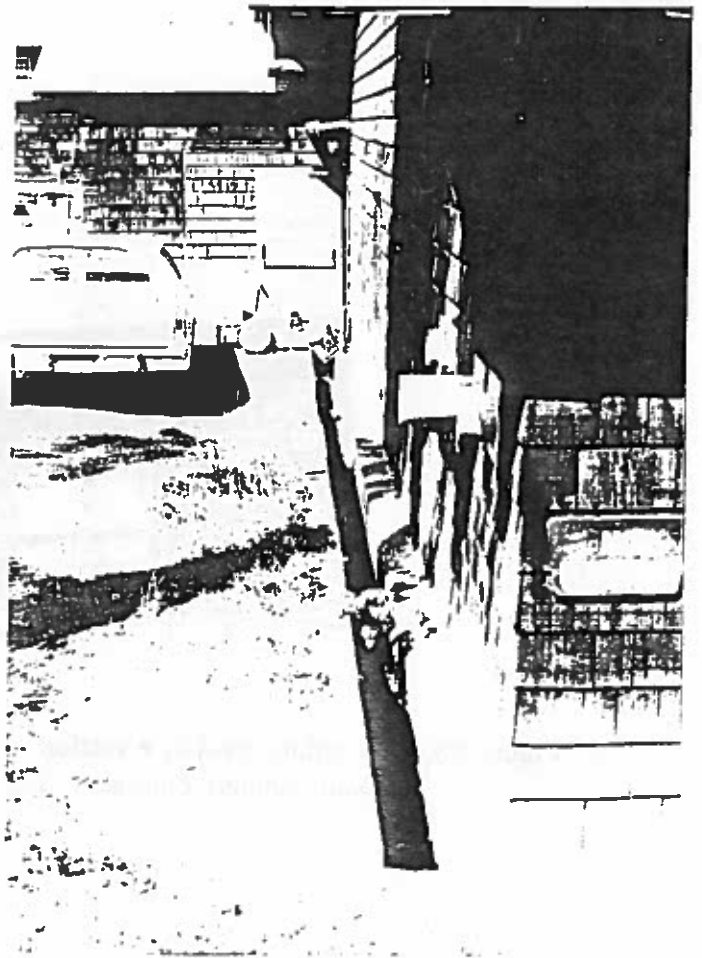




Figure 57: Looking northeast at the service area of the Lodge.

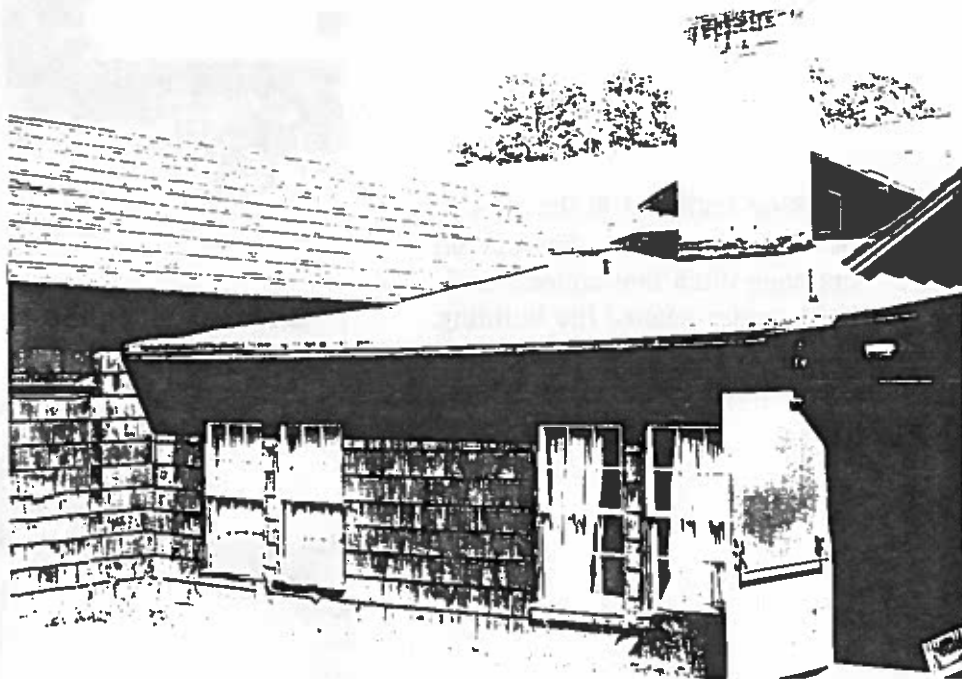


Figure 58: Looking east at a section of the west wall of the Lodge. Note the gravel roof and concrete chimney. The flashing around the chimney is in poor condition.

Figure 59: Looking east at the wood 6/6 double-hung windows on the back of the building. Note the deteriorated wood sills, wall surfaces, and wood sash.

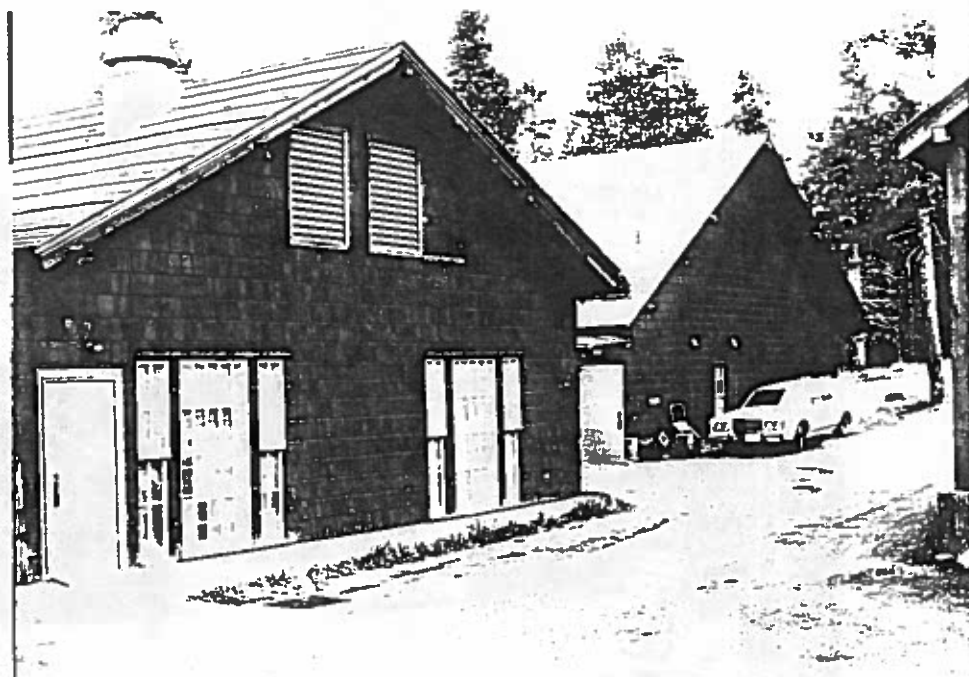
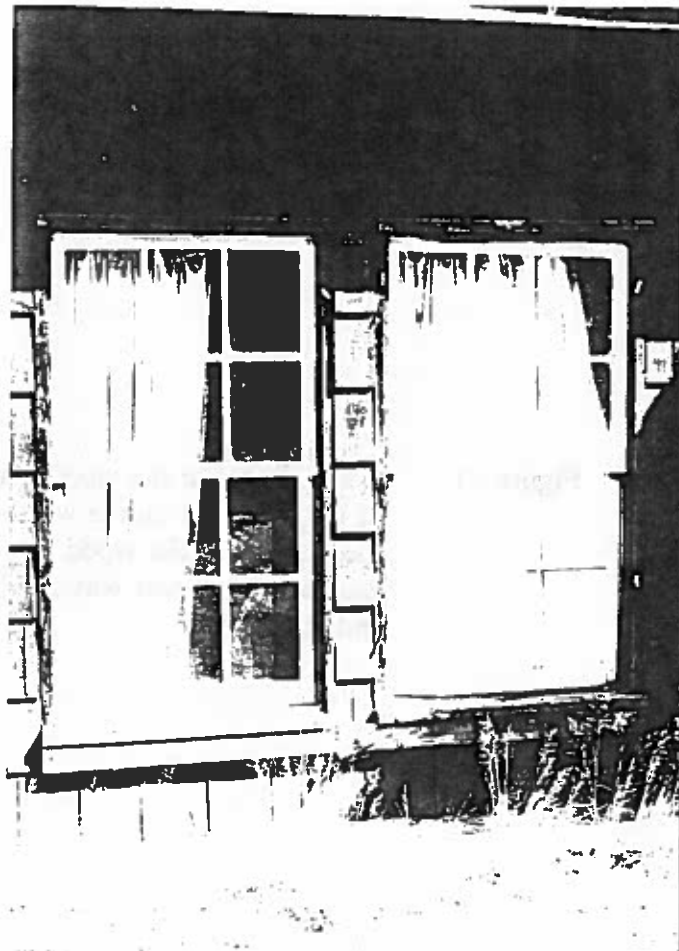


Figure 60: Looking southeast at the back of the gift shop area of the Lodge. The wall shingles are dry and weathered.

Figure 61: Looking east at the wood windows of the gift shop on the west side of the building. The wood is weathered and part way up the trim and frames.

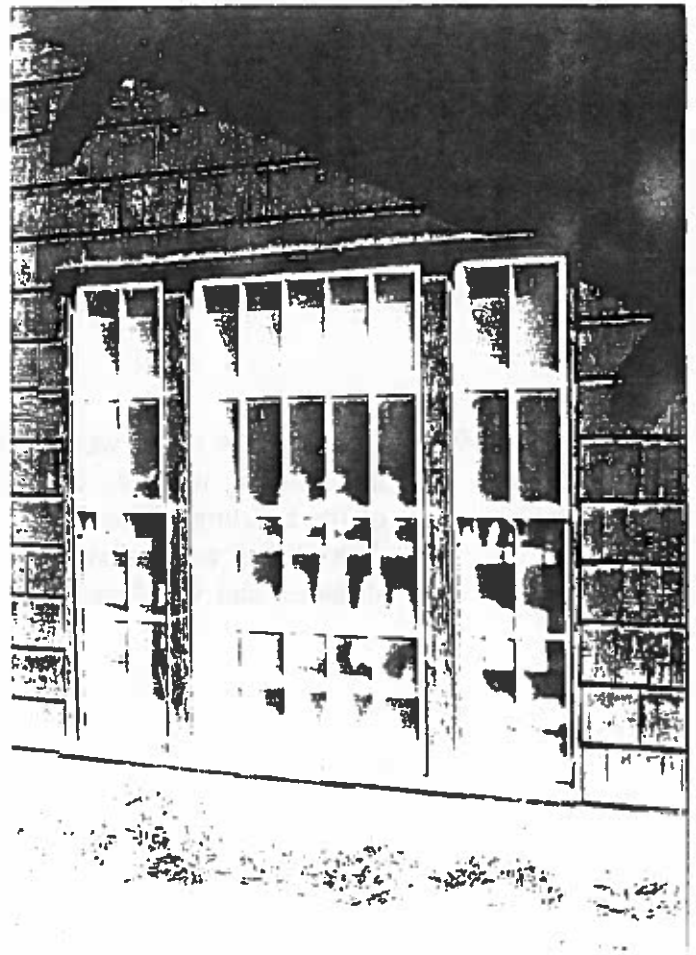


Figure 62: Looking east at the area around the warehouse section of the Lodge on the west side. The shingle roof is in good condition but the gravel built-up roof is starting to deteriorate. The wall shingles, doors, windows, and trim are weathered and rotted in this area.

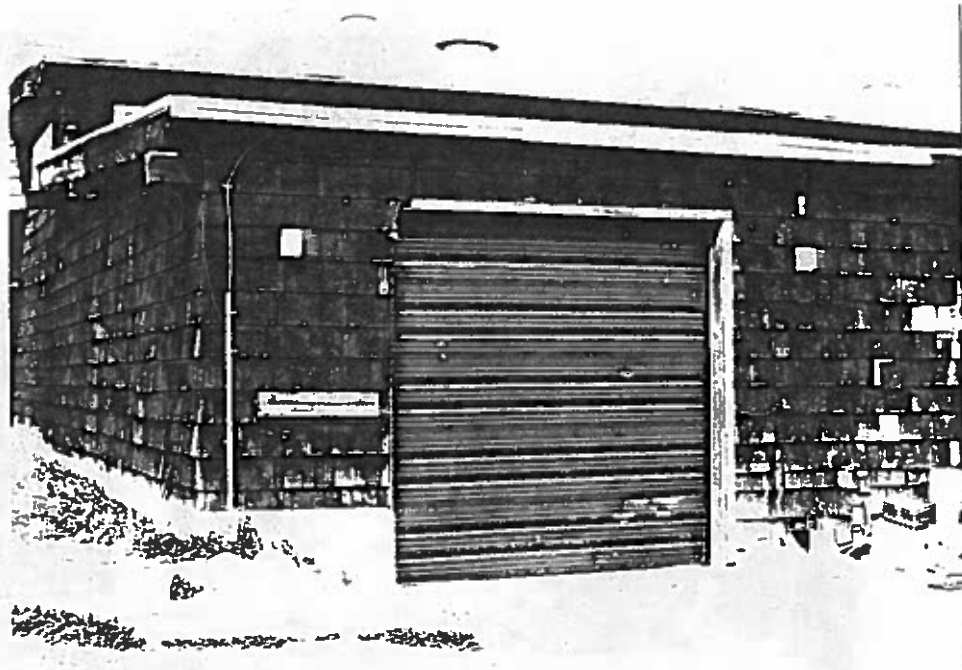


Figure 63: Looking northeast at the warehouse area of the Lodge. Note the metal door and deteriorating wall shingles.

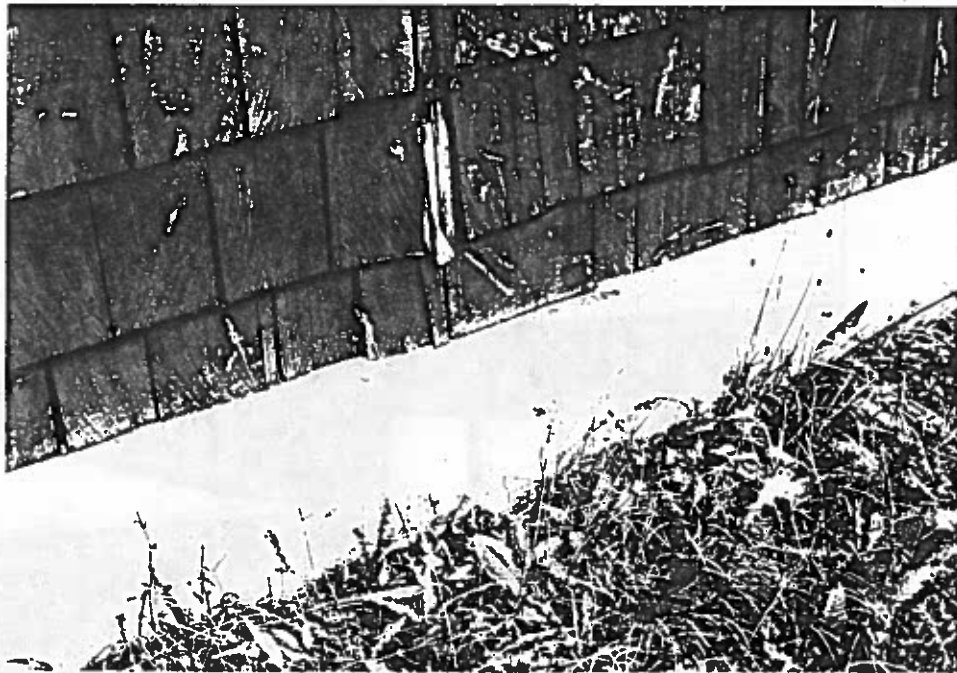


Figure 64: Looking at a concrete base detail at the wall on the west side of the Lodge.



Figure 65: Looking east at the roofs on the west side of the Lodge. Note the built-up gravel roofs where there are many areas for potential leaks.

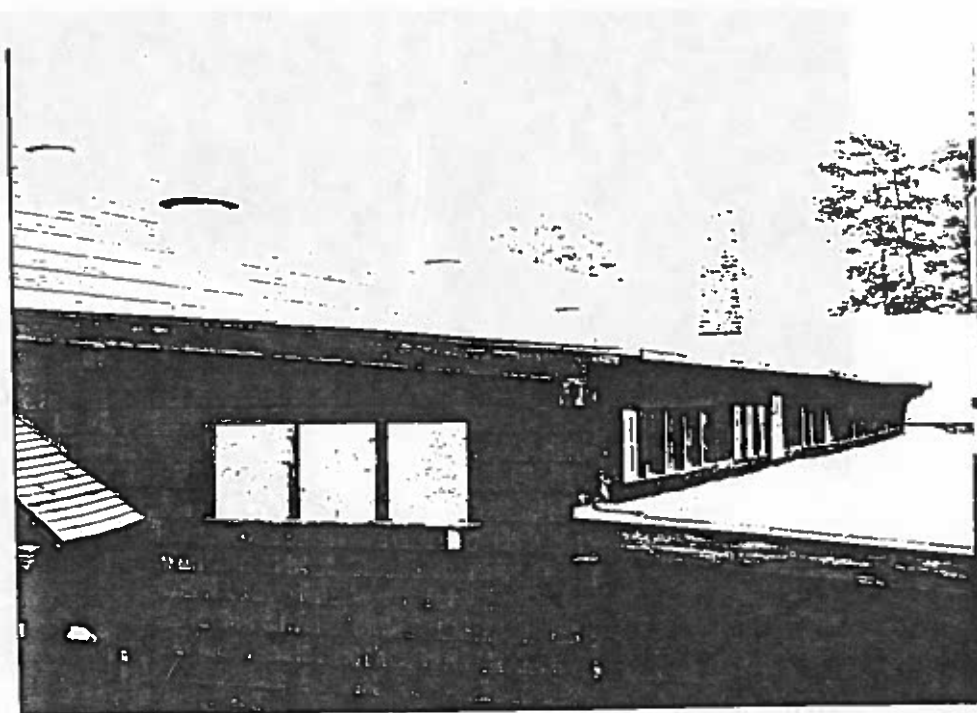


Figure 66: Looking at the upper windows over the roof of the warehouse. Some of the windows are boarded over; many of the windows and trim are in poor condition.

Figure 67: Looking northeast at the gable on the west end of the kitchen wing of the Lodge. The electrical service panels are located in this area.

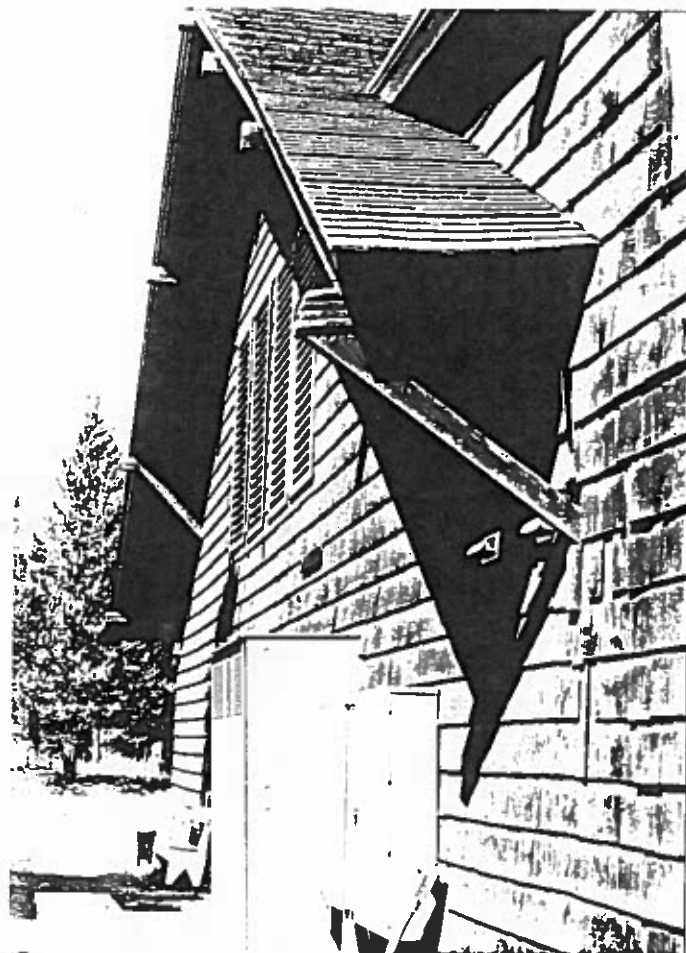


Figure 68: Looking at a detail of the lumber bracket under the gable end of the roof. The bracket appears to be falling away and causing damage to the wall shingles. It replaced an original log bracket.

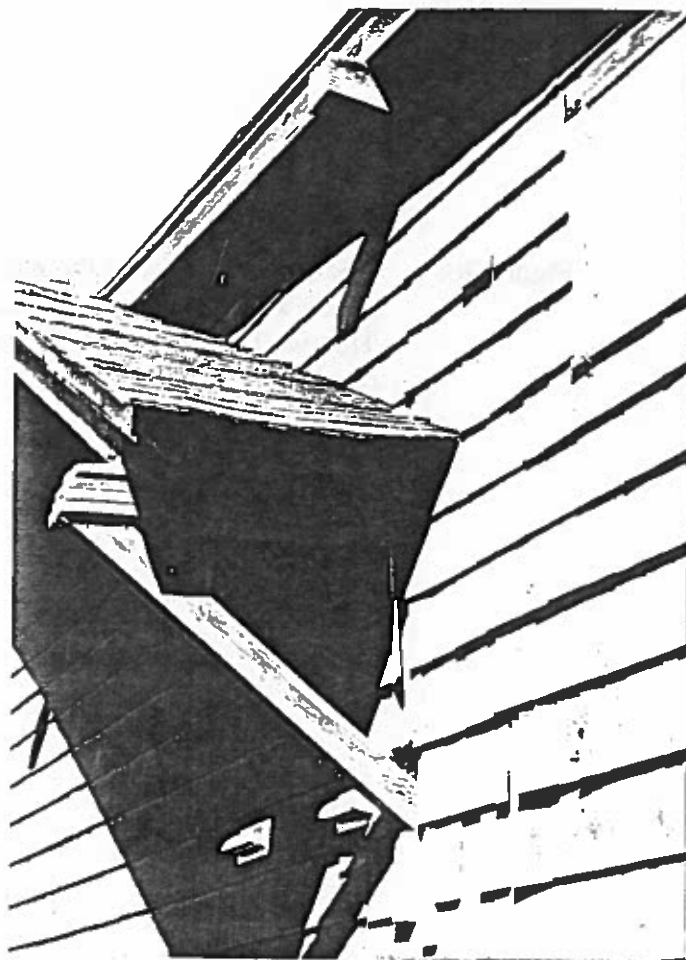


Figure 69: Looking at a detail of rot on the fascia boards on the west side of the building.

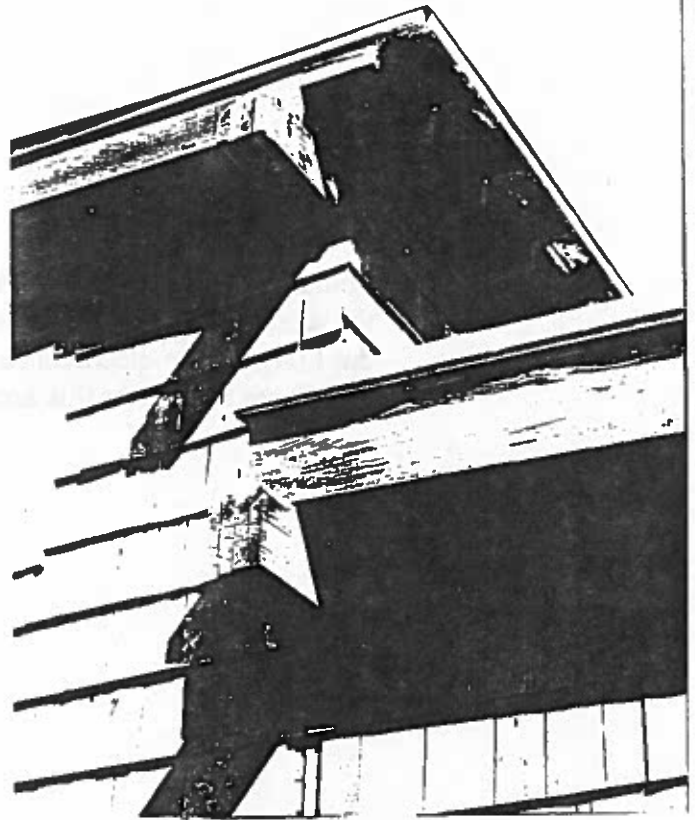


Figure 70: Looking northeast at the end wall of the kitchen area of the Lodge. This wall appears to be in good condition.

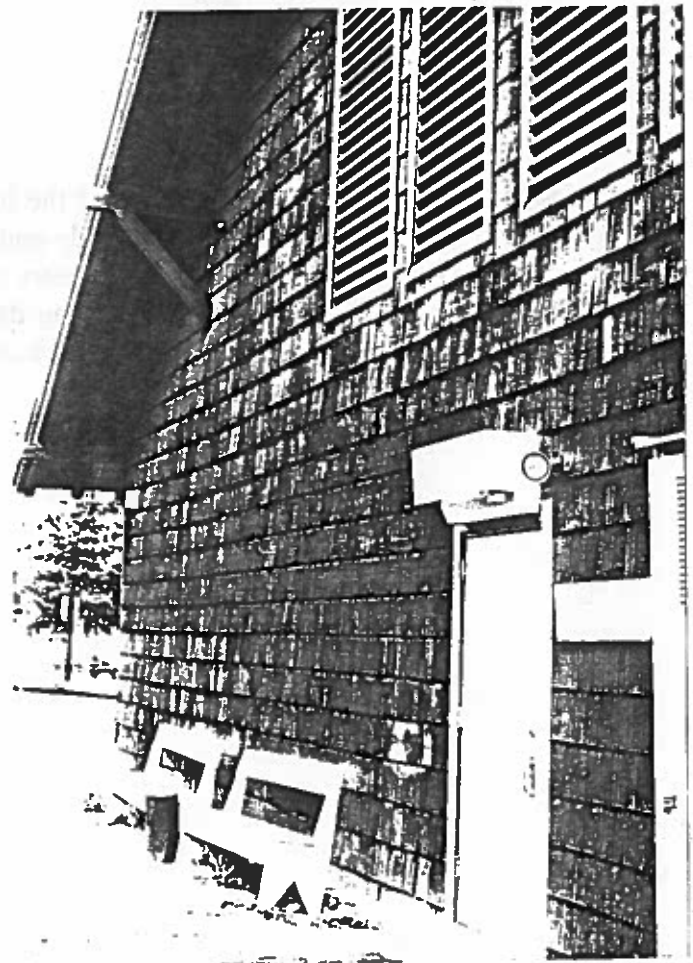


Figure 71: Looking southeast at the northwest corner of the kitchen wing of the Lodge. The column bases and bottom of the shingle walls are deteriorating due to the water flowing against the building in this area.

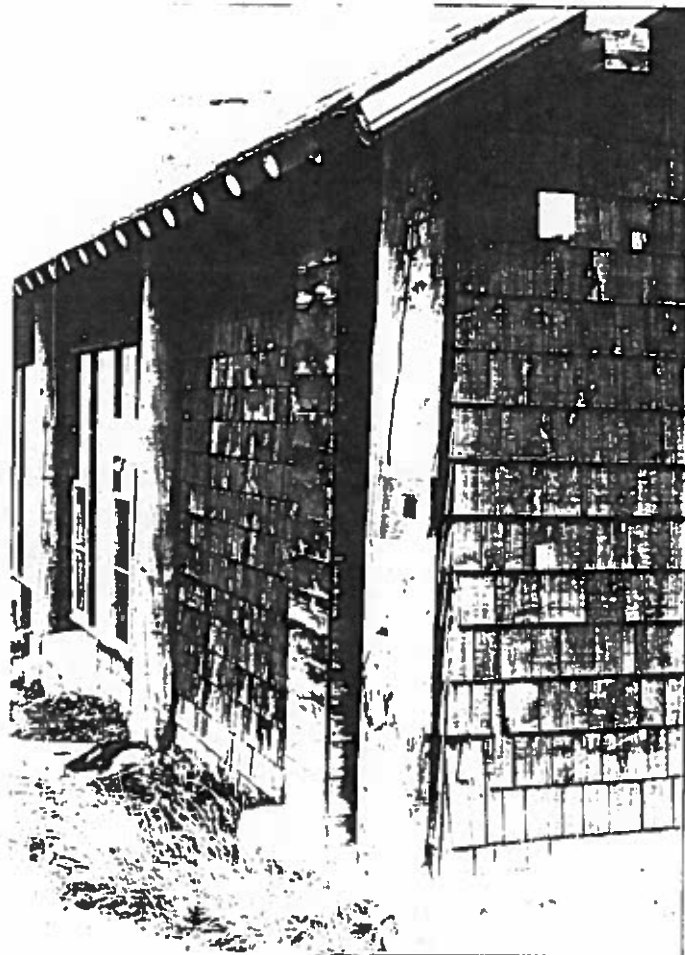


Figure 72: Detail of the log rafters on this end of the building. The log rafters appear to be turned logs and were used as replacements for the originals.



Figure 73: Looking southeast at a section of the north wall of the Lodge at the entrance to the Kitchen. Note the deterioration along the base of the building.

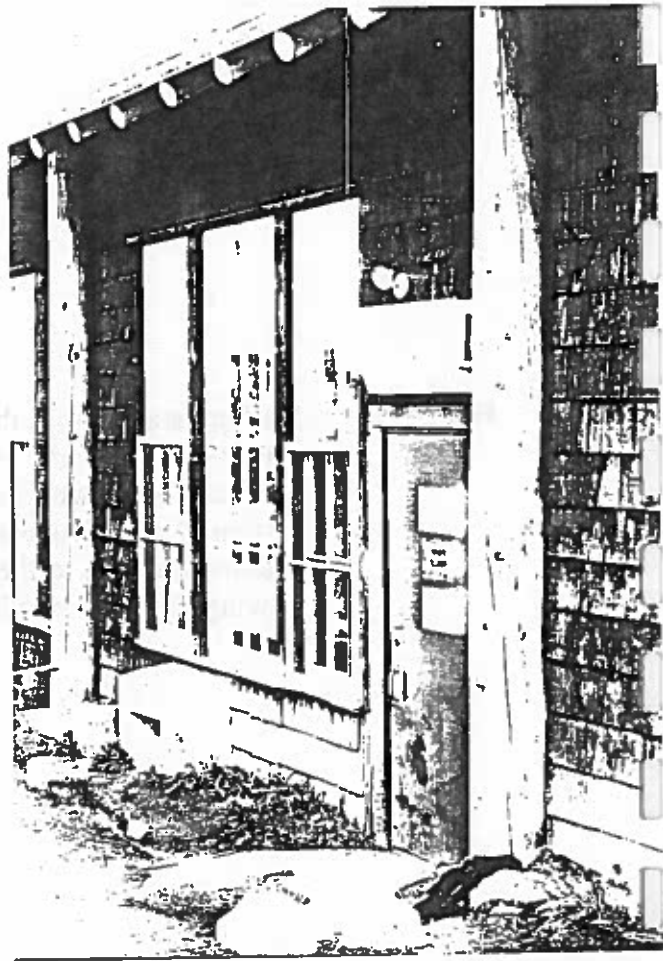


Figure 74: Looking southeast at a section of the north wall of the Lodge in the cafeteria area.

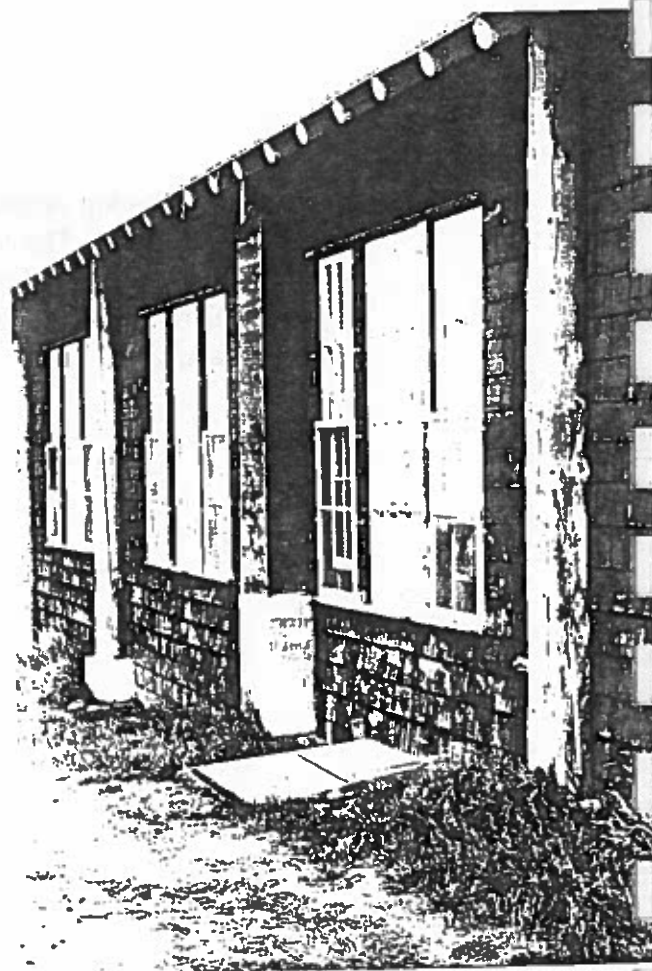


Figure 75: Looking south at a typical window sash, trim and sill which are deteriorating badly on the north wall of the Lodge in the cafeteria area.

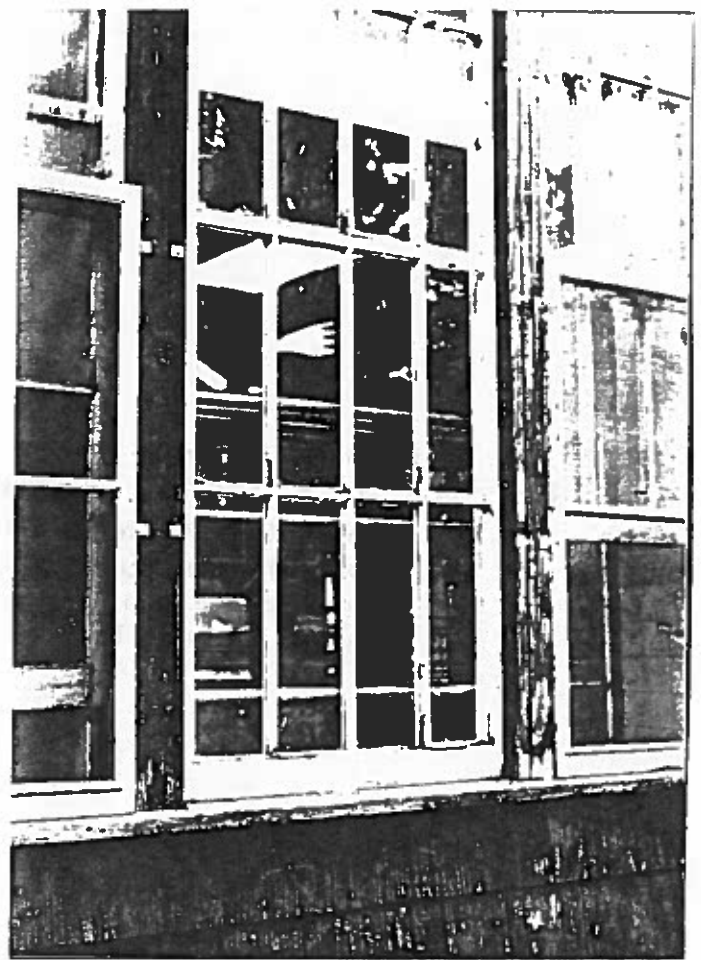


Figure 76: Looking southeast at the exit stair from the cafeteria. Note the poor drainage against the building.



Figure 77: Looking southeast at the exit door and surrounding windows from the cafeteria. The windows and door are in good condition with some weathering at the base.

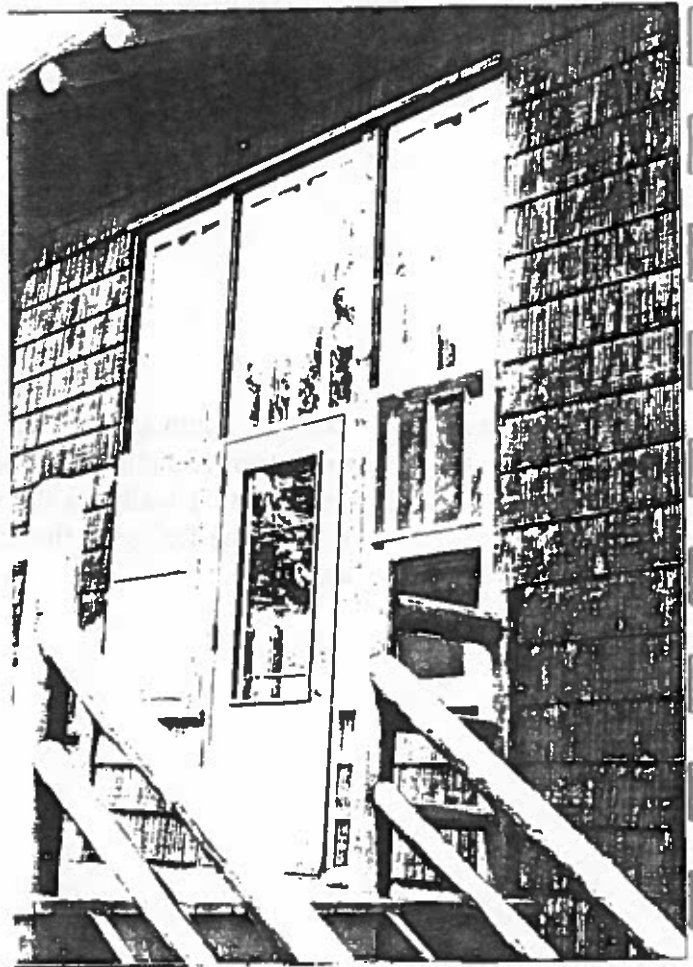


Figure 78: Looking at a typical log column base that has been surrounded with concrete. Note the crack in the base and the rot at the base of the column.

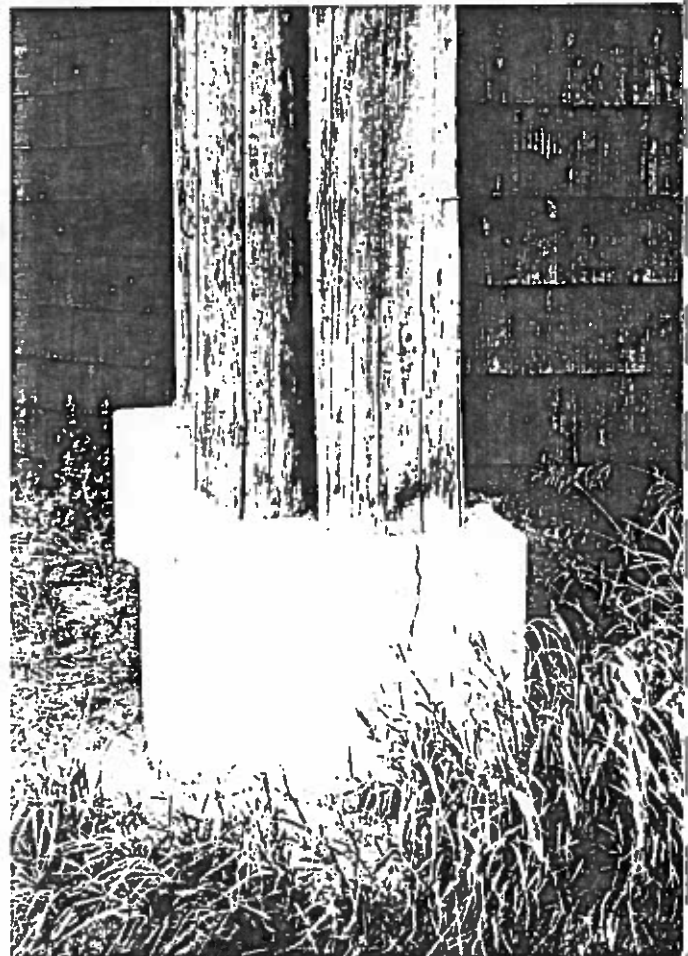


Figure 79: Looking at the shingle base on the front bay of the cafeteria. Note the poor drainage and the deteriorated shingles along the wall.

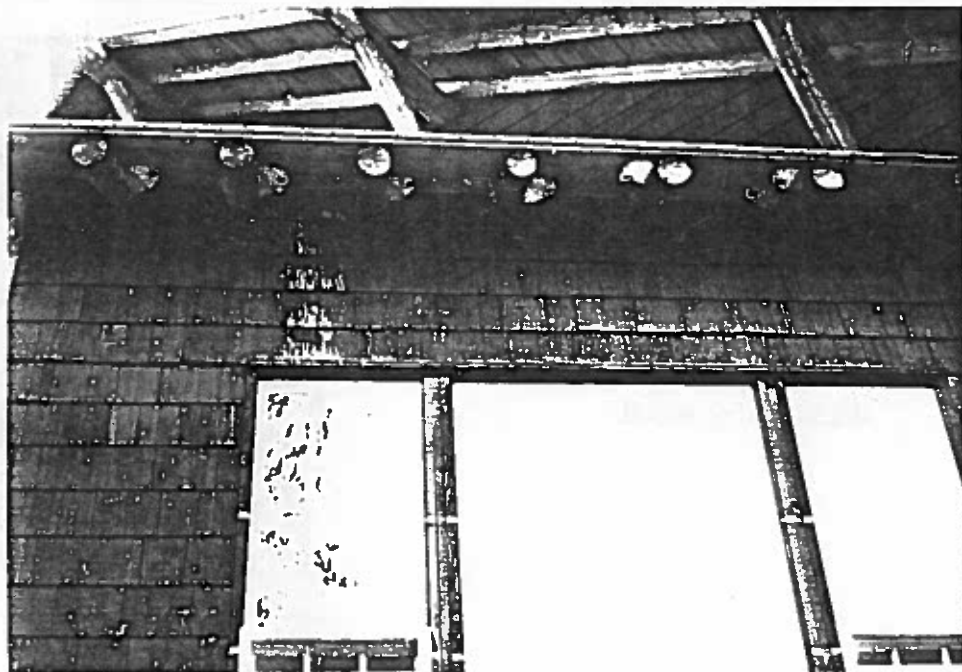
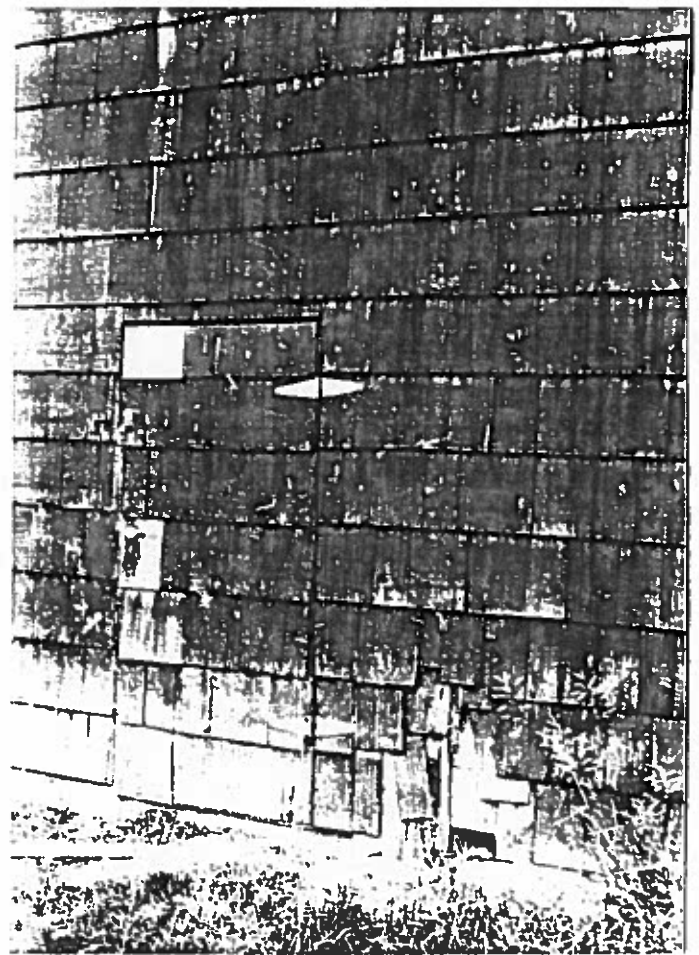


Figure 80: Looking at the soffit detail on the bay of the cafeteria. Note the swallow nests.

Figure 81: Looking west at the base of the bay of the cafeteria. Note the deteriorated shingles and the poor drainage.

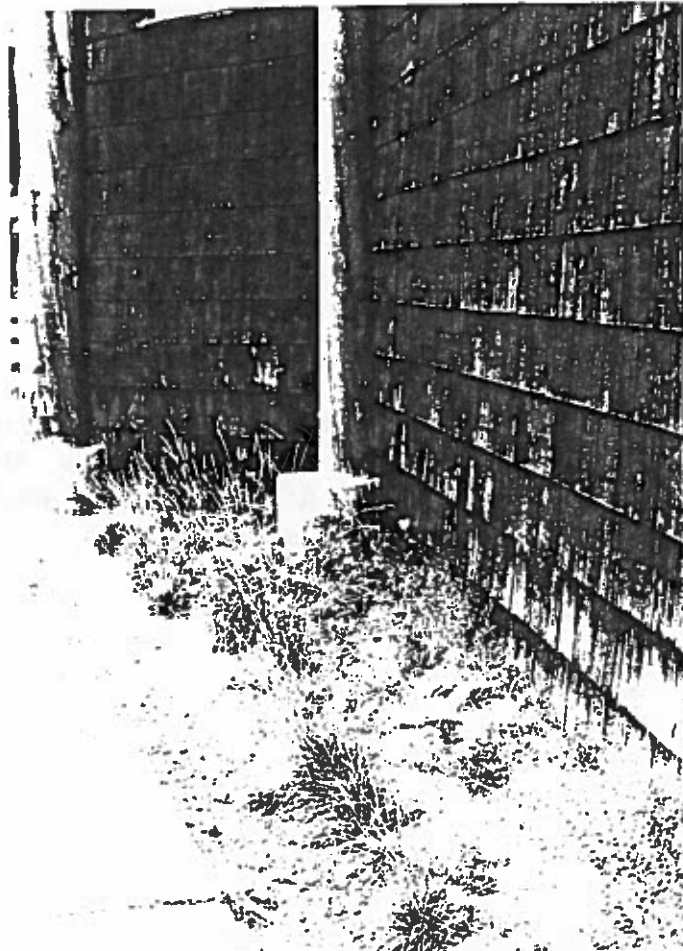


Figure 82: Looking west at the base of the wall at the intersection of the front porch and the cafeteria wing. Note the poor drainage and the deteriorating wood.

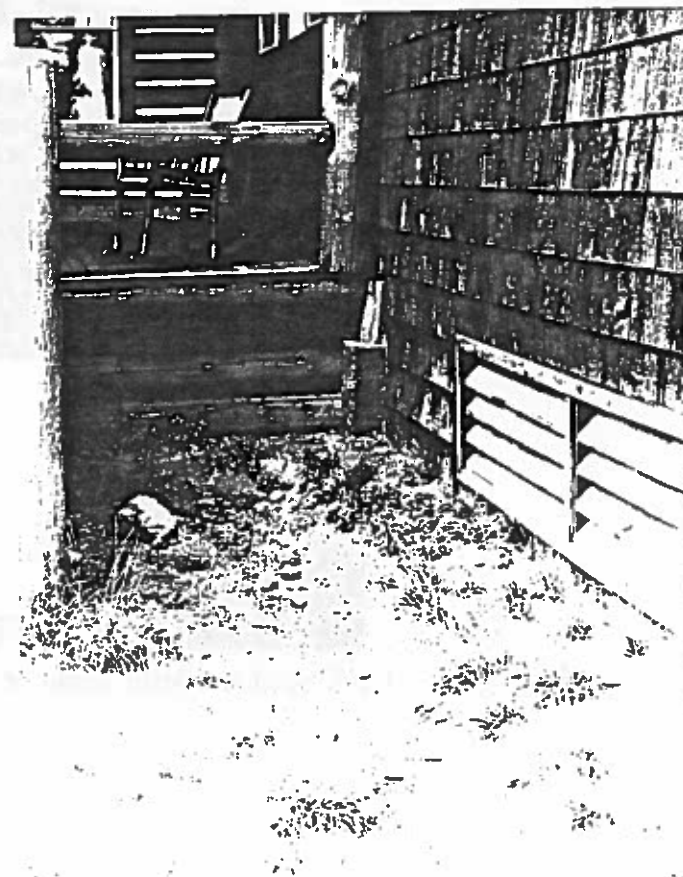




Figure 83: Looking south at the lobby of the Lodge. The general structure appears to be in good condition.



Figure 84: Looking south at the lobby of the Lodge.

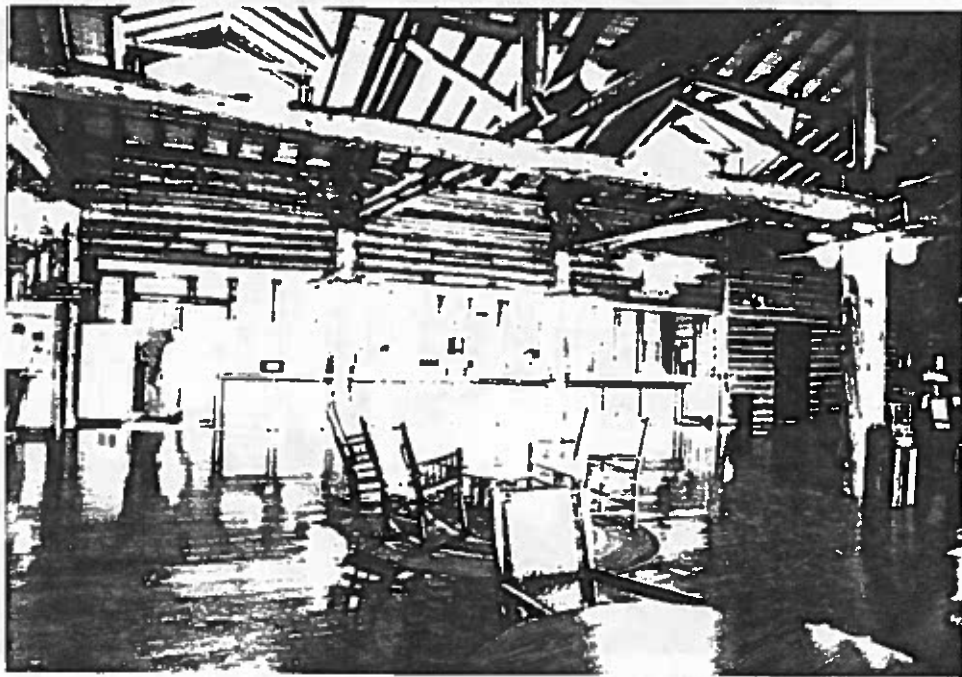


Figure 85: Looking west at the main lobby and registration desk. Most of the desk is original.

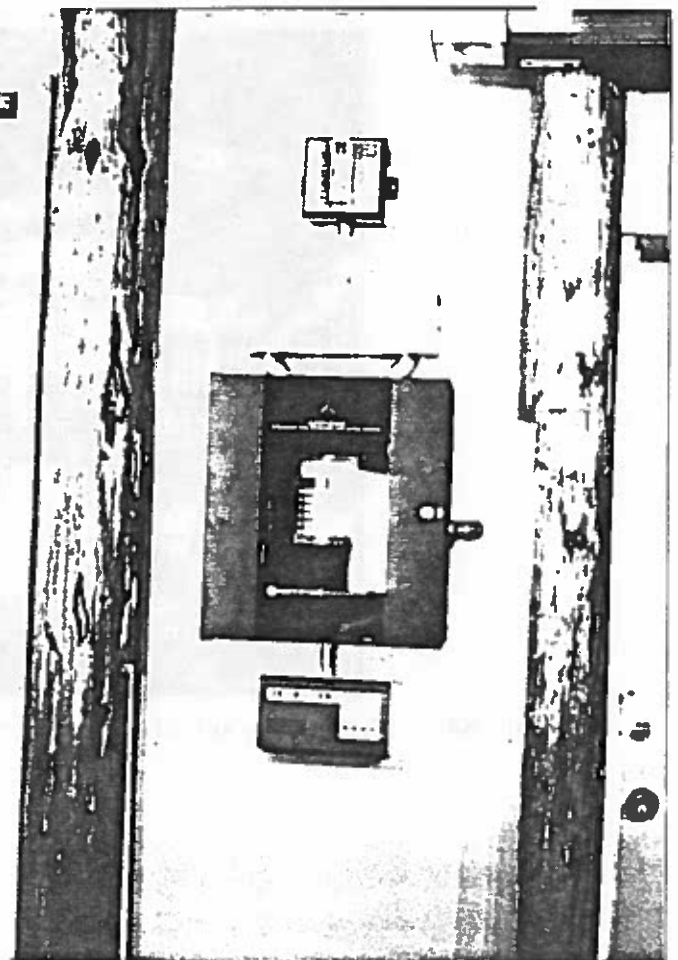


Figure 86: Looking at the main fire detection panel which is located in the center of the registration area. This was added in 1996.

Figure 87: Looking northeast at the main entrance doors. Note the lighting around the columns.

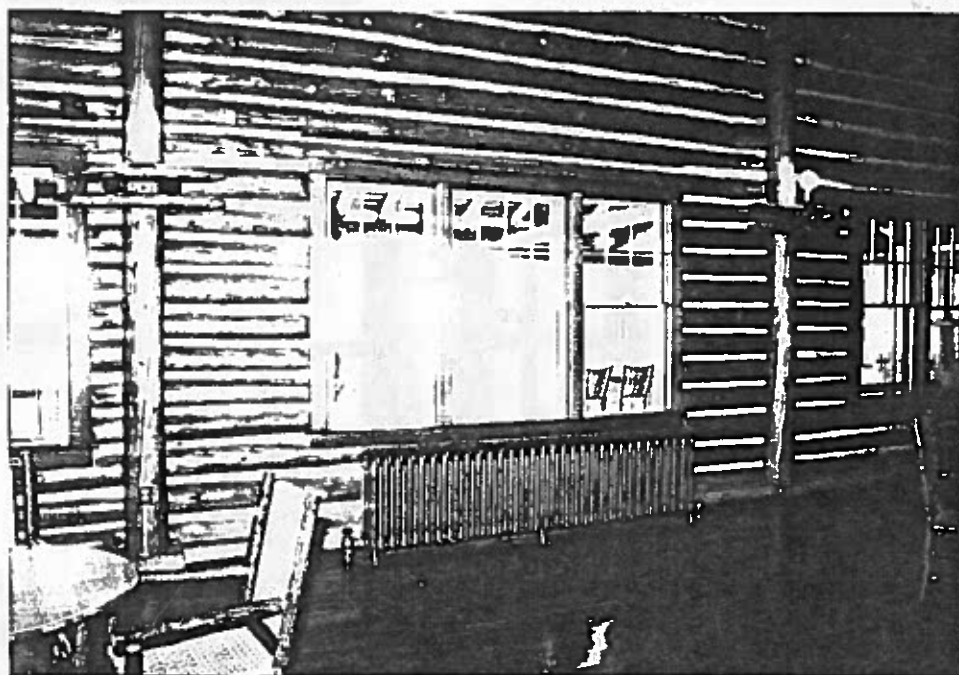
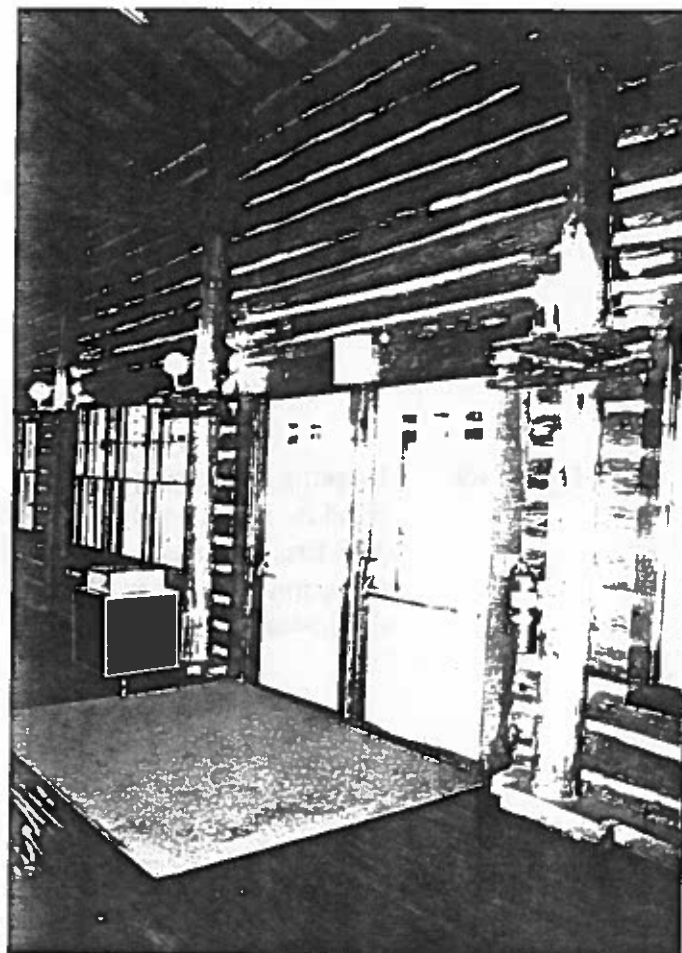


Figure 88: Looking east at one of the windows in the Lobby. Note the original cast-iron radiator.

Figure 89: Looking at a typical dormer window in the lobby of the Lodge. The fire suppression and fire/smoke detection systems work well with the historic structure.

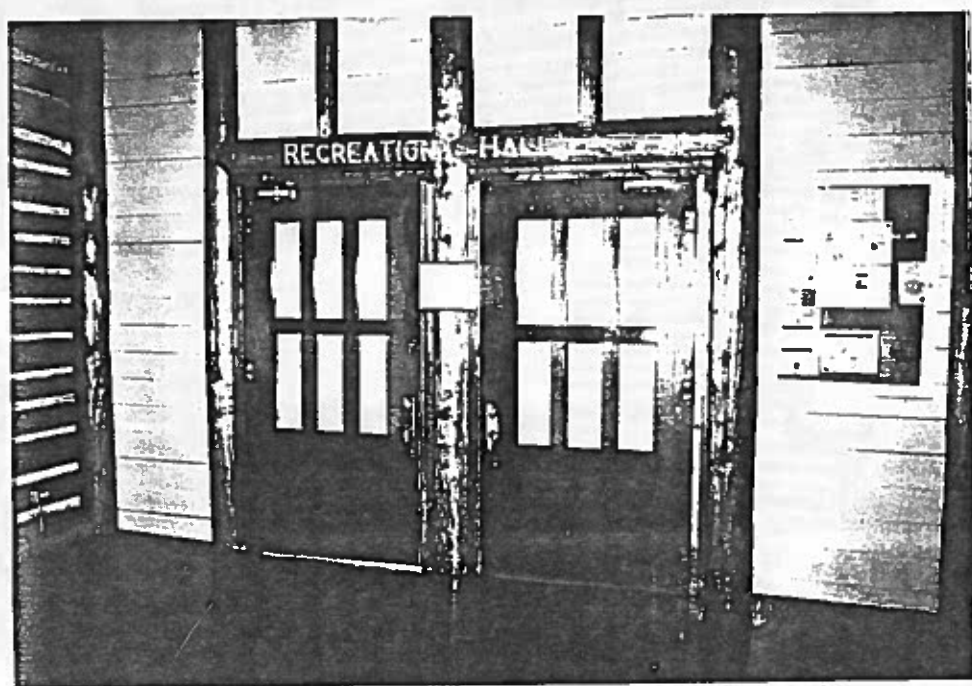


Figure 90: Looking south at the original entrance and doors to the Recreation Hall.



Figure 91: Looking at a grouping of "Old Hickory" furniture in the lobby. This new furniture replicates the original furnishings used in the building.

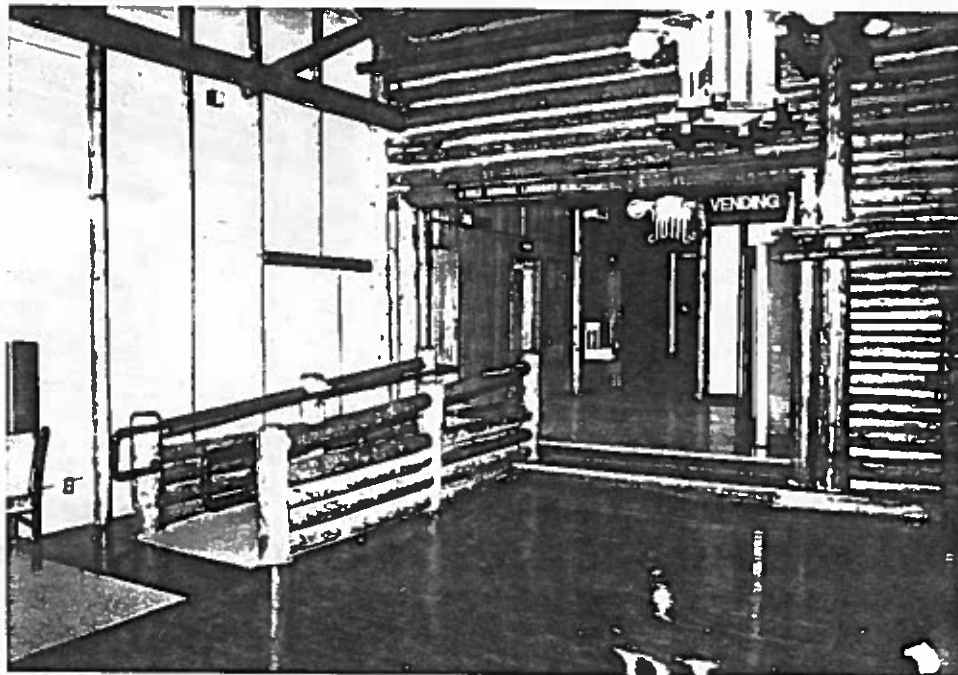


Figure 92: Looking southwest at the ramp and steps to the restroom, laundry, vending area. The managers office is also in the back. The ramp was added in the 1980s remodel.

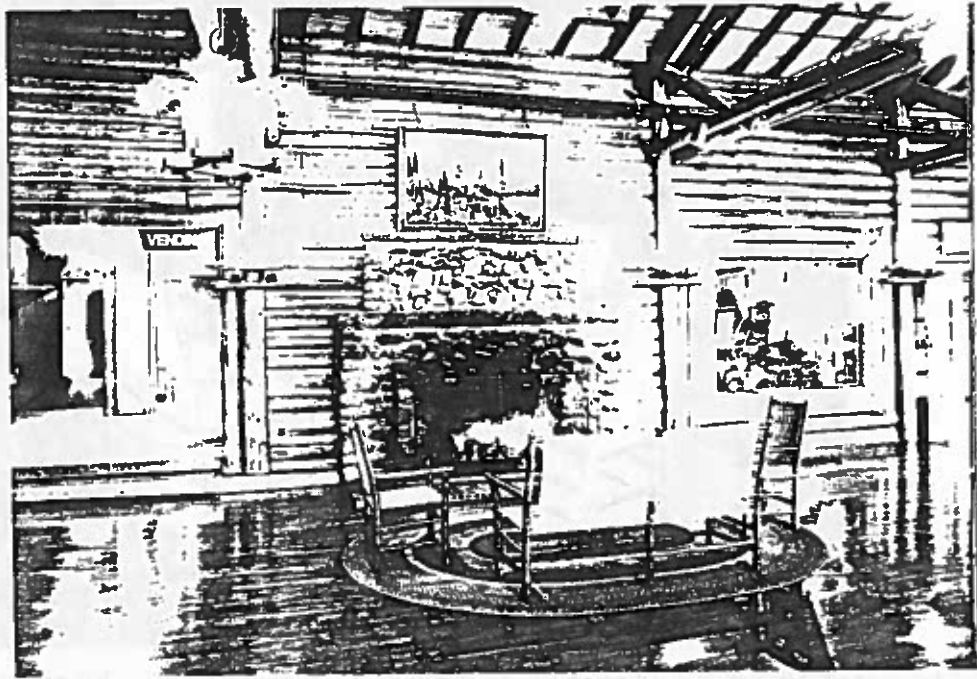


Figure 93: Looking west at the south fireplace. Other than the soot on the face of the stone, the fireplace is in good condition. Gas logs are now used for the fire.

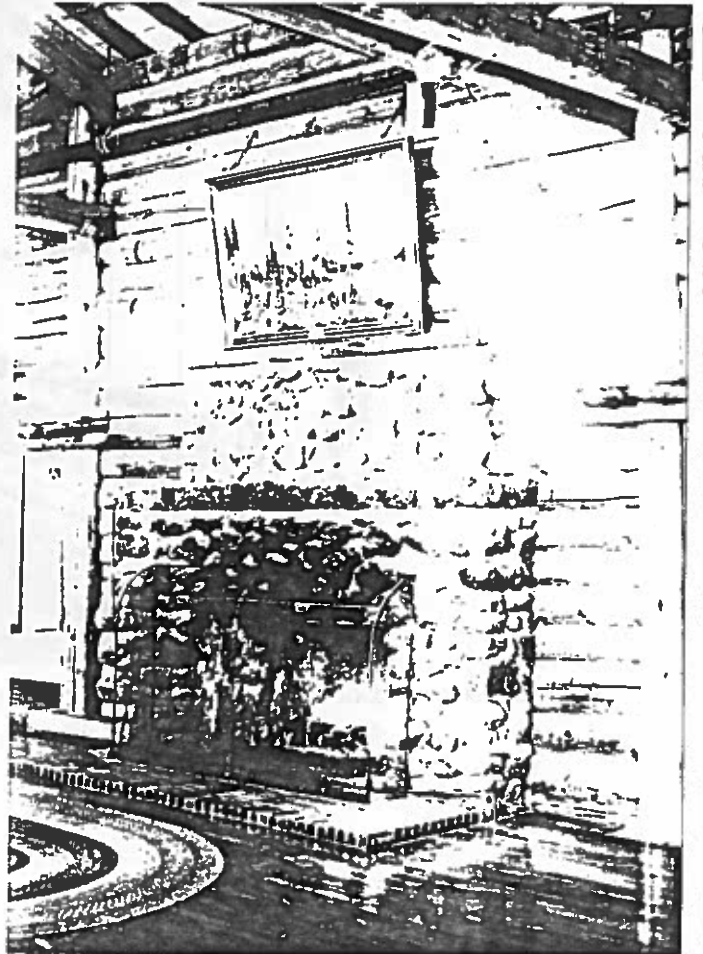


Figure 94: Looking west at the fireplace. Note the stonework, logs and daubing, all in good condition.

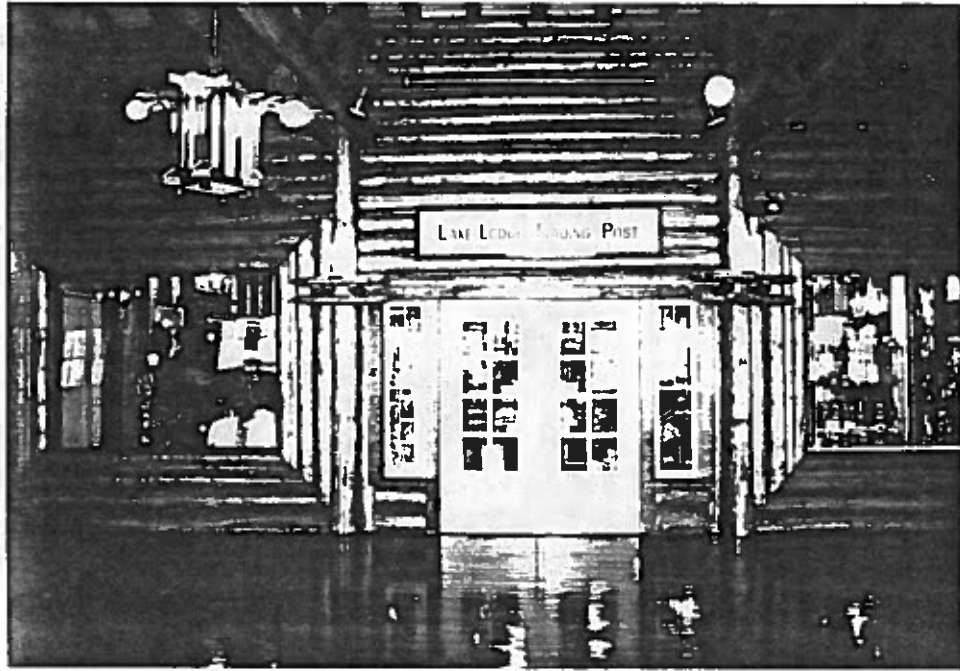


Figure 95: Looking west at the entrance doors and display windows to the gift shop. The shop was moved to this location in the 1980s remodel.



Figure 96: Looking west at the entrance doors and surrounding windows to the gift shop. They are in good condition.

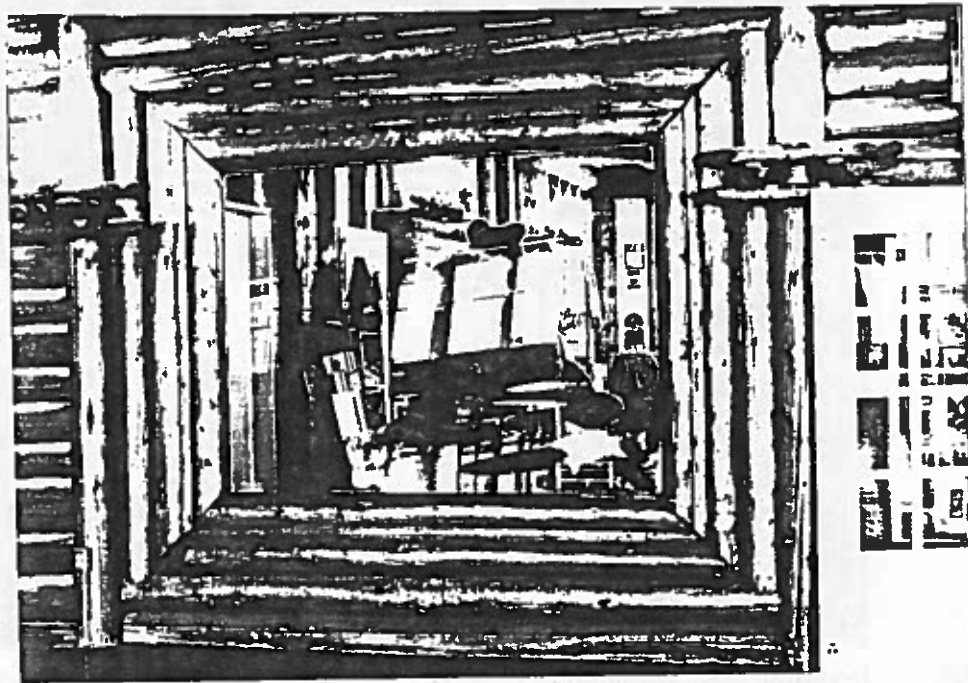


Figure 97: Looking at the log surround on the gift shop display windows. There is no daubing in these windows.

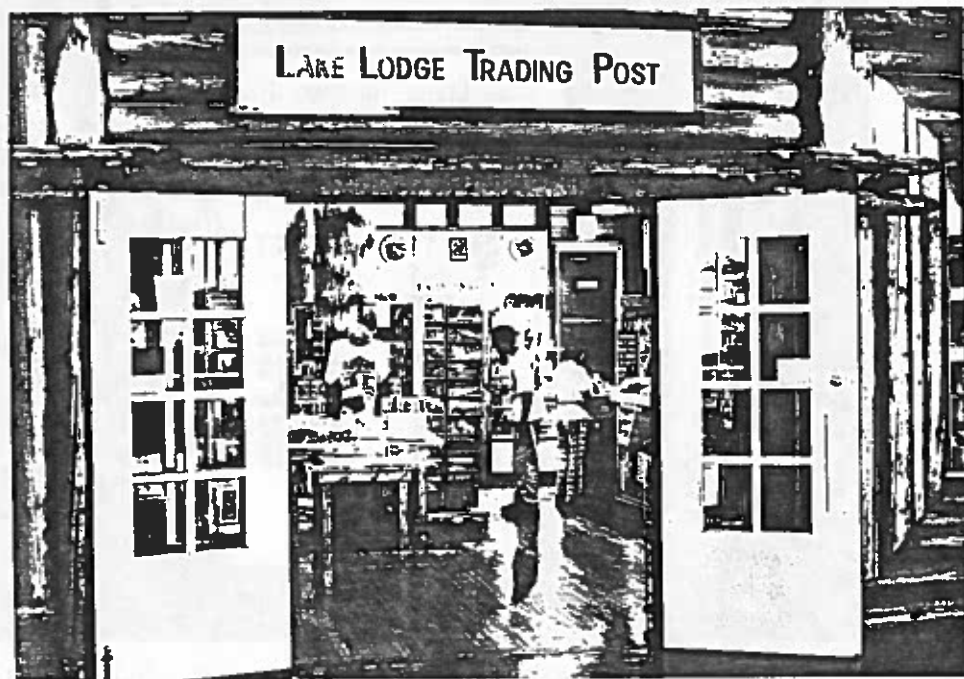


Figure 98: Looking west at the open entrance doors into the gift shop.

Figure 99: Looking at a column, wall, lighting and ceiling detail in the gift shop. All of this appears to be original.

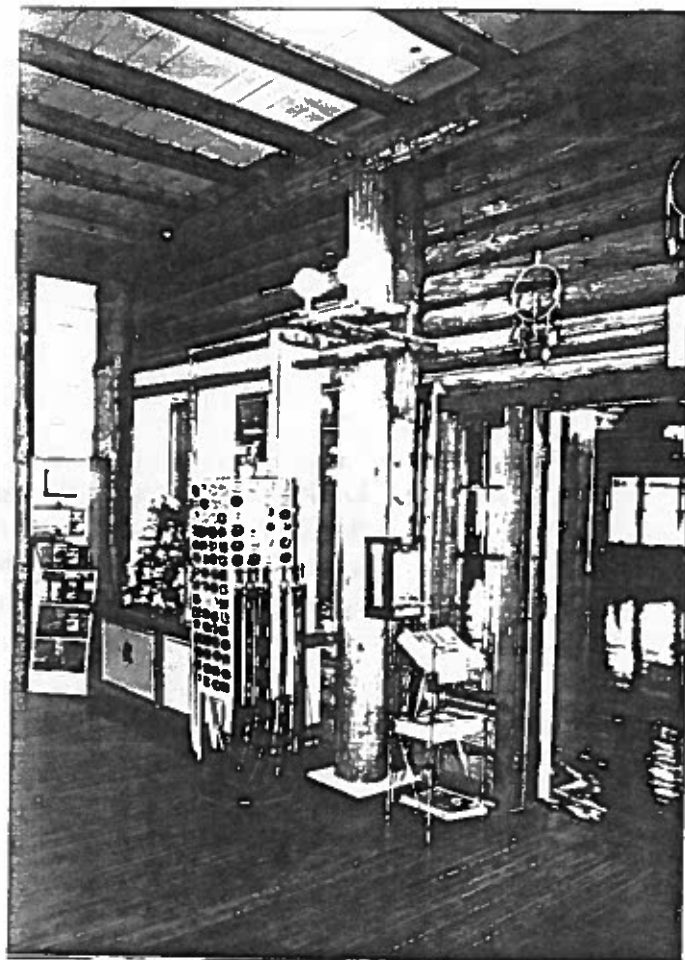


Figure 100: Looking northwest at the bar area in the main lobby of the Lodge. This was added in the mid 1980's.

Figure 101: Looking northwest at the main fireplace at the north end of the lobby of the Lodge. The stonework is in good condition. The logs are gas; the clock is not original.

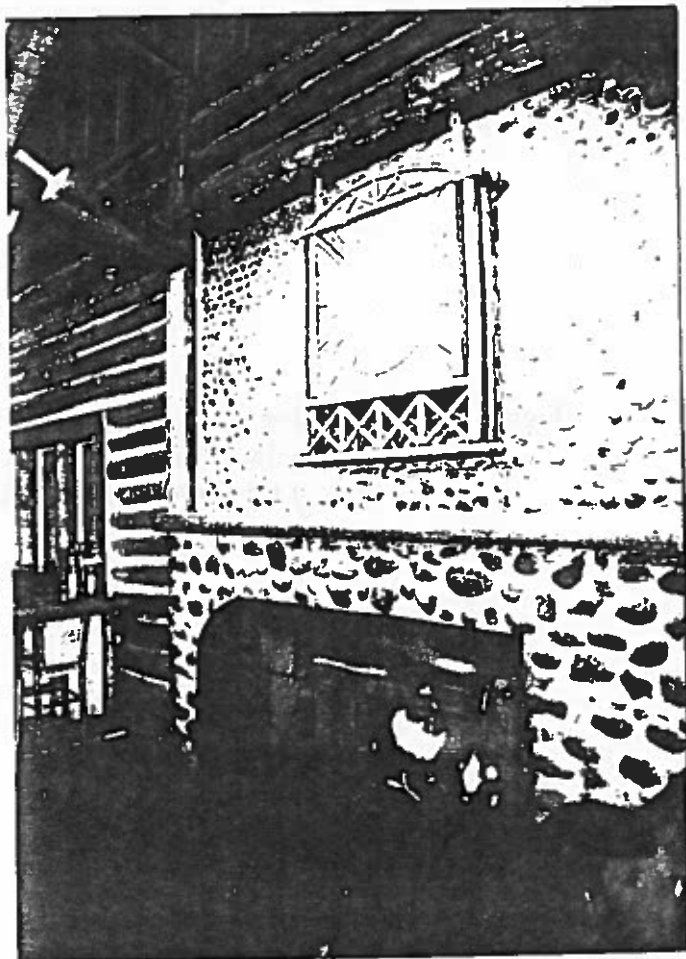
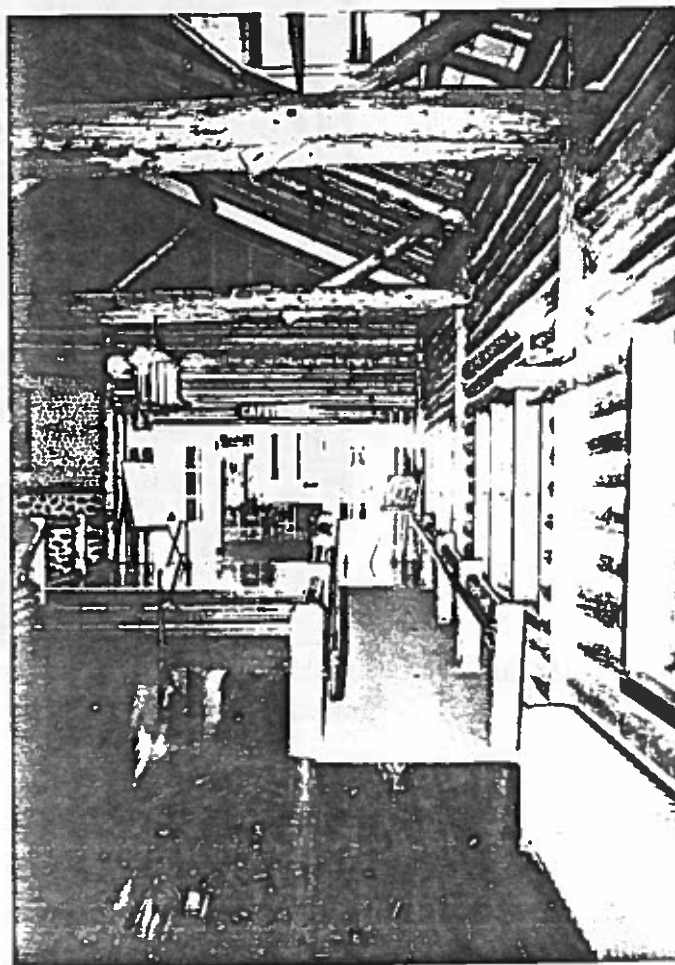


Figure 102: Looking north at the entrance to the cafeterial wing of the Lodge. Note the added ramp.



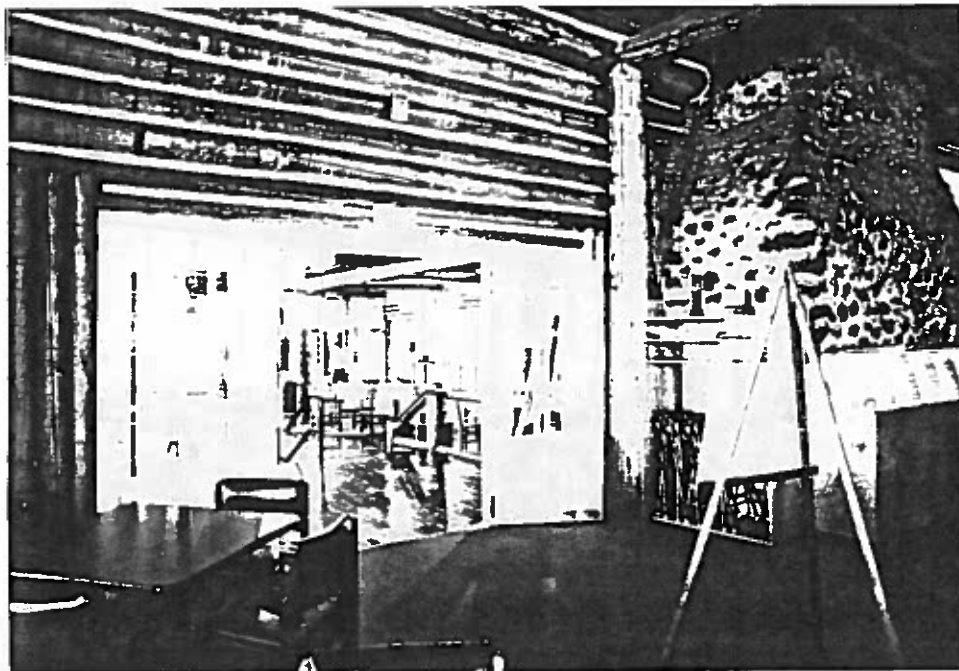


Figure 103: Looking southwest at the entrance doors from the cafeteria.



Figure 104: Looking west at the interior of the cafeteria wing. Note the columns and flat ceiling which are all original and in good condition.

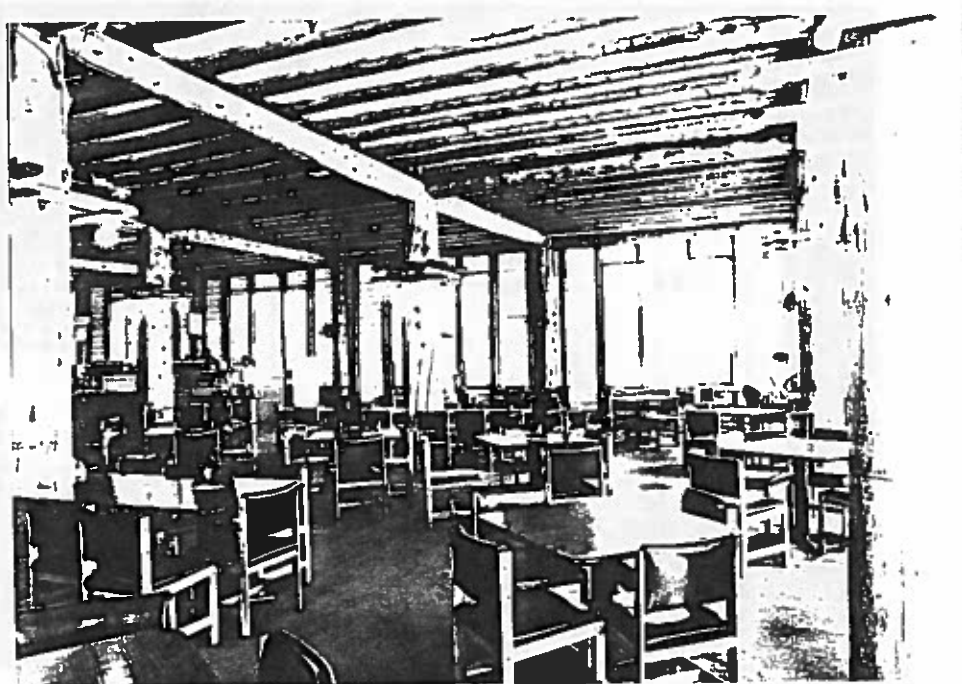


Figure 105: Looking west at the interior of the cafeteria wing. Note the original lighting around the columns.

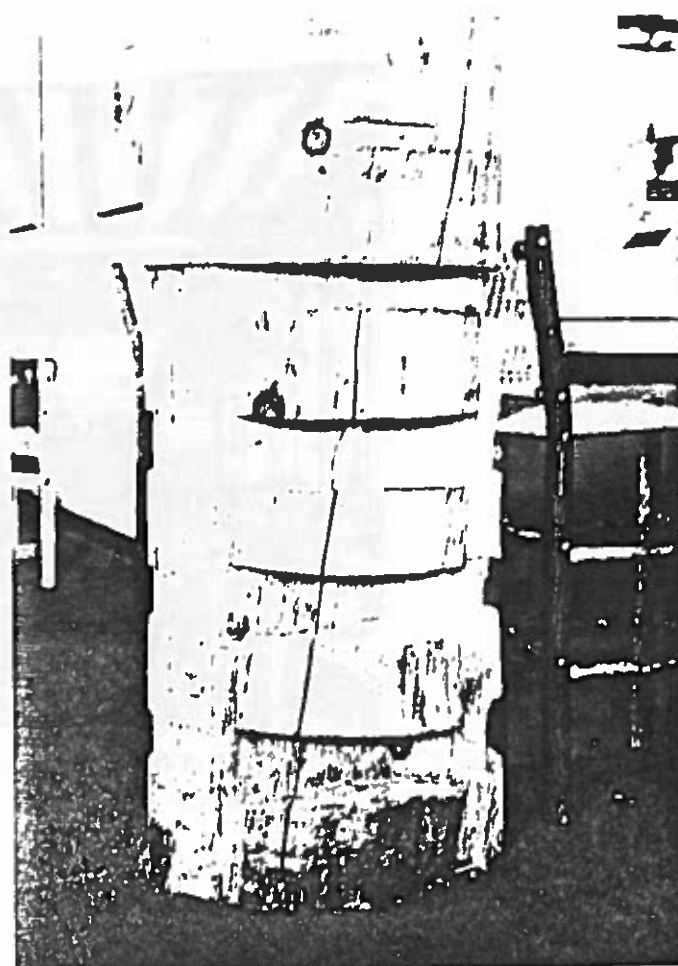


Figure 106: Detail of a column grooved by the installation of shelves added in the 1960s. The shelves were removed in the 1980's.

Figure 107: Looking at a detail of the original lighting in the cafeteria.

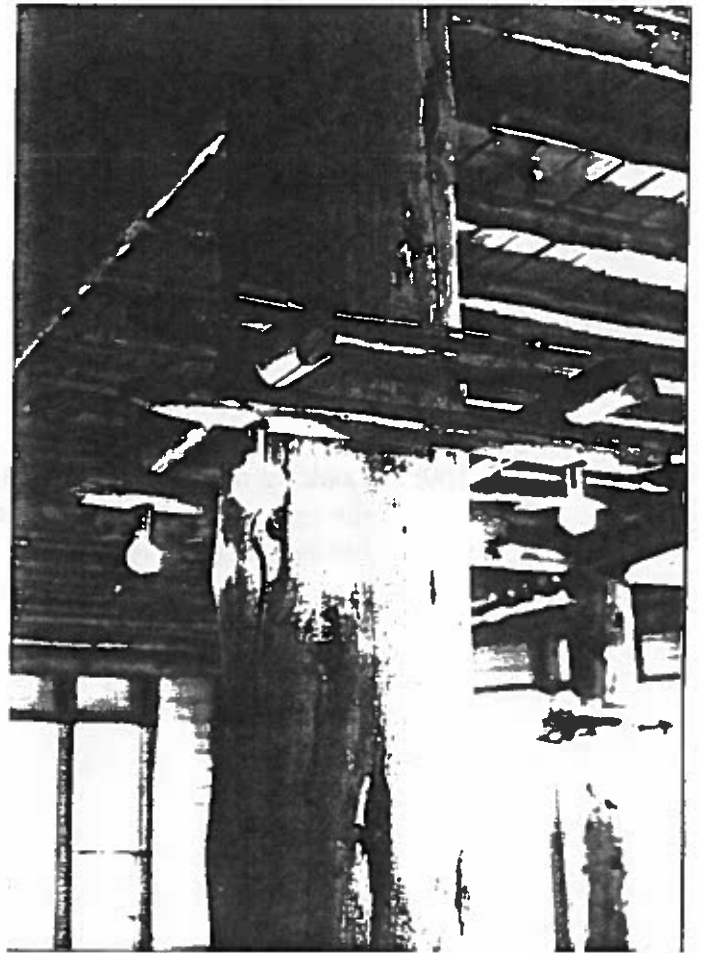


Figure 108: Looking at a typical window in the cafeteria. Most of the interior windows are in good condition.

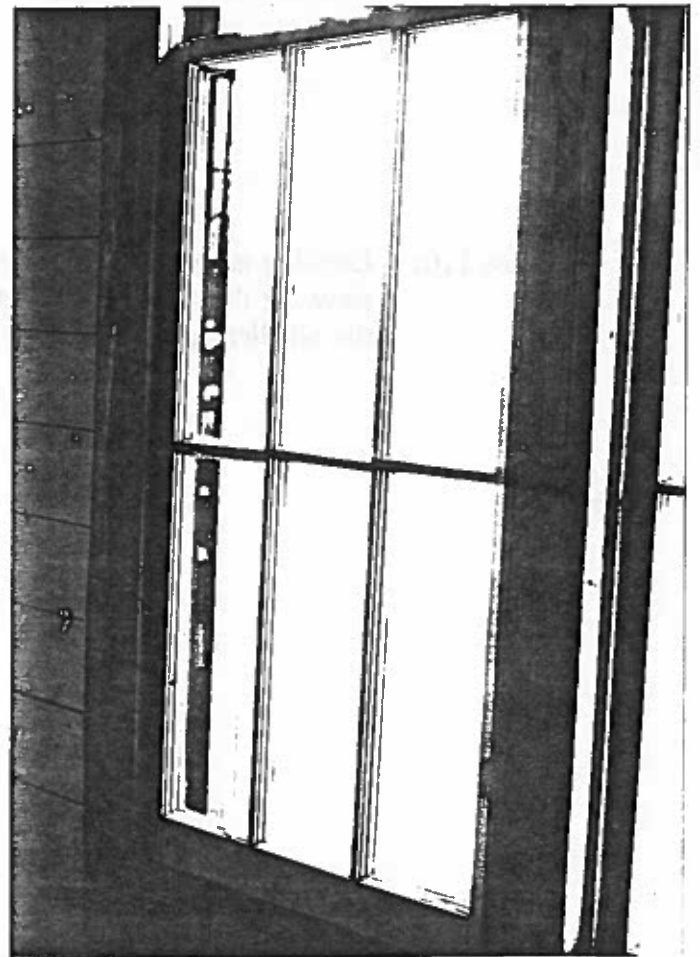


Figure 109: Looking northwest at the exit from the cafeteria. This was added to the building in the 1980's.

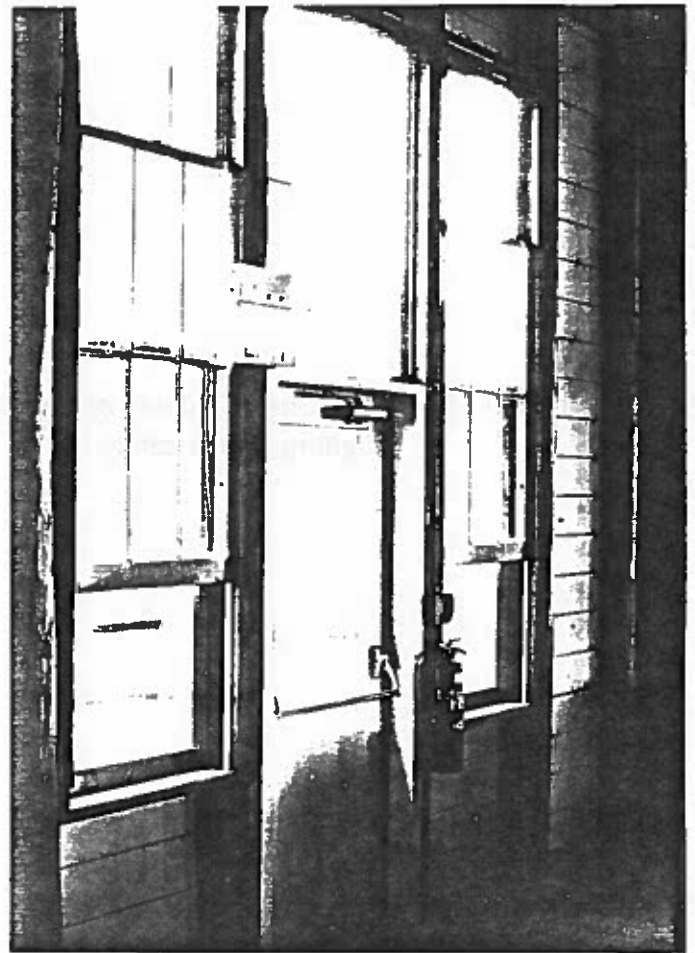


Figure 110: Looking at a typical wall detail showing the main log columns and the smaller columns in between.

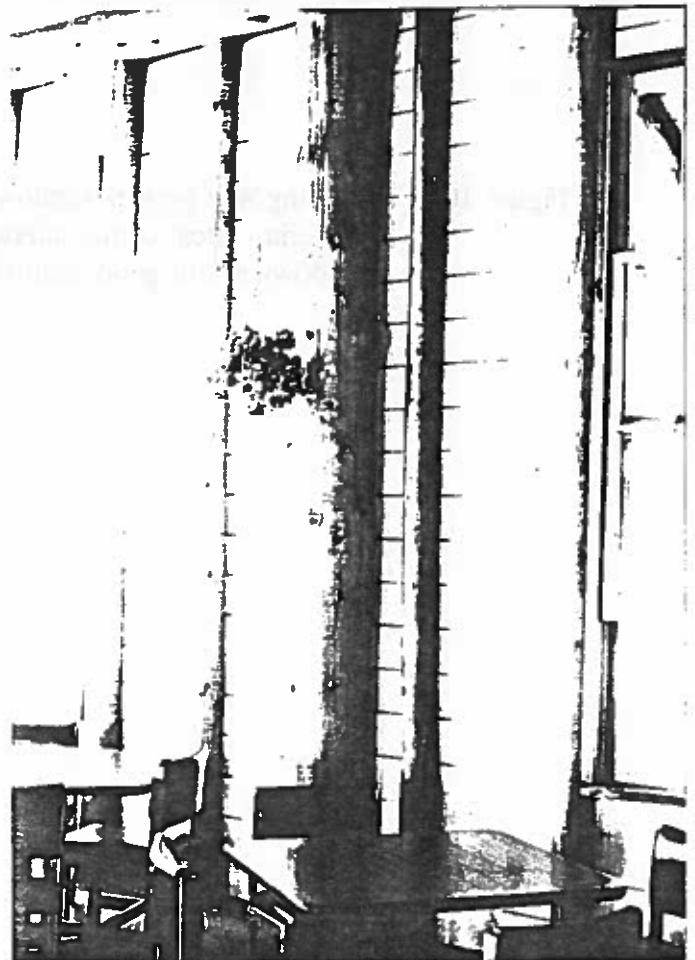


Figure 111: Looking at a detail of the log columns, log beams and ceiling of the cafeteria.

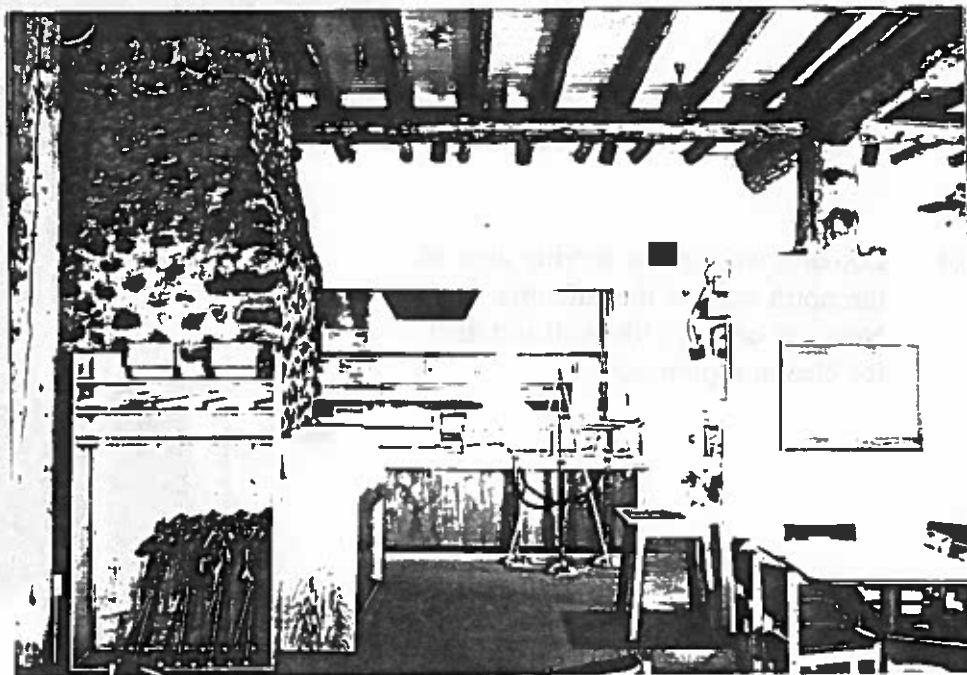
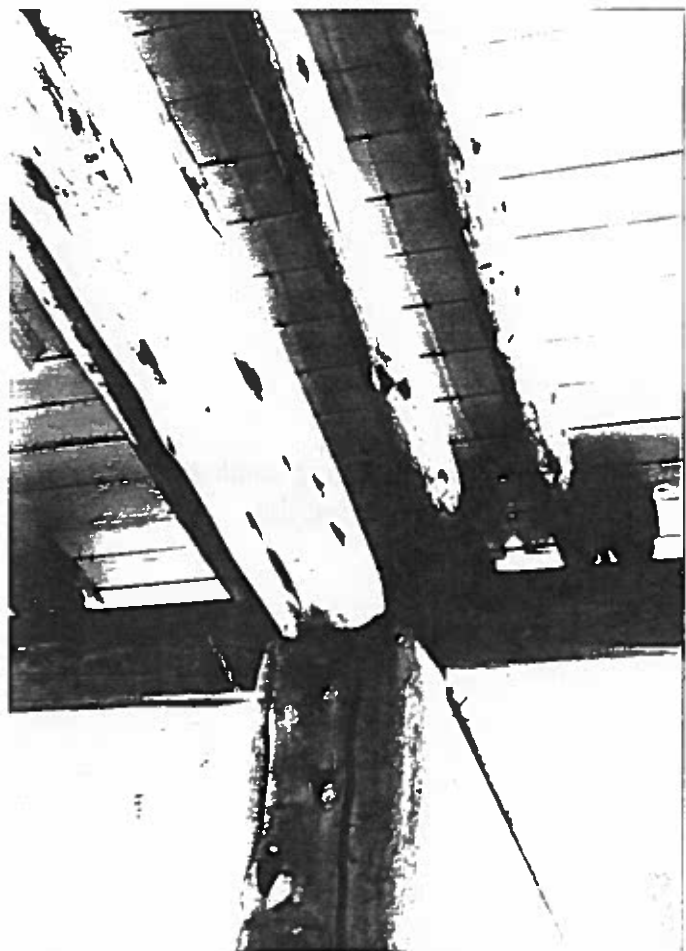


Figure 112: Looking west at the entrance to the serving line and kitchen area beyond.

Figure 113: Looking south at the cafeteria serving line.

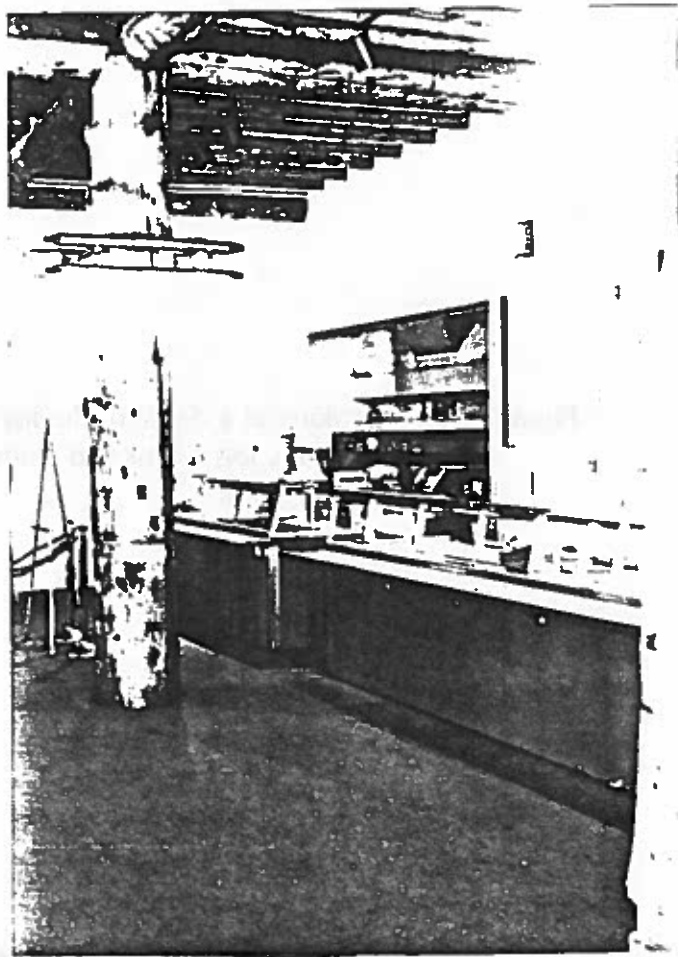


Figure 114: Looking west at the serving area on the north wall of the cafeteria. Note the ceramic tile wall installed for cleaning purposes.

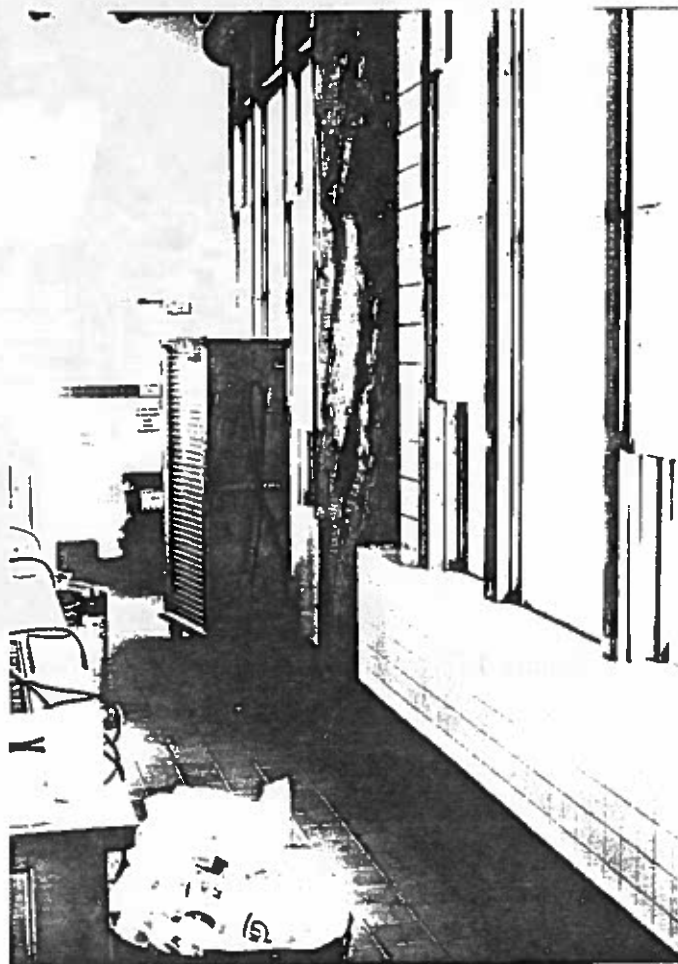




Figure 115: Looking west at the interior of the Recreation Hall. Note the original stage to the left. The structure appears to be in fair condition with cracks in the beams in front of the stage.

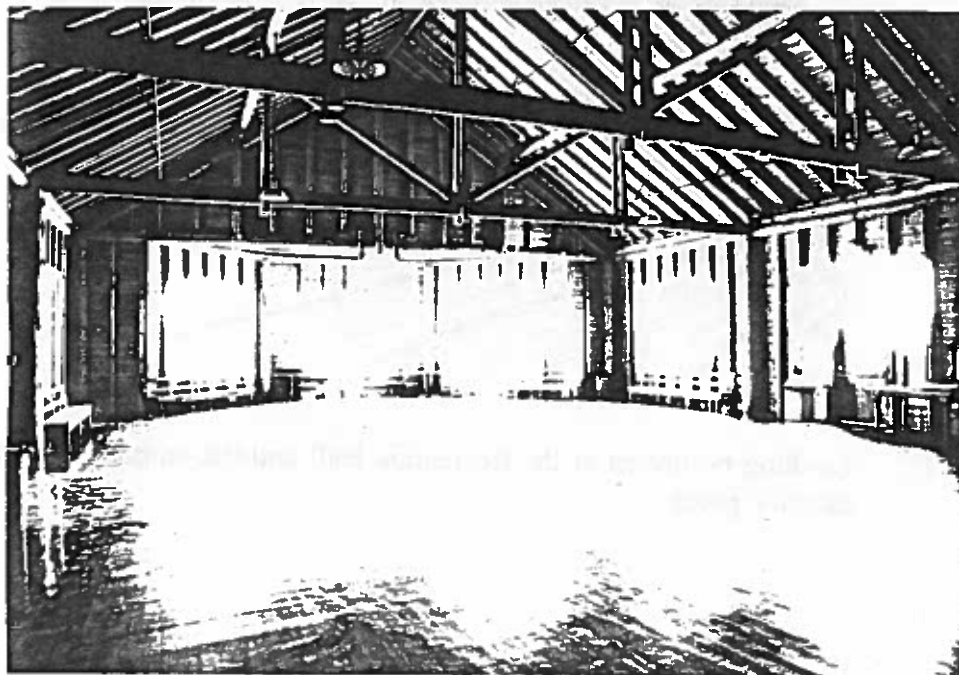


Figure 116: Looking east at the bay windows of the Recreation Hall. The floor is worn but is well maintained.

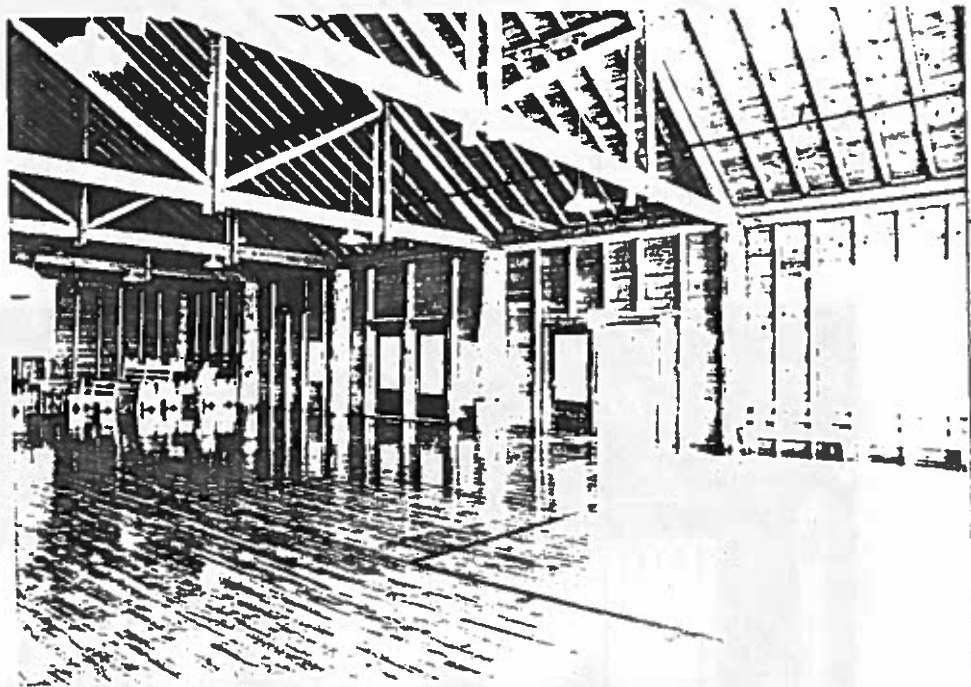


Figure 117: Looking northwest at the Recreation Hall and the entrances from the lobby and exterior porch.

Powerhouse (HS #4051)

The Powerhouse is a one and one-half story structure rectangular in plan with a simple gable roof on a north/south axis. The exposed peeled log frame structure rests on a concrete foundation set into the sloping site; the foundation is stepped one-half story to follow the slope on the west side. The painted exterior is sided with 1 x 8 shiplap boards applied to the interior side of the log frame. The roof is covered with wood shingles and the purlins and rafter ends are exposed under the eaves. The east elevation features a wood single entry door and two divided light double-hung windows regularly spaced on the facade. The windows are set in wood frames with bug screens mounted on the exterior side; the door has a single fixed light above three horizontal recessed panels; the light is glazed with wire glass. The south elevation features a pair of wood double doors offset east of center, matching the other entry door; a concrete stoop is located in front of these doors. Both entrances have an exterior light fixture mounted above them. The north elevation features a single window opening offset to the west side; the upper portion of the opening has a divided light window; the lower portion is infilled with a wood vent. A retaining wall supported by upright timbers and horizontal boards abuts the foundation on this side. The electrical panel and meters for the building are mounted on the east side of this elevation. The west elevation features a single six-light hopper window offset to the north and the round metal boiler vent stack on the south end. The foundation is exposed approximately one foot above grade on this side.

The original boiler equipment was replaced in the 1980s and was photographed according to HABS standards.

Condition

The Powerhouse is in fair to good condition. There are some significant cracks in the foundation on the north side which need to be repaired. The exterior wood elements are in fair to good condition. The windows and doors are weathered and require some general maintenance; the frames of the double-hung windows on the north side are in poor condition and require repair. The roof is new and is in excellent condition.



Figure 118: Looking north at the Powerhouse (HS #4051) at Lake Lodge. Note the steep grade that slopes down to the doors.

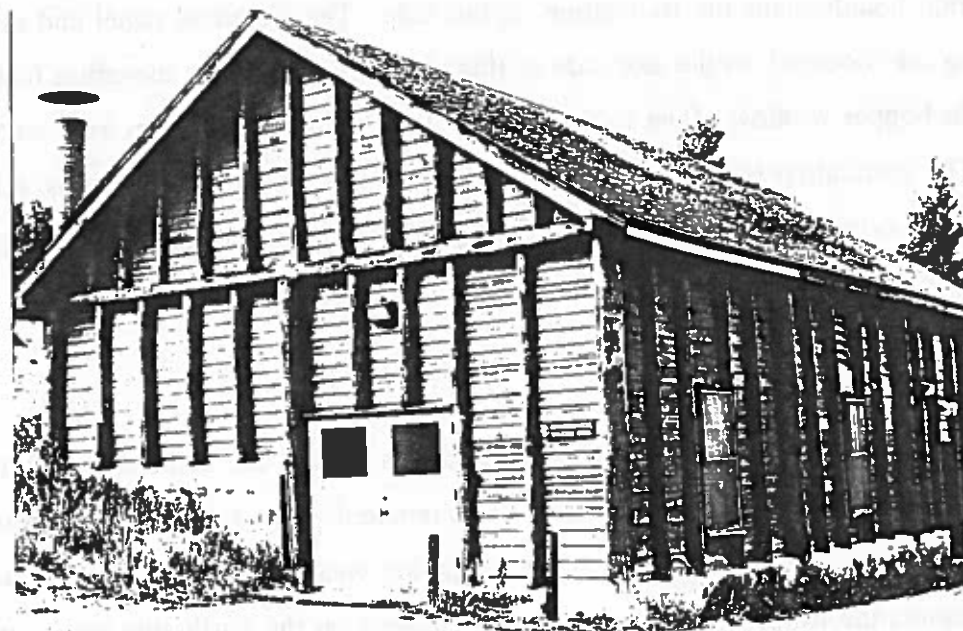


Figure 119: Looking northwest at the Powerhouse. The wood shingle roof is in good condition, however the walls are dry and there is some rot in the base of the columns.

Figure 120: Looking north at the doors to the Powerhouse. Note the rotted base on the columns. Also note the rotted horizontal log above the doors and the bases of the vertical logs.

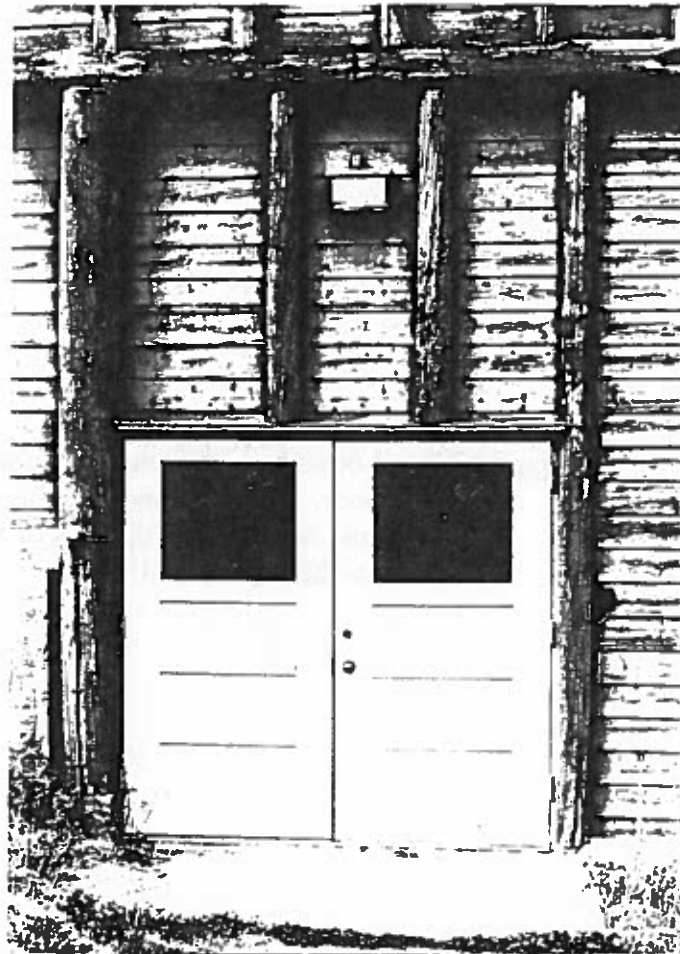


Figure 121: Looking west at a typical window on the Powerhouse. Note the weathered wood and the deteriorating frame, screen and sash.

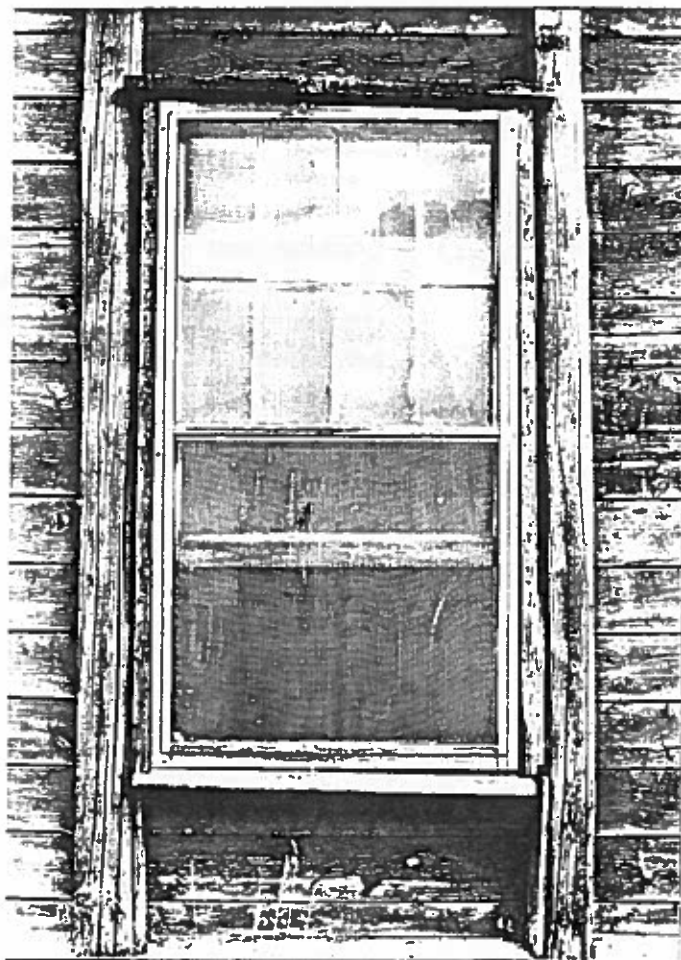


Figure 122: Looking west at the pedestrian door. Note the undermining of the concrete sill and the loss of paint on the bottom of the door.



Figure 123: Looking west at the northeast corner of the Powerhouse. Note the cracked foundation due to water penetrating the foundation.

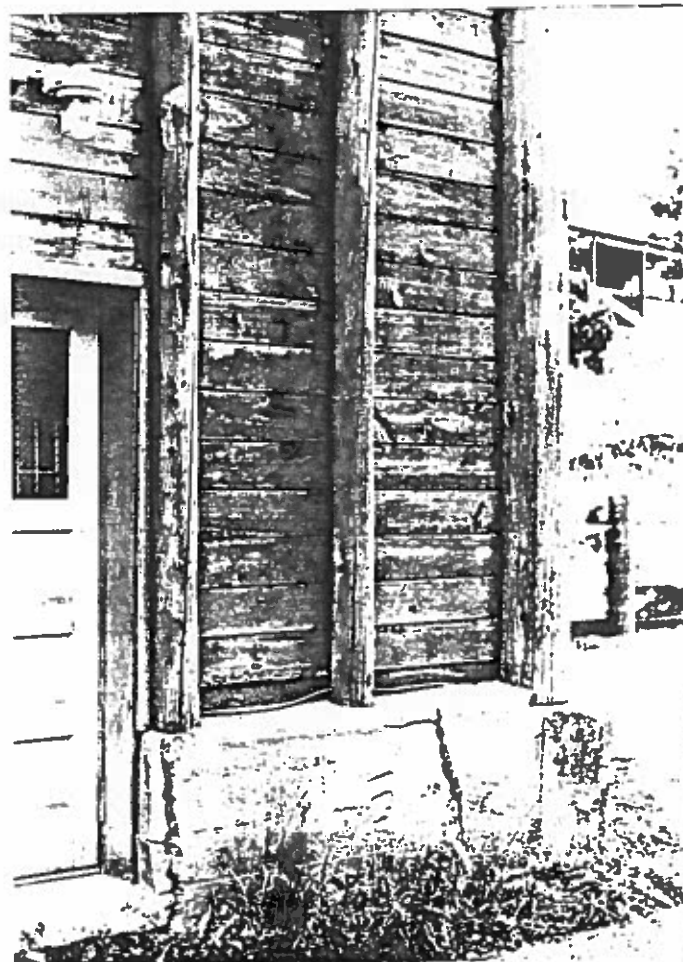




Figure 124: Looking south at the Powerhouse. Note the efflorescence on the base of the building due to water penetrating into the surface.



Figure 125: Looking south at the Powerhouse. Note the retaining wall and high bank on the west side of the building.

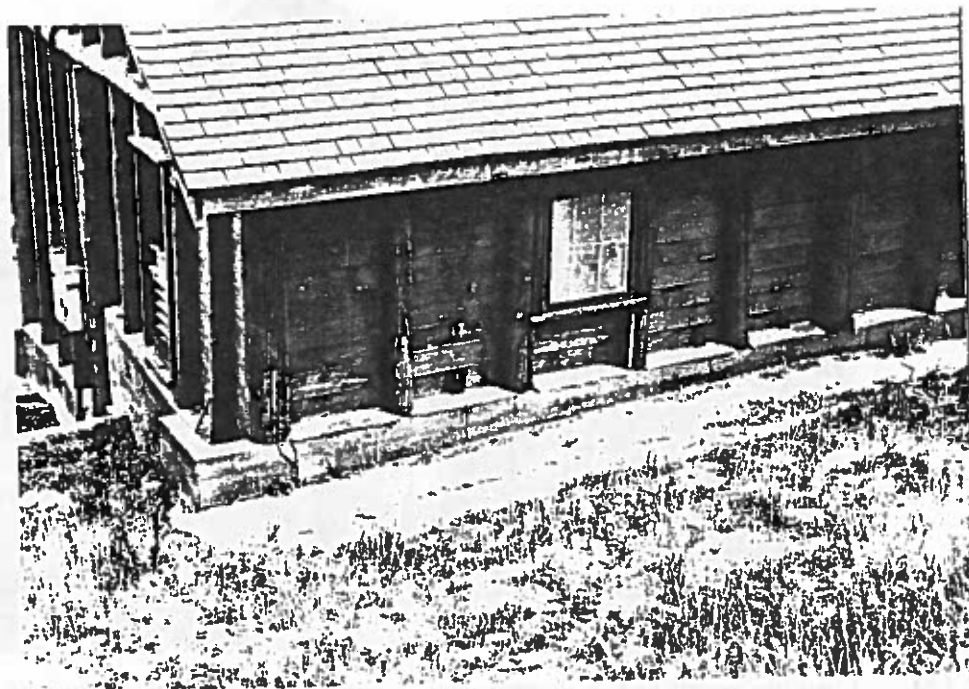


Figure 126: Looking east at the west wall of the building. Note the cracked concrete base and the concrete swale designed to move water away from the building.

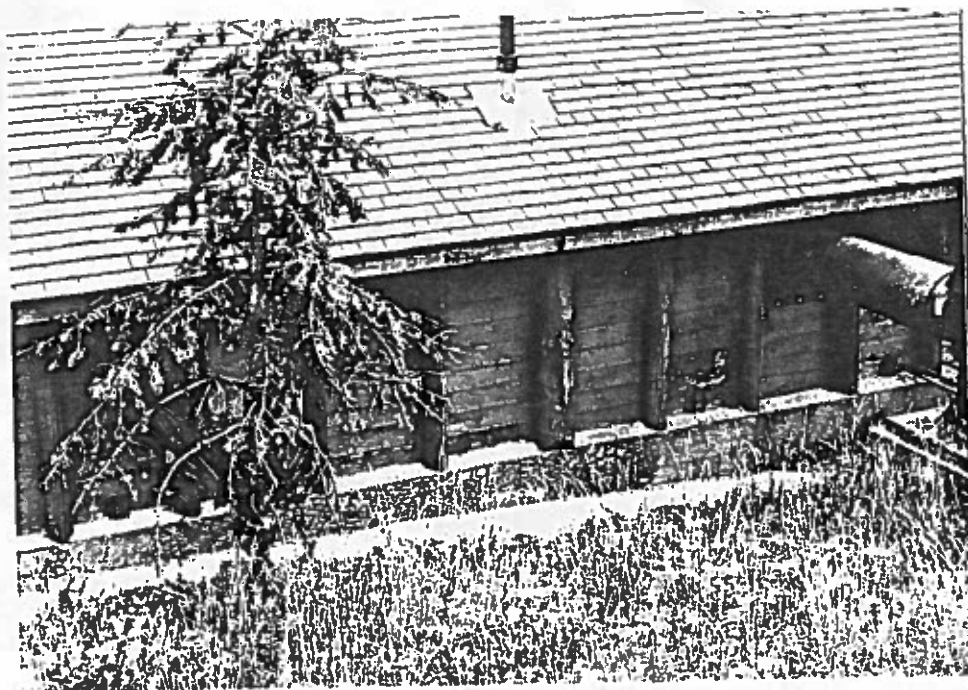


Figure 127: Looking east at the west wall of the building. Note the variegated surface of the concrete foundation.

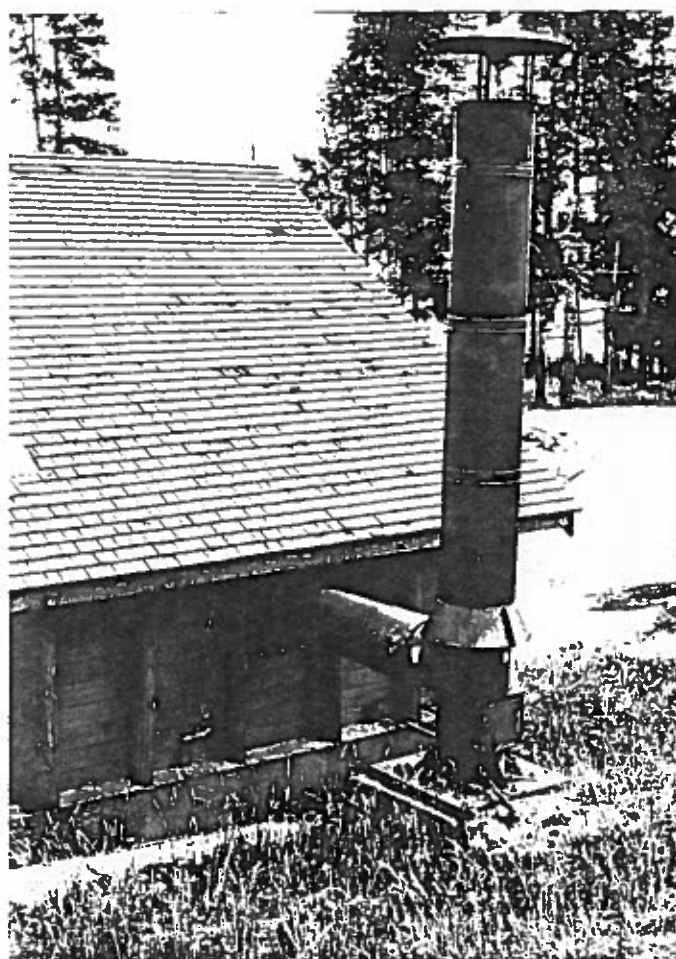


Figure 128: Looking east at the metal smokestack on the side of the building. Note the deteriorated concrete base on the stack.

Guest Cabins

A17-20 (HS #7049), A21-24 (HS #7048), A25-30 (HS #7057), A31-34 (modern);
B1-4 (modern), B5-10 (HS #7053), B11-16 (HS #7054), B17-22 (HS #7055);
C1-4 (HS #7046), C5-6 (HS #7039), C7-10 (HS #7047), C11-12 (HS #7038), C13-16 (HS #7045);
D1-4 (HS #7050), D5-10 (HS #7056), D11-16 (HS #7053), D17-20 (HS #7043);
E1-4 (HS #7044), E5-10 (HS #7040), E11-12 (modern), E13-14 (HS #7041), E15-18 (HS #7042)

Exterior Description

The log cabin accommodations at Lake Lodge date from the 1920's. They have undergone substantial modification to their orientation and location on the site. These formerly single-room cabins have been reconfigured into linear groups of two, four or six joined so that their gable roofs are parallel. In the general reconfiguration, two single cabins are joined gable-end to gable-end with bathrooms, one per cabin unit, forming the physical connection for the building's full width. The majority of these duplexes are then joined again parallel to one another but with the gables offset to form four- or six-plexes; the offset allows access to entry doors in the gable end elevations where they occur. This physical connection is made by construction of closets, one per cabin unit, and narrower than the width of the building. The exception to this is duplex Cabin E13-14 (HS #7041) where the two single cabins have been joined with an offset. Currently there are four duplexes, nine four-plexes, and seven six-plexes.

The cabins have exposed peeled log frames infilled on the interior side with 1 x 8 shiplap boards. The cabin exteriors are painted. These buildings are one-story in height with front or side facing gables. In plan they are of two layouts with the entry door located either on the gable end elevation or on the side elevation. The wood shingles of the roof are laid with an approximate five-inch exposure and are doubled every fifth row to create a shadow line pattern; the ridges are capped with shingles. The gable ends feature exposed King's or Queen's peeled log trusses, some with diagonal log struts; the log rafter and purlin ends are exposed under the overhanging eaves of the roofs. Each cabin guest room features four window openings with a six-light sliding sash. The bathrooms feature a single hopper window. Entry doors are five-panel or flush panel. Where the door is located on the side elevation it is flanked by single windows; the window arrangement is mirrored on the opposite side of the room. Where the door is located on the gable end, the window openings

are paired in the center of the side elevations. Each entry door is accessed by a wooden stoop and steps. Each structure rests on a continuous timber sill plate on top of a concrete foundation. Due to the severity of slope of the site the foundations are exposed above grade as much as forty inches within a single building configuration (reference Cabins C1-4 (HS #7046 and C5-6 (HS #7039)).

Interior Description

The interior plan of the guest cabins at Lake Lodge consist of individual sleeping rooms with a bathroom at one end and small closet at the opposite end. The ceilings have been dropped to conceal the original log structure and board sheathing. The opening to the bathroom is closed with a flush panel door; the closet is accessed by a narrow opening with no door. The sleeping room interiors are uniformly finished with carpeted floors, acoustical ceilings and imitation wood paneling on each wall. The door trim, window trim and wall base throughout the rooms are painted wood; there are painted flush panel doors to the bathrooms. The bathroom floors are covered with sheet vinyl, and the walls and trim are painted. Furnishings consist of ranch oak-style double beds, nightstands, chairs, and table desks; there are table lamps on the nightstands. Drapes at the windows are hung from brass colored cafe rods and rings. Each guest room features a wall mount gas unit ventilator, central ceiling mounted incandescent light fixture, ceiling mounted smoke detector, and a wall-hung sink, mirror and towel bar; a wall mount incandescent light fixture is located over the sink. The bathrooms feature metal shower stalls, toilets, combination light fixture/fan units on the ceiling and painted wood trim. Water heaters are located within the sleeping rooms; clothes rods are mounted in the closets.

Condition

The guest cabins within the Lake Lodge Historic District are in poor condition. The predominant problems are the result of the minimal foundation systems under the cabin groupings, poor siting, and lack of regular maintenance over the years. Weathering has taken a toll on the exterior wood surfaces of the cabin walls and structural elements; effects of high grade against the bases of the buildings and poor drainage around individual buildings have

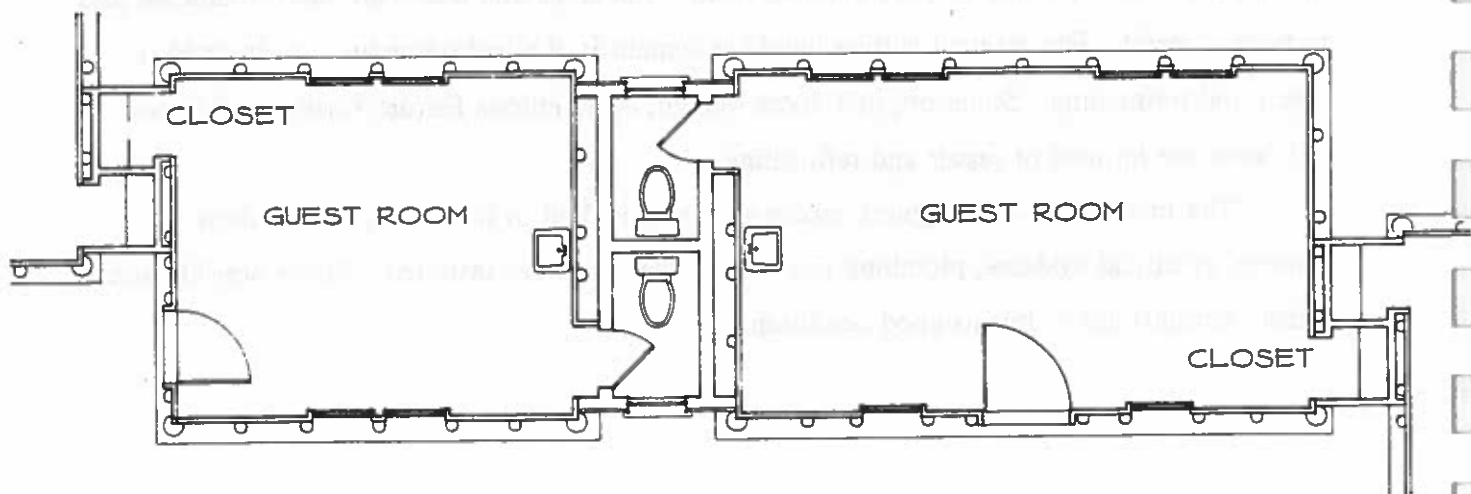
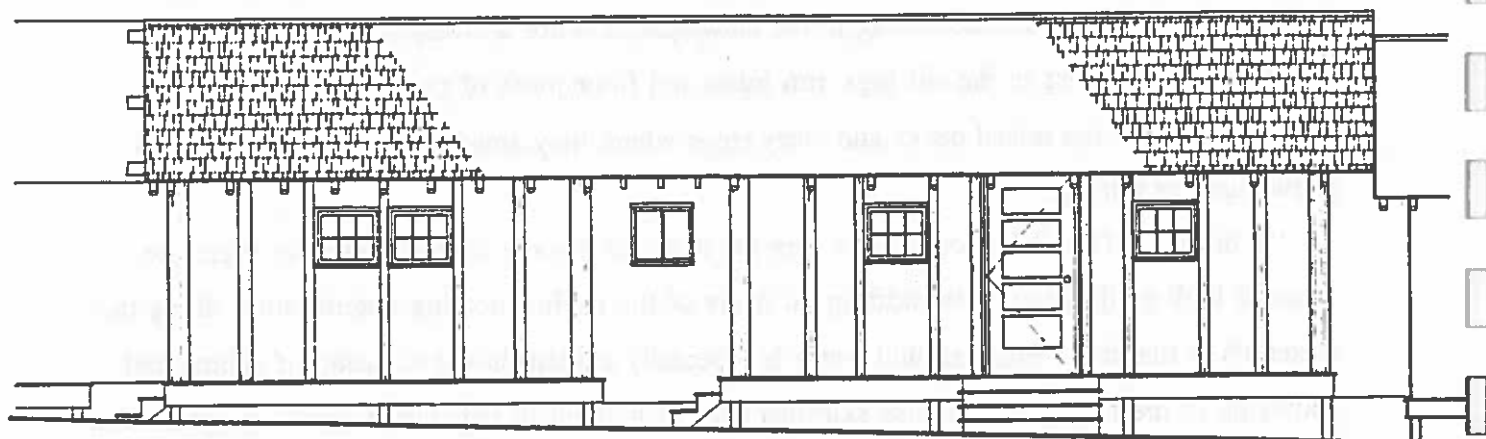
contributed to their poor overall condition.

The crawlspaces under the cabins have been enclosed with masonite or hardboard skirting to hide the pipe columns that form the main structural support. This skirting is not vented, therefore moisture collecting in the crawlspaces is not allowed to evaporate. The result has been rotting in the sill logs, rim joists and floor joists of most of the structures. The structures of the raised decks and entry steps where they attach to the cabin walls also show signs of rotting.

In the C, D and E groupings, where the slope of the site is most extreme, there are areas of high grade against the skirting on many of the cabins creating deterioration along the materials at the base. High ground water is especially evident in the C group of cabins and shows up in the rotting of the base skirtings and the amount of vegetation growing against the bases of these buildings. High ground water related to the adjacent stream has resulted in settling of the foundation on Cabin E5-10 to the point that some of the floor joists are unsupported.

The roofs of the cabins have been recently refinished with wood shingles which are in good condition; there is rot in a number of the exposed rafter tips. The exterior walls throughout feature peeling and deteriorated paint. The steps and decks are also weathered and in need of paint. The original sliding windows remain in the bedrooms and are in need of repair and refinishing. Some original doors remain; other entries feature flush panel doors. All doors are in need of repair and refinishing.

The interiors of all the guest cabins were remodelled in the 1980s and modern finishes, electrical systems, plumbing fixtures and heaters were installed. These non-historic finish materials are in fair to good condition.



TYPICAL CABIN ELEVATION / PLAN
LAKE LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT NO SCALE

Figure 130: Looking south at the end wall of Cabin A17-20 (HS #7049). Note the flush panel door which is a hardboard surface over the original wood panelled door.

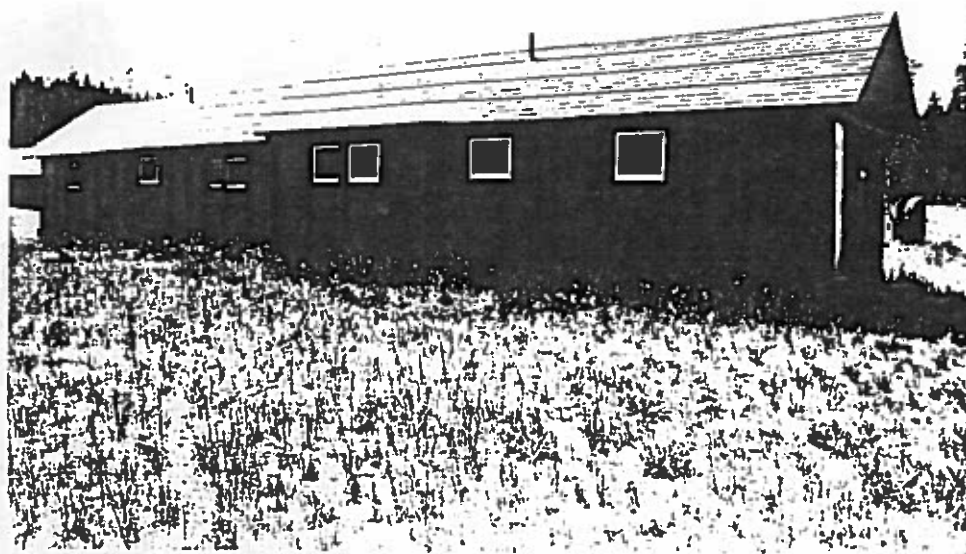


Figure 131: Looking west at Cabins A17-20. The roof is in good condition.

Figure 132: Looking at the intersection of two original cabins connected by a bathroom addition in the 1960's renovation. The wall and roof are framed up with dimensional lumber.

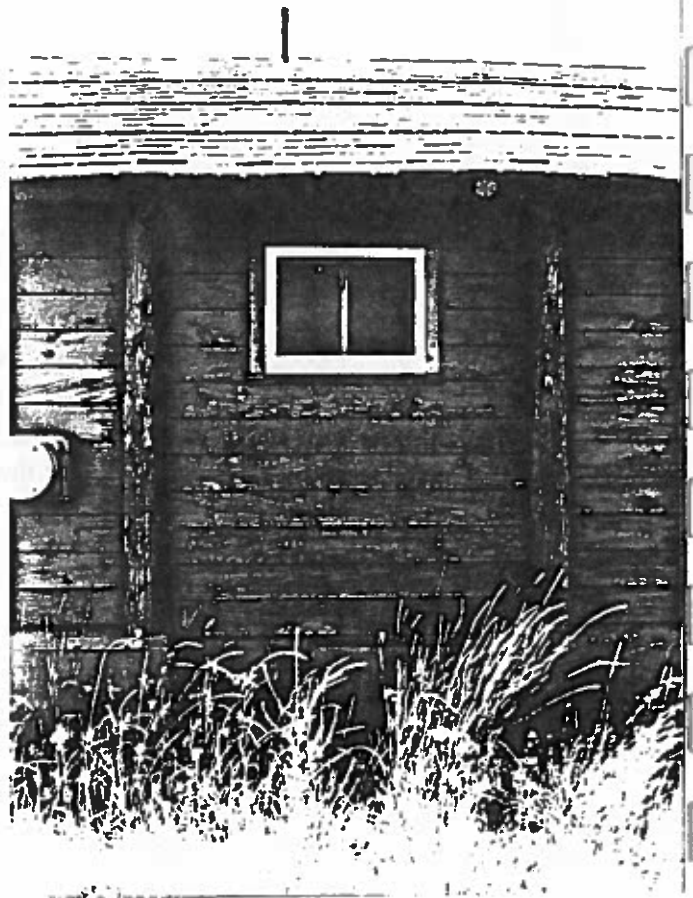


Figure 133: Looking at the intersection of two sets of two cabins connected by a closet addition in the 1960's renovation. Note the masonite or asbestos board base covering the crawl space with no ventilation.



Figure 134: Looking west at a typical 6 by 6 sliding window. The operable sash opening is covered with a screen.

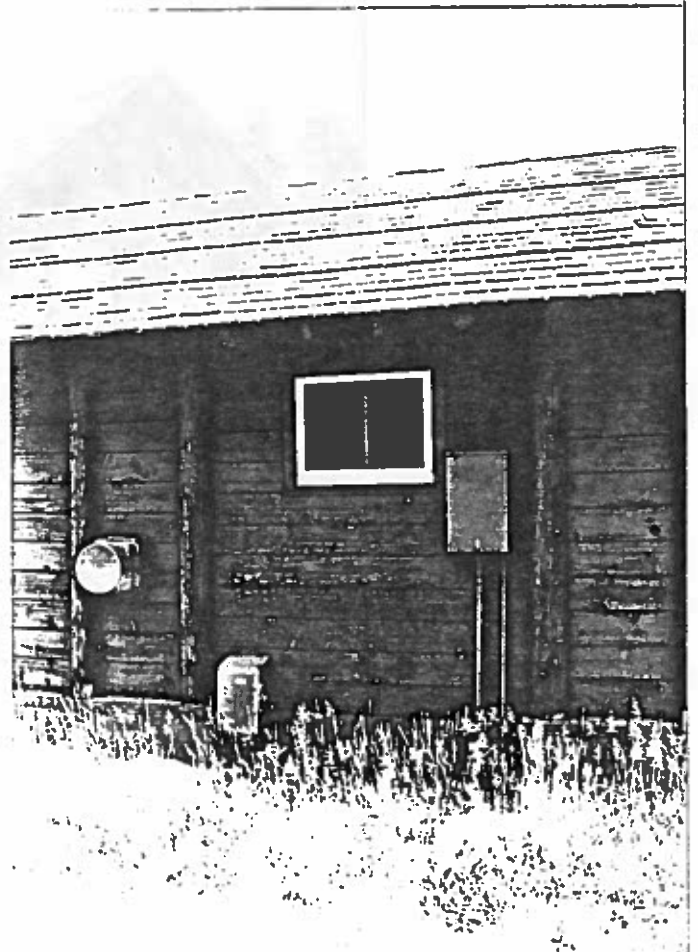


Figure 135: Looking northwest at Cabin A17-20 showing the grouping of the original single room cabins.

Figure 136: Looking north at the end wall of Cabin A17-20. Note the deteriorated steps and deck, and the peeling paint on the wall.



Figure 137: Looking east at the intersection of two cabins forming Cabin A17-20; the utility boxes are typically arranged on the exterior wall of the bathroom addition.



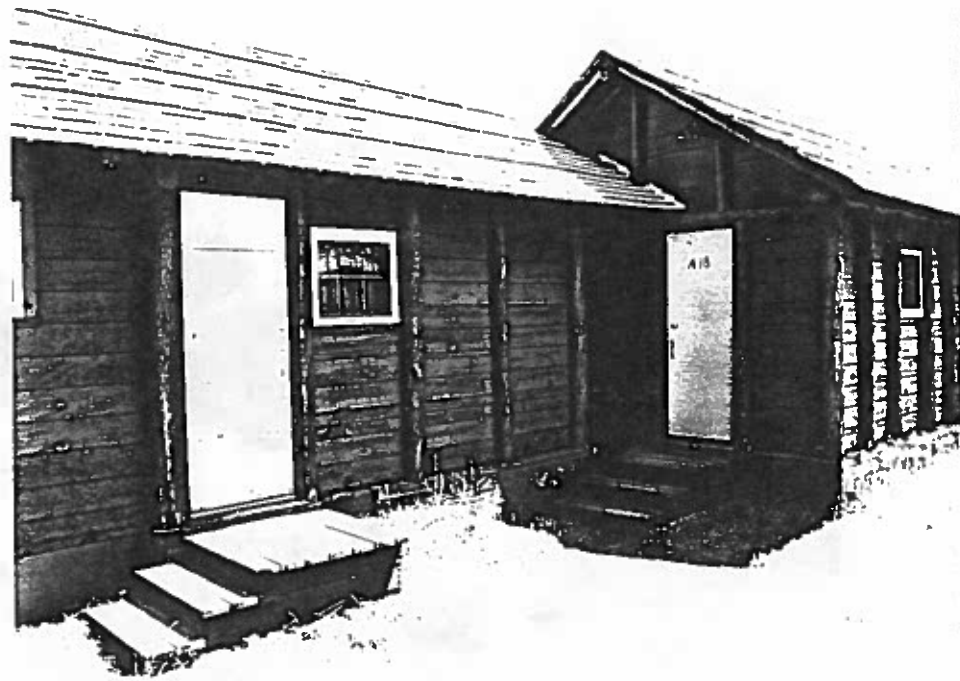


Figure 138: Looking southeast at the entrances to Units A18 and A19. Note the original wood panelled door on A19 and the door that has been covered over with hardboard paneling on A18.

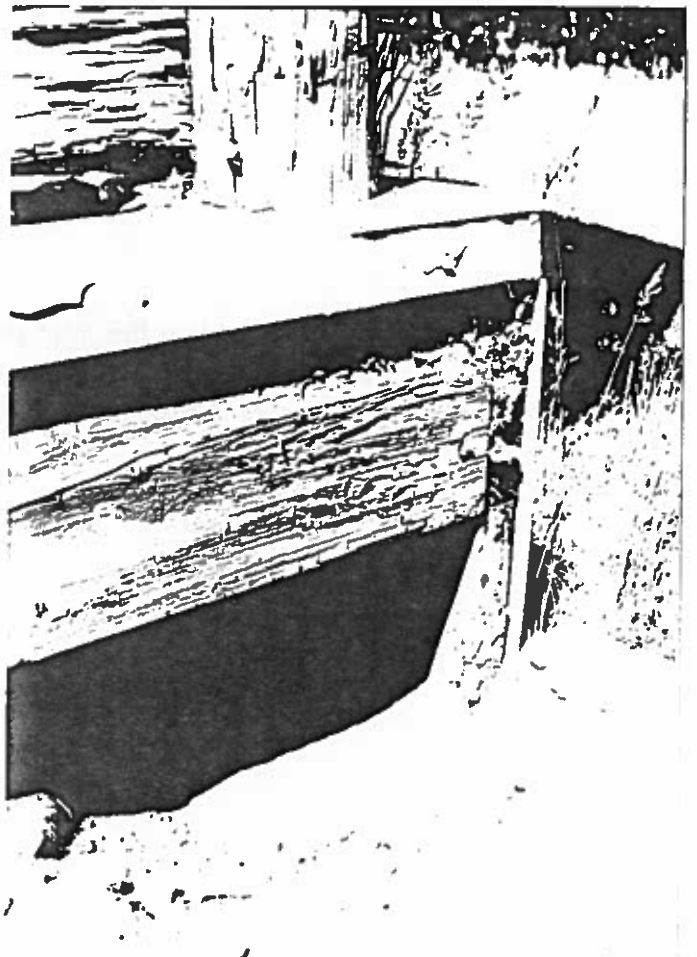


Figure 139: Looking at a typical condition with the sill beam carried by a metal post and concrete footing foundation. Note the wood buried in the ground on the corners and the rotted members along the beam, wall and vertical posts.



Figure 140: Looking southwest at Cabin B17-22 (HS #7055). This structure is a group of six cabins tied together by bathroom and closet additions.



Figure 141: Looking south at the front elevation of Unit B17. Note the masonite or asbestos board base that skirts the crawl space.



Figure 142: Looking southwest at Cabin B17-22. This configuration was created by connecting three pairs of original single room log-out cabins into the offset grouping. The integrity of the original single cabin is gone.



Figure 143: Looking southwest at the center section of Cabin B17-22. Note the utilities, peeling paint and base skirting without vents.



Figure 144: Looking northwest at the south section of the Cabin B17-22. Entrances occur on both sides of the structure; this causes confusion about access to the site and to the rooms from the parking area.



Figure 145: Looking southeast at the interior of Unit B17. Note the non-historic paneling, sink and water heater in the room.

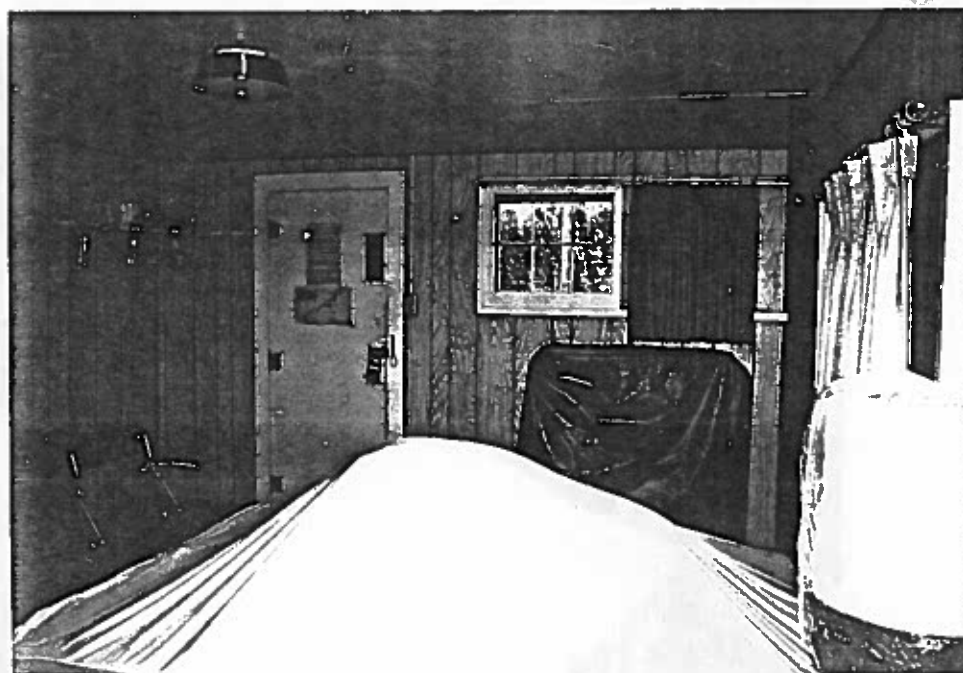


Figure 146: Looking north at the entrance door and adjacent wood sliding window in Unit B17. The original wood panel door is covered over on the inside.

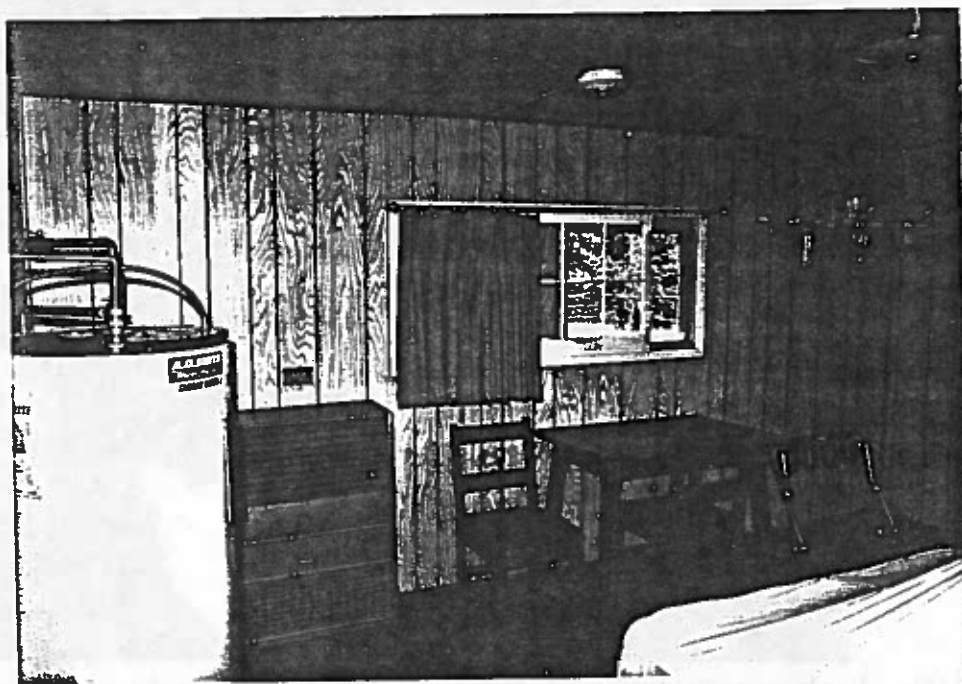


Figure 147: Looking west at the window wall in Unit B17. Note the heating unit at the base.



Figure 148: Looking west at the window wall and entrance to B19. Note the incandescent lighting and the smoke detector. Interior finish materials are typical of all cabins.



Figure 149: Looking south at the bathroom entrance and the sink in Unit B17. The water heaters are located in every other unit.

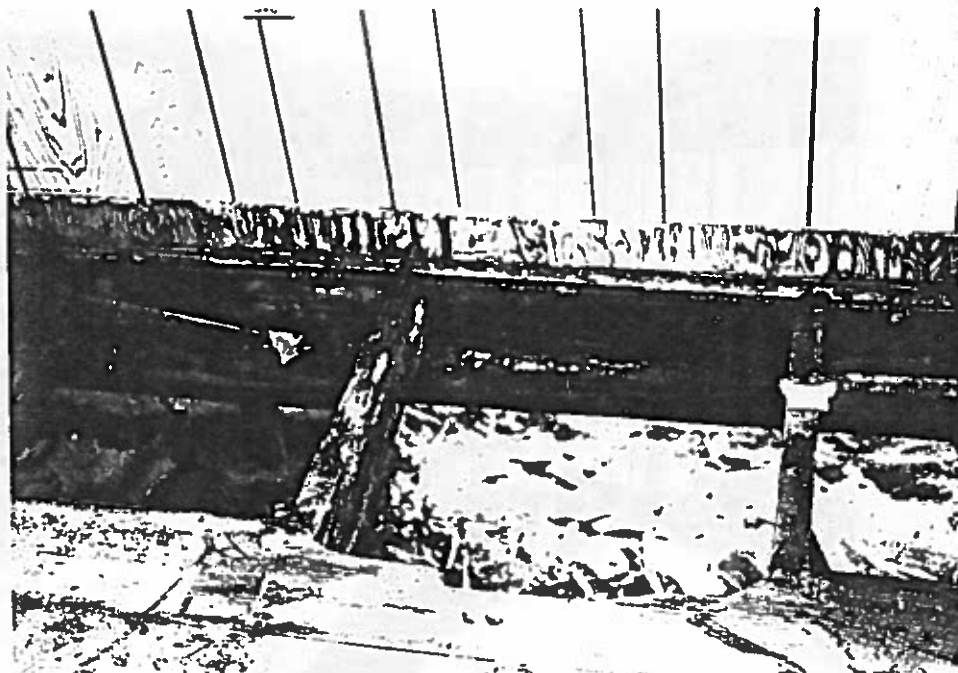


Figure 150: Looking at a detail of the rotted floor in Unit B19. Most of the joists and rim joist are rotted. This is a condition typical of most of the cabins.

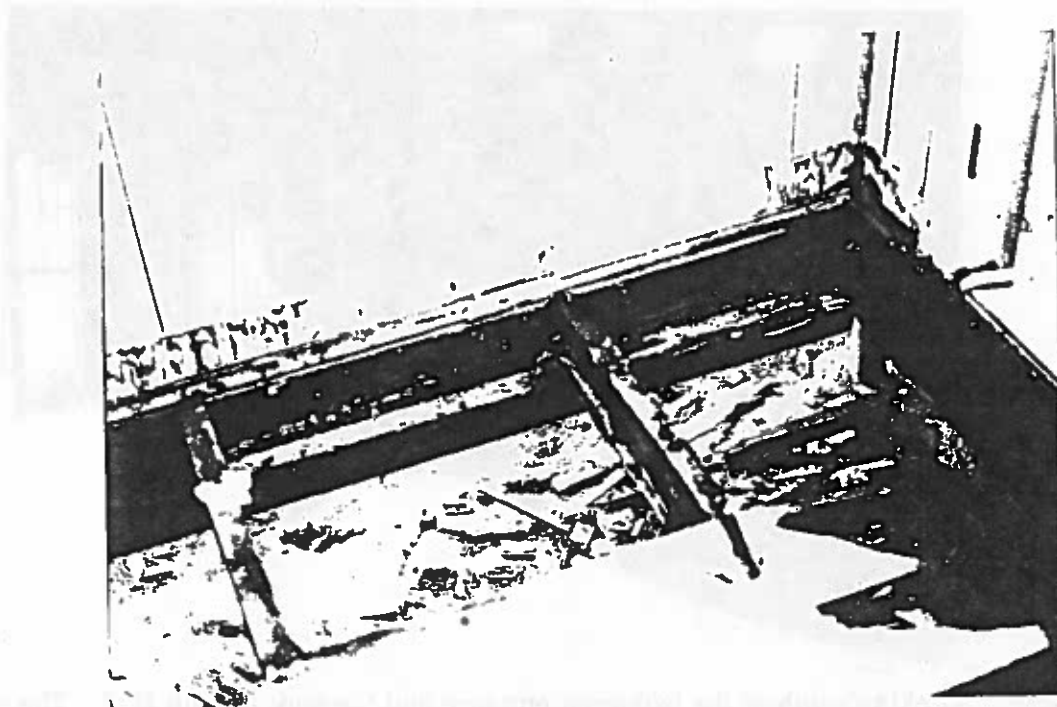


Figure 151: Looking at a detail of the corner near the door of Unit B19. The rotted area extends around all sides of the cabin.



Figure 152: Looking northwest at the window and entrance, with the bathroom to the right, in Unit B20.

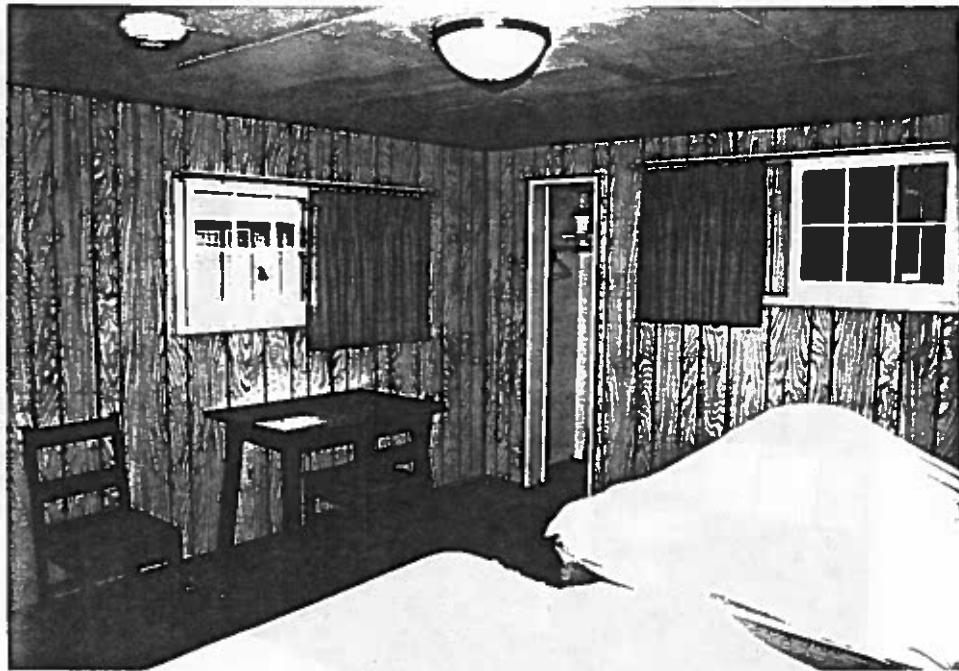


Figure 153: Looking southeast at the windows and closet of Unit B20.



Figure 154: Looking north at the bathroom, sink and water heater area of Unit B20.



Figure 155: Looking southeast at the entrance door and windows of Unit B21. Note that this room is much larger than other units.

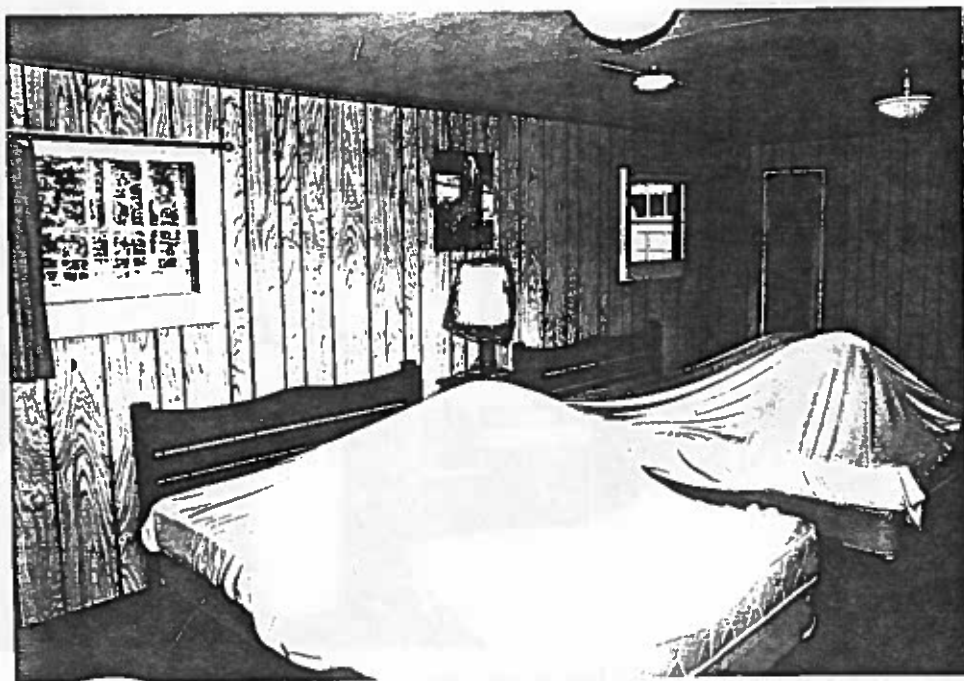


Figure 156: Looking northwest at the interior of Unit B21.



Figure 157: Looking south at the interior of Unit B21 towards the bathroom and sink area.



Figure 158: Looking southeast at the entrance door to Unit B22.

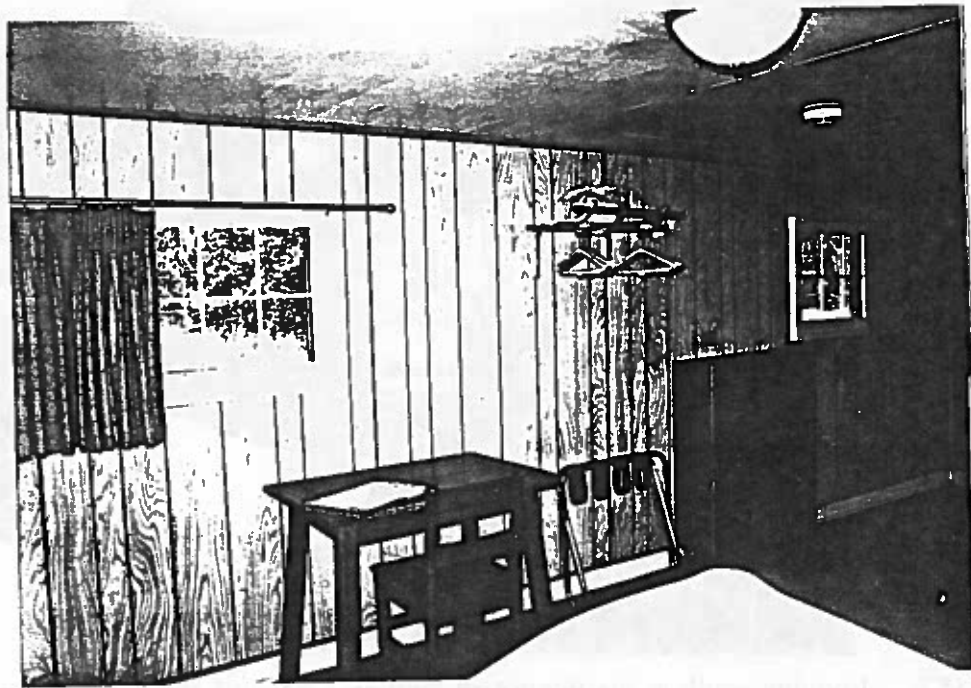


Figure 159: Looking northwest at the interior of Unit B22.

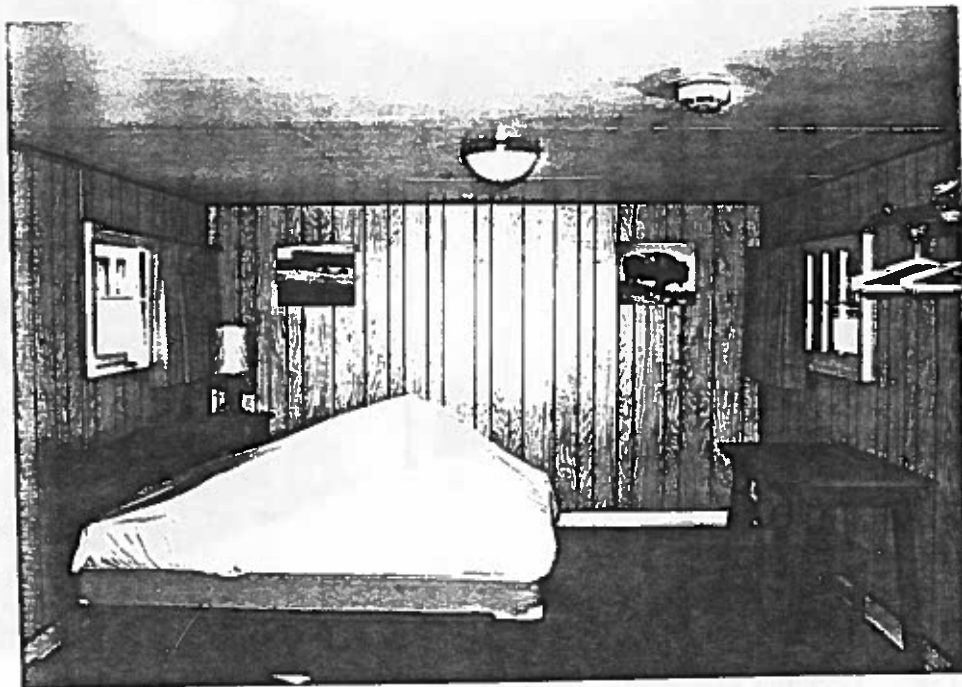


Figure 160: Looking south at the interior of Unit B22.

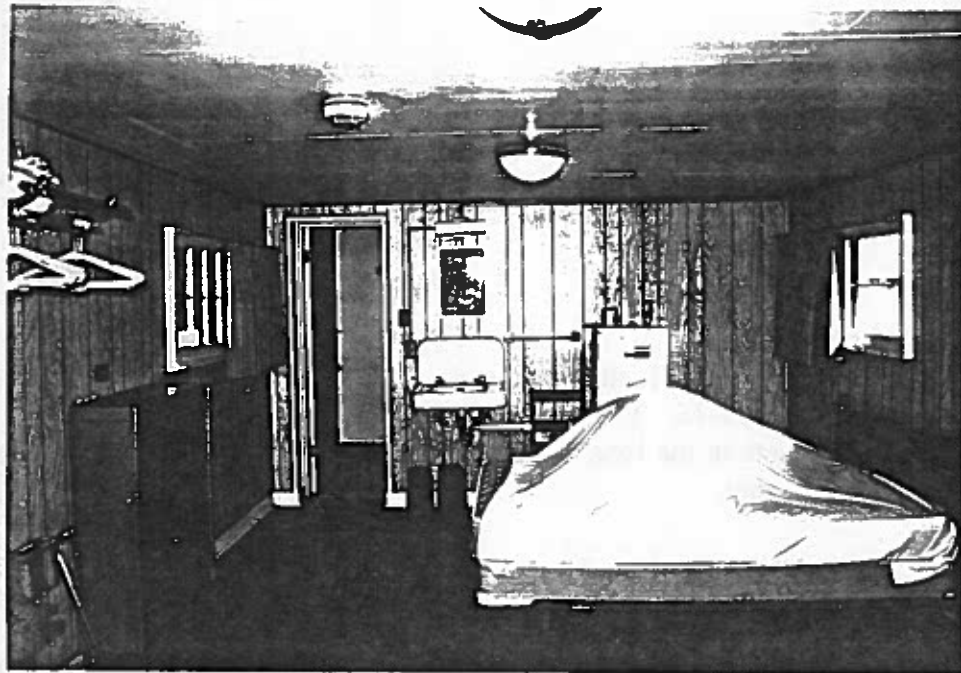


Figure 161: Looking north at the interior of Unit B22.



Figure 162: Looking southeast at Cabin C13-16 (HS #7045). Many problems associated with other cabins also exist in this group. There seems to be a high water table in the C Group of cabins.

Figure 163: Looking south at the north end of Cabin C13-16. The structural members in the base of these cabins are rotting.



Figure 164: Looking southwest at Cabin C13-16. Note the peeling paint on this side of the building.

Figure 165: Looking northeast at the entrance to Unit C14. Note the sloped steps and weathering of the wood on the walls.

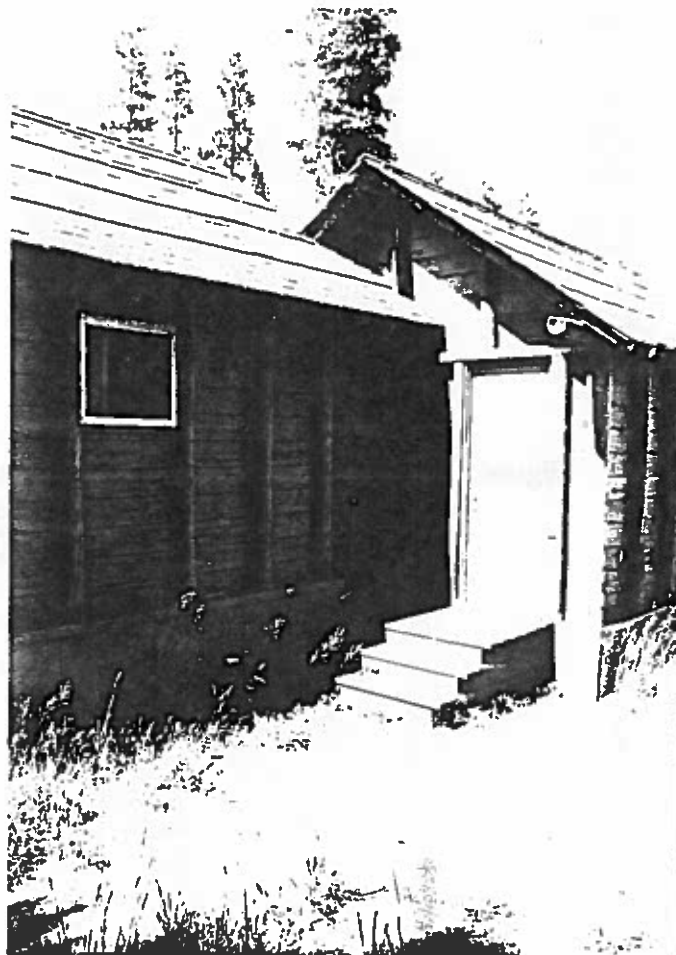


Figure 166: Looking west at the south end of Cabin C13-16. Note the high grass around the building. The area tends to be wet suggesting some high water or a spring.



Figure 167: Looking north at the south end of Cabin C13-16. Note the weathered wood on this side of the building.



Figure 168: Looking southeast at the entrance to Unit C15. As shown here, some cabins placed parallel to the slope of the site have entrances high off the ground.

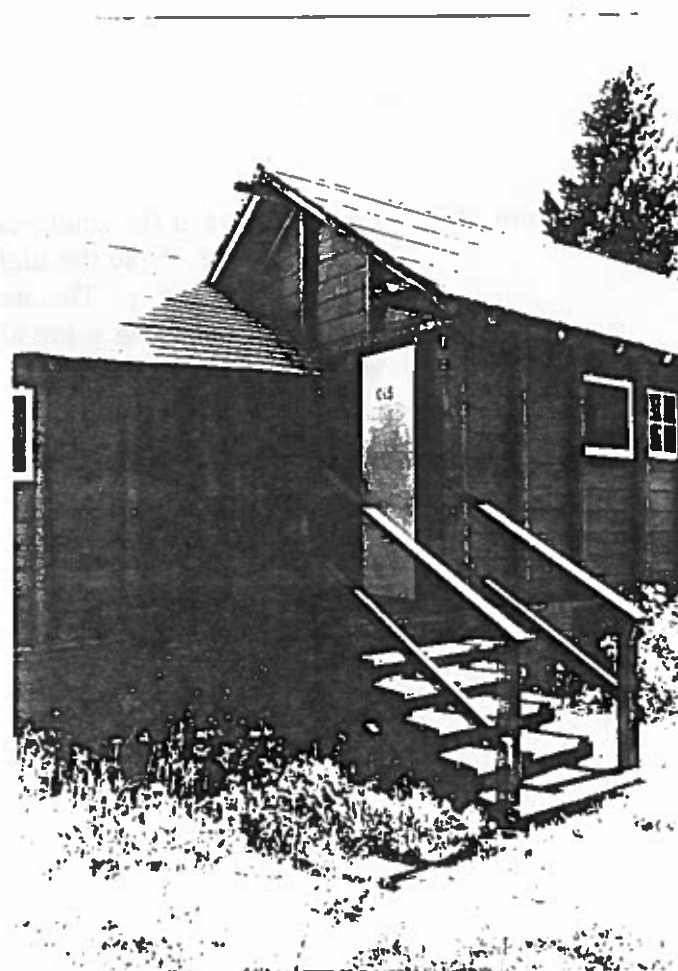




Figure 169: Looking northwest at Cabin D5-10 (HS #7056). Note the weathered wood on all of the vertical surfaces.



Figure 170: Looking northwest at Cabin D5-10. Note the offset grouping of original single room cabins.

Figure 171: Looking west at an original wood panel door on Unit D6. Note the electrical panel next to the door.

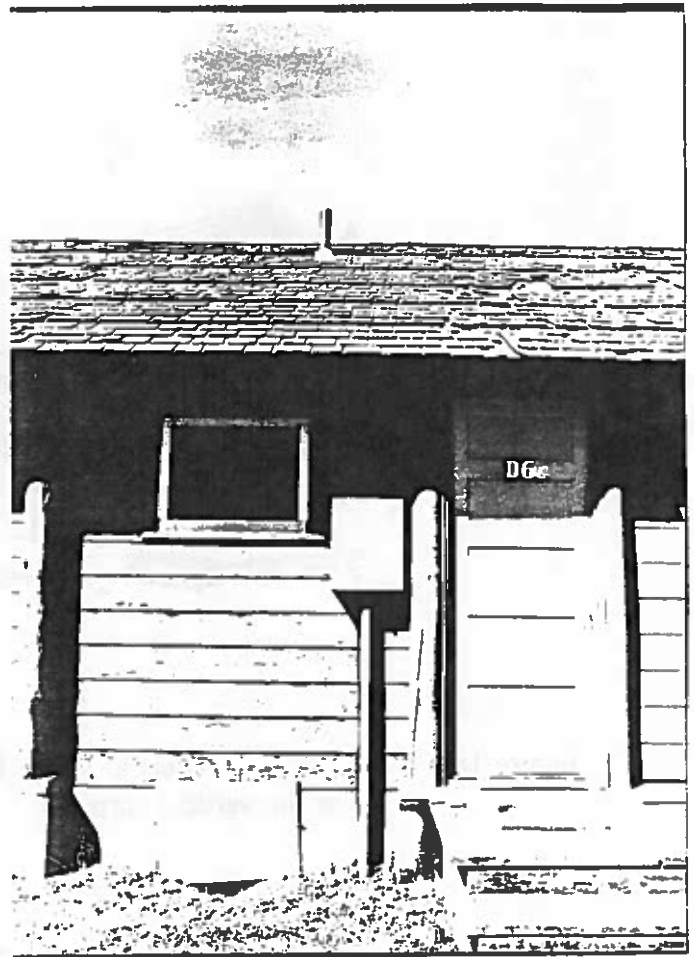


Figure 172: Looking northeast at Cabin D5-10. Note the asbestos and/or masonite siding along the base covering the crawlspace.

Figure 173: Looking east at a wood-frame connection between units in Cabin D5-10.

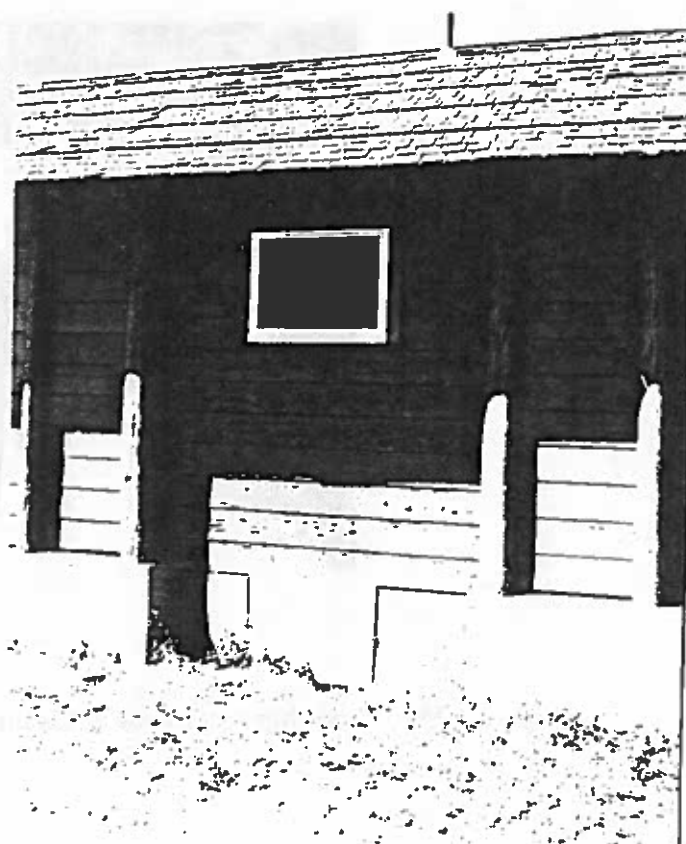


Figure 174: Looking at a detail of two cabin units connected together at the offset. Note the roof purlins which still extend out beyond the roof line. All of the cabins in Group A through C have had their purlins and rafters cut off flush with the roof.





Figure 175: Looking southwest at Cabin E9-10 (HS #7040).



Figure 176: Looking southeast at Cabin E9-10. Note the rotted purlins and non-historic flush door.



Figure 177: Looking northeast at the entrance to Unit E10. Astream runs along side the building on the righthand side.

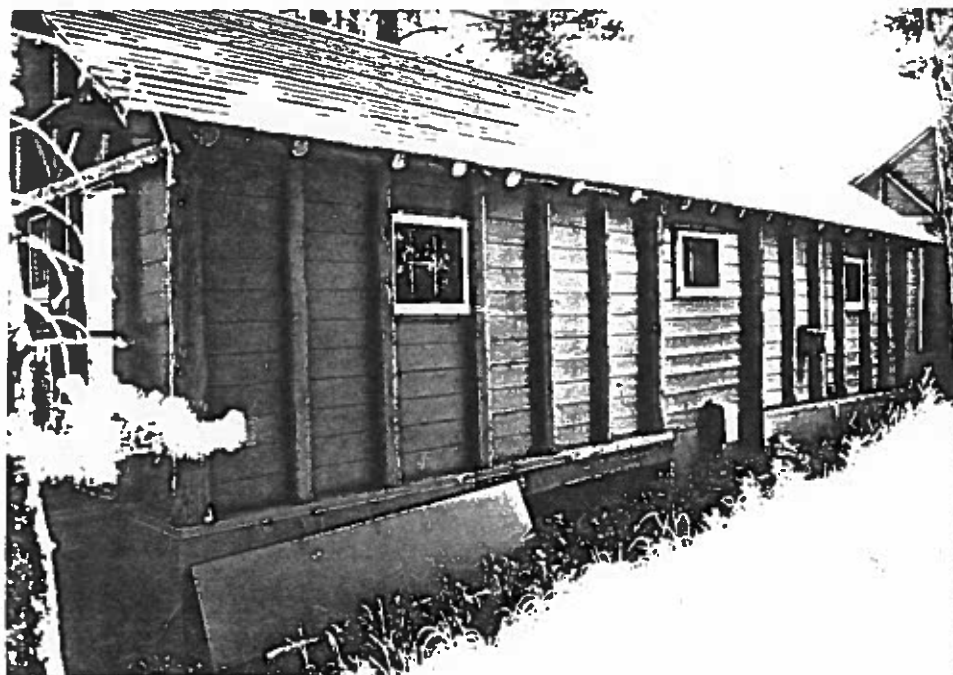


Figure 178: Looking northeast at Cabin E9-10. Due to proximity of the stream and lack of ventilation, the crawl space stays wet. Some of the floor joists are no longer supported by the steel post foundation.

Employee Pub (HS #4053) and Linen Building (HS #4052)

The Employee Pub (HS #4053) is a one and one-half story building with an exposed log frame structure and a simple gable roof; it was formerly the Laundry Building. The Employee Pub is attached by means of a one-story wood-frame extension to the Linen Building (see description below) on the west side housing restrooms. The resulting footprint is a tee-shape with the Pub on a north/south axis and the Linen Building east/west. The Pub building roof is covered with wood shingles doubled every sixth row. Two vented cupolas with are evenly spaced on the ridge. Log purlins and rafter ends are exposed under the eaves. The walls are enclosed with 1 x 8 boards applied to the interior side; the connecting structure is wood frame sided with 1 x 6 horizontal boards. A shed-covered porch with a dimensional lumber frame runs three-quarters of the length of the north elevation. It is supported by square posts and board railings; the porch deck is made of boards and is accessed from the north and south ends by wooden stairs with five and six risers respectively. The porch foundation is enclosed by horizontal boards. The porch shelters two pairs of entry doors which are flush panel with fixed lights in the upper third and flanked by nine-light fixed windows. The porch is lit by exposed bulbs in porcelain sockets; exposed electrical conduit is mounted under the open porch ceiling. Window openings on each elevation feature nine-light sashes grouped in threes; the center sash is a hopper. The east facade has three window groupings evenly spaced at the level of the first floor; there is a single window grouping centered below the gable. A street light fixture is mounted to the left of the window opening on this side. The south elevation features a double door entry and a single door entry both of which exit onto wood stoops almost level with grade. These doors are also flush panel with a single light in the upper third. The log sills of the Pub rest on concrete piers.

The structure of the element connecting to the Linen Building rests on pipe columns and concrete piers. The roof is a wood shingle gable and there is a single fixed window located on the north side.

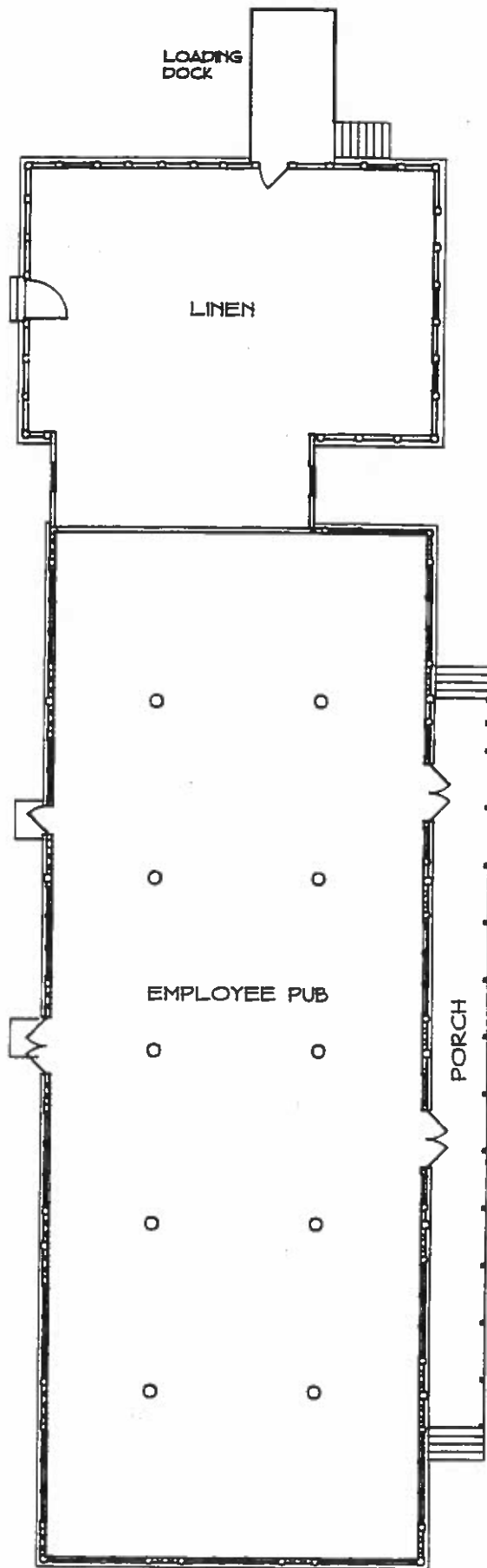
The Linen Building (HS #4052) is an exposed peeled log frame structure supported by pipe columns and concrete piers. It is attached on the south to the Employee Pub. The walls are enclosed by 1 x 8 boards applied to the interior side of the logs. The gable roof is

covered with wood shingles doubled every sixth row. The log purlins and rafter tips are exposed under the eaves. Two window openings are located on the east end and the center of the north facade; these windows feature six light hopper sashes. A single vertical board door is located on the west end of this facade; there is no stoop and the door opens above a three-foot vertical drop to grade. There is a single exposed light bulb mounted below the peak of the gable. A small loading dock supported by log posts and enclosed with dimensional lumber framing is attached at north half of the east facade. The dock is accessed from the north by a stair seven risers high. The south side is partially closed off with a removable chain for access to/from housekeeping vans which back up to it from that side. There are two nine-light hopper windows on opposing ends of this elevation. A flush panel door is accessed from the loading dock. There are two exterior light fixtures mounted at the eave, one over the door and one further to the south. The south facade features a single door opening centered below the gable and lit by an exterior pendant light fixture hung below the peak of the gable. This door is accessed by a single wooden step. A log bollard protects the door opening on the right side.

Condition

The Employee Pub is in fair to good condition. The major areas of concern are the structure of the floor which has deteriorated, and the rafter tips under the eaves which have rotted. Water draining from the parking lot penetrates the foundation wall on the west side and pools in the crawlspace. There is rot present at the base of the exterior walls and porch structure. The doors and windows are in generally good condition with minor deterioration at the sashes, sills and trim.

The Linen Building is in fair condition. The lower portions of the exterior walls are deteriorated. On the north facade the sill and log ends are rotting; on the south side the sill, door and door frame have been damaged by loading activities. The exterior paint is weathered. The doors and windows are also in fair condition and are in need of repair and maintenance. The exposed rafter ends are rotted.



**FLOOR PLAN
EMPLOYEE PUB HS #4053/LINEN BUILDING HS #4052
LAKE LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

NO SCALE

Figure 179

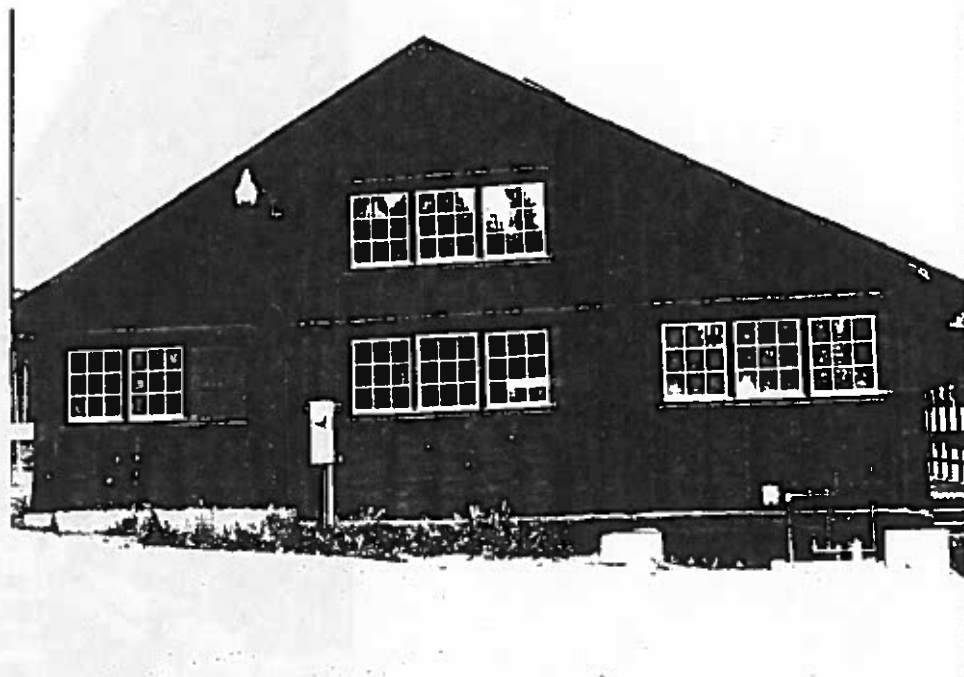


Figure 180: Looking north at the south end of the Employee Pub (HS #4053). The walls are in good condition with the exception of some rot at the base.



Figure 181: Looking north at a corner of the Pub. Note the rotted purlins and rafter ends at the eave.

Figure 182: Looking north along the entrance porch on the east side of the building. There is some rot in the structure and the wood is weathered.

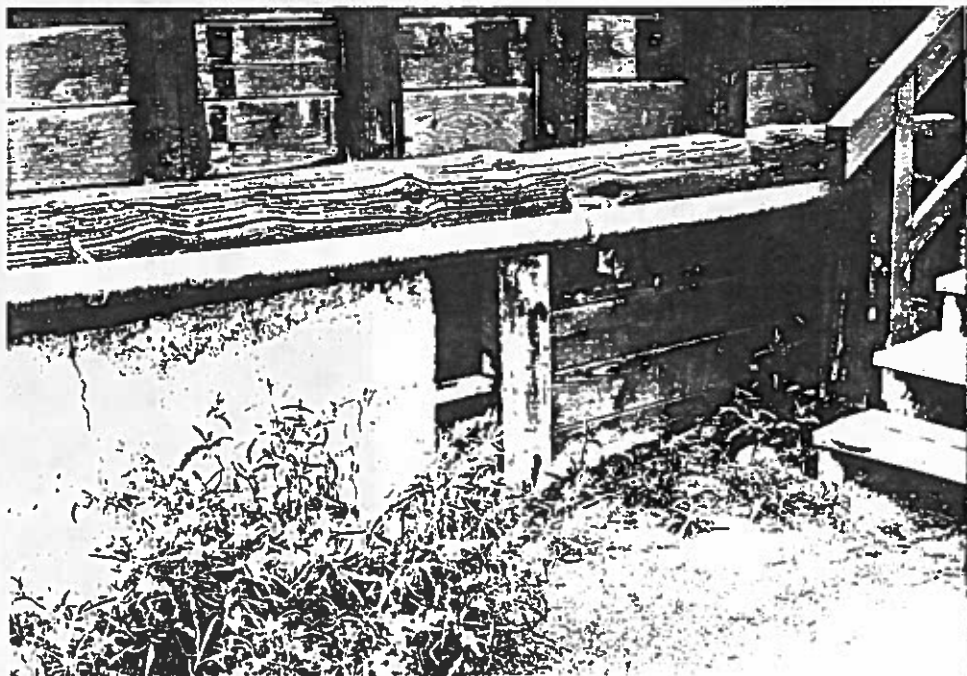
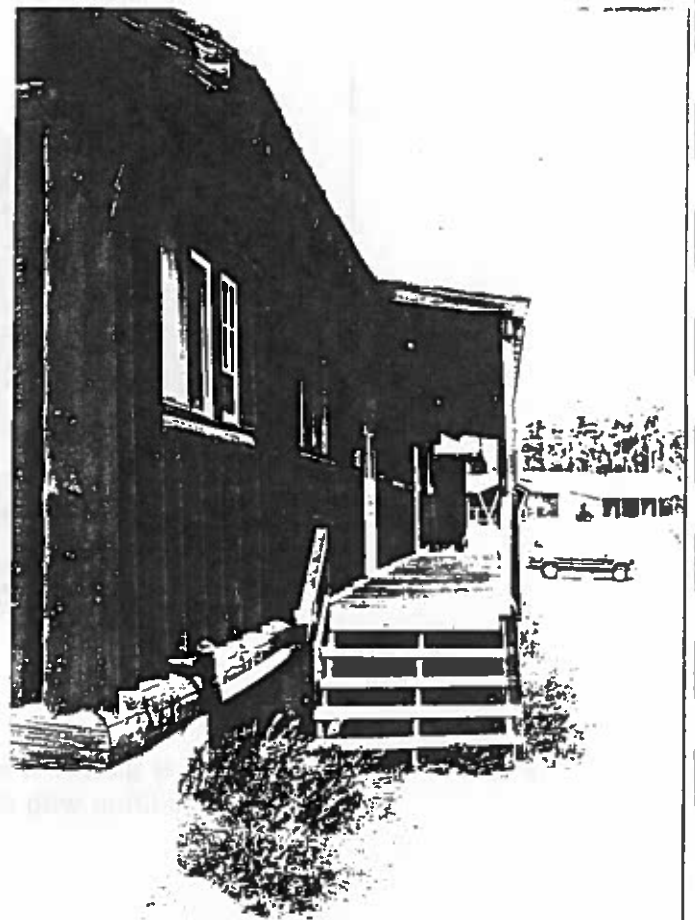


Figure 183: Looking at a section of the Pub foundation. The foundation includes concrete piers and short sections of foundation walls especially at the corners.

Figure 184: Looking northwest at the Pub entrance porch. Note the rotted areas around the rafters.

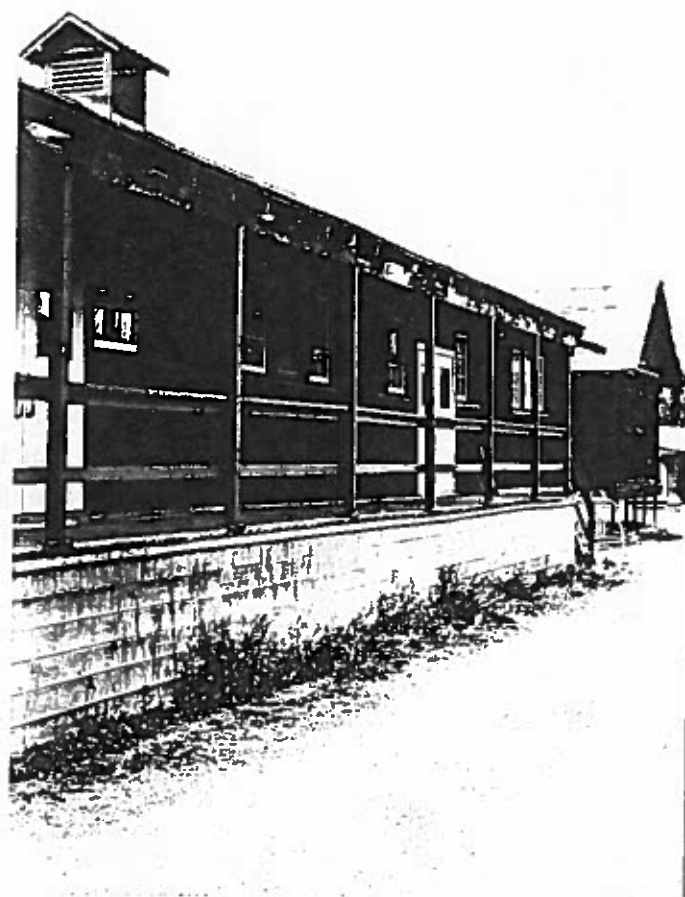


Figure 185: Looking southwest at the flush panel entrance doors to the Pub.



Figure 186: Looking northwest at the Linen Building (HS #4052) which is attached to the north end of the Pub. Note the pipe columns supporting the building.

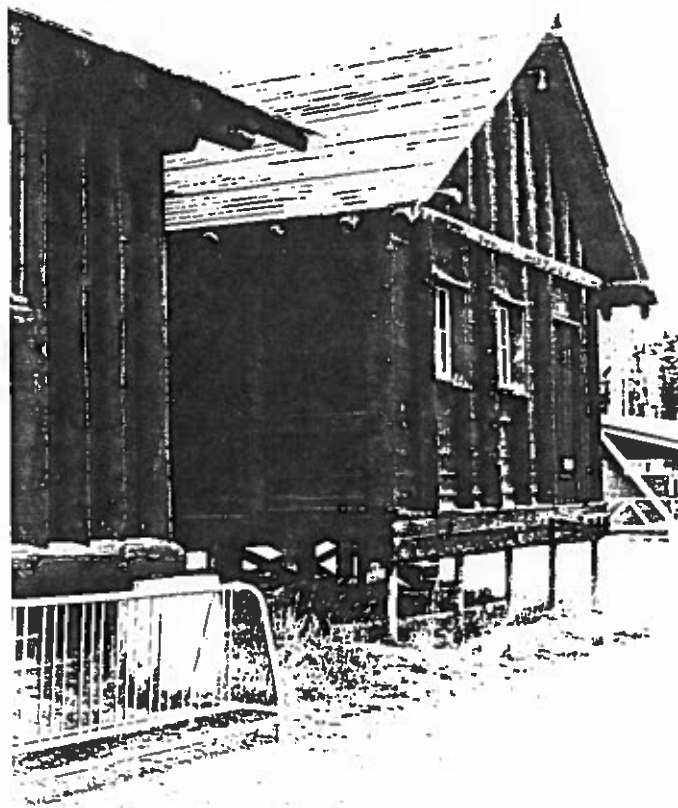


Figure 187: Looking west at the bathroom addition which connects the Pub and the Linen Building.

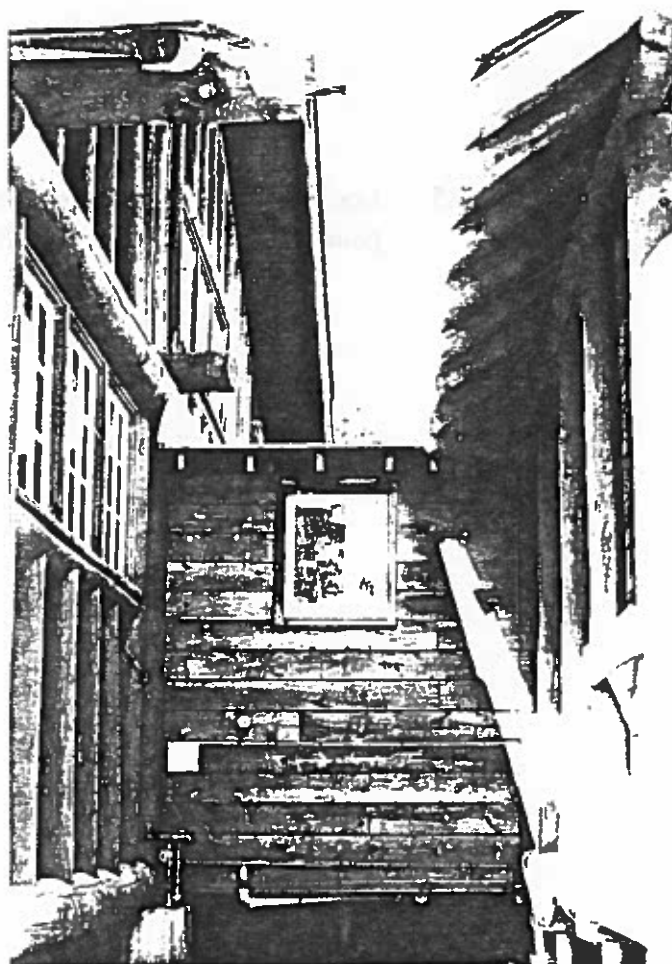


Figure 188: Looking at the pipe columns resting on concrete piers supporting the Linen Building.



Figure 189: Looking west at the east elevation of the Linen Building. Note the weathered wood on the walls of the building.

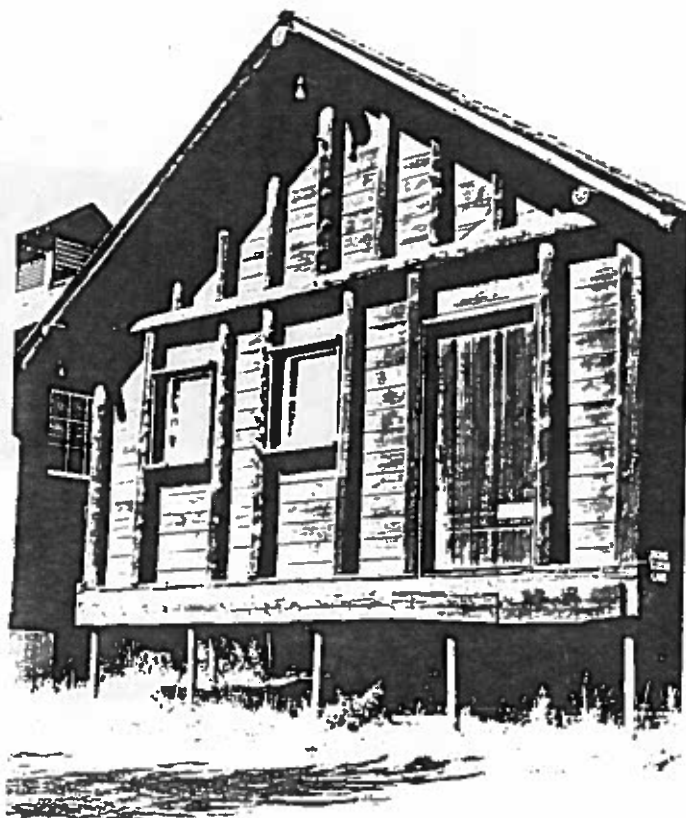




Figure 190: Looking west at the Linen Building and the loading dock on the north side.



Figure 191: Looking southeast at the Linen Building. Note the new flush wood door. The roof is in good condition.

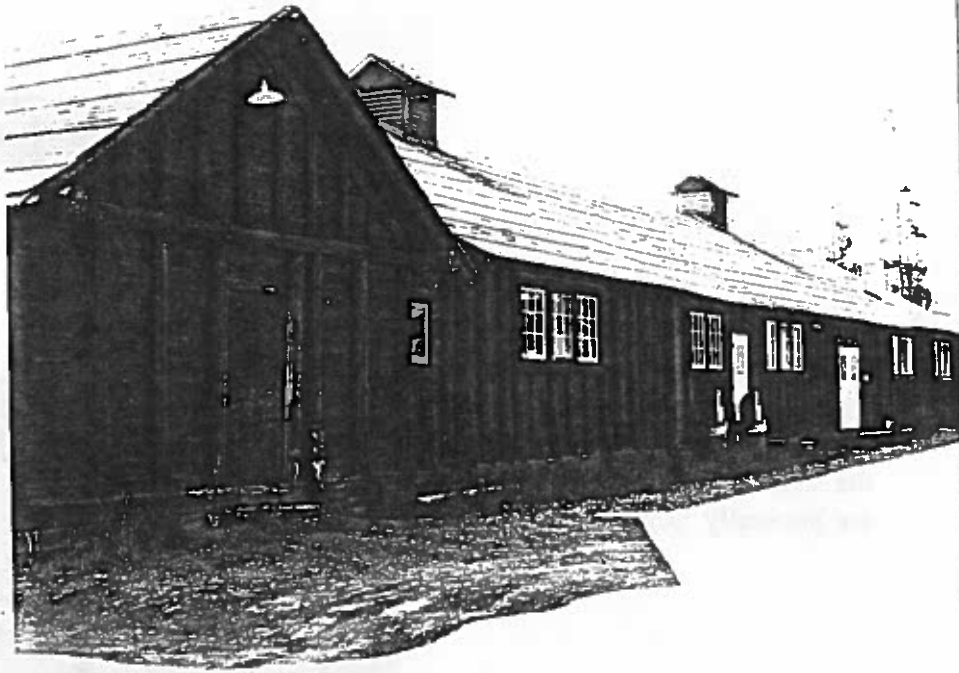


Figure 192: Looking southeast at the Linen Building and the Pub.

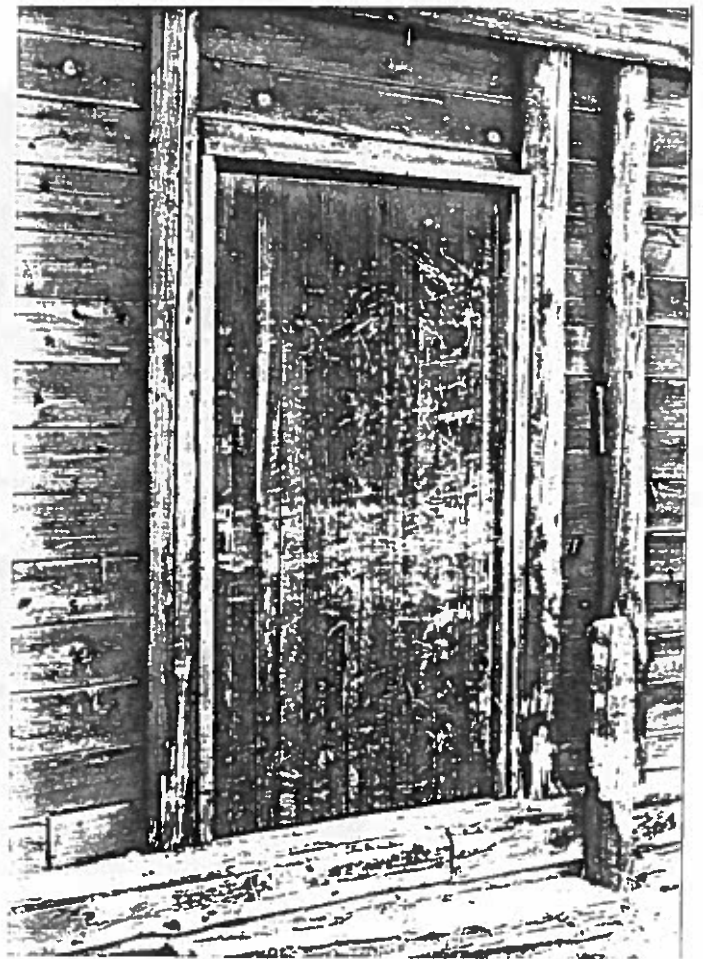


Figure 193: View of the door on the west side of the Linen Building. Note the weathered wood on the door and surrounding materials.

Figure 194: Looking east at typical sliding windows on the Pub. There is some minor rot and weathering of the sashes, however the windows are generally in good condition.

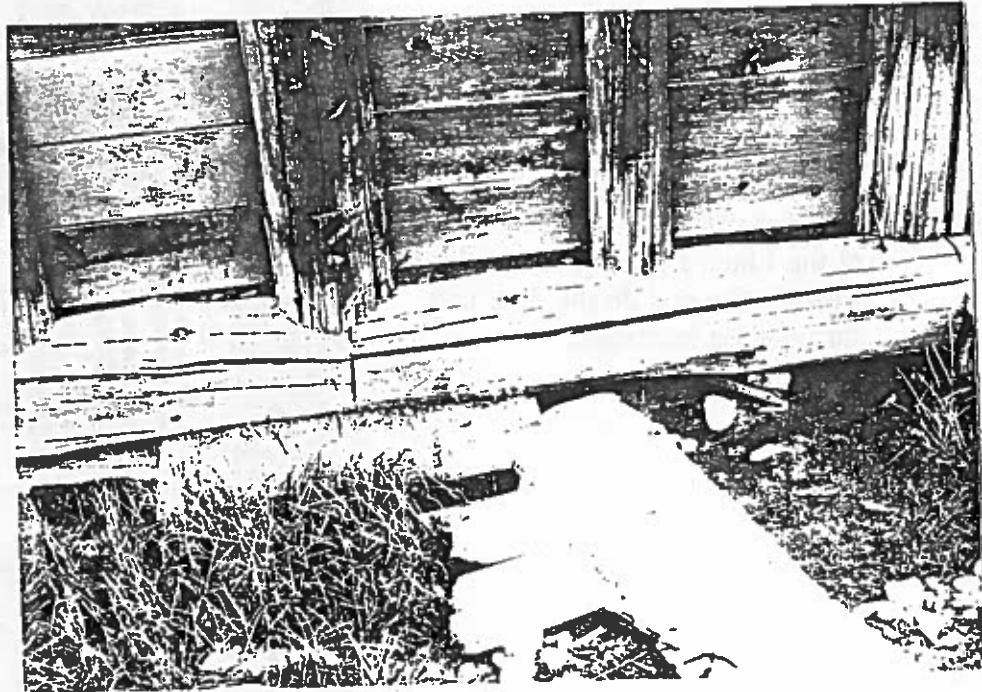
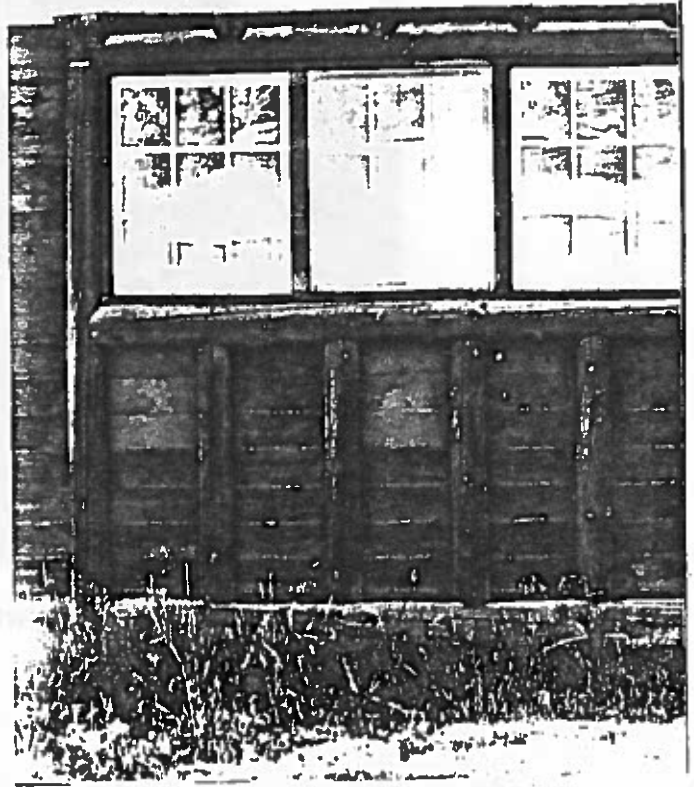


Figure 195: Looking at a typical foundation detail on the west side of the Pub Building. Water flowing from the large parking area on the west flows into the crawl space and against the foundation and sill logs.

Figure 196: Looking east at the doors on the west side of the Pub. Note the water damage on the base of the doors and base of the building.

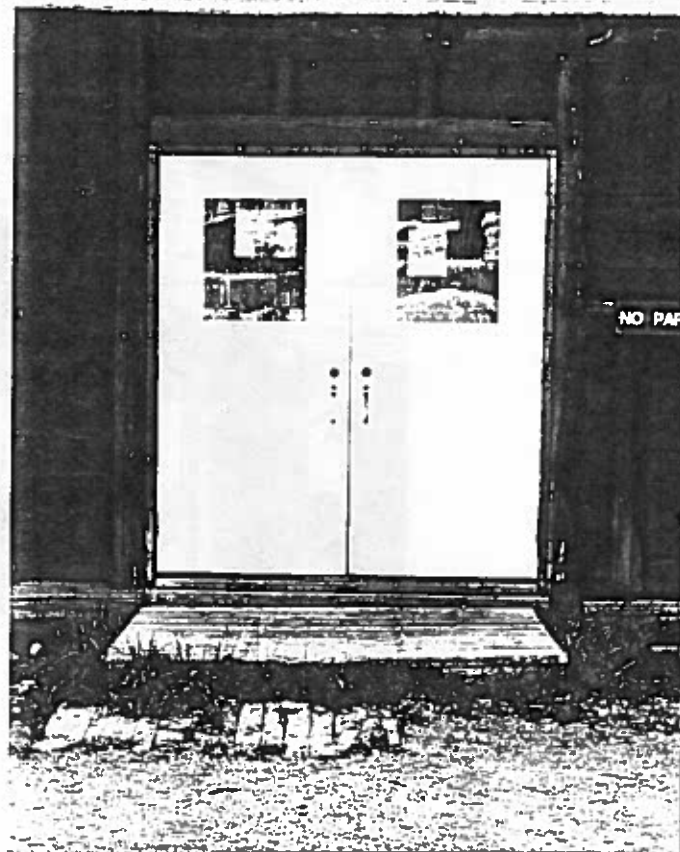


Figure 197: Looking northeast at the Pub. The roof is in good condition.

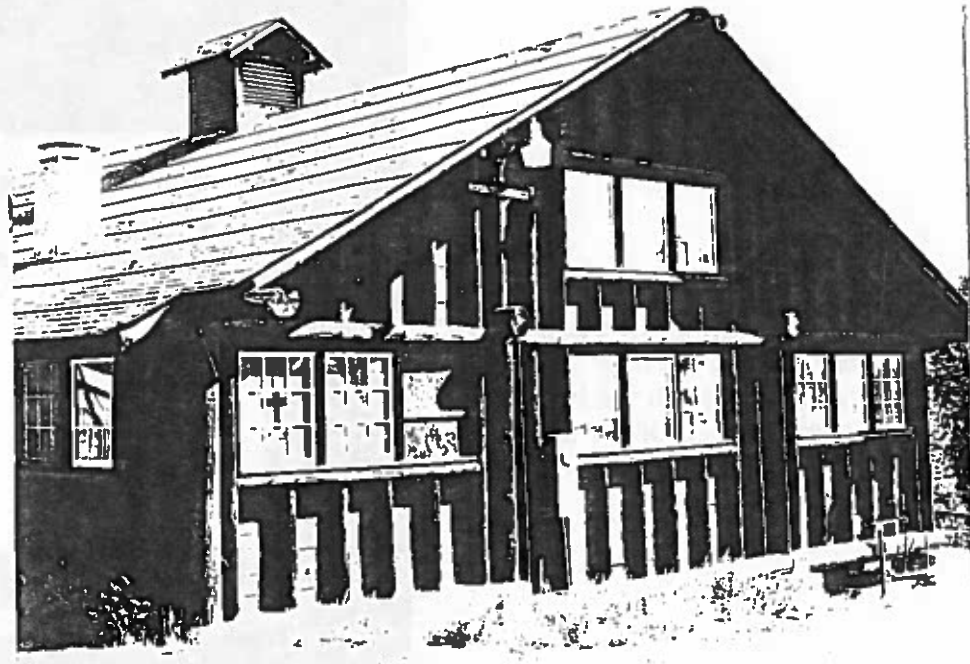


Figure 198: Looking northeast at the Pub.

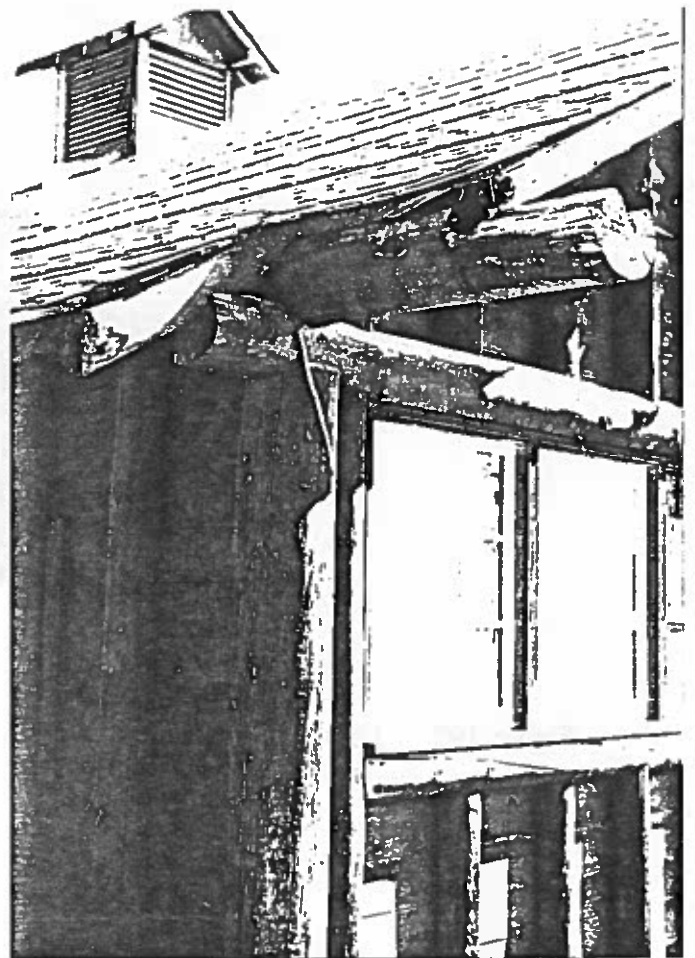


Figure 199: Looking at a corner of the Pub showing rotted purlins and rafters.

Figure 200: Looking north at the interior of the Pub. Note the wood floor and log columns. The structure appears in good condition.



Figure 201: Looking south within the Pub. Note the log roof truss system.



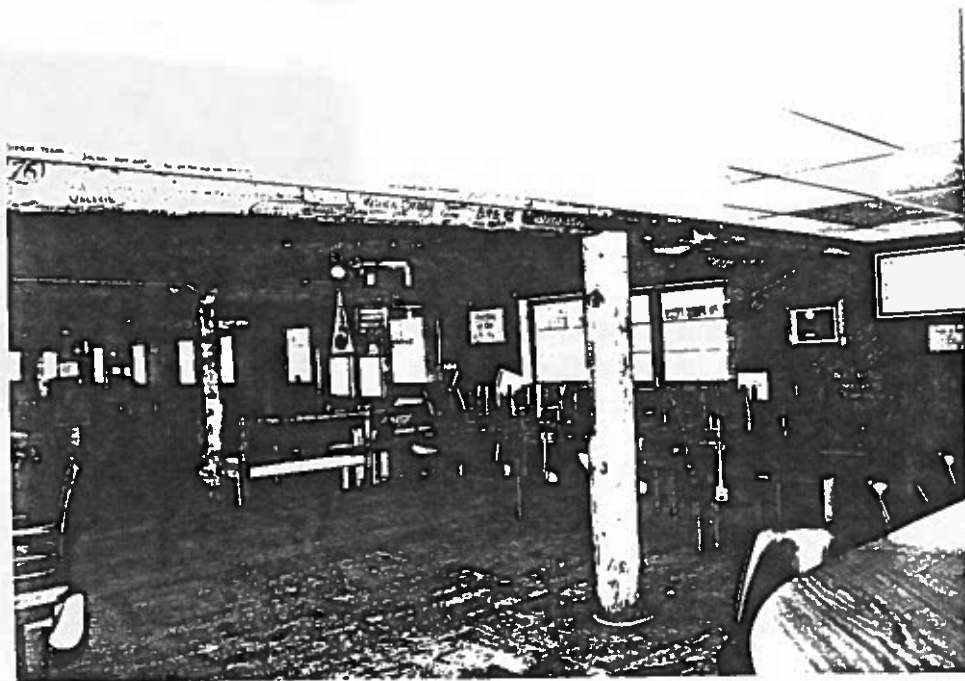


Figure 202: Looking northeast within the Pub. Note the modern acoustical ceiling in the lounge section of the building.

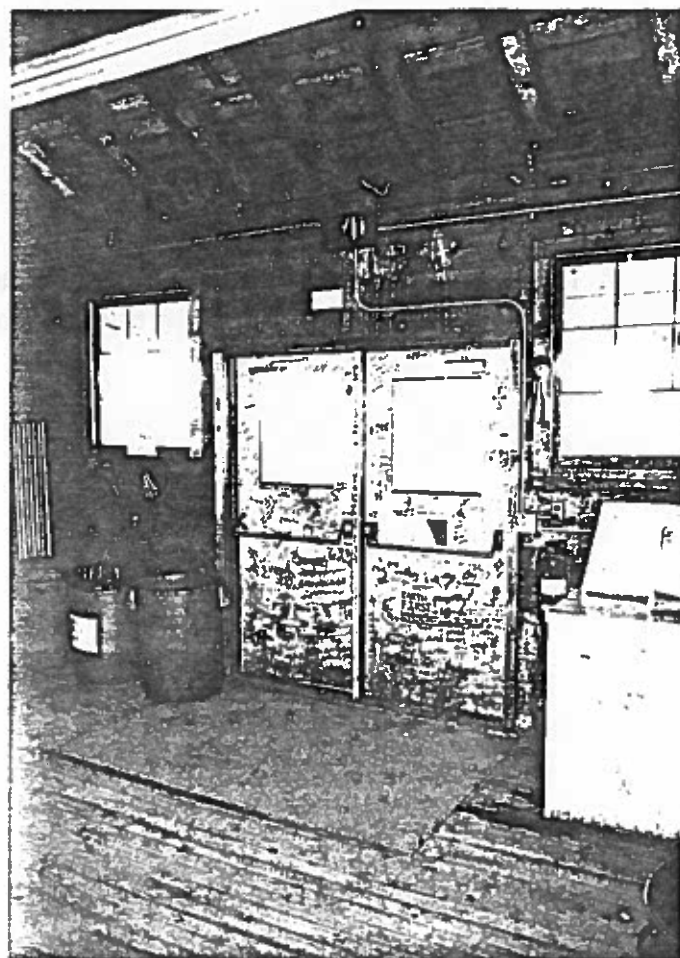


Figure 203: Looking at the entrance doors to Pub which are in good condition.

Figure 204: Looking east within the interior of the Linen Building. Note the roof truss which appear to be in good condition.



Figure 205: Looking west within the interior of the Linen Building.

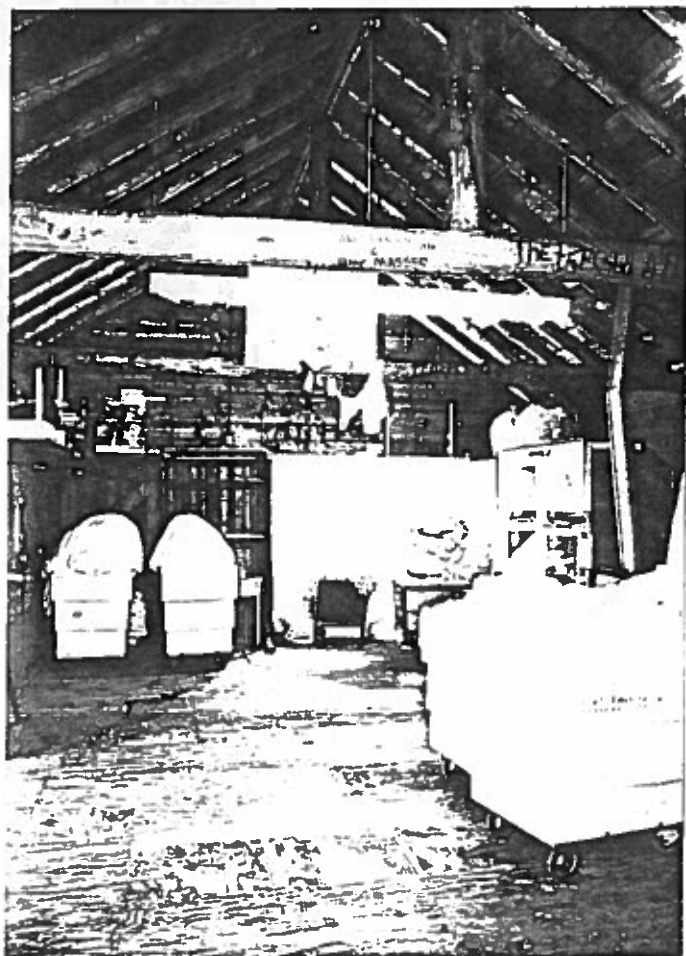




Figure 206: Looking at the log post and beam of the Linen Building roof structure.

Mallard Dormitory

The Mallard Dormitory is a wood frame structure consisting of a central one and two-story lobby with three one-story wings projecting to the north, west and south which house sleeping rooms. The building rests on a concrete foundation; each of the projecting wings has a flat roof with an overhanging eave and metal fascia. The exterior walls are finished with peeled log-slab siding applied vertically and finished at the eave by a flat trim board; the bottom of the logs at the foundation are cut flush with one another. The lobby element features a wide recessed porch centered in the facade and covered by a shallow gable roof; the roof is supported by two projecting glu-lam beams which are in turn supported by log columns. The concrete porch is accessed by a single riser. The double entry doors are centered in the porch front elevation; they are painted metal with three horizontal lights in the upper half. Wood framed divided light windows the height of the doors flank the entrance on either side. Stationary transoms above them correspond to the five vertical divisions of the window groupings; there are three stationary transoms over the doors. There are two sets of windows symmetrically arranged on the first floor facades of the lobby element flanking the porch. Those nearest the porch recess consist of a large opening infilled with a single wood framed casement window with four horizontal divided lights and flanked by stationary lights divided similarly into four horizontal bands. Further from the porch are smaller casement windows with four horizontally divided lights. A smaller fifth casement window is located on the left-hand side between the larger windows in the two-story lobby element. Each wing features metal casement windows with horizontal divided lights; these windows are paired for the full length of the long elevations. The wings terminate with a windowless elevation; a single entry door is recessed in the center of this elevation accessed by a set of concrete risers.

Condition

The Mallard Dormitory is in fair to good condition. The exterior wood surfaces including the fascia trim, the vertical log siding, and the windows and doors are weathered and beginning to deteriorate. Specific areas of concern are the base of the vertical log siding which is dried out and beginning to rot in areas, and the windows throughout which are in need of repair and refinishing. The interior of the building is in good condition.



Figure 207: Looking southeast at Mallard Dormitory (HS #4055). Most of the materials are weathered and in need of maintenance.

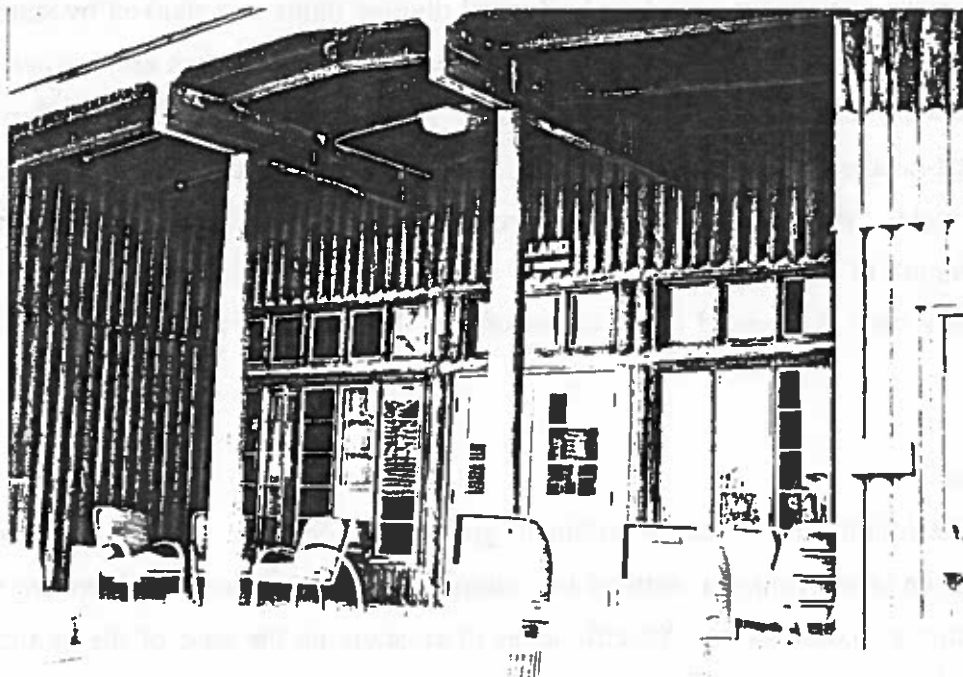


Figure 208: Looking southeast at the main entrance to Mallard Dorm. Most of the surfaces that are protected are in good condition.

Figure 209: Looking west at the Mallard Dormitory entrance. The doors are in good condition.

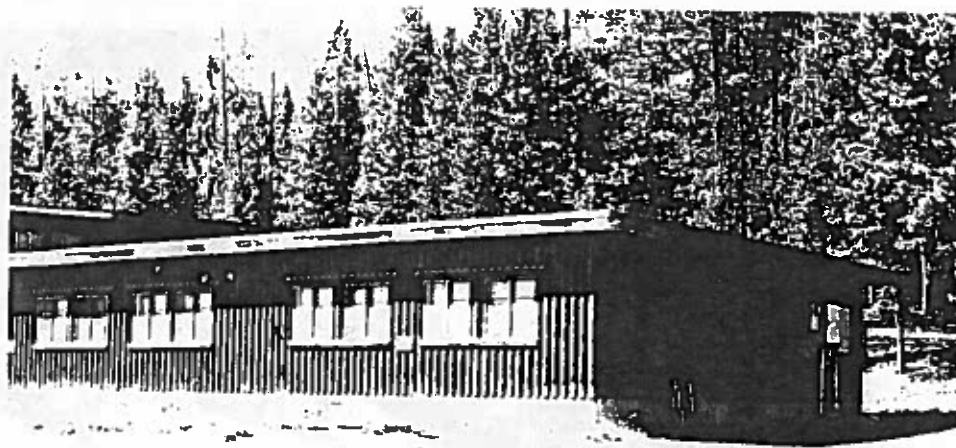


Figure 210: Looking southwest at the one story section of the dorm. Note the weathered siding and fascia.

Figure 211: Looking south at the back side of the dorm. Note the poor drainage down to and against the building.

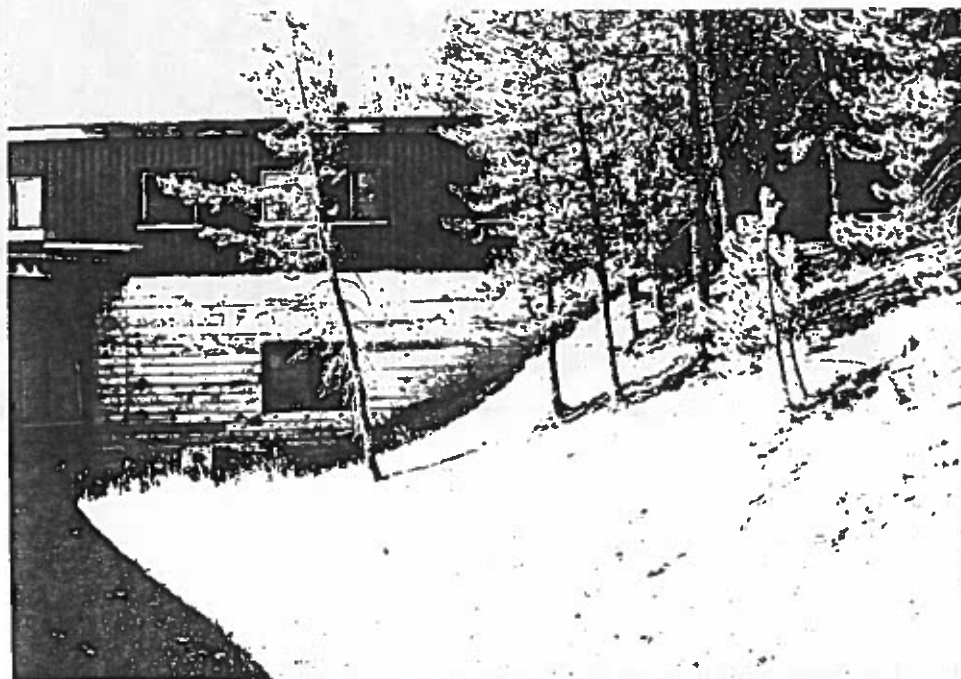
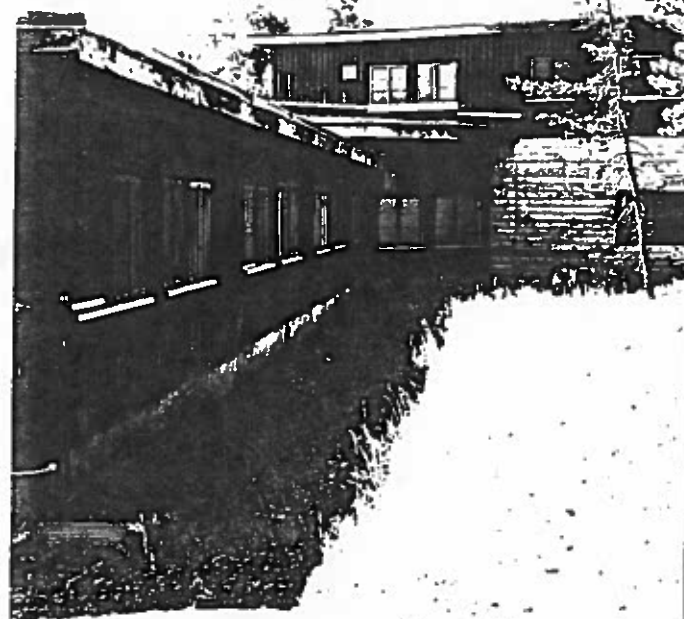


Figure 212: Looking south at the west wing of Mallard Dorm.

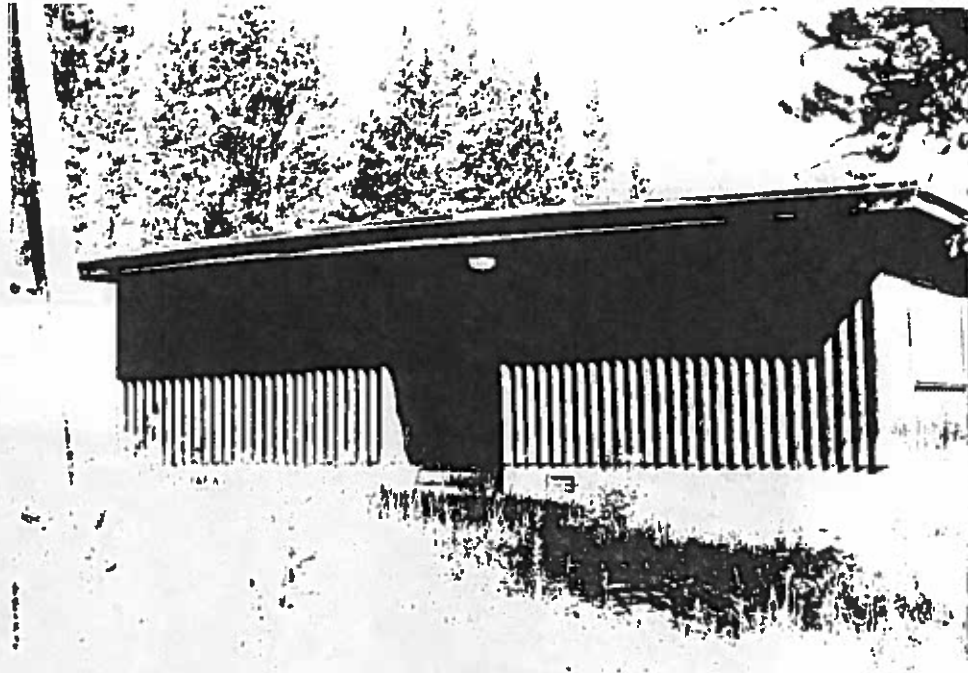


Figure 213: Looking east at the west wing of Mallard Dorm. The walls and materials are also weathered in this area.

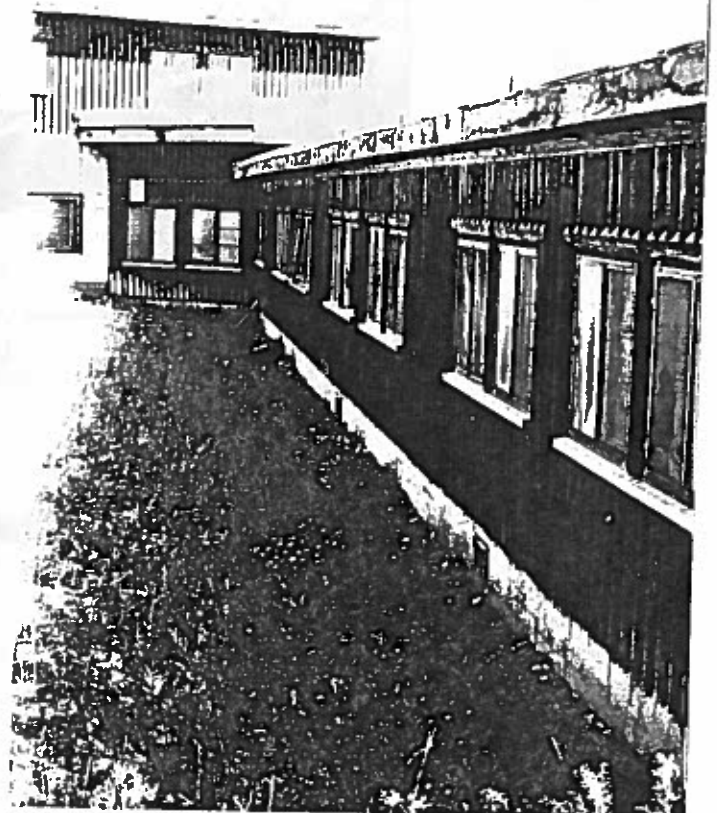


Figure 214: Looking north at the back of the south wing of the dorm. Note the weathered materials on the siding, fascia, and the windows.

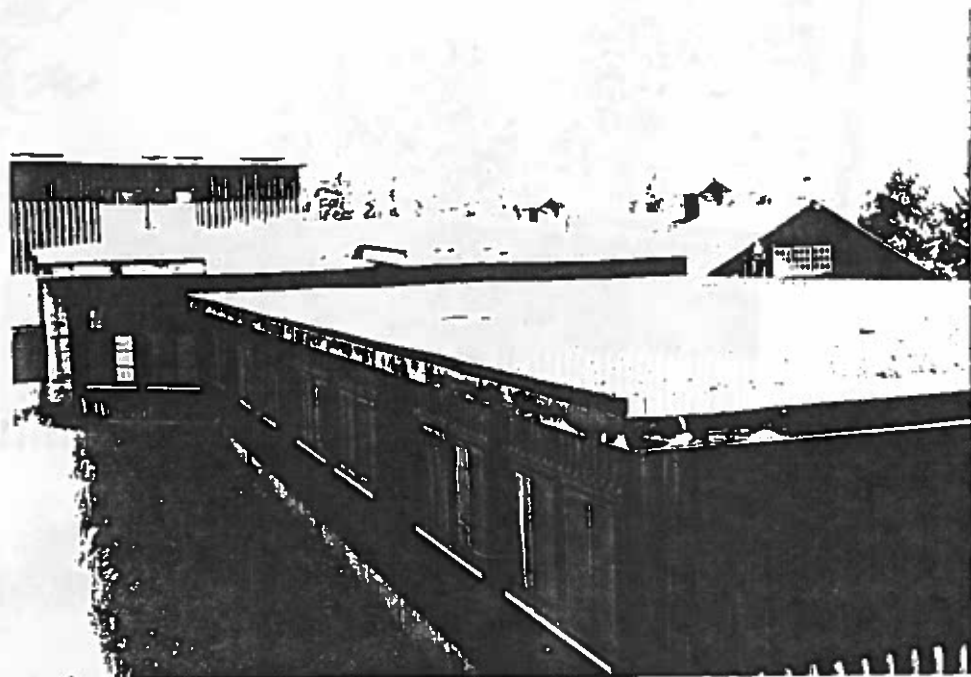


Figure 215: Looking north at the flat gravel built-up roof on the dorm. The roof appears to be in fair condition.



Figure 216: Looking northwest at the dorm.



Figure 217: Looking west at a typical casement window. Note the weathered and rotted base.

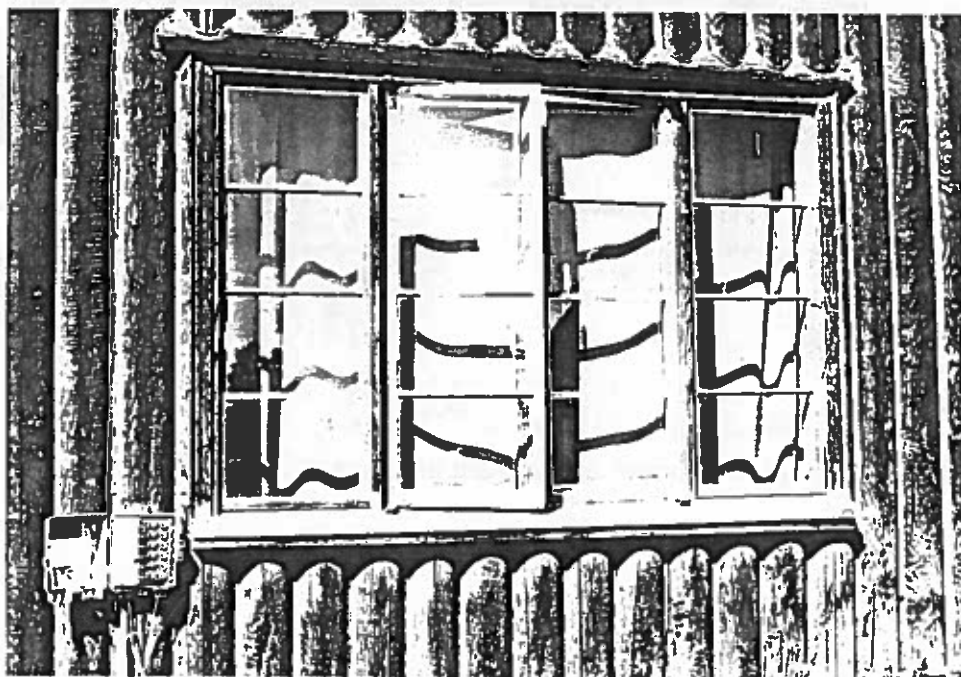


Figure 218: Looking west at a typical casement window adjacent to the entrance which is in poor condition.



Figure 219: Looking northwest at the main entrance to Mallard Dorm.

Seagull Dormitory

The Seagull Dormitory is a one and one-half story rectangular building with a north/south orientation. It has an exposed timber frame structure with a center gable roof; the vertical structural members are braced horizontally with a timber at about 40" above the sill height continuous around the building. The roof is finished with wood shingles; the ridge is covered with boards. The purlins and rafter ends are visible under the overhanging eaves. The walls are enclosed with 1 x 8 shiplap boards and rest on a sill plate supported by concrete piers and pipe columns. These are enclosed by a board and batten cover continuous around the perimeter of the building. Single flush panel entrance doors are centered in the north and south gable end elevations, and are accessed from wooden stoops and steps. Windows feature six-light sliding sashes with sills at the horizontal timber brace. They are grouped alternating in singles or pairs on the west facade and as singles on the east facade. On the north and south facades, single windows flank the entrance doors at the first floor and above near to the eave. A secondary exit door accessed by a stationary wood ladder is located in the center of the east facade. The north facade features surface mounted conduit in various locations; the electrical service panel and gas meter are located on the left-hand side.

Condition

The Seagull Dormitory is in fair condition. The exterior wood surfaces are weathered and in need of refinishing. Numerous vertical structural members and infill board siding along the base exhibit rot and require replacement. The roof shingles are in fair condition on the east side; on the west side the shingles are very weathered and are especially deteriorated at the joint in the roof where the two halves of the building were attached. The appearance in this specific location indicates that the roof sheathing is in poor shape and requires replacement. The doors and windows are in fair condition with some deterioration apparent in the sashes, sills and trim.

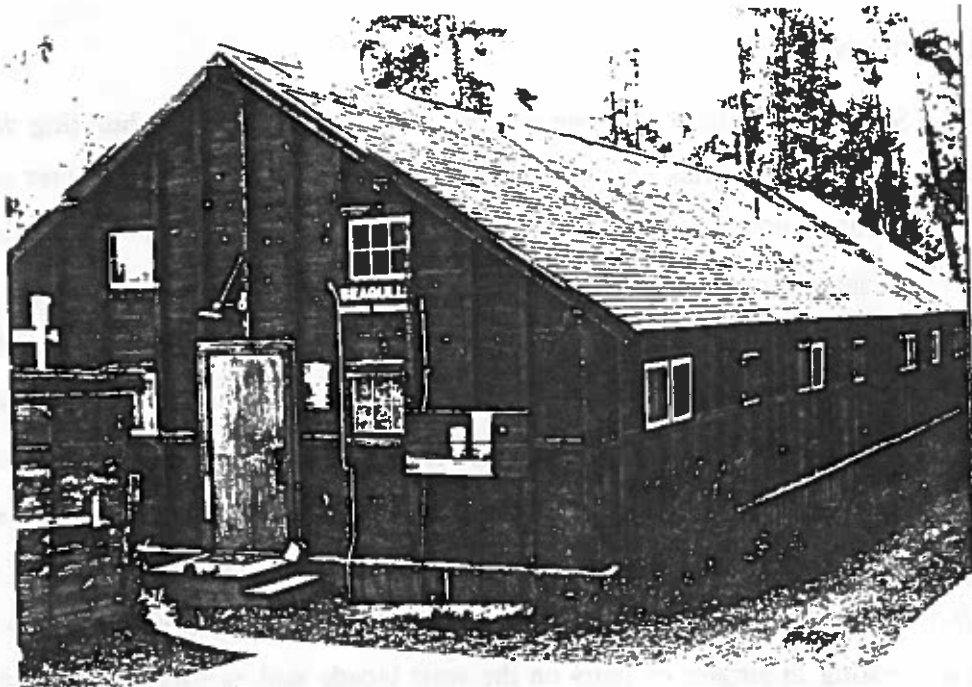


Figure 220: Looking southeast at Seagull Dormitory (HS #7006). Note the weathered wood especially along the base which also contains some rot.

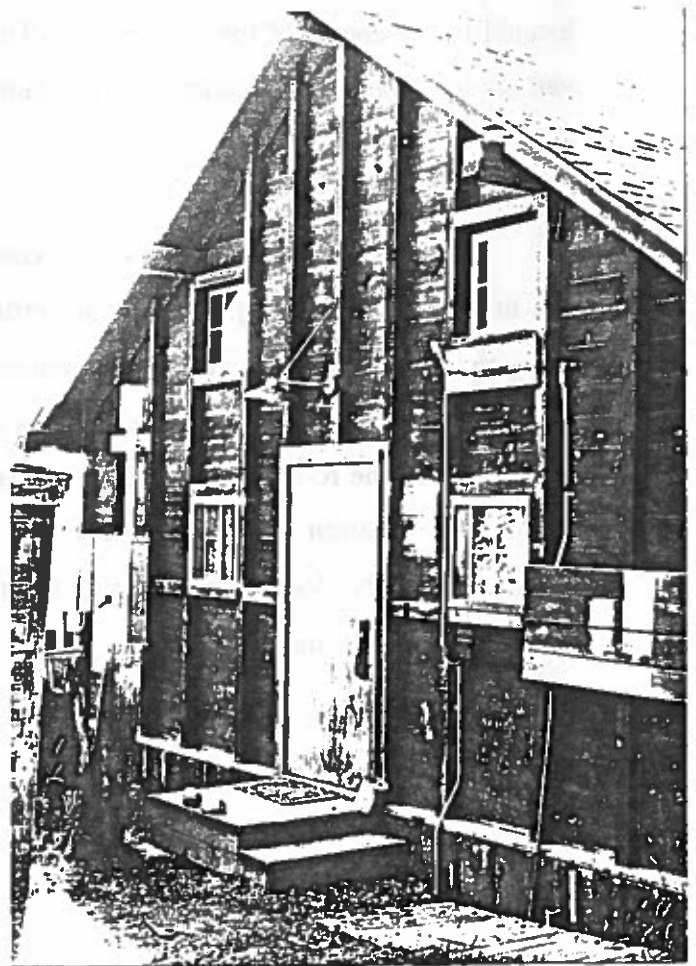


Figure 221: Looking southeast at the entrance to the dorm. Note the electrical service panels on the front of the dorm.

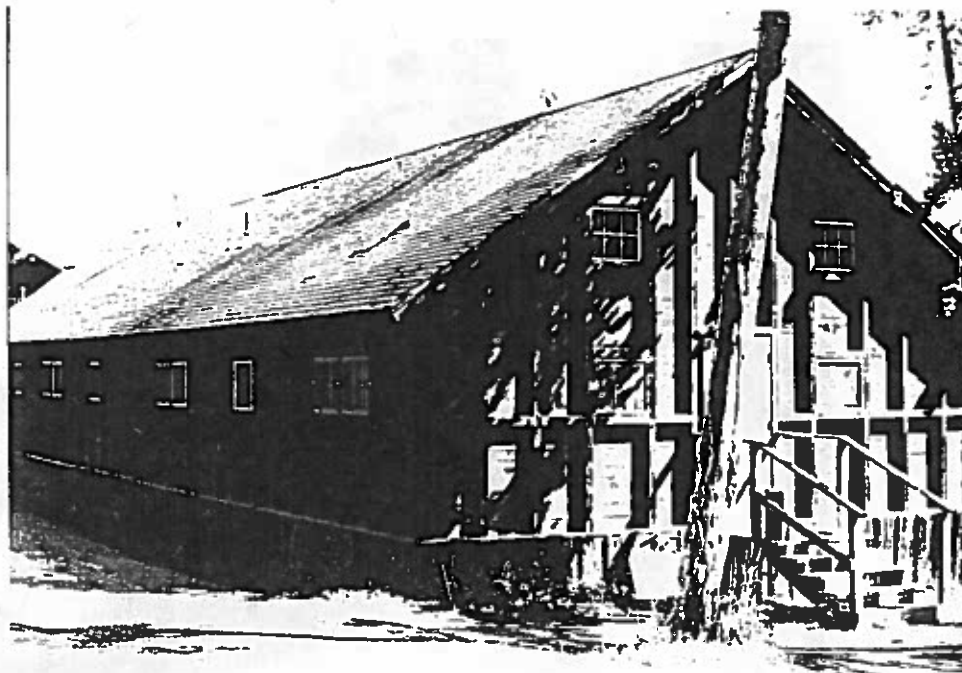


Figure 222: Looking northeast at the dorm. The roof is in good condition except for the center section where two halves of the buildings intersect.



Figure 223: Looking at a typical set of windows in fair condition on the dorm. Note the rotted base of the wall.



Figure 224: Looking northwest at Seagull Dorm. The board and batten skirting covers up a crawl space, the pipe columns and concrete piers.

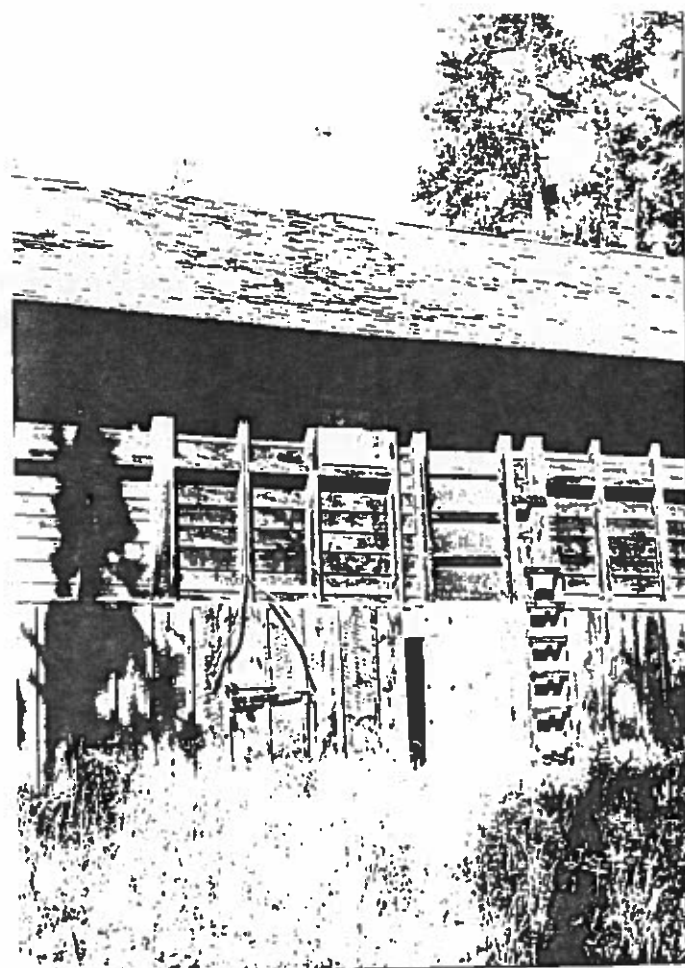


Figure 225: Looking west at the center section of the dorm. Note the poor condition of the shingles on the roof, and the weathered wood elements.

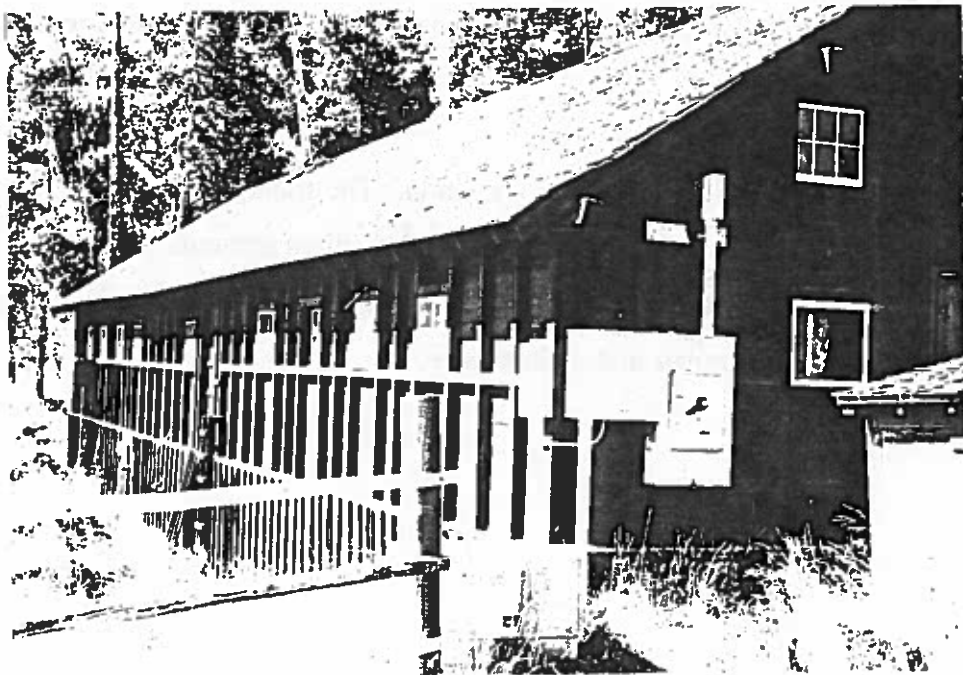


Figure 226: Looking southwest at Seagull Dorm.

Personnel Building

The Personnel Building, located adjacent to the Seagull Dormitory, is a one-story wood frame structure rectangular in plan with a north/south orientation. The simple gable roof is covered with wood shingles; the purlins and rafter ends are exposed under the overhanging eaves. The walls are finished with horizontal 1 x 8 shiplap boards. The structure rests on sill logs on top of concrete block piers. The single entry door features five recessed panels and is centered in the north elevation; there is a metal screen door. A six-light sliding window is situated on the left-hand side of the east facade; a wide, vertical board door hung with strap hinges is located on the right-hand side and has no handle or knob. The south facade features a five-panel door and a boarded-over window opening.

Condition

The Personnel Building is in fair condition. The foundation is in good condition, the exposed wood of the walls is in fair condition and requires some maintenance. The roof is extremely weathered and is in poor condition. The windows, doors and siding are all in poor condition and in need of repair and maintenance.



Figure 227: Looking southwest at the Personnel Building. The roof is in poor condition along with the siding and elements of the windows and the doors.



Figure 228: Looking southeast at the building. The building sits on a concrete pier foundation.

Figure 229: Looking south at the main entrance to the Personnel Building. The wood on the walls are very dry. Note the electrical service panels.

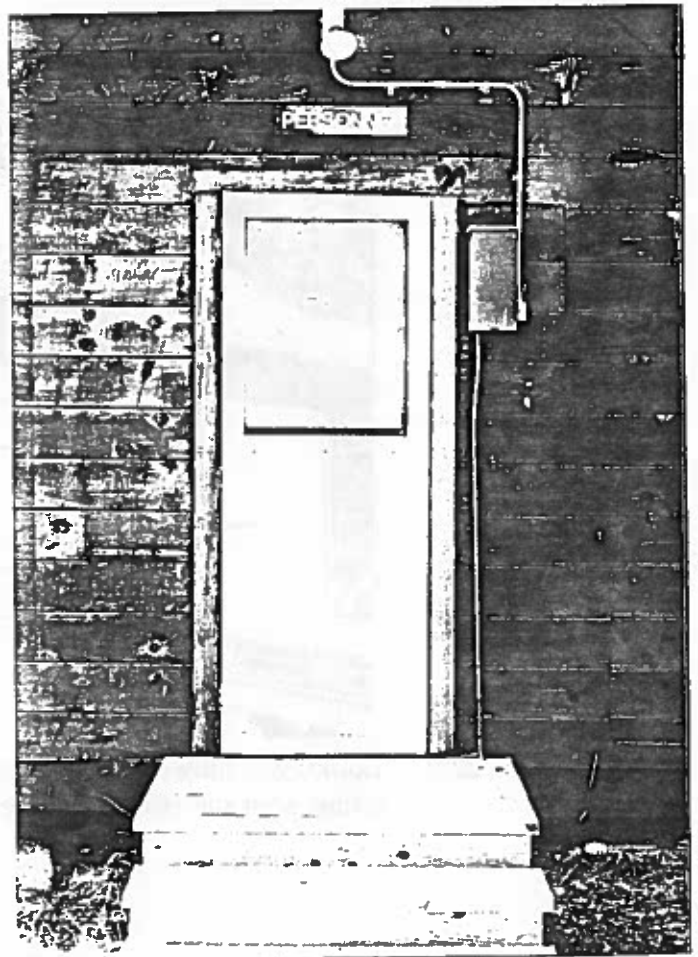
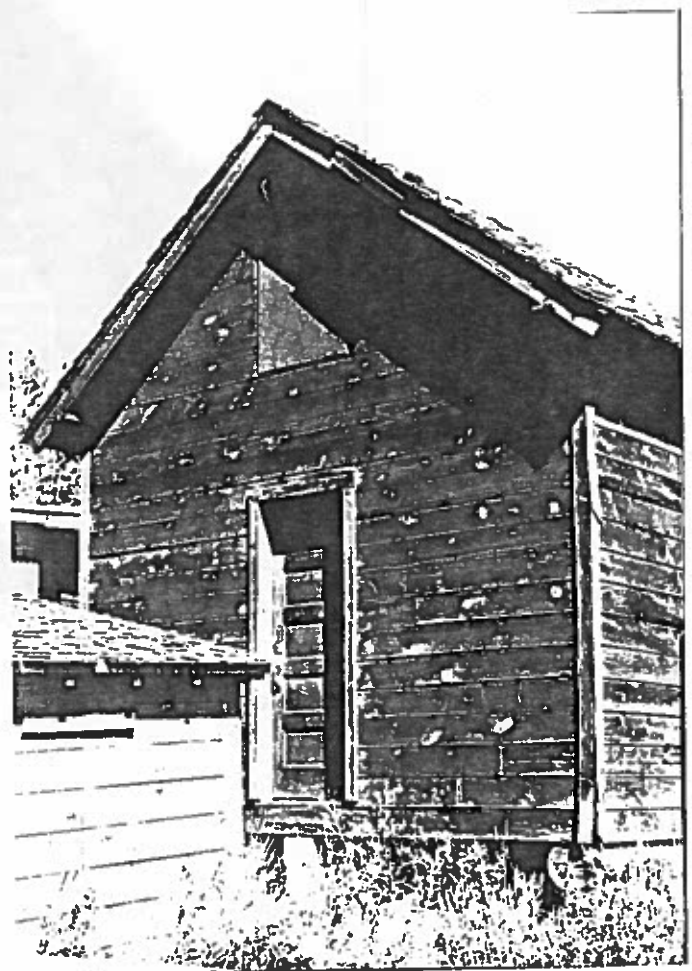


Figure 230: Looking northwest at the Personnel Building.



Storage Building (HS #4059)

The Storage Building, formerly a comfort station, is an exposed log frame structure; unlike other similar buildings on the site the logs have not been peeled. It is rectangular in plan; the gable roof is covered with wood shingles doubled every fifth row; the ridge is finished with boards. The log purlins and rafter ends are exposed under the eaves. The walls are enclosed with 1 x 8 boards applied to the interior side of the framing. The door and window openings occur only in the gable end facades. The doors openings are offset on the right and feature five-panel doors. The windows are six divided light hoppers located in pairs under the gable and above the log header at each end. The building rests on a new concrete foundation and has a new concrete slab floor.

Condition

The Storage Building is in fair condition. The roof is in poor condition; there are trees growing against the roof on the east side, the shingles are weathered and there is moss growing on the north side of the roof. The purlin and rafter ends are rotted. The board walls are extremely weathered with peeling paint, and peeling bark on the log structural elements. The doors and windows are weathered and in need of repair and maintenance.

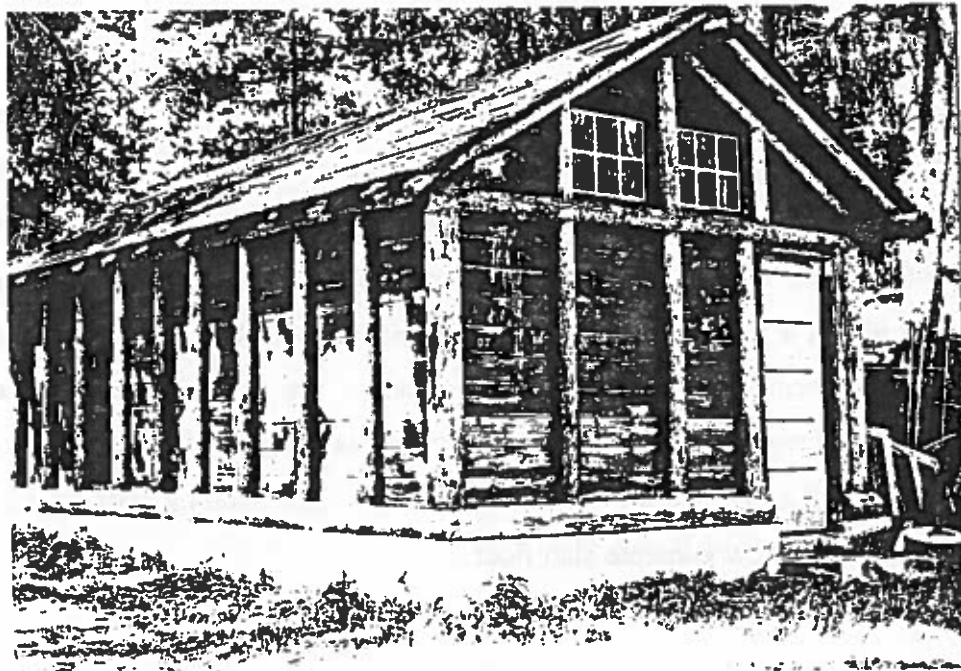


Figure 231: Looking southwest at the Storage Building (HS #4059). Note rotted wood purlins, rafters and sill log.

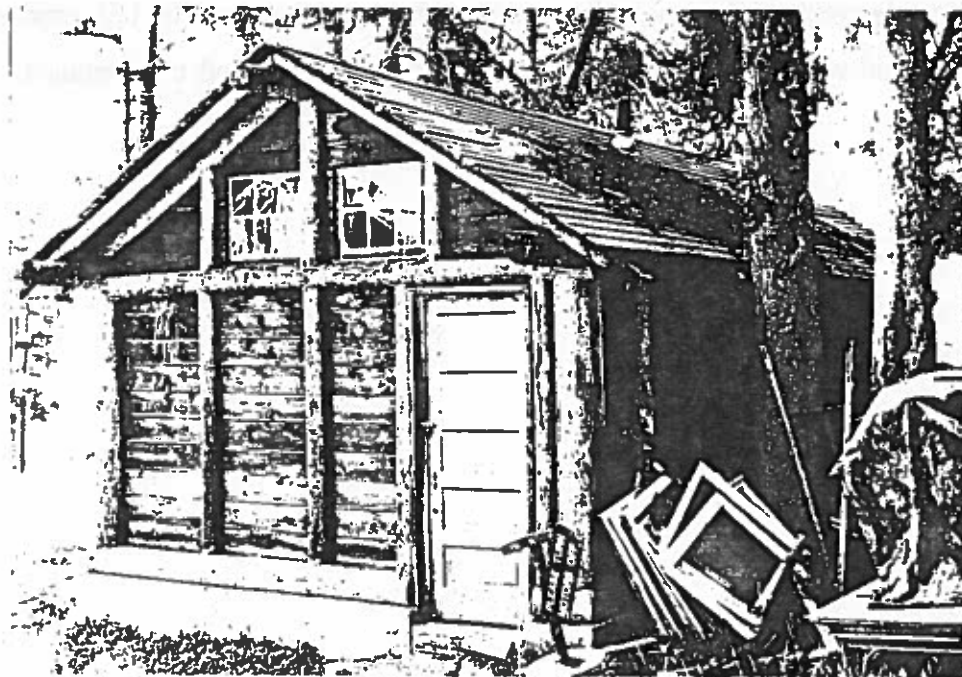


Figure 232: Looking southeast at the Storage Building. Note the original wood panelled door and windows.

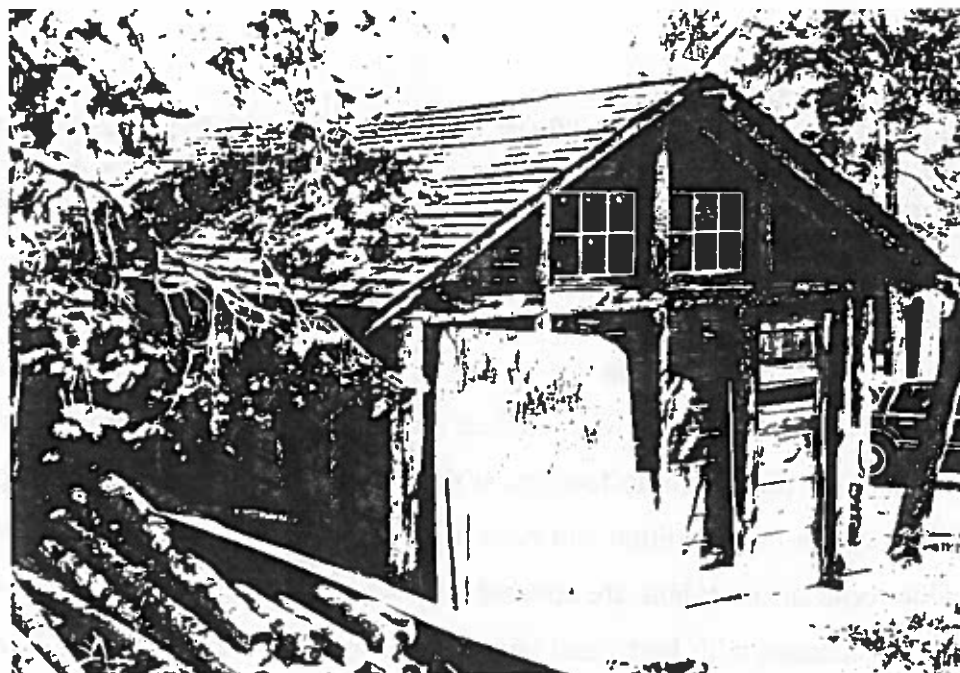


Figure 233: Looking northeast at the Storage Building. The roof is in good condition.



Figure 234: Looking northwest at the Storage Building. Note the deteriorated door and wall finishes.

Miscellaneous Structures

Cabin 0 (HS #7024), Cabin 00 (HS #7021), Cabin 000 (HS #7023), Employee Cabin 1 (no HS #), Employee Cabin 2 (HS #7597), Employee Cabin 3 (HS #7580), Employee Cabin 5 (HS #7022), first Storage Cabin (no HS #), and second Storage Cabin (no HS #)

The following photographs depict the existing conditions of several exposed log frame cabins which were relocated to the site for use as employee residences or storage. The date of their relocation is unknown as well as their original locations. The structures were placed on temporary block piers with no footings at the time of their relocation; those piers remain. The buildings are in fair condition and have been minimally maintained over the years. The simple gable roofs of the cabins are covered with wood shingles and are extremely weathered. The walls are enclosed with horizontal board siding applied to the interior side of the frame. The exteriors are painted.

Along with this group of buildings is the manager's cabin (Cabin 1) on a continuous foundation. It has a side facing gable roof covered with wood shingles; there is a short gable extension covering a log supported porch. Adjacent to this on the south side there is another smaller porch recessed into the facade. The exterior walls are finished with horizontal log slab siding; there are vertical log columns at each corner. Window openings are infilled with divided light sashes. There are three doors on the front facade, two within the main porch and a single door within an inset porch. This building is in good condition.

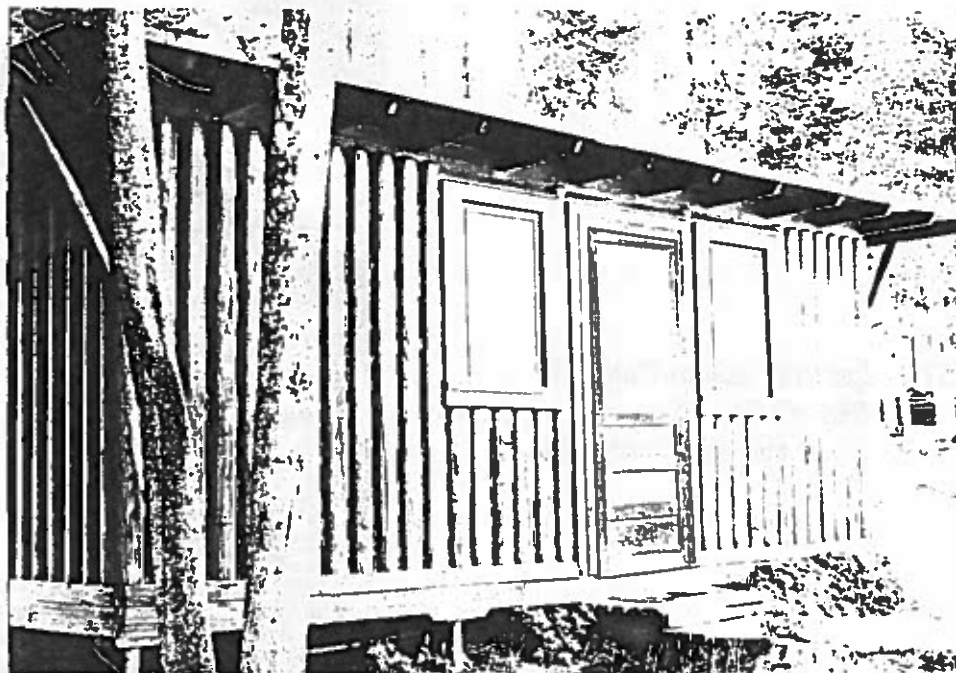


Figure 235: Looking southwest at Cabin 0 (HS #7024). Note the pipe column foundation and flat built-up roof. The materials are weathered and there is rot at the base of the walls.

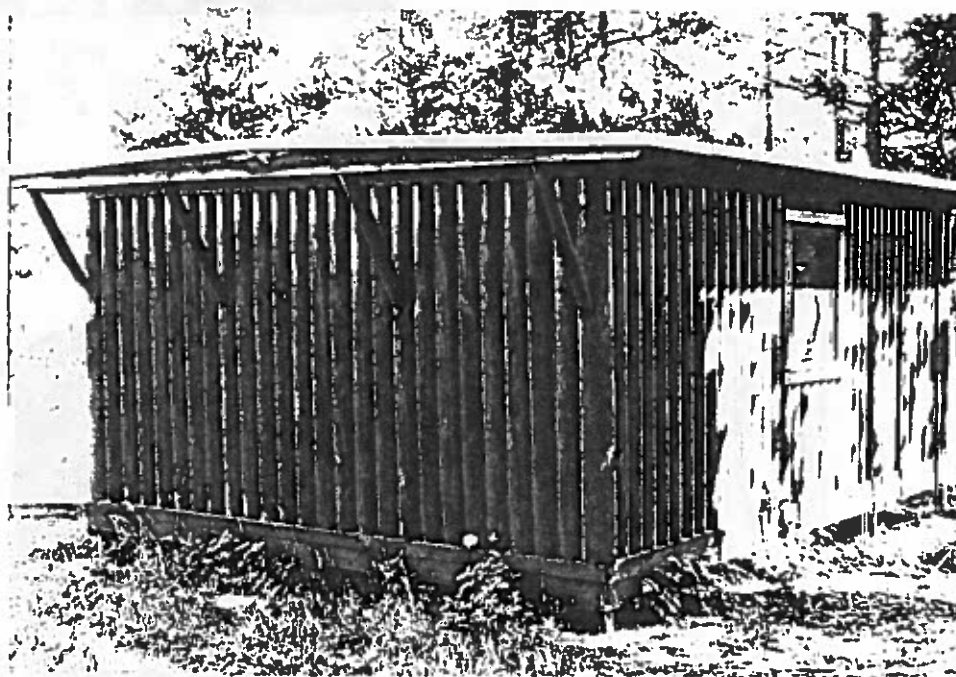


Figure 236: Looking northeast at Cabin 0. Grade around the building is good.

Figure 237: Looking east at Cabin 00 (HS #7021). Note the weathered wood and temporary piers.

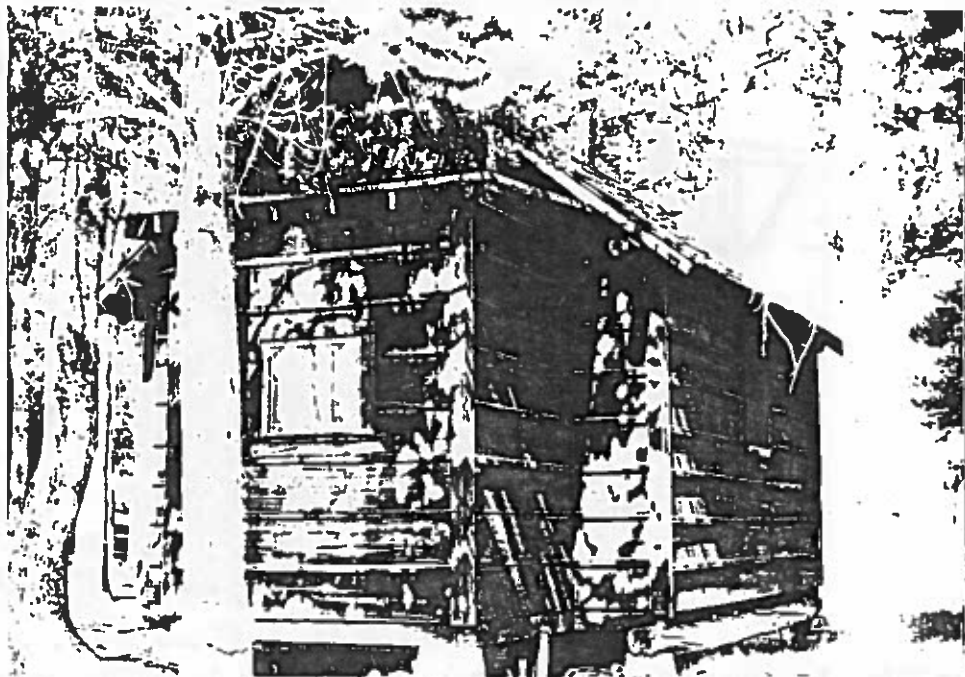


Figure 238: Looking northeast at Cabin 00. The windows and doors are weathered and require repair.

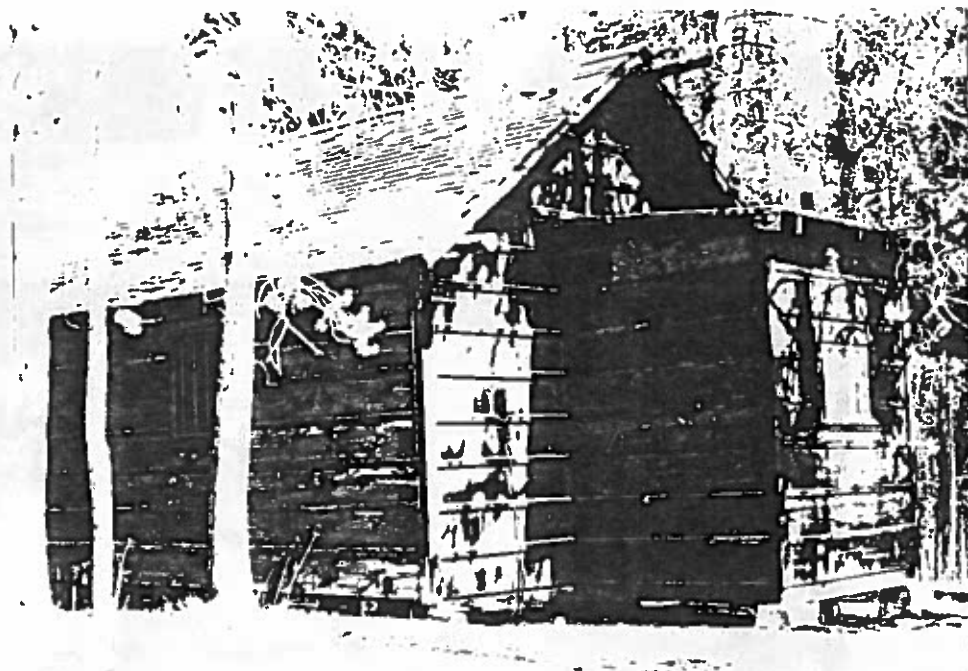


Figure 239: Looking southeast at Cabin 00. The grade around the building appears to be good. The roof is in good condition with some minor curling and breakage of the wood shingles.

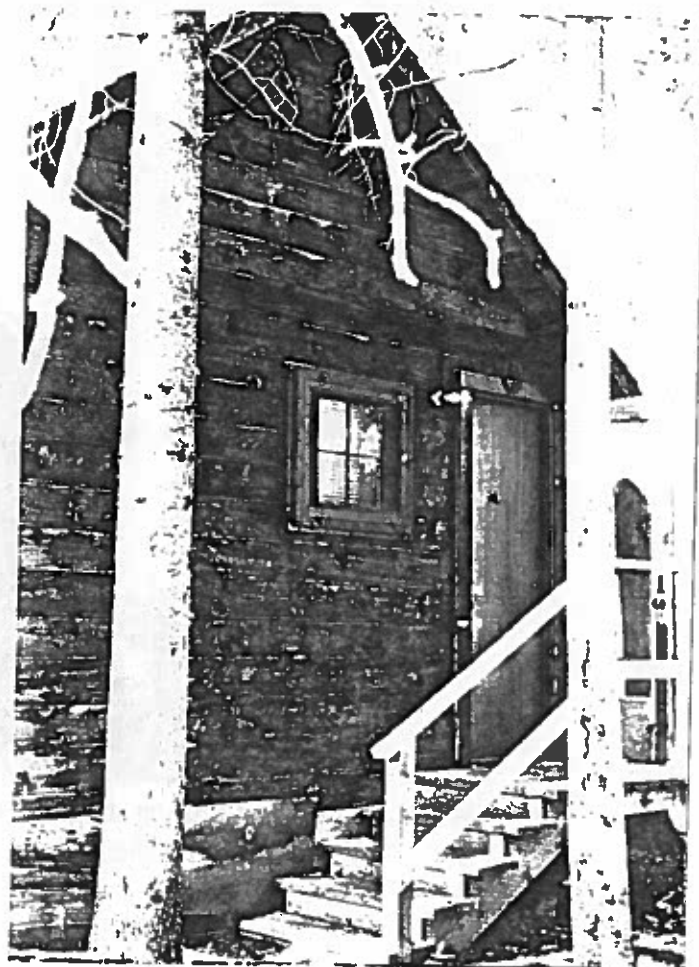


Figure 240: Looking northeast at Cabin 000 (HS #7023). Note the weathered wood siding.



Figure 241: Looking southeast at Cabin 000. The wood shingle roof is in poor condition on this side but good on the other.

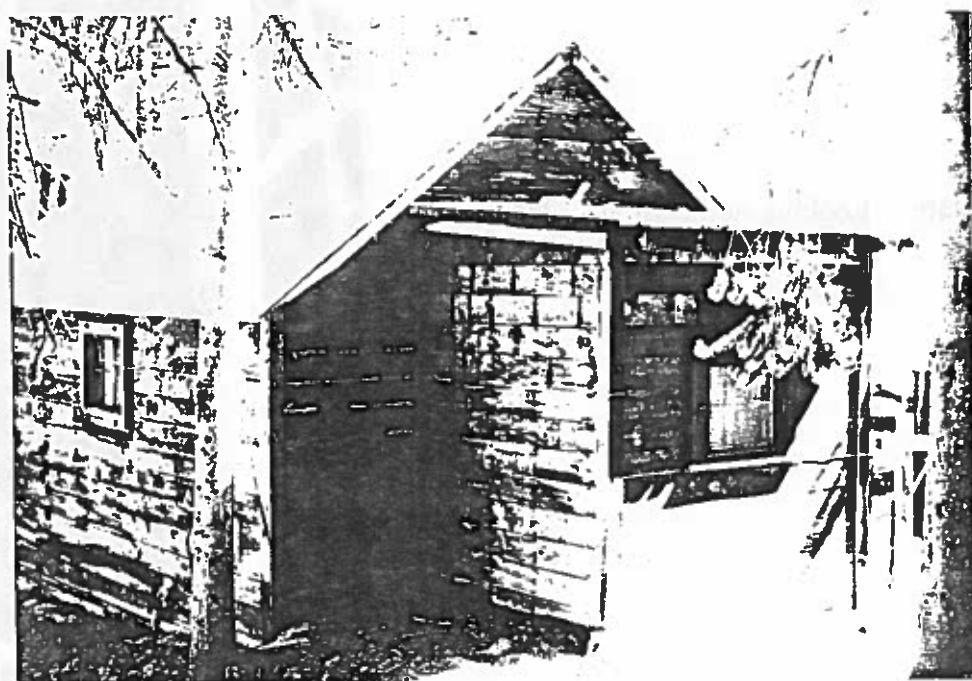


Figure 242: Looking southwest at Cabin 000. Note the high grade around the back of the building up onto the siding.

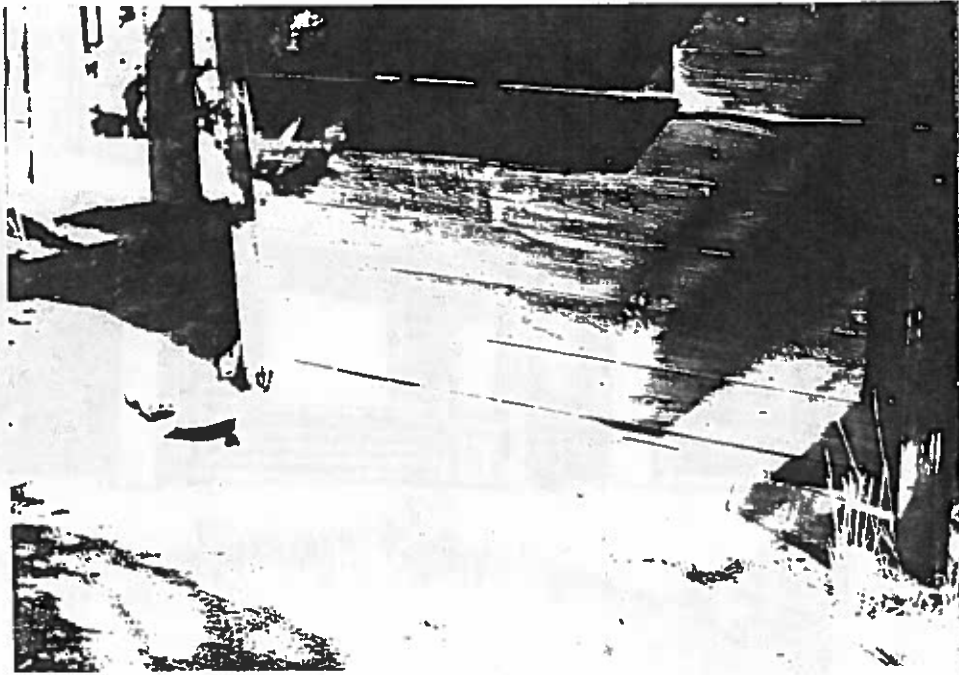


Figure 243: View of the siding buried in the ground at the back of Cabin 000.



Figure 244: Looking south at Cabin 1. Note the high concrete foundation.



Figure 245: Looking southeast at Cabin 1. The roof is in good condition but the wall materials are weathered and dry.



Figure 246: Looking northeast at Cabin 1. The grade condition is poor causing water to flow towards the foundation.

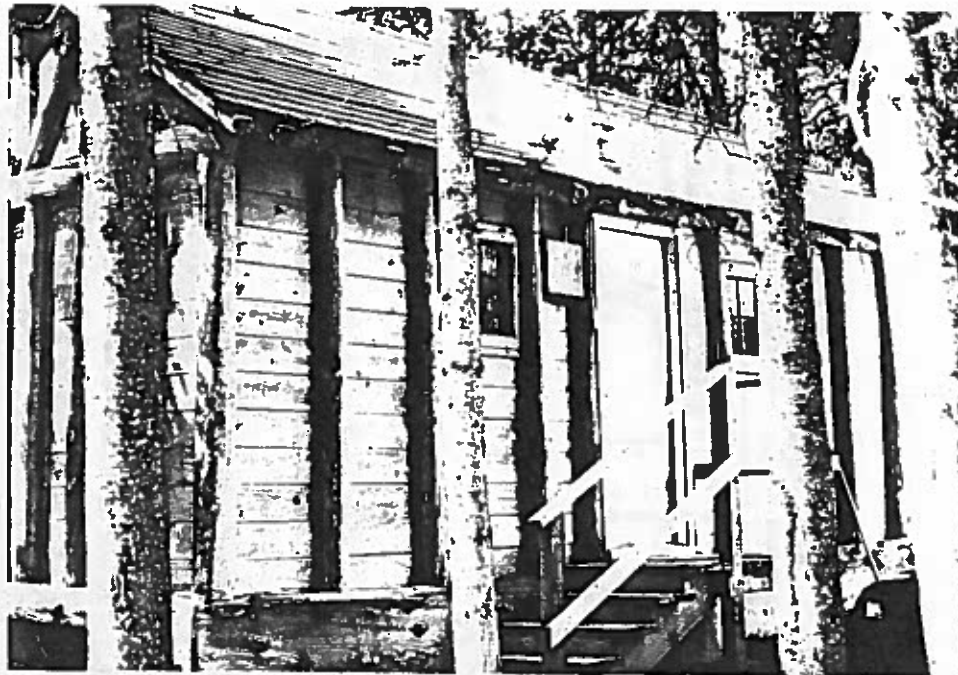


Figure 247: Looking southwest at Cabin 2 (HS #7597). Note the unfinished surface of the walls, and flush wood door. The roof appears to be in good condition.

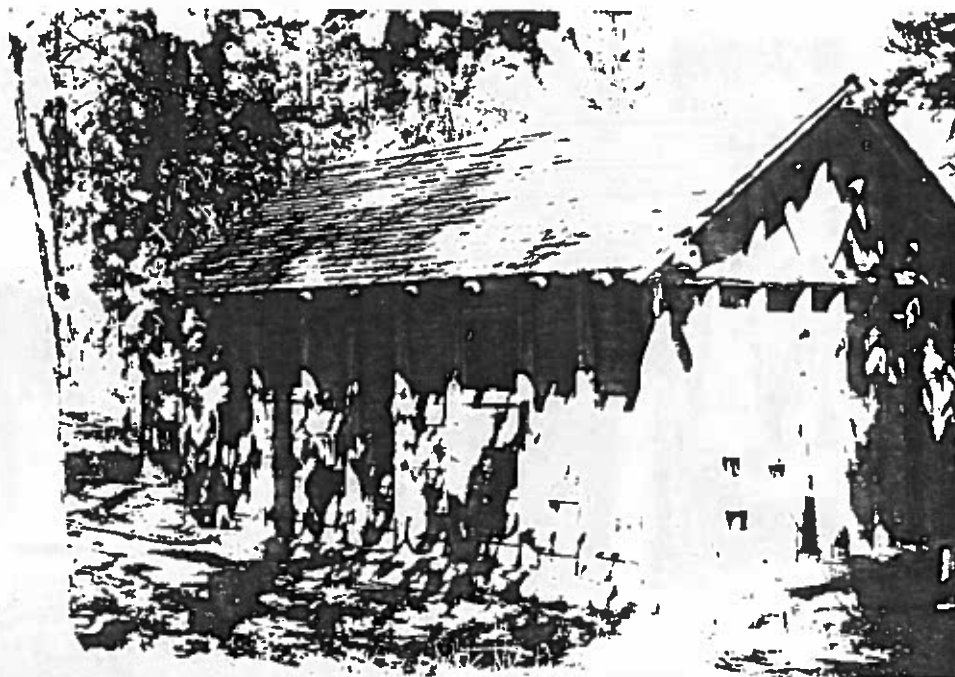


Figure 248: Looking northwest at Cabin 2. Note the rotted purlins and rafters, and the broken siding.

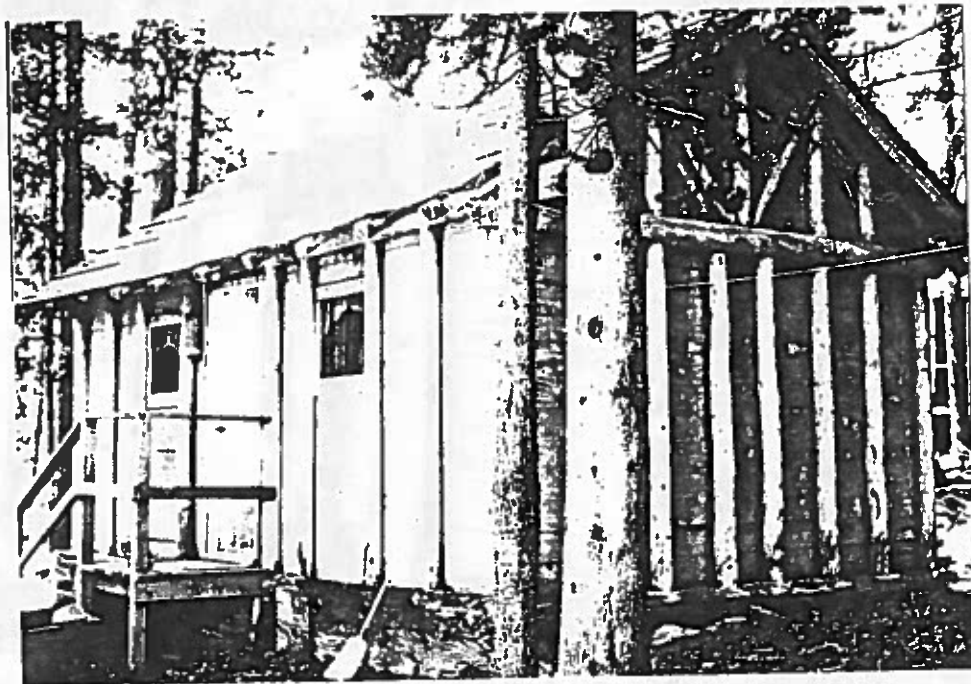


Figure 249: Looking southeast at Cabin 2. Note the high grade around the building causing moisture to be held against the base. There is rot in the sill log, the bottom of the logs and the siding.

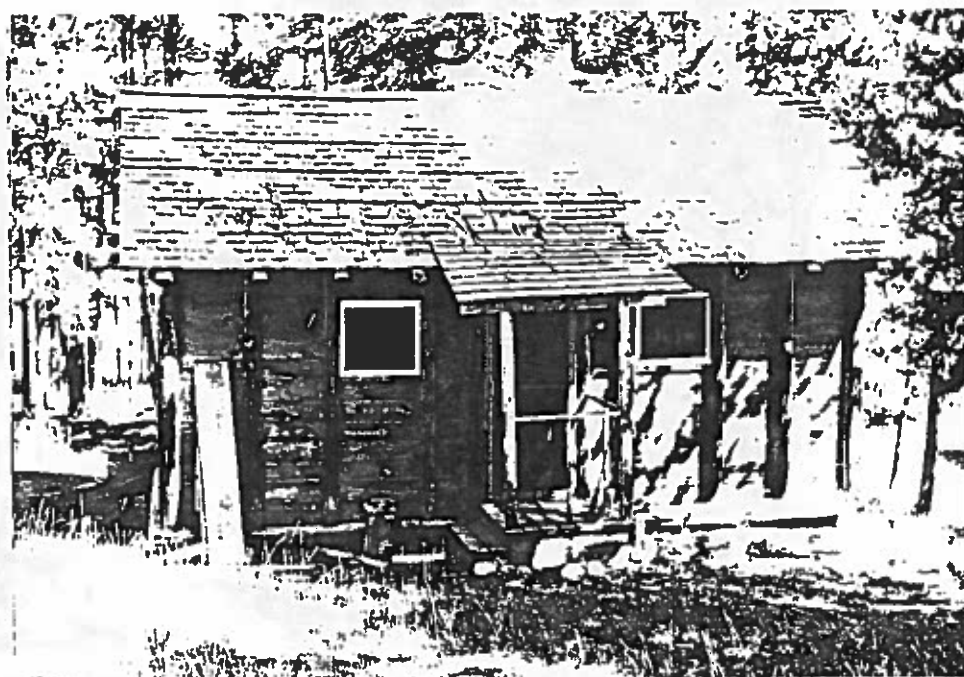


Figure 250: Looking north at Cabin 3 (HS #7580). Note the poor condition of the shingle roof and the weathered wood siding; grade is high against the walls around this side of the building.

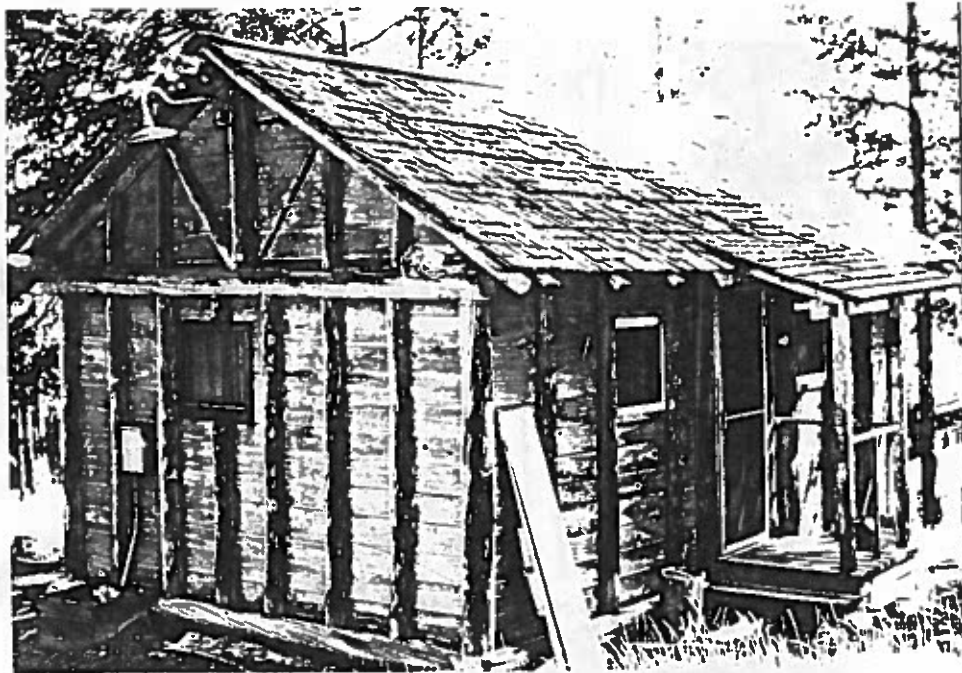


Figure 251: Looking northeast at Cabin 3. Note the rotted purlins and rafter tips, and the rotted sill log.

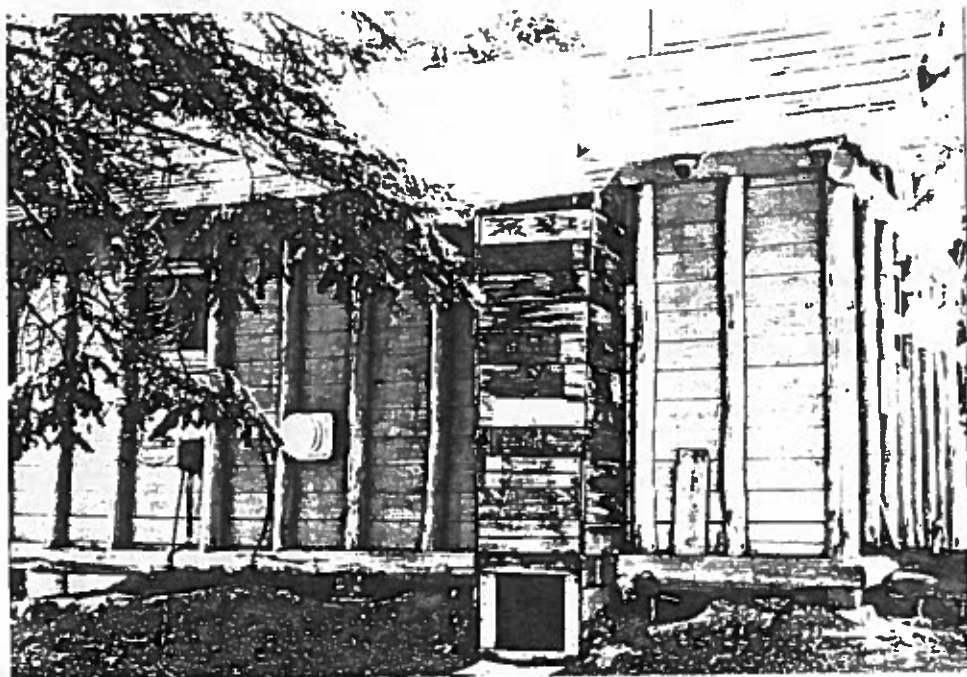


Figure 252: Looking southeast at Cabin 3. Note the temporary foundation.

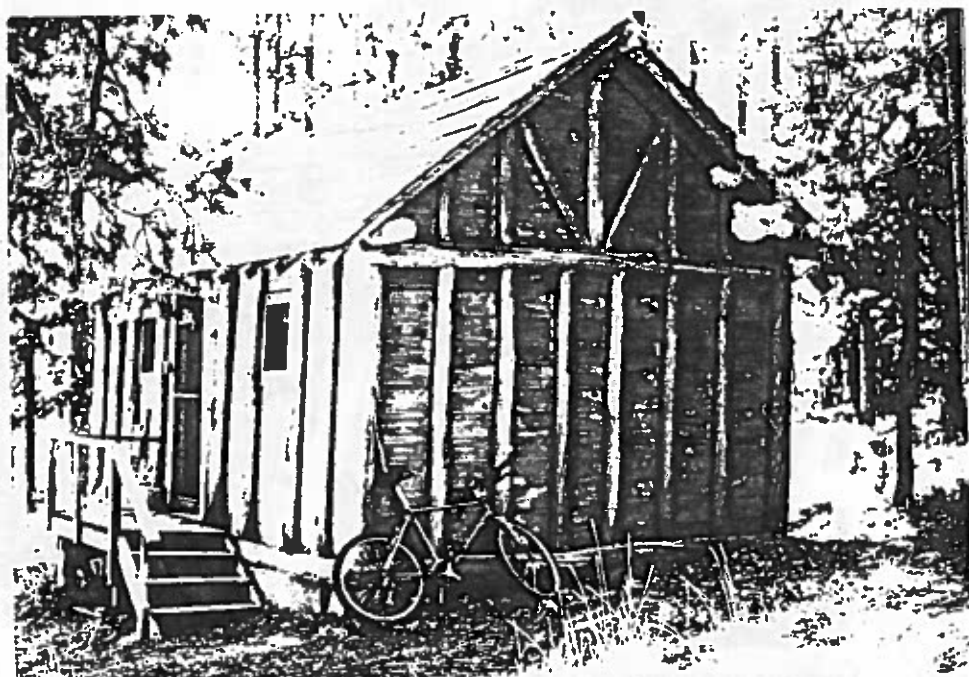


Figure 253: Looking southeast at Cabin 5 (HS #7022). Note the unfinished and weathered siding. The roof appears to be in good condition.



Figure 254: Looking southeast at the entrance door to Cabin 5. Note the rotted base of the columns and sill area.

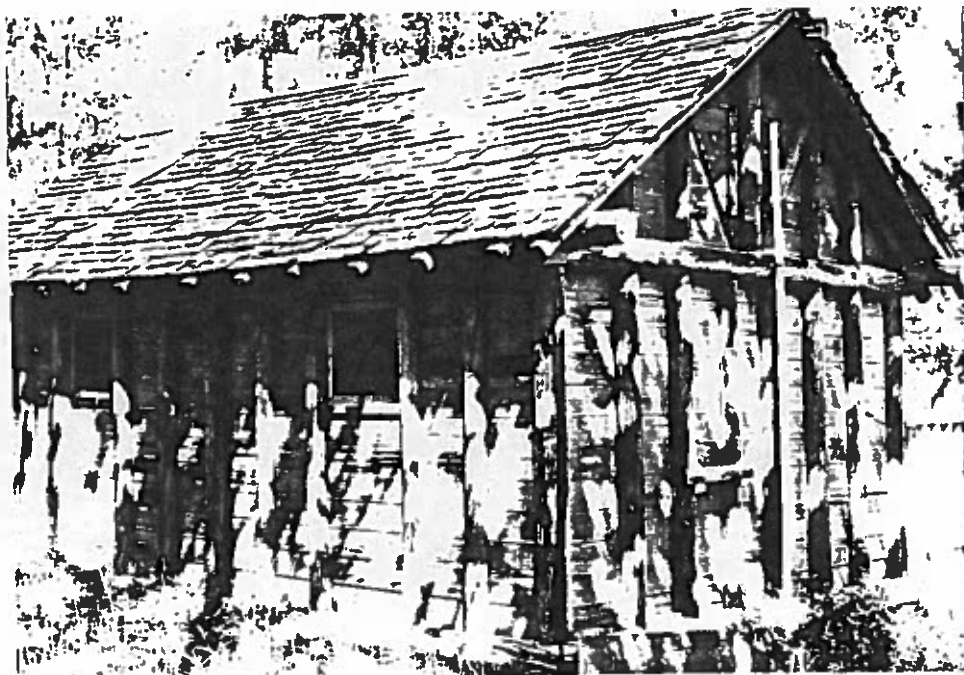


Figure 255: Looking northwest at Cabin 5. Note the broken wood siding and the high grade around the building.

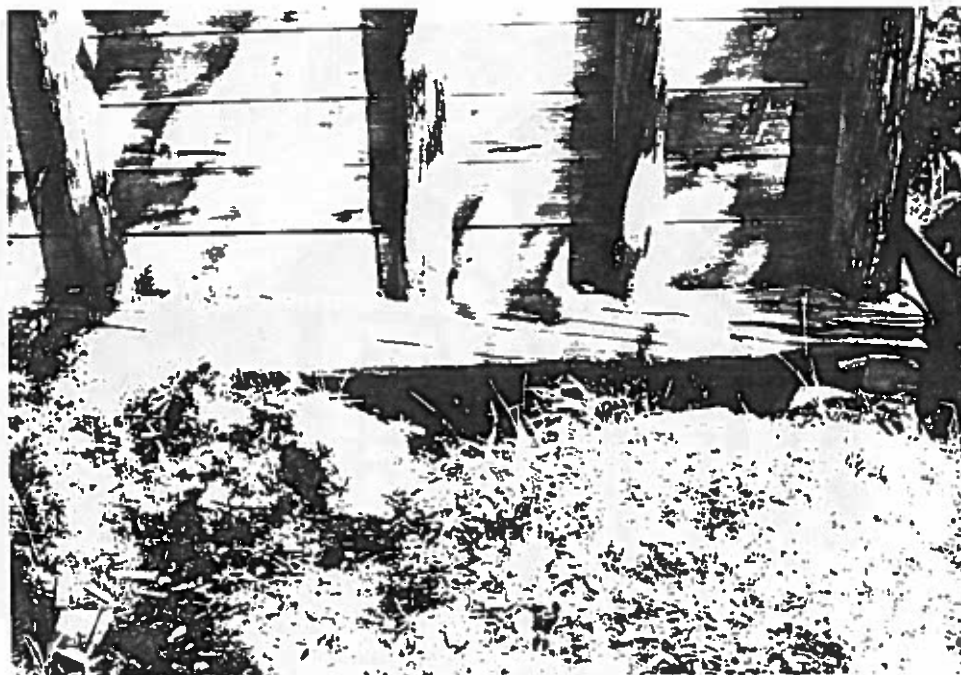


Figure 256: Looking north at a sill log detail on the south side of Cabin 5. Note the rotted sill log, and the high grade.



Figure 257: Looking south at two storage units that were original cabins on the site. The buildings are in good condition.



Figure 258: Looking northeast at the first building. There is rot present in the purlins and rafter tips.



Figure 259: Looking southeast at the second storage building. Note the temporary piers; the double doors were added to the building.

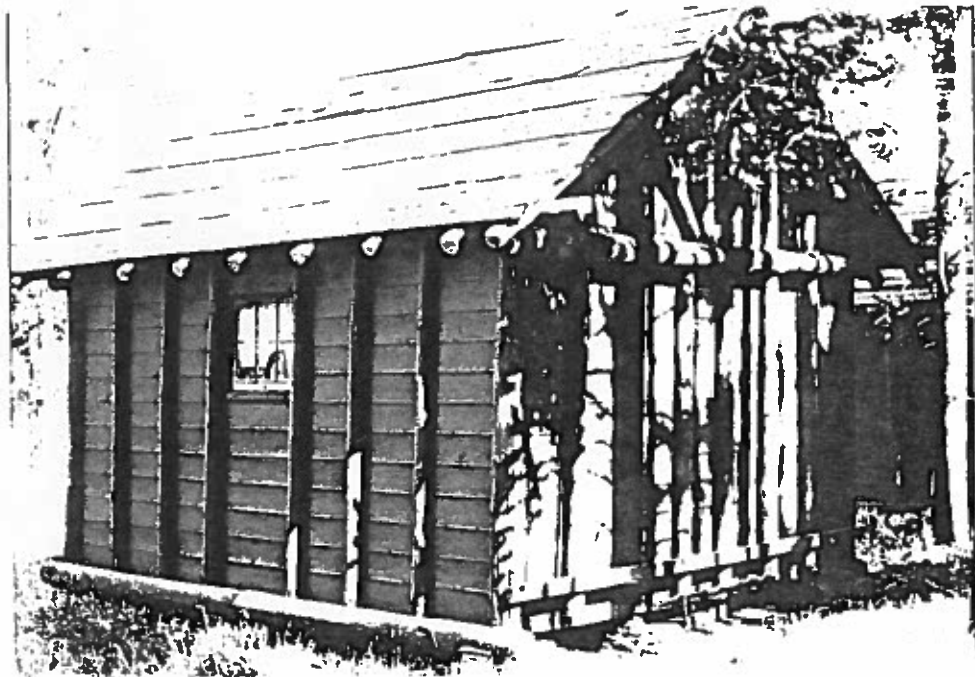


Figure 260: Looking northwest at the second building. Note the temporary piers and high level of the grade along the back.

PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS



513 FISH POT, HOT SPRINGS, YELLOWSTONE PARK.

PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Lake Lodge Historic District and its related buildings and cabins are all included in a Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Any plans for the renovation of the buildings have to be reviewed and approved by the National Park Service. Preservation maintenance, where all work is done in-kind and does not adversely affect the historic quality, falls under the memorandum of agreement between the National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Offices. The buildings are in need of some preservation maintenance and renovation in order to keep their historical and architectural integrity. It is essential to maintain the historical integrity of this important historical site.

In order to preserve a historic structure, levels of preservative treatment are considered in making decisions based on available evidence. The levels of preservation treatment are defined by the Secretary of the Interior to be as follows:

1. Stabilization is defined as the act or process of applying measures designed to re-establish a weather-resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property, while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

Stabilization shall re-establish the structural stability of a property through the reinforcement of load-bearing members or by arresting material deterioration leading to structural failure. Stabilization shall also reestablish weather-resistant conditions for the property. Stabilization shall be accomplished in such a manner that it detracts as little as possible from the property's appearance. When reinforcement is required to re-establish structural stability, such work shall be concealed wherever possible so as not to intrude upon or detract from the aesthetic and historical quality of the property, except where concealment would result in the alteration or destruction of historically significant material or spaces.

2. Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure, and the existing form and vegetative cover of a site. It may include initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as on-going maintenance of the historic building materials. Preservation shall maintain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a building, structure or site. Substantial reconstruction or restoration of lost features generally is not included in a preservation undertaking.

Preservation shall include techniques of arresting or retarding the deterioration of a property through a program of on-going maintenance.

3. **Rehabilitation** is defined as the act or 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 or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values. Another name for rehabilitation is adaptive reuse.

Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historic, architectural, or cultural materials and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood, or environment.

Whenever possible, new additions or alterations to structures shall be done in such a manner that if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the structure would be unimpaired.

4. **Restoration** is defined as the act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular time by removing later work or by replacing missing, earlier work.

Every reasonable effort shall be made to use a property for its originally intended purpose or to provide a compatible use that will require minimum alteration to the property and its environment.

Reinforcement required for structural stability or the installation of protective or code required mechanical system shall be concealed whenever possible so as not to intrude or detract from the property's aesthetic and historical qualities, except where concealment would result in the alteration or destruction of historically significant materials or spaces.

5. **Reconstruction** is defined as the act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a structure or object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time. Reconstruction is a very difficult level of treatment that requires a great deal of documentation about the integrity of each aspect of the structure. The National Park Service does not generally encourage the reconstruction of historic structure. Reconstruction would be needed if it helps the integrity of the structure or each of its elements.

Reconstruction of all or a part of a historic property shall be appropriate when the reconstruction is essential for understanding and interpreting the value of a historic district, or when no other building, structure, object, or landscape feature with the same associative value has survived and sufficient historical documentation exists to insure an accurate reproduction of the original.

The reproduction of missing elements accomplished with new materials shall duplicate the composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities of the missing

element. Reconstruction of missing architectural features shall be based upon accurate duplication of original features substantiated by historical, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than upon conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural features from other building.

Reconstruction shall include measures to preserve any remaining original fabric, including foundations, subsurface, and ancillary elements. The reconstruction of missing elements and features shall be done in such a manner that the essential form and integrity of the original surviving features are unimpaired.

Some of these items come under separate categories in the budgeting and improvement work to be done on a historic structure. There are three areas to consider:

1. **Preservation:** This includes the major work to be done to maintain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a structure within the context of a new use change. The new use change must be consistent with the original historic character of the structure.
2. **Preservation Maintenance:** This includes the maintenance of items that are failing in their performance and making necessary alterations, like in-kind replacement, before major problems occur (i.e. roof repair, balcony and decks, etc.)
3. **Cyclical Maintenance:** This includes the annual maintenance of items to keep them in good shape (i.e., winterizing, painting windows, adjusting locks, etc.) This is done before there is a problem.

The Lake Lodge complex buildings and site are all in need of preservation maintenance to restore the integrity of the historic buildings. The materials (historic fabric) and the architectural features of the lodge in particular are the reasons that this complex is historically significance. The lodge is in good condition with minor exceptions and will require little in the way of restoration; the site and cabins have been altered substantially and will require major work to restore the integrity of the overall complex.

The recommendations for the preservation of Lake Lodge complex are as follows:

SITE

1. Improve the quality of the parking lot and guest cabin site by creating designated

parking areas and walkways, and provide for general amenities such as lighting and fencing. Design a landscape plan for the site which reduces the quantity of open space on the site by and enhances the views of the lake as originally planned. Reduce the visual impact of automobiles; allow for planting and/or fencing to screen parking and service areas from guest activity. Add lighting with compatible freestanding fixtures to illuminate pathways and parking in a scale appropriate for the context of the smaller buildings.

2. Relocate cabin parking to the less visible sides of the cabin groupings. Provide stone or log curbs to clearly define areas of parking and protect the surrounding landscape.
3. Grading is necessary around the buildings to ensure the ongoing protection of foundations and proper drainage of the site. This includes all areas of the site.
4. Screen all transformers, propane tanks, garbage dumpsters from view with combination of fencing and plant material. Clean up and paint all standpipes, ash cans, and garbage cans. Relocate to appropriate areas where necessary.
5. Plant the open areas of the site and around the buildings with native grasses, wildflowers and trees.

BUILDING PRESERVATION

Lake Lodge Exterior (HS #4050)

1. Rebuild the lodge windows, especially on the south and west sides of the building. This work should include repair and replacement of the jambs, sashes and trim, screens, cleaning of the glass, and reglazing of some sashes.
2. Repair all doors including adjustment of hardware and painting.
3. Repair the exterior siding, especially on the south and west sides, by removing and replacing the sidewall shingles where they are damaged or rotted. Stain all siding using an FPL treatment to rehabilitate the dry wood.
4. Repair the bases of the log columns which have been set into the concrete piers. Remove the rotted portions and splice a new matching base in place. Set the columns on top of the concrete piers and caulk the joints so that water will not penetrate.
5. Replace deteriorated and cracked concrete piers with new.
6. Repair the front steps; replace deteriorated steps in-kind to the existing. Replace the log rails at the front steps with new in keeping with scale and detailing of the handicap ramp. This includes large diameter log uprights with two horizontal log railings; attach a black painted pipe rail to the inside of the log railing for a hand grip.

7. Clean up the service area on the south and west side of the building. Repair the exterior surfaces; remove the concrete drains and regrade for positive drainage away from the perimeter of the foundation. Retain the concrete draws on the west side (rear) of the lodge but pull away from the building walls to eliminate rotting of the wood base.
8. Replace built-up roofs on the west side areas; install flashing at adjacent areas; install gutters to remove water.

Lodge Interior

1. Make alterations to the front desk to accommodate the current computer system in such a way that the original appearance is maintained. Relocate the fire alarm panels mounted on the wall behind the desk to a less visible adjacent wall surface.
2. Refinish the walls in the corridor to the public restrooms by removing the existing imitation wood paneling and installing horizontal boards finished to match the other areas of the lobby.
3. Install daubing of the interior log surfaces where it is missing or patched with incompatible material.
4. In the Dining Hall, repair the gouges in the freestanding columns by filling, sanding and staining to match the original wood color. Add wall mounted lighting at the perimeter walls compatible with other lighting in the room. Rearrange the serving line for better efficiency, and replace the finishes with more historically compatible materials.
5. Conceal exposed surface mounted electrical wiring in conduit and paint to match adjacent surfaces.
6. Point the stonework of the north fireplace; remove incompatible mortar and repoint with new in-kind to the original in color, texture and shape.
7. Repair or replace broken log roof rafters in the Employee Recreation Hall, in-kind to the original. Winter keeping of this area will require snow removal on all areas of the lodge or additional supports added to the interior during the winter.
8. Continue to maintain all interior areas of the Lodge.

Guest Cabins (Western Cabins)

1. Due to the reorganization and relocation of these original cabins as well as their poor condition, these buildings have lost their historic integrity. It is therefore recommended that they be removed. New cabins of wood and log construction should

be designed to replace them. All of the 1960s cabins, including the winterkeeper's cabin, should be relocated outside of the historic district above (west of) Cabin Grouping E.

2. If the existing cabins are to be used for some time, there a concern for public safety due to the rotted condition of the floors. The floors and floor structures need stabilization and/or replacement.
3. Additionally, repair or replacement is required of the siding, roofs, windows, and doors on all guest cabins.
4. Additionally, the site around and under the guest cabins needs regrading.
5. Additionally, the supports on all guest cabins need repair and stabilization.

Mallard Dormitory (HS #4055)

1. Repair and replace fascia boards.
2. Repair and replace the trim around windows.
3. Repair the siding and stain. The first stain coat shall include an FPL treatment.
4. Maintain the doors and windows including the finish, hardware and screens.
5. Replace the roof in-kind to the existing in the next three to five years.
6. Regrade for positive drainage around the building perimeter.

Seagull Dormitory (HS #7006)

1. Repair the siding and stain. The first stain coat shall include an FPL treatment.
2. Replace the cracked concrete foundation. Regrade for positive drainage around the building.
3. The center section of the roof needs replacement, however the entire roof will need replacement in-kind within the next three to five years.
4. Stabilize the foundation and vent the crawlspace.

Employee Pub (HS #4053)/Linen Building (HS #4052)

1. Repair and replace fascia boards.

2. Repair and replace the trim around windows.
3. Repair the siding and stain. The first stain coat shall include an FPL treatment.
4. Maintain the doors and windows including the finish, hardware and screens.
5. Replace the roof in-kind to the existing in the next three to five years.
6. Stabilize the foundation on the Employee Pub; install additional piers in the settled areas.
7. Renovate the interior of the Employee Pub with new finishes, electrical systems, fire suppression and fire alarms.

Personnel Building

1. Repair and replace fascia boards.
2. Repair and replace the trim around windows.
3. Repair the siding and stain. The first stain coat shall include an FPL treatment.
4. Maintain the doors and windows including the finish, hardware and screens.
5. Replace the roof in-kind to the existing in the next three to five years.
6. Regrade for positive drainage around the building perimeter.
7. Completely renovate the interior with new finishes, electrical and mechanical systems.

Powerhouse (HS #7051)

1. Repair and replace the fascia boards.
2. Repair and replace the trim around windows.
3. Maintain all doors and windows including the finish, hardware and screens.
4. Replace the cracked concrete foundation. Regrade for positive drainage around the building.

Storage Building (HS #4059)

1. Repair the roofs and roof structure. Refinish in-kind to the original wood shingles

installed with every fifth row doubled.

2. Repair/replace the siding in-kind to the existing and stain, including an FPL treatment in the first coat.
3. Repair/replace windows, sills and trim in-kind to the original; reglaze as needed; paint.
4. Repair/replace doors, frames and trim in-kind to the original; paint.
5. Replace deteriorated structural members at walls and floors. Stabilize the pier foundations; install additional piers at areas of settling. Level the building as necessary.
6. Provide on-going preservation maintenance for this structure.

Employee Cabin 0 (HS # 7024)

1. Repair the roofs and roof structure. Refinish in-kind to the original wood shingles installed with every fifth row doubled.
2. Repair/replace the siding in-kind to the existing and stain, including an FPL treatment in the first coat.
3. Repair/replace windows, sills and trim in-kind to the original; reglaze as needed; paint.
4. Repair/replace doors, frames and trim in-kind to the original; paint.
5. Replace deteriorated structural members at walls and floors. Stabilize the pier foundations; install additional piers at areas of settling. Level the building as necessary.
6. Provide on-going preservation maintenance for this structure.

Employee Cabin 00 (HS #7021)

1. Repair the roofs and roof structure. Refinish in-kind to the original wood shingles installed with every fifth row doubled.
2. Repair/replace the siding in-kind to the existing and stain, including an FPL treatment in the first coat.
3. Repair/replace windows, sills and trim in-kind to the original; reglaze as needed; paint.
4. Repair/replace doors, frames and trim in-kind to the original; paint.

5. Replace deteriorated structural members at walls and floors. Stabilize the pier foundations; install additional piers at areas of settling. Level the building as necessary.
6. Provide on-going preservation maintenance for this structure.

Employee Cabin 000 (HS #7023)

1. Repair the roofs and roof structure. Refinish in-kind to the original wood shingles installed with every fifth row doubled.
2. Repair/replace the siding in-kind to the existing and stain, including an FPL treatment in the first coat.
3. Repair/replace windows, sills and trim in-kind to the original; reglaze as needed; paint.
4. Repair/replace doors, frames and trim in-kind to the original; paint.
5. Replace deteriorated structural members at walls and floors. Stabilize the pier foundations; install additional piers at areas of settling. Level the building as necessary.
6. Provide on-going preservation maintenance for this structure.

Employee Cabin #1

1. Repair the roofs and roof structure. Refinish in-kind to the original wood shingles installed with every fifth row doubled.
2. Repair/replace the siding in-kind to the existing and stain, including an FPL treatment in the first coat.
3. Repair/replace windows, sills and trim in-kind to the original; reglaze as needed; paint.
4. Repair/replace doors, frames and trim in-kind to the original; paint.
5. Replace deteriorated structural members at walls and floors. Stabilize the pier foundations; install additional piers at areas of settling. Level the building as necessary.
6. Provide on-going preservation maintenance for this structure.

Employee Cabin #2 (HS #7597)

1. Repair the roofs and roof structure. Refinish in-kind to the original wood shingles installed with every fifth row doubled.
2. Repair/replace the siding in-kind to the existing and stain, including an FPL treatment in the first coat.
3. Repair/replace windows, sills and trim in-kind to the original; reglaze as needed; paint.
4. Repair/replace doors, frames and trim in-kind to the original; paint.
5. Replace deteriorated structural members at walls and floors. Stabilize the pier foundations; install additional piers at areas of settling. Level the building as necessary.
6. Provide on-going preservation maintenance for this structure.

Employee Cabin #3 (HS #7580)

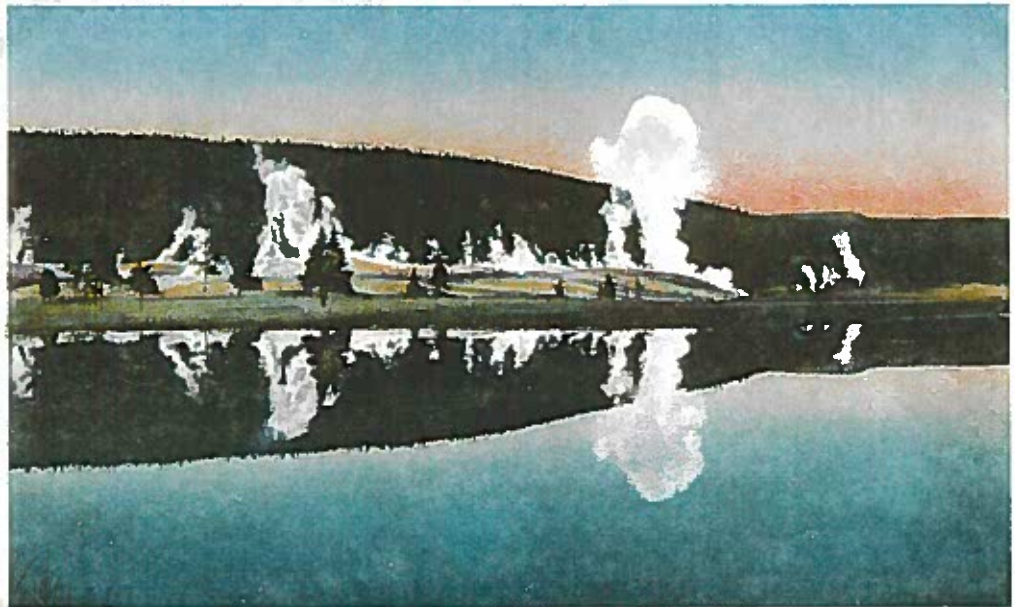
1. Repair the roofs and roof structure. Refinish in-kind to the original wood shingles installed with every fifth row doubled.
2. Repair/replace the siding in-kind to the existing and stain, including an FPL treatment in the first coat.
3. Repair/replace windows, sills and trim in-kind to the original; reglaze as needed; paint.
4. Repair/replace doors, frames and trim in-kind to the original; paint.
5. Replace deteriorated structural members at walls and floors. Stabilize the pier foundations; install additional piers at areas of settling. Level the building as necessary.
6. Provide on-going preservation maintenance for this structure.

Employee Cabin #5 (HS #7022)

1. Repair the roofs and roof structure. Refinish in-kind to the original wood shingles installed with every fifth row doubled.
2. Repair/replace the siding in-kind to the existing and stain, including an FPL treatment in the first coat.
3. Repair/replace windows, sills and trim in-kind to the original; reglaze as needed; paint.

4. **Repair/replace doors, frames and trim in-kind to the original; paint.**
5. **Replace deteriorated structural members at walls and floors. Stabilize the pier foundations; install additional piers at areas of settling. Level the building as necessary.**
6. **Provide on-going preservation maintenance for this structure.**

APPENDICES



No. 163 THE UPPER GEYSER BASIN - YELLOWSTONE PARK.

NATHAN PHOTO. Printed in Germany

Appendix A



HISTORICAL FIGURES

List of Figures

- HR1: Promotional brochure for the "Wylie Way" Permanent Camps System, 1913.
- HR2: Shaw and Powell Camping Co., Map of Yellowstone National Park showing permanent camping sites.
- HR3: "Packrats and Pillow Punchers" welcome guests to Lake Lodge, 1926, Yellowstone National Park Research Library Photographic Archives, photo #Yell 30039.
- HR4: "Yellowstone Harmaniacs" on the porch of Lake Lodge, 1927, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #27307.
- HR5: "Plat Plan, Lodge Section, Lake Group," Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company, drawn by The American Appraisal Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1929.
- HR6: Lake Lodge Exterior, 1920, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #20111.
- HR7: Lake Lodge Dining Room, 1920, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #20115.
- HR8: Lake Lodge Lobby, 1920, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #20114.
- HR9: Stone Fireplace and Office Area of the Lake Lodge Lobby, 1923, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #23416.
- HR10: J.P. Anderson's crew worked on the Lake Lodge expansion, 1925, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #25019.
- HR11: Exterior Plan, Main Building, Lake Camp, Yellowstone Park Camps Company, April, 1926, Yellowstone National Park Technical Information Center, I.D. #8173, sheet 1 of 3.
- HR12: Floorplan, Main Building, Lake Camp, Yellowstone Park Camps Company, April, 1926, Yellowstone National Park Technical Information Center, I.D. #8173, sheet 2 of 3.
- HR13: Lake Lodge Lobby, 1927, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #27334.
- HR14: Lake Lodge Dining Room, 1926, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #26007.

- HR15:** Lake Lodge Porch and view to Yellowstone Lake, 1923, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #23417.
- HR16:** Overview of Lake Lodge, 1929, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #29159.
- HR17:** Dormitory Building, Old Faithful Lodge and Lake Lodge, Yellowstone Park Lodges and Camps Company, Fred F. Wilson, Architect, June 19, 1931.
- HR18:** General Development Plan, Lodge Cabin Layout, Lake Area, Part of the Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park, March 1941.
- HR19:** Lake Lodge Lobby after the 1953 remodel, 1953, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #53211.
- HR20:** Proposed Lake Lodge Dining Room Remodel, December, 1969, Yellowstone National Park Technical Information Center, I.D. #42985.
- HR21:** Porte-cochre at Lake Lodge, 1952, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #52141.
- HR22:** Lake Lodge and Cabin Area, Part of the Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park, May 12, 1952.
- HR23:** Cabin Construction, Lake Lodge and Canyon Village, Yellowstone Park Company, 1967 Proposed Cabin Expansion, Yellowstone National Park Technical Information Center, I.D. #8500A, sheet 1 of 2.



Why "Permanent" Camps Are Different



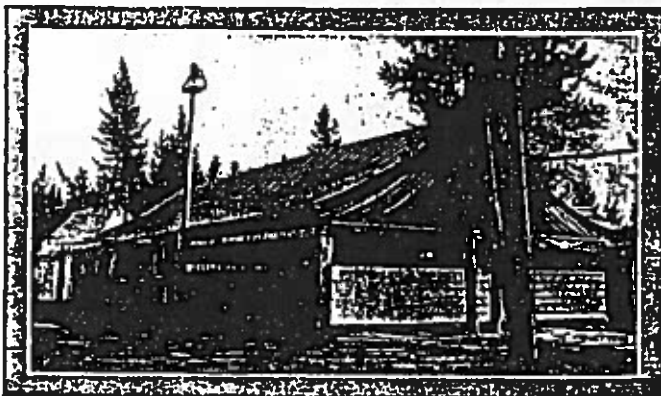
A Pictorial Exposition of Camping de Luxe



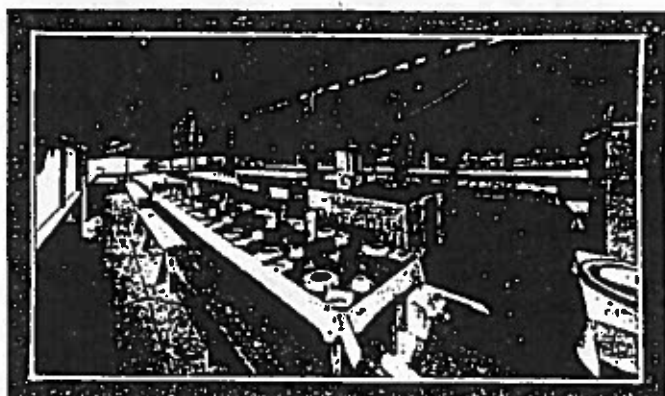
A Typical Tent-Cottage—The floor is about one foot above the ground. The tent is framed and double-topped. Three available sizes—one-room, two-room and four-room.



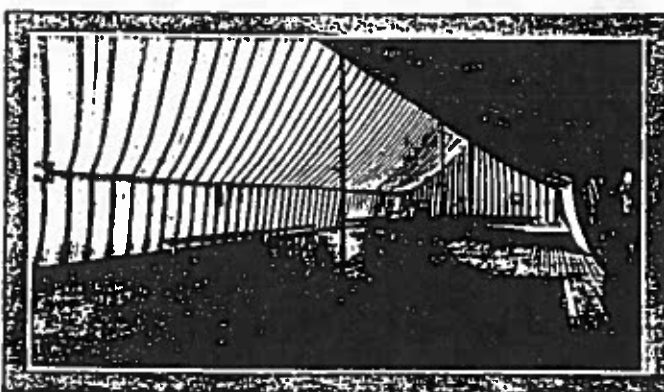
Interior of Two-Room Tent—At night the curtains are drawn, making two bed chambers and a large hallway. The privacy is absolute.



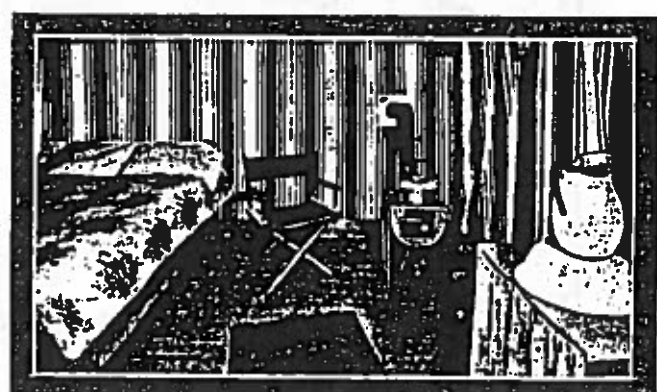
Dining Hall Exterior—These tents are erected on raised wooden floors, with sides wainscoted and screened. The tops are black canvas overlaid with striped duck.



Dining Hall Interior—Capacity, eighty guests. The service is "family style" and all meals are served hot. The food is prepared in sanitary kitchens.



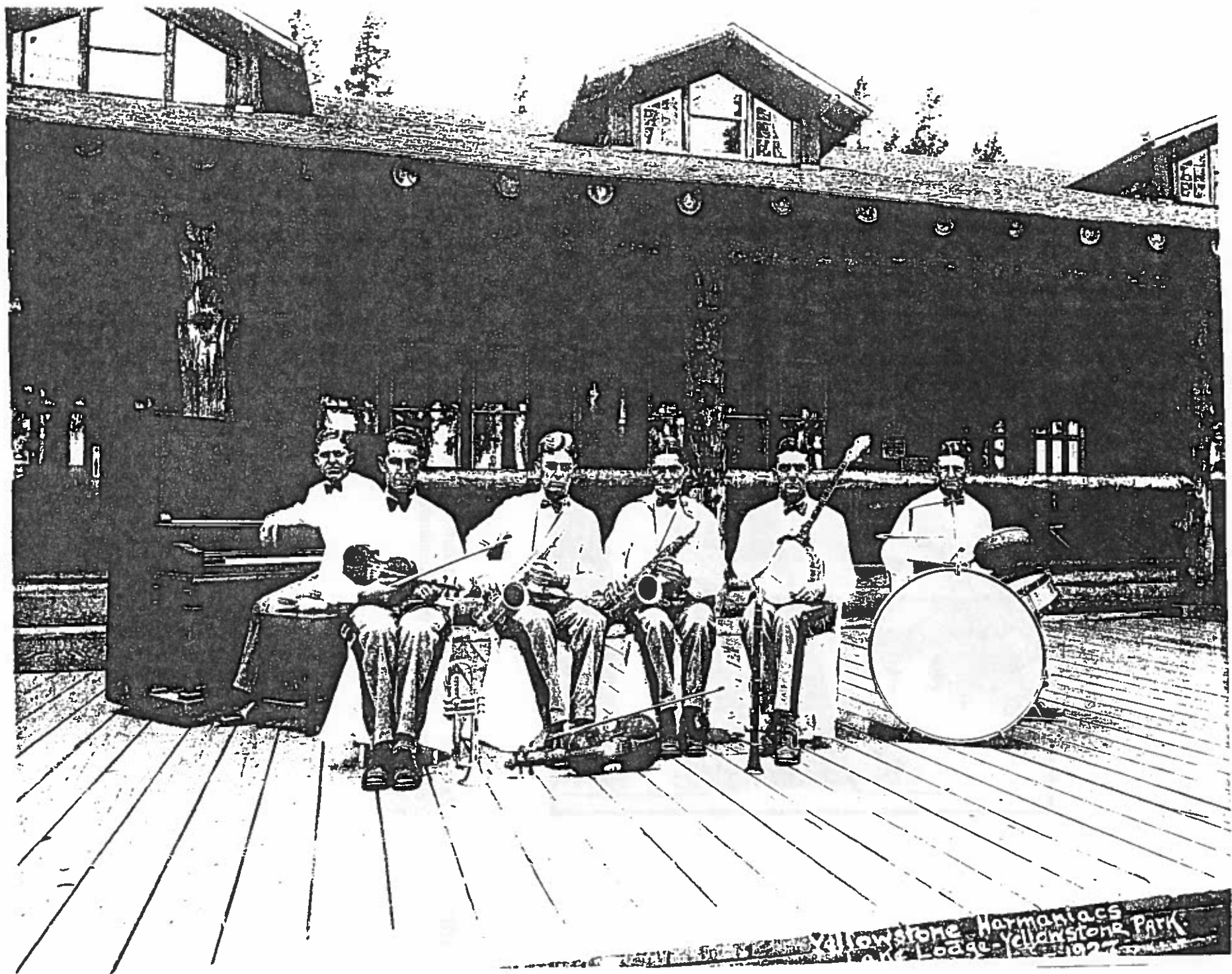
Recreation Pavilion—One at each night camp.



A Typical Sleeping Compartment.

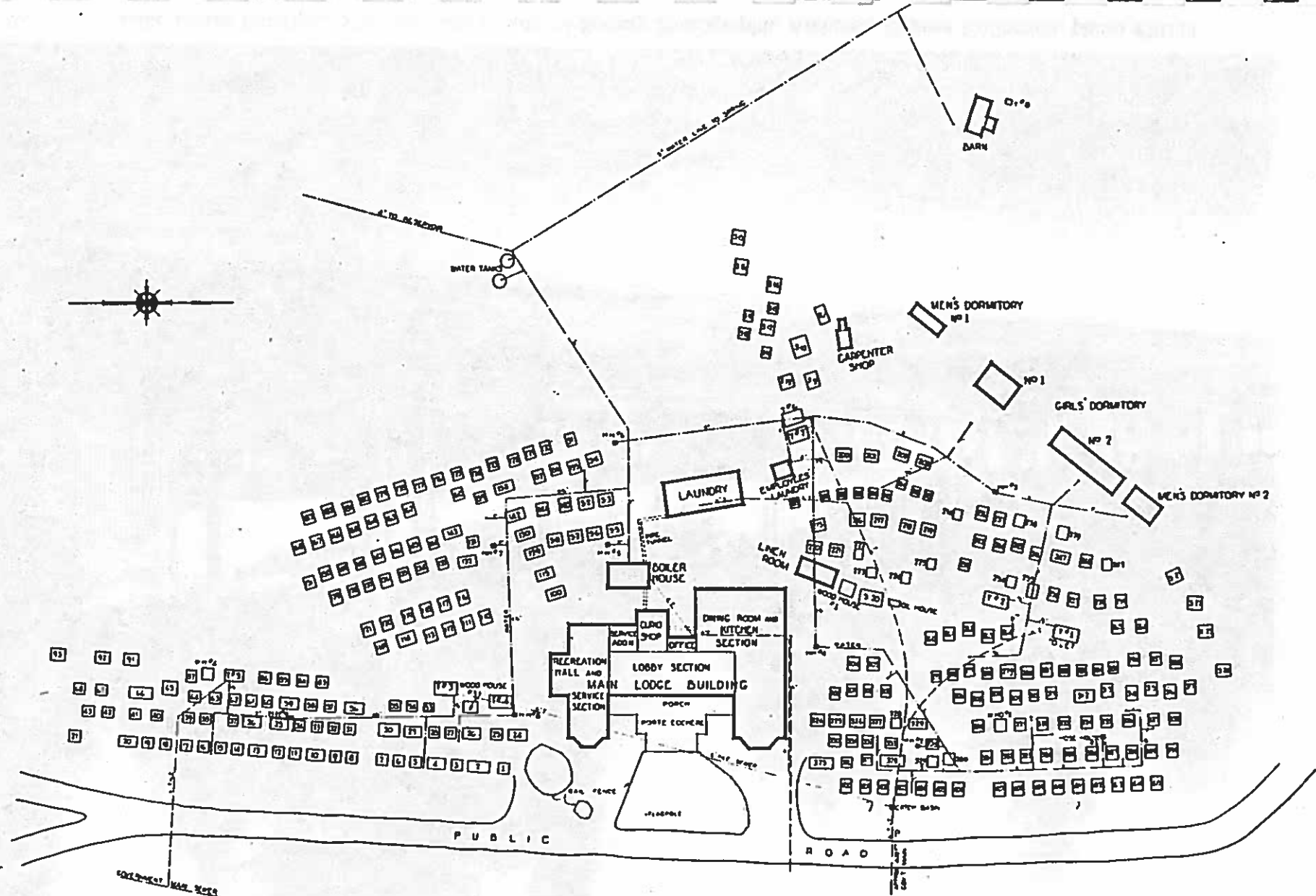


HR3: "Packrats and Pillow Punchers" welcome guests to Lake Lodge, 1926, Yellowstone National Park Research Library Photographic Archives, photo #Yell 30039.



HR4:

"Yellowstone Harmaniacs" on the porch of Lake Lodge, 1927, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #27307.



PLAT PLAN
Lodge Section
LAKE GROUP

YELLOWSTONE PARK LODGE AND CAMPS COMPANY

THE AMERICAN APPRAISAL CO.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
1929

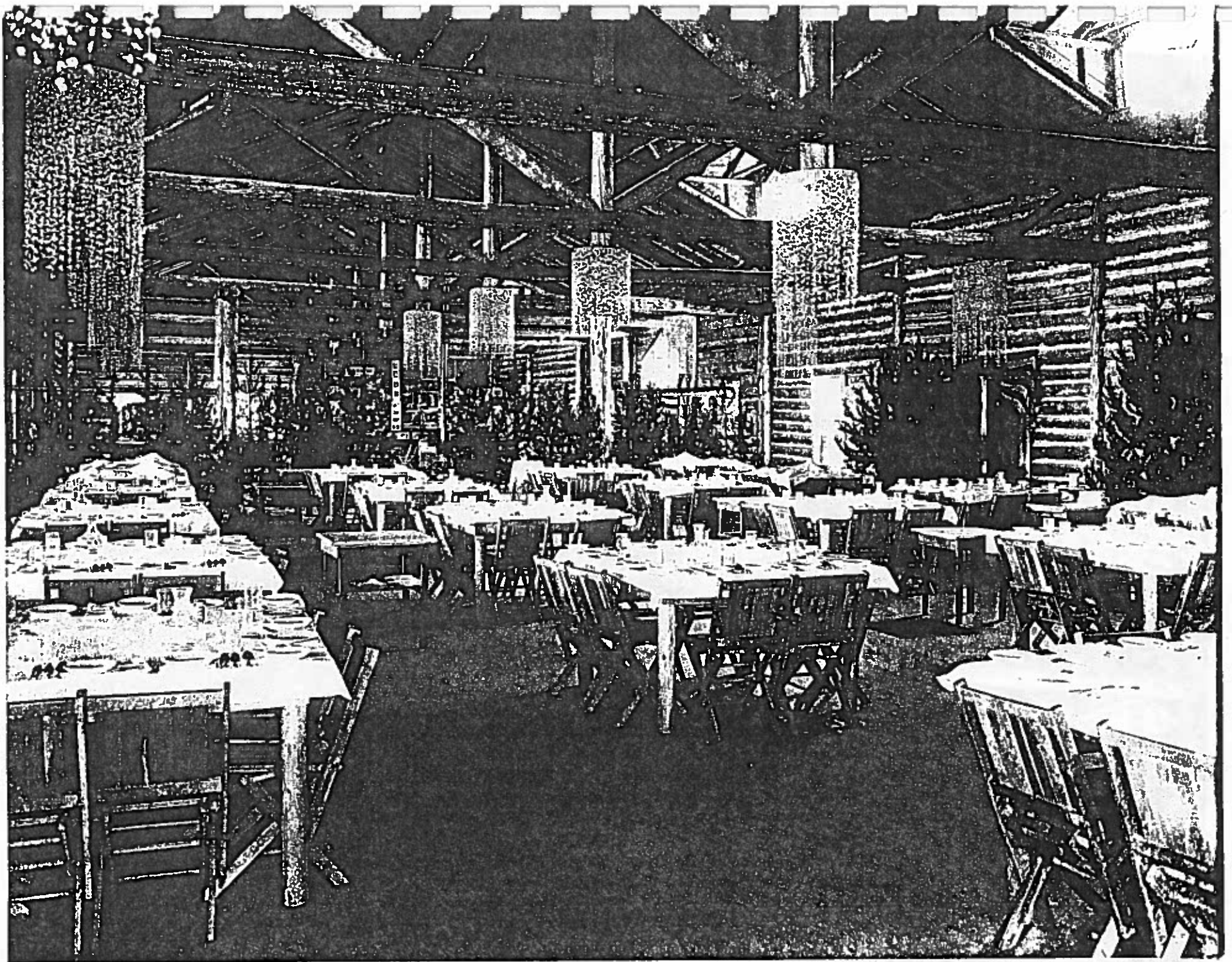
0 50 100
Feet
SCALE

HR5:

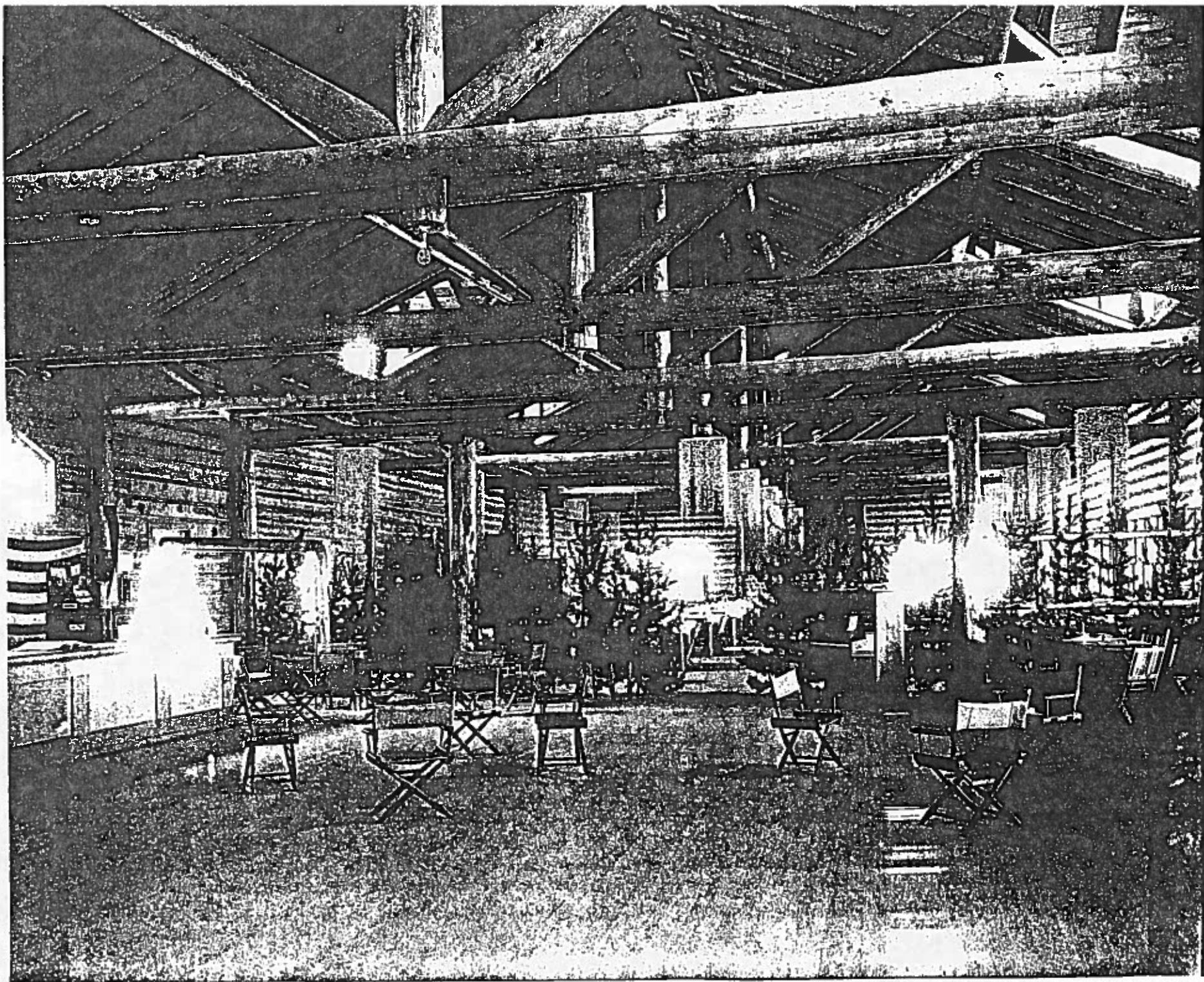
"Plat Plan, Lodge Section, Lake Group," Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company, drawn by The American Appraisal Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1929.



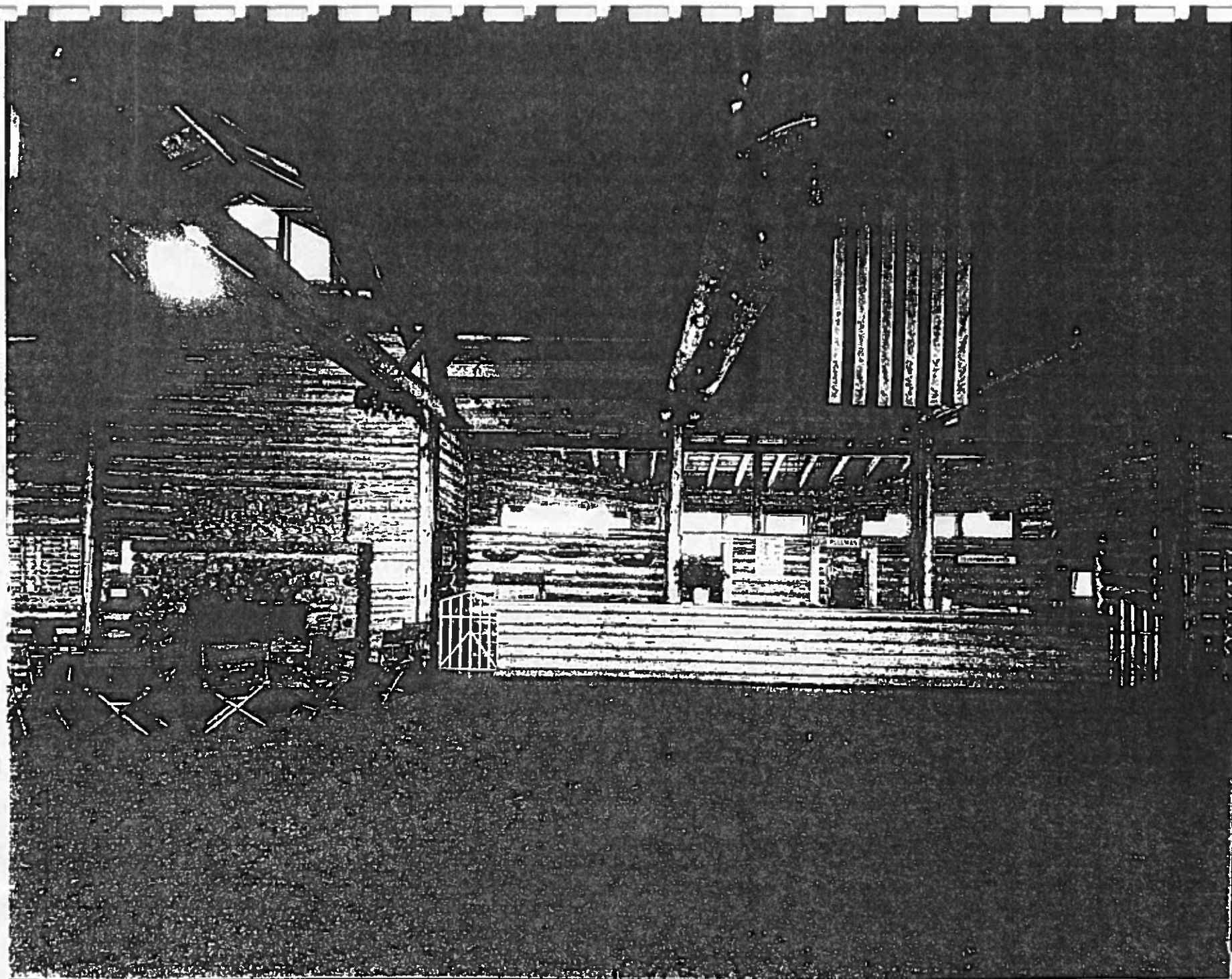
HR6: Lake Lodge Exterior, 1920, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #20111.



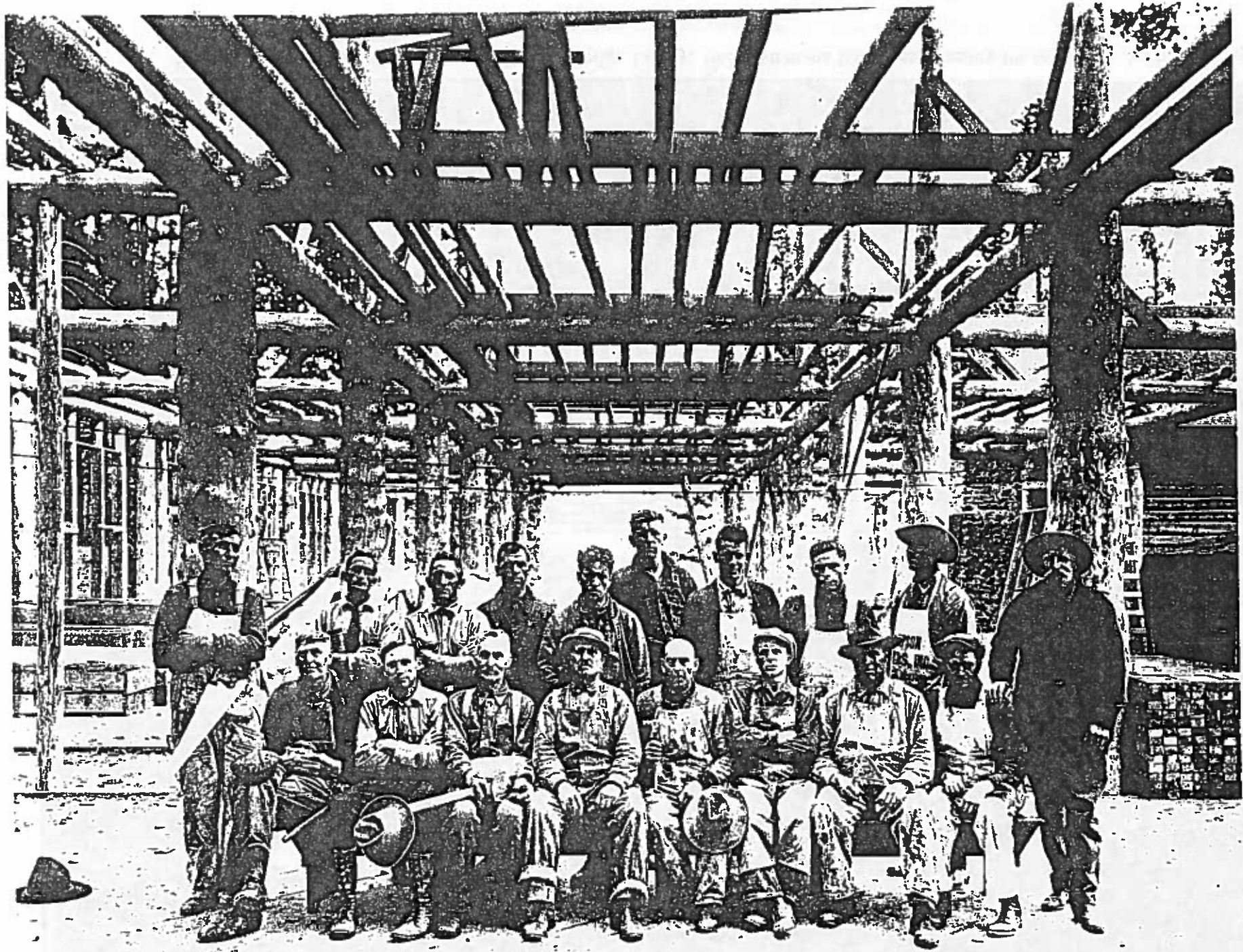
HR7: Lake Lodge Dining Room, 1920, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #20115.



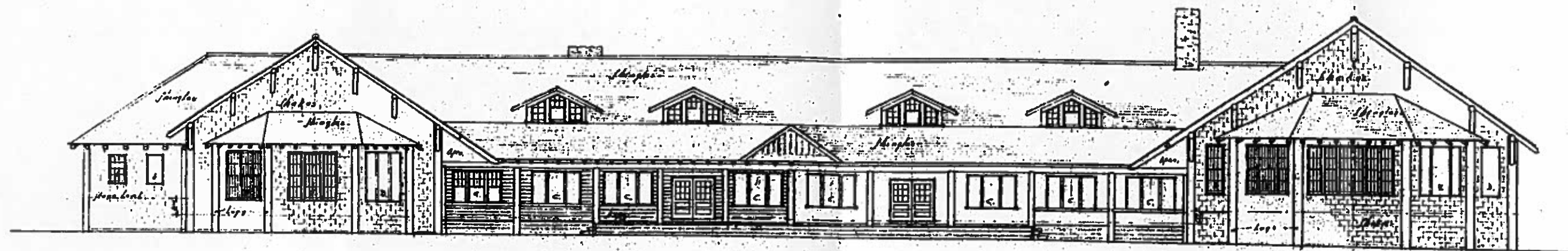
LD9. Lake Lodge Lobby 1920 Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #20114.



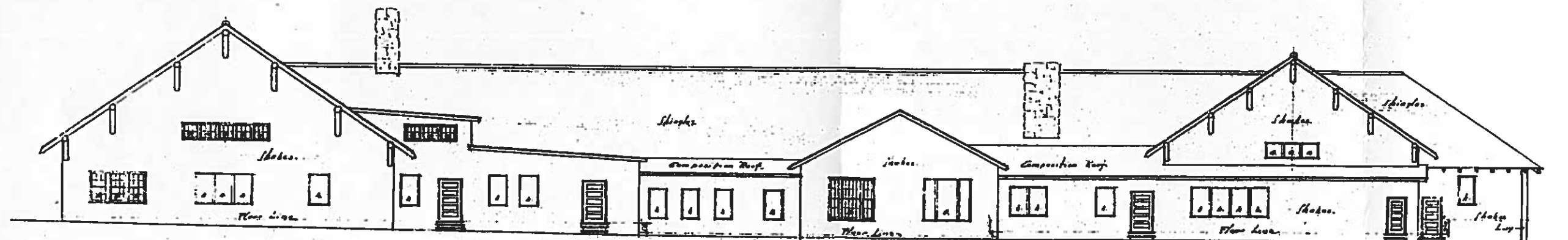
HR9: Stone Fireplace and Office Area of the Lake Lodge Lobby, 1923, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #23416.



HR10: J.P. Anderson's crew worked on the Lake Lodge expansion, 1925, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection. photo #25019.



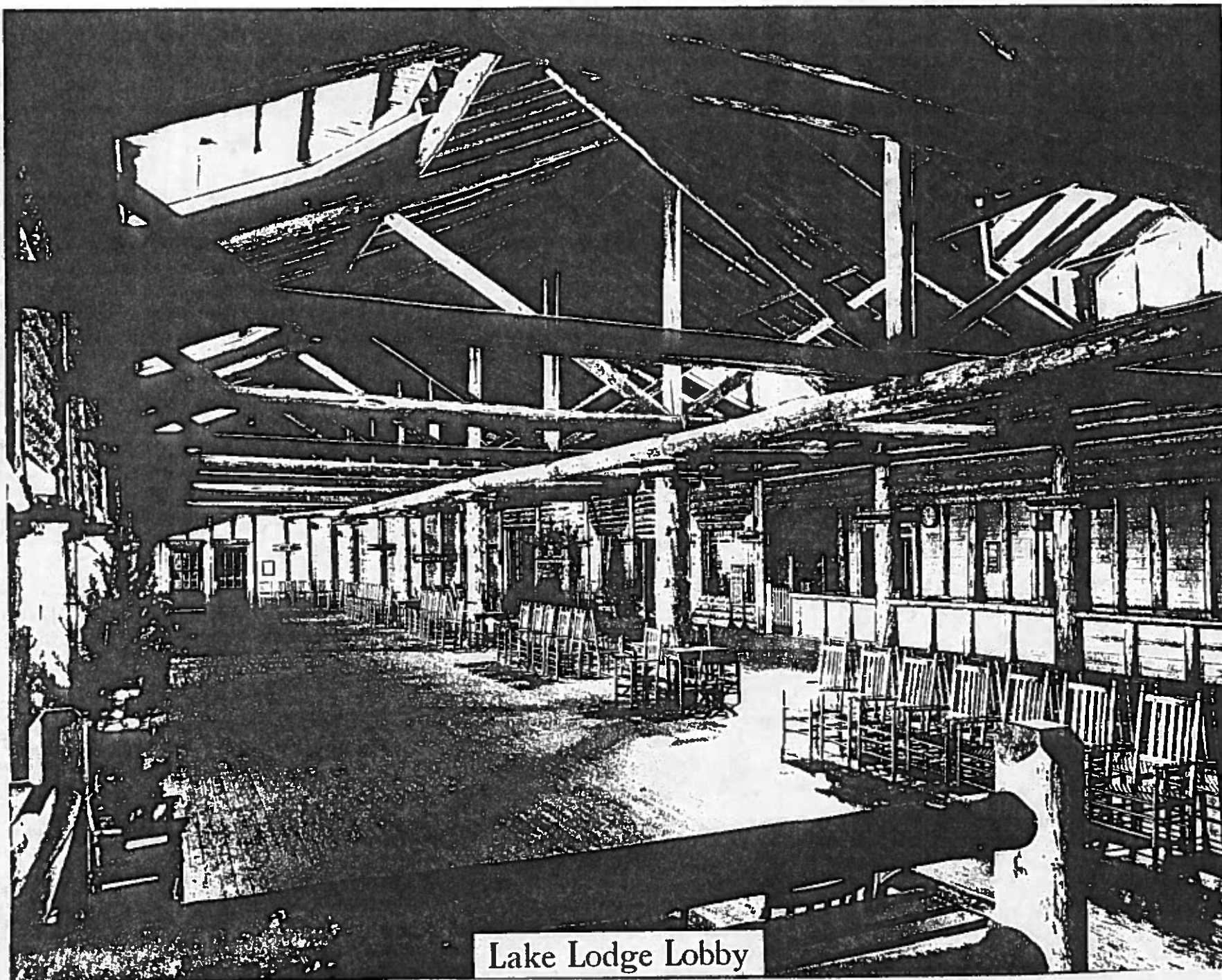
EAST ELEVATION
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



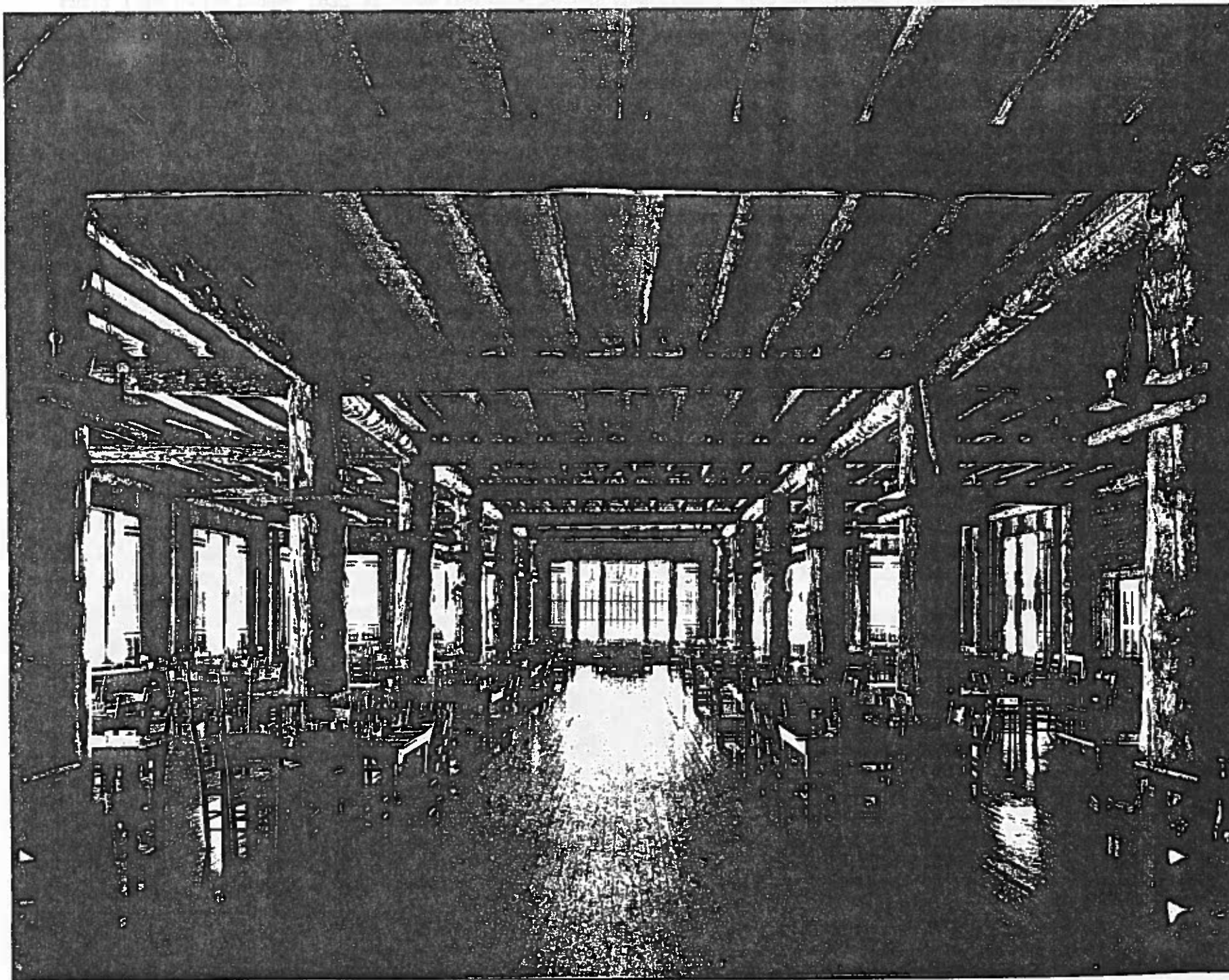
WEST ELEVATION
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

HR11: Exterior Plan, Main Building, Lake Camp, Yellowstone Park Camps Company, April, 1926, Yellowstone National Park Technical Information Center, I.D. #8173, sheet 1 of 3.

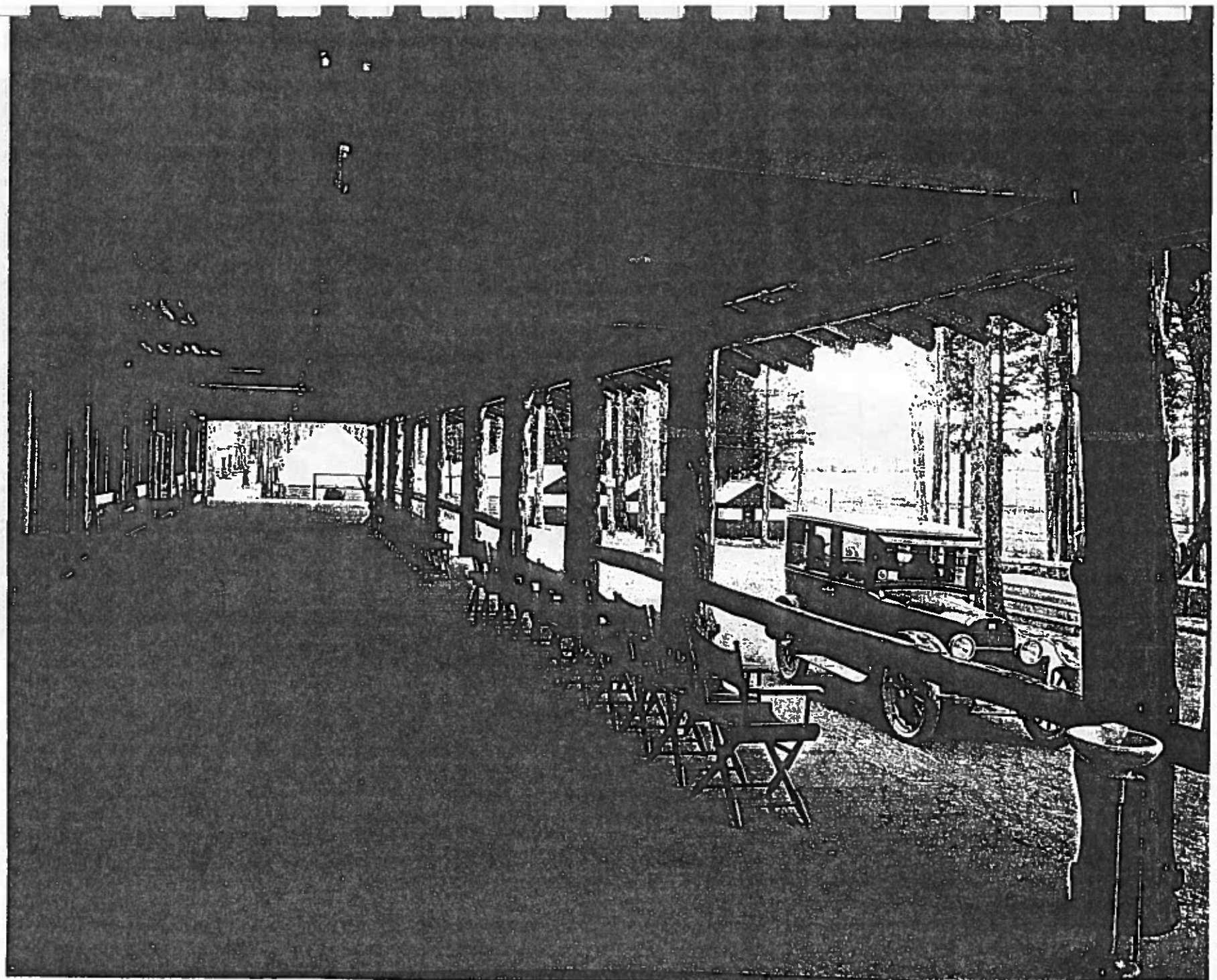
NAME - DYLLING - LAKE CAMP -	
YELLOWSTONE PARK - CAMP -	
RECOMMENDED BY	APPROVED BY
CONCURRED IN BY	APPROVED BY
DESIGNED BY	DIRECTOR NATIONAL PARKS



Lake Lodge Lobby



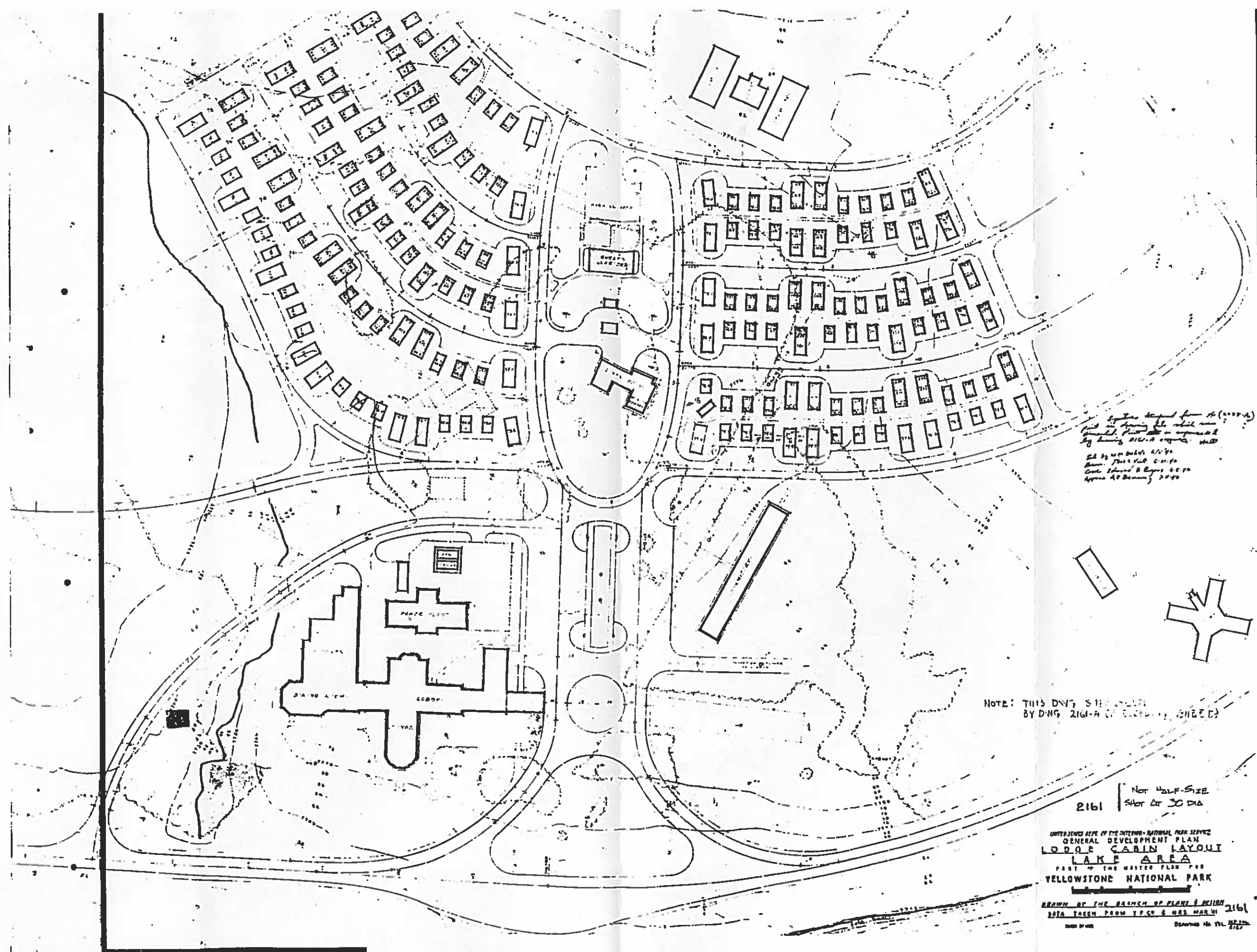
HR14: Lake Lodge Dining Room, 1926, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #26007.



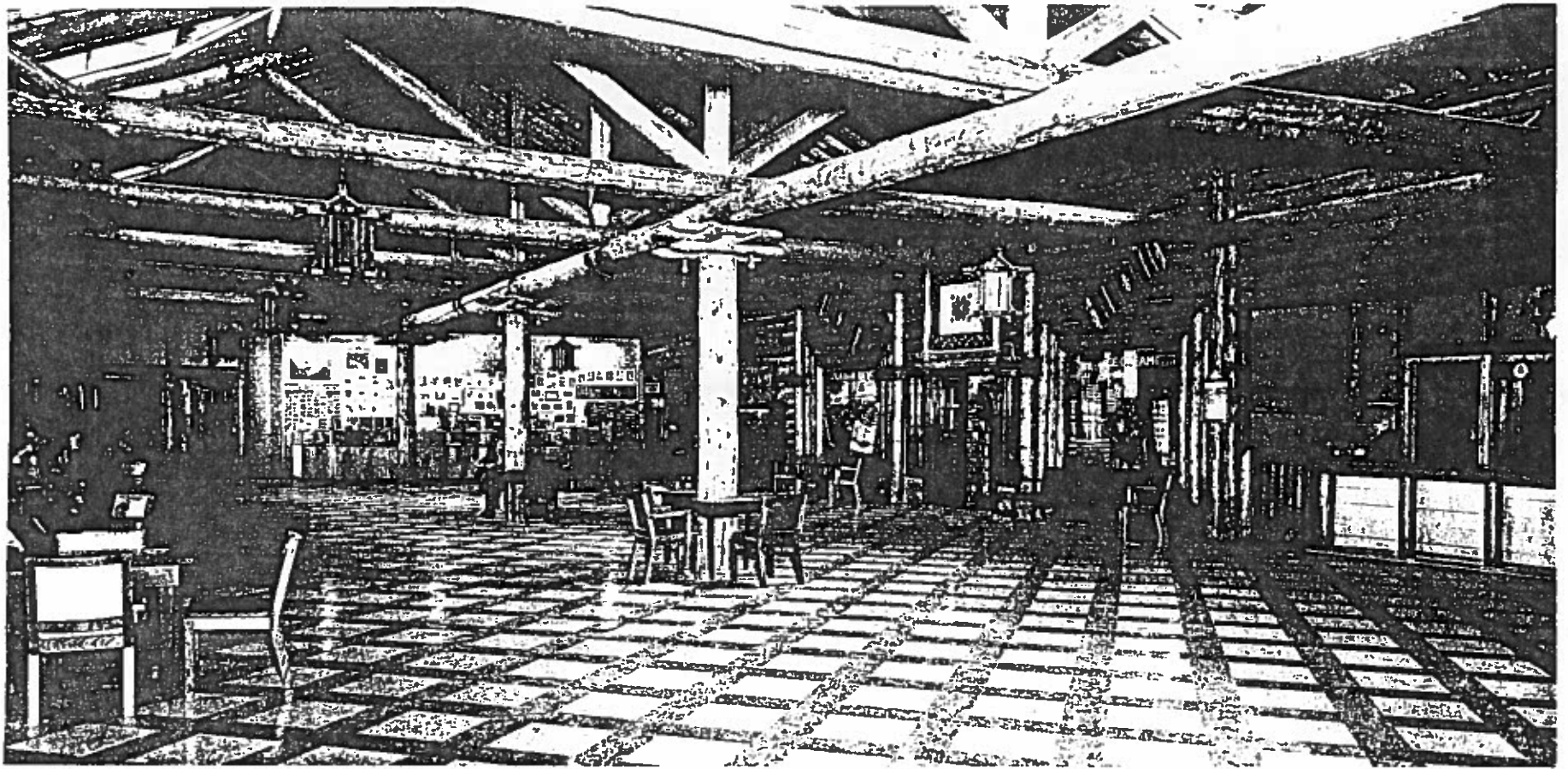
HR15: Lake Lodge Porch and view to Yellowstone Lake, 1923, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #23417.



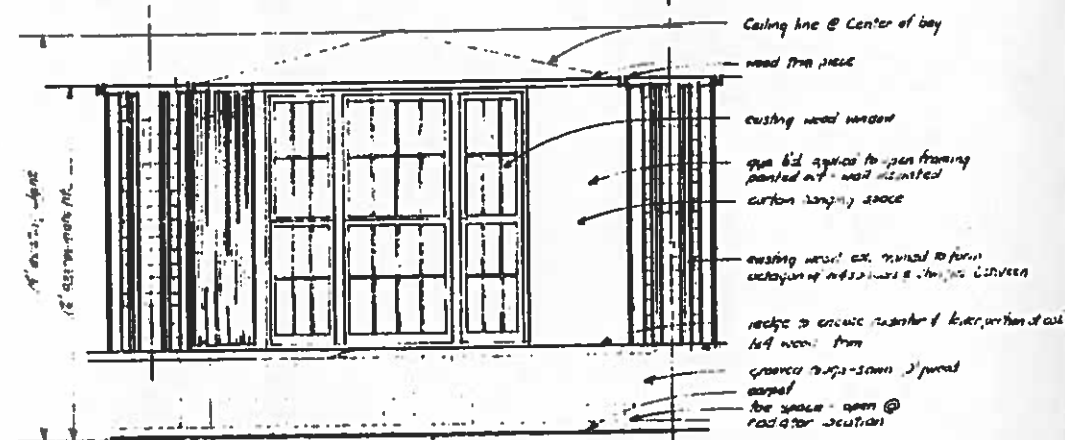
HR16: Overview of Lake Lodge, 1929, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #29159.



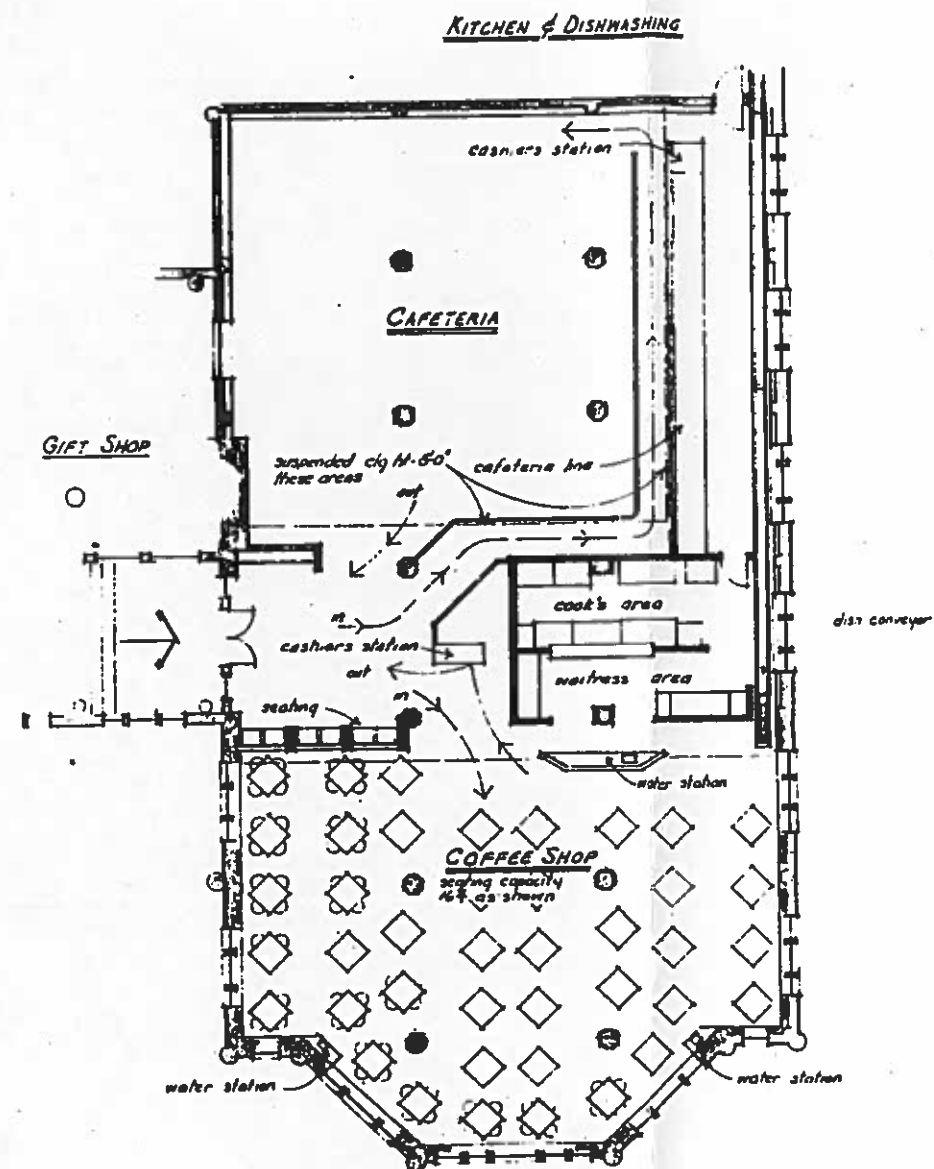
HR18: General Development Plan, Lodge Cabin Layout, Lake Area, Part of the Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park, March 1941.



HR19: Lake Lodge Lobby after the 1953 remodel, 1953, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #53211.



ELEVATION OF TYPICAL BAY - 3/8" = 1'-0"
 INTERIOR WALL ELEVATION AT EXTERIOR WALLS



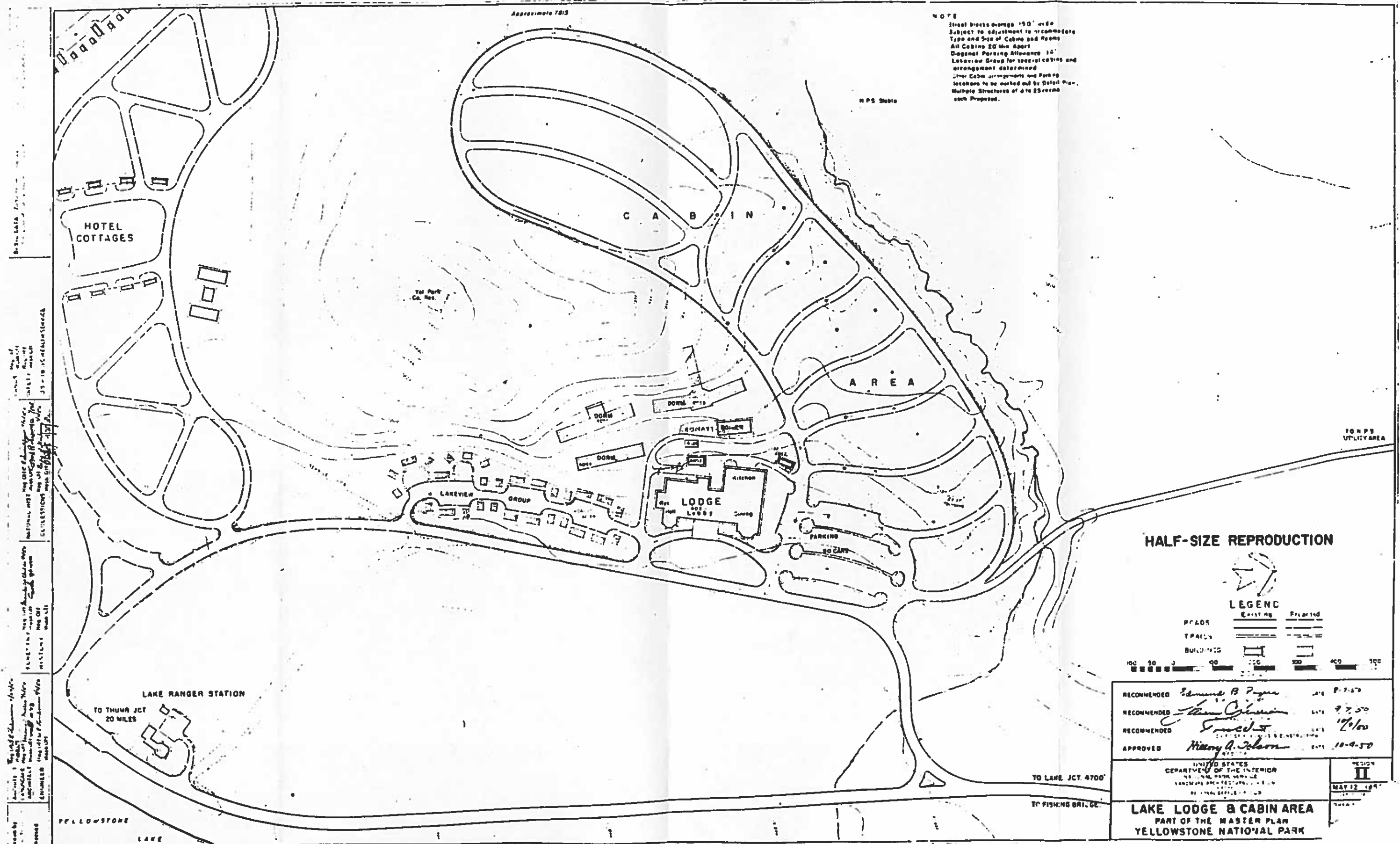
FLOOR PLAN - scale - 3/8" = 1'-0"

REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION

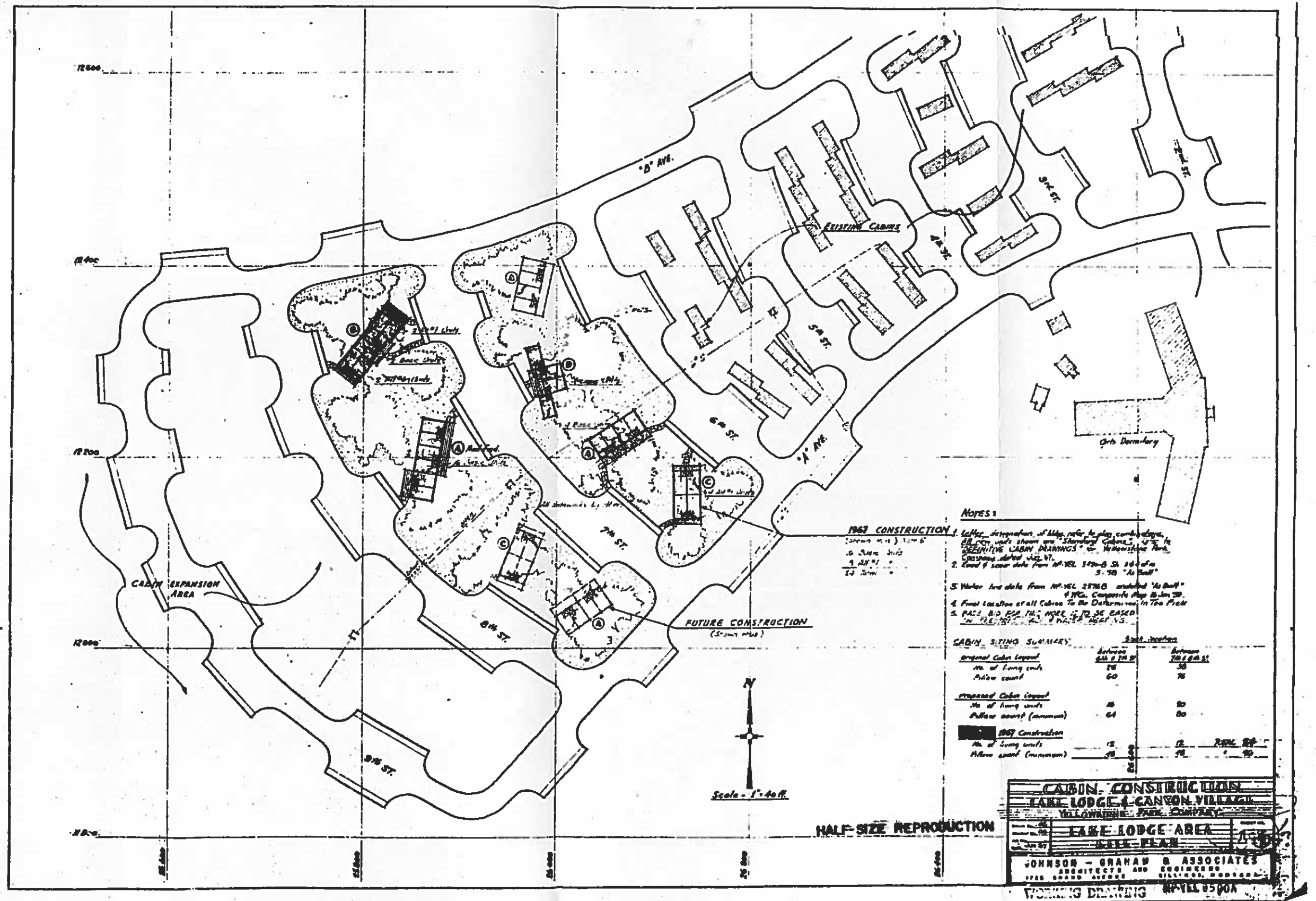
PROPOSED LAKE LODGE DINING ROOM REMODEL
 PREPARED BY
 JOHNSON-GRAN & ASSOCIATES
 1011 1/2 N. 1st St. S. PO BOX 1000
 BUTTE, MONT. 59701
 10/1/69



HR21: Porte-cochre at Lake Lodge, 1952, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #52141.



HR22: Lake Lodge and Cabin Area, Part of the Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park, May 12, 1952.



Appendix B



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National Archives, Washington D.C.

Yellowstone National Park Archives, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming

Appendix C
■
List of
**HISTORIC STRUCTURES
AT LAKE LODGE**

LAKE LODGE HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Concession #	Name	HS#	LCS#	Other
LA00201Z	Lake Lodge	4050	50609	
LA00202Z	Mallard Dormitory	4055	50613	Girls' Dormitory
LA00203Z	Winter Keeper's Cabin			Manager's Residence
LA00204Z	Employee Pub	4053	50612	Laundry Building
LA00205Z	Powerhouse	4051	50610	Maintenance
LA00206Z	Personnel Building			
LA00208Z	Linen Building	4052	50611	
LA00220Z	Seagull Dormitory	7006	50630	
	Storage Shed	4059	50614	
	Unmarked Employee Cabin	7004	50628	
	Employee Cabin #196	0196	50600	Built 1928
	Housekeeping Office			
	Housekeeping Shed #1			
	Housekeeping Shed #2			
LA00A1Z-4Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #A1-4			
LA00A5Z-8Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #A5-8			
LA00A9Z-12Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #A9-12			
LA00A13Z-16Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #A13-16			
LA00A17Z-20Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #A17-20	7049	50646	
LA00A21Z-24Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #A21-24	7048	50645	
LA00A25Z-30Z	6-plex Guest Cabin #A25-30	7057	50654	
LA00A31Z-34Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #A31-34			
LA00B1Z-B4Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #B1-4			
LA00B5Z-B10Z	6-plex Guest Cabin #B5-10	7053	50650	
LA00B11Z-B16Z	6-plex Guest Cabin #B11-16	7054	50651	
LA00B17Z-B22Z	6-plex Guest Cabin #B17-22	7055	50652	
LA00C1Z-C4Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #C1-4	7046	50643	

LA00C51Z-C6Z	Duplex Guest Cabin #C5-6	7039	50636	
LA00C7Z-C10Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #C7-10	7047	50644	
LA00C11Z-C12Z	Duplex Guest Cabin #C11-12	7038	50635	
LA00C13Z-C16Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #C13-16	7045	50642	
LA00D1Z-D4Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #D1-4	7050	50647	
LA00D5Z-D10Z	6-plex Guest Cabin #D5-10	7056	50653	
LA00D11Z-D16Z	6-plex Guest Cabin #D11-16	7052	50649	
LA00D17Z-D20Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #D17-20	7043	50640	
LA00E1Z-E4Z	Quadraplex Employee Cabin #E1-4	7044	50641	
LA00E5Z-E8Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #E5-8	7051	50648	
LA00E9Z-E10Z	Duplex Guest Cabin #E9-10	7040	50637	
LA00E11Z-E12Z	Duplex Guest Cabin #E11-12			
LA00E13Z-E14Z	Duplex Guest Cabin #E13-14	7041	50638	
LA00E15Z-E18Z	Quadraplex Guest Cabin #E15-18	7042	50639	
LA000E02	Employee/Storage Cabin #0	7024	50634	
LA000E002	Employee/Storage Cabin #00	7021	50631	
LA000E0002	Employee/Storage Cabin #000	7023	50633	
	Employee Cabin #1			
	Employee Cabin #2	7597	50736	
	Employee Cabin #3	7580	50733	
	Employee Cabin #5	7022	50632	