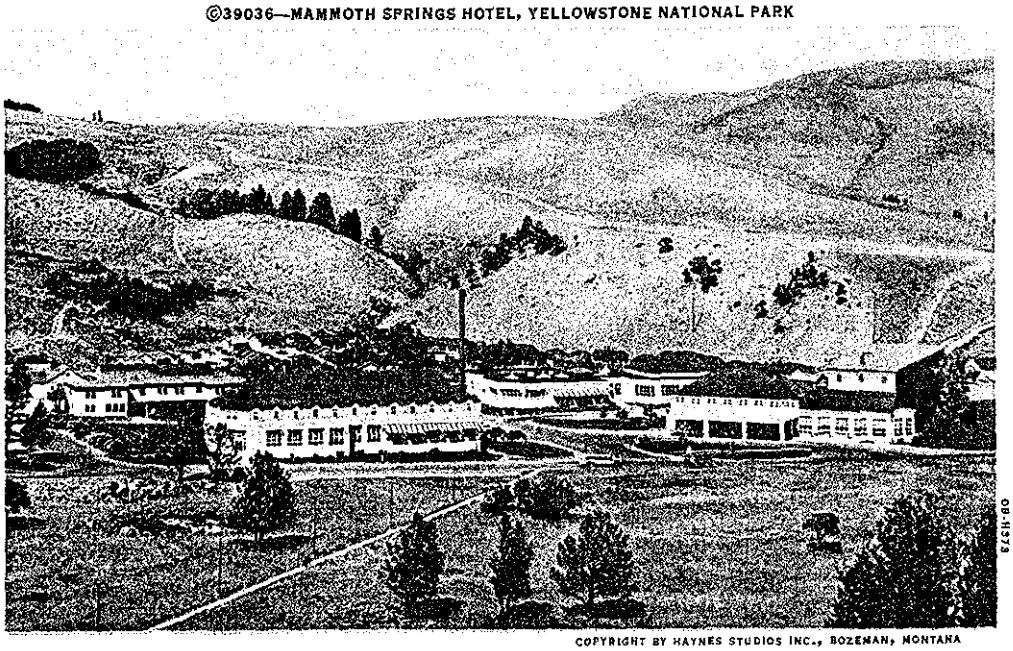
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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel
Yellowstone National Park

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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel
Yellowstone National Park

November 1995

Prepared for:
TW RECREATIONAL SERVICES
and
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming

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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mammoth Hot Springs, headquarters for Yellowstone National Park, is also the site of the first planned guest accommodations for the park. Located five miles south of the North Gate to Yellowstone National Park, Mammoth has always been an important staging point for travel to and within the park. The complex of buildings which makes up guest accommodations here includes the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, Dining Hall, Recreation Hall and ninety-seven individual cabins and accompanying service buildings. The present configuration of these structures represents the culmination of an evolution in park policy regarding tourist travel, financial considerations and accessibility of location. As a significant part in the development of Yellowstone National Park, Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, Dining Hall, Recreation Hall, and cabins were determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Fort Yellowstone Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District on April 17, 1980.

The first facility here to provide lodging for travellers was a crude log cabin built in 1871, in which guests were required to bring their own bedding. After its creation as a National Park in 1872, the advent of tourism and its importance was reflected in the development of a system of hotels at several locations within Yellowstone. The first site to benefit was at Mammoth Hot Springs with the construction of the 151-room National Hotel beginning in 1882, built and operated by the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company. With a formal dining room and electricity the hotel provided its guests with an unanticipated return to civilization at the end of a train ride and after a rustic park experience. Enthusiastic response by park officials to increased visitor travel first by rail and later by car, coupled with the success of the National Hotel, resulted in construction of several facilities including Lake Hotel (1889-1891), Old Faithful Inn (1903-1904) and Canyon Hotel (1910-1911). Optimistic planning led to design of a huge 2000 room hotel at Mammoth, the construction of which was never realized due to financial limitations. Instead, in 1913, the existing structure was expanded with a 124-room guest wing addition, and some general remodelling took place.

During the next two decades the so-called luxury hotel at Mammoth suffered from decreased occupancy. Improved roads into the park and its other facilities, as well as a need

to address less expensive accommodations sought by ever increasing numbers of auto tourists, caused a change in concept for the hotel. Recommendations to expand use of the facility called for construction of individual cabins, a coffee shop at one end of the dining room, a recreation hall for use by auto tourists, and remodelling to modify and humanize the proportion of the hotel. By the 1920s, efforts to improve the facility were restricted by availability of funding. Elements of the existing building were to be used to the extent possible in order to achieve the goal of maximizing usage of the facility. Construction of the cabins, removal of the central architectural component to separate the lobby from the dining hall, construction of the new lobby/lounge/office facility, and construction of the new recreation hall took place between 1936 and 1938. The 1913 guest wing was integrated with the new lobby/lounge; the dining hall and c ee shop (Terrace Grill) were built on the original foundation and floor of the National Hotel dining room. Restricted spending also resulted in less exterior detail and ornamentation than might have otherwise been used.

The new hotel, dining hall and recreation hall structures, can be described as examples of the "classical moderne" architectural style, defined as simplified linear forms with emphasis on the horizontal and using modified elements of classical ornamentation such as flattened pilasters with no base or capitals. Other characteristics of the style visible in the complex include smooth unornamented wall surfaces, low relief decoration at windows and doors, shallow eaves, and the large expanses of windows. The buildings depart from this in the shape and material used for their roofs, designed to blend with other buildings at Mammoth. The style is also characterized by use of prefabricated building components in lieu of the handcrafted look prevalent at Old Faithful Inn. Financial restrictions are also evident in the interior of the hotel lobby which was sparsely decorated at the time of its construction. Money was expended in the decoration of the lounge or "Map Room," paneled floor to ceiling in Philippine mahogany and featuring a large wall-mounted inlaid map of the United States, handmade of exotic wood veneers. One elegant detail is the curvilinear stair to the second floor above the lobby which has smooth walls and a panelled mahogany balustrade and wainscot. The individual cabins are simple woodframed, gable-roofed structures with front porches; they have a less rustic design than their counterparts in other park locations in order to integrate with the appearance of the hotel.

The structures within the hotel complex have retained their historic and architectural integrity over time. Alterations since 1938 have been generally limited to improvements within the confines of the buildings to bring them up to current code. Few attempts in recent remodels have been made to elaborate on the "moderne" theme in terms of interior design. The gift shop in the lobby is an example of this with rough-cut cedar siding applied on its entry walls, oversize signage and contemporary lighting. Remodelling to modernize the guest wing has not changed the layout of the rooms but has resulted in a sanitized appearance of the corridors and rooms although the 1960s ranch oak furniture has been reinstalled. There is little decorative woodwork and no color or texture variation on the walls or ceilings.

The following general preservation recommendations are proposed to restore and maintain the historical and architectural qualities of Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel:

1. Retain the historical and architectural character of the hotel, dining room, recreation hall, cabins and restroom buildings. Do not alter the architectural features of the spaces except to improve upon their historical qualities. This includes installation of new mechanical and electrical systems.

2. Preserve and maintain the architectural features of all aspects of the exterior and the interior of the each structure. An important feature that is in critical need of conservation is the United States Map in the Map Room. It should be worked on immediately.

3. Repair, rather than replace, when possible, to retain original historical fabric.

4. Renovate the interior of the hotel and Terrace Grill to preserve and enhance the original architectural features. This includes removal of later non-compatible modifications, i.e. gift shop finishes in the hotel lobby, cafe ceiling material, contemporary light fixtures, etc. Replace these materials with less intrusive and more compatible materials to bring back the historic character of those areas.

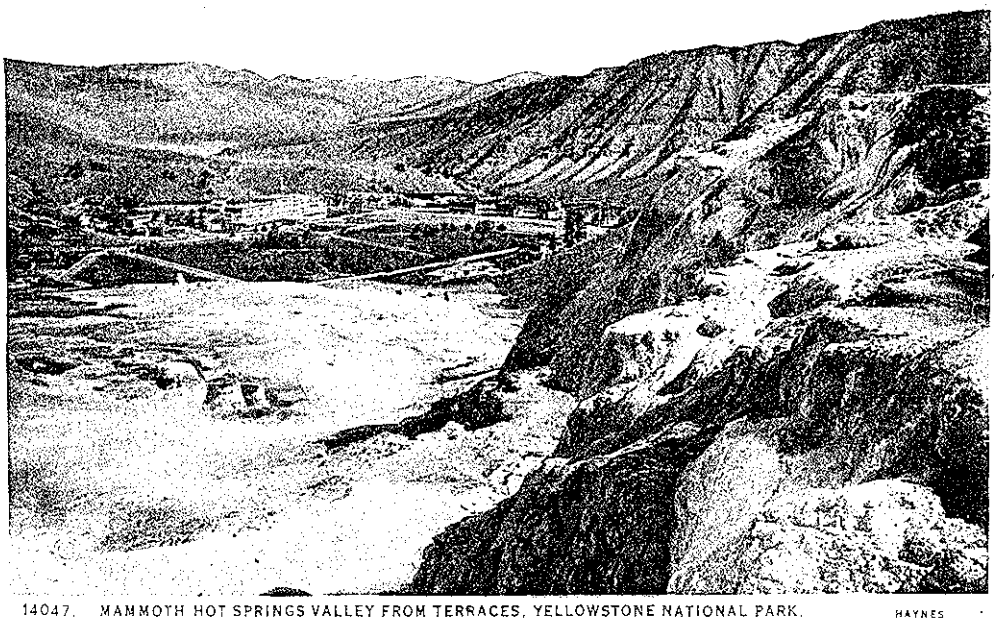
5. Prepare a landscape plan for the areas around the cabin groupings. Parking areas and circulation paths in all areas of the Mammoth Hotel complex should be designated with additional plants, trees and grasses to provide better vehicular and pedestrian circulation.

6. Prepare a preservation maintenance guide for the entire complex that ties in with the maintenance of all historic buildings in Yellowstone Park.

The following report presents an analysis of the history, architecture and physical

condition of the structures at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel. The architectural analysis identifies various elements of each building and describes typical conditions pertaining to those features in text, plans and photographs. Areas of major problems are called out and addressed separately. A systematic approach was taken in photographing each building beginning with the hotel, then the dining hall, and the recreation hall followed by representative photographs of each cabin type and of a typical restroom building; the photographs present the exterior and interior of each structure. Specific recommendations for the preservation of the complex are made at the end of the report.

This Historic Structures Report references the *Resource Management Plan, Yellowstone National Park*, Cultural Resources sections, which is revised on a yearly basis. As such, the full *Resource Management Plan* document has not been included in this report but the current plan should be used in conjunction with this report.



Mammoth Hot Springs Valley from Terraces, Yellowstone National Park, 1914.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The current Mammoth Hot Springs hotel complex represents three phases of concession development in the Mammoth area of Yellowstone National Park (Figure HRA 1). The dining facility and lobby footprint incorporates the southern corner of the original hotel built by the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company in 1883 following completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad (NP) line to Livingston, Montana. The Yellowstone Park Hotel Co. constructed the wing in 1913 in response to increased rail traffic generated in part by the increased leisure time and discretionary income of America's upper middle class.[1] The lobby area, recreation hall, remodeled dining facilities, and associated cabins — built between 1936 and 1938 — addressed the needs of the motor tourists who by the 1930s represented the majority of the park's visitors. The isolation of the Yellowstone region; policy generated by the National Park Service's Landscape Engineering Division; and the fluctuating financial status of the park's primary concessionaire during the Depression years also affected the design of the Mammoth Springs Hotel.[2]

Between 1872 and 1882, the remote location and primitive accommodations of Yellowstone National Park restricted the number of tourists to approximately 300-1,000 per year. The rough log cabin of early settler James C. McCartney represented the extent of tourist facilities in the Mammoth Hot Springs area. Following completion of the Northern Pacific line to Livingston — and motivated by the planned construction of a spur line to the park's northern border at Gardiner — the Northern Pacific made Yellowstone National Park ("Wonderland") the figurehead of its passenger-travel advertising campaign. The success of this campaign, however, depended upon the availability of park accommodations suitable to

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[1] Warren J. Belasco, *Americans on the Road: From Autocamp to Motel, 1910-1945* [hereafter *Americans on the Road*], (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1979), passim.

[2] In 1918, the nascent National Park Service established the Landscape Engineering Division "to ensure that all structures created, whether by the park operators or by the national government, fit into the park environment in a harmonious manner ... [A]ll important plans [were to] bear the signature in recommendation for approval of both the landscape engineer and the superintendent of the park." Mather to Horace M. Albright, 1/10/1922, Box YPC-3, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming [YNPA].

the railroad's upper-class clientele.

Carroll Hobart (section superintendent for the Northern Pacific) and Henry F. Douglas (sutler at Fort Yates in Dakota Territory), armed with Northern Pacific support and political influence, solicited exclusive hotel privileges and the lease of park lands appropriate for the construction of hotels from the United States Department of the Interior.[3] The Department of the Interior — responsible for yet unable to finance or administer tourist facilities within Yellowstone — granted these privileges as well as the right to use quarried stone and dead or fallen timber from within the park for hotel construction. In return, Hobart, Douglas, and new partner-financier Rufus Hatch agreed to build a hotel "to contain not less than 250 rooms and at a cost, including necessary furniture and outfit, of not less than $150,000. and also necessary outhouses, bath and ice houses, and electric light machinery."[4]

The partners, incorporated as the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company (YPIC), chose to build at Mammoth Hot Springs atop what quickly became known as the "Hotel Terrace."[5] This location was convenient to the Northern Pacific line, to Department of Interior/Army administrative headquarters, and to "an abundance of excellent grass, wood, and water, [also] building sites."[6]

Construction of the Mammoth facility proved a monumental task:

> wagons and bob-sleds ... drawn by two or four horse teams, were used to haul machinery and supplies [from Livingston, Montana] to Mammoth Hot Springs. There was an unlimited supply of lodge-pole pine trees near at hand and from

---

[3] See Aubrey L. Haines, *The Yellowstone Story, Volume II*, (Colorado Associated University Press, 1977), pp. 31-54 and Richard A. Bartlett, "The Concessionaires of Yellowstone National Park: Genesis of a Policy, 1882-1892," *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* (74):2-10 for a detailed description of the creation of the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company, its relation to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the Dept. of the Interior's decision to lease park land and grant exclusive hotel privileges to Hobart and Douglas.

[4] Bartlett, "The Concessionaires of Yellowstone National Park: Genesis of a Policy, 1882-1892," p. 5; United States Department of the Interior, contract with Hatch, Hobart, Douglas, 1883, Box C-17, YNPA. (Although signed in 1883, after commencement of construction of the Mammoth Hotel, this contract merely ratified a prior agreement granting the right to the lease.)

[5] Lee H. Whittlesey, Park Historical Archivist, to James R. McDonald, 2/15/95.

[6] Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, *Annual Report of the Superintendent to the Secretary of the Interior* [hereafter *Annual Report*], (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office [GPO], 1878), p. 986.

> these trees logs were cut and sawed into material that was required to erect a building that was 420 feet long, 80 feet wide and four stories in height ... Hundreds of mechanics and laborers were employed on the project.[7]

The YPIC chose the name "National Hotel" for their new facility (Figure HRA 2).

Upon completion, the Department of the Interior deemed the hotel "large and elegant ..., very commodious and designed to be first class in every particular."[8] Visitor G.L. Henderson reported that the hotel "would do honor to the cities of Boston or New York ... . The colored waiters, in their clean white aprons, and their quiet courteous manners, would be a credit to the best hotels in the continent."[9] The Chefs and Pastry Chefs "had been imported direct from New York City."[10] By 1926, a 21-man "Great Western Band" entertained the guests and a maitre d'hotel enforced a coat rule in the formal dining room.[11]

To those tourists returning from the Grand Tour of the park interior — where the harsh environment was less successfully tempered — the bright lights of the National were "dazzling," the "civilized supper ... a treat."[12] The combined experience of the Grand Tour and the Mammoth Hotel thus confirmed the popular conception of the "West ... as a place of open spaces and outdoor life" while satisfying "rail travelers' insistence upon a West stripped

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[7] Thomas, n.d. (ca.1883), p. 1, Box 1, Collection 430, Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collections, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana [MGB SC].

[8] Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, *Annual Report*, 1883, p. 6.

9 G. L. Henderson, 9/22/1890, Box 1, Collection 430, MGB SC.

[10] Thomas, n.d. (ca.1883), p. 2, Box 1, Collection 430, MGB SC.

[11] Photo H-4137, Haynes Foundation Collection, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana (MHS); Horace Albright, "Special Report on Yellowstone Park Hotel Company," 10/29/1926, Box YPC-85, YNPA.

[12] J.A. Hill, inspector for the Department of the Interior, noted "[At the] Mammoth hotel ... they had good quality of grass beef, pork, veal, tongues, corned beef, lamb, fresh fish. In addition to the canned goods, they had potatoes, onions, spinach, lettuce and radishes. Fresh fruits were Oranges and Raspberries. Good quality Milk and Cream." J.A. Hill, Inspector, Dept. of the Interior, "Report on Inspection of Yellowstone, Glacier, Rainier, Crater Lake, and Yosemite Parks," 1916, p. 4, Record Group [RG] 79, National Archives, Washington, D.C. [NA]. (All of the National Archives material in this report was provided by historian Mary Shivers Culpin, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado. Hereafter noted as on file at the Rocky Mountain Regional Office.)

of physical and psychological dangers."[13]

By the early 1900s, increased visitation to Yellowstone National Park resulted in a concomitant increase in the use of facilities at the National Hotel. In 1906 the Secretary of the Interior reported that "the hotel at the Mammoth Hot Springs is an old affair, and ... has not a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate the large crowds which occasionally meet there."[14] The Yellowstone Park Hotel Company (YPHC) — successor to the YPIC and to the Yellowstone Park Association[15] — agreed to construct a new facility at Mammoth Hot Springs. They insisted however that it would "be necessary to continue to concentrate ... toward the financerring [sic] of [the Canyon Hotel adjacent to the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone] to insure its completion and proper equipment, before efforts can be directed toward the equally large, if not larger, project involved in the construction of a hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs."[16] Presumably due to the excessive cost and difficulty in financing the Canyon Hotel,[17] the large hotel that the company envisioned at Mammoth Hot Springs was never realized. The YPHC instead limited its efforts to a 1913 remodel of the original hotel — during which the hotel was streamlined, the gable roofs replaced with a flat roof of "more practical design" and the stained shingle siding painted grey — and to construction of a large wing with 124 "fine" guest rooms, 28 private baths and 8 public baths.[18] This wing, constructed in 1913, remains today (Figure HRA 3).

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[13] Earl Pomeroy, *In Search of the Golden West. The Tourist in Western America* [hereafter *In Search of the Golden West*], (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1957), pp. 136, 139.

[14] Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, *Annual Report*, 1906, p. 6.

[15] The successorship to the YPIC — a complicated administrative history not germane to the condition or integrity of the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel — is detailed in Haines, *The Yellowstone Story, Vol. II.*

[16] H.W. Child to the Secretary of the Interior, 5/15/1911, on file at Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado.

[17] See for example Child to the Secretary of the Interior, 5/8/1911, on file at Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado; Haines, *The Yellowstone Story, Vol. II.*

[18] Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, *Annual Report*, 1913, p. 5; Major, 1st Cav to the Secretary of the Interior, 1/26/1914, on file at Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado.

R.C. Reamer, the architect of Yellowstone's Old Faithful Inn and Canyon Hotel, designed the 1913 wing. Born in Oberlin, Ohio in 1873, Reamer worked in Chicago as a contemporary of Frank Lloyd Wright. He then moved to southern California where he presumably met H. W. Child, principal stockholder in the YPHC. Reamer is credited with a keen understanding of proportion, scale, and the subtleties of the natural site as well as the more practical concerns of user needs and comforts.[19]

A records search revealed little information on the wing's construction or its appointments. This paucity is most likely due to the fact that the YPHC constructed the wing

> by day labor with the architect on the ground and ... [with] no specifications ... Reamer does much better to build as he goes along rather than to draw up a set of specifications and be tied down to them, consequently we ... followed this procedure in the building of these two hotels [1913 wings at Mammoth Hotel and Old Faithful Inn].[20]

There is also little federal correspondence regarding construction of the wing. This deficiency is consistent with the Department of the Interior's lack of involvement in concession building design prior to the 1918 inauguration of its Landscape Engineering Division.

A 1916 report indicated that the rooms in the new wing were clean, well furnished, with "splendid" linen, "soap in their original packages," and marble wash bowls. As befit a luxury hotel, there were "plenty of bellboys ... and plenty of porters."[21]

By 1922, the YPHC, with the approval of the National Park Service, had painted the wing a shade of gray "almost the same color as the [park administration's] stone office

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[19] Lawrence Kreisman, "Robert Chambers Reamer; Preliminary Research," Architecture 600, University of Washington, Fall 1977, p. 3, unpublished document available at the University of Washington Special Collections, Seattle, Washington.

[20] W.M. Nichols to Lieut. Col. L.M. Brett, Supt. YNP, 4/18/1914, on file at Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado.

[21] Hill, Inspector, Dept. of the Interior, "Report on Inspection of Yellowstone, Glacier, Rainier, Crater Lake, and Yosemite Parks," 1916, p. 4, on file at Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado.

building."[22] While this gray did not quite match that used in the repainting of adjacent Fort Yellowstone, YNP Superintendent Horace Albright assured the park's landscape architect that there would "be no clashing of colors and ... [the gray] will harmonize well with the surrounding hot spring formations and forests."[23] In contrast, the cornice was painted green — "mak[ing] the hotel slightly more conspicuous, but ... giv[ing] it more character."[24]

In 1928, sixteen Florentine Axminster Rugs were purchased for the wing and two davenports, thirty chairs, and two Hartford Saxony rugs purchased for the lobby.[25]

During the 1920s, alterations to the original hotel included the 1923 addition of hot and cold water to all guest rooms, the enlargement of the dining room, and construction of an "entirely new kitchen" on the west elevation of the southwest corner.[26]

Development of Auto-Camp Facilities[27]

In the 1910s, tourists driving automobiles began camping along the rudimentary roads of the West (often amidst the ubiquitous sage, earning themselves the title "sage brushers").[28]

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[22] Horace M. Albright to Daniel R. Hull, 7/19/23, on file at Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado.

[23] Ibid.

[24] Horace M. Albright to Daniel R. Hull, 8/9/22, Box D-38, YNPA.

[25] H.B. Brown to W.M. Nichols, n.d., Box D-47, YNPA.

[26] Horace M. Albright to Director NPS, 10/31/23; William M. Nichols to Horace M. Albright, 10/29/1923, on file at Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado.

Correspondence dated 1936 indicates that fire escapes were located at the center of the rear elevation and at the north end of the wing. It is not known if these escapes date to original construction (1913) or to 1923 when fire escapes throughout the hotel system were updated and improved. Horace M. Albright to Director NPS, 10/31/23; William M. Nichols to Rogers, 11/7/36, on file at Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado.

[27] Unless otherwise indicated, all correspondence regarding 1930s Mammoth construction can be located in Box-YPC 142, YNP Archives, entitled "YPC, Maint. and Construction: Mammoth 1936-1946," Yellowstone National Park Archives, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming [YNPA].

[28] Belasco, *Americans on the Road*, p. 3.

In Yellowstone National Park, these haphazard camp sites evolved into public campgrounds, then to tourist or "housekeeping" camps standing in contrast to the luxuriant hotels designed to accommodate the "superior class of people" able to afford the high cost of first-class rail tickets."[29]

By the mid-1920s, our national parks were increasingly visited by the "average American" rather than the "rich man" who had historically comprised the bulk of national park visitors.[30] This new clientele toured the park quickly and insisted upon simple, cheap, lodging and food, thus upsetting the Grand Tour upon which the hotel and transportation concessionaires had relied. Accordingly, the National Park Service focused on the nature and function as well as the aesthetics of concession facilities. As early as 1923, NPS Director Stephen Mather called for development of spartan, inexpensive facilities where tipping, dress codes, and lavish furnishings were not required.[31] Similarly, the Landscape Engineering Division increasingly criticized the vaulted ceilings, "wasted lobbies" and endless hallways of the railroad hotels as inefficient. (The public spaces at the Mammoth Hotel were described as "abnormally large [with] considerable excess construction in wide corridors and high ceilings.")[32]

The hotel concessioners were similarly concerned about the "changing conditions of travel in the United States and in ... [Yellowstone National] Park itself."[33] Circa 1935, YPHC management argued that

> the improved highways and the low cost efficient motor car evolved in the depression period, has so shifted the mode of travel, that now ____ [sic] percent of the people reaching the Park come by the prevalent type of small

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[29] Quoted in Pomeroy, *In Search of the Golden West*, p. 9.

[30] Director, NPS, *Report of the Director*, 1925, p. 2.

[31] Director, NPS, *Report of the Director*, 1923, p. 63.

[32] American Appraisal Company, "Yellowstone Park Hotel Company," Vol. I, 1929, p. 18, YNPA; United States Department of the Interior [USDI], National Park Service, "Park Structures and Facilities," (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1935), pp. foreword, 4, 5, 95.

[33] Unsigned letter [Nichols?] to Secretary of the Interior, n.d., File: "Consolidation," Box: YPC 86, YNPA.

> motor car, and with luggage greatly reduced in bulk, and with demands not for elaborate hotel accommodations, but for camp accommodations ranging from the simple auto camp with shelter, wood and water, to the more expensive housekeeping cabin with heat, bath, bedrooms, linen, kitchen, and table ware.
>
> ... By far the greater number of tourists desire a camp simply with shelter, cook stove, wood and water ... ; [T]he next largest group is those tourists who desire cabins .. with running water, beds, bed linen, maid service; ... then hotel accommodations (with or without bath), dining room service, and entertainment by way of music and dancing; or the equivalent of such service with the substitution of more elaborate cabins with bath and maid service.[34]

Since the 1920s, the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company (YPLC) had provided Housekeeping or "Tourist" Camps, often composed of the discarded tent-cabins of the stage-coach era and providing "shelter, cook stove, wood and water." Beginning in 1923, the YPLC's Lodges provided "entertainment by way of music and dancing ... . [and] more elaborate cabins with bath and maid service" (see, for example, Figure HRA 4 showing levels of service at Mammoth Hot Springs, including Mammoth Lodge and Housekeeping Group).[35] In 1935, it remained only for the hotels to expand their accommodation offerings to include "more elaborate cabins" and for the YPHC and the YPLC to consolidate, thus tempering a nearly 20-year tradition of class distinction between the Hotel Company and the Lodge Company facilities.

This consolidation was approved by the NPS and finalized in 1936. Immediately, the newly formed Yellowstone Park Company (YPC) initiated an improvement program first proposed in 1935:

> at each Mammoth and Lake the hotel should be remodeled, the present lodges abandoned, new cabins built and the hotel and lodge services at each of these points combined into one operation ... .[36]

By addressing the needs of the auto tourist at the Mammoth facility, the YPC hoped to

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[34] Ibid.

[35] Ibid.

[36] Ibid.

allay tourists' increased tendency to (at best) use Mammoth simply as an overnight stop at the onset of extended trips into the park's interior or (at worst) to avoid the hotel altogether.[37] Cabin, dining, and recreation facilities, intended for "automobilists who may make their headquarters at Mammoth and each day drive to a new section of the park," would allow Mammoth "to again come into its own."[38]

Preliminary plans called for a coffee shop either in the northwest corner of the lobby or the southern end of the dining room, cabins in the rear of the hotel, an "attractive" rear entrance to the hotel for cabin guests, a remodeled hotel facade, and a widened porte cochere to accommodate the cars of the "sage brushers."[39] YPC officials hoped "to make people comfortable without too great an outlay of money."[40] Plans to demolish the original hotel and replace the lobby/lounge were to be completed "when we find out how travel at Mammoth develops."[41]

On the strength of architect Robert C. Reamer's argument that "the building is all out of scale ... [and] about 40% of the money spent on the old building would be a total loss if 175 feet are eventually removed " the Yellowstone Park Company proceeded with "Reamer's original plan of taking out the entire center portion of the present old building and fixing over the Dining Room and putting in a small lobby on the end of the present wing."[42]

YPC administrative facilities were to be located above the lobby/lounge area and a recreation building was to be constructed for the use of the "auto camp people" (Figures HRA

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[37] Wineman n.d (re 1886 journey), p. 6, Box 1, Collection 430, MGB SC; Hill, 1916, p. 4, on file at Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado; W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 5/20/36; Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, *Annual Report*, 1939, p. 2.

[38] Folder B 1946, Haynes Shelves, YPC, MGB SC; Vernon Goodwin to Horace M. Albright, 6/29/36.

[39] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 8/7/35; W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 5/8/35; W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 5/20/36.

[40] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 5/20/36.

[41] Ibid.

[42] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 5/27/36; W.M. Nichols to Mrs. Child, 6/5/36.

1 and HRA 5).[43]

Uncertainty as to the viability of the Mammoth operation, financial limits generated by 50 years of loans, and the virtual closure of park facilities during the Depression years colored all aspects of the Mammoth construction/renovation. Although these limits affected interior design, their greatest impact was on the exterior design of the hotel: "there are a lot of ... things that are not as you would have them if the buildings were all new."[44] However, the resulting miscellany of the 1913 wing, a new lobby/lounge and cottage complex, and the detached remodeled dining room fell within the YPC's constricted budget and appeared to satisfy long term development needs.[45]

In November of 1936, William Nichols, President of the YPC, announced that the center 175 feet of the old hotel, flanked to the north by the wing and to the south by the dining room, had been destroyed (see Figure HRA 3).[46] By March of 1937, B. O. Hallin, head of the YPC construction division, reported that despite poor weather and mill strikes on the west coast, the concrete foundation for the new lobby/lounge had been poured on the northern end of the original hotel site. He also stated that the remodel of the dining facility was virtually complete.[47] The detached recreation building and the cottages opened for the 1938 season. Monarch Lumber Company's Bozeman yard supplied unfinished building materials; Nordquist and Nelson of Seattle furnished all interior and exterior millwork and glass, including doors and door frames; construction crews, supervised by Hallin, were composed primarily of men from the Livingston area.[48]

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[43] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 6/9/36.

[44] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 6/26/1936.

[45] Through June 30, 1938, the Mammoth Dining Room and Grill construction costs equalled $98,627.84; the lobby/lounge, $59,591.29; the recreation building, $53,682.83; the cabins, $117,773.41. "Total Investment to June 30th, 1938," YNPA.

[46] William M. Nichols to H.D.G, 11/12/36.

[47] B.O. Hallin to W.M. Nichols, 3/7/37; B.O. Hallin to W.M. Nichols, 3/27/37.

[48] Nordquist and Nelson, Inc. to YPHC c/o Robert C. Reamer, 8/26/36.

Changes to the 1913 wing appear to have been limited to the installation of Flexboard in six bathrooms, the reconstruction necessary to connect the new lobby/lounge building, and construction of a new elevator hatch. The old elevator was reused.[49]

The second floor of the new lobby/lounge building contained the YPC president's office (placed "in a location that would enable [him] to see what was going on"), additional managerial offices, auditor's office, stenographers office/filing office, cashier's office, and reception room. The ground floor contained the lobby, mail room, telegraph room, restrooms, bell-boy and porter room, newsstand, and manager's office. Reamer located the reception area at the opposite extreme from the entry. The telegraph office, accessed from the front porch, lay isolated from the main lobby in the space now taken by the gift shop (see Figure HRA 6).[50]

Although the lobby/reception area served both hotel and cabin guests, the YPC intended that the lounge area (now known as the map room) be used only by hotel patrons. The sole entry was located in the hallway of the wing and even this limited access was considered too exposed to the lobby area: Mrs. Child, wife of YPC principal H.C. Child and guiding force behind Mammoth's interior design, argued that it "might be well to fill in the arch [at the foot of the stairs] with a partition and door to close off the lounge room and the wing from the hotel lobby because ... we would like to prevent the cabin people from going into the lounge room."[51]

The design of the lounge reflected the trend away from the grand rooms of other railroad hotels within the national park system. Dramatically smaller than the lounges at Old Faithful Inn, Lake Hotel, and Canyon Hotel,

> the proportion of the room does not seem to adapt itself [to a cathedral ceiling]. ... [A] perfectly simple all-wood treatment with the same design carried out on the walls, ceiling, and possibly the floors, would make an impressive room particularly after

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[49] H.B. Brown to B.O.H. [Hallin], 3/9/37; Plan 101/8892, sheet 3A, 8/11/36.

[50] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 8/7/35; W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer 7/2/36; Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 8/11/36.

[51] Childs, quoted in W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 8/24/37. This remodel was to be completed in the spring of 1938, W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 9/2/37.

Mrs. Child has done her magician act with the furniture."[52]

The wall panels, designed to match those in the panel room of the Canyon Hotel, were of Philippine mahogany and the ceiling was finished with "Celotex to represent plaster".[53] Furnishings included a large rug in a geometric pattern, venetian blinds, simple mission tables and slat-back chairs, wicker-stand ash trays, and padded wicker arm chairs (Figure HRA 7).

A wood-inlay map of the United States, designed by Reamer and constructed by W. H. Fey, embellished the south wall of the lounge. The 17' x 10' map contained over 2540 separate pieces made from 15 different types of wood. A brass rail and reflectors highlighted the work (Figure HRA 8). "Never had [a map] been tackled with more ambition."[54] The map has since been moved to the west wall in order to accommodate the new door between lounge and lobby yet continues to dominate the "map room."[55]

Reamer had intended to treat the lobby in the same manner as the lounge. He proposed that the walls and counters be constructed of Philippine mahogany "with interesting details," and that wall panels form the stair railing and embellish the long corridor leading from the lobby to the hotel rooms. These details proved too expensive.[56] The wall panels and entry doors in the main room were constructed of maple, those along the corridor and stairwell were omitted, interior doors for the administrative offices were recycled from the old hotel, and the cornices were simplified and constructed of fir.[57] A fireplace, most likely open

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[52] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 8/7/36.

[53] Ibid.; Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 2/12/37; B.O. Hallin to W.M. Nichols, 2/21/37; MHSH building report, Box D-52, YNPA.

[54] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 5/27/37.

[55] Reamer and Fey originally marked Baltimore rather than Annapolis as the capitol of Maryland. While Reamer preferred that Maryland move its capitol, he acknowledged that a more practical solution was for someone with a steady hand to sand off the erroneous information and repaint the capitol designation. Nichols promised to "see that the man does a little practicing [sic] on the side ... as none of us ... want anything done to injure the map in any way." W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 8/18/1937.

[56] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols; H.B. Brown to W.M. Nichols, 2/18/36.

[57] H.B. Brown to W.M. Nichols, 2/18/36; W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 6/29/36.

to both the lobby and lounge area, was rejected on account of both the unstable ground within the Mammoth area and the excessive cost involved in carrying the stack above the roof line of the 1913 wing.[58]

Reamer located the reception area a considerable distance from the entry to alleviate crowding at the main desk. The telegraph office, accessed from the front porch and "connected" to the stenographer's office by a tube conveyance system, was isolated from the main lobby in the space now occupied by the gift shop. Public restrooms were located in the southwest corner of the building (Figure HRA 9).[59]

Nichols decided against a sprinkler system — although NPS officials had strongly recommended this addition — on the grounds that the system would be expensive and might lead to frozen pipes. He also noted that the hotel wing would remain unprotected, thus diminishing the effectiveness of the system in the remainder of the building. Fire protection was therefore initially limited to interior stand pipes, hose and hand extinguishers, "cleanliness, maintenance, and good watchman service."[60] An automatic sprinkler system was installed in the Mammoth Springs Hotel in September of 1948.[61]

Dining Room/Terrace Grill

The conversion of the original National Hotel Dining Room to a combination dining room/coffee shop was central to the successful conversion of the Mammoth facility to a multiple-use village.[62] The dining room was to feature a "fixed price meal for train passengers while the coffee shop was to provide "a la carte service for automobile patrons."[63]

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[58] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 6/29/36.

[59] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 8/7/1935.

[60] W.M. Nichols to Rogers, 11/7/36.

[61] Yellowstone National Park Superintendent's *Monthly Report*, Sept. 1948, p. 5, YNPA.

[62] Vernon Goodwin to Horace M. Albright, 6/29/36.

[63] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 8/14/36.

The second floor of the original building was converted to employee quarters and the third floor was removed.

Despite early plans to utilize the original framing structure, Reamer found that "it is a wonder ... the old building ever stood up."; crews gutted the building and constructed a new steel reinforced two-story structure[64] (Figures HRA 26-HRA 29). The original floorplan, oddly shaped with a six-foot projection toward the front at the south end of the building, was retained because of the prohibitive cost involved in moving the wall back. Reamer noted that the ensuing design was not "exactly cricket ... but the expense and loss of space [do not] warrant the change in the wall for probable imaginary gain in appearance."[65] Metal lath and stucco covered the original shingle siding and a hip roof lined with wall dormers replaced the c.1913 flat roof (Figure HRA 10).

A mess hall (now known as the Employees' Dining Room [EDR]) was added to the south elevation adjacent to the original "help's hall" and bakery. The sunken floor in the new mess hall allowed for the slope in the roof of the help' hall thus "providing a more practical roof."[66] Alterations to the 1923 kitchen were limited to the construction of access to the coffee shop and the installation of fire doors ("a lot of hooey" insisted upon by the NPS) between the dining room and kitchen.[67]

Again at the behest of Mrs. Child, the original arched interior supports of the dining room were removed and replaced with the present columns (Figures HRA 11 and HRA 12). The interior walls were finished with celotex, plaster, and plaster paint. Venetian blinds — "only recently come into wide acceptance" — covered the large wall of windows that dominated the east elevation. The dining room was furnished with tables and chairs from the

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[64] Ibid.

[65] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 5/20/36.

[66] Ibid.

[67] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 11/11/36.

original facility.[68]

A double entry, separated by a narrow vestibule containing the cashier's desk, provided access to the dining room. Reamer divided the entry steps between the interior and exterior of the vestibule, thus avoiding the appearance "of a lot of steps up to the tourist."[69] A removable canvas covered awning supported by a pipe frame protected this and the lunch room entrance. Reamer argued that the canvas cover was superior in appearance to a more traditional fixed marquise, could be removed for winter, and would cost less.[70] By the 1950s, similar canvas awnings protected the windows of the east elevation of the dining room and the east elevation of the recreation hall (Figure HRA 13).[71]

The Terrace Grill — so called to avoid obvious competition with Mrs. Pryor's Mammoth Coffee Shop — encompassed the entire south end of the original dining room.[72] Additional space was gained by filling in the irregular southwest corner of the original floorplan, adjacent to the new mess hall.[73] The lunch counter seated 43 while 75 could be served at the tables.[74]

The rooms above the dining room and grill included: an officer's mess hall; two suites with living room, bedroom, and bath; two rooms with shared bath; 6 rooms large enough for twin beds, a closet and sink; bath facilities; and a sitting room. At Mrs. Child's suggestion, transoms were placed above all interior doors. Wall dormers, centered over the second story

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[68] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 7/1/1936; "BOH" to Nichols, 1/31/37. These furnishings had been replaced by the 1950s (see Figure HRA 14).

[69] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 7/8/36.

[70] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 8/2/37.

[71] Photo No. 52115, Haynes Foundation Collection, MHS.

[72] Vernon Goodwin to Horace M. Albright, 6/29/36; W.M. Nichols to W.H. Fey, 2/4/38; Horace M. Albright to Tell, 3/18/32, on file at Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado.

[73] NPS, Drawing YEL-8893, sheet 1 of 8, 10/10/36, YNPA.

[74] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 7/26/35.

windows, lined the east elevation.[75]

The YPC considered "fancy bear signs," designed by Reamer "quite beyond their reach": Nichols told Reamer to "forget about the fancy stuff and put signs where, when and how the dearly beloved Landscape Department will let us."[76] By 1938, however, the YPC added a sign with a bear dressed as a waitress to advertise the Terrace Grill. In addition, bronze letters reading "Terrace Grill" and "Mammoth Dining Room" lined the frieze between the first and second stories.[77]

Upon completion of the low-slung, dormered dining room building, Nichols noted that it was a "very creditable building." However, he added that "one of our friends in the Park Service says it looks like a glorified county fair building."[78]

This analogy continued. In 1938, the YPC and Los Angeles architect Douglas Hull McLellan, retained upon Reamer's death, submitted plans for a covered "arcade" between the hotel and dining room.[79] NPS officials rejected the plans from both a "utilitarian and appearance standpoint," noting that the walkway would provide little protection from wind and rain and arguing that "such a structure bears a resemblance to fair grounds entrance portals".[80] NPS recommendations that the YPC construct an underground tunnel rather than an exposed walkway were never implemented.[81] The underground steam/utility tunnel ultimately constructed is not open to the public.[82]

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[75] H.B. Brown to Robert C. Reamer, 6/20/36; W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, n.d.

[76] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 8/18/37.

[77] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 10/5/37; W.M. Nichols to Fey, 2/4/38.

[78] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 3/5/37.

[79] W.M. Nichols to McLellan, 9/14/38.

[80] Emmert, Acting Superintendent, to W.M. Nichols, 1/4/38.

[81] Ibid.

[82]Lee H. Whittlesey, Park Historical Archivist, letter to James R. McDonald, 2/15/95.

Recreation Hall

The YPC patterned the "recreation hall for the auto camp people" on those constructed by the Yellowstone Lodge and Camp Co. at the assorted lodges throughout the park (Figure HRA 14).[83] The building was located on the original site of the "old" and "new" commissaries, the tailor shop, the print shop, and the root cellar (all removed just prior to construction).[84] The southwest wing incorporated the power house and laundry facility associated with the National Hotel (Figure HRA 15).[85] Recreational features included an octagonal sunken dance floor — on wood joists after Nichols protested that "cement floors were apt to give you a `Charlie Horse'" — a cocktail lounge/soda fountain, and a stage/dressing room facility. Additional facilities included a Gift Shop, Beauty Shop, Barber Shop, restrooms, print shop, laundry, linen room, dispensary, and nursing room (Figure HRA 16).[86]

Despite the number and variety of public spaces, a single door provided entry to the recreation hall, thus preventing draughts that would be "a source of annoyance to those seated at tables." From the central entry, it was hoped that "the tourist [with] ... time on his hands" would "investigate and ... find a dance pavilion, barber shop, beauty parlor, store and cocktail room."[87] In response to Nichols' request for a separate entry to the cocktail lounge, Reamer noted that there was no competition "next door" and "anybody who wishes a cocktail will find the place — they did through prohibition."[88]

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[83] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer 6/9/36; Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 7/26/35; W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 12/17/36.

[84] W.M. Nichols to H.D.G., 11/12/36; R.J. Mac.Donald [sic] to W.M. Nichols, 3/30/1937; Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 8/17/36.

[85] Ibid.; W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 8/7/35; "Mammoth Springs Hotel Recreation Hall, 12/23/36. Drawing No. YEL-NP 8910, Denver Service Center Technical Information Center, Denver, Colorado [TIC].

[86] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 7/26/1935; W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 8/7/35; W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 10/13/36; W.M. Nichols to W.H. Fey, 6/25/38.

[87] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 12/12/1936.

[88] Ibid.

The dance hall/stage area was "rough inside," with exposed studs and rafters. The use of sealed natural color Celotex held the expense of interior trim for the small lobby, beauty and barber shops, and cocktail room to a minimum.[89] Hallin recommended that the floors in the cocktail room, gift shop, beauty parlor, and "promenade floor around the outside [of the dance floor]" be finished in dark tones to match the floors in the dining room and lobby and to contrast with the natural-colored dance floor.[90]

Lights in the dance hall and stage area matched those used in the kitchen: "long black pipe[s] with reflector[s] on the end." Lights in the cocktail lounge were taken from the Canyon Hotel Panel Room."[91] Dancing bears, designed by W. H. Fey and similar to those on the Terrace Grill and Mammoth Dining Room signs, adorned the sign to the Recreation Hall.[92]

At Mrs. Child's urging, the recreation hall, lobby, and dining room exteriors were stuccoed with a "fairly smooth" carpet float finish.[93] Reamer believed that the design of the Mammoth facility lent itself to a "dark ivory [paint] for the wood work and a cream color for the plaster." He further suggested that the cornice of the wing be painted cream while the bulk of the wing remained gray.[94] Nichols, however, believed that the NPS would object to the divergent color scheme, forcing the YPC to paint the entire wing "before we're ready to."[95] Ultimately, the trim was painted cream and the plaster and cornice painted a light gray to match the body of the wing. NPS Landscape Architect Sanford Hill reported that this paint

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[89] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer 12/17/36; W.M. Nichols to B.O. Hallin, 4/26/38.

[90] B.O. Hallin to W.M. Nichols, 3/17/1938.

[91] William M. Nichols to B.O. Hallin, 4/26/38.

[92] A 1958 furniture repair order mentions wicker chairs and wicker-edged tables in the cocktail lounge. It's not known if this furniture dated to the 1938 construction of the recreation hall, was a later addition, or was salvaged from other concessionaire facilities within the park. W.M. Nichols to Fey, 6/25/38; "Mammoth Hotel — Cocktail Lounge," 9/58, Box D-48, YNPA; Maint. Records, 1959, "Fountain Rooms, Box D-48, YNPA.

[93] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 8/7/35; B.O. Hallin to W.M. Nichols, 2/12/37; W.M. Nichols to "BOH," 3/9/37.

[94] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 3/24/37.

[95] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 3/27/37.

scheme "helped considerably in blending the contrasting architectural types."[96]

Cottages

The cabins were also designed by Reamer, in a sophisticated style distinct from the "rustic" exposed-frame cabins prevalent elsewhere in the park. Accordingly, they were most often referred to as cottages, by the architect, YPC management, and the YPC publicity department.[97]

Nichols first proposed the addition of cabins in 1935. By October of 1936, the NPS Landscape Division, led by Thomas Vint, had approved the first round of drawings.[98] Vint recommended that the units be located directly behind the hotel, on both "used ground" (taken by the power house, laundry, tailer shop, and commissaries) and ground "made usable by filling"[99] and by clearing the native willow.[100] At the direction of NPS Director Cammerer, all were to include running water[101] and consideration was to be given to "including shower baths and toilets in all cabins."[102]

In response to these directives, Reamer submitted preliminary drawings for single and duplex cabins "with cold running water and no bath, some with hot and cold running water

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[96] Sanford Hill, Resident Landscape Architect, "Monthly Narrative Report to the Chief Architect," July 1937, Box D-37, p. 6, YNPA; H.B. Brown to Robert C. Reamer, 4/19/37.

[97] Yellowstone Park Company, "Yellowstone Park Season 1946," Folder B [Brochure], MGB Special Collections; "Yellowstone Park Season 1946," Folder B [Brochure], MGB Special Collections; Reamer to Nichols and Nichols to Reamer, passim.

Although Vernon Goodwin, formerly of the YPLC, had requested cabins on the line of the Harvey cottages at Grand Canyon, Reamer argued that the Harvey exteriors were most suited to the canyon environment and that the YPC "could use a more simple plan and get just as good results at a saving in money." Robert C. Reamer to Vernon Goodwin, 3/14/1935.

[98] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer 10/13/36.

[99] Thomas Vint to The Director, NPS, 3/4/1935, Box YPC86, YNPA.

[100] President [Nichols] to Robert C. Reamer, 9/2/1936.

[101] Memorandum, Cammerer to All Superintendents and Custodians, 11/3/1936.

[102] Telegraph [Arno B.] Cammerer, Director NPS, to Rogers, Superintendent YNP (cc Nichols), 7/30/36.

and no bath, and some with bath (tub or shower), wash basin, and toilet."[103] By June of 1938, the YPC yielded to NPS pressure and to public demands and ran hot water lines to all of the cottages.[104]

Reamer's initial specifications included 2" x 4" studs and 2" x 10" joists "of which [the YPC had] a quantity."[105] Shingles were to cover the roofs. Six-inch cedar lap siding (to the belt course) and 10" cedar lap siding (above the belt course) were to cover the exterior walls. Double hung windows were to be screened, floors were to be fir or hemlock "sanded and treated with oil or otherwise," and the entry porches were to be four-feet deep.[106] A "barrier," dividing the porches of the double cabins, separated the entrances thus providing greater privacy in those instances when the rooms were occupied by strangers.[107]

Reamer recommended that the interiors, with the exception of the closet space, be lined on the walls and the ceilings. Although a significant departure from the rustic tone of the lodge cabins, he argued that the "greatly improved appearance of the finished rooms should pay both from a financial angle and raise the standard of the camps in the opinion of the public."[108] The finish was to consist of a veneer wainscotting, stained or painted, a celotex or Nu-wood upper-wall surface and ceiling, and a simple chair rail and crown molding. Trim was to be either painted or varnished. Reamer preferred that the ceilings be dropped to a height of 8'6', making a "better appearing room than if it ran up to the roof."[109]

Nichols readily approved these preliminary specifications, recommending only that the

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[103] W.M. Nichols to YNP Superintendent Edmunds, 11/7/36.

[104] W.M.N. [Nichols] to B.O.H. [Hallin], 3/17/1938.

[105] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 9/17/1936. The YPC realized a substantial savings by using "old lumber where possible." YPC, "Summary of Cost of Mammoth Cabin Layout. Construction without Plumbing and Wiring," n.d.

[106] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 9/17/1936.

[107] Robert C. Reamer to W. M. Nichols, 9/17/1936.

[108] Robert C. Reamer to Vernon Goodwin, 3/14/1935.

[109] *Ibid.*

porches be five-feet deep. He further instructed that all bathrooms be equipped with showers rather than bathtubs and that the double cabins be constructed with a single shared bath (Figure HRA 17).[110] Although the lattice trim on the end elevations of the porches (complete with decorative squirrel and tree cutouts) is not discussed in the extensive correspondence between Nichols and Reamer, it is original to the cottages.[111] In conformity with the rustic style frequently mandated by the NPS Landscape Division during the 1930s, roof shingles were doubled every fifth course.[112]

After much debate and review of sample wall surfaces, Nichols chose "Masonite Deluxe Quarterboard"[113] for the interior side walls of the cabins, ivory celotex "Utility Board" for the ceilings,[114] and Johns Manville Flexboard for the bathrooms.[115] Although Nichols initially proposed quarterround crown molding, Hallin successfully argued for "a 4" utility board with beveled edges..... a 1 1/2" quarterboard with beveled edges [as a batten] ... [and] a 3/4" x 2 1/2" chair-rail."[116] Although the written record suggests that this batten treatment

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[110] W. M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 9/23/1936; [YPC] President [Nichols] to Robert C. Reamer, 12/3/1936; Unsigned [Nichols] to Robert C. Reamer, 12/17/1936; Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 12/14/1936. In March of 1937, as cottage construction commenced, Nichols sent a catalog of "Weisway Cabinet Showers" ("entirely new, entirely different") to engineering department supervisor John Egger. Nichols reported that he had ordered the "Weisway Standard" for use in the Mammoth cottages. Nichols also instructed construction foreman Hallin to diverge from Reamer's drawings, by making the bathrooms in the double cabins large enough to accommodate standard (36" x 36") shower units rather than corner units. W.M. Nichols to Pete Hallin, 12/17/1936; Nichols to J.L.E., 3/5/1937.

[111] See, for example, 1940 photograph H-40136 of the cottages (Haynes Foundation Collection, Montana Historical Society), also Fred F. Willson to B.O. Hallin, 4/11/1938.

[112] Photograph H-40136 (1940); H-52262 (1952); H-52114 (1952), from the Haynes Foundation Collection, Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Helena, Montana.

[113] The Quarterboard may have been brown, given Nichols' reported "marked preference for a brown surfaced board for ... proposed cabin construction in the Park" (C.M. Wood, The Celetox Corporation, to W.M. Nichols, 3/8/1937.

[114] W.M. Nichols to B.O. Hallin, 3/13/1937; W.M. Nichols to B.O.H. [Hallin], 3/25/1937; Telegraph, W.M. Nichols to B.O. Hallin, 3/29/1937.

[115] H.B.Brown to B.O.H. [Hallin], 3/9/1937. Sufficient flexboard was ordered to refinish six bath rooms in the Mammoth Hotel wing.

[116] W.M. Nichols to B.O.H. [Hallin], 3/25/1937; B.O. Hallin to W.M. Nichols, 4/3/1937.

was used on all cabins, 1938 photographs indicate that at least some of the cabins were finished with plaster paint rather than battens (Figures HRA 18 and HRA 19).[117]

The YPC furnished the cabins with a miscellany of new and appropriated furniture from other YPC holdings. These included twin iron bedsteads and painted wood bedsteads (double and twin); simple wood tables, varnished slat-back arm chairs, painted chairs and luggage stands with woven reed seats and backs, and small wood-burning stoves. Woven rugs in floral and geometric patterns adorned the varnished fir floors, and free-standing painted cupboard units provided storage. The bath cabins incorporated a small writing area located adjacent to the bath entrance and furnished with a built-in table top and a chair. Porch furnishings included woven-back rocking chairs and arm chairs. In April of 1938, Nichols reported that the majority of porch- , ceiling- , and wall-mounted light fixtures were being ordered "from Los Angeles."[118] The YPC had an additional 100 wall lights and 50 ceiling lights "on hand," salvaged from other YPC holdings.[119] Historic photographs confirm this mix of fixtures (see Figures HRA 17 - 19).

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[117] The interiors of those cabins with cold water only were originally to be left unfinished; this more rustic treatment not only conformed to that in "other cabins around the Park" it also saved an estimated $52 per cabin in material costs. Ultimately, hot water lines were extended to all units and all interior walls were surfaced. W.M. Nichols to B.O.H. [Hallin], 1/13/1937 and 3/25/1937; W.M.N. [Nichols] to B.O.H. [Hallin], 3/17/1938.

[118] William M. Nichols to B.O. Hallin, 4/26/38.

[119] Ibid.

Cottage Landscaping

When designing the cottage plot, Reamer strove to avoid the "rectangular blocks where the cabins are jammed close together in long rows" found at "the majority of cabin layouts" (probable reference not only to out-of-park cabin courts but also to those of the YPLC).[120] Curved streets and liberal landscape planting were to "eliminate any feelings of being crowded," despite cabins' placement at twelve-foot and sixteen-foot intervals (Figure HRA 20).[121]

Single and double cottages were roughly alternated and formed three contiguous circle/triangles and a disconnected fourth circle (between the recreation hall and women's dormitory). A long sweep of 23 cottages hugged the base of the hillside and provided a neat "border" to the cottage complex. A J-shaped cluster of 11 cottages wrapped the northeast end of the recreation hall. Cabins with bath were concentrated in the cottage circle between the recreation hall and the dormitory and along two legs of the triangle directly behind the recreation hall. Three comfort stations with toilets and showers were staggered directly behind the string of 23 cabins; a fourth station was located adjacent to the women's dormitory and a fifth station was located adjacent to the northeast corner of the recreation hall (Figure HRA 21).

The communal central spaces that defined each of the cabin clusters were furnished with round metal tables, ladder-back arm chairs with woven seats, and bi-colored umbrellas with a fringed scallop edge (Figure HRA 22). A "small foot bridge" crossed the storm ditch that bisected the cabin site.[122]

After proposing ground level path lights in the cottage complex (as at Yosemite's Ahwahnee), Nichols acknowledged that such lighting would be vulnerable to errant autos and baggage and requested street lights on 8′ to 12′ posts.[123] These "simple but not ugly"

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[120] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 9/14/1936.

[121] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 9/14/1936.

[122] B.O.Hallin to W.M. Nichols, 3/17/1938.

[123] W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 3/5/1937; W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 4/6/1937.

structures were to provide "enough light in the principal streets so that people can see to walk without falling into a hole" but were not to be "so glaring that they will disturb people sleeping in the cabins."[124] Because the cottages were "quite refined," Bozeman, Montana architect Fred Willson recommended that the standards be of pipe construction rather than solid timbers and that they incorporate the squirrel "cut-out" design found between the porch rail and cornice soffit on the cottages.[125] These fixtures proved too costly and the YPC settled upon timber standards and unembellished fixtures (Figure HRA 23).

Construction of 10 single cabins with bath, 10 double cabins with shared bath, 47 single cabins without bath, five comfort stations, and 26 double cabins without bath began the fall of 1937.[126] The units were completed in time for the 1938 season, after an investment of $117,773 (the most expensive component of the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel reconstruction).[127]

Public Spaces, General

Reamer initially advocated a copper roof for the dining room and lobby while the NPS strongly recommended non-flammable asphalt shingles; both were dismissed as excessively expensive.[128] Roofs throughout the complex were eventually covered with green-painted shingles that "maintain[ed] consistency" with the roofing materials on the other buildings in

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[124] W.M. Nichols to B.O.H. [Hallin] 3/30/1938.

[125] Fred F. Willson to B.O. Hallin, 4/11/1938.

[126] R.C. Reamer, Architect, "Plot Plan Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park," 10/21/1936. (Traced by M.D. Green, July 18, 1945 "for B.R.C.). Plan No. YEL-NP 8906B. On file at TIC, Denver, Colorado. Although Reamer's original plot plan specified 25 double cabins without bath, the 1941 General Development Plan for Mammoth Hot Springs (part of the Master Plan; YEL-NP 3124) shows an additional double cabin in the center of the three contiguous circular/triangular clusters (see Figures HRA 22 and HRA 23).

[127] W.M. Nichols to "HDG," 11/12/36; YPC, "Total Investment to June 30th, 1938," YNPA.

[128] Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 8/7/36; W.M. Nichols to Robert C. Reamer, 8/11/36; W.M. Nichols to Rogers, 11/7/36. Both copper and inflammable asphalt roofing were expected to cost approximately $28.00 per square foot. Wood shingles cost $6.00 per square foot, Robert C. Reamer to W.M. Nichols, 8/7/36.

the Mammoth area.[129]

The YPC had hoped that windows dominating the north and east elevations of the lounge and the east elevation of the dining room/grill would provide adequate ventilation. However, by the end of the 1939 season, Nichols recommended that an air-conditioning system be installed. As a result of this recommendation, air-conditioning units and associated ceiling ducts were installed in the recreation hall (1939) and in the dining room and grill (1941).[130]

Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) crews, under the supervision of the National NPS, constructed the electrical, sewage, and water conveyance ditches necessary to the expanded Mammoth operation.[131]

Alterations[132]

A 1958 study commissioned by the hotel company in response to the NPS's Mission 66 program ranked the Mammoth facility last in terms of revenue.[133] Similarly, a 1962 study conducted by the YPC noted that the Mammoth area had run at only 58% occupancy since the early 1950s.[134] Attempts to arrest this change by emphasizing the low-cost facilities available — including renaming the Mammoth Springs Hotel the "Mammoth Motor Inn" and renaming the Terrace Grill the "Lunch Room" and then the "Terrace Coffee Shop" — had

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[129] H.B. Brown to Robert C. Reamer, 4/19/37.

[130] B.O. Hallin to W.M. Nichols, 3/30/41; W.M. Nichols to B.O. Hallin, 4/18/41.

[131] B.O. Hallin to W.M. Nichols, 1/31/37; John Egger to W.M. Nichols, 4/8/37.

[132] Damage from the 1959 earthquake appears to have been limited to the aggravation of a "bad seam" around the foundation of the hotel. There are thus no notable structural changes associated with this disaster, Maintenance records 1959, unnumbered "Maintenance Box", YNPA.

[133] Orr Pickering and Associates, Architects and Engineers (Billings, Montana), "Survey of Facilities and Operations for YNP," June 1958, p.7, Box C-1, YNPA.

[134] Yellowstone Park Company, "Yellowstone Park Company, A Blueprint for the Future," 11/15/1962, Box C-1, YNPA.

apparently failed.[135] Both studies recommended remodeling the Mammoth facility to accommodate conventions — thus resurrecting the captive clientele of the railroad era.[136]

To this end, the Yellowstone Park Company remodeled the lobby and lounge prior to the 1963 season.[137] Changes included converting the lounge to a meeting room and removing the wall that separated the lounge from the lobby. The NPS rejected plans that included adding an addition to the south end of the building, a bar to the north end of the lounge, constructing a separate administrative facility, and converting office space to meeting rooms.[138]

"Projects Approved" for 1962 included conversion of the Mammoth Coffee Shop to a cafeteria "on a continuous service basis ..." or installation of "a counter type service similar to that in the Bear Pit ... for a fast turn over of guests."[139]

In response to NPS assurances that rates would be lowered unless facilities were upgraded, the YPC added new beds, a night stand, three chairs, a luggage rack, and a chest/desk combination with a frame mirror to 124 of the hotel rooms at Mammoth (1962).[140]

Additional changes to the hotel facility in the modern period (excluding basic maintenance)[141] include the construction of a fire exit at the north eastern end of the map room, the conversion of the telegraph room to a gift shop, minor repairs and reorganization of the

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[135] Photo No. #20600, YNPA; Photo No. 52115, Haynes Foundation Collection, MHS; "Construction and Complaints, S to JQN," 3/9/60, YNPA.

[136] See Haines, *The Yellowstone Story, Vol. II*, p. 372 regarding the Northern Pacific's 1948 abandonment of its passenger service to Gardiner.

[137] YPC Report as of Sept 30, 1963, Box C-6, YNPA.

[138] Orr Pickering, "Proposed Additions and Alterations to Mammoth Hotel Building," 3/4/58, YNPA.

[139] "Projects Approved" 1962, box D-47, YNPA.

[140] YPC, "A Blueprint for the Future", 11/15/1962, Box C-1, YNPA; "Projects Approved 1962, Box D-47, YNPA.

[141] Basic maintenance included not just painting and structural repairs, but periodic replacement of original materials. For example, prior to 1959, the wood floors in the administration area were covered with linoleum; in 1959 the YPC Construction and Engineering Division recommended that this worn linoleum tile be replaced with rubber vinyl tiles (Manager's Monthly Reports, Sept. 1959, file: Managers Repair Reports, 1959, Unnumbered Box: "YPC Maintenance, YNPA). However, records of such modifications are too sporadic to cite individual cases as the extent of alteration.

lobby/lounge (1986), and restroom rehabilitation (1986). Changes to the remainder of the complex included the conversion of the recreation hall to an employee facility, "asbestos abatement", dining hall remodel, and a $1.6 million kitchen renovation (1986).[142]

The kitchen renovation involved construction of a new loading dock, an addition to the east corner of the north elevation, a new enclosure to the kitchen entry ramp, extension of the roof of the north end of the west elevation (necessitating the removal of the original brick chimney) and the construction of a second exit from the mess hall (Employee Dining Room).[143] The entire kitchen/dining facility was repainted[144] and the kitchen component resided with lap siding.[145]

Fire doors, upgraded fire escapes, a new sprinkler system, and additional fire alarm stations, fire alarm horns and smoke sensors were added to the hotel wing in 1986. Glue-on acoustic ceiling tiles were replaced with gypsum board concurrently.[146] In the mid-1980s, when the hotel first opened for the winter, a wood burning stove on a circular concrete base was added to the lobby near the entrance. This stove has since been replaced with the present stove located in the northeast corner of the lobby in space originally occupied by the reservation desk. The reservation desk has been moved from the north wall of the lobby to what was originally the giftshop.

The cottages and the cottage complex remain essentially unaltered. In dramatic contrast to cabin facilities elsewhere in the park, no accommodation units have been added to the original cluster and none have been removed.

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[142] Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, *Annual Report*, 1986, p. 6.

[143] Plan 101/41244, 1/86, YNPA.

[144] Pittsburgh paint P2216 (Meadowsweet) on millwork, bas relief plaques, columns, windows and door frames; Pittsburgh paint P2510 (Milky White) on window sash, screen frames, rest and snack shop entry doors; Pittsburgh paint P22634 Grey Morn on stucco, wood siding, service doors, louvers and lattice work. YEL-NP plan No. 101/41244, sheet 12, YNPA.

[145] YEL plan 101/41244, sheets 12 and 13, YNPA.

[146] Photos #21,24928, #20647-49, #2069922, YNPA; plan No. YEL-NP 101/41242, sheet 22, YNPA; plan No. 101/41242, 5/15/86, YNPA.

In August of 1958, Construction/Engineering Director T.J. ("Tommy") Hallin[147] deemed the addition of "heat" and of "bath and toilet facilities" a high priority.[148] Wall units were added to the Mammoth cottages soon thereafter and the original wood-burning stoves were removed. Showers and "water closets" were added to all bathless cottages between 1962 and 1968 (Figure HRA 24). Interior modifications associated with the bathroom construction include the removal of interior closets and the relocation of the existing lights and lavatories from the central room to the new bathroom space (Figure HRA 25).[149] Three of the four comfort stations continue to remain for guest use. The fourth, located at the northeast end of the complex has been converted to a paint shop. Hot tubs behind privacy screens have been added to the porches of one duplex and two single cabins of the east cabin group nearest the Recreation Hall (Figure 25).

Cosmetic changes have included new furnishings, drapes, and bed linens, proposed in 1963 and installed in the 1960s and again in 1978 and 1982.[150] In 1962, the YPC construction department proposed to cover interior cottage floors with inlaid linoleum; prior to this time, repainting the (originally varnished) cottage floors formed the bulk of the seasonal cottage maintenance program.[151] General cabin maintenance has also included repainting cottage floors, furniture, and exterior walls, reroofing, and structural repair and replacement of porches and porch steps.[152]

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[147] Son of B.O. Hallin. The YPC construction and engineering divisions were consolidated in 1956.

[148] H. C. [Childs] Jr., "Suggested Priority List For Some of the Items On T.J. Halllin's List Discussed At Staff Meeting Aug. 26, 1958." File: "Director Construction/Engineering Division, 1958, Unnumbered Box: "YPC Construction/Engineering Division," YNPA.

[149] Yellowstone Park Company, "Bath Installation, Plans - Sections Cabin Area Mammoth Hot Springs" (sheet 2 of 3), June 1968, TIC.

[150] Ralph Wilson, "Management Study of the Concessionaire Operations Yellowstone Park Company, Yellowstone National Park," Dec. 16, 1963, p.44, YNPA; *Annual Report* 1986, p.6; *Annual Report* 1978, p.8, YNPA.

[151] YPC, "Projects Approved, 1962," File: Projects Approved, 1962, Box YPC-143, YNP Archives: "Maintenance," YNPA.

[152] YPC, "Manager's Report of Suggested Repairs, Maintenance, and Alterations," 8/14/58. File: "Director Construction/Engineering Division, 1958, Box YNC-143, YNP Archives: "YPC

In 1968, the "antiquated" street lights that had inspired so much initial discussion were replaced. NPS engineers preferred "Peerless Type D-3308" on 8-foot standards yet also recommended Revere Model 4301 as used at the concessioner's laundry-shower building at Canyon or Revere Series 4470 garden lights.[153]

Construction/Engineering Division," YNPA; YPC, "Projects Approved, 1962," File: Projects Approved, 1962; Unnumbered Box: "YPC, Maintenance," YNPA.

[153] Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, to the Regional Director, Midwest Region, 3/18/1968. File: Master Plan & Studies (Mammoth), Box D-23, YNPA. Chief Engineer, Division of Project Design, DCSSC, to Regional Director, Midwest Region, 6/26/1968. File: Master Plan & Studies (Mammoth), Box D-23, YNPA.

TIME LINE

1872: Establishment of Yellowstone National Park

1882-83: Construction of first Mammoth Springs Hotel, including foundation of the detached component now known as the Dining Room and Terrace Grill

1913: Remodel of original hotel and construction of hotel wing (designed by Robert Reamer)

1923:
- hot and cold water added to all hotel rooms
- enlargement of the dining room
- construction of a new kitchen

1936: Merger of the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company, the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company, and the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company.

1936-38: Conversion of Mammoth Springs Hotel to a village "meeting the requirements of all types of travel:"
- construction of cabin facilities
- removal of central component of original hotel and construction of new lobby/lounge/office facility
- complete reconstruction of 1882 dining room and addition of a mess hall to the south elevation
- construction of a recreation building for the use of the "autocamp people"

1937: Completion of elaborate wood-inlaid map for the "map room" lounge

1939-41: Installation of air conditioning in Recreation Building and Terrace Grill

1948: Installation of automatic sprinkler system

c.1950: Mammoth facility renamed the Mammoth Motor Inn; Terrace Grill renamed the "Terrace Coffee Shop"

c.1958: Wall mounted electric heater installed in all cabins

1963:
- lounge/map room converted to a meeting room; new entry cut between lobby and lounge; map moved from south to west wall
- furniture replaced in all hotel rooms

c.1962: Inlaid linoleum placed over cottage floors.

1968:
- showers and "water closets" added to all bathless cottages
- historic streetlights in cottage complex replaced

pst 1970: Construction of fire exit at northeast end of meeting room/map room

1980s:
- telegraph room converted to gift shop
- restroom rehabilitation
- recreation building converted to employee facility
- asbestos abatement
- kitchen rehabilitation
- dining hall renovation including remodel of original porch into lounge and restroom renovations
- addition of fire doors, upgraded fire escapes, new sprinkler system and additional fire alarm stations to the hotel wing
- installation of gypsum board on hotel wall and ceiling surfaces
  replacement of bed linens, curtains, and furnishings in cottages
- freestanding information desk added to lobby

1991:
- new doors added to lobby east wall
  new sliding doors added to Map Room north wall

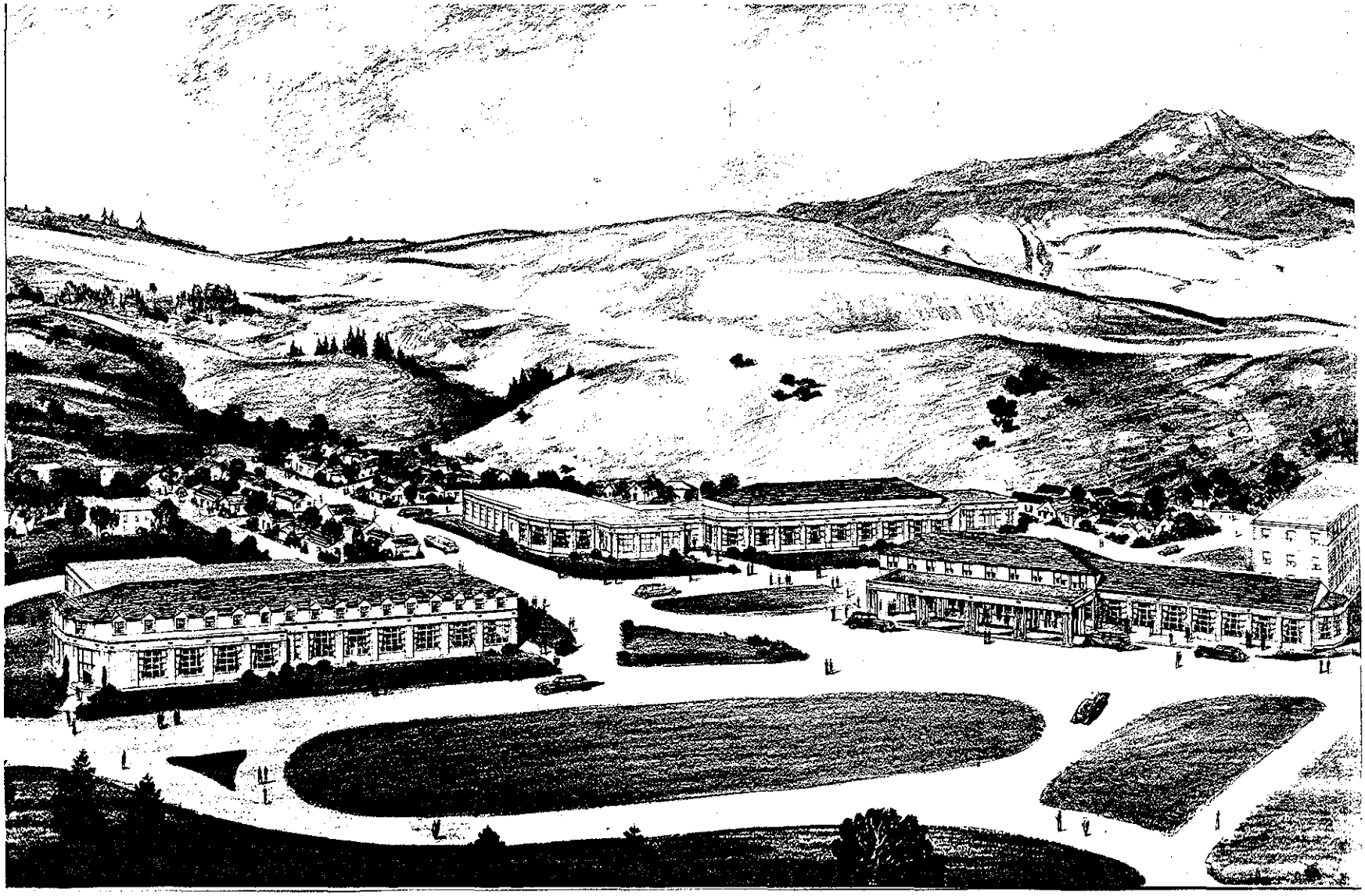


Figure HRA 1: "Mammoth Springs Lodge [sic], (Architect drawing)," July 1936. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-36494, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

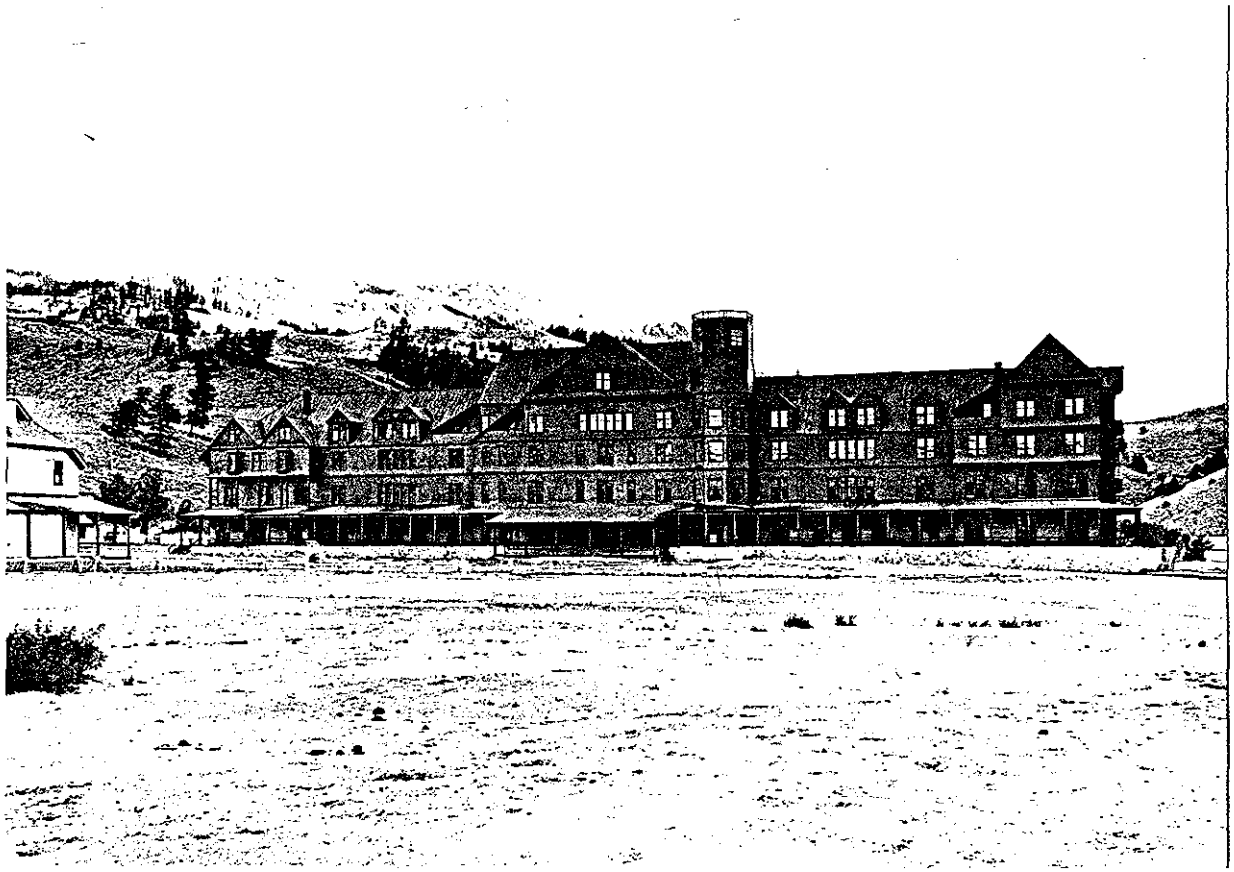
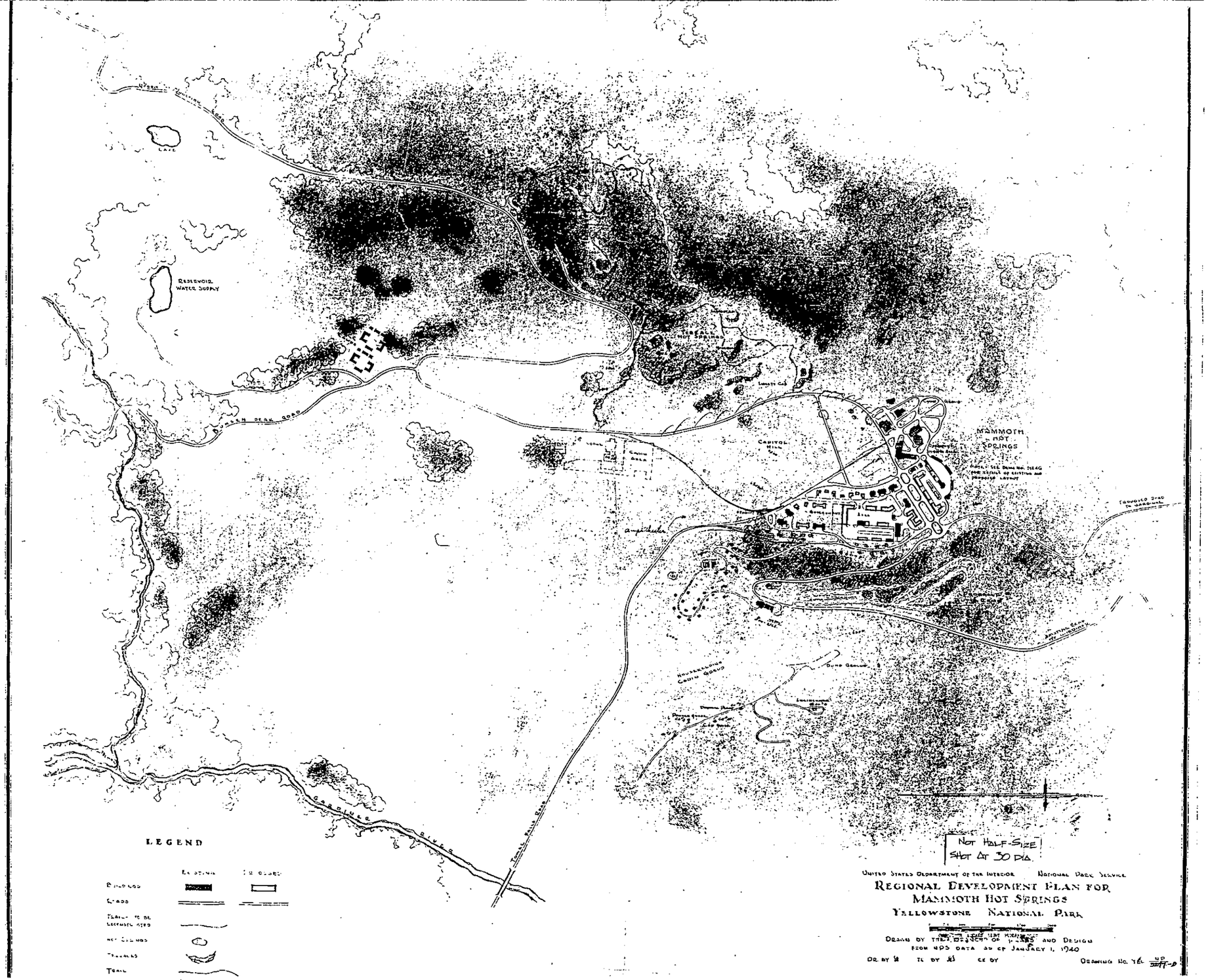


Figure HRA 2: "Mammoth Hotel," 1901. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-4129 (Jay Haynes, photographer), Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.



Figure HRA 3: "Mammoth Hotel," 1914. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-6058 (E. W. Hunter, photographer), Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

Figure HRA 4: USDI NPS, "Regional Development Plan for Mammoth Hot Springs," 1940. Drawing No. YEL-NP 3277-D, on file at the Technical Information Center, Denver, Colorado.



USDI NPS, "Regional Development Plan for Mammoth Hot Springs," 1940. Drawing No. YEL-NP 3277-D, on file at the Technical Information Center, Denver, Colorado.

Figure HRA 4

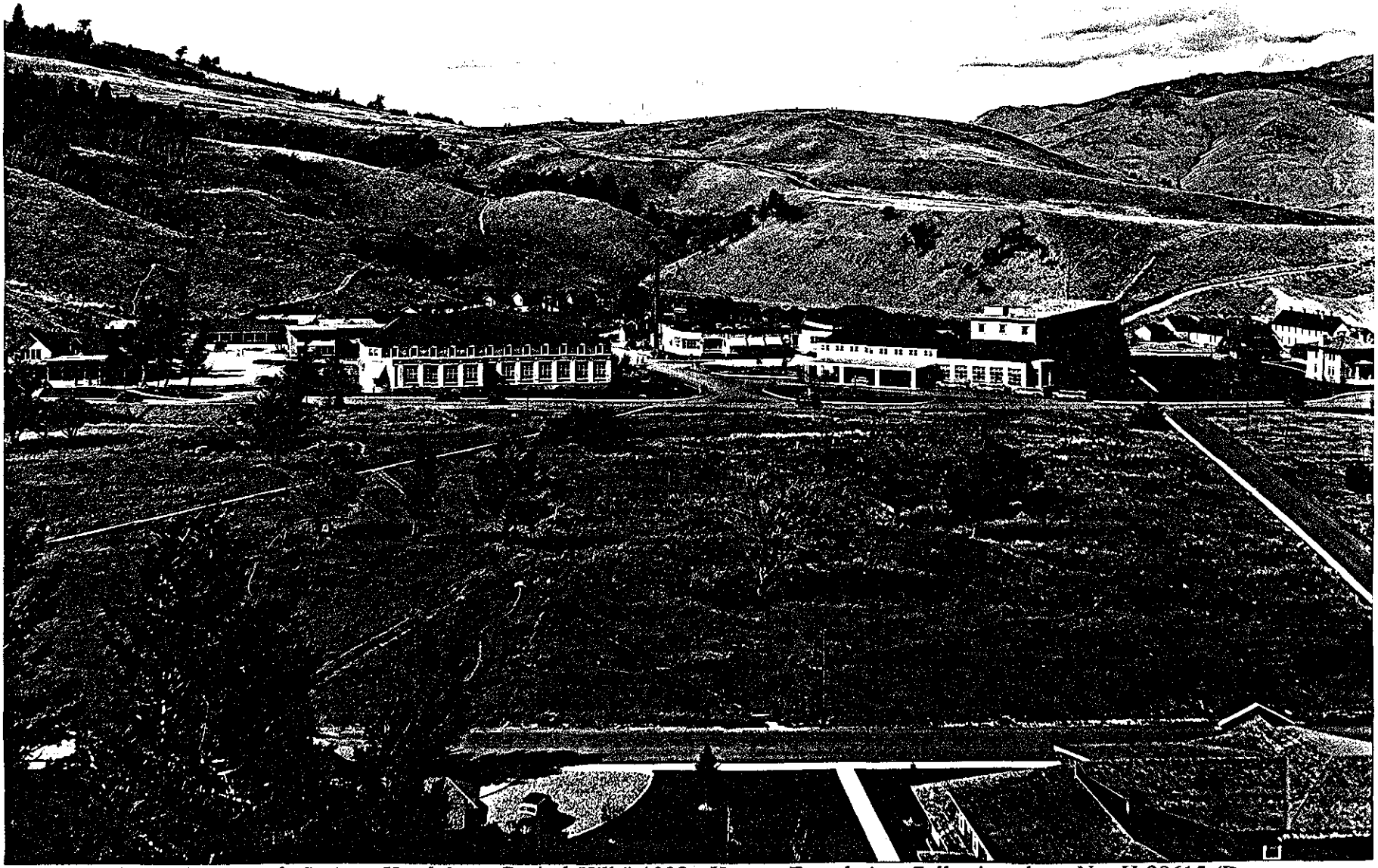


Figure HRA 5: "Mammoth Springs Hotel from Capitol Hill," 1938. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-38615 (D. Wheale, photographer), Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.



Figure HRA 6: "Mammoth Springs Hotel, exterior [lobby/lounge]," Aug. 2, 1938. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-38528, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

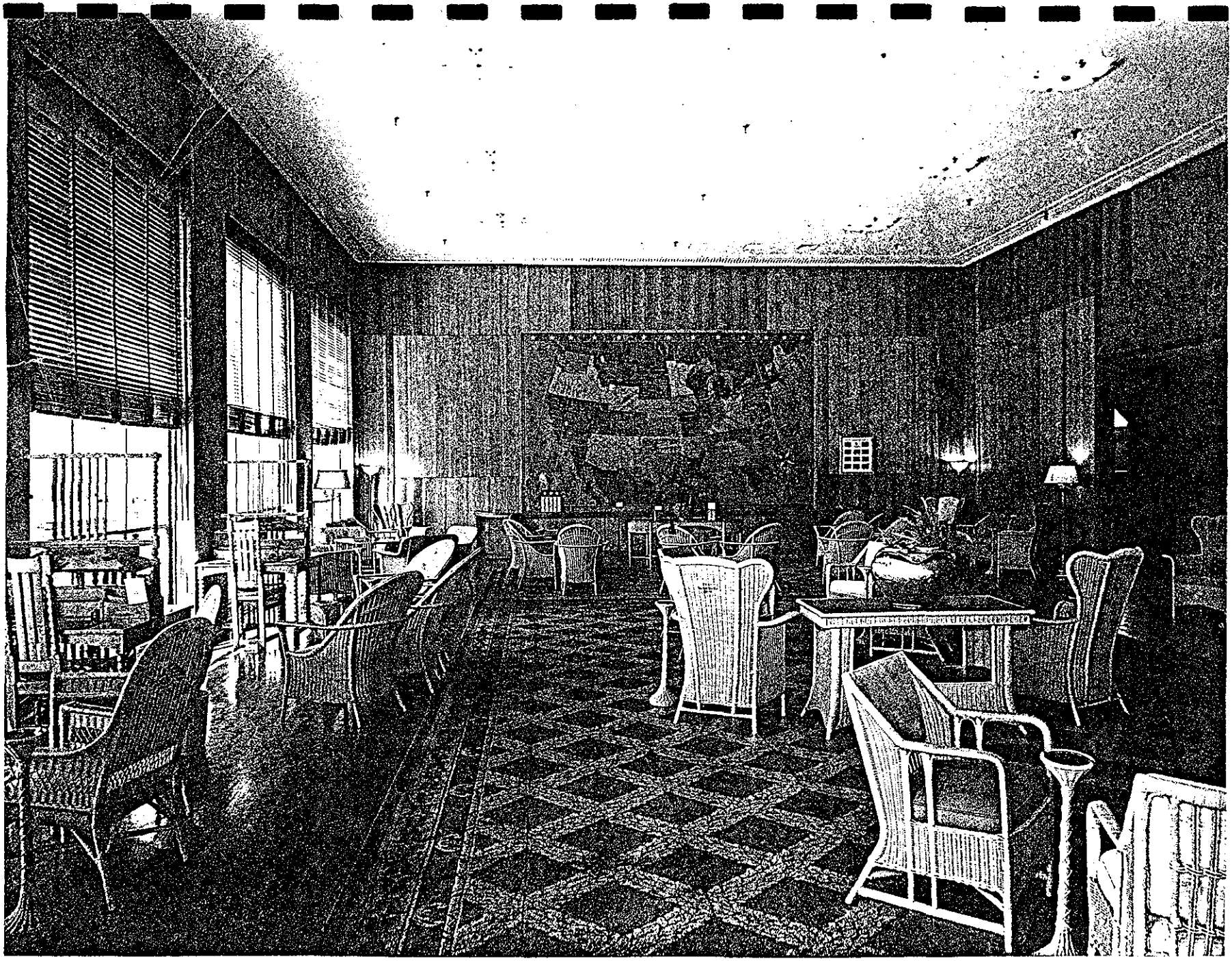


Figure HRA 7: "Mammoth Springs Hotel Lounge," no date. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-53132, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

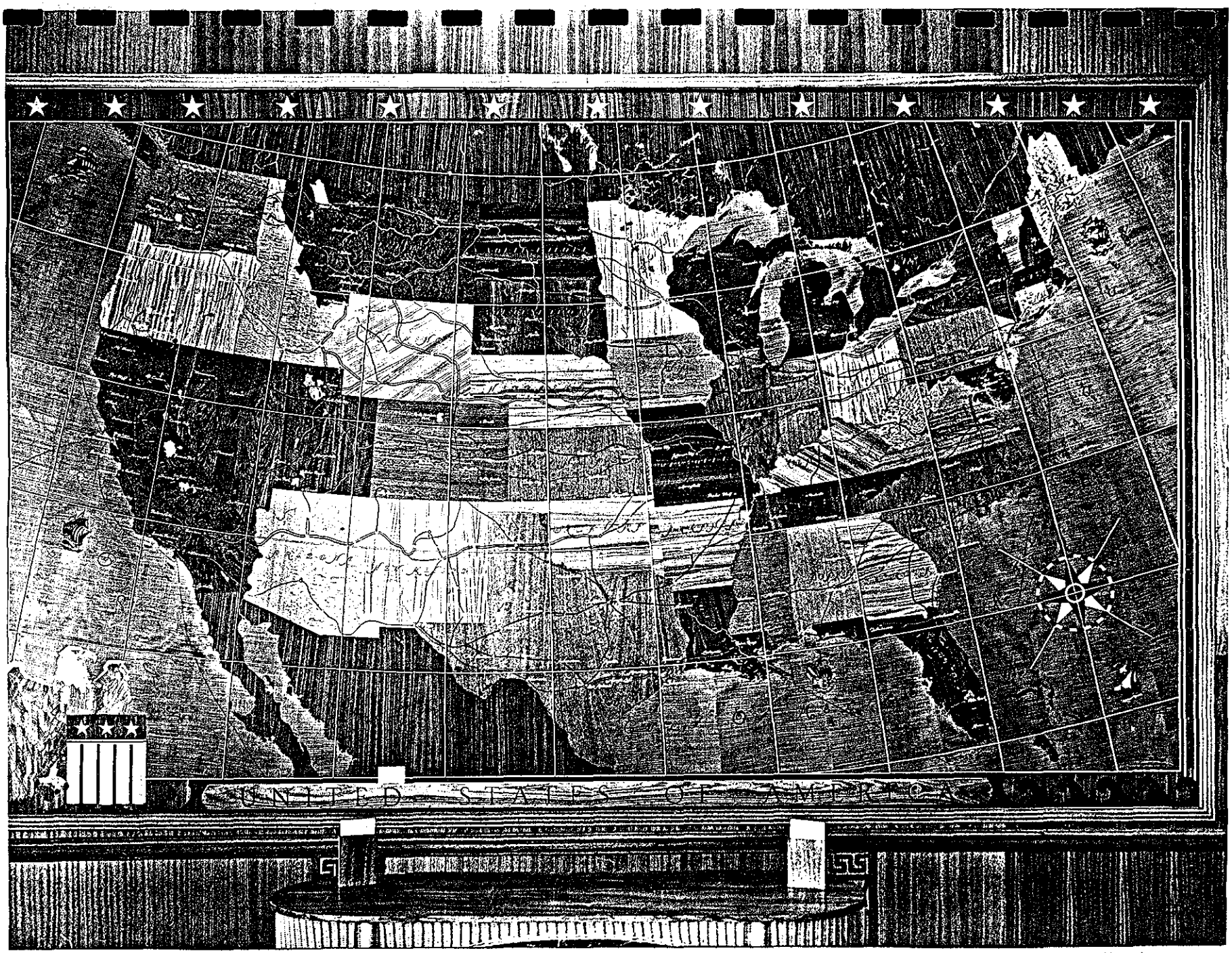


Figure HRA 8: "United States of America map in Mammoth Springs Hotel lounge," July 1952. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-52113 (Bert L. Brown, photographer), Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

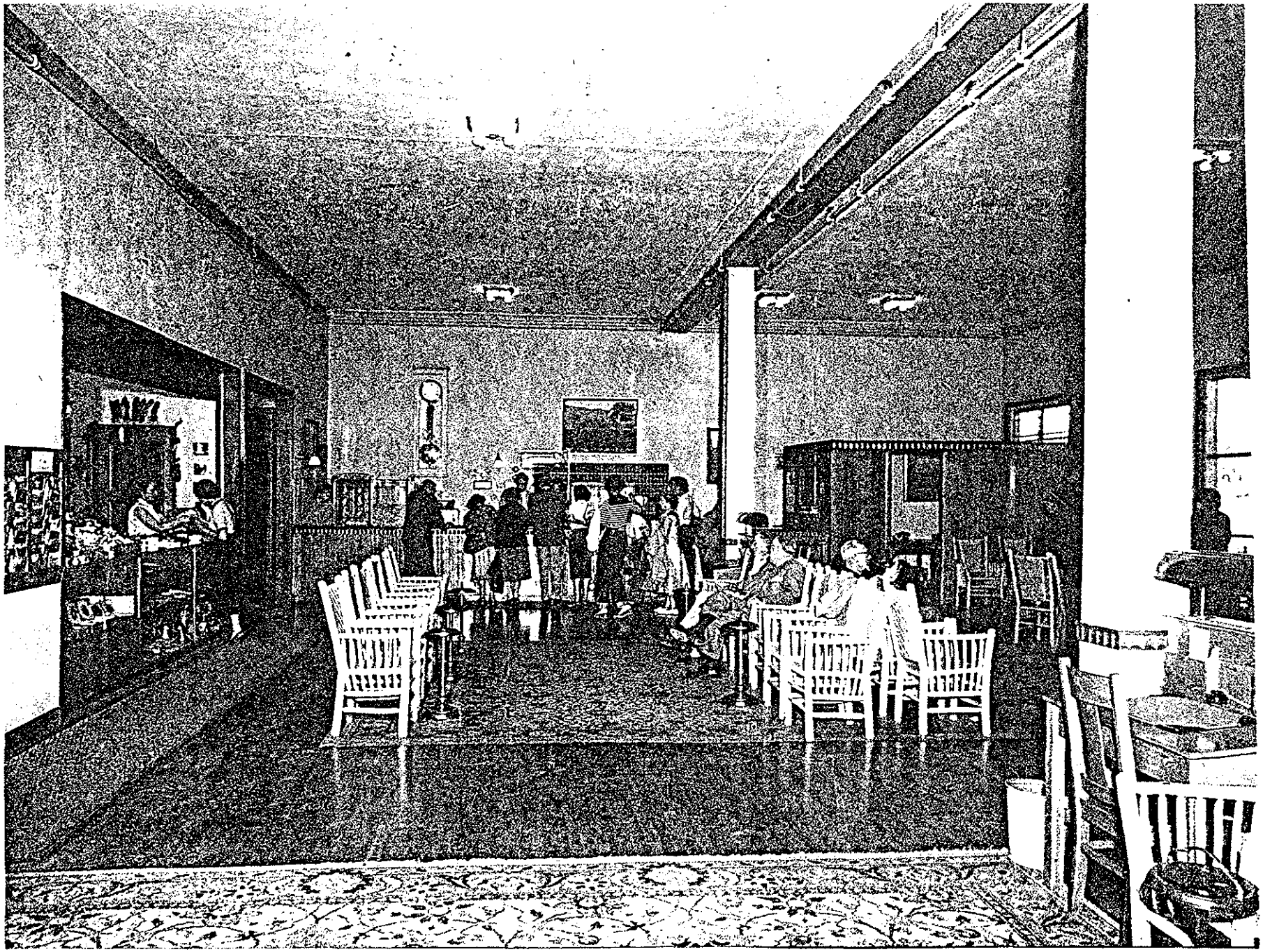


Figure HRA 9: "Mammoth Springs Hotel Lobby, 1954. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-54079, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

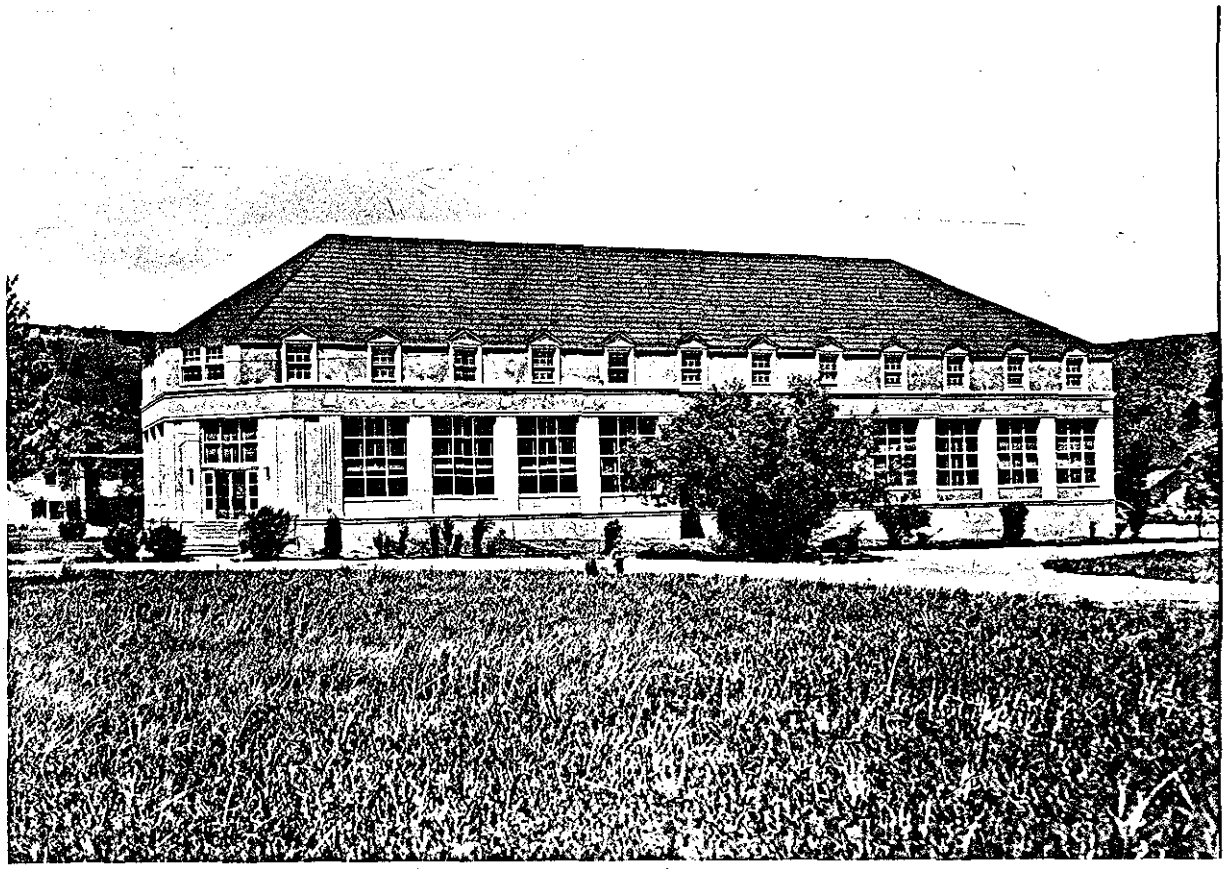


Figure HRA 10: "Mammoth Hotel Lunch Room, exterior [west elevation]," July 22, 1937. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-37733 (Jack E. Haynes, photographer), Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.



Figure HRA 11: "Mammoth Hotel Dining Room," no date. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. 6057, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.



Figure HRA 12: "Mammoth Springs Hotel Dining Room," 1953. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. 53131 (B.L. Brown, photographer), Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

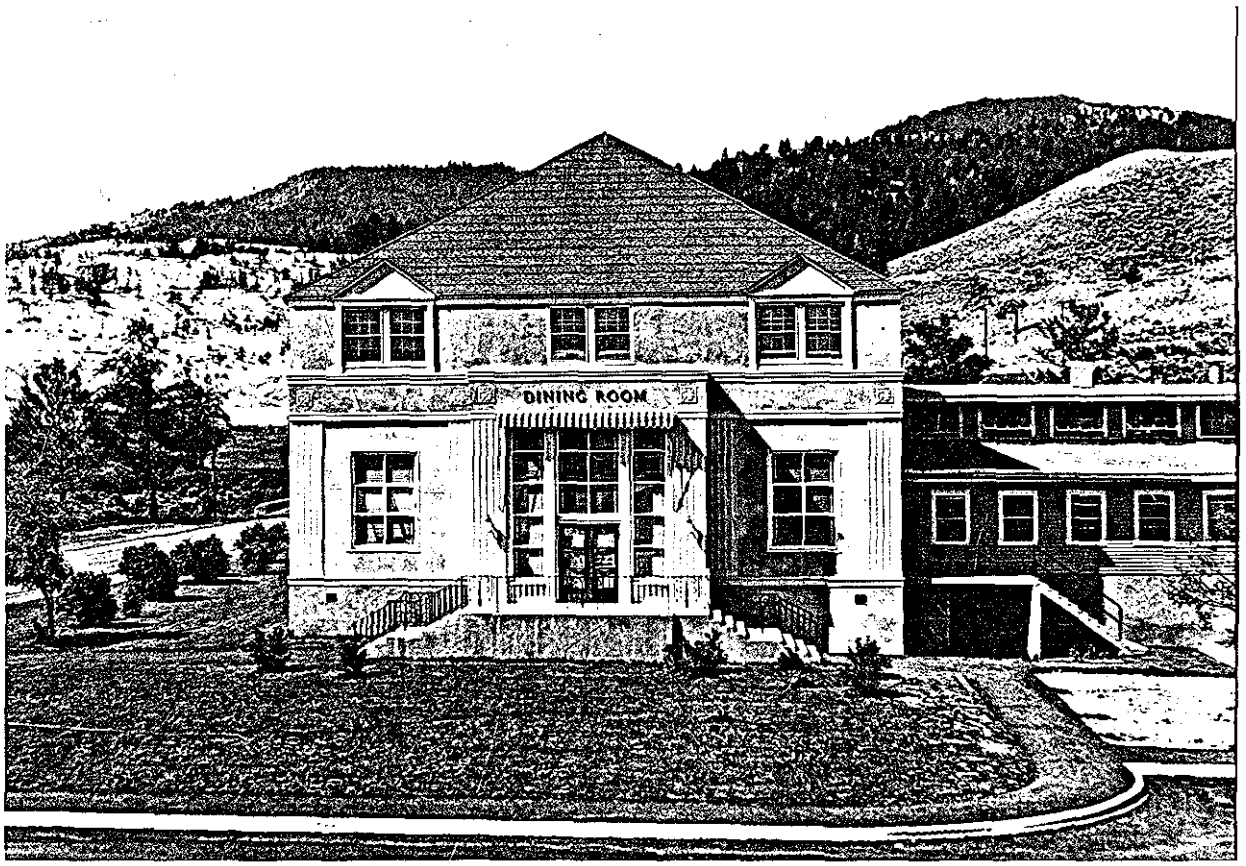


Figure HRA 13: "Mammoth Springs Hotel Dining Room, exterior [south elevation]," Aug. 2, 1938. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-38-527 (Jack E. Haynes, photographer), Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

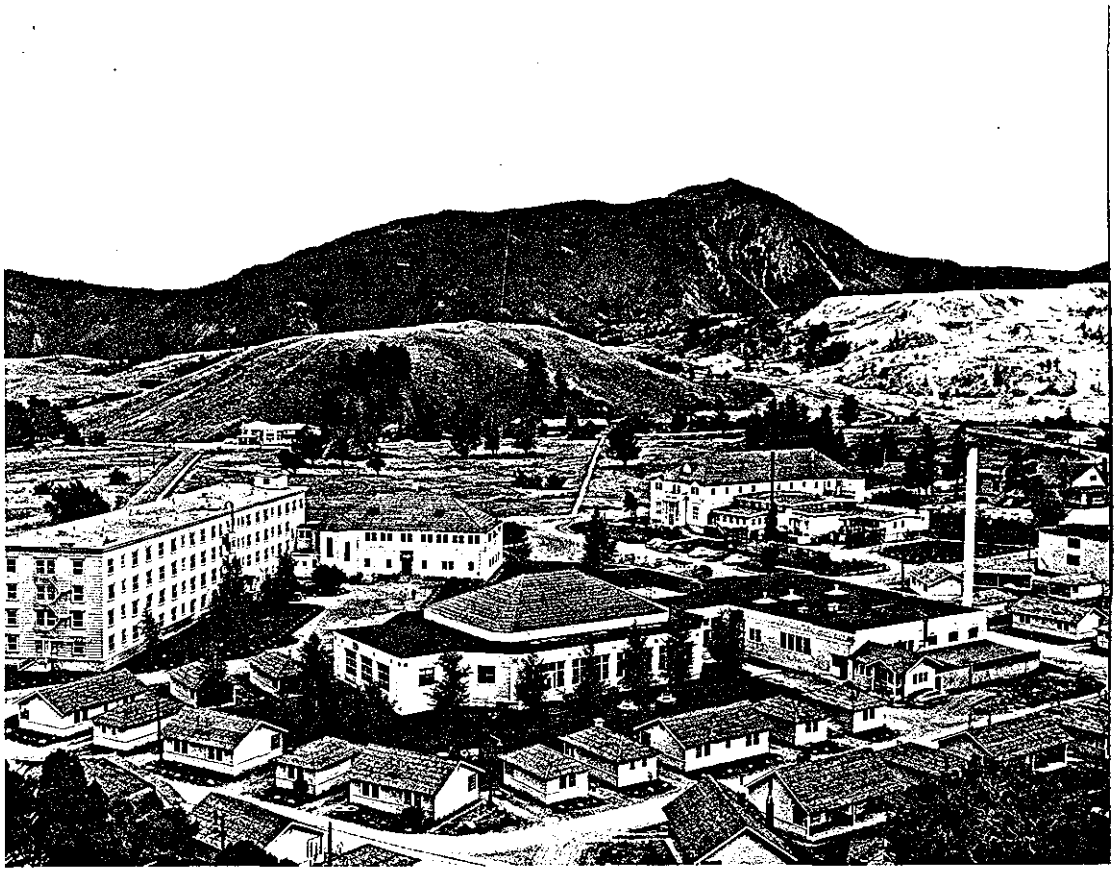


Figure HRA 14: "Mammoth Springs Hotel and Cottages from north," 1952. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-52262 (Bert L. Brown, photographer), Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana. Note proximity of recreation hall to the cottage complex; also rear entrance to hotel lobby.

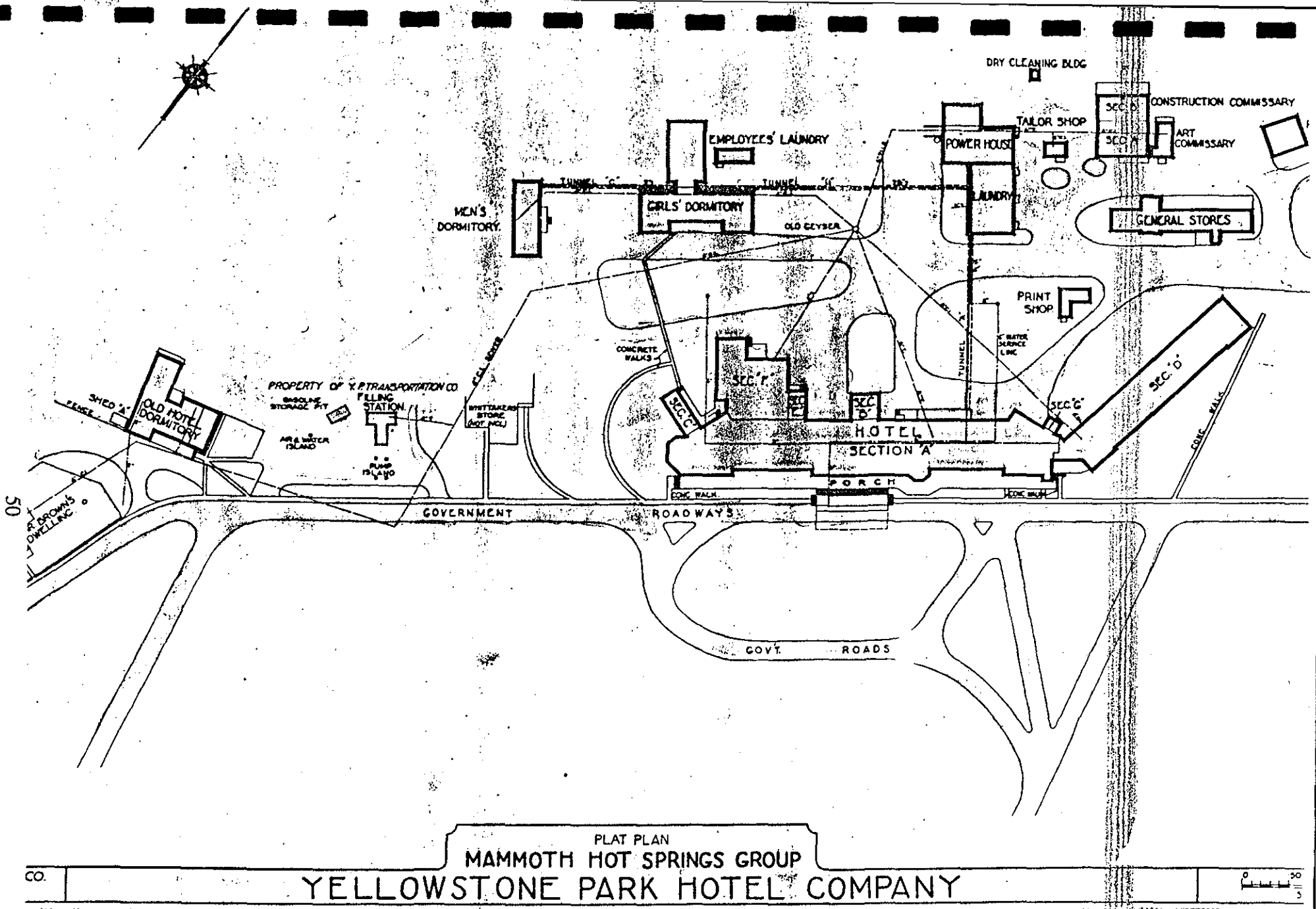


Figure HRA 15: Plat Plan, Mammoth Hot Springs Group, Yellowstone Park Hotel Company, 1929. Figure 1 of the American Appraisal Company's *Appraisal Inventory of Yellowstone Park Hotel Company Volume II*, Yellowstone National Park Archives.

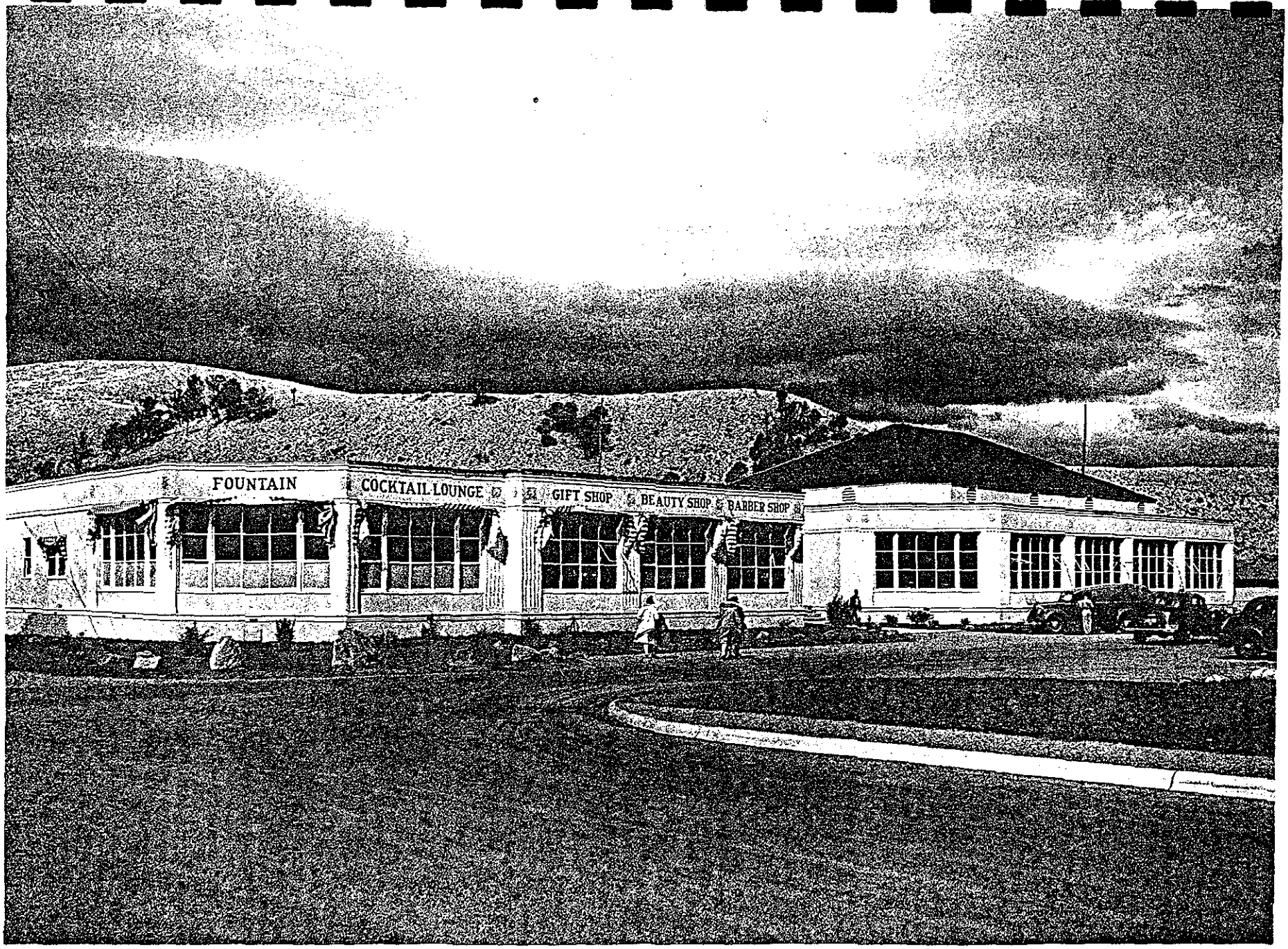


Figure HRA 16: "Mammoth Springs Hotel Recreation Hall," 1940. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-40132, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

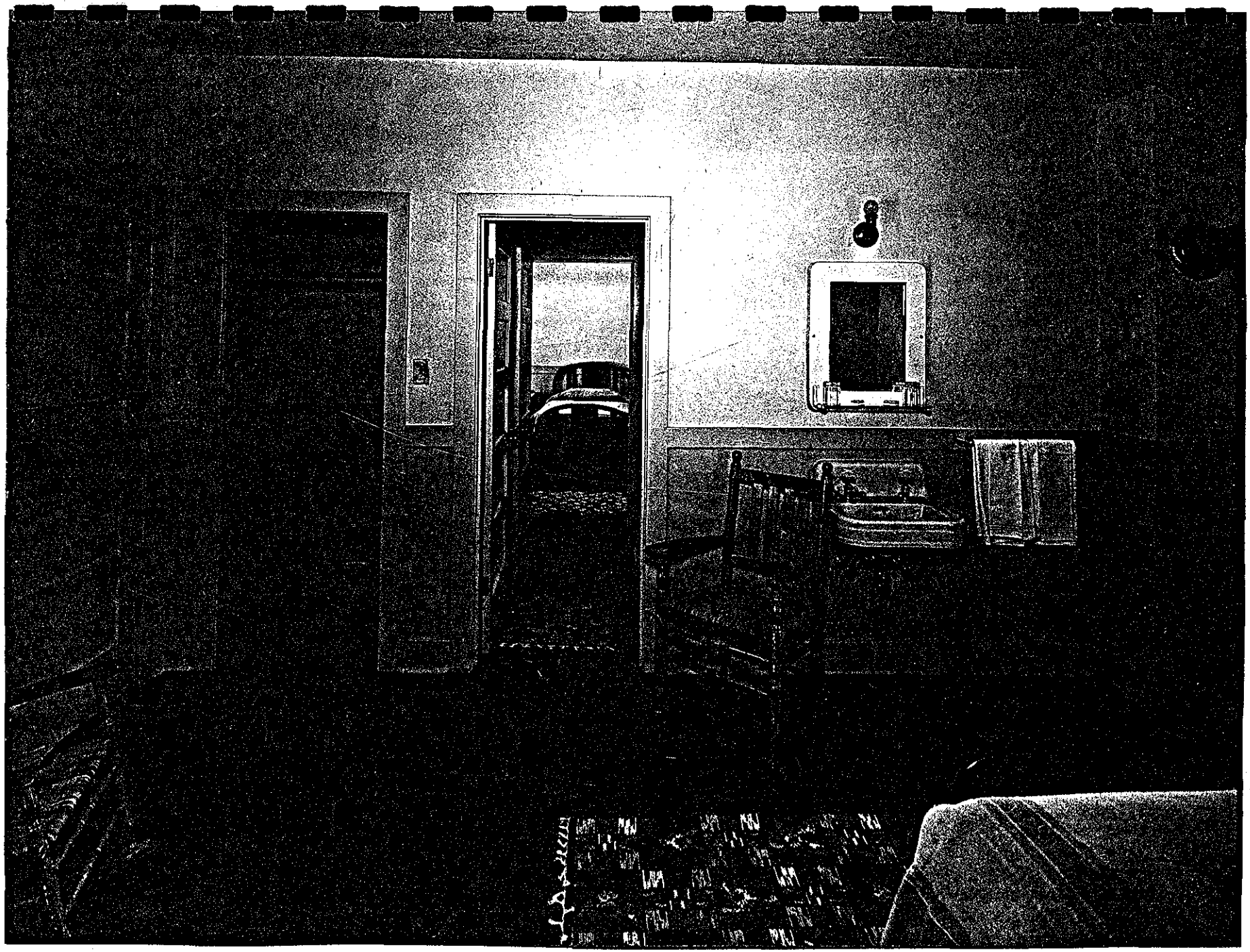


Figure HRA 17: "Mammoth Springs Hotel, duplex cottage," July 25, 1938. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-38520 (D.J.W. [Wheale], photographer), Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

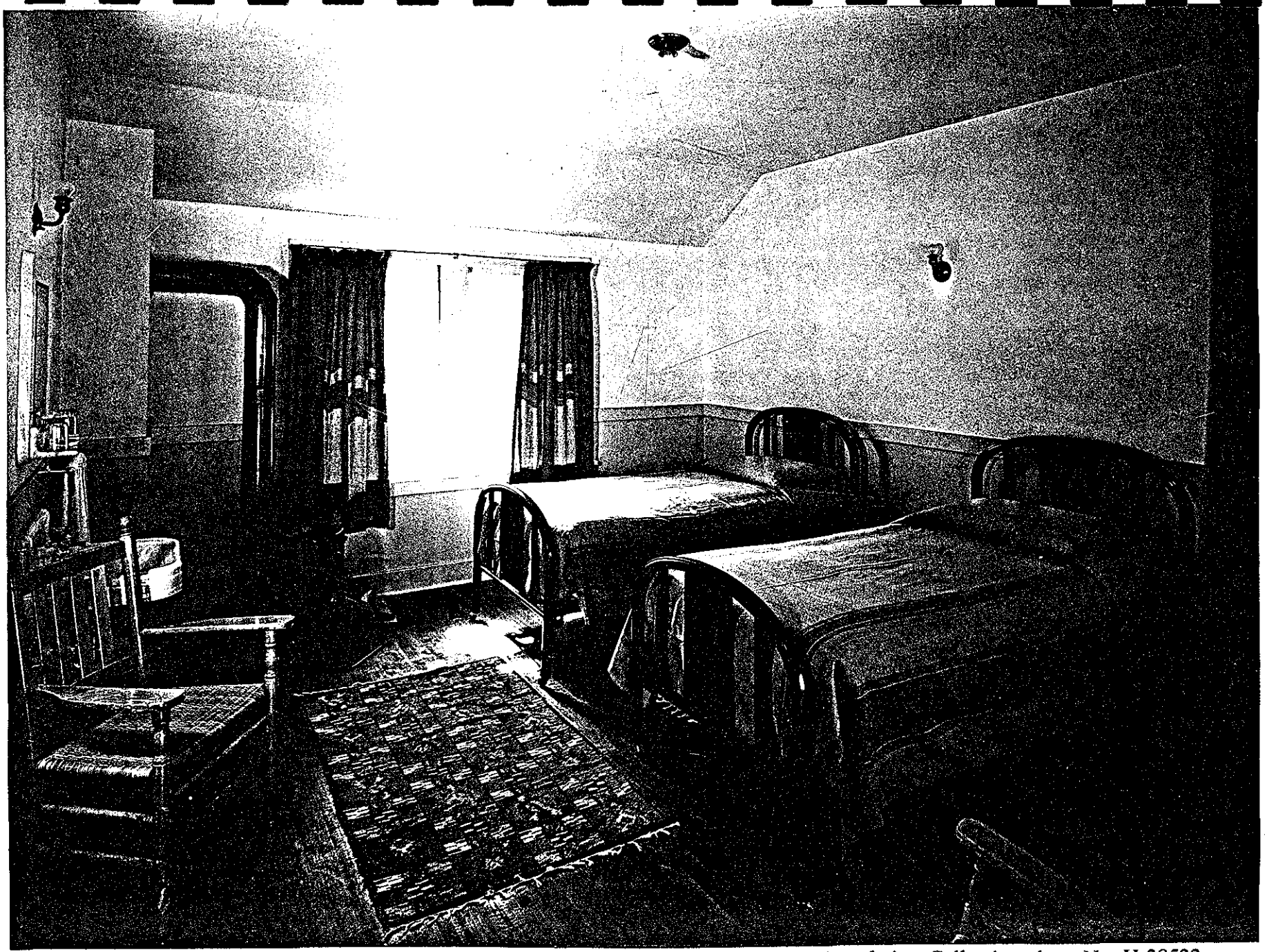


Figure HRA 18: "Mammoth Springs Hotel, duplex cottage," July 25, 1938. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-38522 (D.J.W. [Wheale], photographer), Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

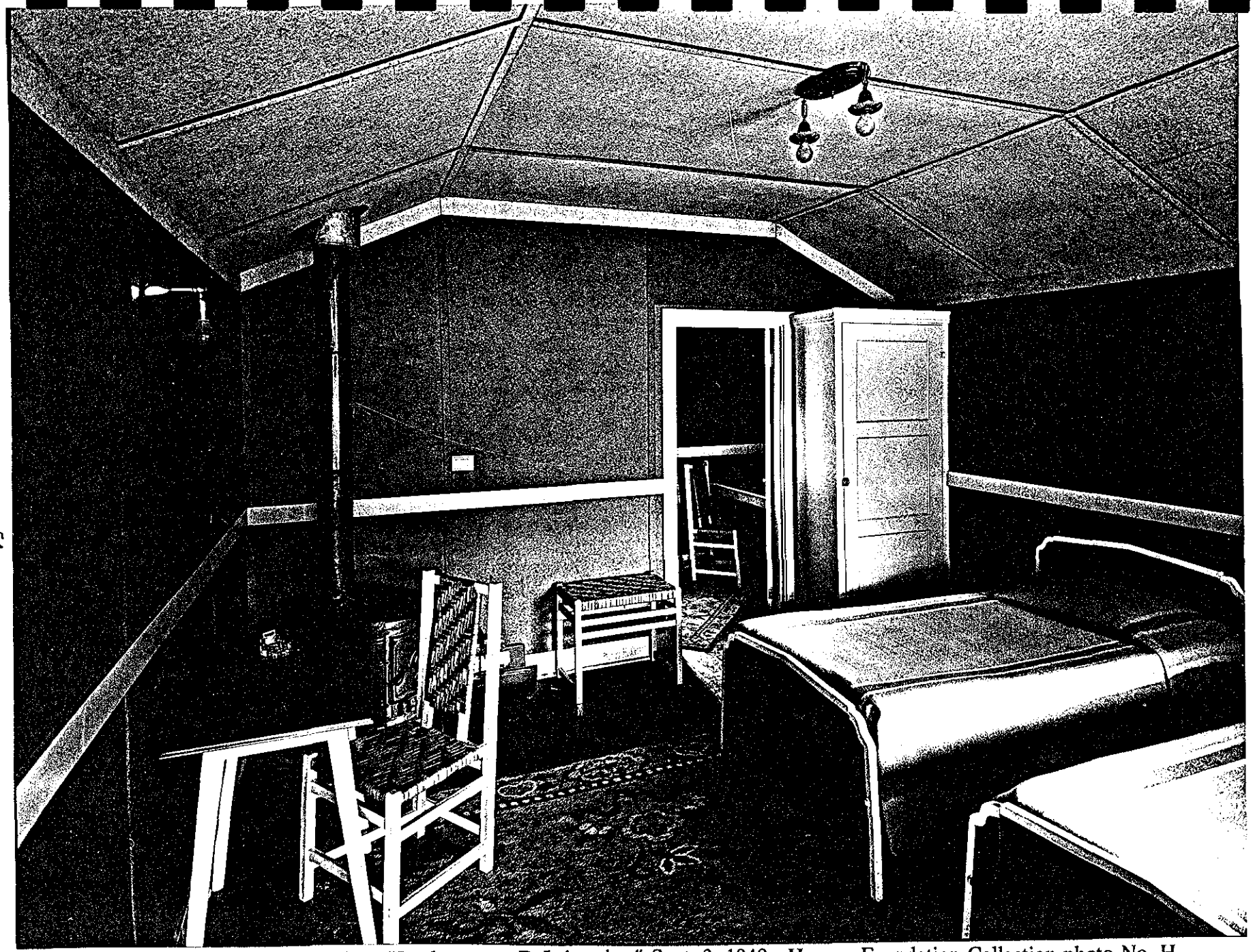
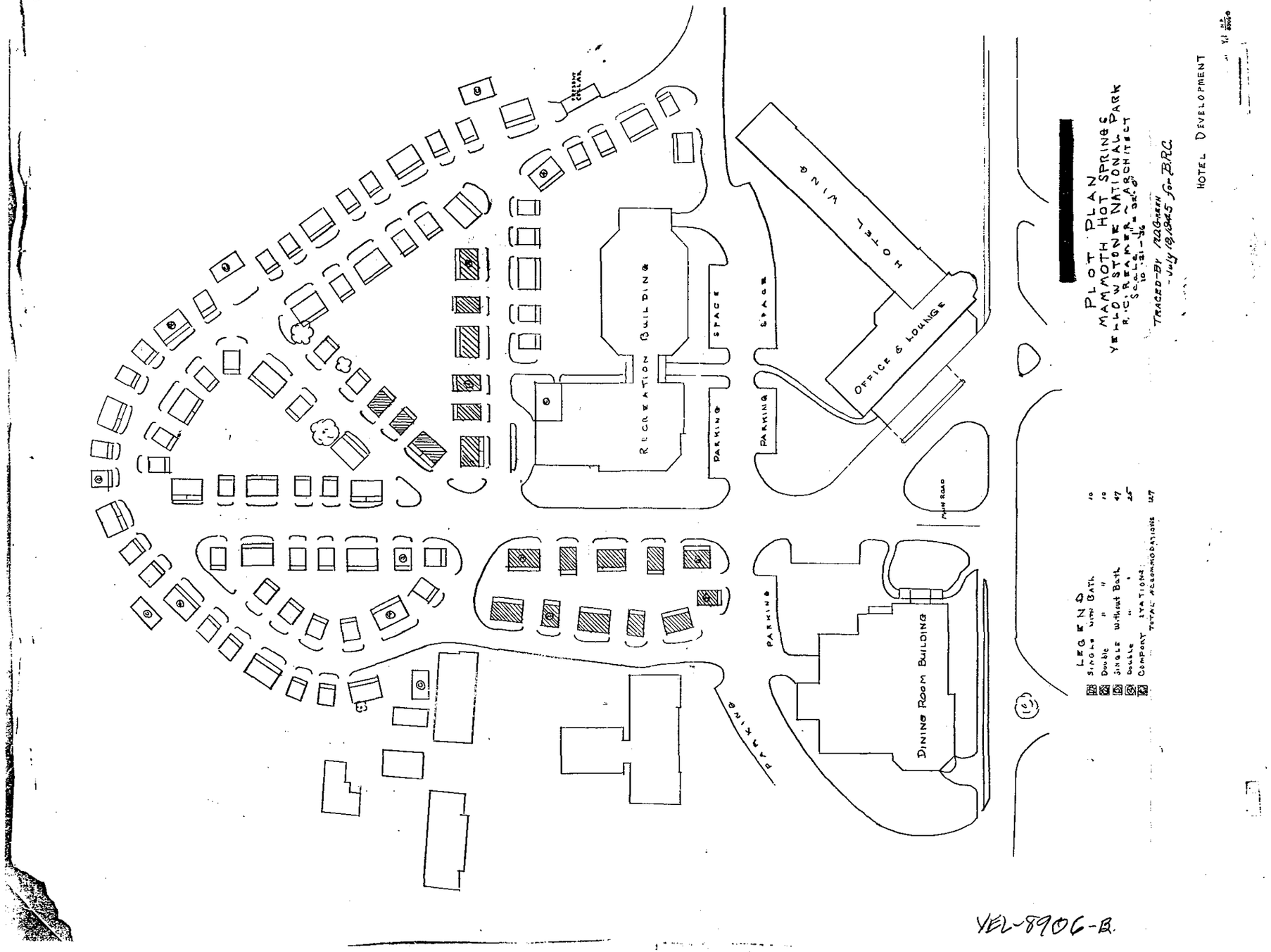


Figure HRA 19: "Mammoth Springs Hotel, cottage B-5, interior," Sept. 3, 1940. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-40138 (Jack E. Haynes, photographer), Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.



: R.C. Reamer, Architect, "Plot Plan Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park," 10/21/1936. (Traced by M.D. Green, July 18, 1945 "for B.R.C.). Plan No. YEL-NP 8906B. On file at the Technical Information Center, Denver, Colorado.

Figure HRA 20

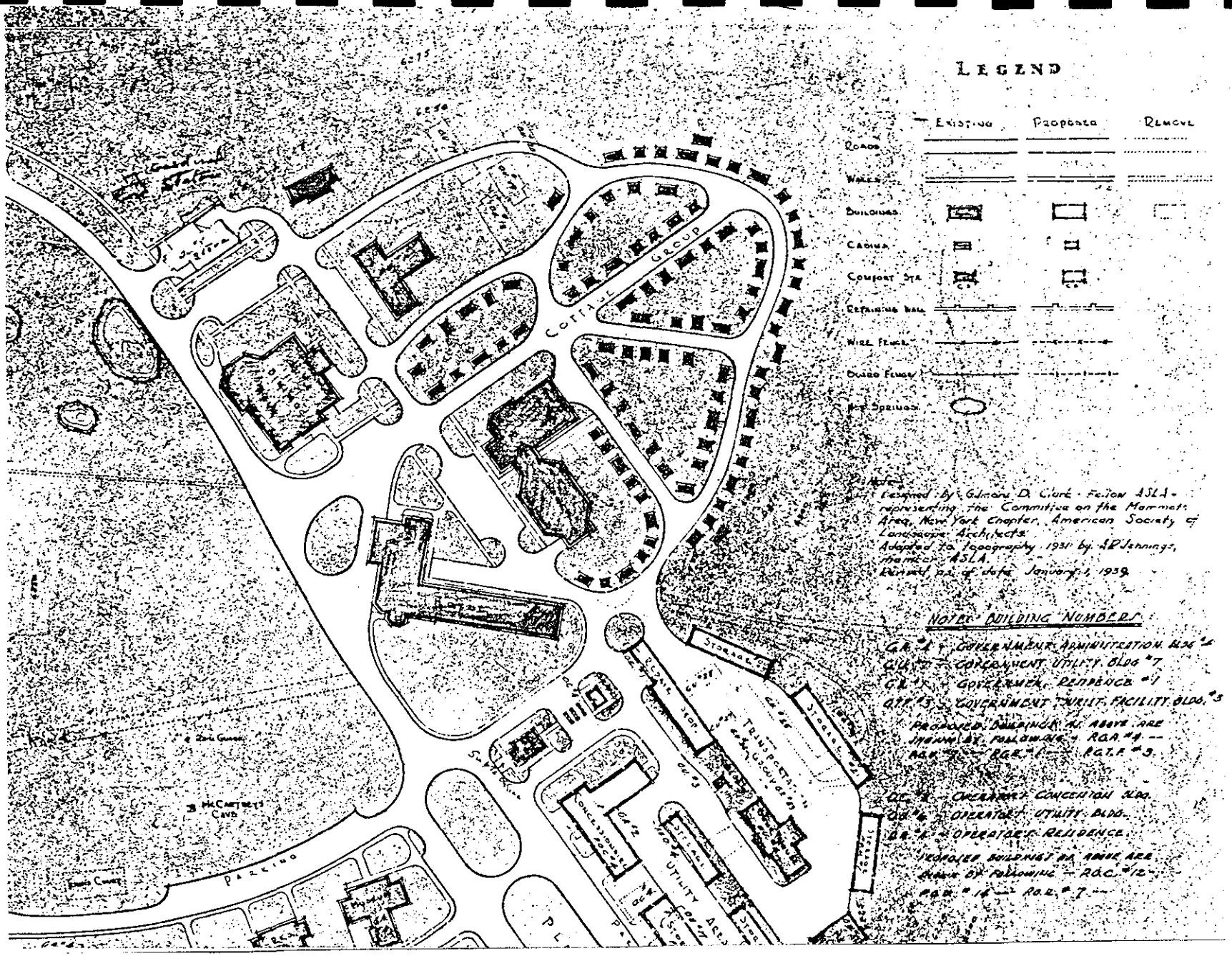


Figure HRA 21: USDI NPS, "General Development Plan Mammoth Hot Springs; Part of the Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park," 1941. Detail of Plan No. YEL-NP 3124-J. On file at the Technical Information Center, Denver, Colorado.

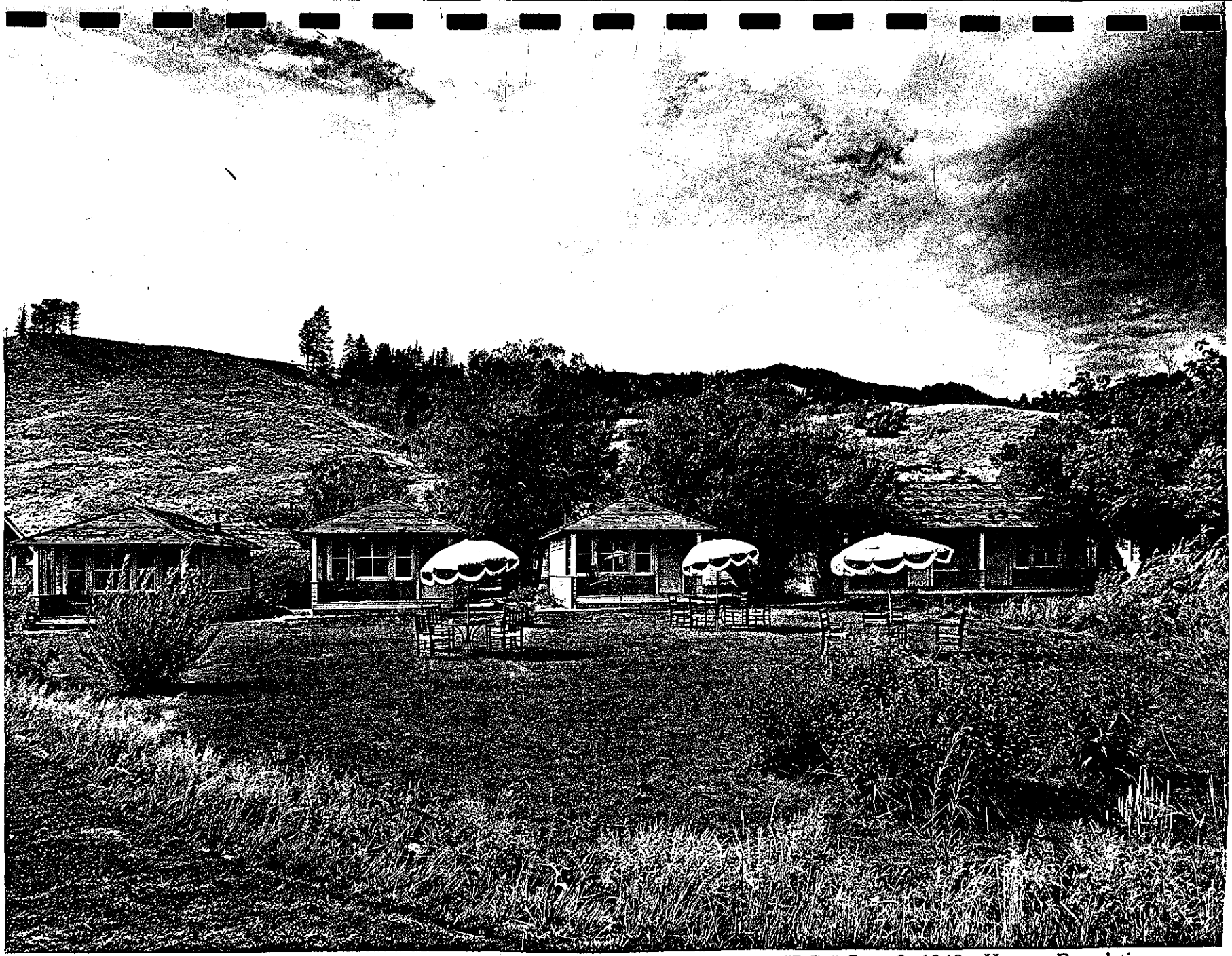
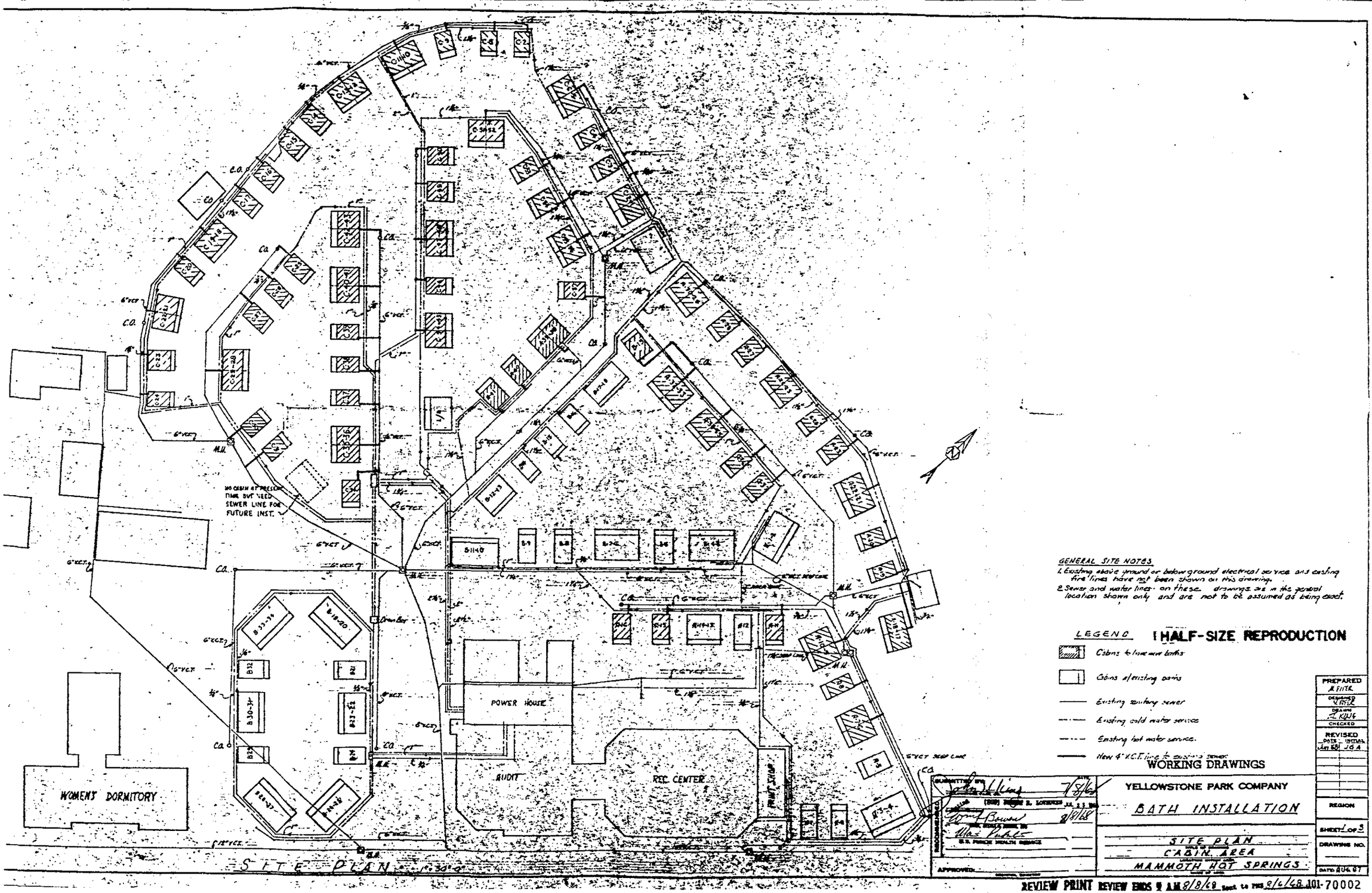


Figure HRA 22: "Mammoth Springs Hotel Cottages (viewed from front of cottage #B5)," Sept. 3, 1940. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-40136 (Jack E. Haynes, photographer), Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

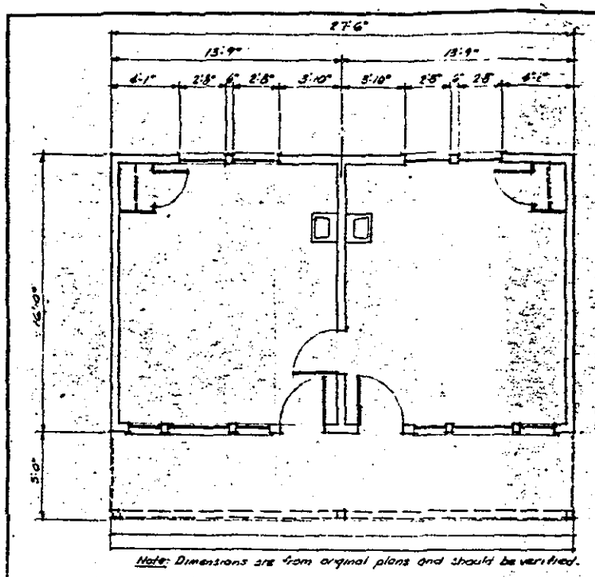


Figure HRA 23: Mammoth Springs Hotel Cottages," 1952. Haynes Foundation Collection photo No. H-52114 (Bert L. Brown, photographer), Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.



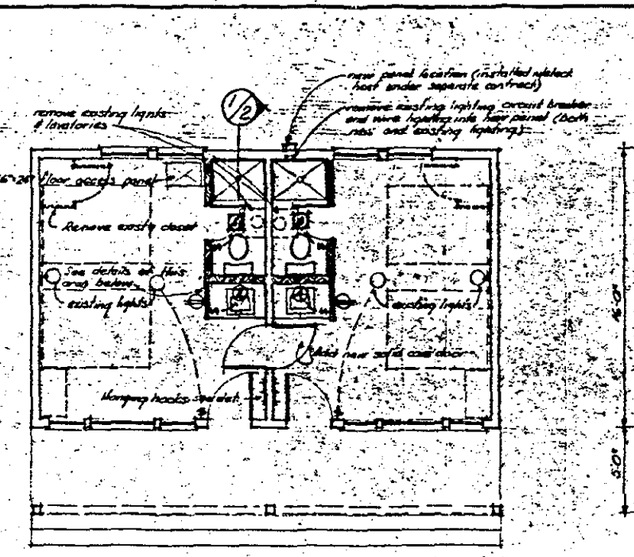
Yellowstone Park Company, "Bath Installation Site Plan, Cabin Area Mammoth Hot Springs," June 1968. No Drawing No. (sheet 1 of 3). On file at the Technical Information Center, Denver, Colorado.

Figure HRA 2

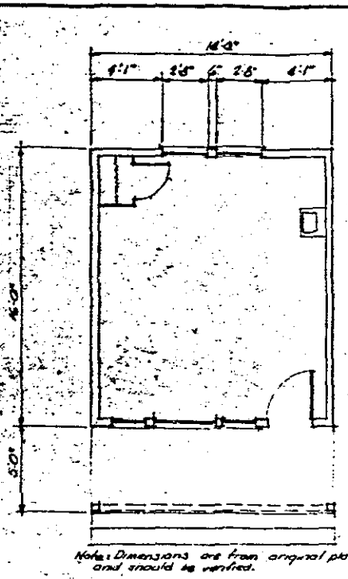


Note: Dimensions are from original plans and should be verified.

EXISTING DOUBLE CABIN FLOOR PLAN • ⅛"=1'0"

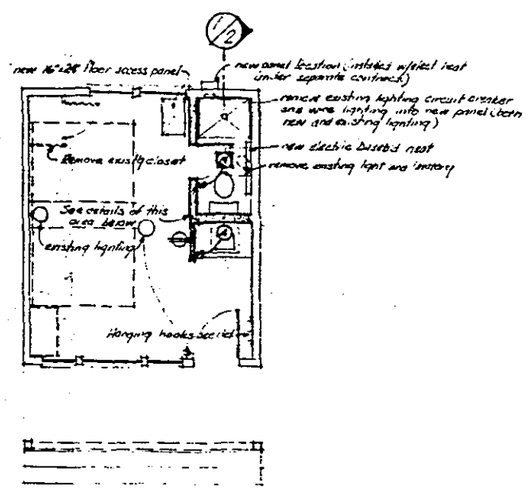


FLOOR PLAN w/NEW BATHS • ⅛"=1'0"

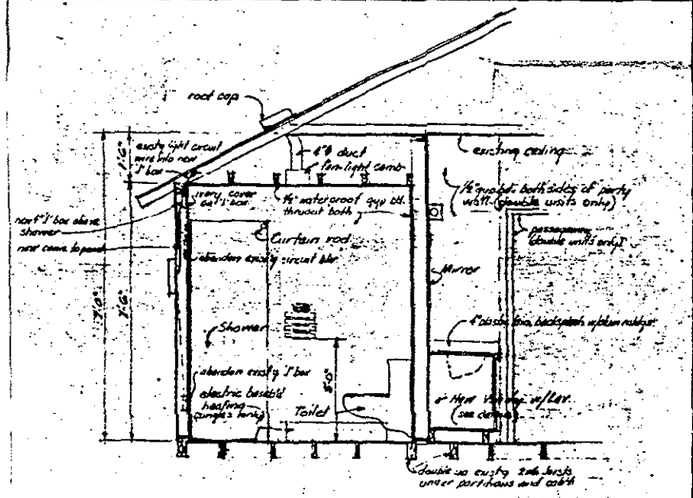


Note: Dimensions are from original plans and should be verified.

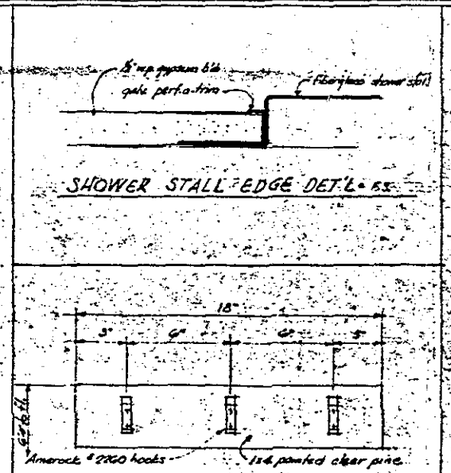
EXIST'G SINGLE CABIN FL PL • ½"=1'0"



FLOOR PLAN w/NEW BATH • ½"=1'0"

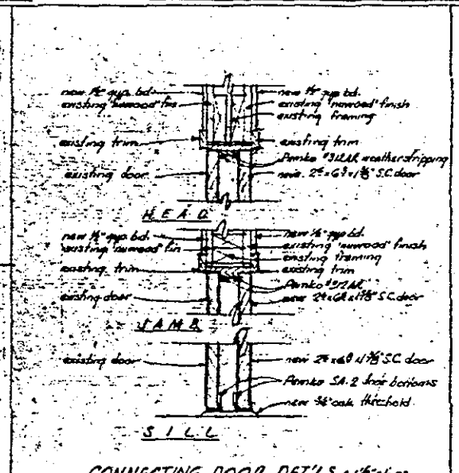


SECTION (1/2) ½"=1'0"

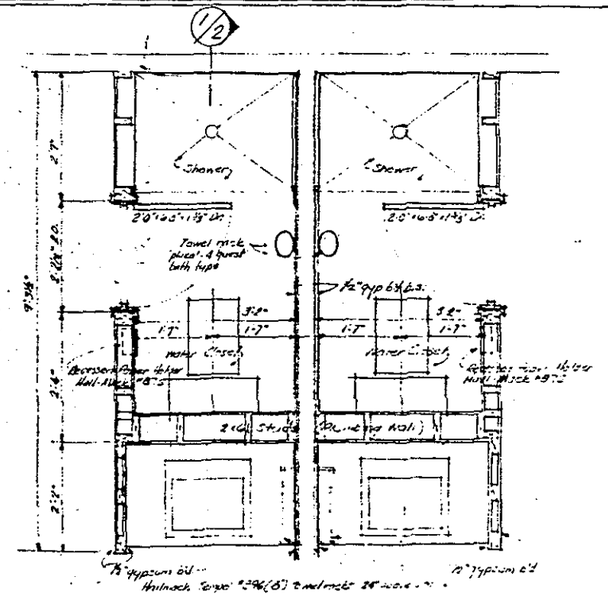


SHOWER STALL EDGE DET'L • 6"=1'0"

HANGING HOOK DETAIL • 3"=1'0"



CONNECTING DOOR DET'LS • 1½"=1'0"



DOUBLE CABIN BATH PLAN • ½"=1'0"

SINGLE CABIN SIMILAR.

GENERAL NOTES:

MATERIALS

Rough Lumber: West Coast 'Construction' (1500f.hm.) or fir or hemlock. Kiln dried, max. moisture 19%.

Finish Lumber & Trim: 'B' or better pine or fir.

Gypsum Board: U.S.G. 'Sheetrock' or approved equal. All gypsum board in new bathrooms to be waterproof type. All surfaces to receive paint to be smooth, taped, and sanded with no irregularities.

Bathroom Doors: Hollow core, panel grade birch or gum.

Additional Pass Doors: Solid core, paint grade birch or gum.

Hardware: Bathroom doors: 'Corbin' Harmony design Cylindrical locksets #296. Functions to be #702 privacy lock. Finish: bronze satin bronze. US 10. Hardware on new pass door to match on drawings.

Flooring (Bathrooms only): Material shall be ⅛" (heavy gauge) 'Armstrong' Terrazite Tile. Wall base: Colors to be as selected. Linoleum to be installed over ¼" Masonite underlayment. Base in bathroom to be Armstrong 4" vinyl cove. Color as selected. Wood base to be installed on other walls in bedroom suite.

Bathroom Accessories: Towel Rack (two per) the 'Plaza' bath (4 per) Towel rack (two per) #5476 Mack 'Ramp' #5716 (18") paper holder Hall Mack #875; Mirrors Hall Mack #48-1826.

FINISHES

(All colors to be as selected)

Bathroom Walls & Ceiling: 1 coat primer sealer (tinted)
2 coat eggshell enamel

Bedrooms: New Work (Drywall): 1 coat primer sealer (tinted)
2 coat alkyd-enamel wall paint
(Wood work): 1 coat primer sealer (tinted)
2 (Gloss) 2 coat gloss enamel

Existing Work (Walls): 1 coat alkyd-enamel wall paint
(Woodwork) 1 coat semi-gloss enamel

CODES:

All work shall comply with Fifth Mint Constr. Report #6 "The Uniform Building Code of the National Park Service (July 1964)."

ELECTRICAL NOTES

Fixture (A) Aricolite #86-18 w/grounded convenience outlets, (2)-100 watt bulbs, up 6'-8".

Fixture (B) Tradewinds exhaust fan #1103 fan-light combination (2)-40 watt bulbs. Install w/6"ø duct, discharge thru roof w/roof cap.

All electrical work to be per Nat'l Park Service requirements and National Electrical Code.

Wire size #12 minimum w/ground. All copper.

Electric baseboard heat in bathrooms of single units only.

Each Bathroom has (1)-15 amp 120 volt circuit (2)-15 amp 120 volt circuits (3)-20 amp 120 volt circuits (4)-30 amp 240 volt & (5)-50 amp 240 volt. Wire to panel and provide 50 amp breaker in blank space.

SUBMITTED BY: DATE

RECOMMENDED

APPROVED

YELLOWSTONE PARK COMPANY

BATH INSTALLATION

PLANS • SECTIONS
CABIN AREA
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED
REVISED DATE | INITIAL
REGION
SHEET 2 OF 3
DRAWING NO.
DATE June 68

YPC, "Bath Installation Plans-Sections, Cabin Area Mammoth Hot Springs," June 1968. No Drawing No. (sheet 2 of 3). On file at the Technical Information Center, Denver, Colorado.

Figure HRA 2

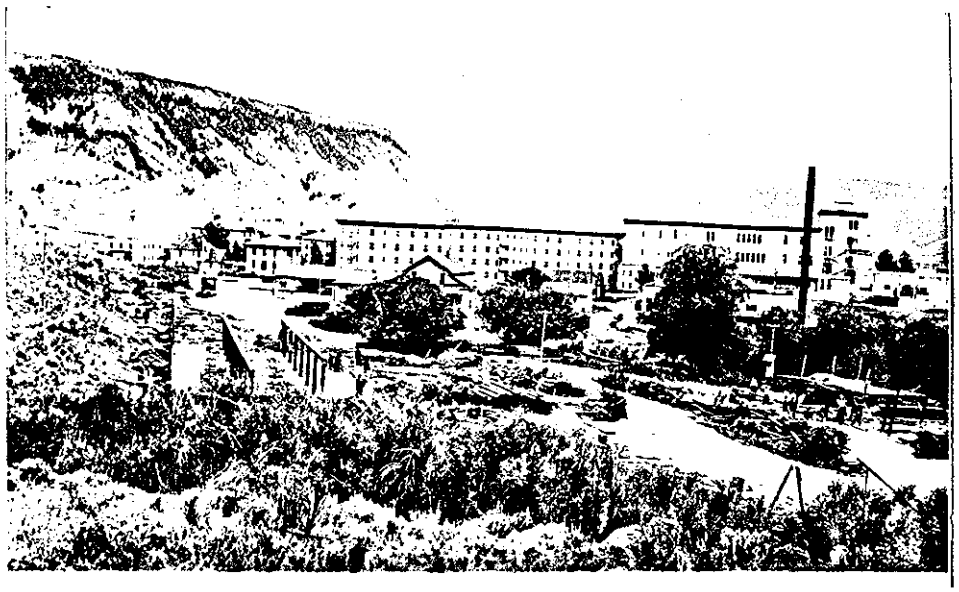


Figure HRA 26: Demolition of the dining room wing of the hotel to make way for construction of the new dining room and coffee shop, circa 1936. (1 of 4). Yellowstone Archives.

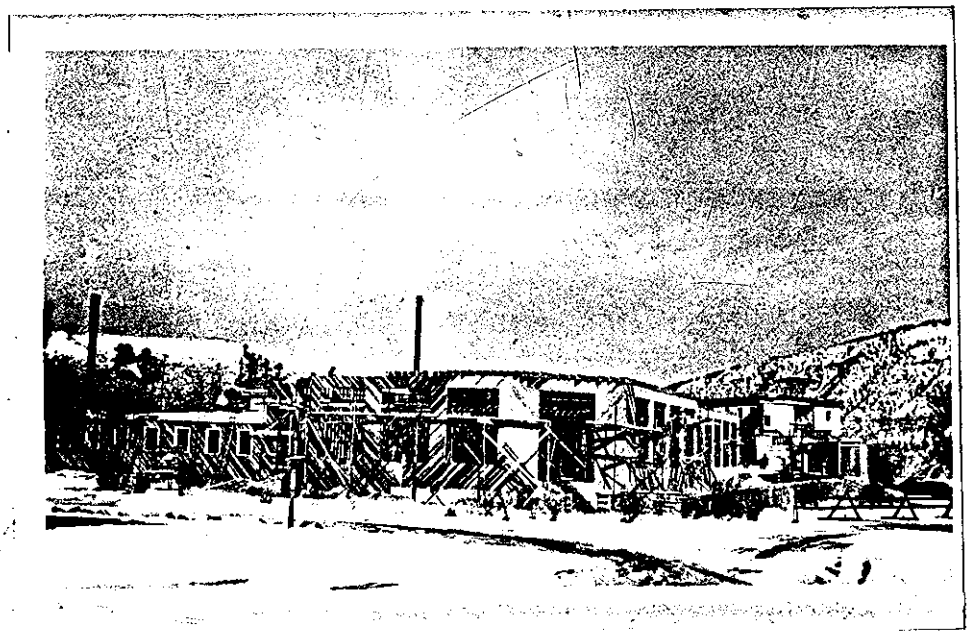


Figure HRA 27: Ibid. (2 of 4)

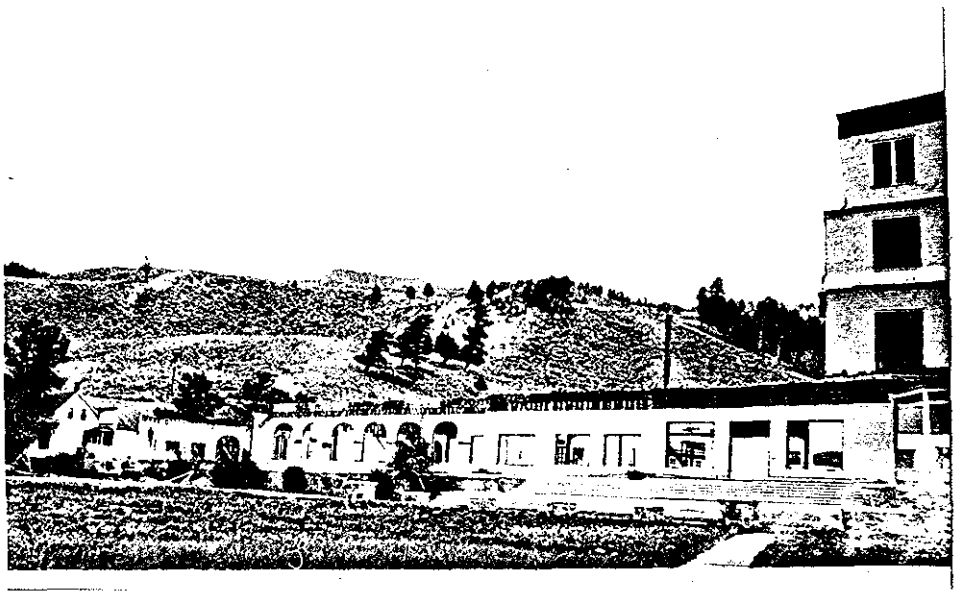


Figure HRA 28: Ibid. (3 of 4)

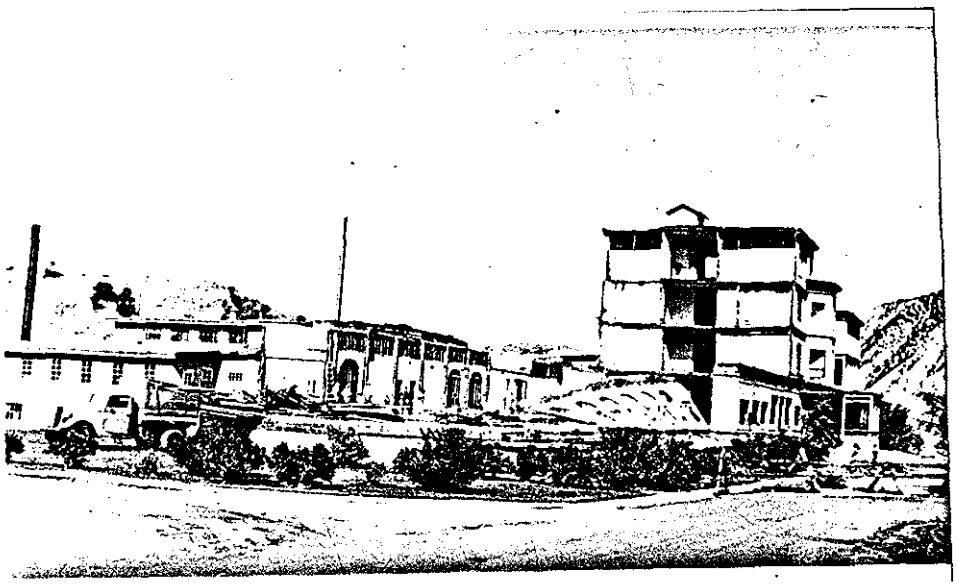


Figure HRA 29: Ibid. (4 of 4)

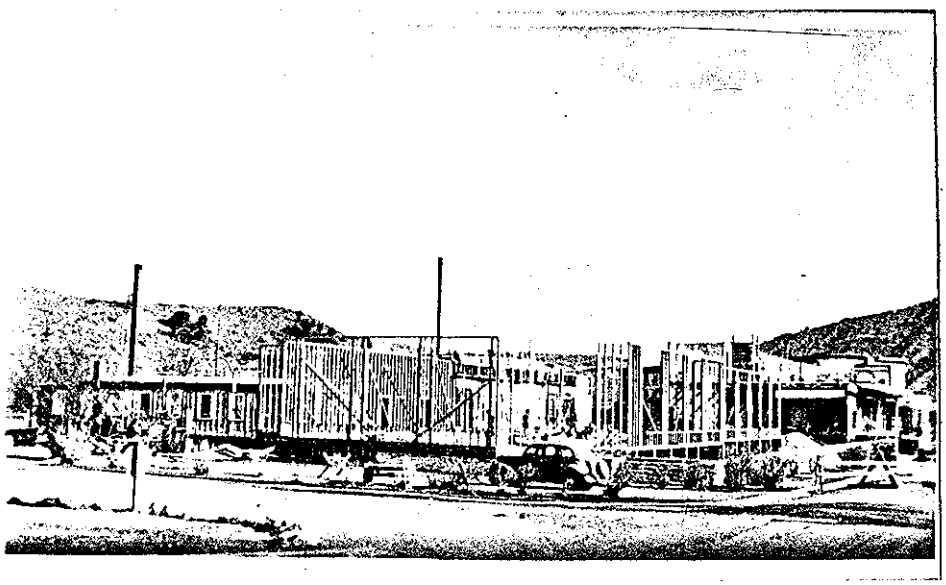
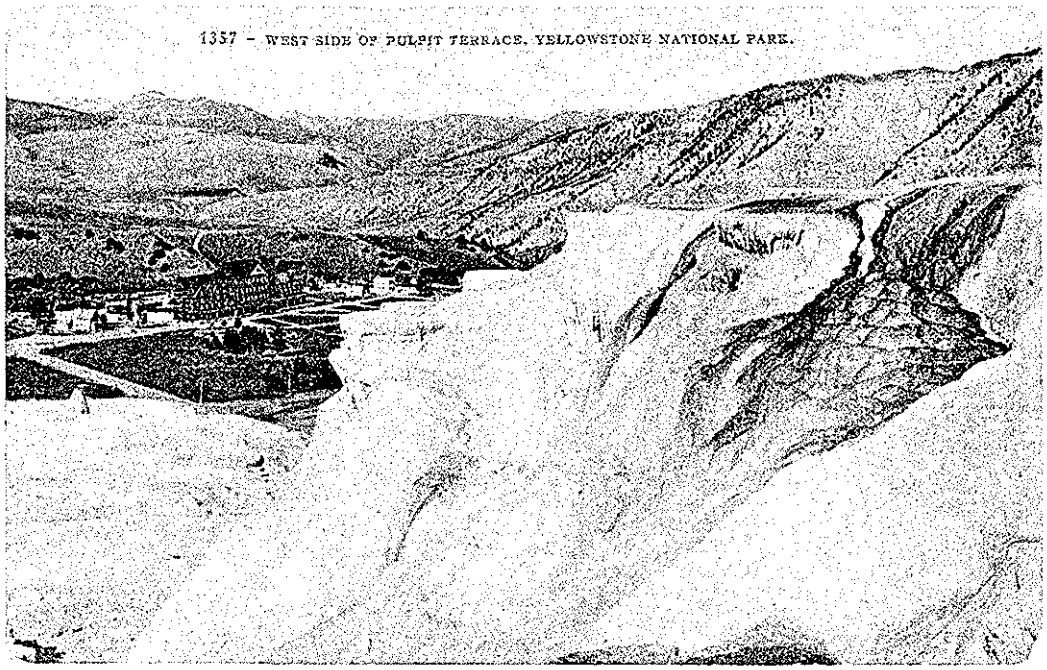


Figure HRA 30: View of the framing for the new dinning hall on the foundation and floor of the former dining room, 1936.

Architectural Analysis



West Side of Pulpit Terrace, Yellowstone National Park, prior to 1913.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

SITE

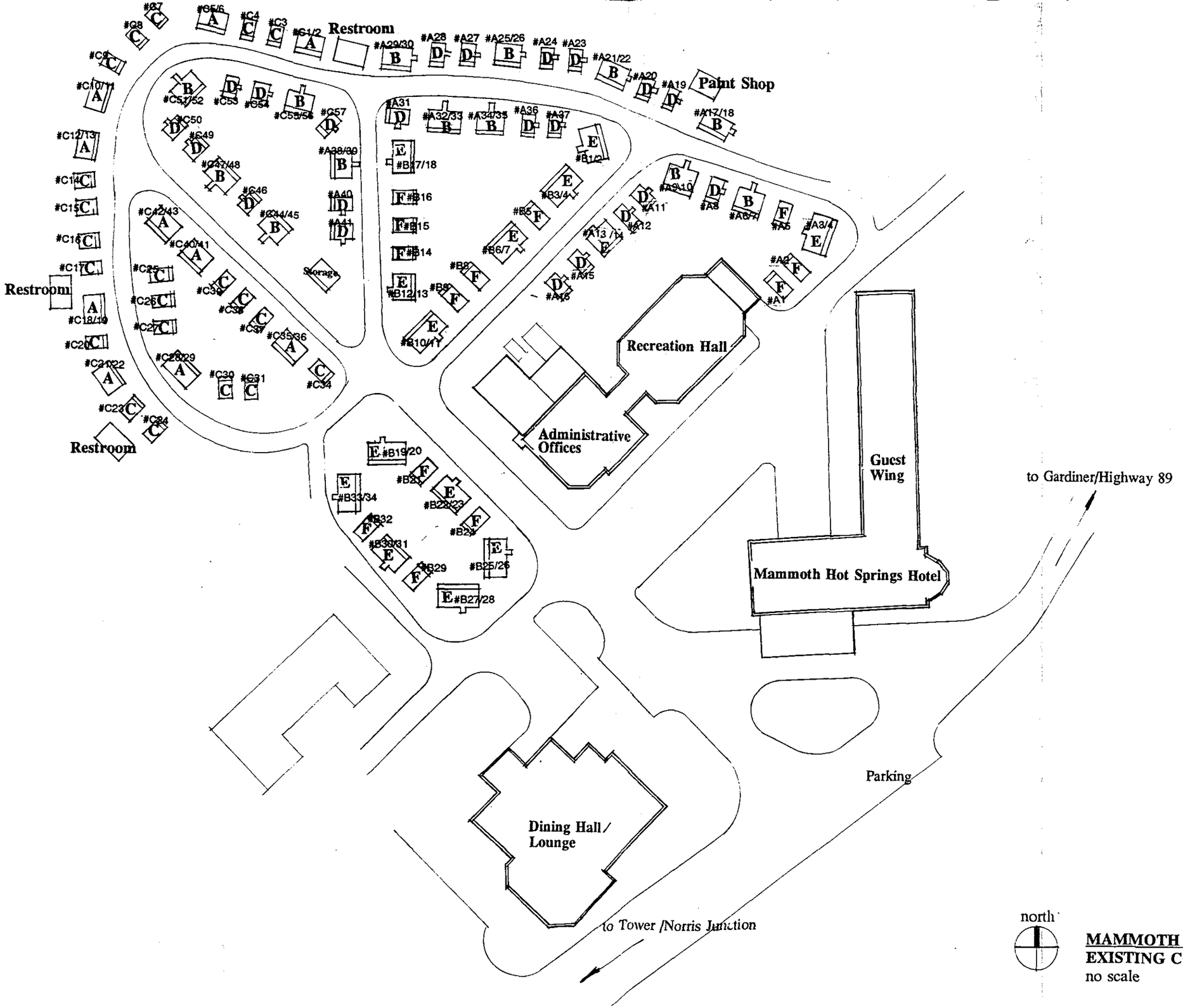
The approach to the Mammoth Hot Springs from Gardiner, Montana, is through steep hills forming the canyon of the east fork of the Gardner River (note the different spelling). The surrounding landscape is dotted with Douglas Fir, sagebrush, native grasses, and dogwood willow growing among steep water-worn sandstone rock formations and high cliffs. Along the way, signs of active and extinct thermal areas are visible in the mineral deposits on the sides of the road and in the steam rising from the river in places. The road follows this canyon to within a mile of Mammoth Hot Springs and then climbs uphill to the broader valley where the town is located. This somewhat level site is bordered to the northwest by grass and rock covered hills; to the northeast by the valley of the Yellowstone River; to the southeast by the landmark known as Capitol Hill with Mount Everts in the distance; and to the southwest by the travertine terraces of the hot springs. After arriving in the town, the road branches left heading almost due east toward Tower Junction; the right fork continues to the south, gaining about 1300 feet in elevation until it passes through the narrow valley at Kingman Pass and finally reaches high plateaus on the way to Norris Junction.

The buildings erected by the army during its term as Fort Yellowstone occupy the area east of the road. The hotel, recreation hall, dining hall, and cabins occupy a relatively flat site on the west side of the original Fort Yellowstone Road. The recreation hall sits behind the hotel to the northwest; the dining hall is south of the hotel. Cabins are distributed on a system of five loop roadways to the north, west and southwest of the recreation hall. The hotel and dining hall overlook the green area east of the road that was previously used as parade grounds by the military. The grounds surrounding the hotel and dining hall buildings are planted with grass lawns and are well maintained. Paved parking areas are on the east side of the road and off the turn into the cabin area. As a convenience, each cabin has been allocated a parking space to one side. Four cabin groupings face onto communal green areas.

Condition

The unpaved circulation paths around the recreation hall and through the cabins for cars and foot traffic are not well defined, a condition further complicated by scattered areas of parking serving the other facilities. The pavement around the hotel and into the parking and cabin area is in poor condition with large areas for water to puddle and deteriorating asphalt. Other areas of concern are the dumpster location at the back of the Hotel adjacent to the rear guest entrance door; electrical transformers and disconnects along guest walkways, or in the central landscaped areas of the cabins; and the propane tanks and dock/service area on the back of the Dining Room building. These utility/service areas are very unsightly and need to be improv to limit the public view.

Figure 1: Site Plan



MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL
EXISTING CONDITIONS SITE PLAN
no scale

FIGURE 1



Figure 2: Looking north at the grass area in front of the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel. This area is well maintained and provides a buffer between the main road and Hotel.



Figure 3: Looking northeast at the driveway area in front of the Hotel. This large driveway area separates the Dining Room from the Hotel.



Figure 4: Looking east at the grass area on the west side of the Hotel. Note the phone booths and garbage cans along the sidewalks. The trees are in good condition and provide some shade to this side of the building.



Figure 5: Looking south at the parking area on the back side of the Hotel. This entrance has become a major entrance to the Hotel because of the large parking area and also because it is the link to the cabin area through the Recreation Hall building. The area to the left of the entrance is the major loading area for housekeeping and the location for the dumpsters.

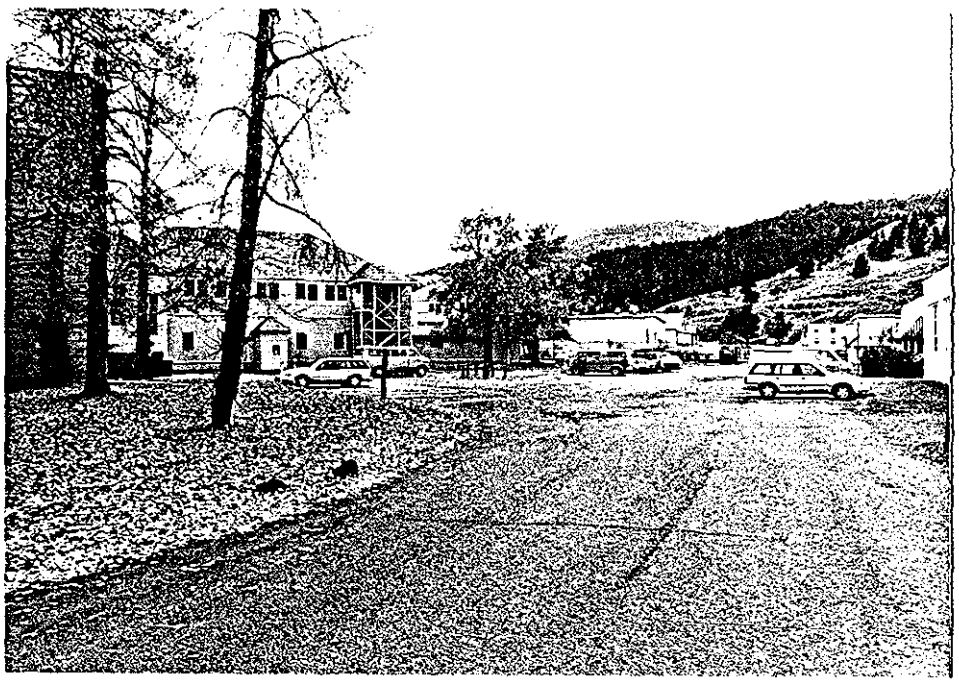


Figure 6: Looking west at the parking area in the late fall just before the winter season. Note the wide roadway and open area between the Hotel and Recreation Hall.

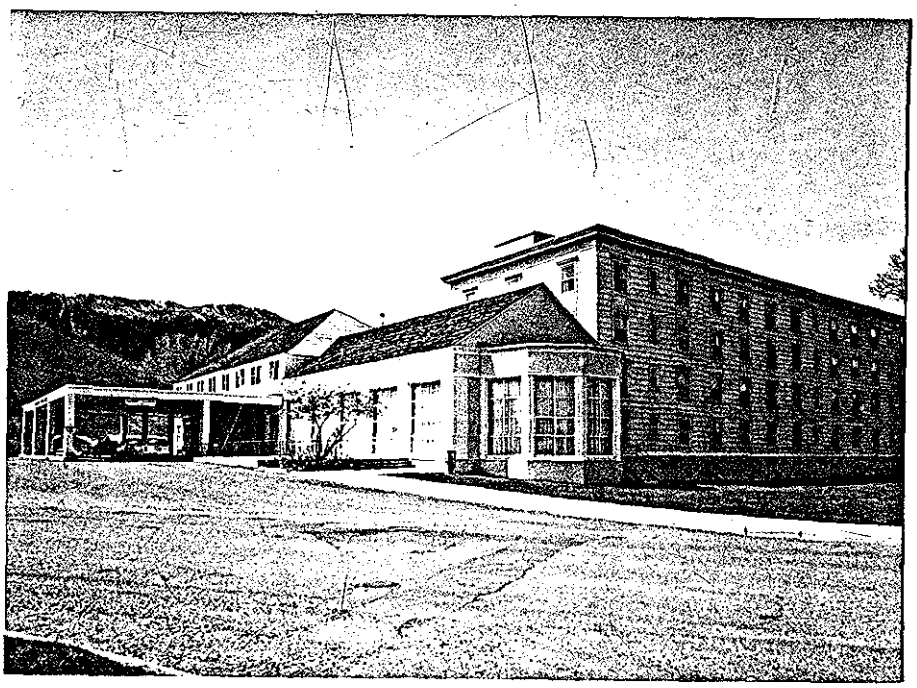


Figure 7: Looking northwest at the front of the Hotel in late fall. Note the wide open space between the main road and the entrance to the porte-cochere of the Hotel.



Figure 8: Looking north at the Hotel in the fall prior to the winter season. A trailer is brought into the area to the left of the Hotel to be used as a ski hut.

Figure 9: Looking northwest at the entrance to the Mammoth Hotel Dining Room. The grass area and shrubbery is well maintained around the building. The grass area acts as a buffer between the main road and the building.



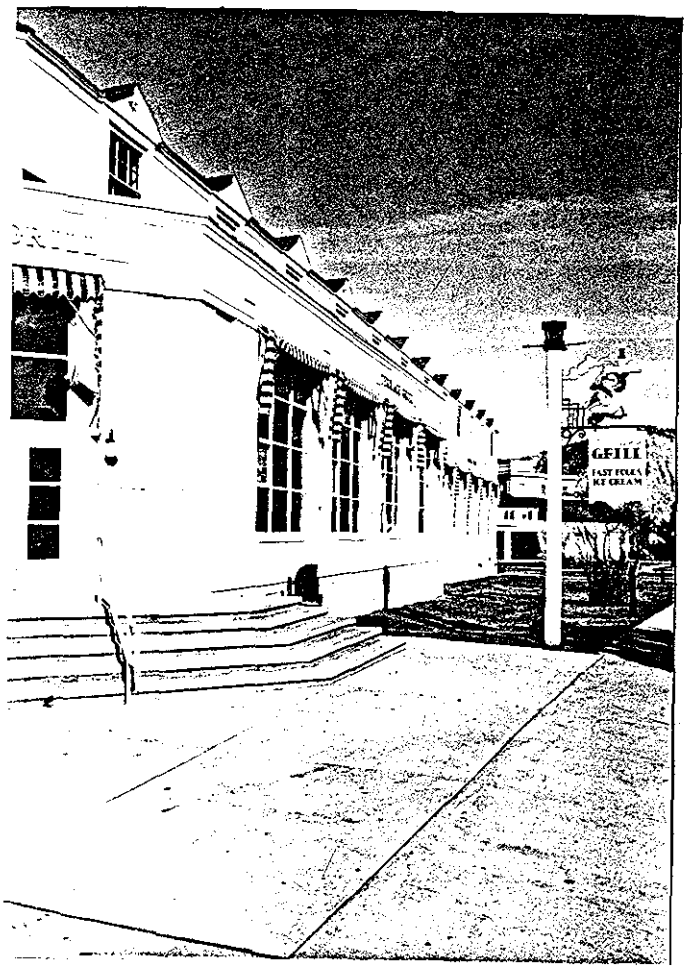


Figure 10: Looking northeast at the side of the grass area that separates the Dining Room from the main roadway. Note the signs that fit in well with the building and are not obtrusive to the historic structure. The grade along this side of the building slopes towards the building.



Figure 11: Looking southeast along the side of the Dining Room building near the Mammoth Grille. Note the handicap ramp to the Grille area. This fits in very well with the building and site. The concrete wall has two levels of planters to the right.

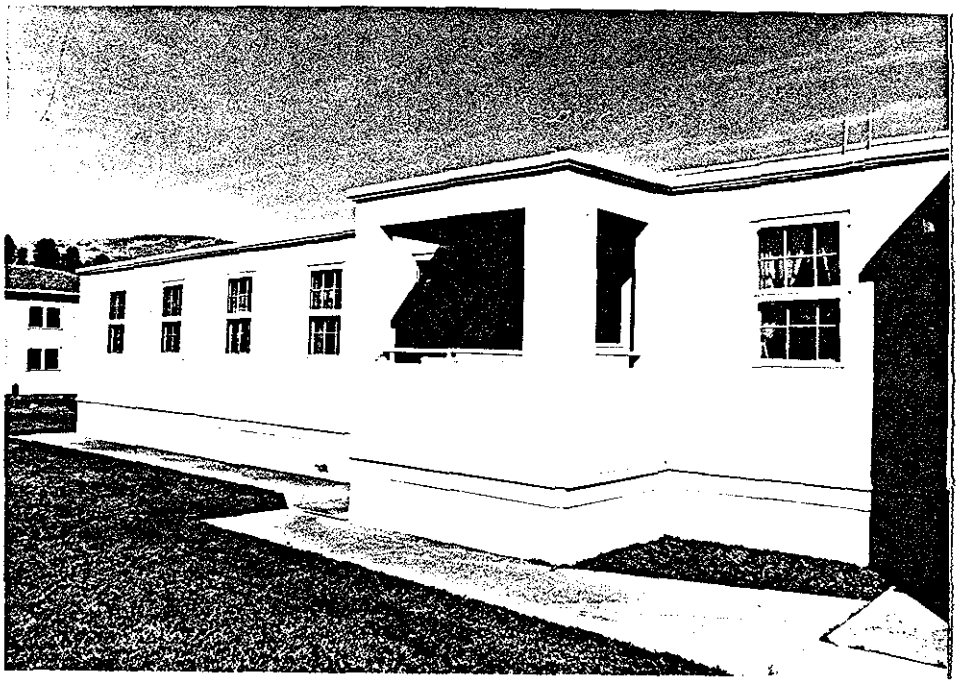


Figure 12: Looking northeast at the west side of the Dining Room building near the Employee Dining Room. The grade is very poor along this side of the building with most of the water flowing back towards the building.

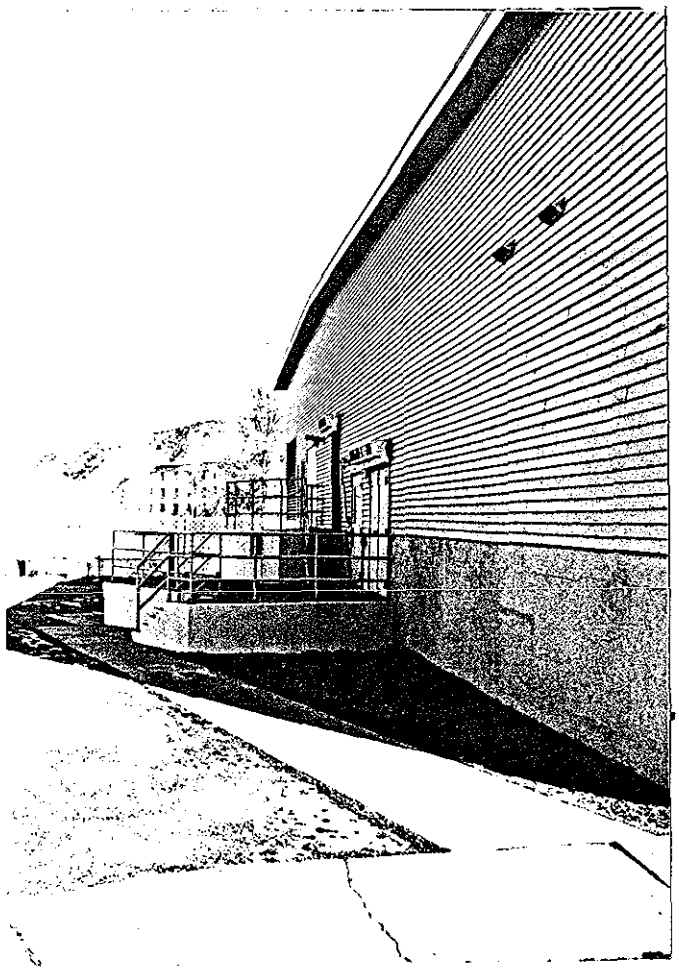


Figure 13: Looking northeast at the back of the Dining Room building at the loading area to the kitchen. This becomes a very utilitarian area that is open to the guests of the cabins as well as the employees from the dorms.

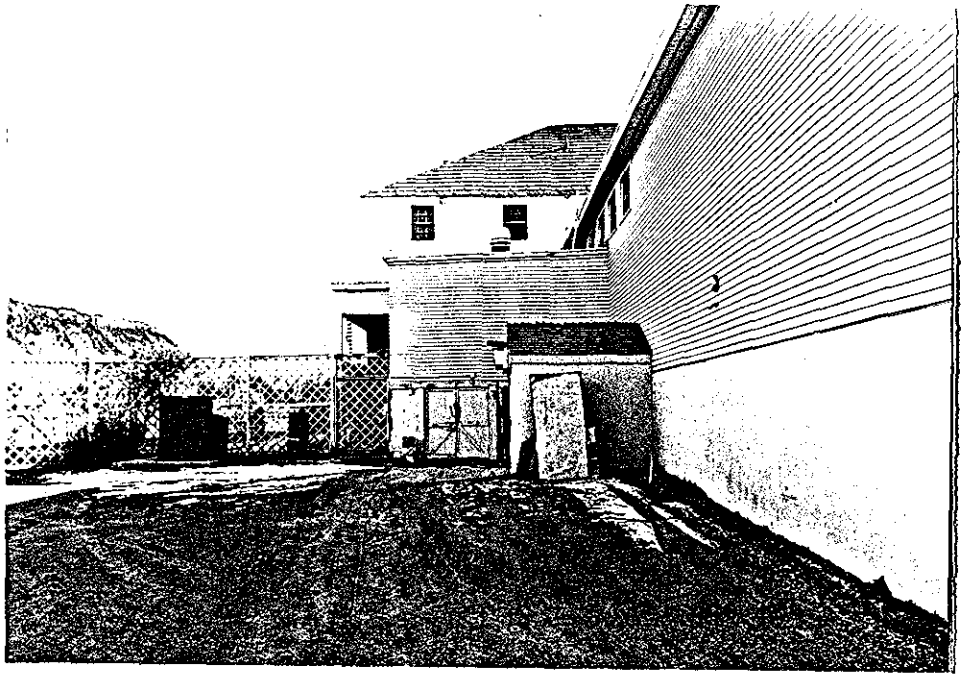


Figure 14: Looking southeast at the service area along the east side of the Dining Room building. Most of the area is screened off from the front of the Hotel but is open to the back towards the guest cabins.

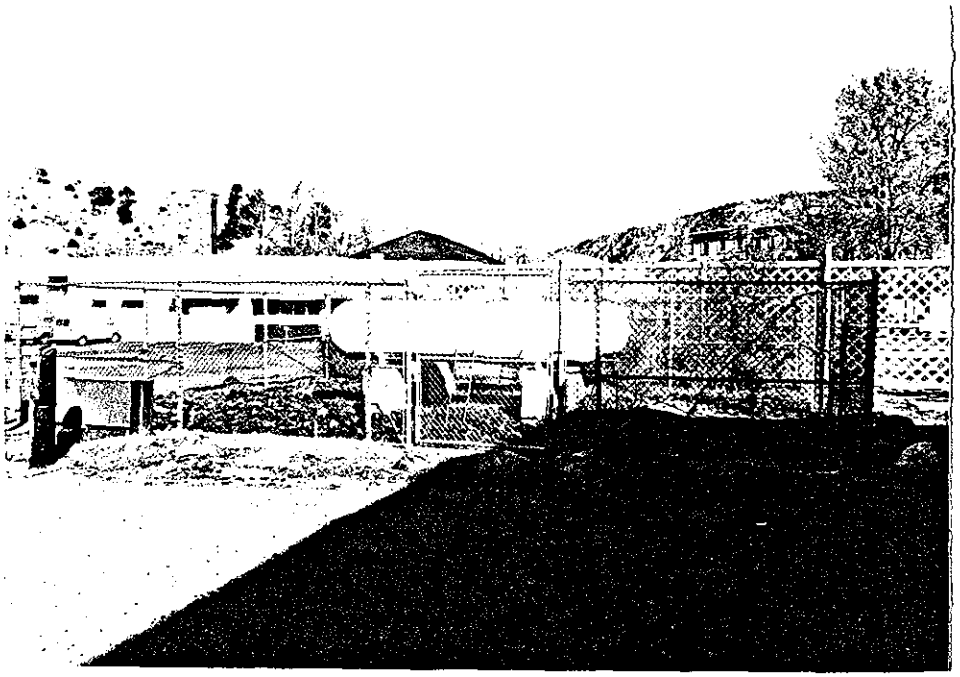


Figure 15: Looking northeast at the propane tank area on the east side of the Dining Room building. Even though somewhat screened from the Hotel, it still is open to the guest cabin area.

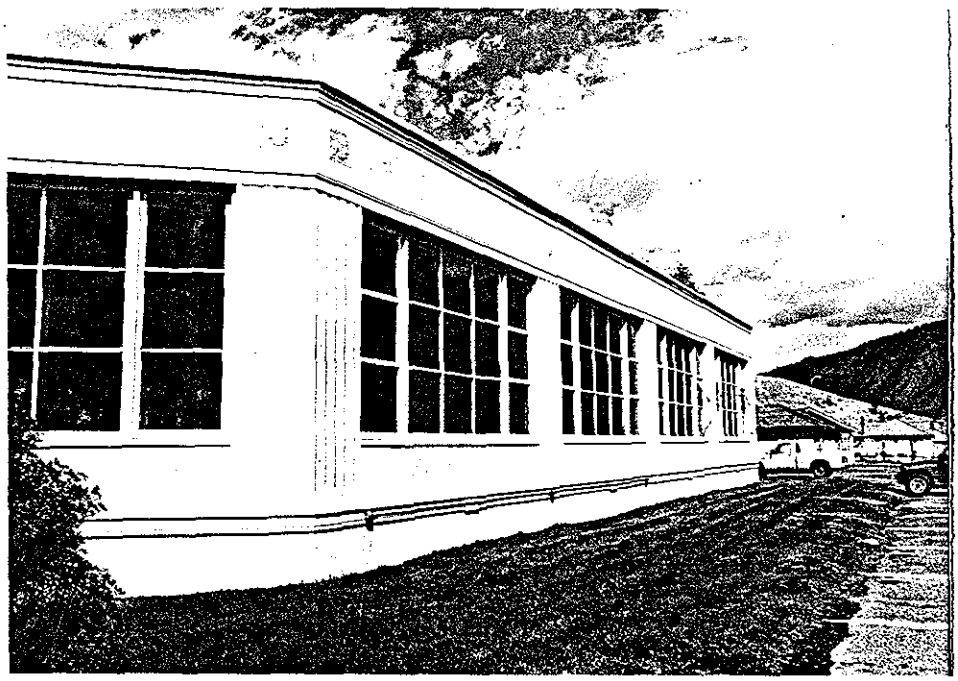


Figure 16: Looking northeast along the Rec Hall building at the grass area between the building and the parking area. There are some low areas along the building where snow and water build up.

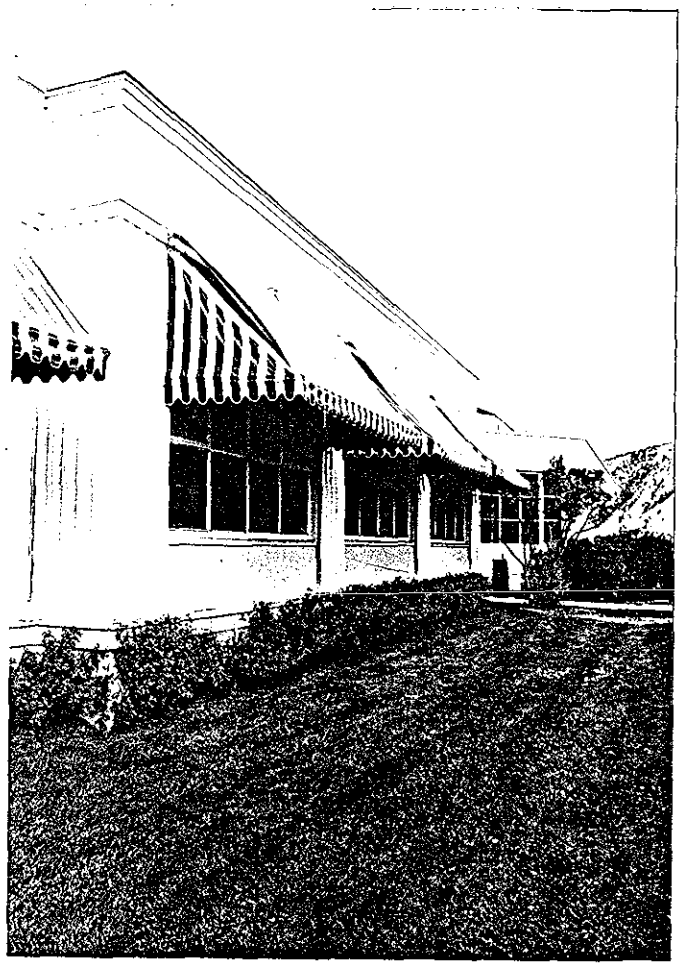


Figure 17: Looking northeast along the Rec Hall building near the accounting office area. Note the shrubbery along the building which holds moisture against the wood base area which causes pealing paint and rot in the wood.

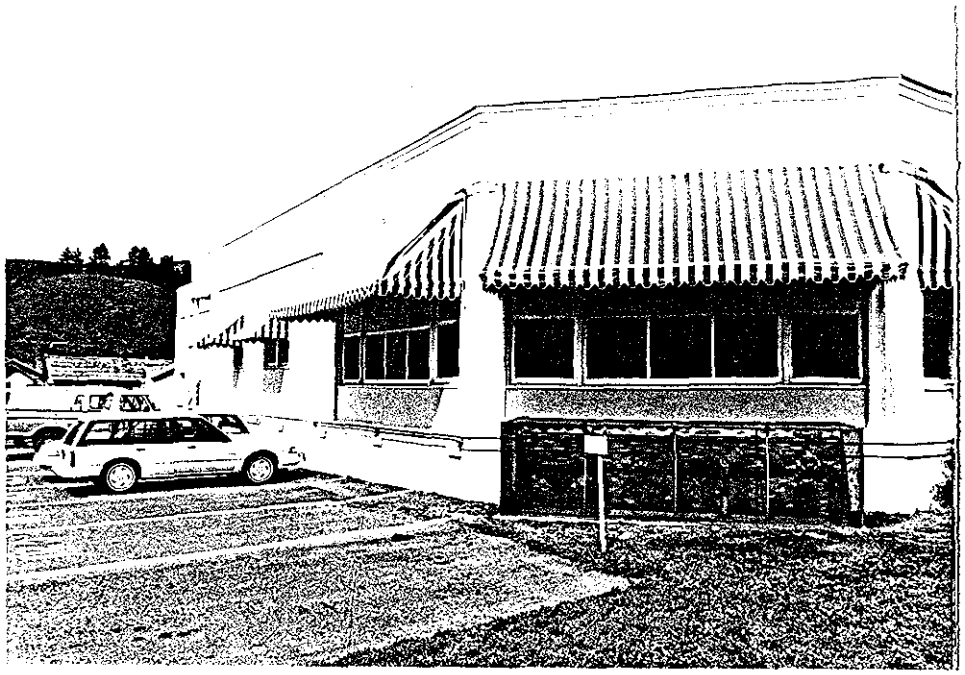


Figure 18: Looking northwest along the Rec Hall building near the accounting office area. Note the parking area against the building and the enclosure for the gas line valves.

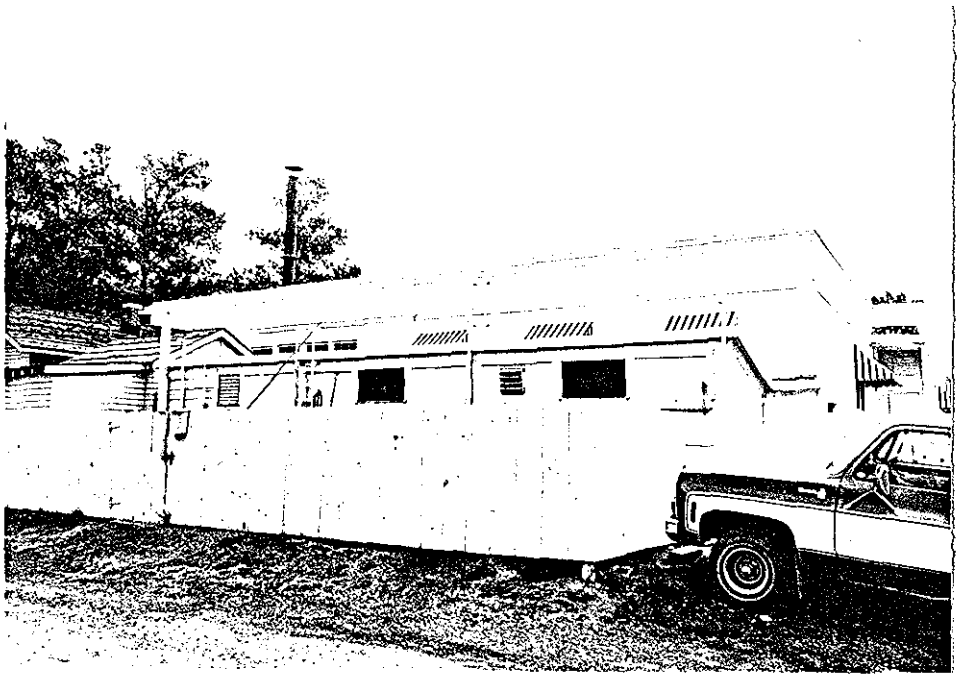


Figure 19: Looking east along the back of the boiler room that is attached to the Rec Hall building. Note the fenced area that is used for outside storage.

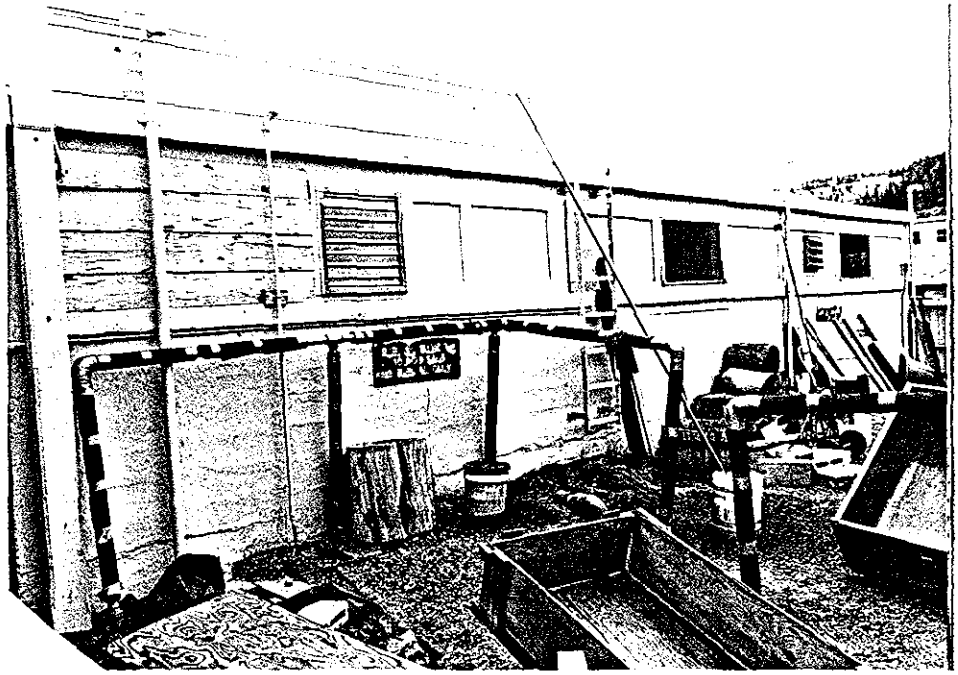


Figure 20: Looking south at the outside storage area inside the board fence on the back of the boiler room.

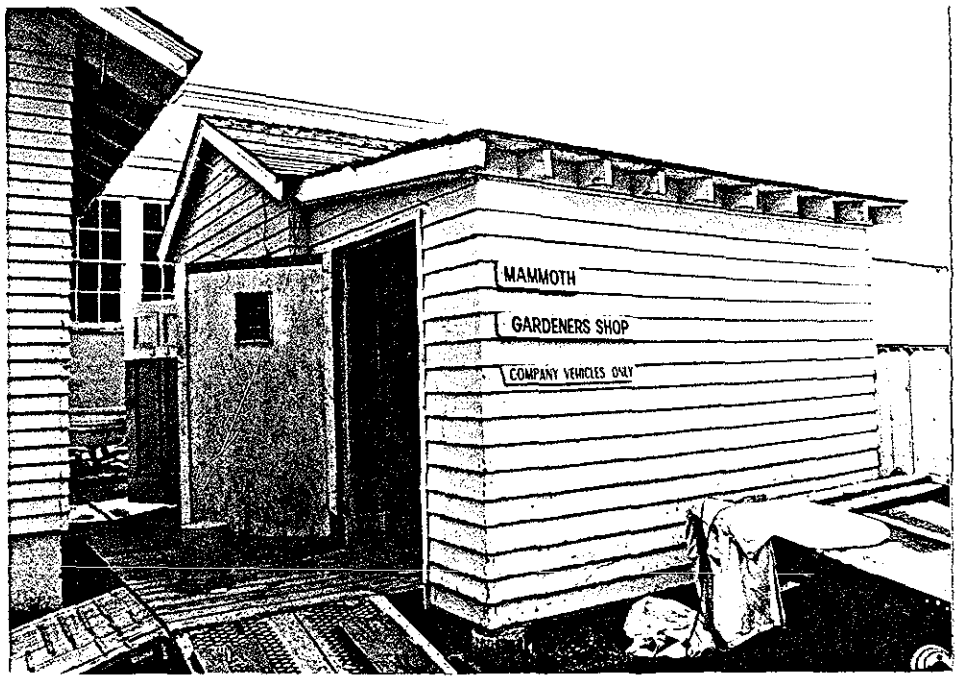


Figure 21: Looking south at the gardeners shop on the back of the boiler room. This area is across from the cabins.

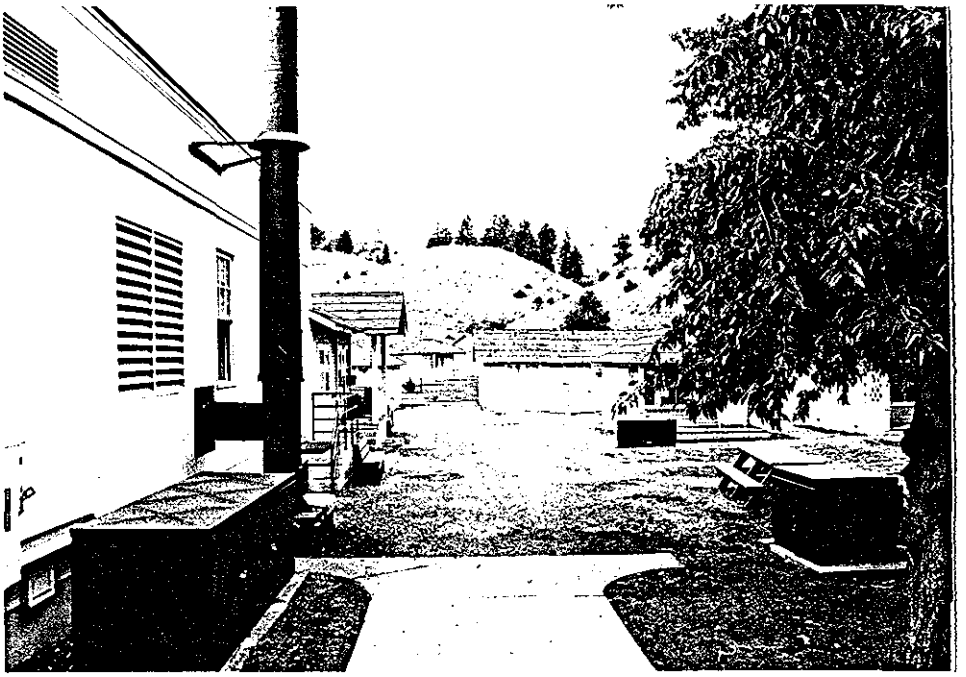


Figure 22: Looking northwest towards the cabin area from the Rec Hall entrance on the north side of the building. Note the boiler room stack and the electrical transformers along the back of the building.

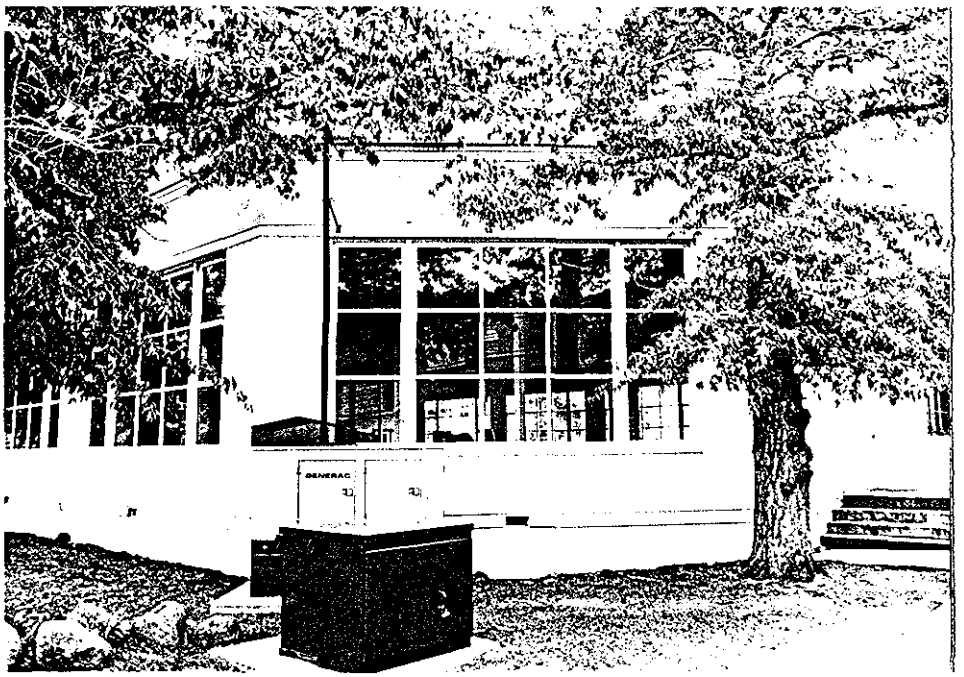


Figure 23: Looking southeast at the transformers along the building and the grade on the back side of the Rec Hall. There are some low areas along this side of the building.

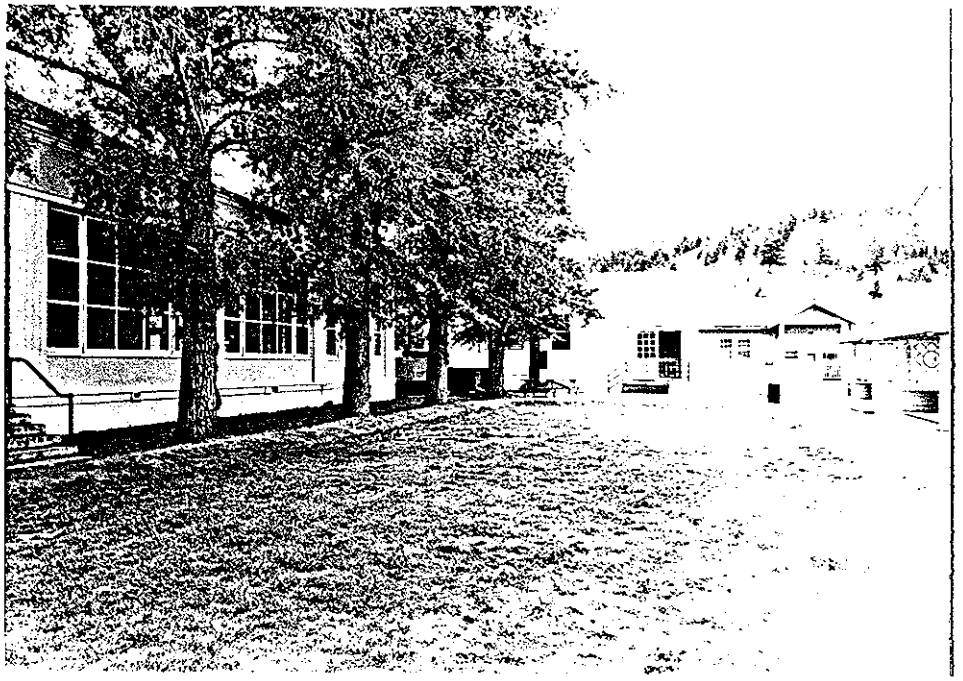


Figure 24: Looking southwest at the area along the back of the Rec Hall between the first row of cabins. This area is flooded and used as a skating rink during the winter season.



Figure 25: Looking southeast along the area between the east side of the Rec Hall building and the cabins. Note the electrical transformer. Also, note the fences around the cabins in this area that contain hot tubs.

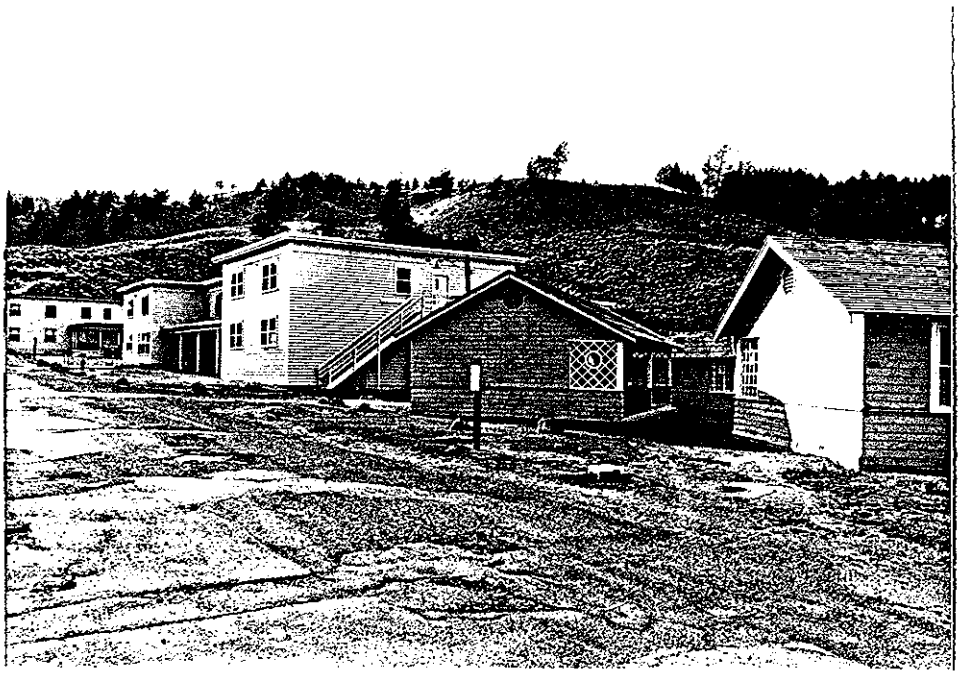


Figure 26: Looking southwest along the first group of cabins near the employee dorms. Note the poor asphalt roadway and lack of definition between the road and the grass area.



Figure 27: Looking northwest along the roadway between the cabins and the Rec Hall/Boiler building. Note the wide roadway and the parking and service area along the maintenance section of the boiler building.

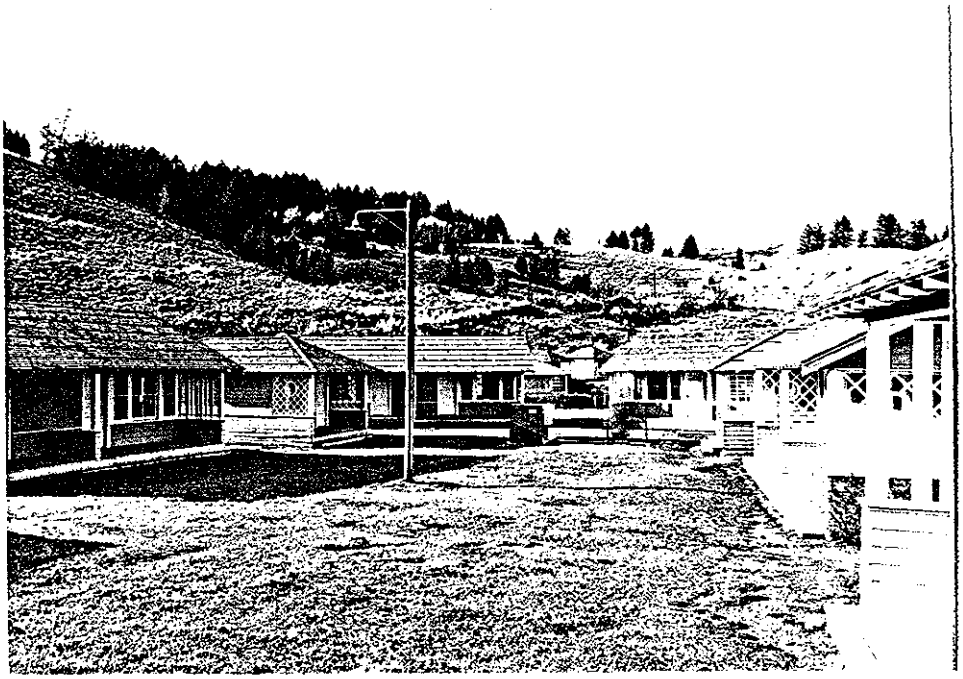


Figure 28: Looking northwest at the interior space of the southwest group of cabins. Note the electrical transformer in the center of the space. Also, note the light pole and fixture.



Figure 29: Looking northeast at the roadway between the cabins and the Rec Hall/Boiler building. Note the maintenance area to the right and the back of the cabins to the left. Some of the parking spaces are defined between the cabins.



Figure 30: Looking north at some of the shrubbery and grass along the roadways. Because the edge of the roadway is not defined, it is hard to keep grass in this area. Note the parking space.



Figure 31: Looking northwest at the central roadway between the cabins. Note the areas of poor asphalt and the limited grass and shrubs.



Figure 32: Looking west at the roadway to parking area on the west side of the cabins.

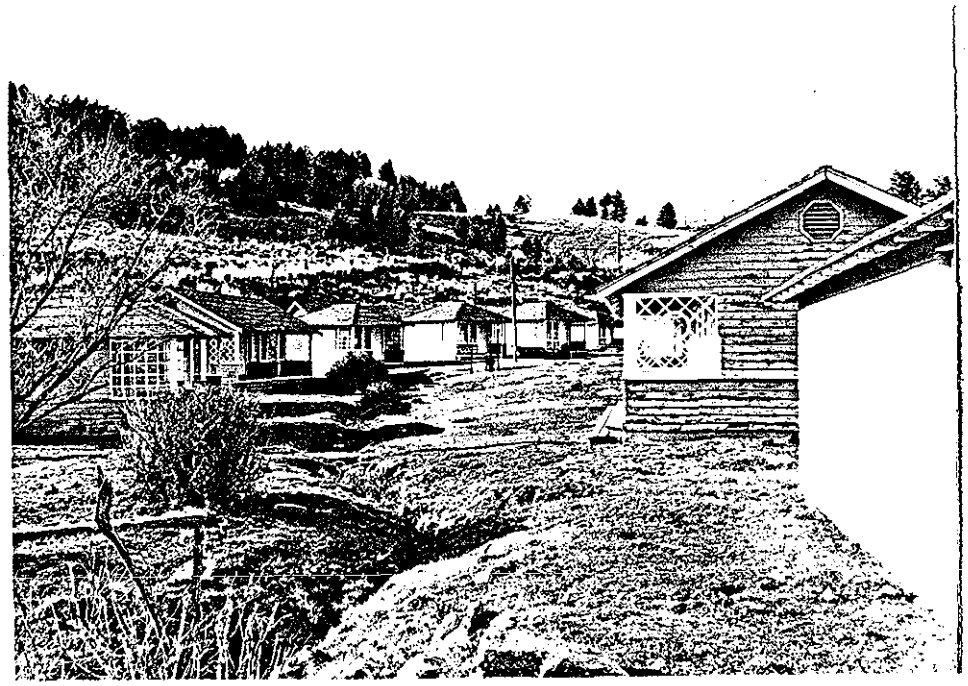


Figure 33: Looking northwest at the interior of the west group of cabins with the small stream running through the middle. The stream is generally dry except in the spring when there is runoff from the hills above the cabins.



Figure 34: Looking northwest at the interior of the west group of cabins across the small stream bed. Note the single pole with a metal hat light fixture that appears to be original to the site.

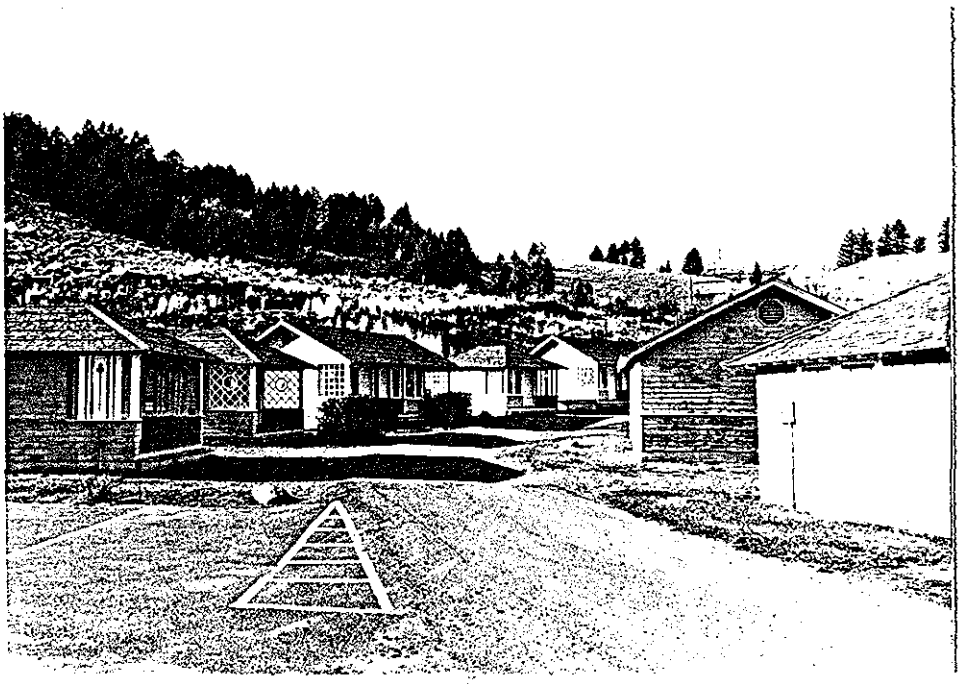


Figure 35: Looking north along the outside loop of cabins. Note the parking area to the left and the beginning of the cabins that face the roadway. The inner groups of cabins face into interior landscaped courts.

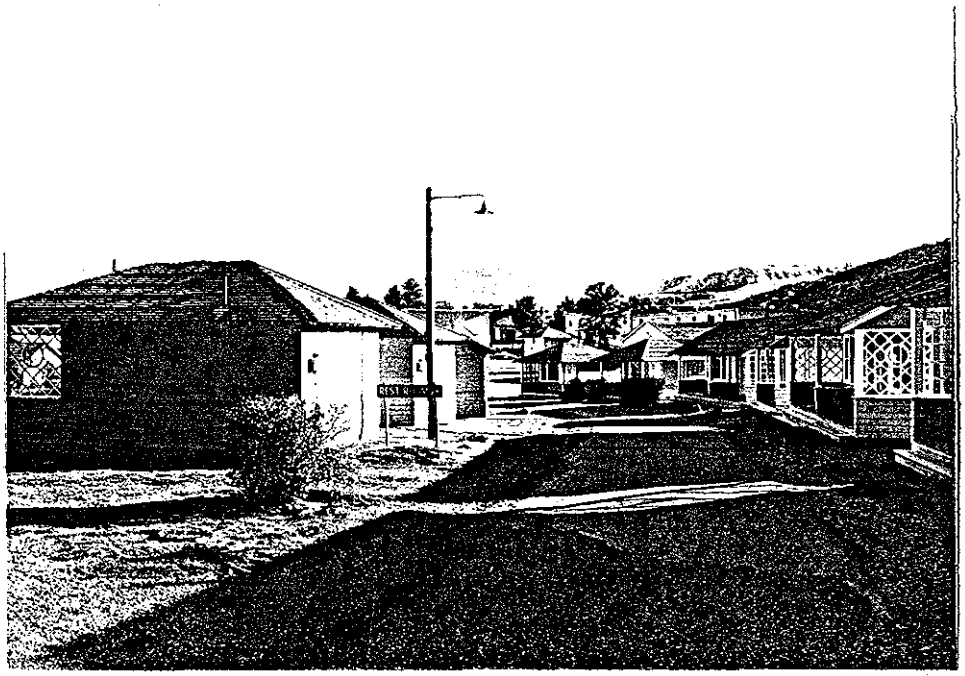


Figure 36: Looking south along the outside loop of cabins on the west side of the site. Note the grass areas around the cabins and the single pole light fixture.



Figure 37: Looking east along the outside loop of cabins on the north side of the site. Most of these cabins to the left are set up against the hill and have problems with the dirt sluffing off against the back of the cabins.



Figure 38: Looking east along the outside loop of cabins on the north side of the site, about half way down the roadway. Note the restroom building on the left next to the tree.



Figure 39: Looking south down through the central road between the two north groups of cabins. All of the cabins in this area have their backs towards the roadway with parking spaces designated in between the cabins.

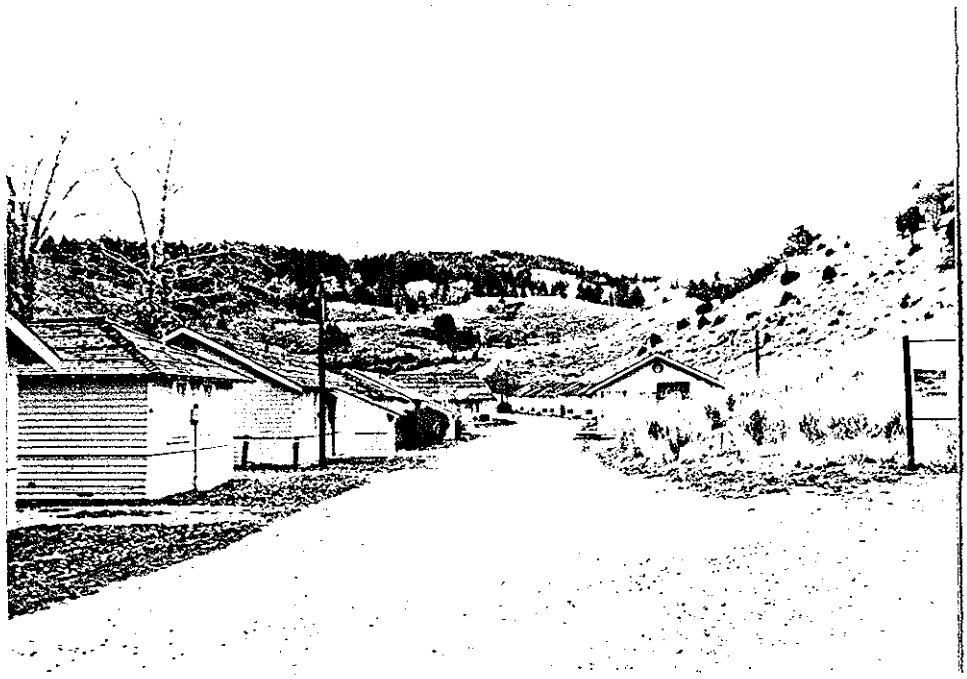


Figure 40: Looking west from the back of the Hotel back along the outside loop of the cabins on the north side of the site. Note the hillside to the right which extends down to the back of the cabins on the outer loop.

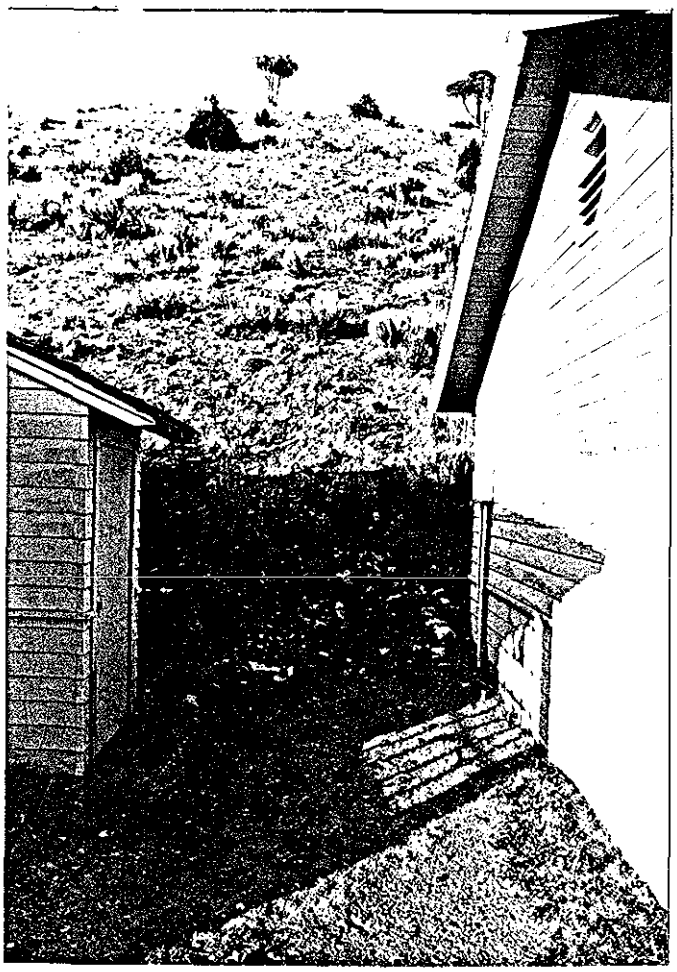


Figure 41: Looking north at an area between two cabins on the north where the hill has sluffed down in between the cabins causing the dirt to sit against the wood siding.

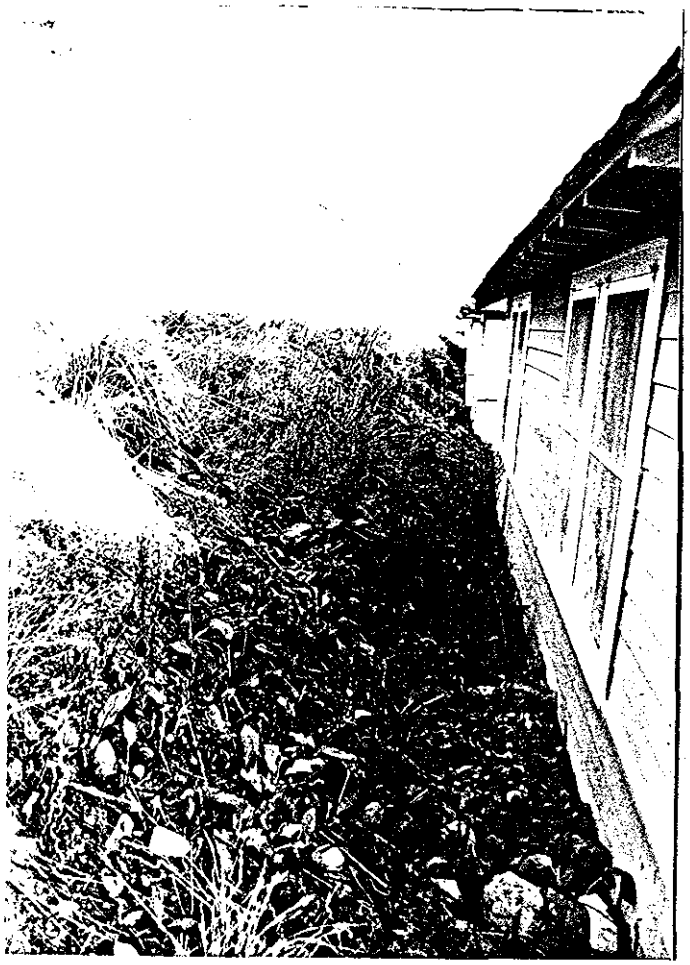


Figure 42: Looking east along the back of the cabins on the outside loop. Note the dirt and rock that has sluffed down along the back of the cabins causing the wood siding to be below grade. The siding is starting to rot because of the wet soil.



Figure 43: Looking southeast at the interior court of the northwest group of cabins. Note the dark areas on the lawn where badgers have been digging.

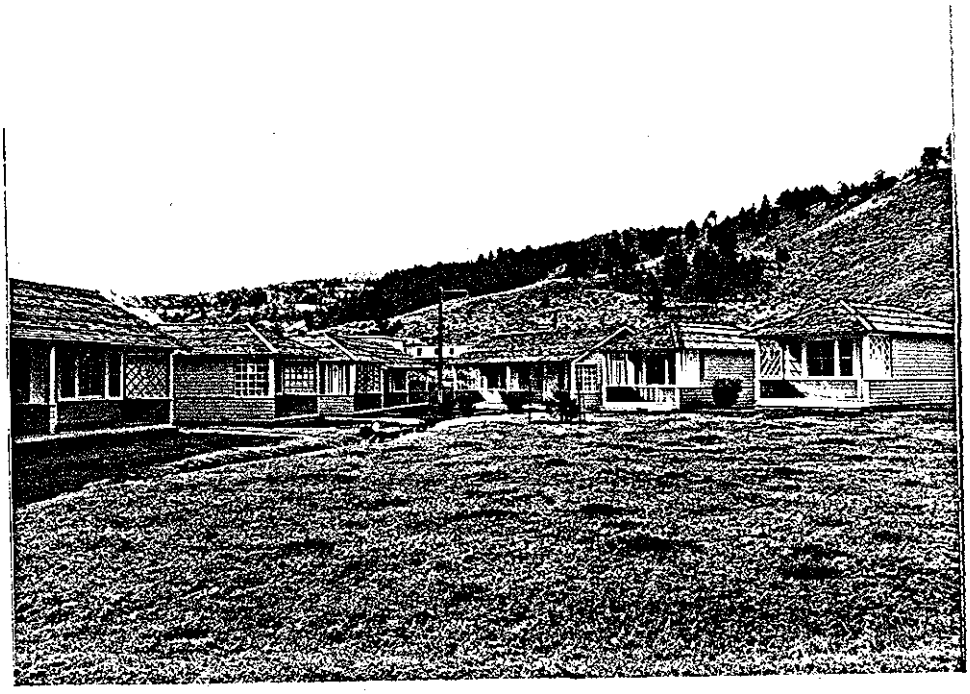


Figure 46: Looking southwest at the interior court of the northeast group of cabins.



Figure 47: Looking northeast at the interior court of the northeast group of cabins. Note the stream bed along the front of the cabins.



Figure 44: Looking at a badger hole just outside the front steps of cabin C53.



Figure 45: Looking northwest at the interior court of the northwest group of cabins. Note the single light pole in the center of the court. Some trees have been planted within the court.



Figure 48: Looking north at the interior court of the northeast group of cabins. Note the transformer and main disconnect panels in front of the cabins.



Figure 49: Looking east at the interior court of the northeast group of cabins. Note the single pole light with the original fixture. The center cabin faces away from the courtyard. Note how far the car comes into the courtyard.

HOTEL

Exterior

The hotel consists of two architectural elements: the 1913 guest room wing and the 1936 lobby/map room addition.

The 1913 wing is a flat-roofed four-story wood frame structure connected to the northeast quadrant of the lobby/map room. It is rectangular in plan terminating in projecting pavilions on the north and south ends of the east elevation. A three-sided stair tower forms the transition between the lower two floors of the guest wing and the north side of the newer lobby/map room. The exterior of the guest wing is finished with wide horizontal lapped wood siding which is painted. An entablature terminates the siding at the roof and a narrow water table skirt board covers the joint between the siding and the poured concrete foundation. Window openings are uniformly spaced on each of the elevations. The windows are one-over-one double-hungs; a decorative raised panel is located between the head of the third floor windows and sill of the fourth floor windows of the pavilion projections on the east side. Window heads are finished with a projecting cornice with architrave trim. A metal storm window has been added to the inside of each window. A new metal fire stair serving each floor is located at the north end of the wing; a flat roof covers this open stair. There is a covered stair addition on the center of the west side of the guest room wing, with finish materials similar to the exterior of the wing.

The 1936 stuccoed two-story addition combines the lobby and lounge, or "Map Room". A one-story porte cochere projects from the main entrances and has a flat roof supported by doubled square columns with fluting. It provides a cover for a two-car wide drive-through for the full length of the lobby. The two-story lobby portion has a hip roof covered with wood shingles and a shallow eave; the first floor houses guest registration, the gift shop, activities desk, and bellman while administrative offices occupy the second floor above the lobby. The one-story "Map Room" is attached to the lobby on the east side; it has a wood shingled gable roof also with a shallow eave. A five-sided window bay with a flat roof terminates the room on the east end. A concrete terrace outside the Map Room on the south side is separated from the sidewalk with a decorative wrought iron railing. A three-

sided enclosed stair tower with a hip roof is attached to the northeast side of the building and has the appearance of a turret. An open stair serving the upper floor is also located at the back northwest end. The exterior walls are stucco finished at the top with a frieze running around the entire structure above the first floor windows and a detailed trim at the base to separate the foundation from the upper walls. There are ornamented medallions in the frieze above the windows; a scalloped trim board at the line of the Map Room eave also runs continuously around the building forming the top line of the frieze. Vertically fluted panels resembling pilasters are located at the building corners, between the windows on the south side, and at regular intervals on the north facade. Windows on the first floor of the south facade are wood framed and vary from 2-wide x 3-high at the lobby and gift shop, to 3-wide x 4-high at the Map Room facade. The projecting bay windows are 2-wide x 4-high. On the west and north elevations, and the second floor, the windows are wooden one-over-one double-hung, coordinating with the guest wing. On the second floor they are doubled with a center mullion; on the first floor the configuration of openings varies. The enclosed west stair has three vertical window openings each with 1-wide x 4-high fixed lights; the openings are stepped to follow the run of the stair. There are two pairs of flush wood entrance doors on the south facade with single lights in the upper half. The rear entrance doors have full lights and are recessed in an alcove. The steps are protected by a shingled hip-roofed hood supported by square columns.

Interior

The 1913 wing interior retains plaster walls in the corridors with painted wood base, picture molding and architrave door trim. The transom openings above the doors have been filled in and painted over. Steam radiators located at regular intervals down the corridor are original. The flat ceilings are also plaster. An exposed fire sprinkler system runs lengthwise down each side of the corridors close to the ceilings. The original pendant light fixtures remain. The floors are carpeted with the exception of the upper floors, which have a central carpet runner with exposed wood on each side. A recent improvement to the first floor corridor created a ramp up from the stair tower to the elevator adjacent to the guest room wing.

The guest rooms have plaster walls and ceilings, painted base and architrave trim. Plumbing fixtures are clawfoot tubs, wall mount sinks and floor mounted, direct flush toilets in the original room baths.. Sinks are located in bathrooms and/or in the rooms themselves. The floors are carpeted; all the windows have drapery.

The lobby is a long rectangular room with two painted, square fluted columns which support a painted center beam running the length of the room. The floors are finished tongue and groove maple. The walls are plaster with an applied decorative wood chair rail whose scalloped design echoes the similar exterior trim. The plaster ceiling is flat with painted molding at the walls. There are two large openings in the north wall: one is for the registration desk, the other leads to the enclosed stair tower and the corridor to the first floor guest rooms. The registration desk has a mahogany face panel and trim; there is a wood roll down door to close the desk from view. The adjacent stair tower continues the plaster wall and decorative wood trim. This space creates the connection from the 1913 wing and the newer lobby and lounge. The stair itself is curvilinear and has a mahogany balustrade and wainscot on the perimeter wall. A short wood door with two recessed panels is located in the middle of the curved solid rail wall. Other interior wood doors in the lobby area feature three recessed panels. The double-door entry to the guest room corridor is set into a truncated arched opening with fixed transoms and sidelights. These doors have three divided lights each.

A freestanding information desk sits in the lobby next to the registration desk. It is of similar height to the registration desk and has a mahogany face and detailed wood trim. The south wall contains the entry doors and windows, all of which are trimmed in wood. There are low steam radiators in front of the windows. The mahogany trimmed windows to the Map Room are on the south end of the east wall of the lobby; the double glass doors in the east wall between the lobby and Map Room were added in 1991. A new freestanding wood stove and stack stand to the north end of the same wall. The window glazing in the Map Room entry is obscure/textured glass; the double doors have three lights each, and black metal handles and push bars.

The area at the west end of the lobby has been partially infilled to create an entrance to the gift shop. Clear vertical tongue and groove boards have been used as a wall finish below

a large soffit extending the width of the room from the entry doors; new cylindrical light fixtures have been added on the wall and soffit. A contemporary sign is positioned diagonally on the wall adjacent to the shop entry. A commercial-type storefront with metal frame door and windows create the shop entry. The gift shop itself is new construction with sheetrocked walls and ceiling; a lighting grid has been applied to the ceiling and uses new adjustable spot light fixtures. The floors are carpeted. Various types of new display cases are arranged within the space and on the walls.

The Map Room is a long rectangular space with a five-sided window bay at the far east end. The walls are panelled floor to ceiling with 4 x 8 sheets of clear Philippine mahogany with flush joints. The north wall contains the inlaid wood map of the United States; a long wood rail extends the length of the map and serves to keep people away from it. The rail is supported by decorative metal brackets attached to the floor and wall. A double-door opening to the guest room corridor is also located in the north wall. These new sliding doors are mahogany, detailed to match the original finish in the room. The stucco ceiling is new, with original surface-mount and new recessed light fixtures. There is a concealed fire sprinkler system in the ceiling. A continuous wood molding with a scalloped detail is located at the perimeter of the ceiling. The flat ceiling of the window bay is at a lower height than the rest of the room; a projection screen is mounted to it. There are several wall mounted speakers in the room. The floor is tongue and groove maple. Furniture in the space consists of new stacking chairs, used for presentations, and some fully upholstered seating which matches the lobby furniture. Compatible wood writing desks and chairs, original to Canyon Hotel ca. 1930, are arranged along the south exterior windows.

Electrical and Mechanical Systems

The electrical system for the hotel was improved with construction of the lobby/map room area in 1938. The guest room wing retains much of its original electrical system; alterations include the addition of wiring in conduit in the 1970s during construction of new bathrooms in some rooms. At the same time, upgrades took place in existing bathrooms and some of the office areas within the wing. In the lobby/lounge portion, some additional wiring, electrical outlets and lighting were added to the bathrooms, gift shop, registration area,

and the office area on the second floor.

The heating system is off the boiler plant for the complex, with most of the original radiators heating the rooms and major spaces. The radiators are not very efficient, causing the lower floors to be very cold and the upper floors very hot. The rooms have no ventilation other than the operable windows. Some of the rooms have newer bathrooms from the 1970's remodeling. However, more than half of the rooms do not have baths and the guests must use the dedicated bathroom/showers near the center of the wing. These bathroom/showers are in fair condition but lack proper ventilation causing the wall surfaces to deteriorate because of moisture build-up.

Handicap Accessibility

The Hotel is accessible by the main entrance doors to the first floor spaces. Accessible bathrooms are located within the lobby on the first floor. The first floor of the guest room wing is also accessible, but there are no accessible guest rooms. The elevator does not meet the minimum accessibility requirements of the code. There are handicap parking spaces in various locations around the Hotel building.

Condition

The Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel is structurally in very good condition. The exterior of the building has several problems with peeling paint and weathered wood along horizontal surfaces. The concrete steps and landings at open stairways on the guest wing and out of the second floor office area have deteriorated because of the use of salts to melt ice. The metal structure is badly rusted, and even though it is not a major problem structurally, it is unsightly. There are some major problems inside the building that should be addressed in the near future.

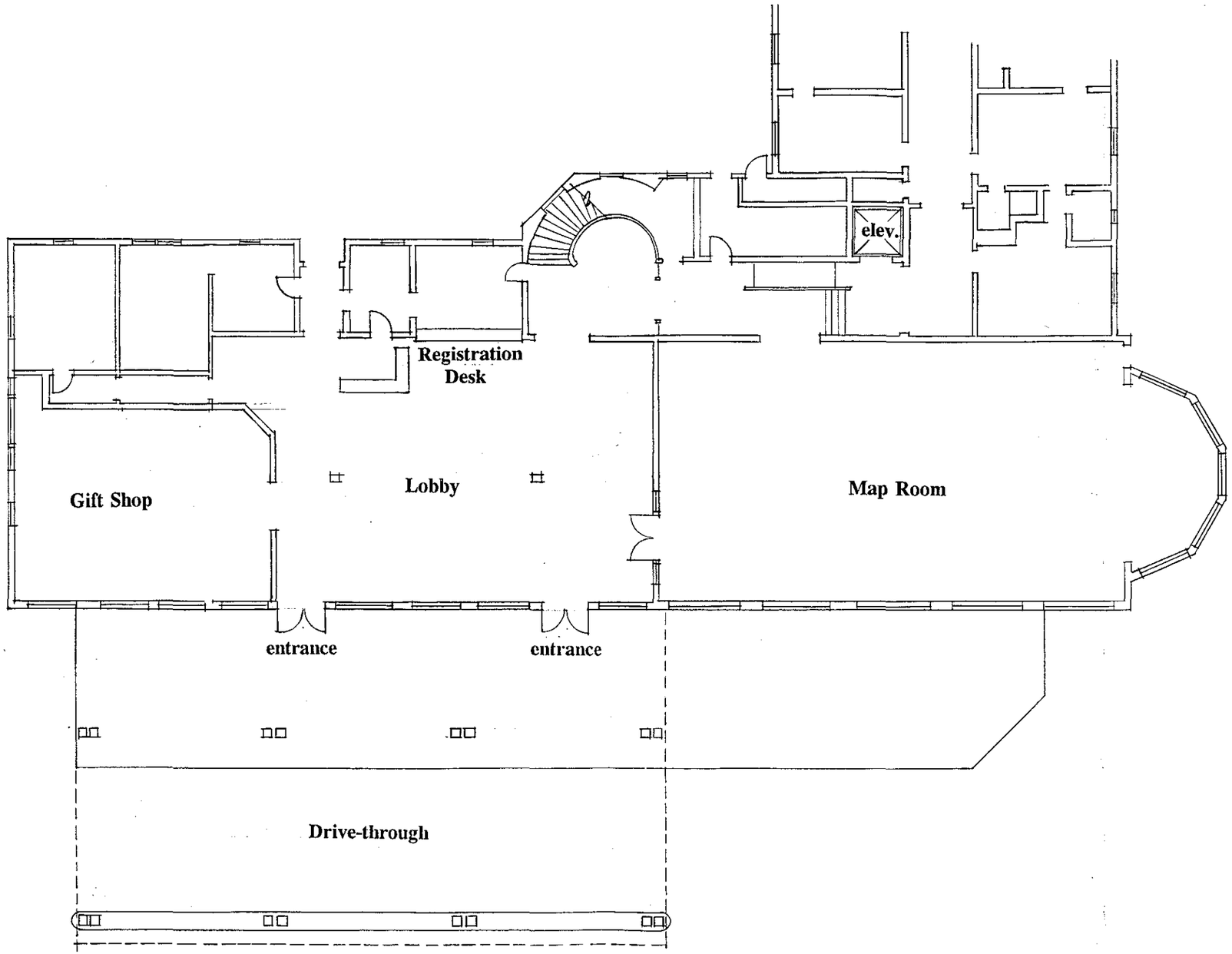
The electrical and heating systems are generally poor and are not adequate by today's hotel standards for comfort and energy efficiency.

The large windows along the Map Room are starting to deteriorate and there is some evidence of the windows moving outward. The wood veneer map of the United States in the Map Room is starting to come off the wall due failing of the adhesive system, the attachment

to the permanent wall, and the high heat generated by steam pipes behind the wall that is causing blistering of the surface.

The floor in the lobby space is extremely worn with rotted areas. It appears that it has been sanded several times and probably cannot be sanded again.

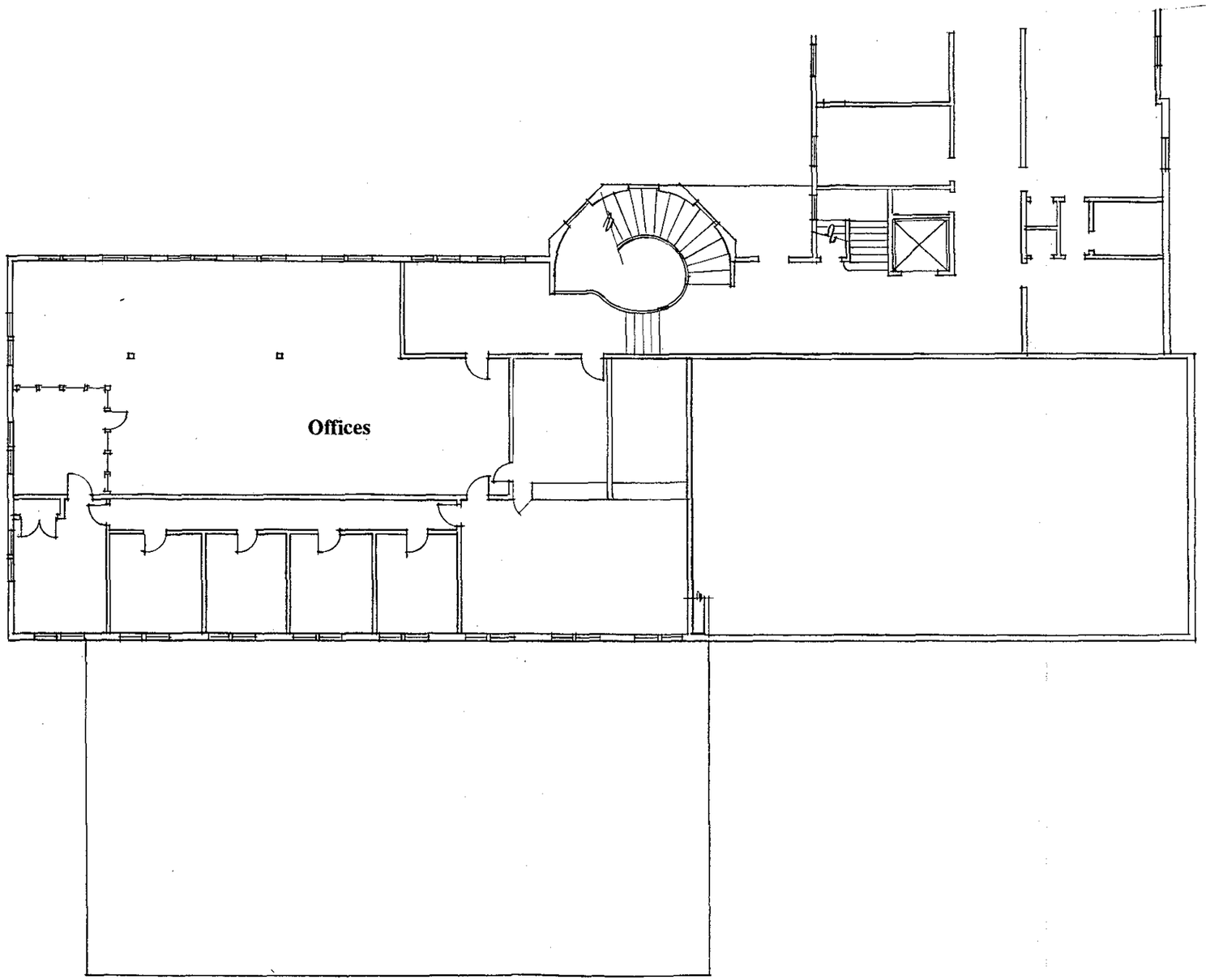
The guest room wing has a very dingy feeling due to minimal decoration and attention to detail; exposed wiring and piping along the corridor ceilings contribute to this effect. The bathrooms lack proper ventilation and the common room bathrooms off the hall are not adequate for the general public. The rooms themselves also suffer from lack of detail; they have lost their original integrity due to installation of non-historic furniture contributing to the general 1960's-1970's appearance of the room. The carpets and floors are worn and in need of attention. The use of wire mold, exposed wiring and piping are also not very desirable. Noise between floors and between the guest rooms and hallways is at unacceptable levels.



north

LOBBY/LOUNGE
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

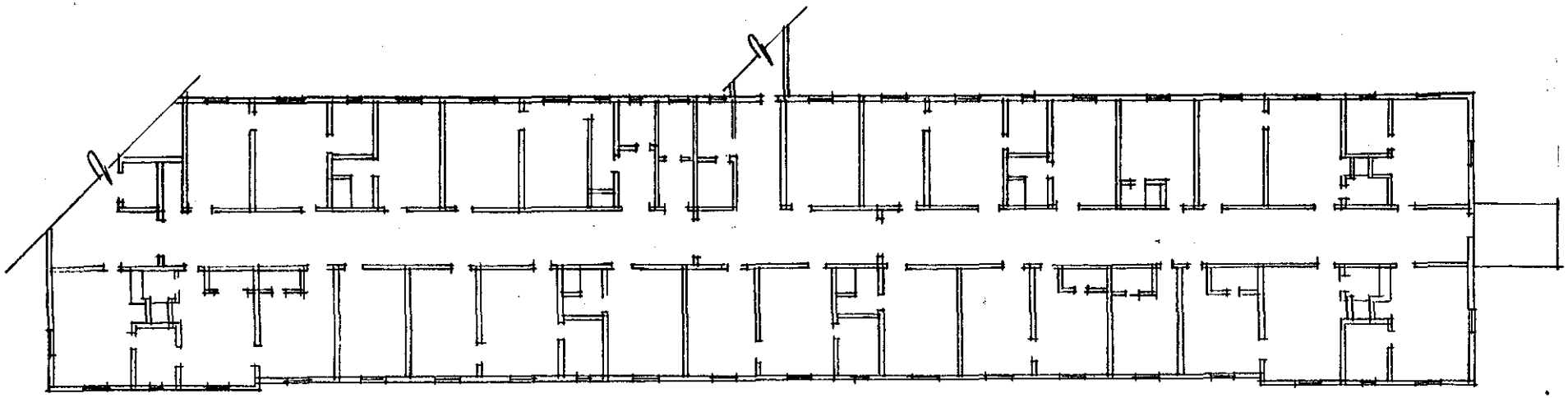
FIGURE 50



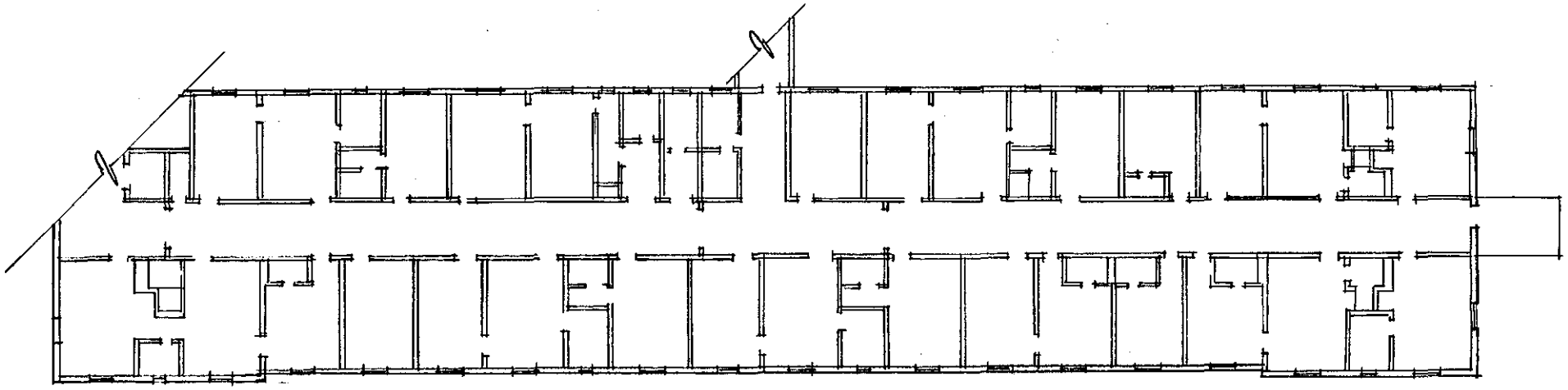
north

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FIGURE 51



SECOND FLOOR

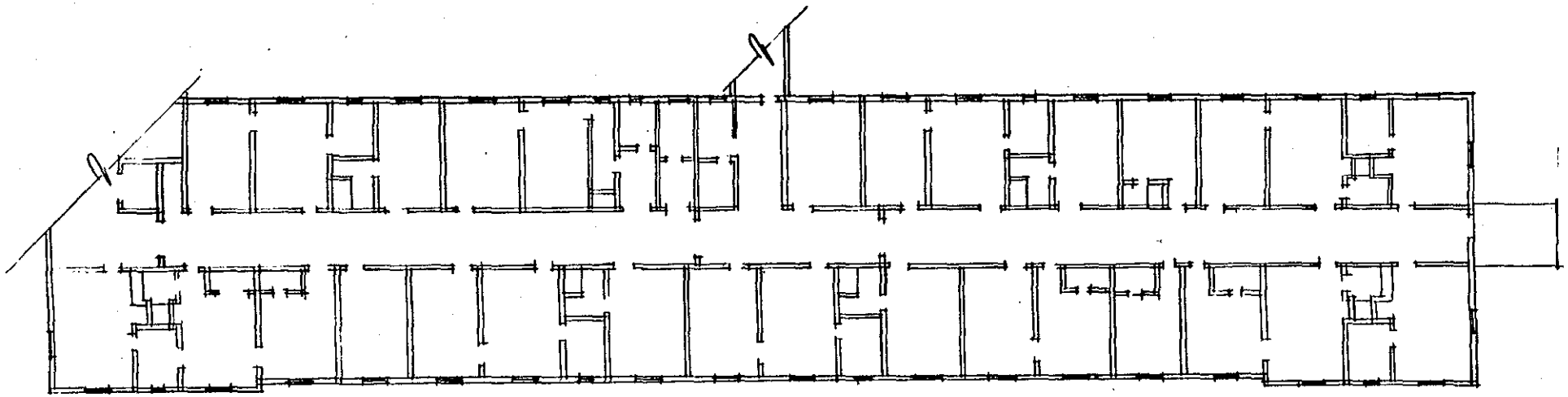


FIRST FLOOR

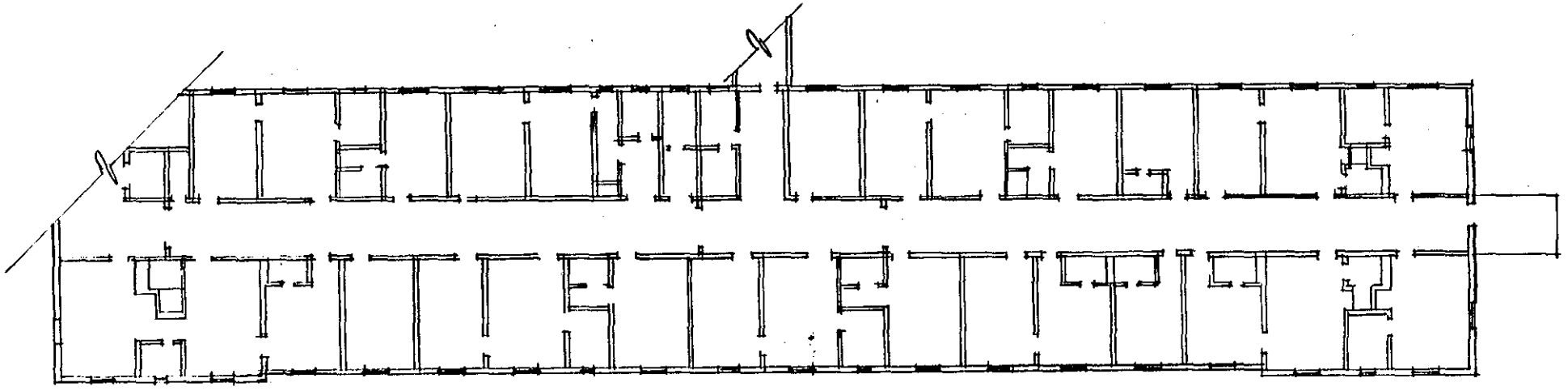
GUEST WING
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL

north

FIGURE 52



THIRD FLOOR



FOURTH FLOOR

north

GUEST WING
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL

FIGURE 63



Figure 54: Looking north at the front of the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel. The building is in good condition. The main problem is pealing paint.

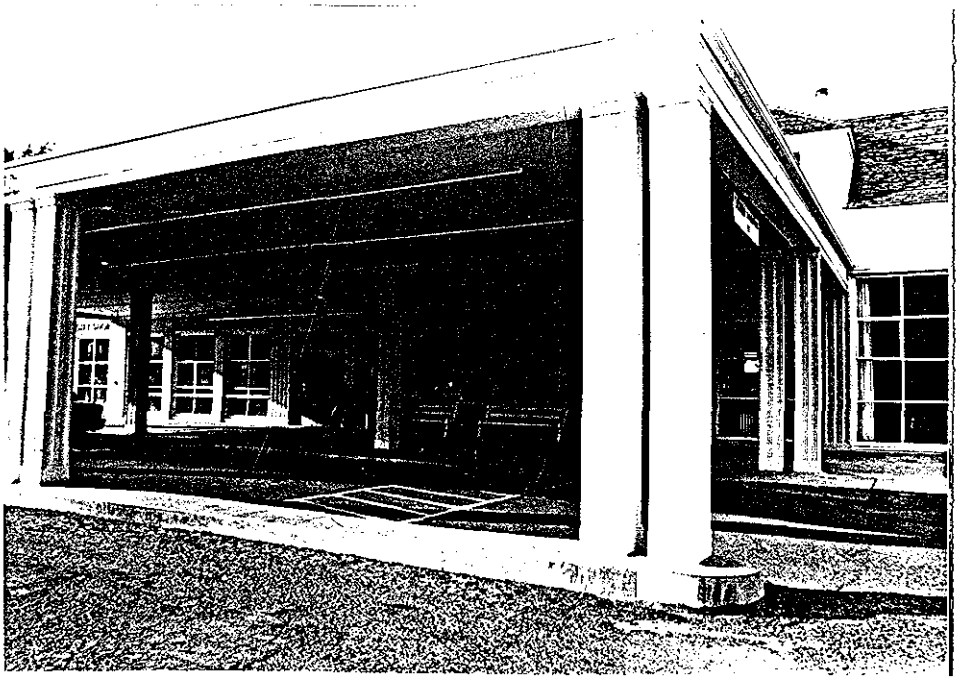


Figure 55: Looking north at the porte-cochere of the Hotel. Most of the materials appear to be in good condition.



Figure 56: Looking north at the entrance doors to the lobby of the Hotel. The doors, glass areas, and walls appear to be in good condition.



Figure 57: Looking north at the entrance doors to the Lobby. Note the inappropriate light fixture above the entrance on the ceiling of the porte-cochere along with the sprinkler system.

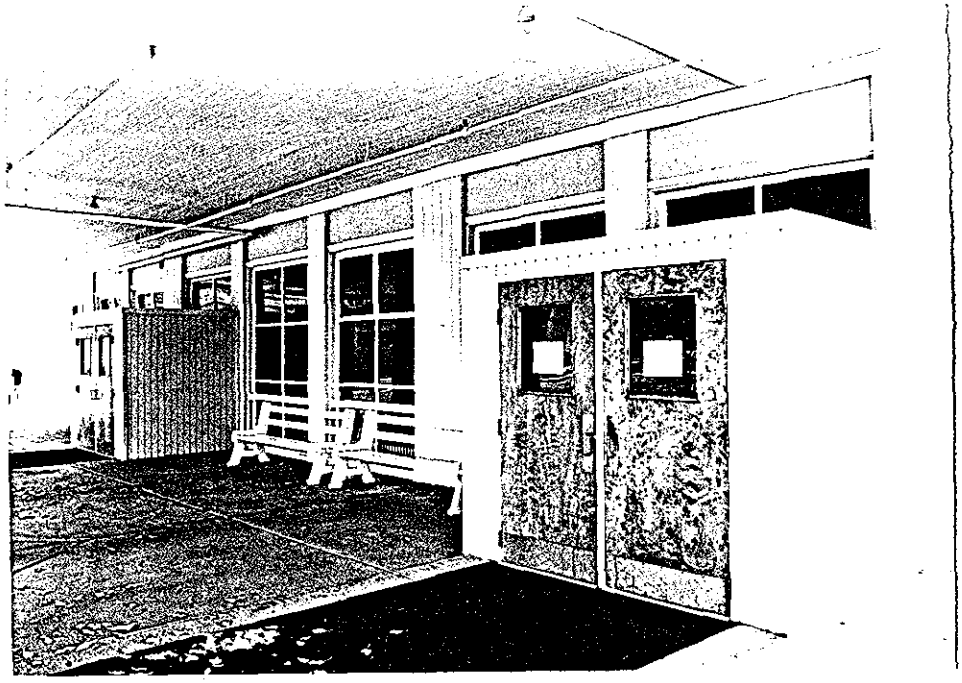


Figure 58: Looking northwest at the entrance doors used in the winter when a vestibule is added to the front doors of the Hotel. The vestibule is compatible with the buildings architecture.

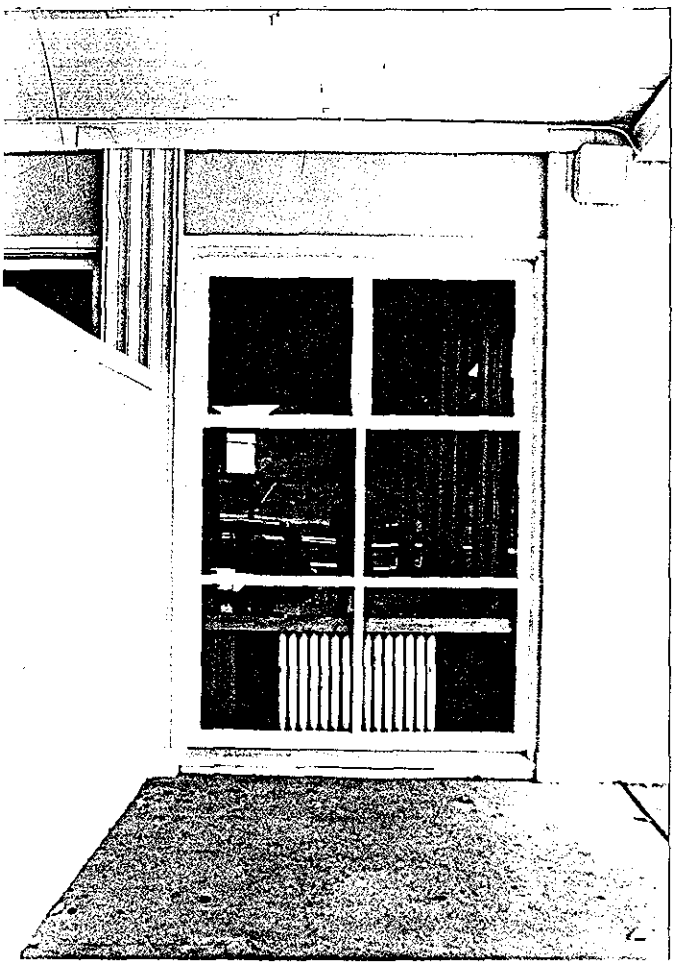


Figure 59: Looking north at a typical lobby fixed window on the front of the Hotel. The window appears to be in good condition.



Figure 60: Looking north at the exterior of the map room of the Hotel. The exterior has been recently painted and appears to be in good condition. The wood shingle roof also appears to be in good condition.

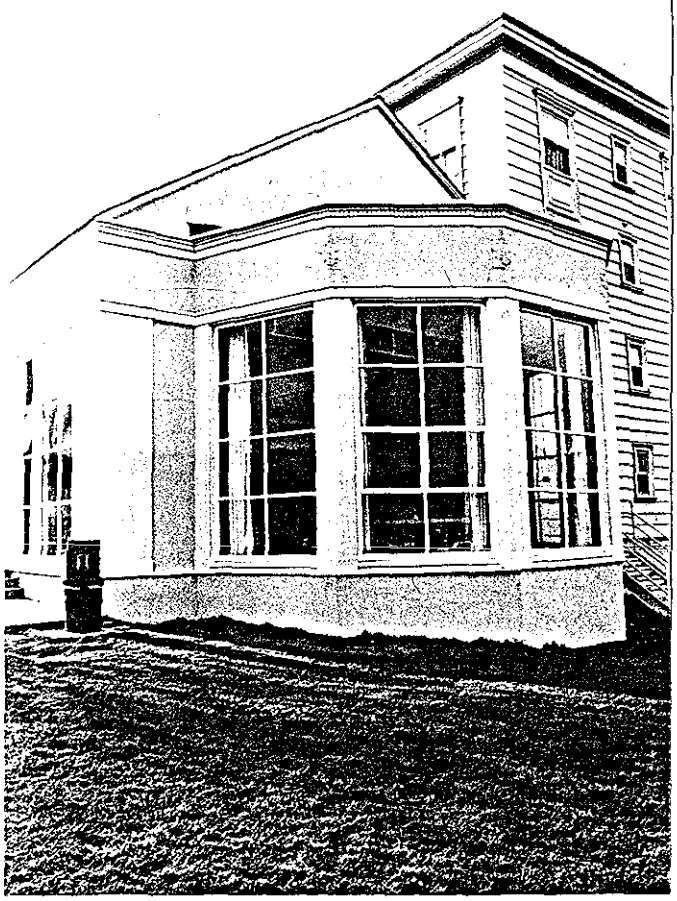


Figure 61: Looking northwest at the end of the map room of the Hotel. There are some low spots in the grade around this end of the building.

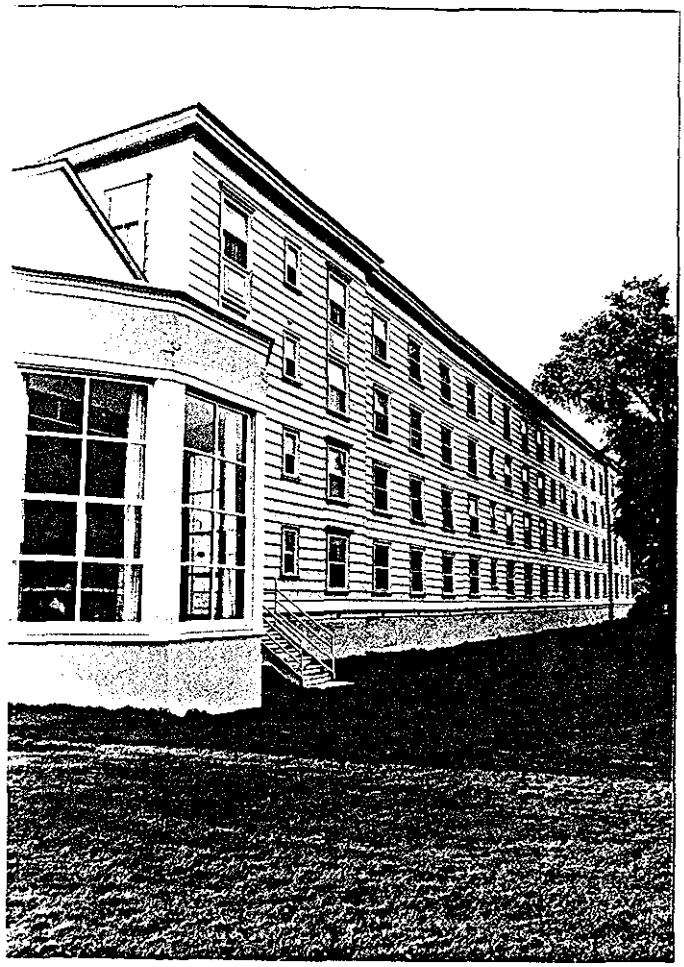


Figure 62: Looking northwest at the 1914 Hotel room building. There are some low spots in the grade along the building. The windows and water table have pealing paint.

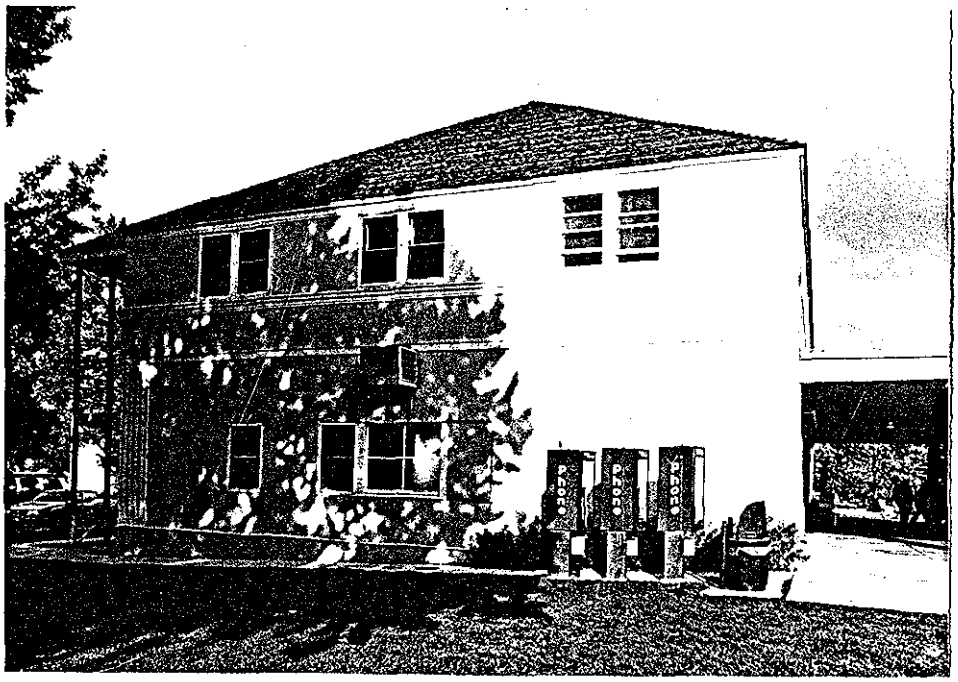


Figure 63: Looking east at the west wall of the Hotel. Note the air conditioner on the outside of the building. Most of the surfaces appear to be in good condition, except for the peeling paint.

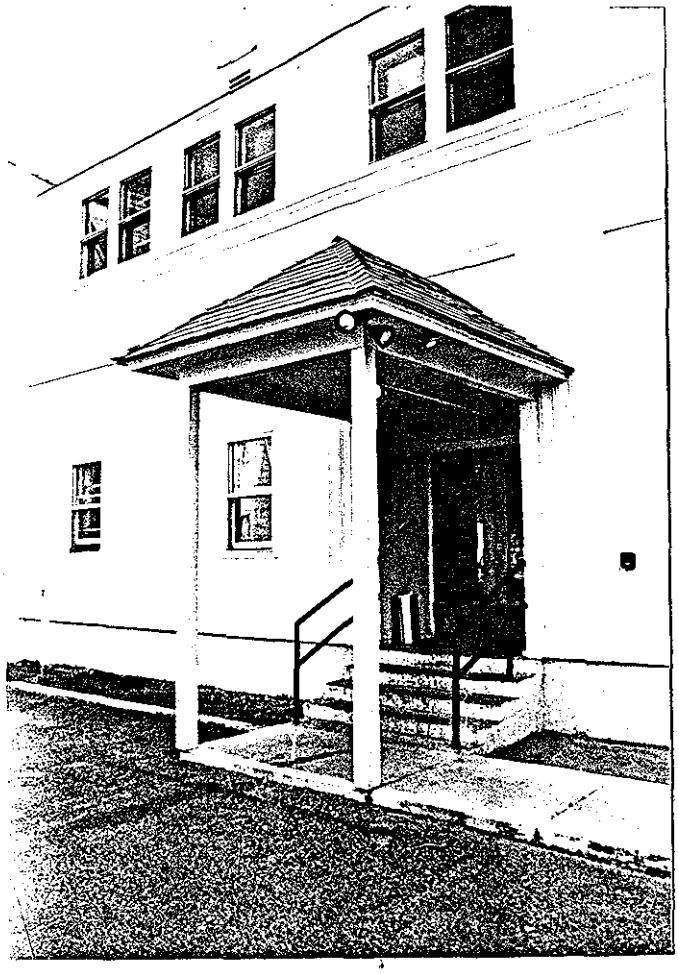


Figure 64: Looking southeast at the back entrance to the building. In the winter the roof area is filled in with walls to create a vestibule.

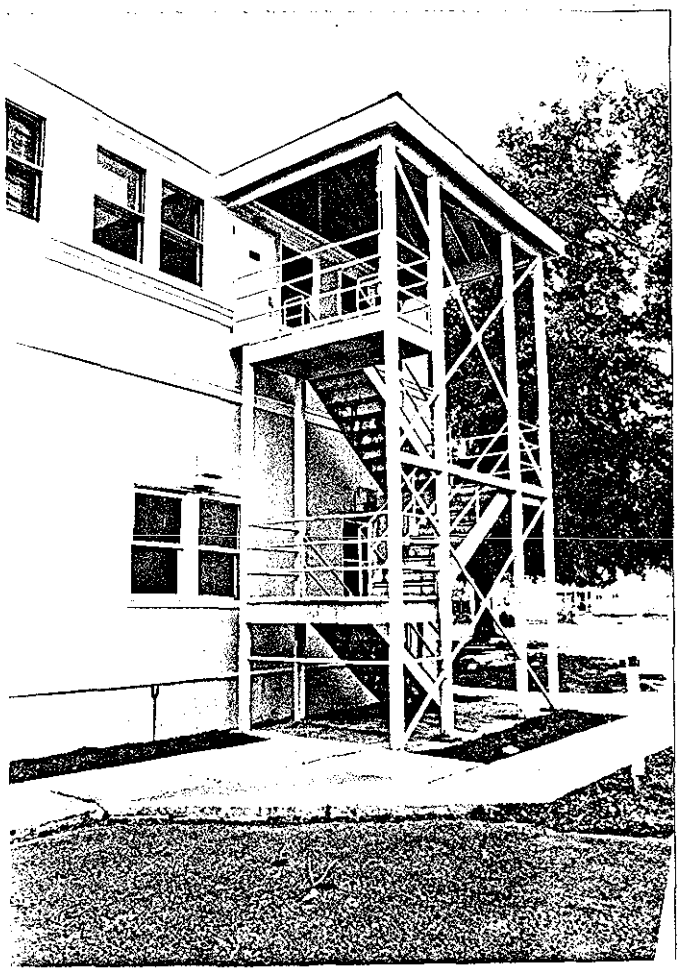


Figure 65: Looking southwest at the exit stair addition from the office area. Note the open metal structure. the concrete slab, and the stair treads. These become slippery in the winter and the surfaces are deteriorating.

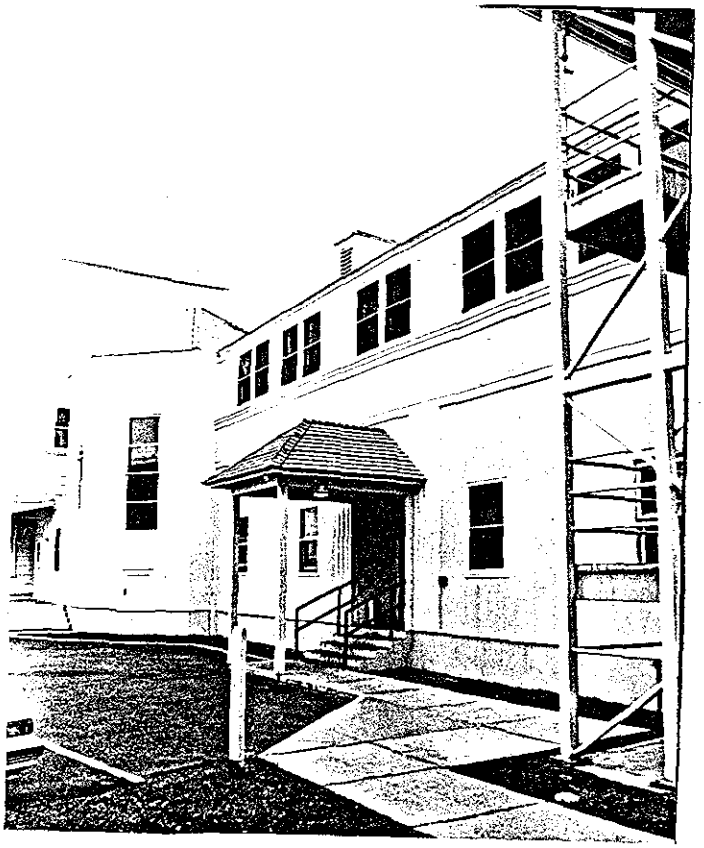


Figure 66: Looking southeast along the back of the lobby area of the Hotel. Most of the materials appear to be in good condition.

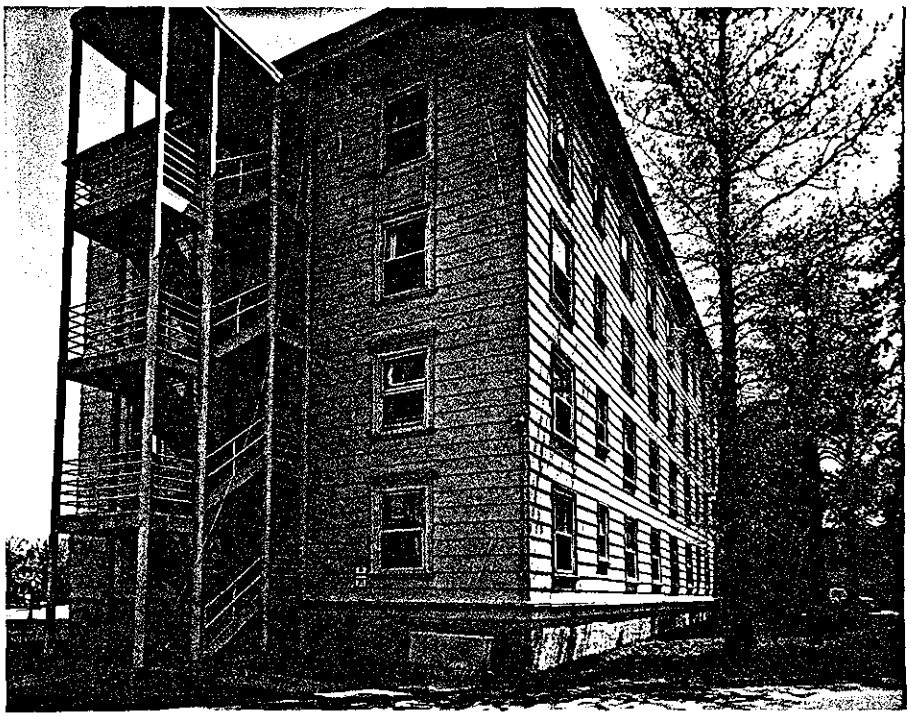


Figure 67: Looking south at the back of the 1913 wing of the Hotel. Note the metal exit stair which is deteriorating very badly. The windows are wood double-hungs with a metal storm on the inside. The water table that extends out at the base, window sills and sash, and wall surfaces are in poor condition with pealing paint and some dry rot.



Figure 68: Looking north at the interior of the lobby of the Hotel. Note the brown runners throughout the walk areas. Also, note the speakers on the columns and the large security lighting.

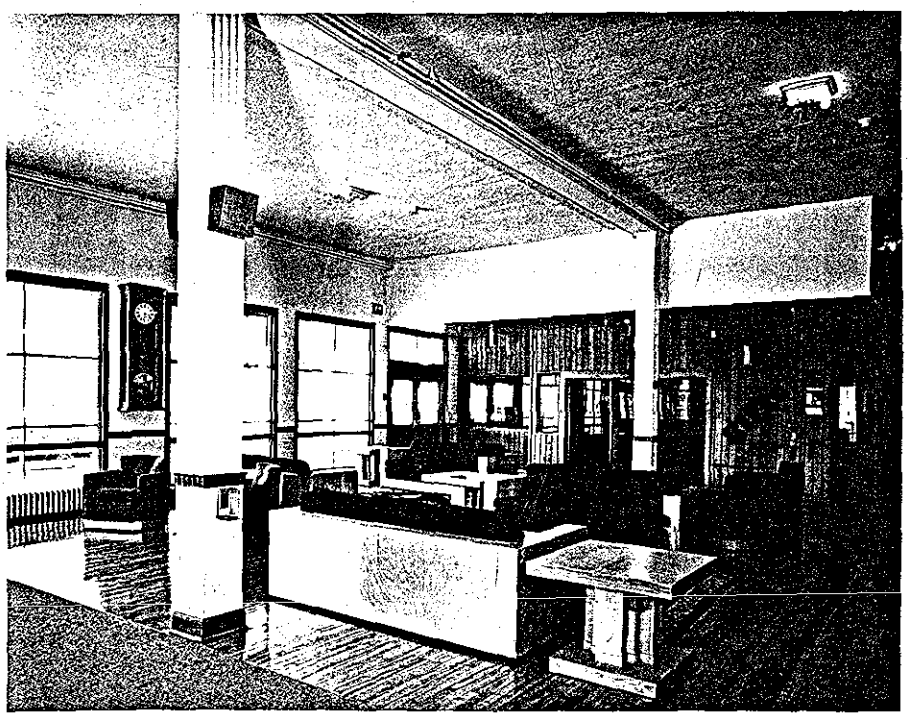


Figure 69: Looking west across the lobby space towards the gift shop. Note the fire sprinkler systems and smoke detection. The lights on the ceiling are original to the building.

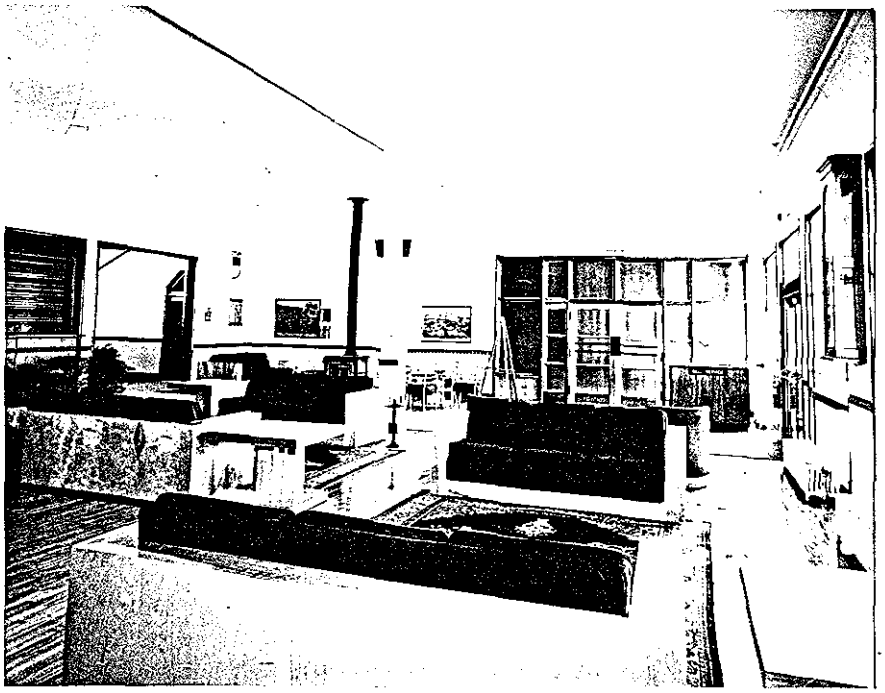


Figure 70: Looking east across the lobby space of the Hotel. Note the original chairs and tables in the room.

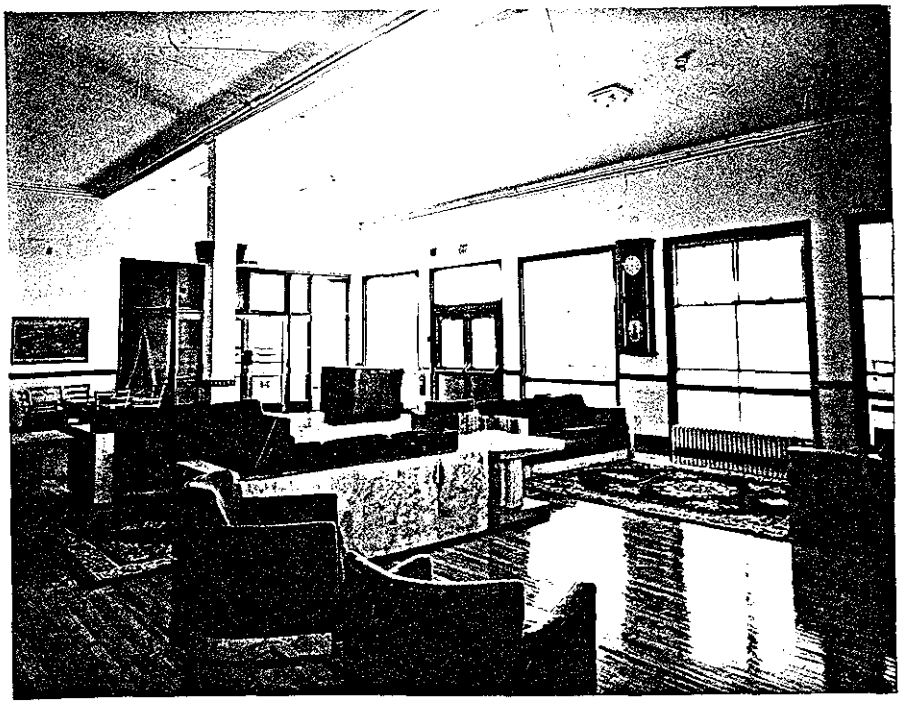


Figure 71: Looking southeast across the lobby space of the Hotel.

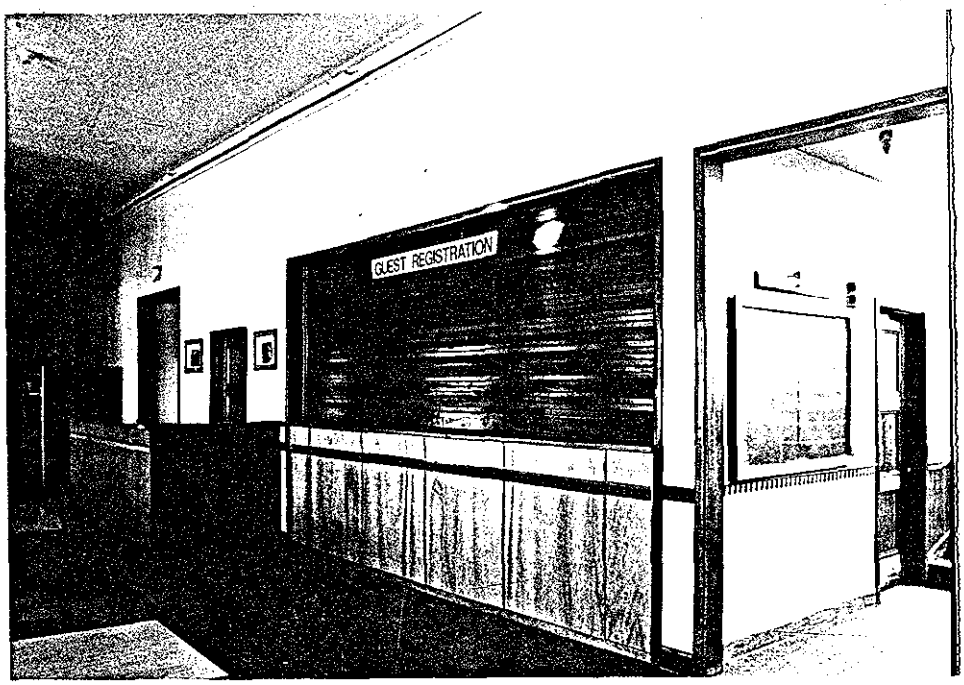
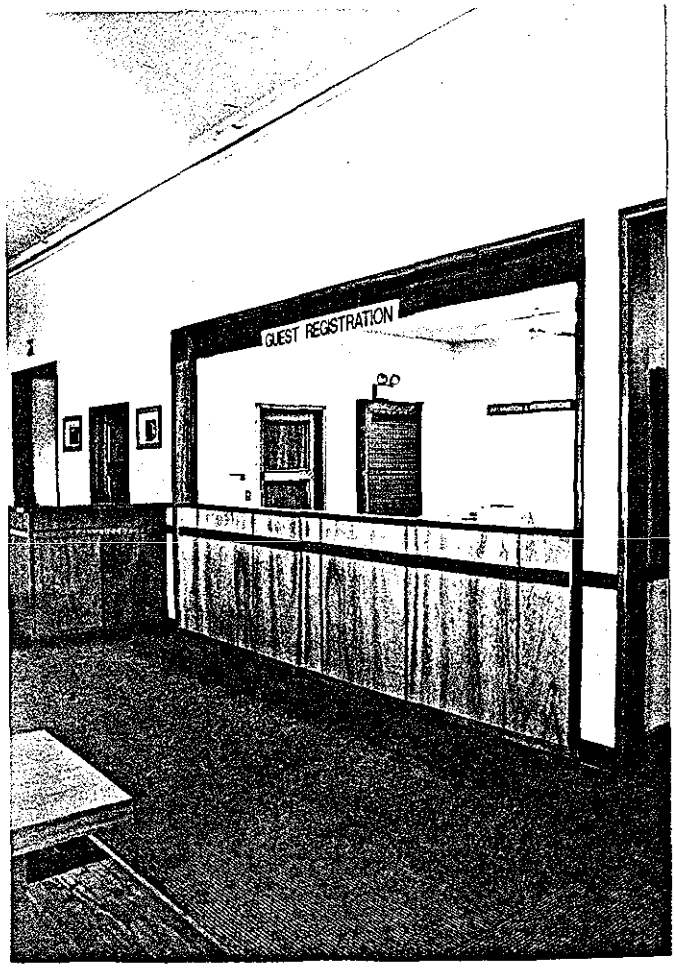


Figure 72: Looking northwest at the Guest Registration area of the Hotel.

Figure 73: Looking northwest at the open Guest Registration area of the Hotel. The base cabinet has been recently redone to accommodate the computer system.



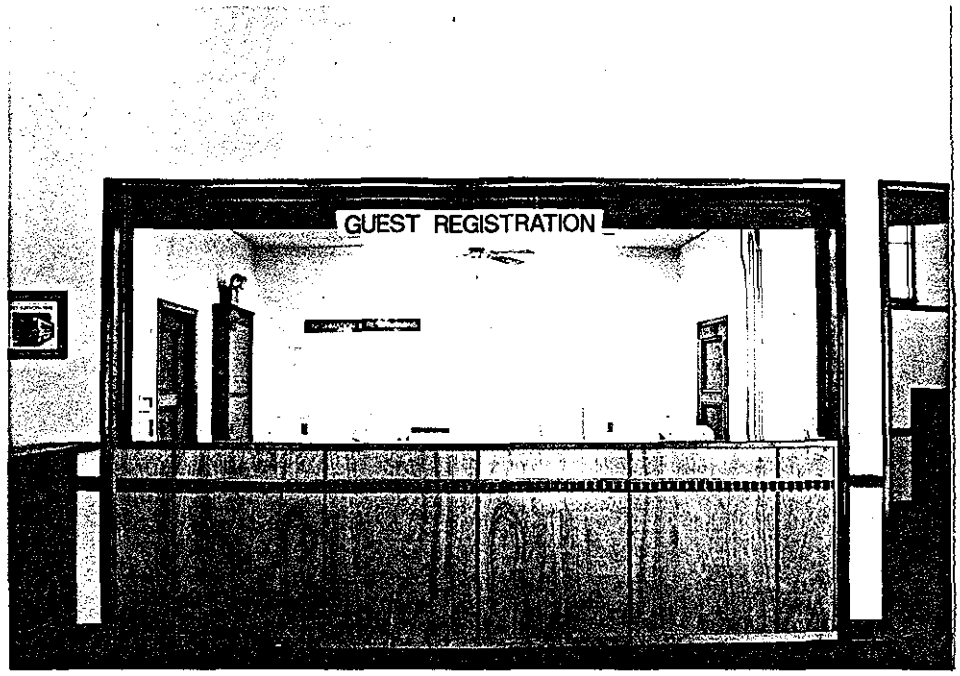


Figure 74: Looking north at the Guest Registration area of the Hotel.

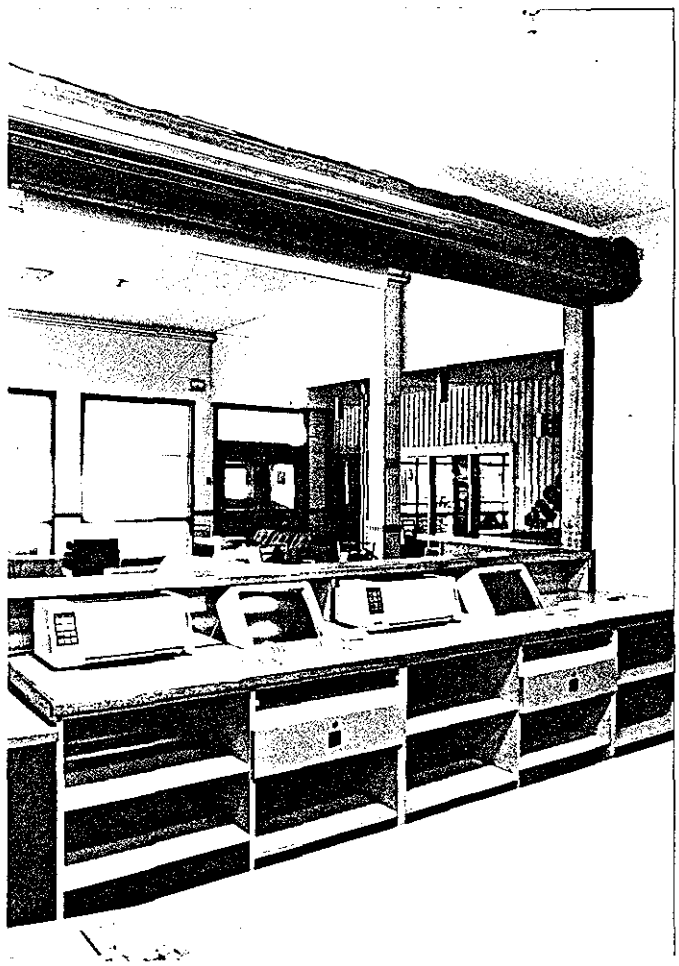


Figure 75: Looking southwest at the back of the registration desk. Note the computer terminals.

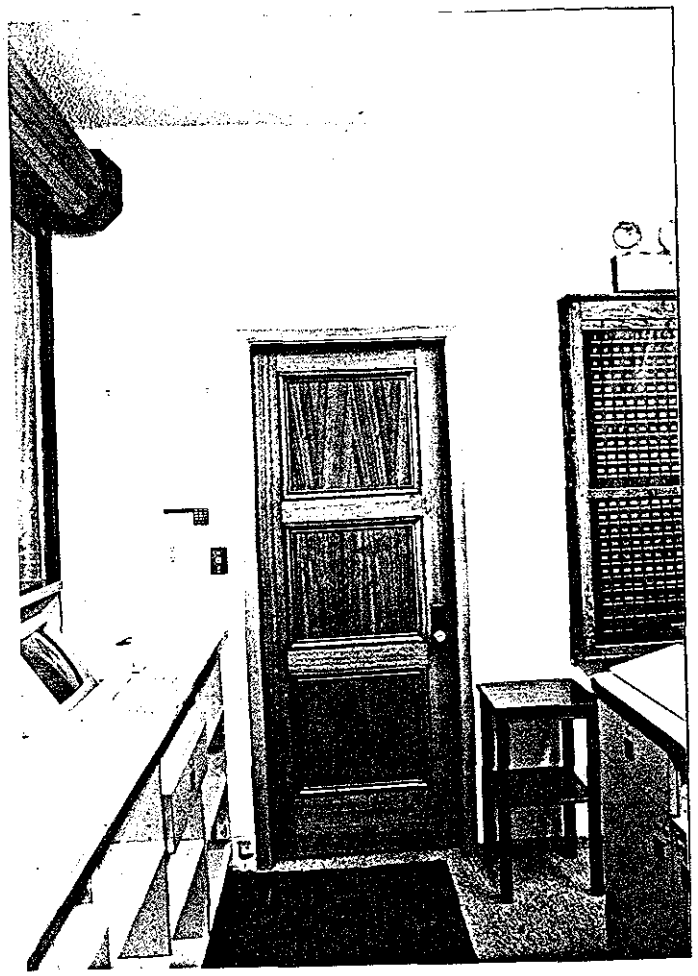


Figure 76: Looking west at a typical wood paneled door in the registration area. The doors and hardware are in good condition.

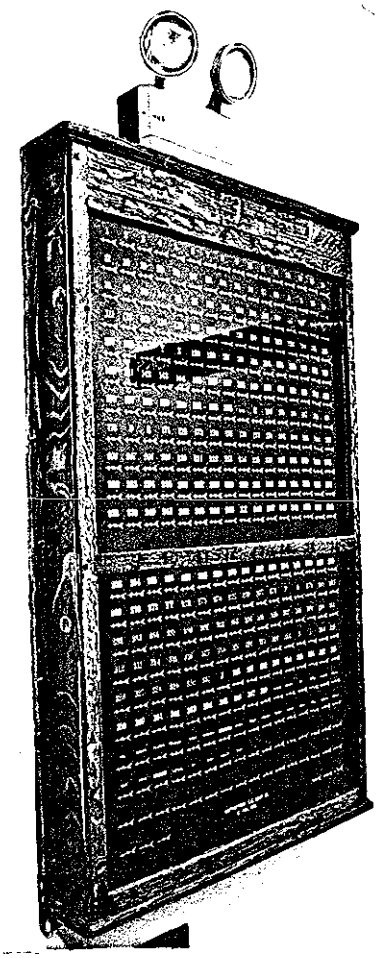


Figure 77: Looking northwest at the original call button cabinet from the old Hotel. Note the security light sitting on top of the cabinet.

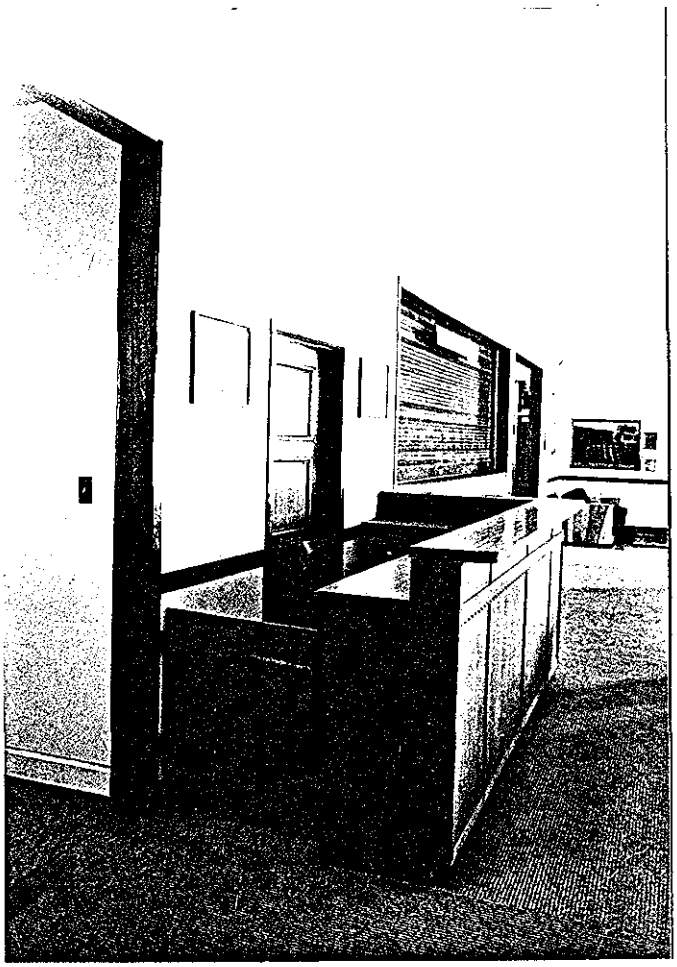


Figure 78: Looking east at the information desk in the lobby next to the registration area.

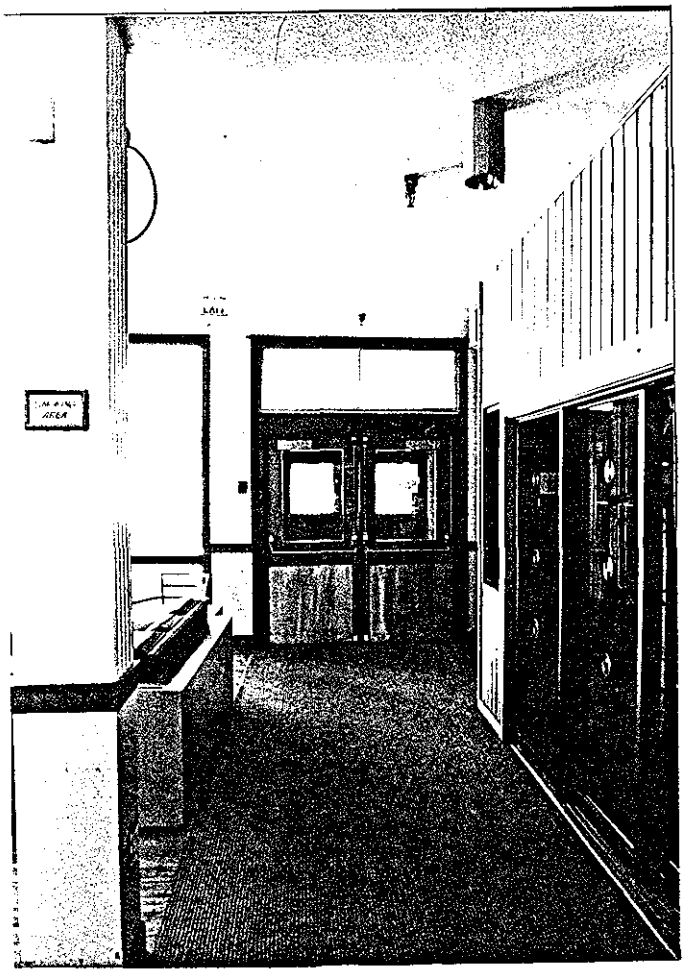


Figure 79: Looking south at the interior of the entrance doors to the lobby. Note the brown runner along the gift shop to the entrance doors.

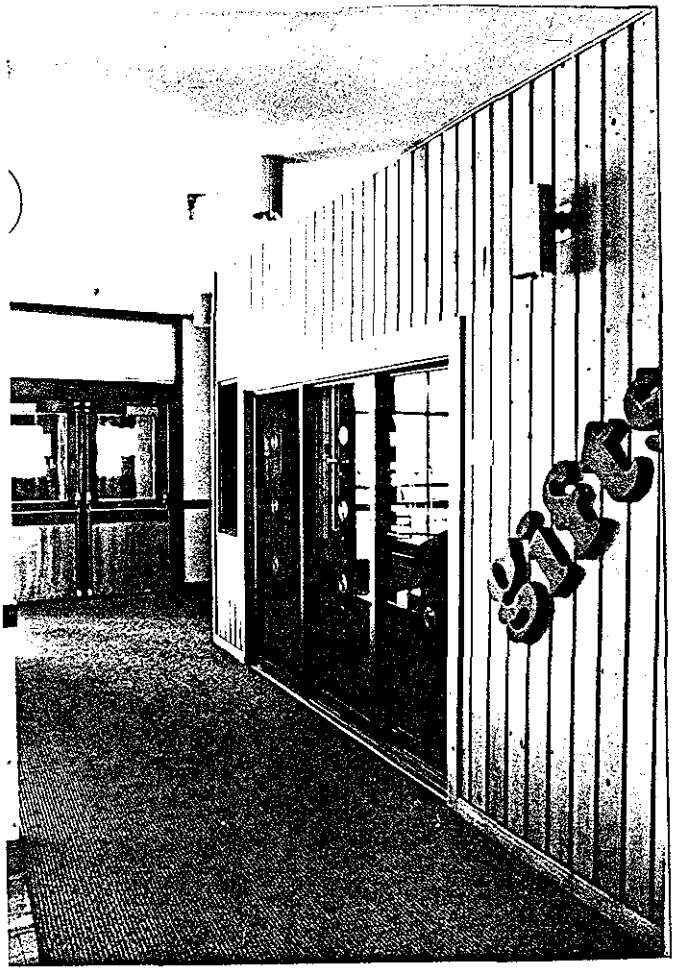


Figure 80: Looking southwest at the entrance to the gift shop in the Hotel. Note the metal sliding doors, the metal downlights, and the grooved wall paneling that are not compatible with the historic character of the building.

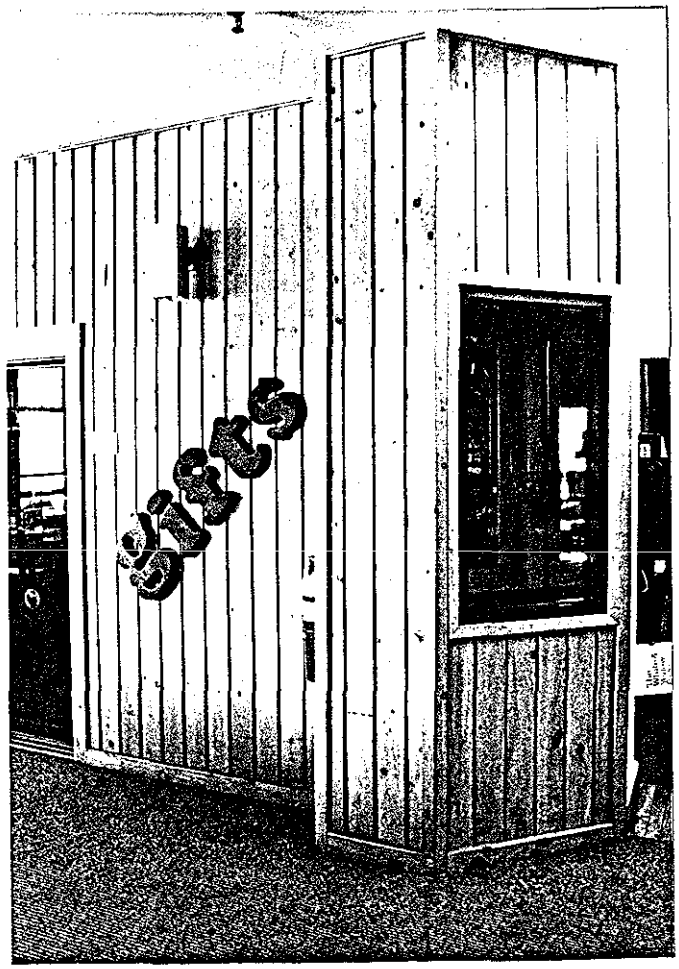


Figure 81: Looking west at the gift shop wall and display space. Note the signage which is not appropriate to the historic character.



Figure 82: Looking west at the interior of the gift shop in the Hotel. Most of the historic fabric has been removed or covered up by newer materials.

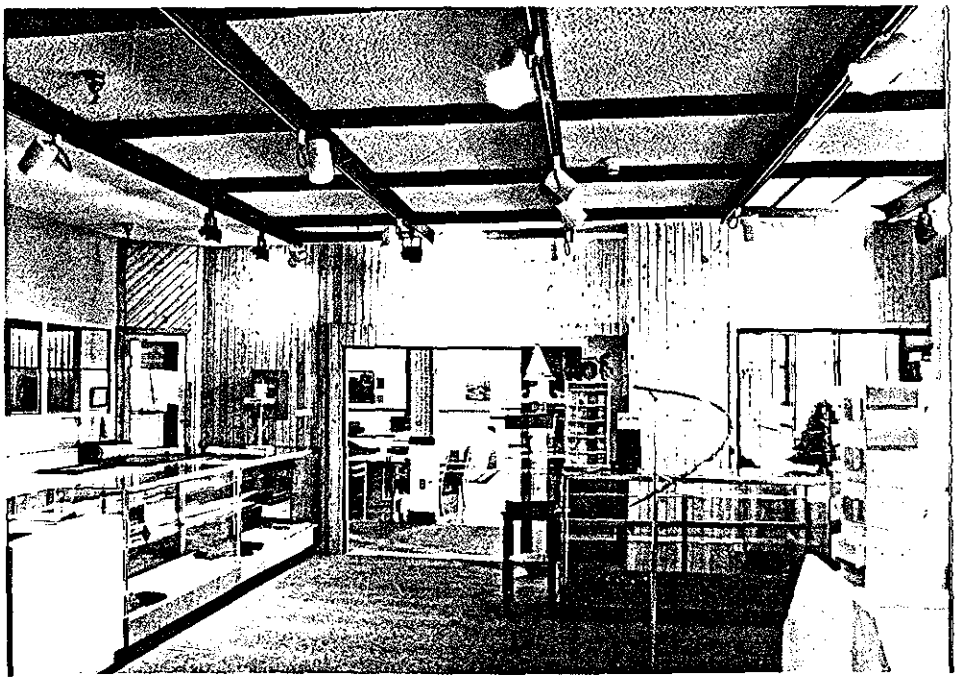


Figure 83: Looking east at the interior of the gift shop in the Hotel. The transition wall between the gift shop and historic lobby should be more compatible with the historic character of the building yet still allow for window display space.

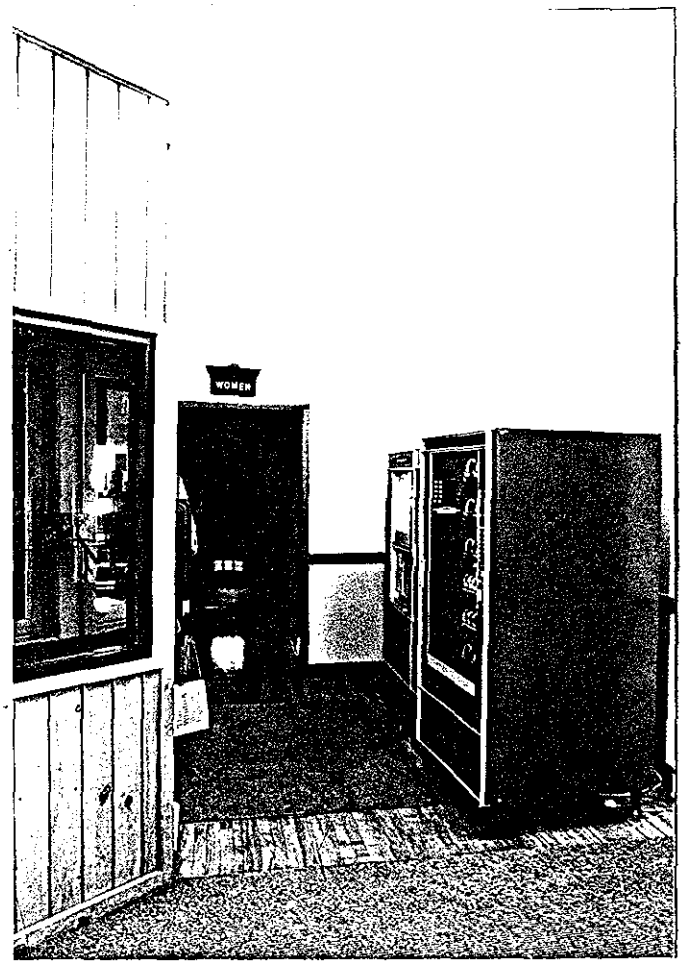


Figure 84: Looking west at the vending machine area in the lobby of the Hotel. Even though these machines are in the corner of the lobby they are still in plain view.

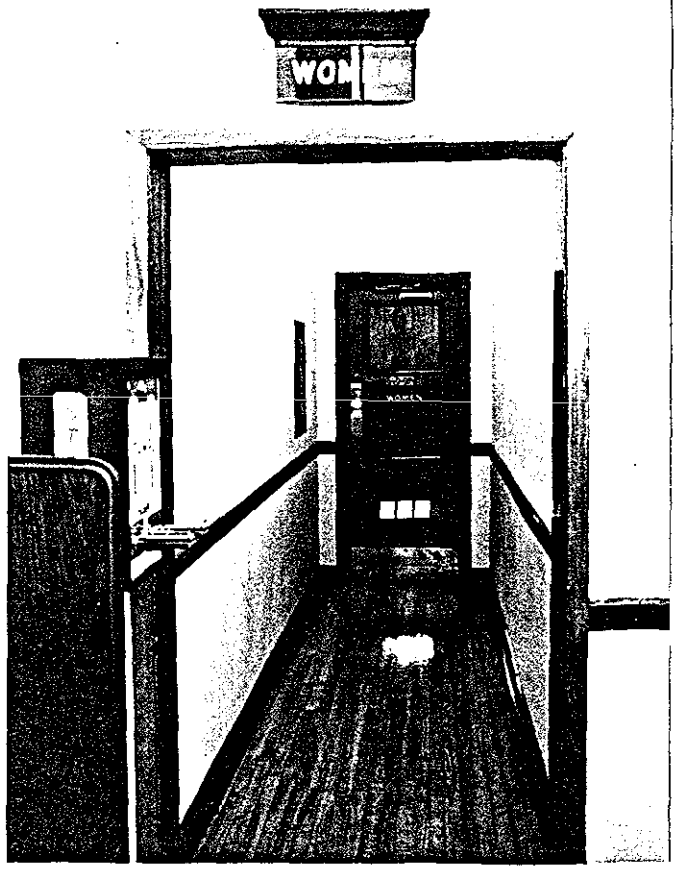


Figure 85: Looking west at the entrance to womens restroom just past the vending machine area. The opaque glass door panel has been filled in with mahogany plywood.

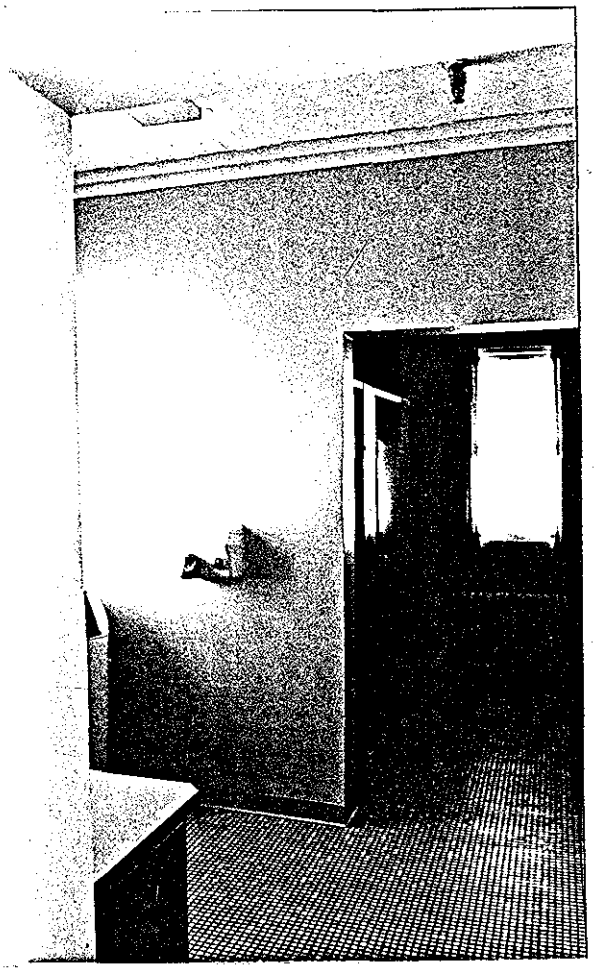


Figure 86: Looking north at the interior of the womens restroom. The room has been completely modernized and very little of the original historic fabric remains.

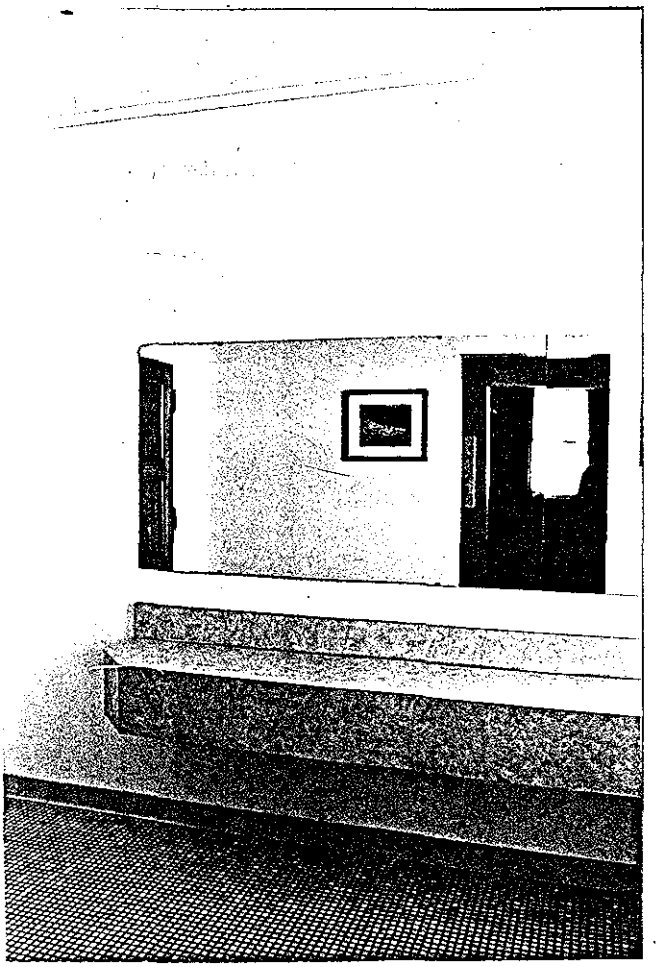


Figure 87: Looking east at the interior of the womens restroom.



Figure 88: Looking north at the back entrance to the lobby of the Hotel. Note all the different elements that have been added to this small area. In addition to the historic sign and light fixture, there is a sprinkler head, smoke detector, security light, exit sign, and a hose cabinet.

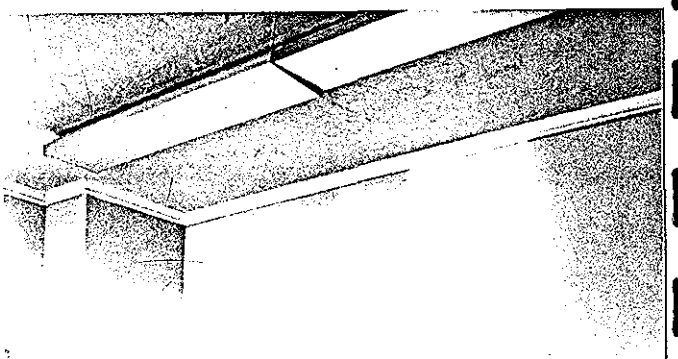


Figure 89: Looking south at the interior of the mens restroom. This room has also been modernized and there is very little remaining of the historic fabric.



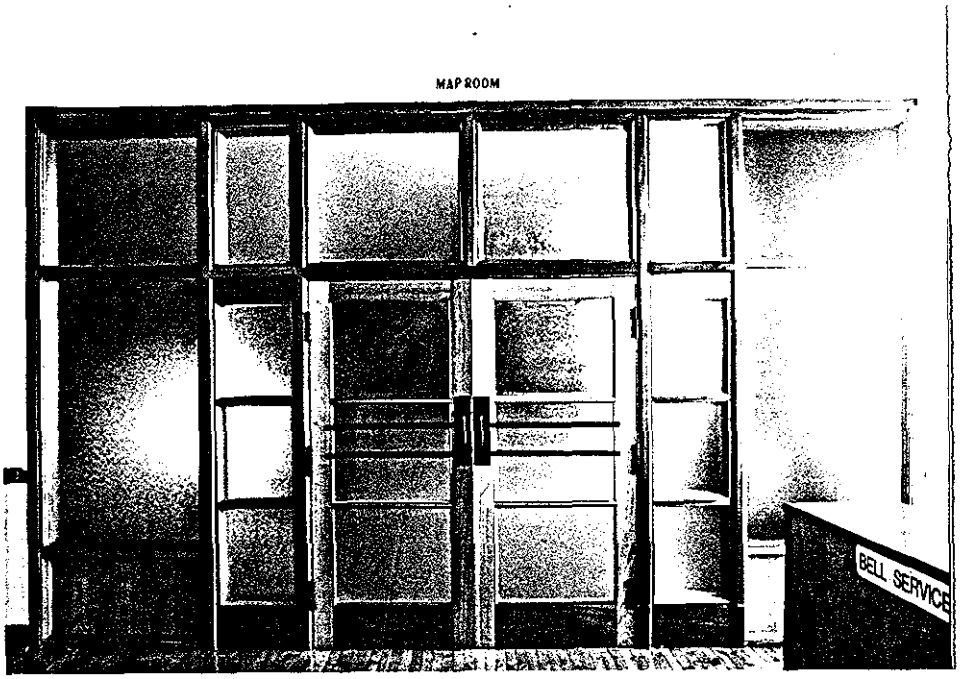


Figure 90: Looking east at the entrance doors to the Map Room from the lobby of the Hotel. The doors and windows appear to be in good condition.

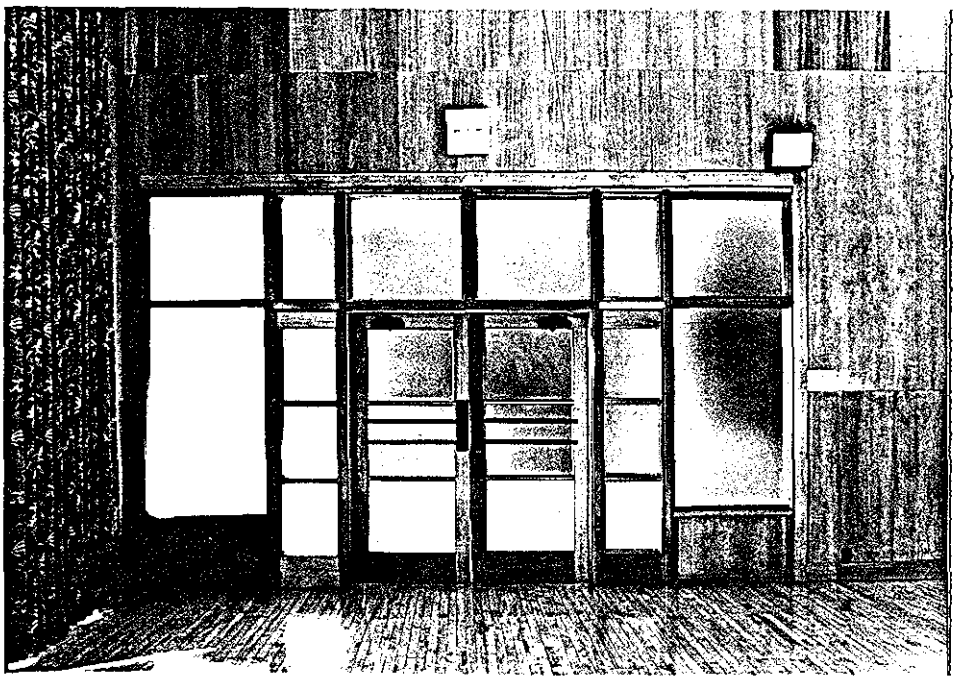


Figure 91: Looking west at the entrance doors from the Map Room to the lobby.

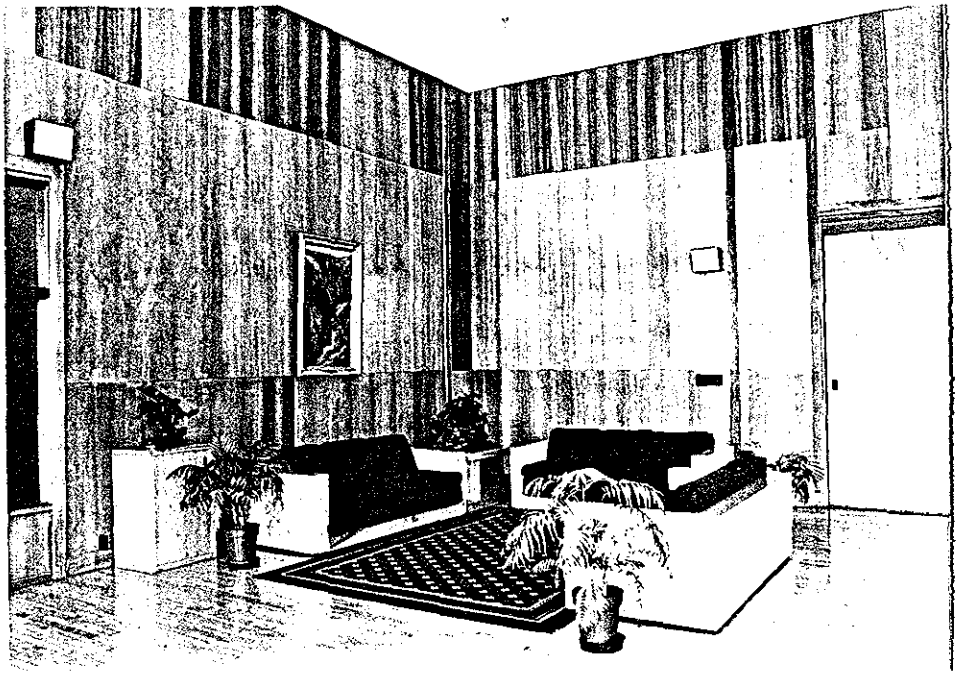


Figure 92: Looking northwest at the Map Room seating area. Most of the wood chairs and writing tables are original to the room and Hotel.

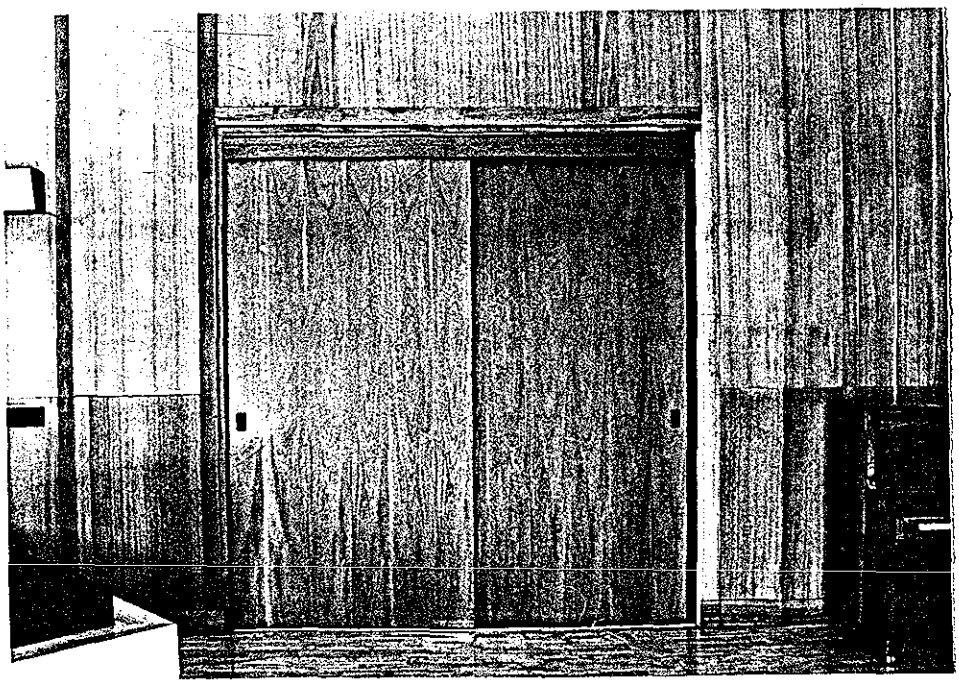


Figure 93: Looking north at the pocket doors from the Map Room to the room wing of the Hotel. All of the woodwork appears to be in good condition.

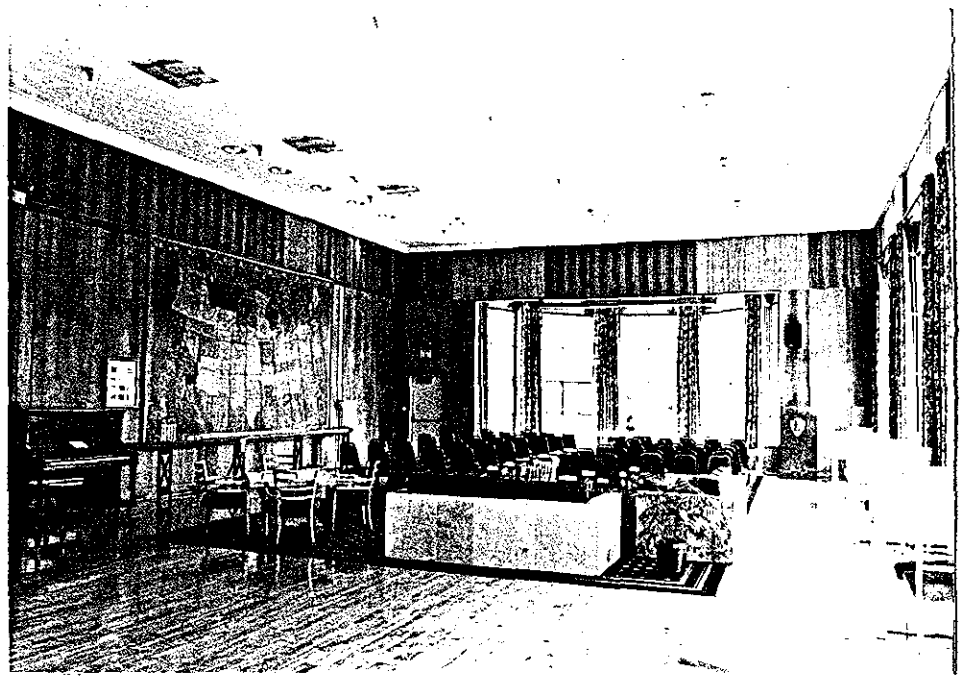


Figure 94: Looking east at the Map Room. Note the layout of the furnishings on the new central rug. The map is on the wall to the left.

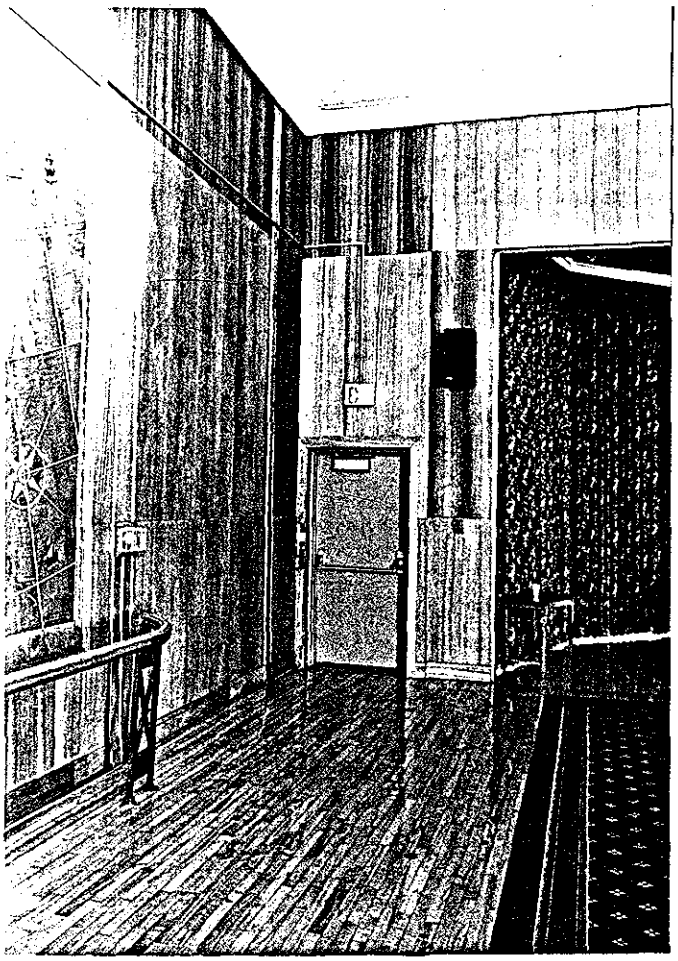


Figure 95: Looking east at the exit door from he Map Room.

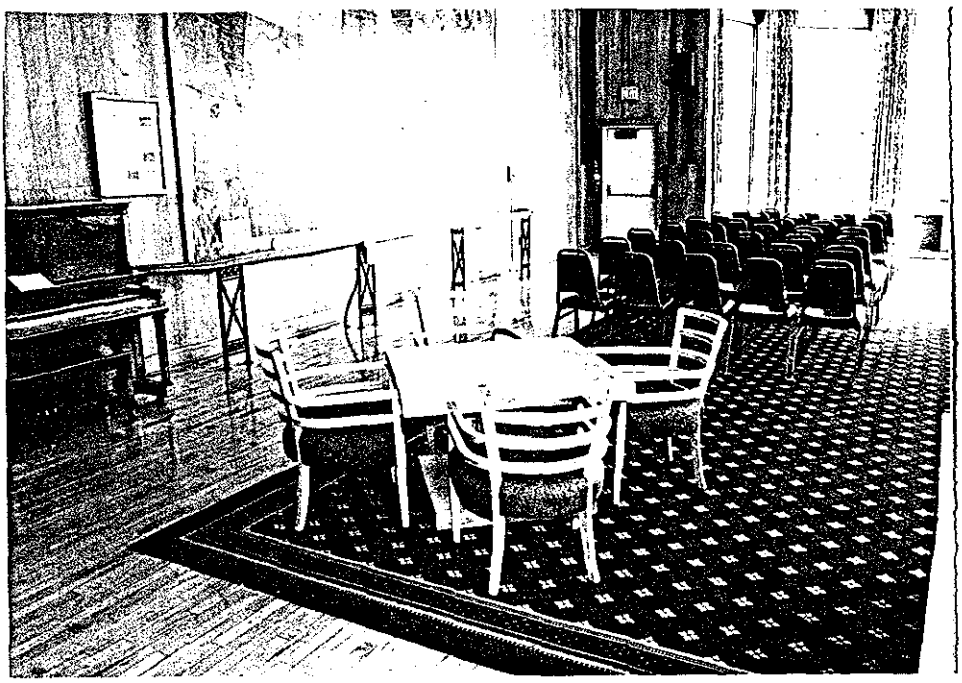


Figure 96: Looking east at some of the original furniture in the Map Room.

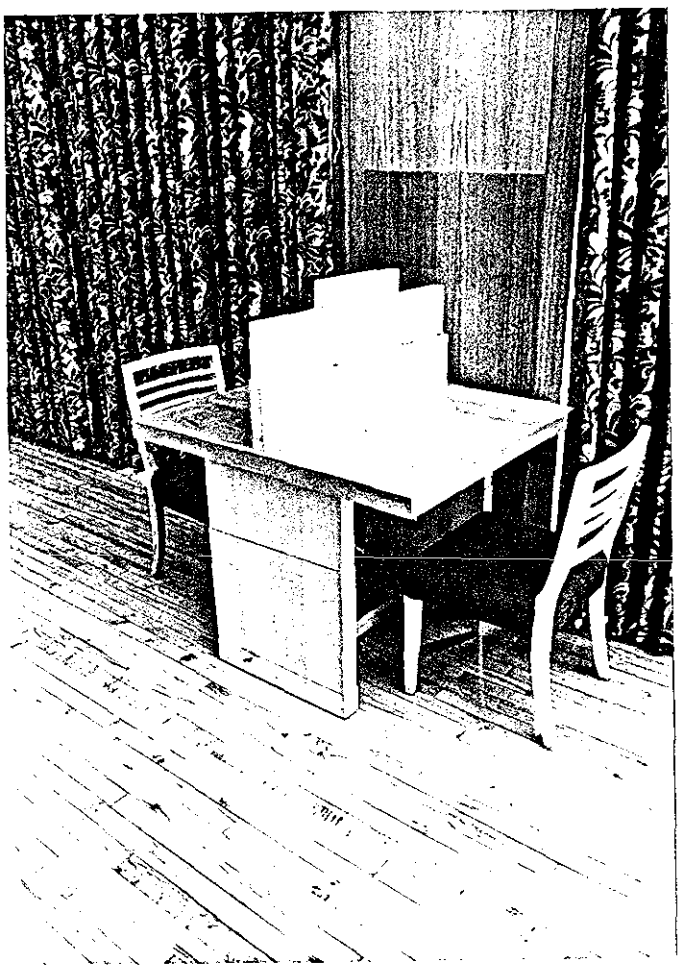


Figure 97: Looking northeast at an original writing desk in the Map Room. All of these pieces appear to be in good condition.



Figure 98: Looking east at an original table in the Map Room.



Figure 99: Looking east at a typical window detail in the Map Room. The bottom sill is weathered from condensation. Some of the windows on the south side are actually bowing out due to water getting into the wood.

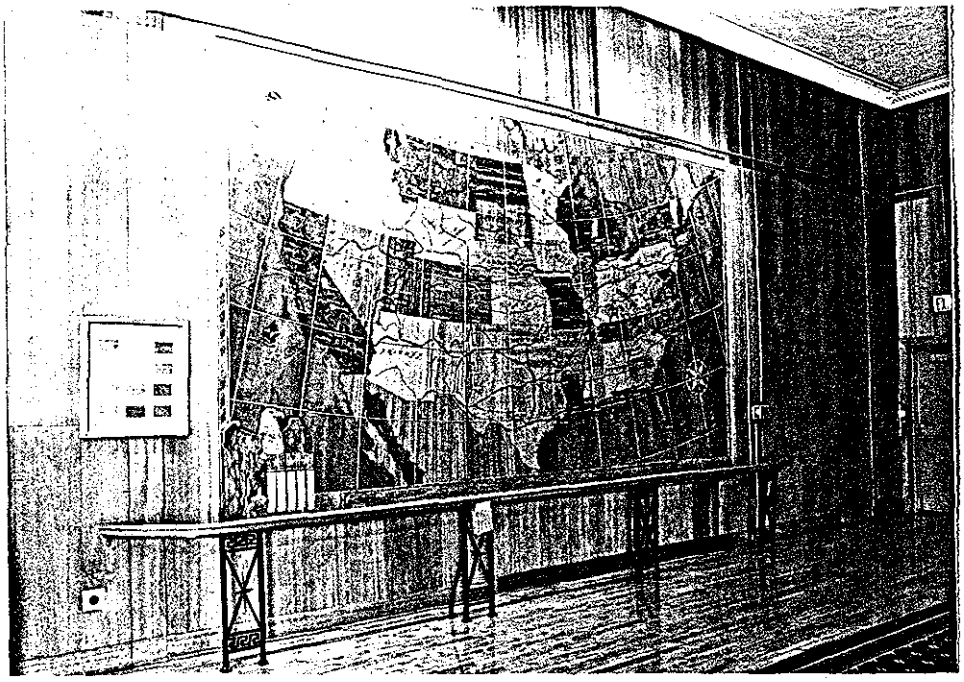


Figure 100: Looking northeast at the map in the Map Room. The map is starting to loose its adhesive qualities and various pieces have been coming off the wall.

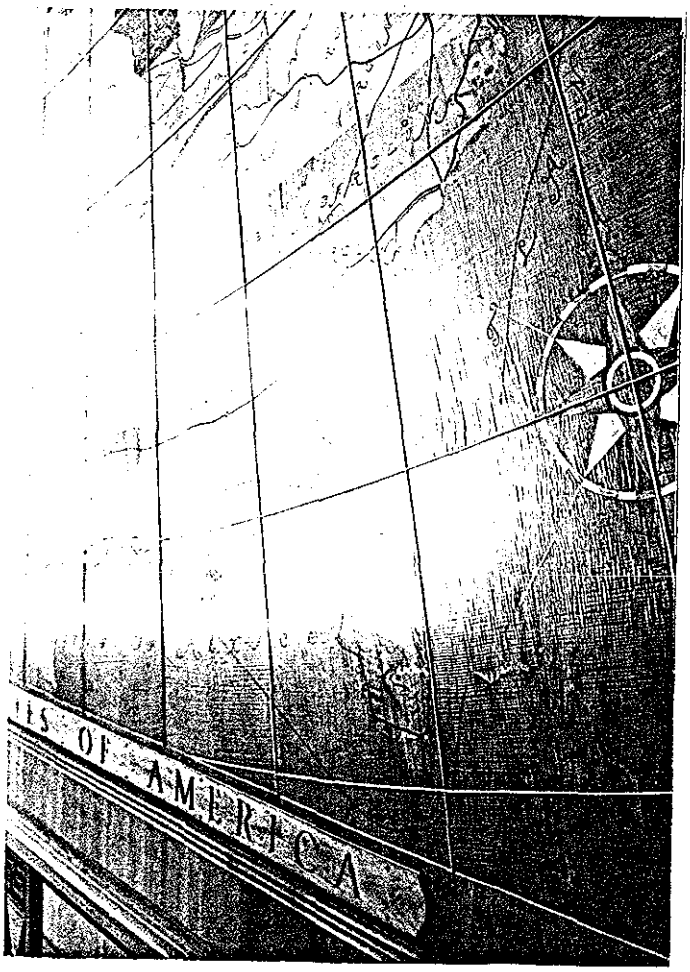


Figure 101: Looking north at a section of the map. Note the ripples in the wood due to heat from behind the wall where there are several steam pipes.

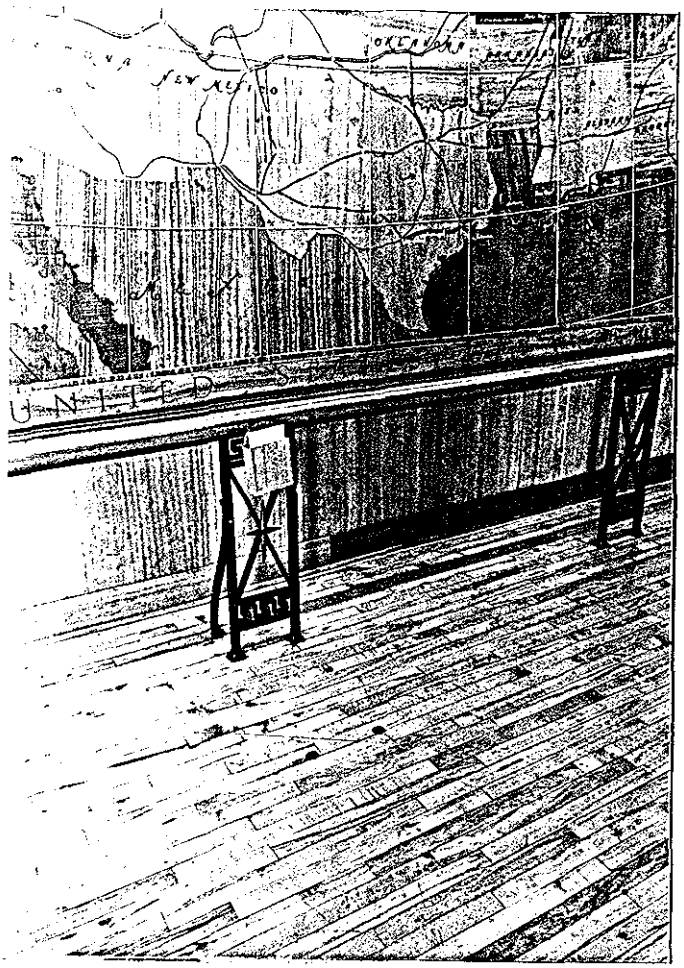


Figure 102: Looking northeast at the railing that separates the public from the map. Note the two plugged holes in the floor where the original railing was located keeping people from touching the face of the map.



Figure 103: Looking north at the stairway to the upper floors from the lobby of the Hotel.

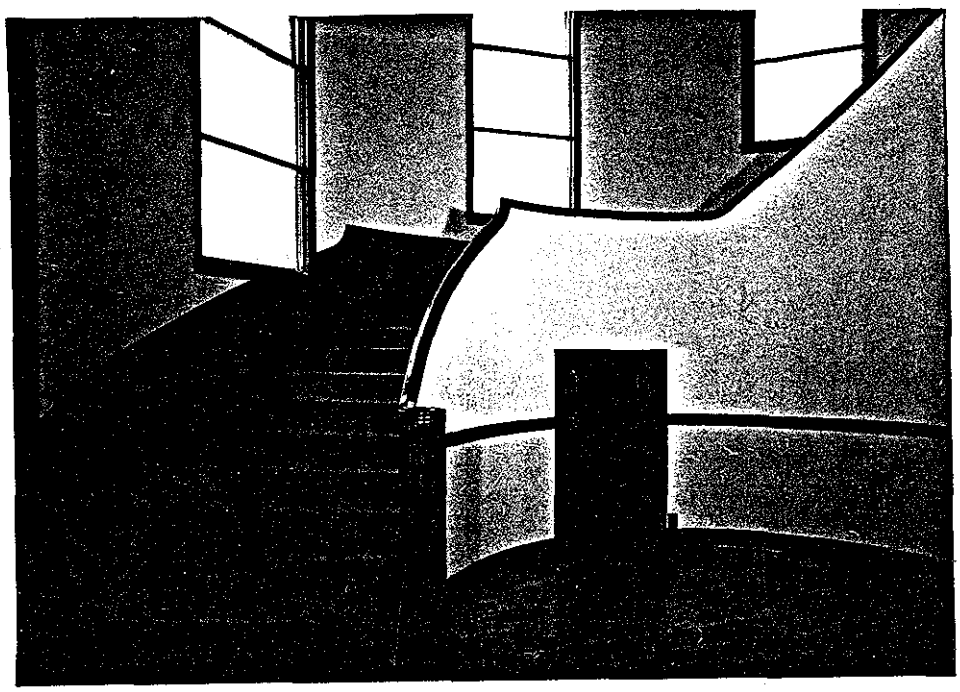


Figure 104: Looking north at the stairway to the upper floors.

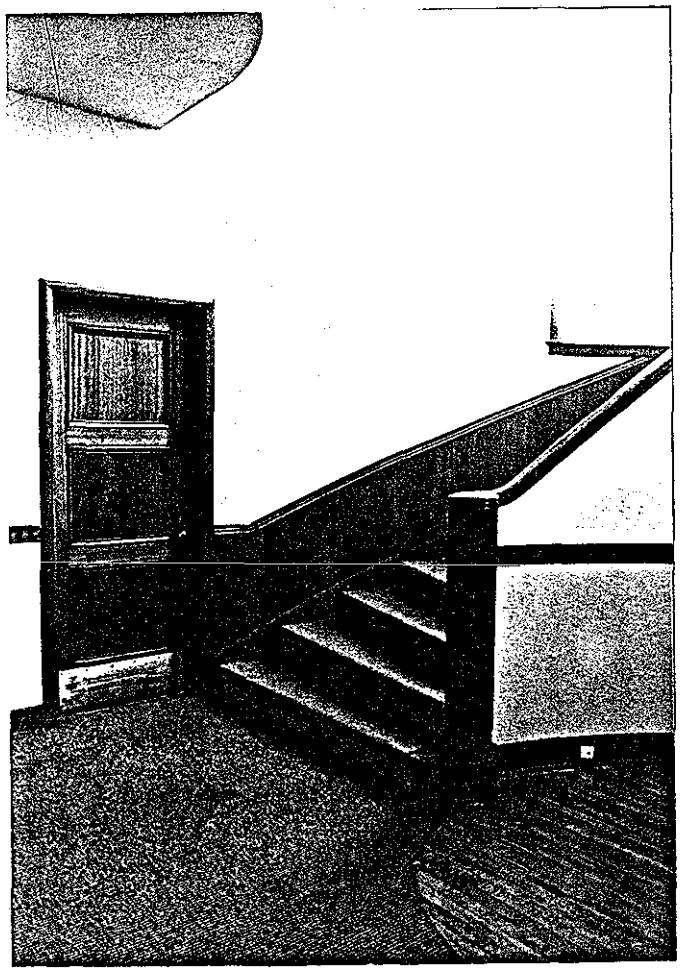


Figure 105: Looking northwest at the stairway base and the door to the registration desk area in the Hotel. Note the carpet on the floor and on the steps. The door needs some minor work to repair hinges and locks.

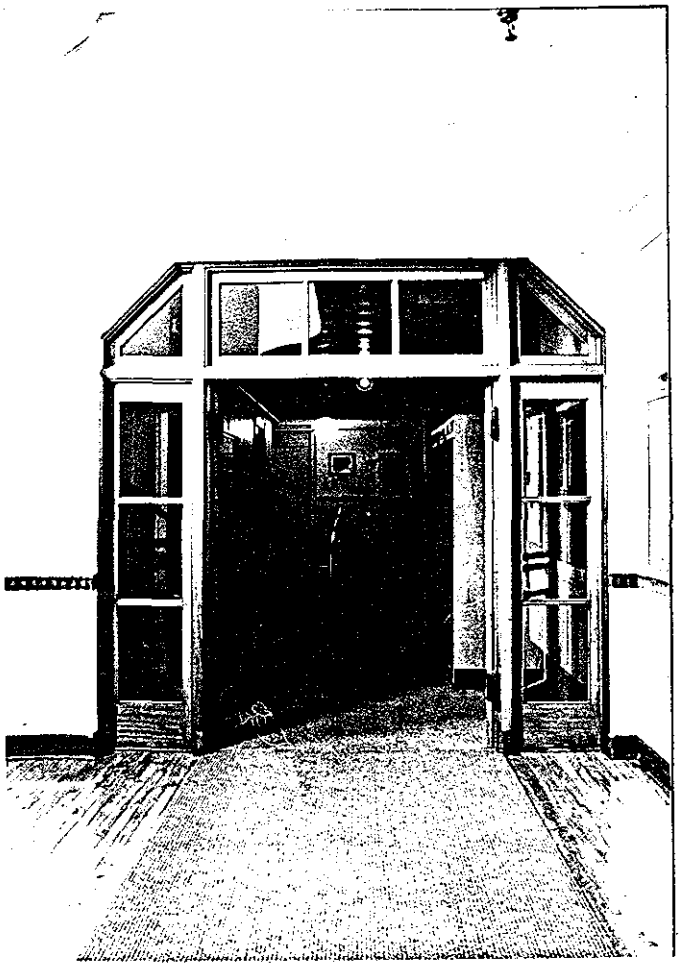


Figure 106: Looking east at the doorway between the central stair and first floor of the room wing of the Hotel. Most of the materials appear to be in good condition.



Figure 107: Looking west at the ramp leading from the first floor rooms to the entrance doors for the lobby of the Hotel. The Map Room is through the doorway to the left.

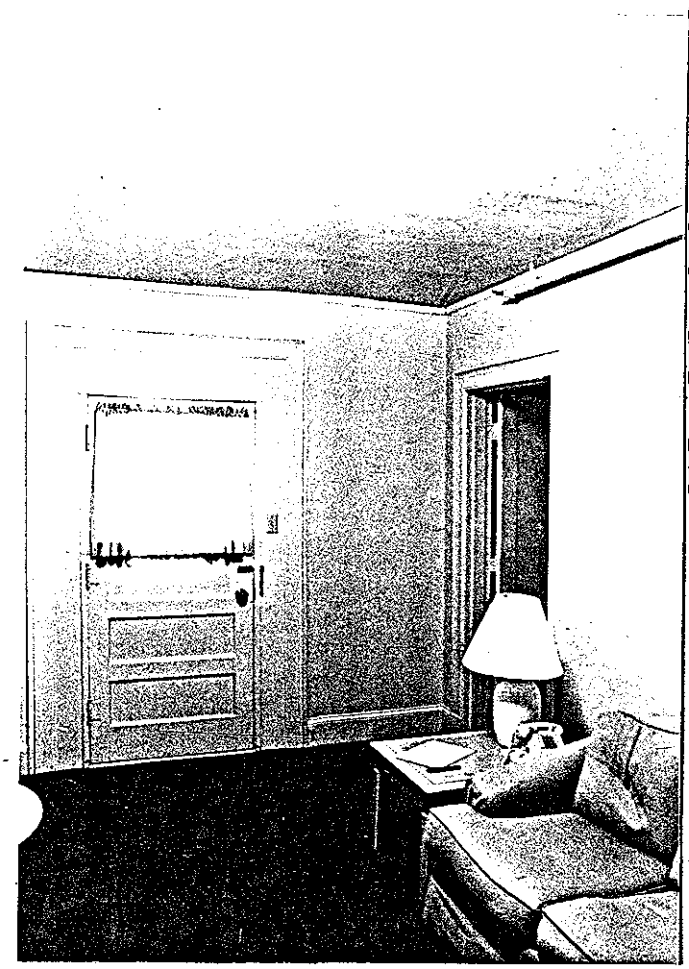


Figure 108: Looking west at the interior of the suite on the first floor of the Hotel. Note the doorway to the outside. Also, note some of the original trim around the doors and base of the walls.

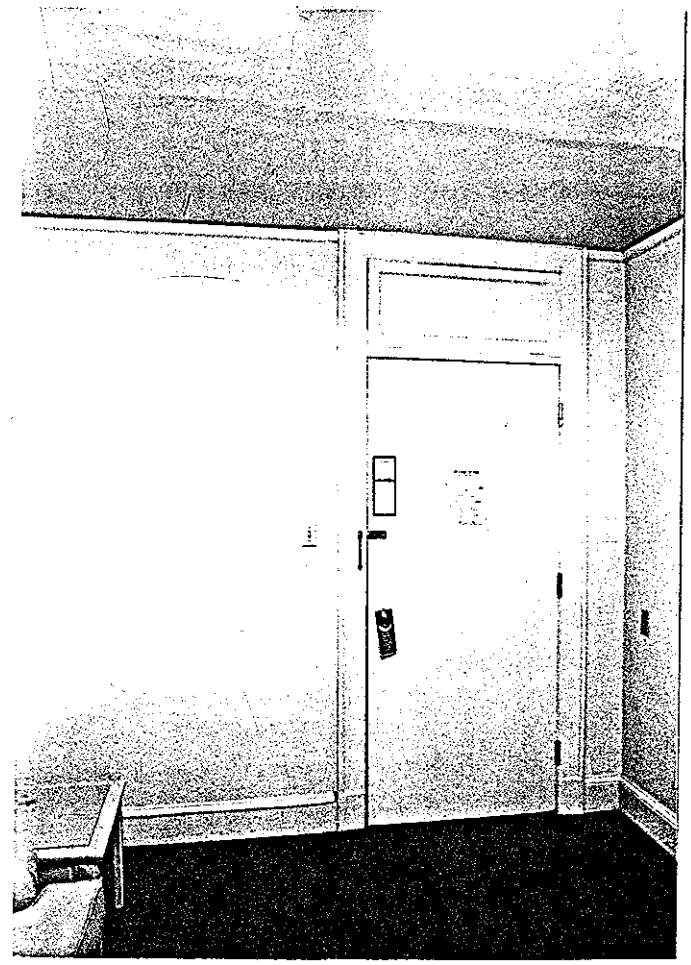


Figure 109: Looking east at the corridor door of the suite that was changed to a flush door during the 1970's remodeling. Also, note the filled in transom.

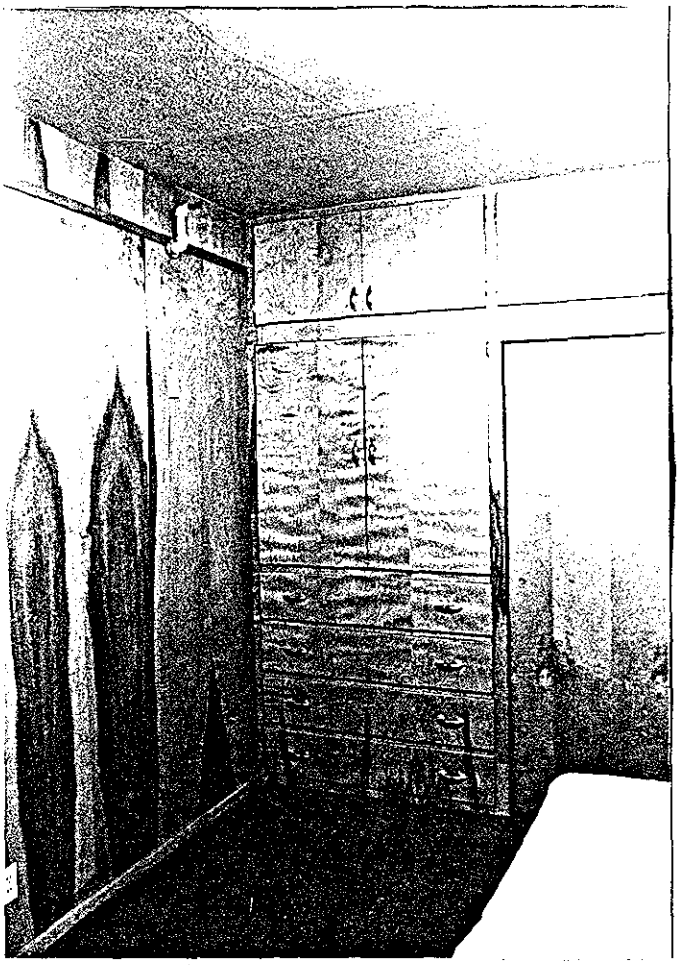


Figure 110: Looking southeast at the bedroom area of the suite. Note the wood paneling on the walls and built-in cabinets.

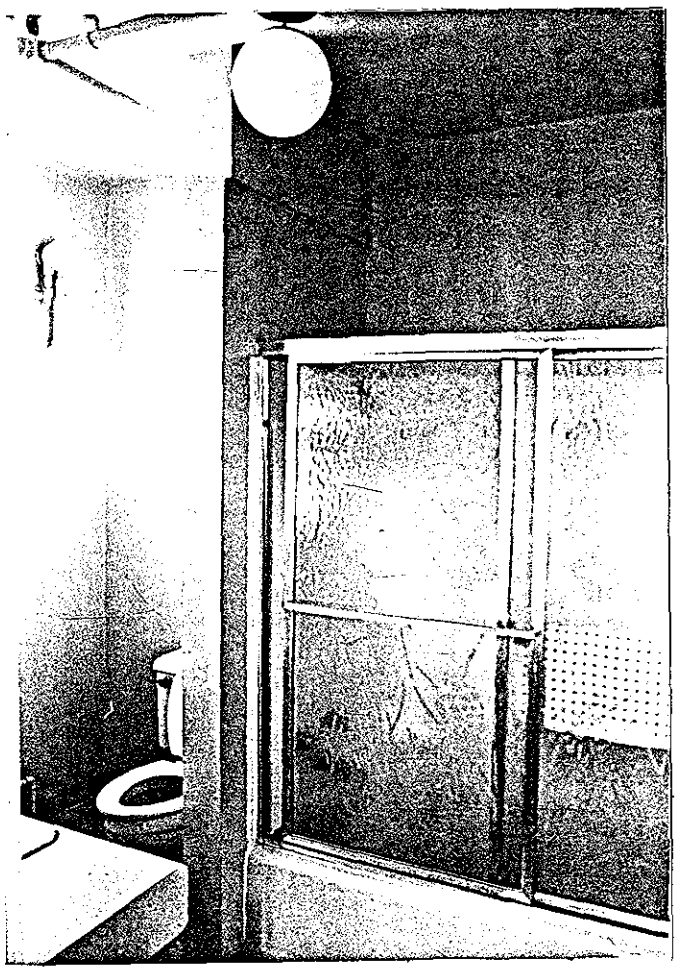


Figure 111: Looking north at the modernized bathroom in the suite on the first floor of the Hotel.

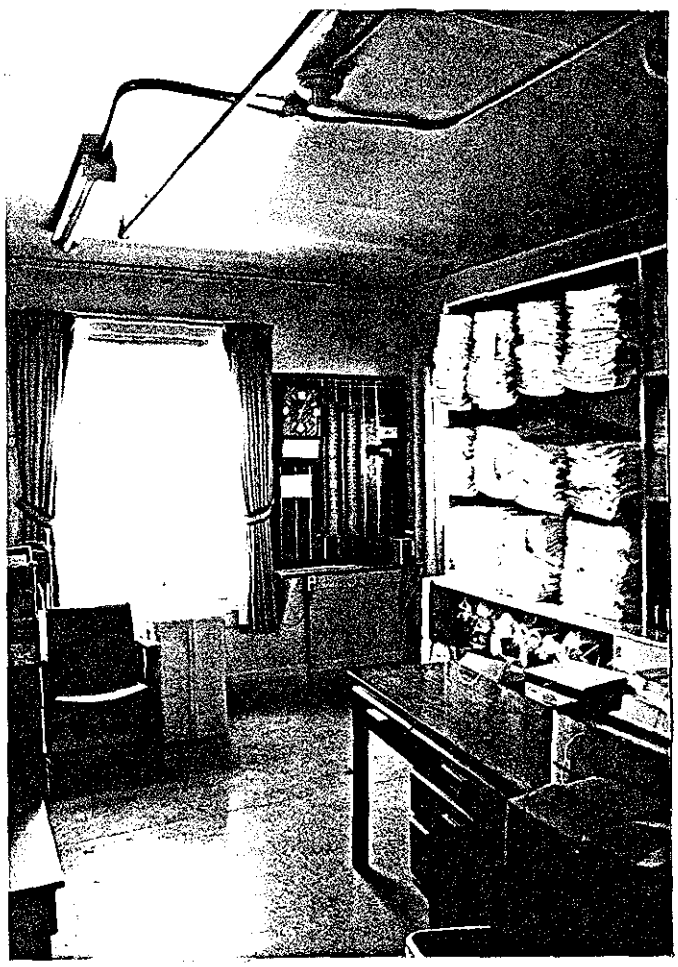


Figure 112: Looking west at the housekeeping room on the first floor of the Hotel. This has become a very utilitarian space.

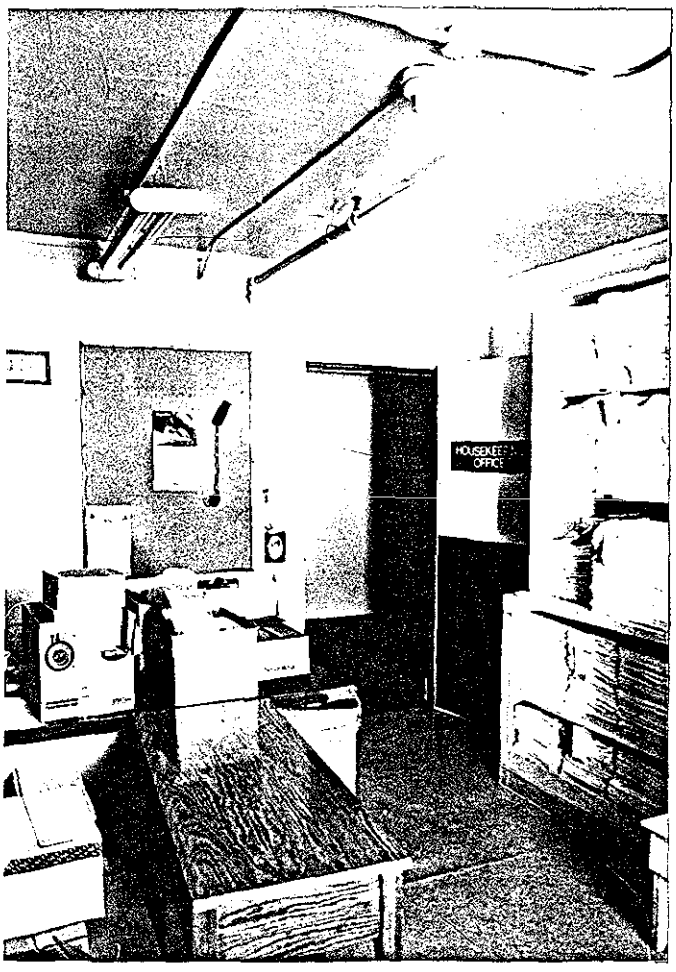


Figure 113: Looking east at the housekeeping room back towards the corridor of the Hotel. Note the flush door with the masonite panel for carts to push against.

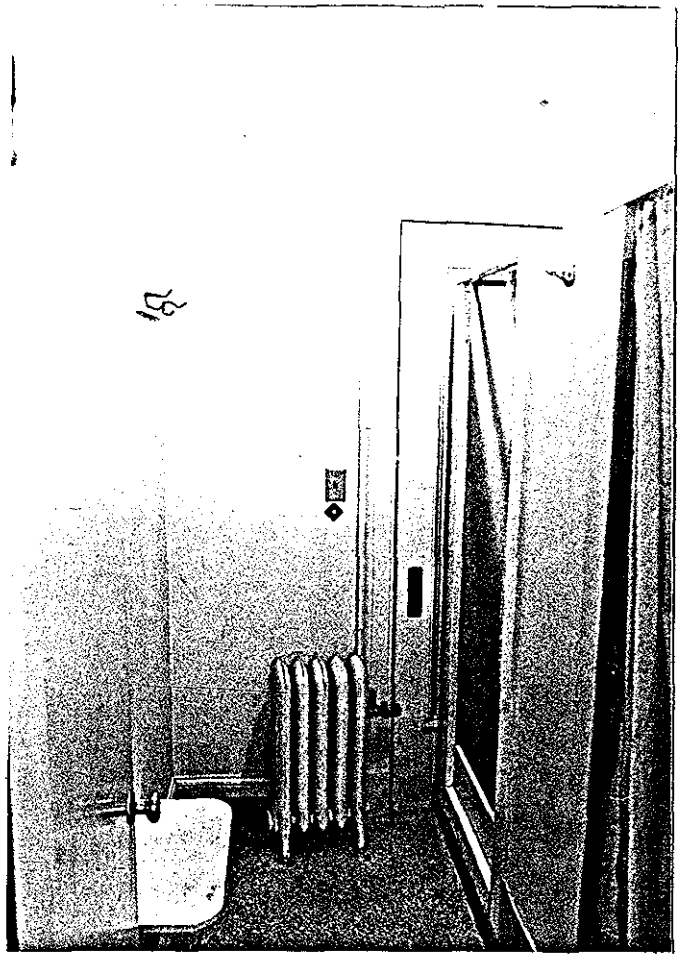


Figure 114: Looking east at the first floor bathroom/shower that is typical of the bathrooms on each floor of the room wing of the Hotel. Note the shower stalls that were added blocking the second door.



Figure 115: Looking west at the toilet stalls in the first floor bathroom/shower. Because of very little ventilation the room goes through periods of peeling paint as well as separation of wall and ceiling materials.

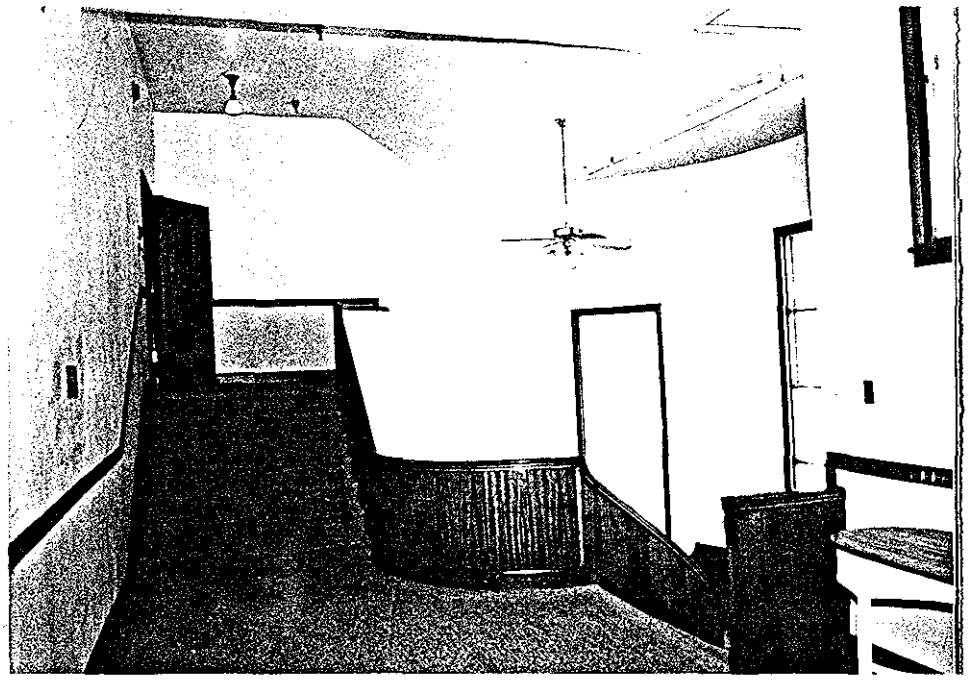


Figure 116: Looking west at the main stair to the offices and room wing from the second floor of the Hotel. Note the original woodwork on the stair and chairrail along the wall. Also, note the original ceiling fixture above the stairway.

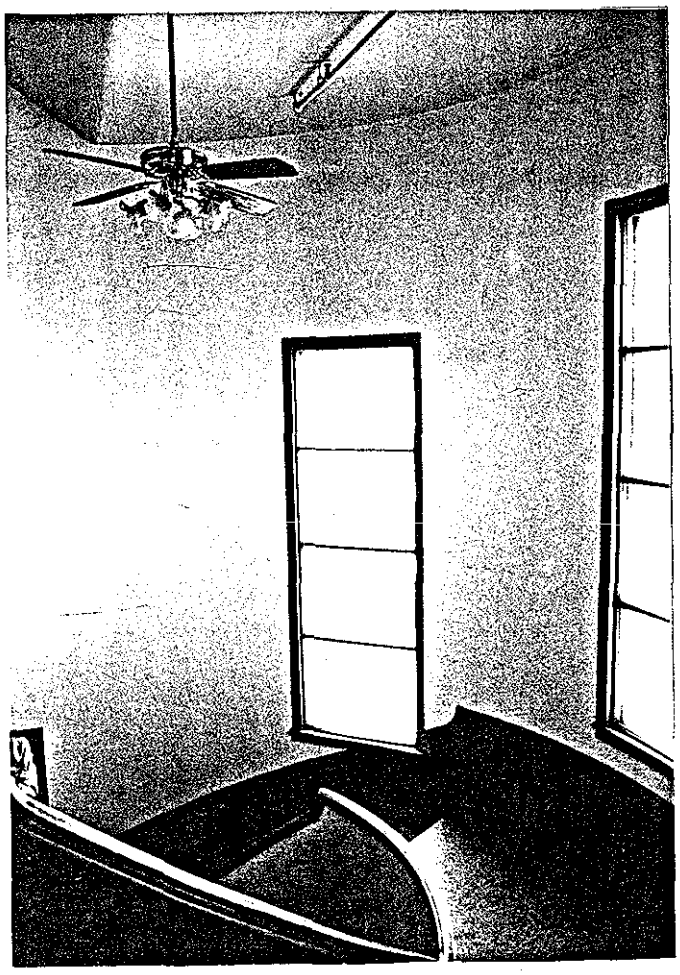


Figure 117: Looking west across the main stairway from the lobby, towards the windows. Note the high wood base and wood windows which are in relatively good condition.

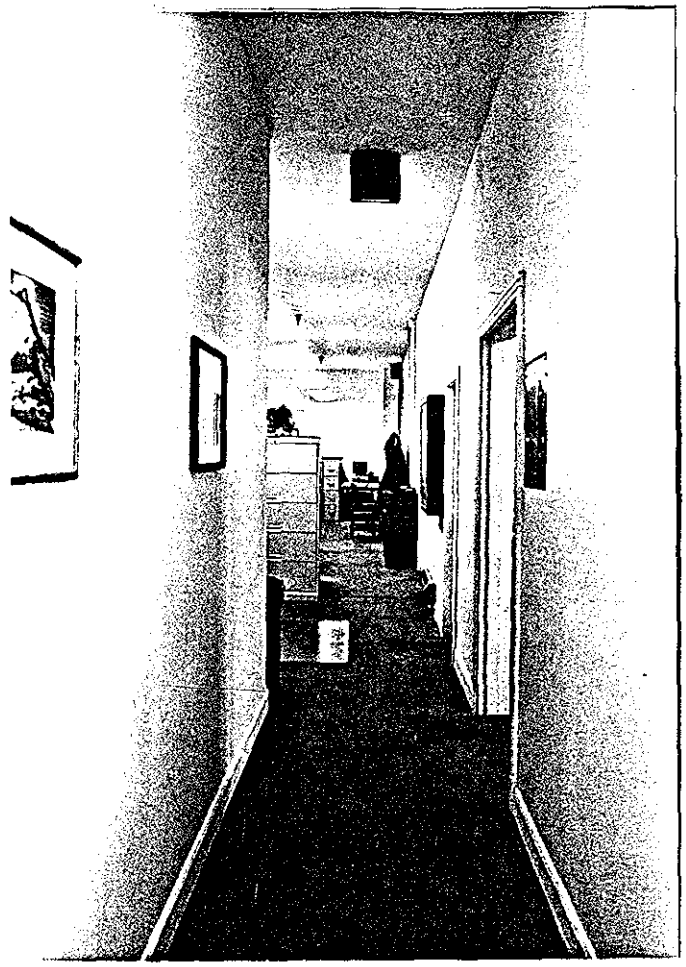


Figure 118: Looking west along the entrance corridor to the administrative offices in the Hotel. Most of this area has been modernized and very little historic fabric exists.

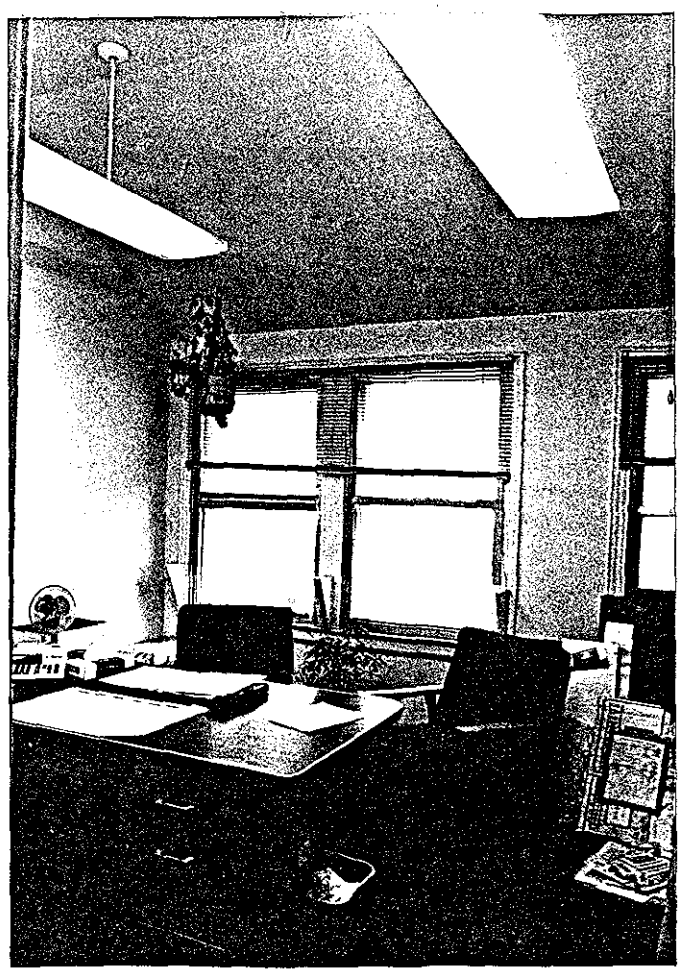


Figure 119: Looking north at a typical office in the administrative area of the Hotel. Note the original windows with original wood surround.



Figure 120: Looking west along the central open office area of the administrative area.

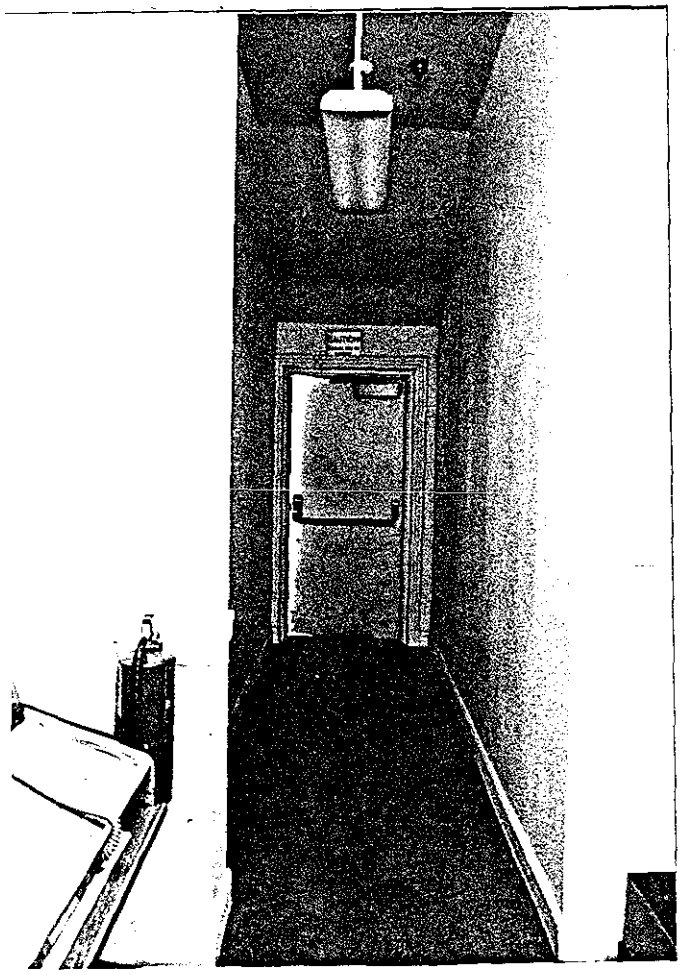


Figure 121: Looking north at the second exit from the administrative offices. This corridor and exit door were a later addition to the Hotel.

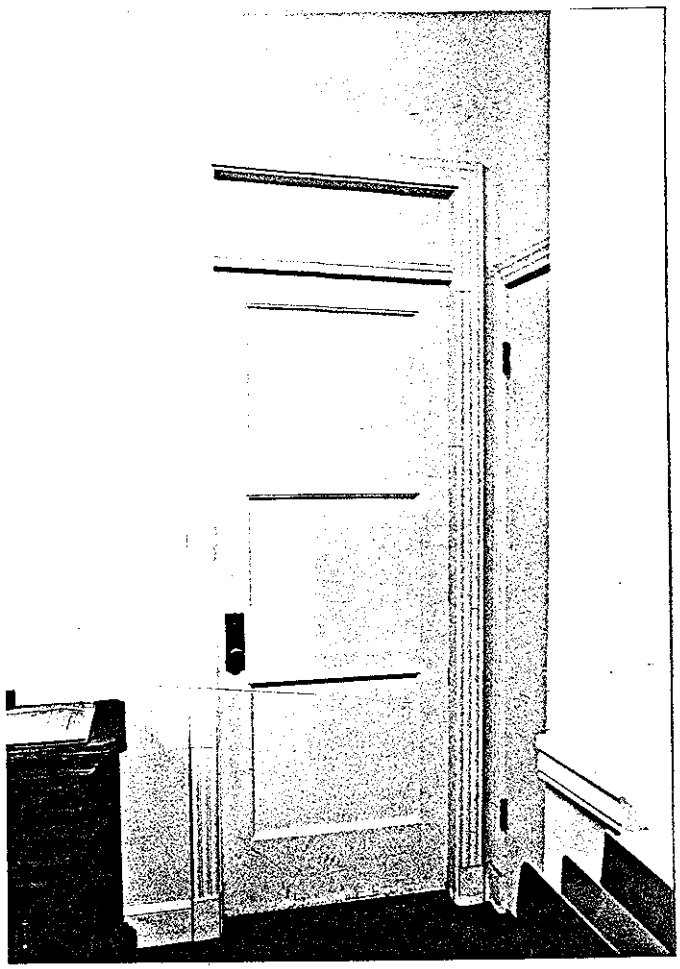


Figure 122: Looking south a wood paneled door, transom, and wood surround. These elements are original to the building. Also, note the fluted column to the right.

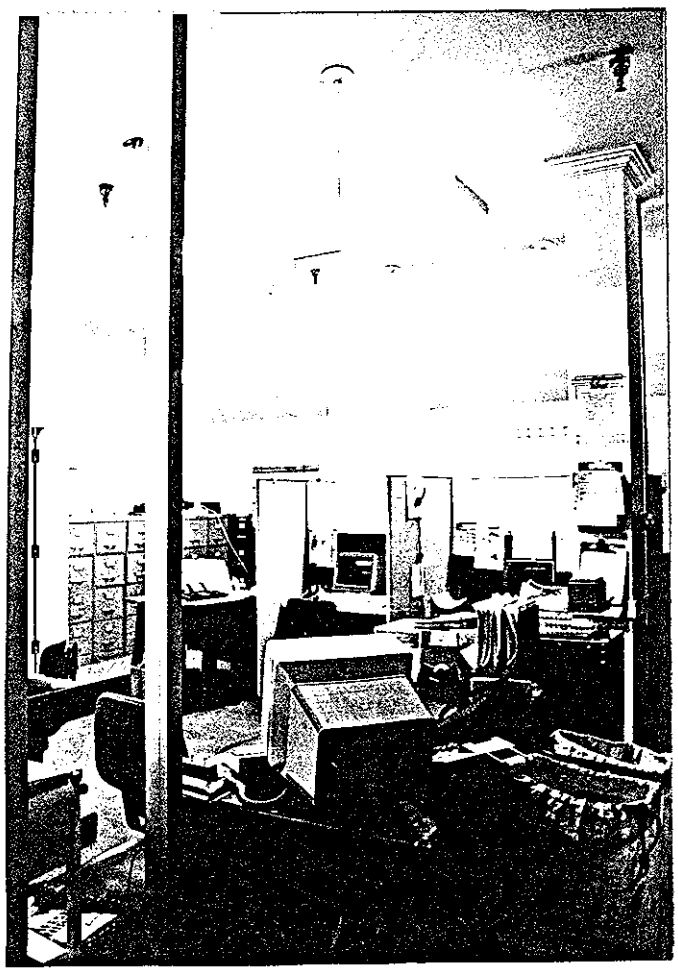


Figure 123: Looking east at the open office area, used for reservations, in the administrative area of the Hotel. Most of the walls have been removed. Except for some window detail and some of the columns, very little historic fabric remains.

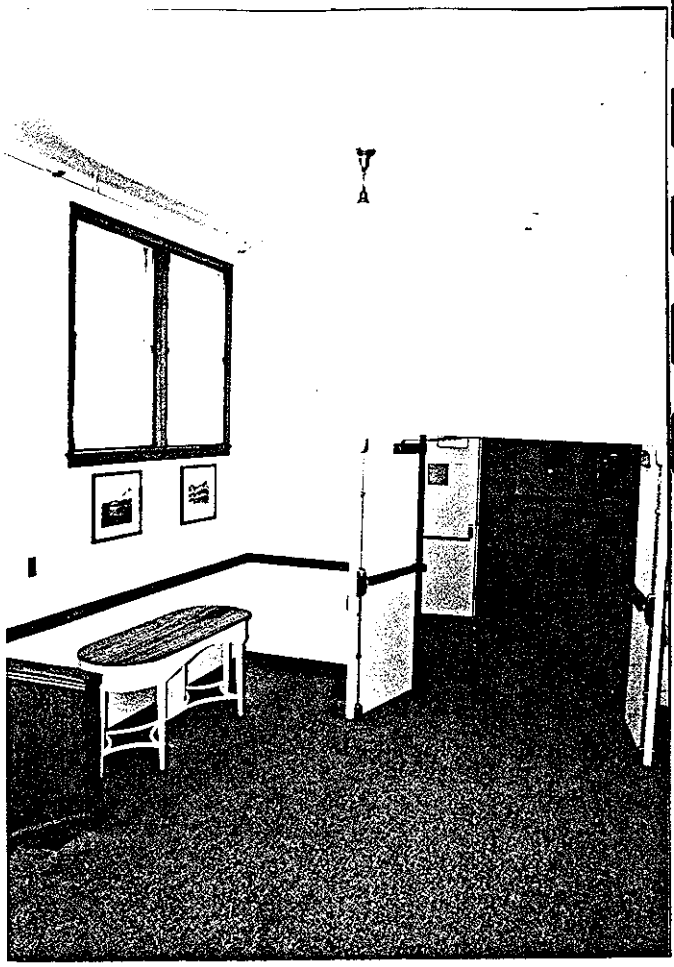


Figure 124: Looking east from the office entrance down to the fire doors to the room wing of the Hotel. Note the flush fire doors, original woodwork, and the original light fixture.

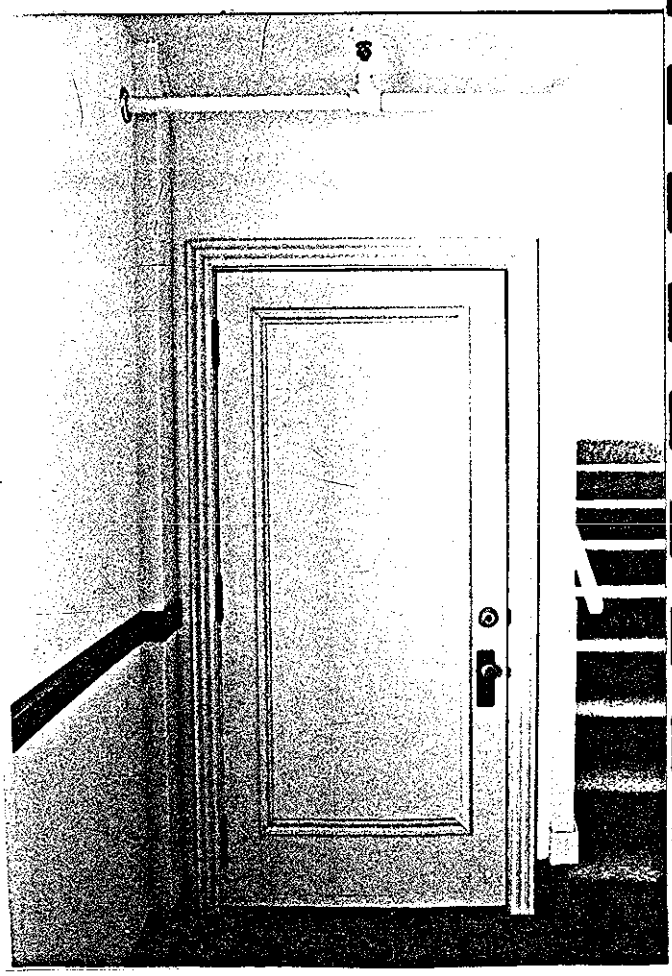


Figure 125: Looking north at an original door to a janitors closet in the stairwell of the second floor of the Hotel.



Figure 126: Looking northeast at the stair to the third floor from the second floor vestibule in the room wing. Note the fire sprinkler system, exposed conduit, and metal fire doors.

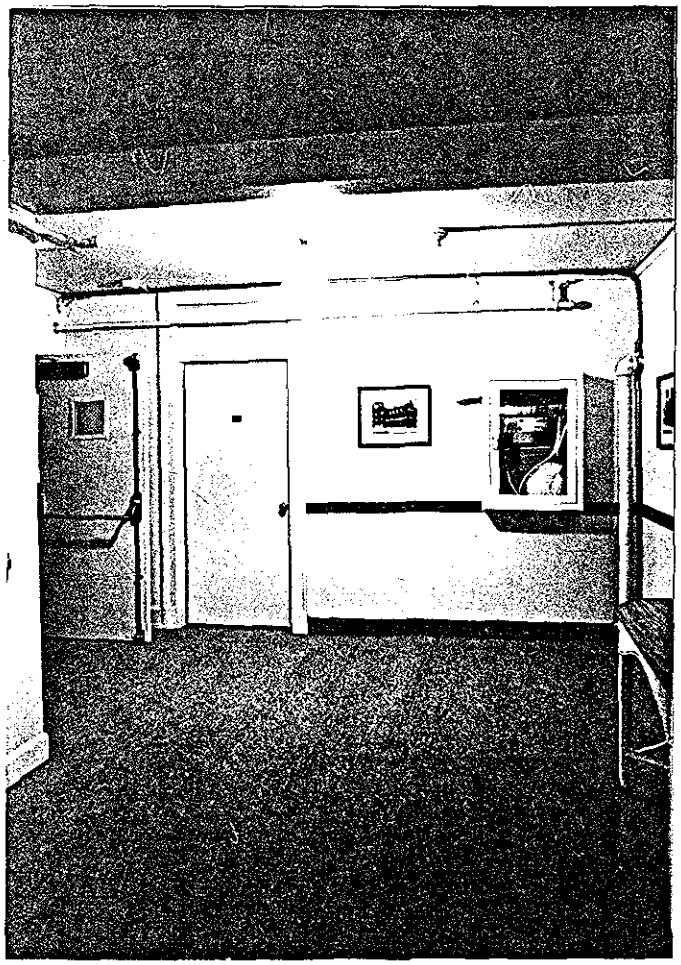


Figure 127: Looking east at the lobby of the second floor room wing. Note the original lighting fixture, wood chairrail and base, and original door surround. Also, note the fire systems and flush doors in the rooms and corridor.

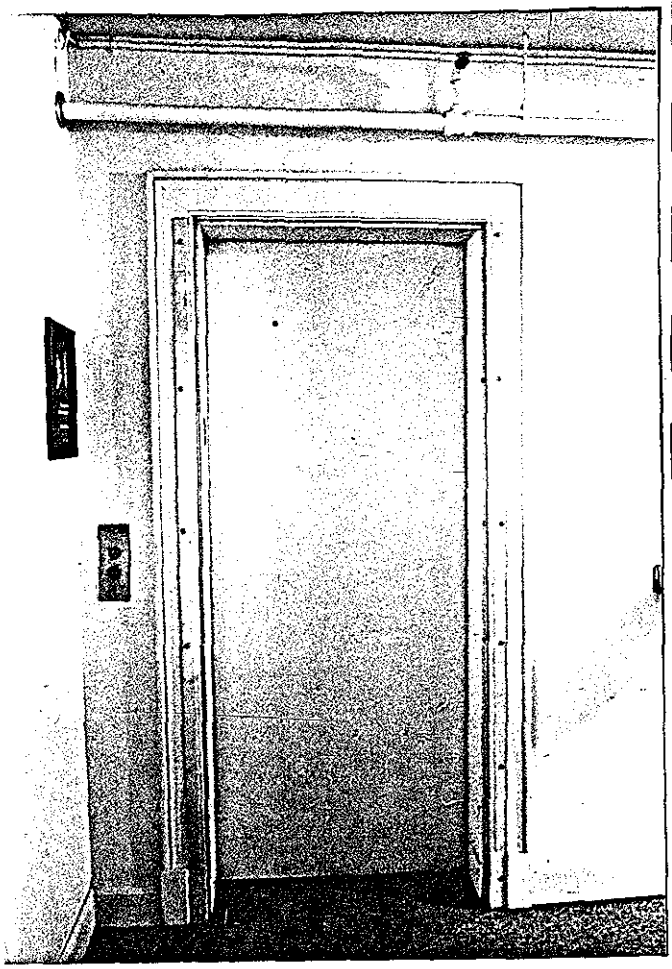


Figure 128: Looking north at the elevator on the second floor of the room wing. The wood surround is original.

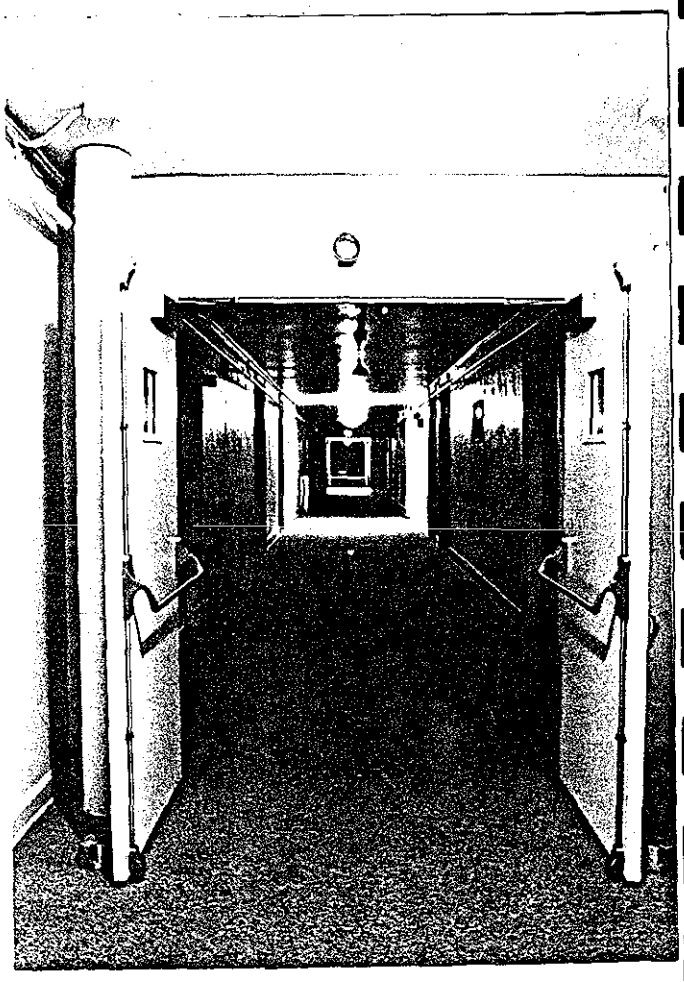


Figure 129: Looking north at the second floor corridor of the room wing. Note the fire doors and the varied lighting in the space.



Figure 130: Looking north at the second floor corridor near the center of the building. Note the fire sprinkler systems and other fire related elements.

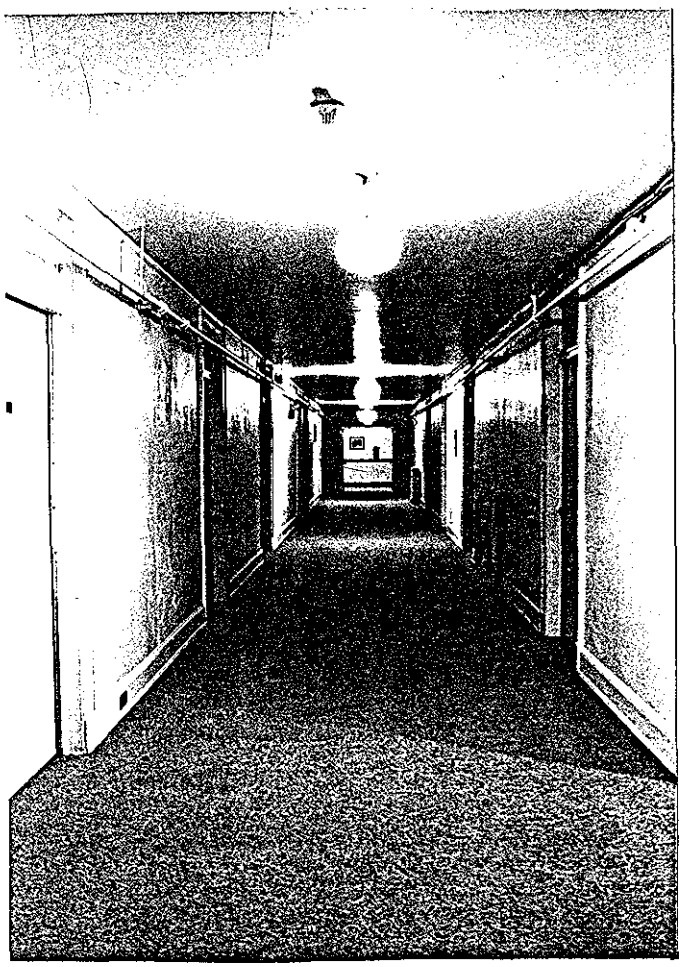


Figure 131: Looking south from the center of the second floor corridor back towards the main stair lobby. Note the original wood trim, original light fixtures, and the later fire related additions.



Figure 132: *Looking east at a typical bedroom* (second floor) with original bathroom. Note the original door and window with trimwork and the original light fixture. The white color makes the room very stark.

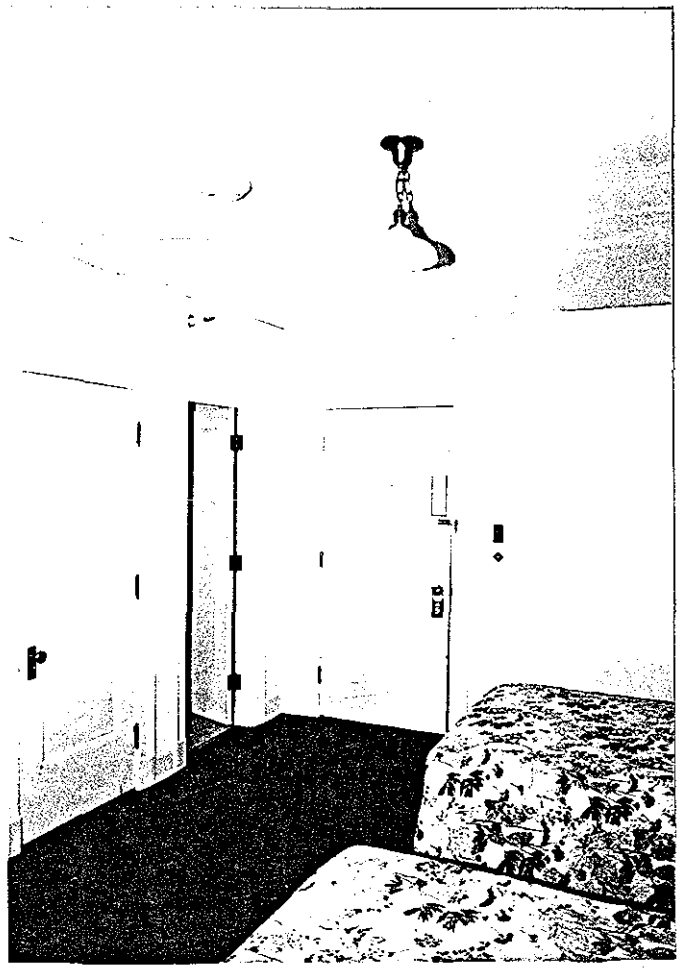


Figure 133: Looking west at a typical bedroom (second floor) with original bathroom. Note the flush corridor door with filled in transom, and the original doors and trim on the closet and bathroom.

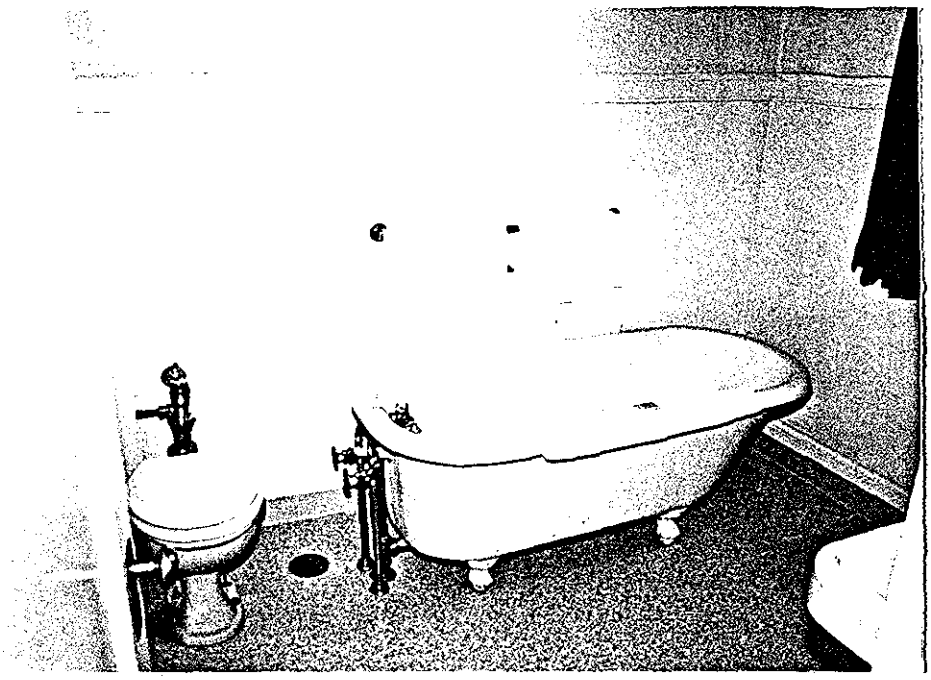


Figure 134: Looking south at an original bathroom on the second floor of the room wing. Note the original toilet, tub, and sink. The walls have been painted out and sheet vinyl has been added to the floor.

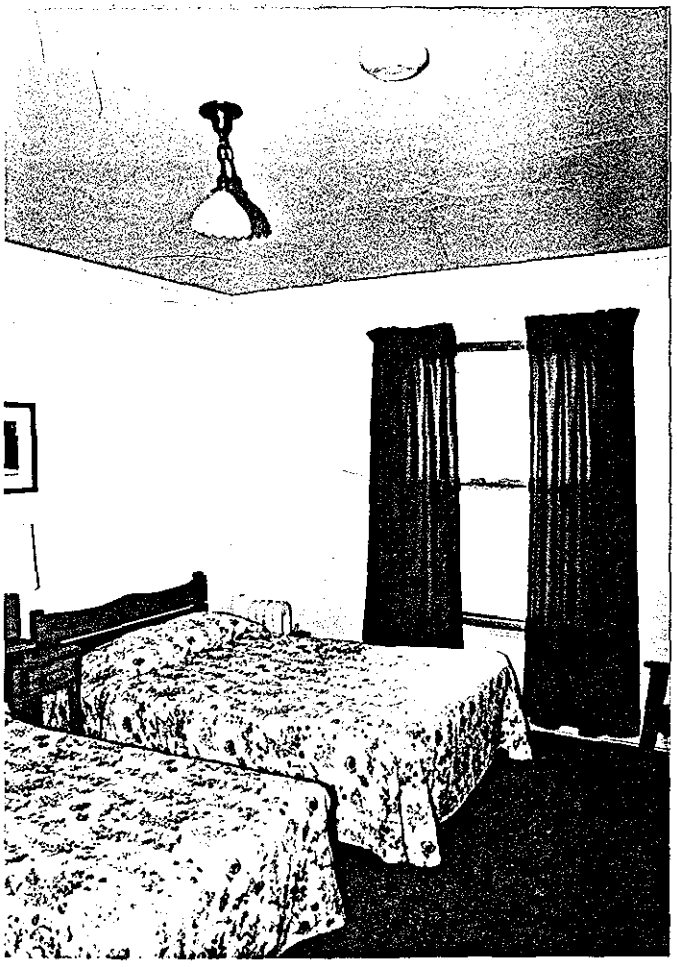


Figure 135: Looking east at a typical bedroom (second floor). The bathroom is from a later addition. The materials are similar to the other rooms.

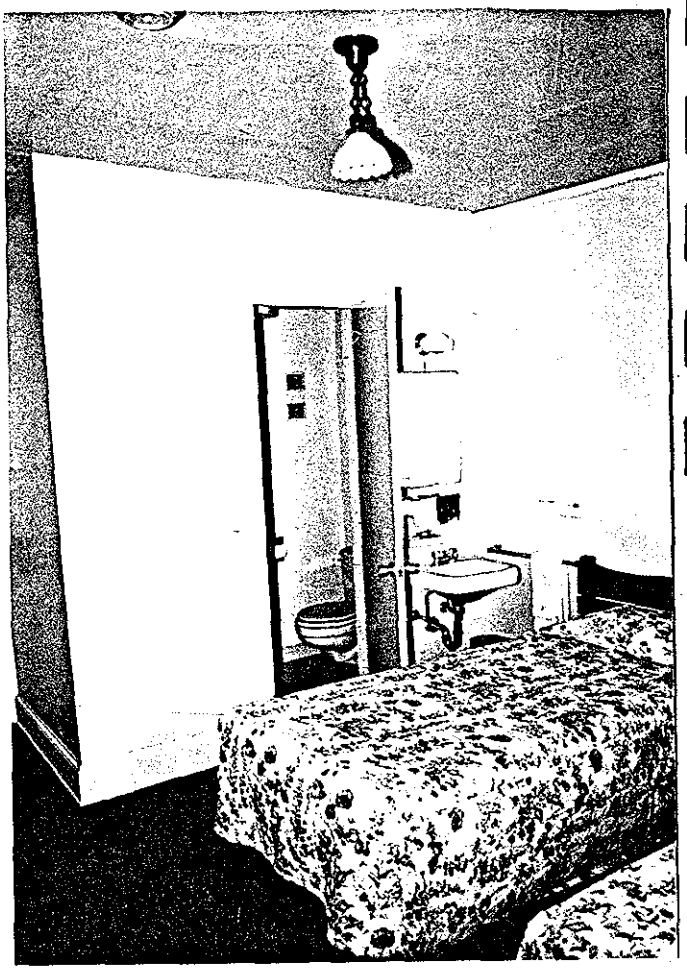


Figure 136: Looking west at the added bathroom to this second floor bedroom. Note the sink, located in the room, and the shower and toilet in the added room.

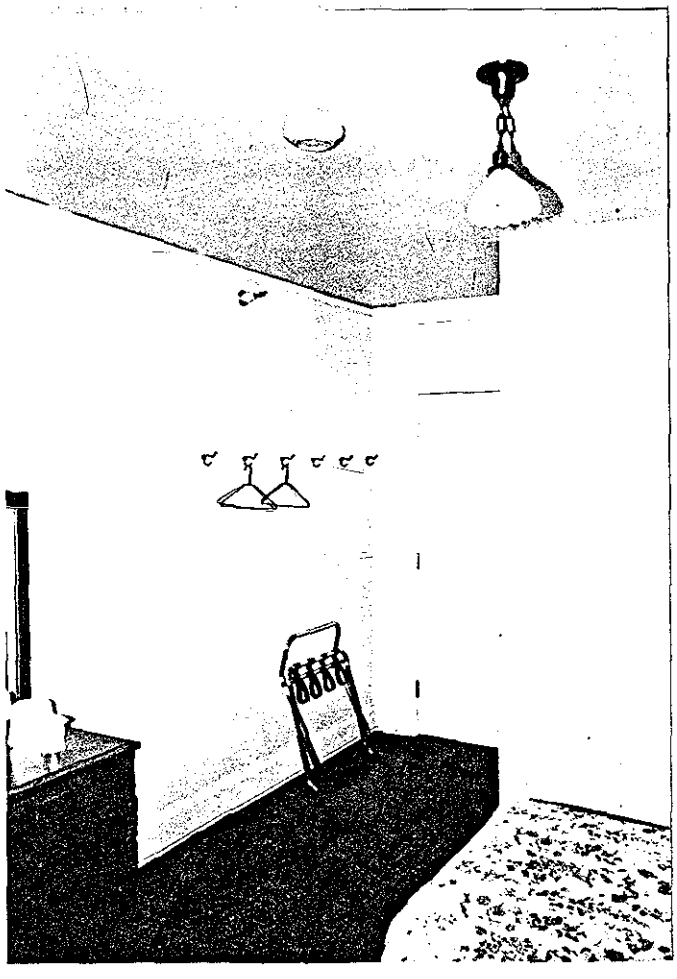


Figure 137: Looking west at the entrance door of the second floor bedroom with added bathroom. Note the flush door and filled-in transom.

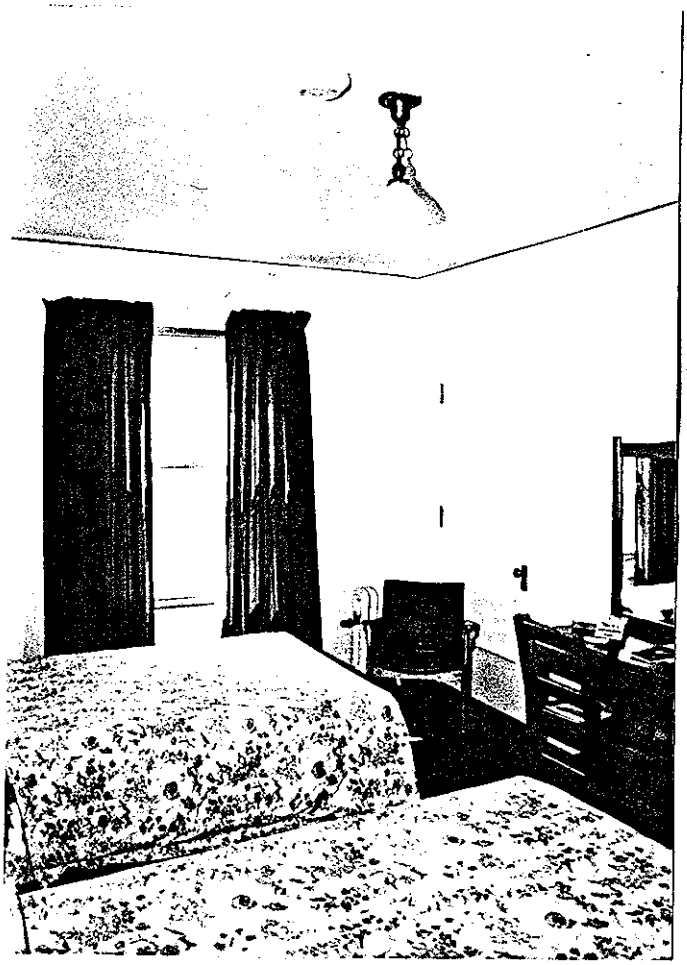


Figure 138: Looking west at a typical bedroom (second floor) without a bathroom. Note the similar materials to the other bedrooms.

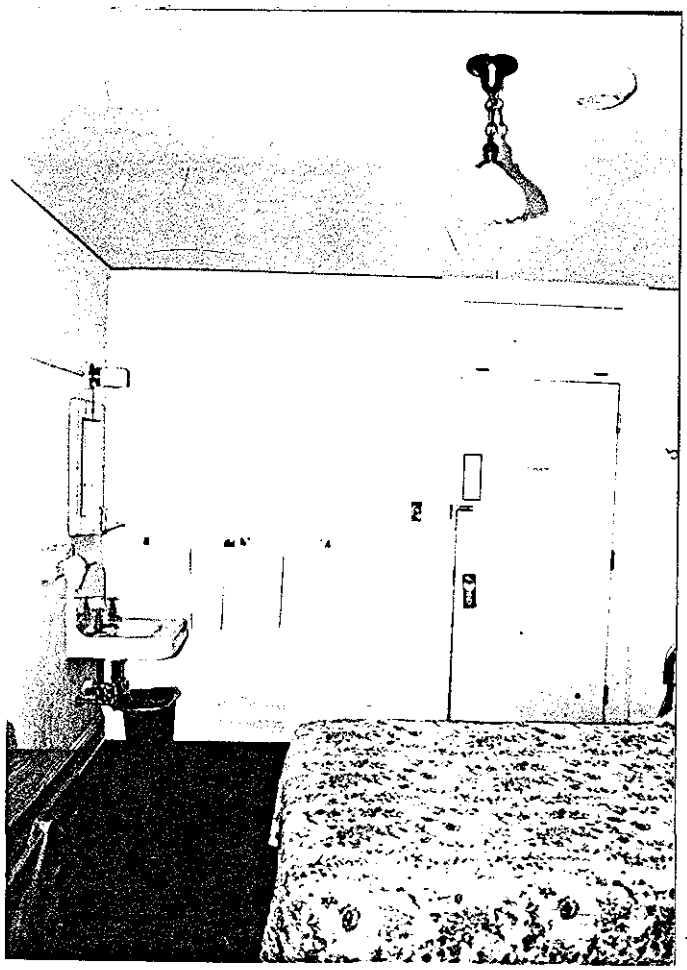


Figure 139: Looking west at the sink area and entrance door to a typical bedroom without a bathroom. Most of the sinks were added in the 1940's and have some later modifications.

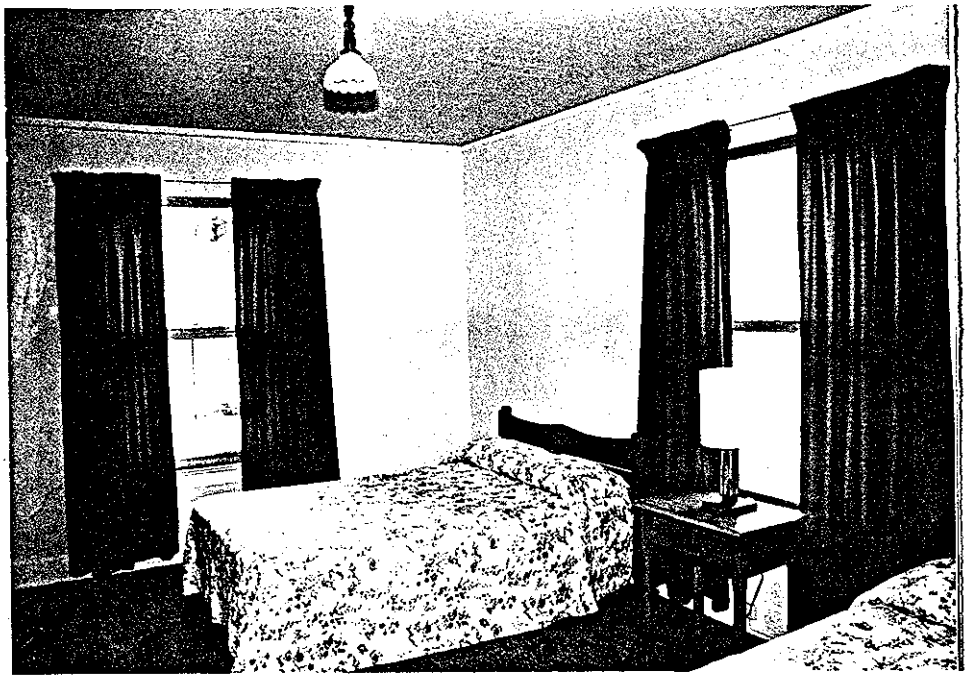


Figure 140: Looking west at a typical corner bedroom (second floor) with an original bathroom. The windows have metal storms added to them. This is typical throughout the building.



Figure 141: Looking north at the stairway of the third floor level. Most of the woodwork has been painted out with the white color.



Figure 142: Looking north at the third floor corridor of the room wing. Note the hardwood floor on the edges of the corridor and original walls and door surrounds.

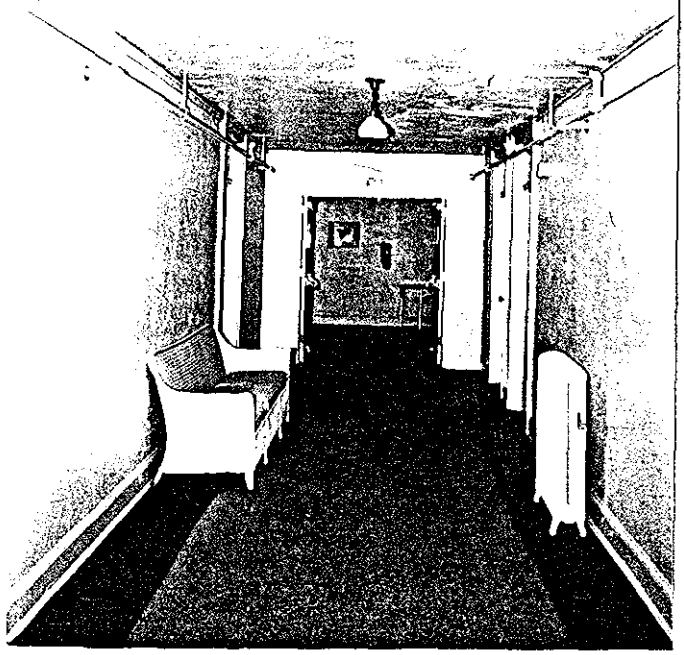


Figure 143: Looking south at the third floor corridor. Note the original ceiling light fixture and the added sprinkler system and fire detection elements.

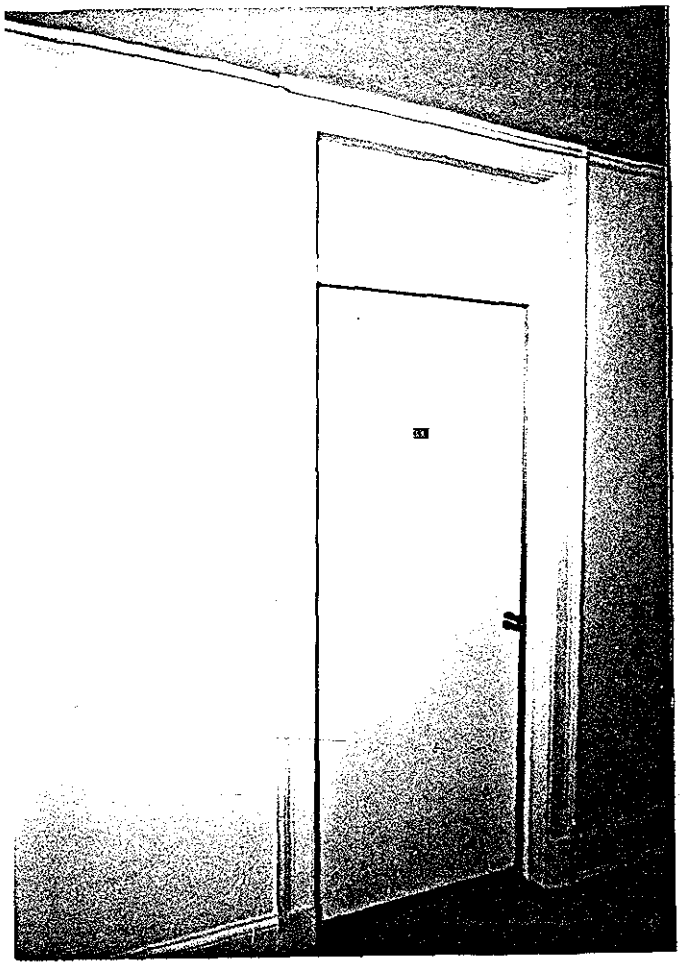


Figure 144: Looking east at a typical room door on the third floor. Note the flush door and filled in transom.

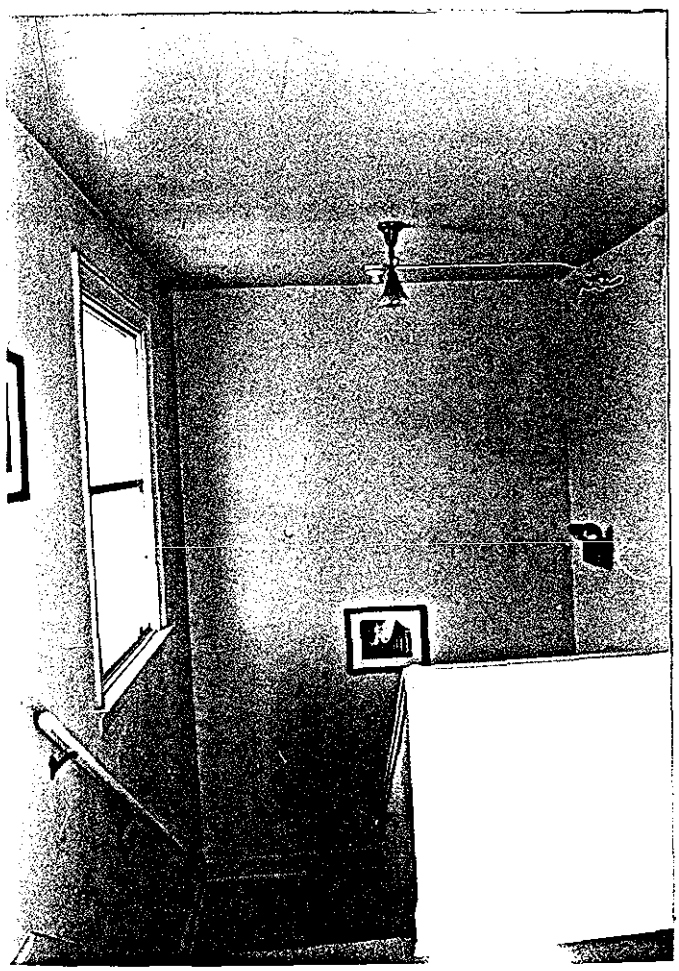


Figure 145: Looking north at the stairway on the fourth floor. Note the original window and light fixture.

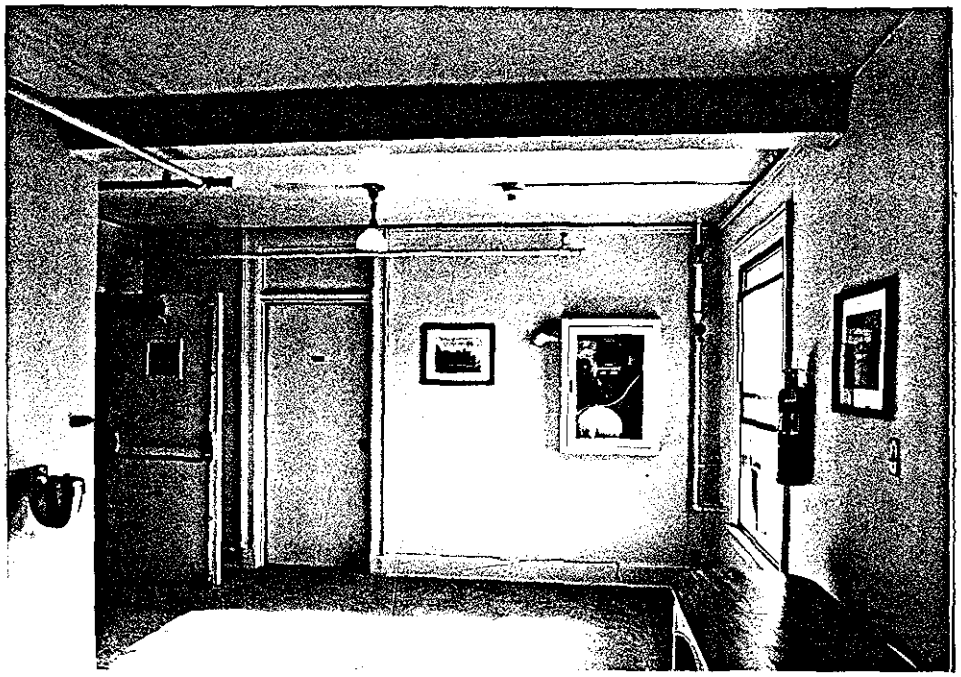


Figure 146: Looking east at the entrance lobby to the fourth floor rooms of the Hotel. Note the original lighting fixture, walls, and wood trim. Also, note the added fire doors, fire sprinkler system, smoke detection, and fire cabinets.

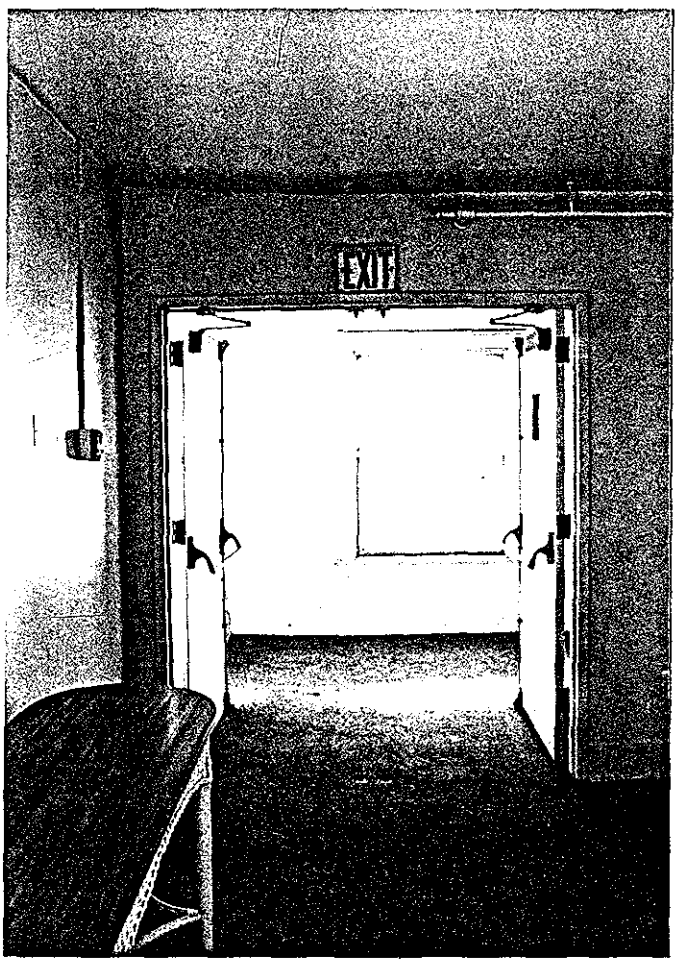


Figure 147: Looking west from the fourth floor room lobby back towards the stairway. Note the fire doors.

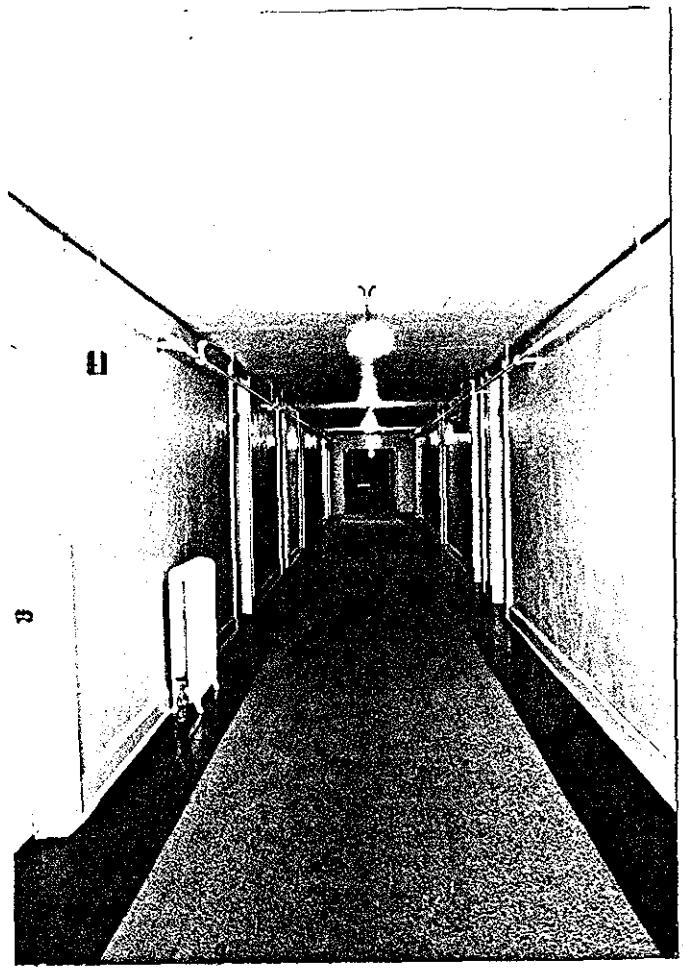


Figure 148: Looking north at the fourth floor corridor. Note the original wood floor, walls, wood trim, and light fixtures. Also, note the added fire detection and suppression systems.

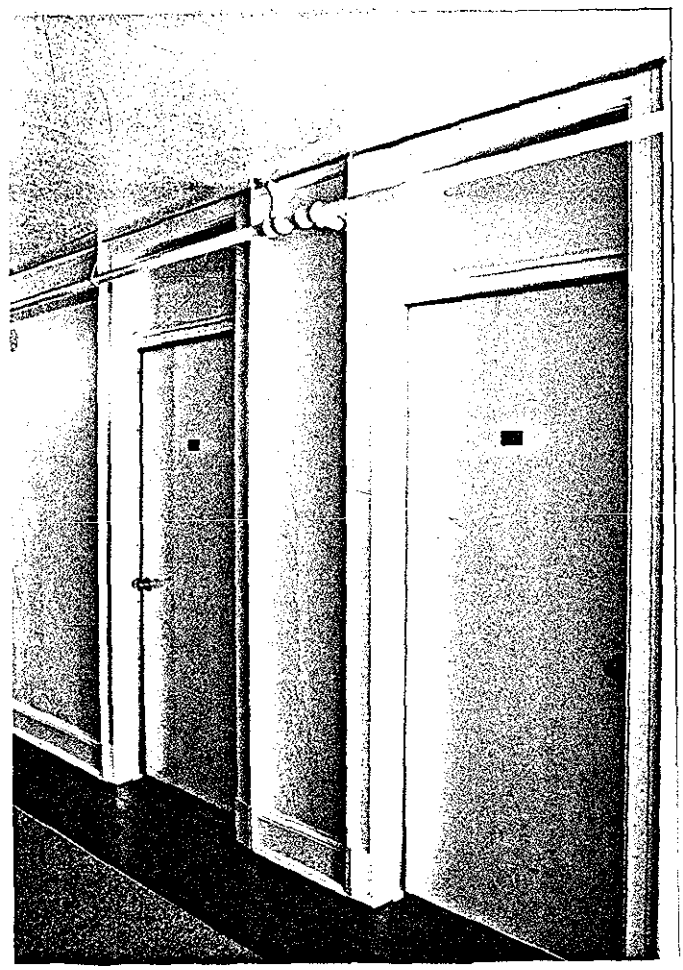


Figure 149: Looking east at a pair of flush fourth floor room doors with filled in transoms. Note the fire sprinkler system pipe above the doors.

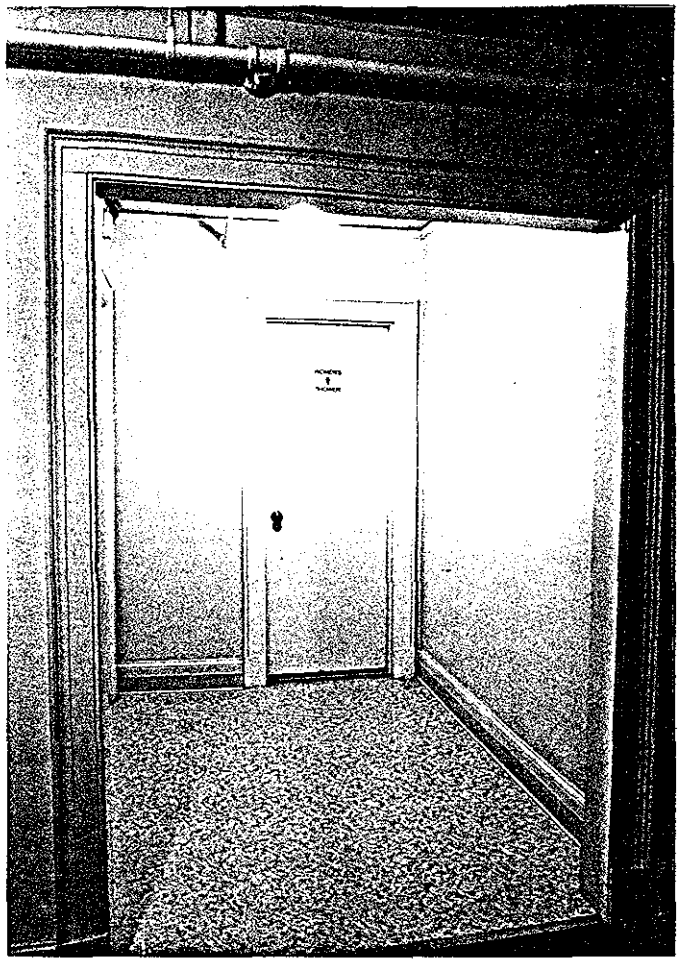


Figure 150: Looking west at the entrance to the womens shower. Note the original trim materials.



Figure 151: Looking west at a sink out in the hall next to the entrance to the womens bathroom.

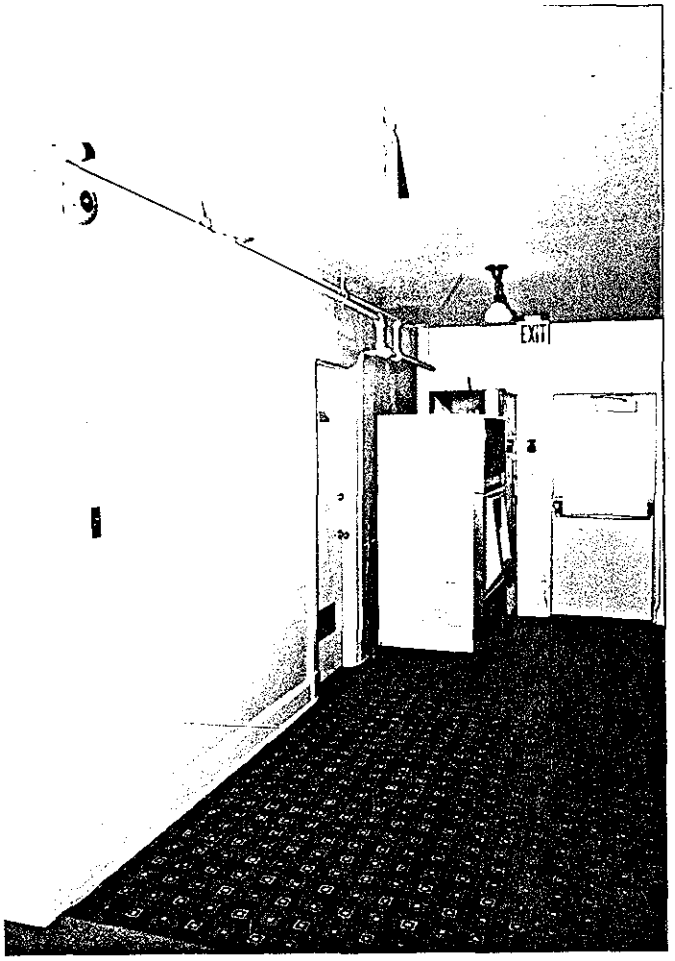


Figure 152: Looking west at the central stair exit on the fourth floor. Note the vending machine area.

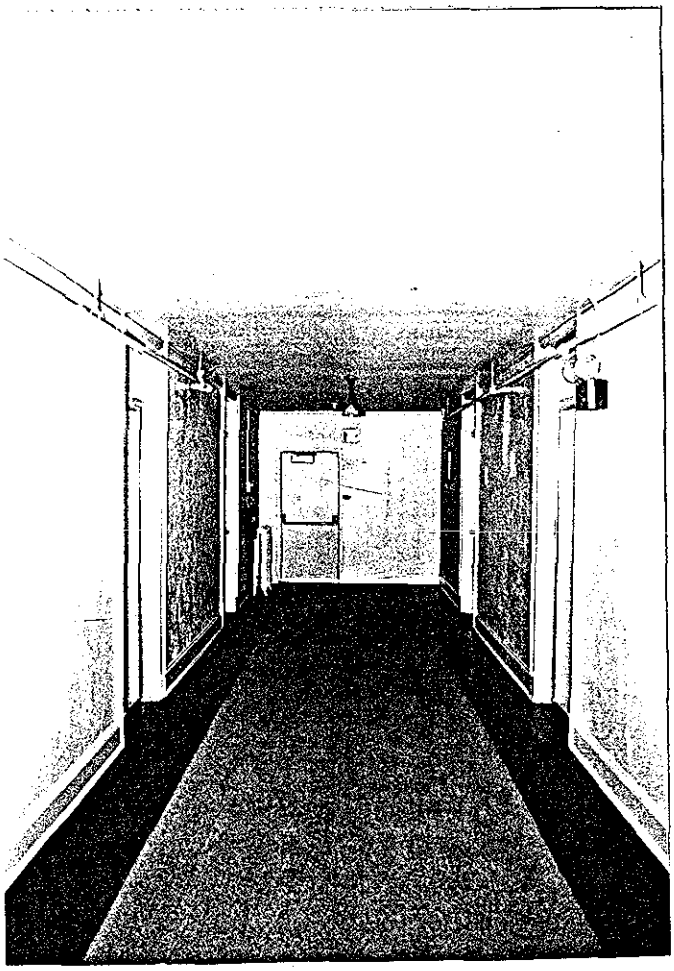


Figure 153: Looking north at the corridor to the end exit on the fourth floor. The materials are very typical of all other floors.

DINING ROOM

Exterior

The dining room at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel is a two-story building similar in style to the hotel. It houses a formal restaurant and the Terrace Grill self-service cafe, kitchens for both, and the employee dining room. It is built on the original National Hotel dining room foundation and floor. The footprint of the building is on a northeast-southwest axis and is irregular in shape, with a projecting entry to the restaurant on the northeast side and an angled entry to the cafe on the southwest side; the kitchen and employee dining room are located on the less public northwest side of the building. The hip roof, covered with wood shingles, has a shallow eave with no overhang. It is interrupted at the eave by dormers of the second floor windows on the northeast, south and southwest elevations. The cafe entry and southeast wall project beyond the line of the dining room forming a flat-roofed one-story bay enclosing the interior eating area. The exterior of the building is stucco with ornamentation similar to the hotel. There are fluted square pilasters between the windows, at the entrances, and on the corners on the first floor, terminated by a water table base trim above the concrete foundation. A projecting architrave fascia defines the capitals of the pilasters. A frieze runs continuously around the building above the first floor windows; there are square rosettes in the frieze over the pilasters suggesting a doric entablature; a scalloped trim is incorporated into the fascia at the top. New applied metal letters as signage for both dining facilities are located within the frieze. The first floor windows for the restaurant and cafe are fixed 3-wide x 4-high with two operable awning each. New retractable stripped fabric awnings are located above each window and over the entrance doors. The second floor windows are double-hung dormers with 6-over-6 divided lights. The entries have pairs of divided-light doors with fixed divided-light transoms above and fixed sidelights. An new accessible ramp up to the cafe entrance from the southwest side is screened by stepped planters. The restaurant entrance is within a one-story pavilion in the center of the northeast facade. The entry is accessed by a double flight of concrete stairs from the northeast and southwest, and ending in a wide landing at the entry pavilion. Each run of the stairs has an intermediate landing. An wrought iron railing with foliate art deco ornament matching the

railing at the hotel terrace is stationed on the outside edge of the stairs and landings.

The kitchen, employee dining room and related service areas are located on the northwest side of the building in a one-story element with a flat roof. The exterior walls are finished with painted clapboard siding. The loading dock and service entrances on the northwest are accessed by paved driveways. There are no windows on this side of the building; the electrical transformer and other utilities are also located here within a minimally screened enclosure. The southwest elevation of the employee dining room has a series of 6-over-6 double hung windows. There are two entries into this part of the building protected with flat-roofed porches.

Interior

The interior of the Dining Hall underwent modification during the "Mission 66" period. While the exterior of the building remained virtually unchanged, the inside was refinished and refurbished to reflect the changing tastes and trends with regard to institutional types of materials. During the early 1980's it was recognised that the interior of the structure should be treated as an integral part of the overall design and steps were taken to modify finishes and create a historically compatible interior character. (From early 1982 through April 1985, Hal Ritchie was General Manager of the consessions at Yellowstone National Park and is credited with this new philosophy.) This is the current interior found in the dining hall, lounge and grille.

Entry to the restaurant is through a foyer with steps up from the main entrance. There are three pairs of divided-lite doors into the dining room from the foyer. The room is an L-shaped space with a high ceiling. The larger leg of the L contains the dining area; the smaller leg is the new lounge, created where the original open north porch was located. The restaurant was renovated in the 1980s. The high ceiling is smooth finished with original applied flat board trim at the edges adjacent to the walls; the same trim, suggesting capitals, is located on the ceiling above the freestanding, reverse fluted columns evenly spaced throughout the room. The fire sprinkler system, and various electrical and mechanical systems have been concealed in the ceiling; there are large new pendant light fixtures suspended at regular intervals within the space. The walls are painted plaster with a painted

chair rail trim, a tall painted wood base, and feature elliptically arched mirrors in frames installed as false windows, some of which were part of the original interior decoration. The square columns are fluted above matching chair rail trim. Fluted trim to resemble pilasters and corresponding to the columns is also located at various places throughout the dining room. The floors have been recently carpeted; the furnishings are new.

Finishes and trim at the ceiling and walls from the dining room continue into the lounge space. There are no columns located within the lounge space. The lounge also features two of the arched mirror window elements; the one located on the rear (northwest) wall of the lounge is flanked by new mirrors which completely cover the remaining wall area. A new back bar and bar counter are located directly in front of this wall. The ceiling is flat painted plaster with recessed can light fixtures and the fire sprinkler system is concealed in it. Wall mounted light sconces with a stepped configuration are located throughout the lounge on the northwest and southeast walls, and one each is centered on the mirrors of the rear wall. Furnishings in the lounge are also new.

The grill is divided by its kitchen into an L-shaped eating area. The high ceilings in the space have been finished with 12" x 12" acoustical tile. The contemporary (1960s) globe chandeliers in the dining area are not in character with the rest of the building. The walls are painted and have a tall painted wood base. There are a series of fluted square columns within the space similar to the restaurant which are finished at the ceiling with a flat trim detail resembling column capitals. There are enclosed radiators running the length of the room at the exterior walls. The floors are original tongue and groove hardwood. Furnishings are also new. The new cafeteria counter and kitchen project at a 45-degree angle into middle of the dining area.

There are dormitory rooms on the upper level of the dining room which appear to be original to the building in design and materials.

Electrical and Mechanical Systems

The electrical systems appear to have been updated as the various areas have been remodeled over the years. The kitchen has been completely rebuilt as well as the dining rooms and lounge. The heating system has been updated and renovated with some of the

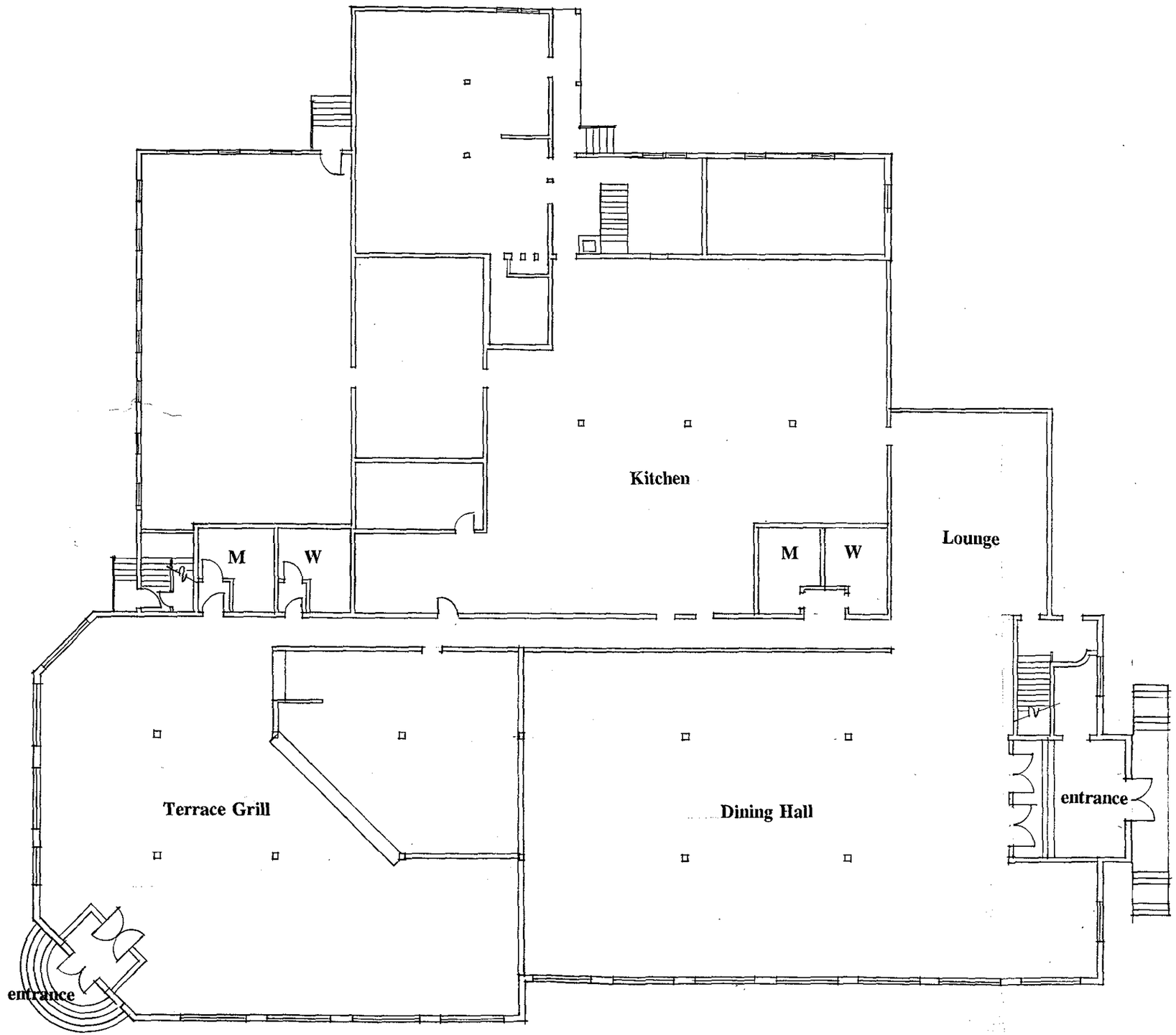
original radiators still being used in the dining rooms and the dormitory spaces.

Handicap Accessibility

The building is accessible through the Terrace Grill with a ramp on the west end of the building. Staff assistance is then available for access by a side door into the dining room from the grill. There are new accessible bathrooms on the west end of the building adjacent to the grill.

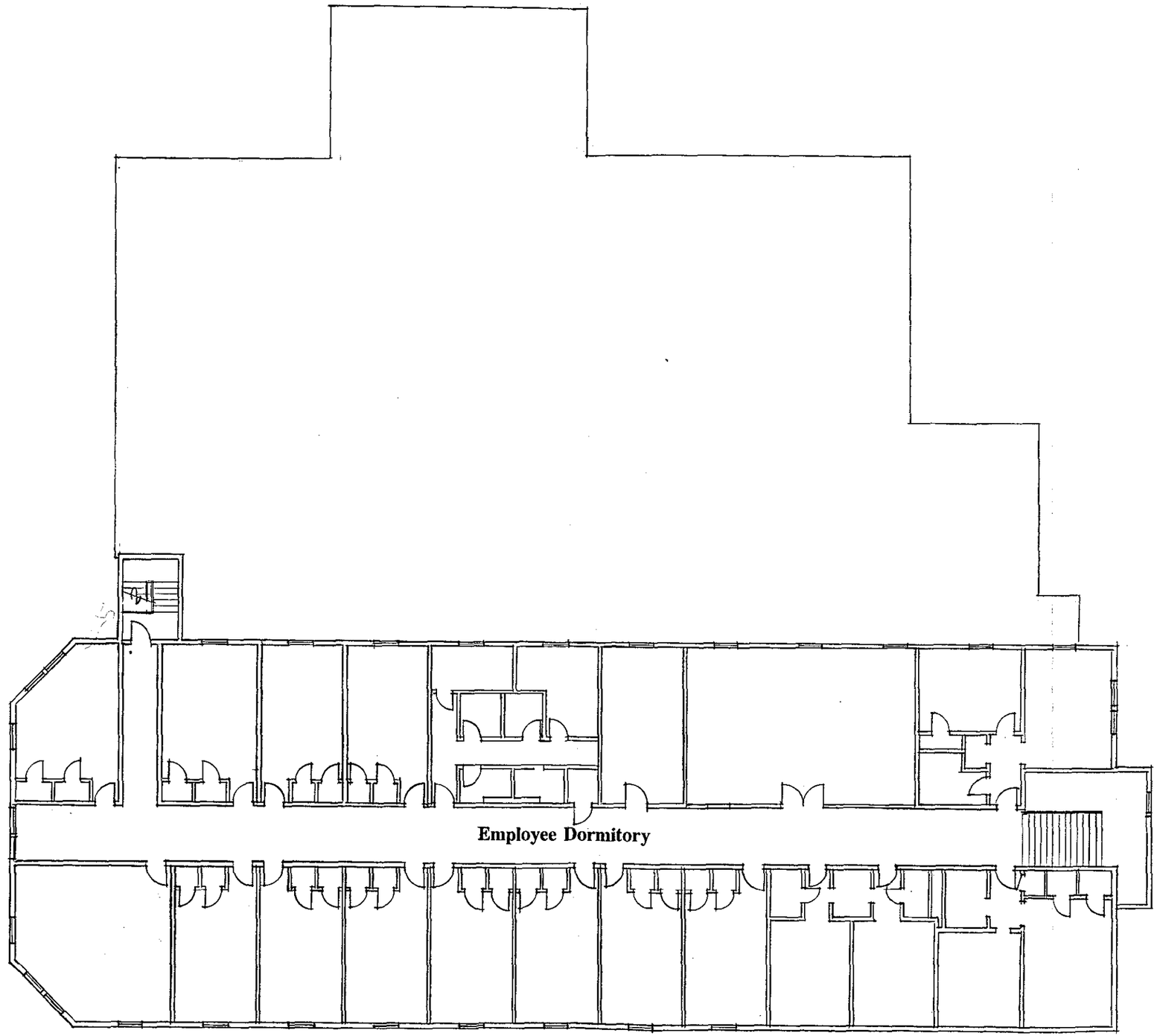
Condition

The structure of the Dining Room appears to be in good condition with the main problems occurring on the exterior surfaces of the building. Water coming off the flat roofs is not directed away from the building and penetrates the stucco walls causing the walls to deteriorate. The grade around the building allows water to flow against the surfaces and wick up into the stucco. When the water freezes, the stucco spalls off. There are many areas of peeling paint especially on horizontal wood surfaces even though some of these areas have been painted within the last six months.



DINING HALL
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FIGURE 154



north

DINING HALL
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FIGURE 155

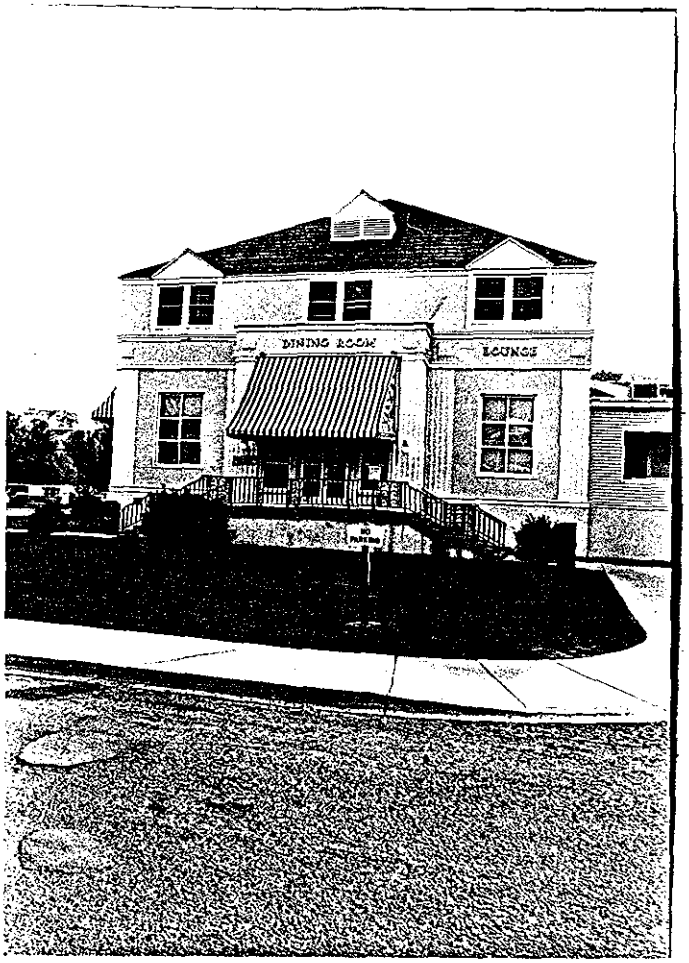


Figure 156 Looking west at the front of the Dining Room building. The building (including the walls, doors, windows and roof) is in relatively good condition. The exception would be peeling paint and the deterioration of the cement parging on the base.

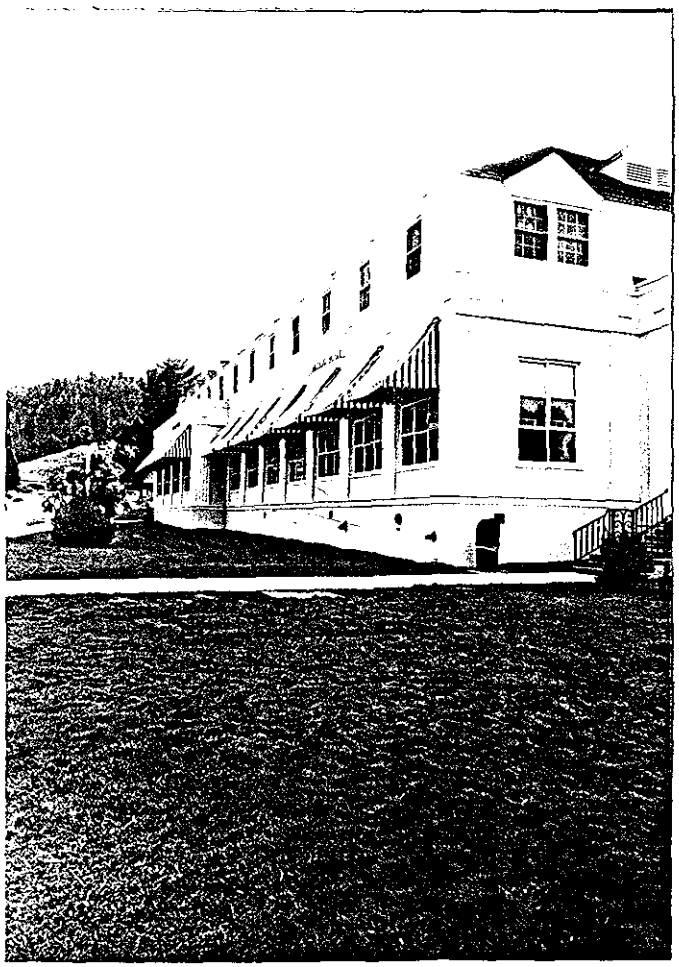


Figure 157 Looking northwest at the side of the Dining Room building. Water does accumulate against the building and has caused some damage in the past. It has recently been repaired but the paint is starting to peel.

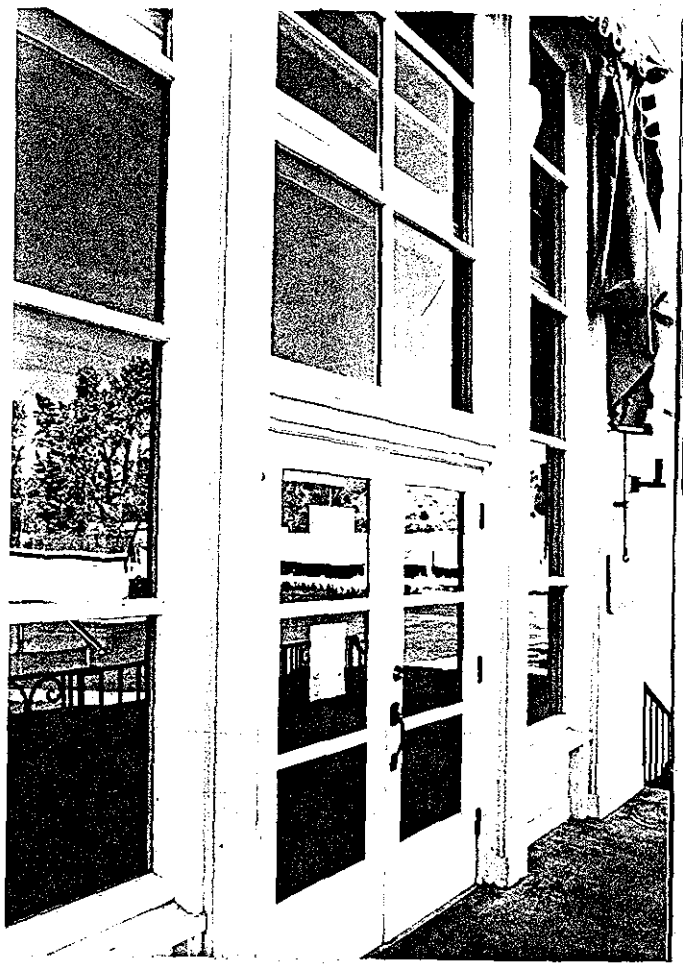


Figure 158 Looking northwest at the front entrance doors of the Dining Room. The woodwork, except for some minor wear, appears to be in good condition.



Figure 159 Looking west at a typical window on the front of the Dining Room. Except for some minor weathering of the sill, the window is in good condition.

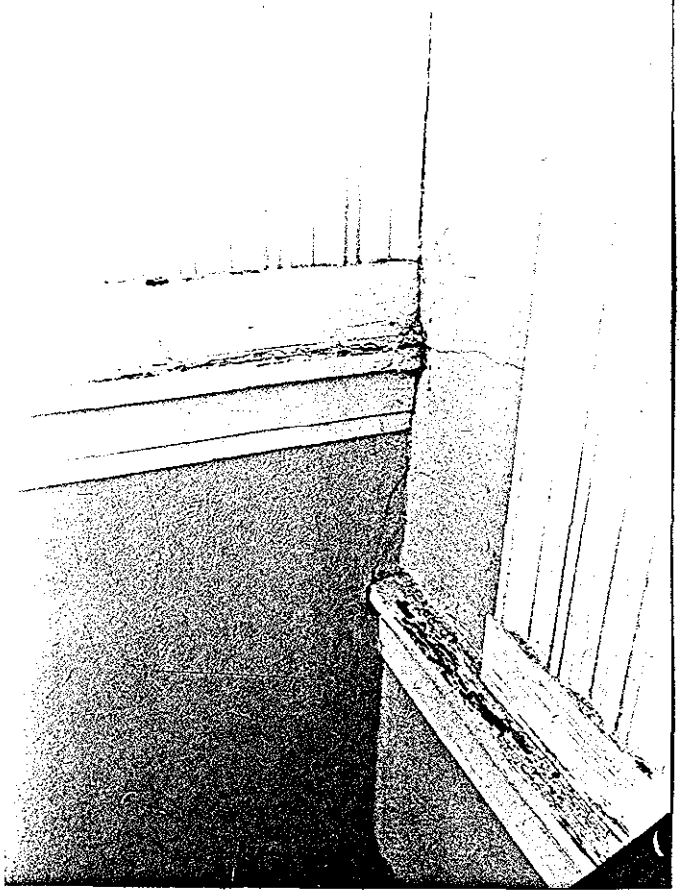


Figure 160 Looking northwest at a detail on the front of the building showing some weathering of the flat areas near the base of the building. Note the peeling paint and weathered surface.



Figure 161 Looking north at the concrete steps to the main entrance of the Dining Room. There is some minor deterioration of the concrete due to salts put on the surface during the winter.

Figure 162 Looking northwest at the side of the Dining Room. The retractable awnings have been recently replaced and, in most cases, protect the large windows.

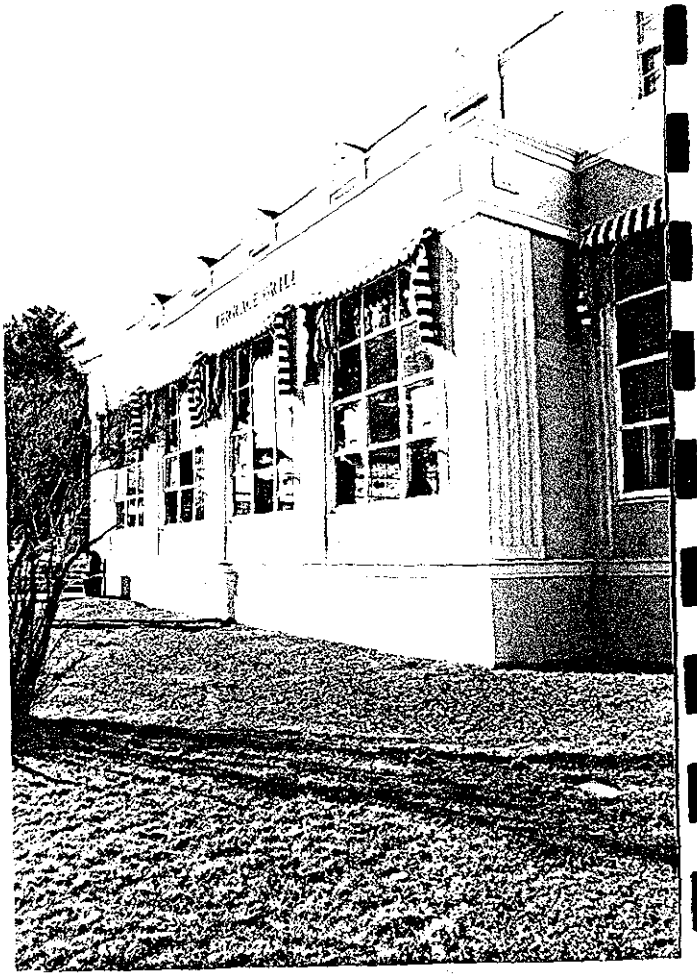


Figure 163 Looking north at the main windows in the Dining Room and the windows in the dorm room above. The sills of the upper windows and the top of the cornice show some wear and weathering.





Figure 164: Looking northeast at the front of the Terrace Grill. All of the walls appear to be in good condition. There are some openings in the concrete steps where water gets in below the surface. This could cause future problems.

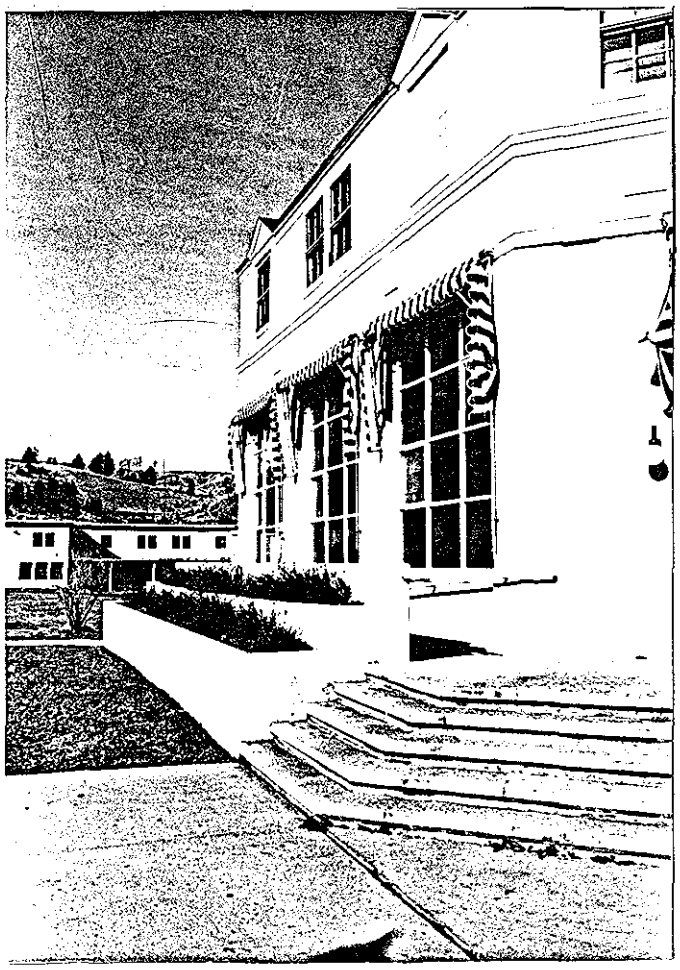


Figure 165: Looking north at the upper part of the ramp and the planter detail on the west end of the Dining Room building. There are some minor cracks in the planter.

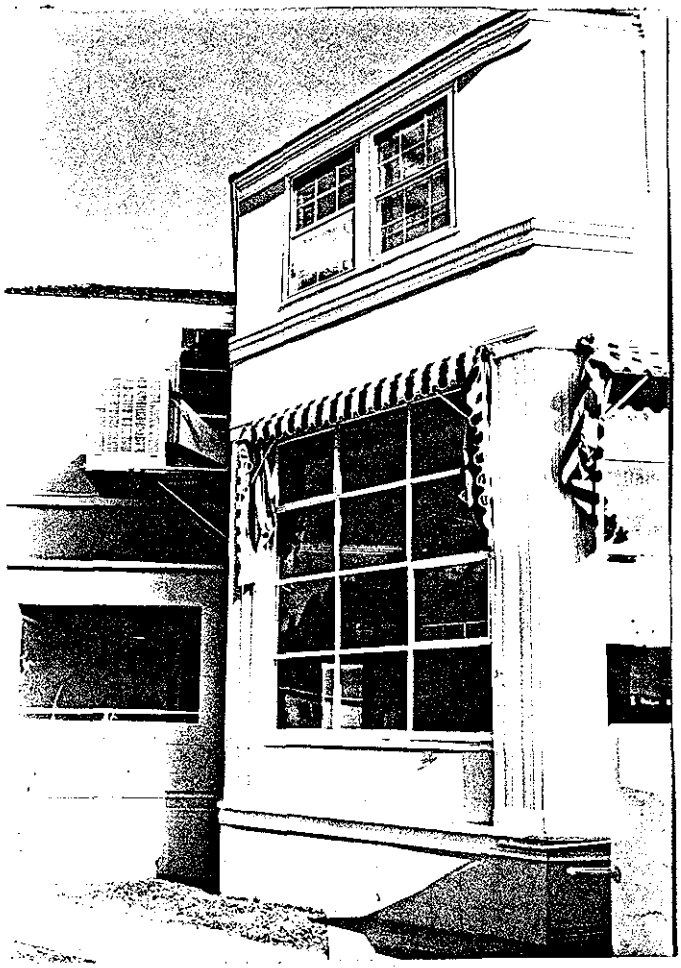


Figure 166: Looking east at one of the windows on the west end of the Dining Room building, (Terrace Grille). Note the air conditioner on the side of the room. Also, there is some bulging of the stucco above the window area and around the upper windows. There does not appear to be any roof leaks in this area.



Figure 167: Looking southeast at the exits from the employee and public dining rooms. Water accumulates on the roofs of these structures and appears to be leaking into the walls causing the outer surface to deteriorate.

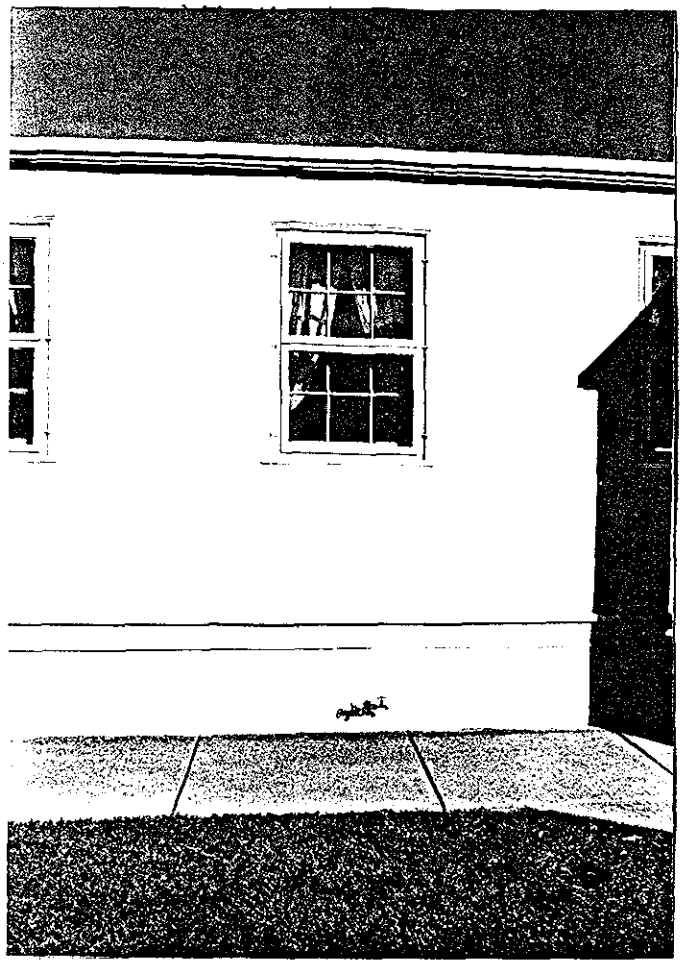


Figure 168: Looking east at the wall of the employee dining room. Water from the roof and along the sidewalk penetrates the wall and is causing deterioration of the wall surface.

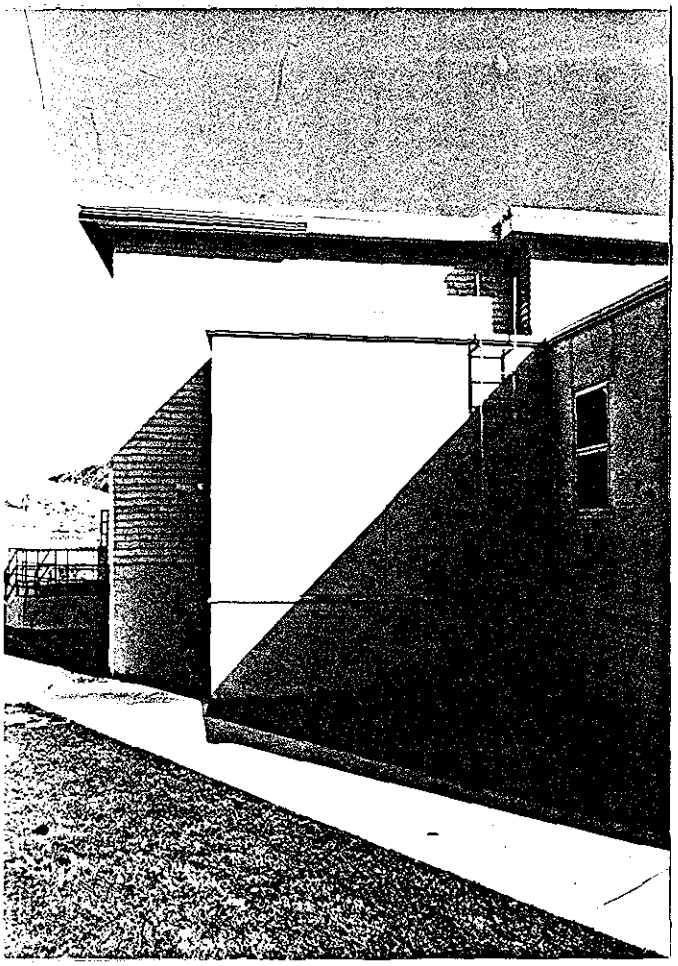


Figure 169: Looking east at the area around the employee dining room entrance. Water seems to flow into the corners of the building at this point.

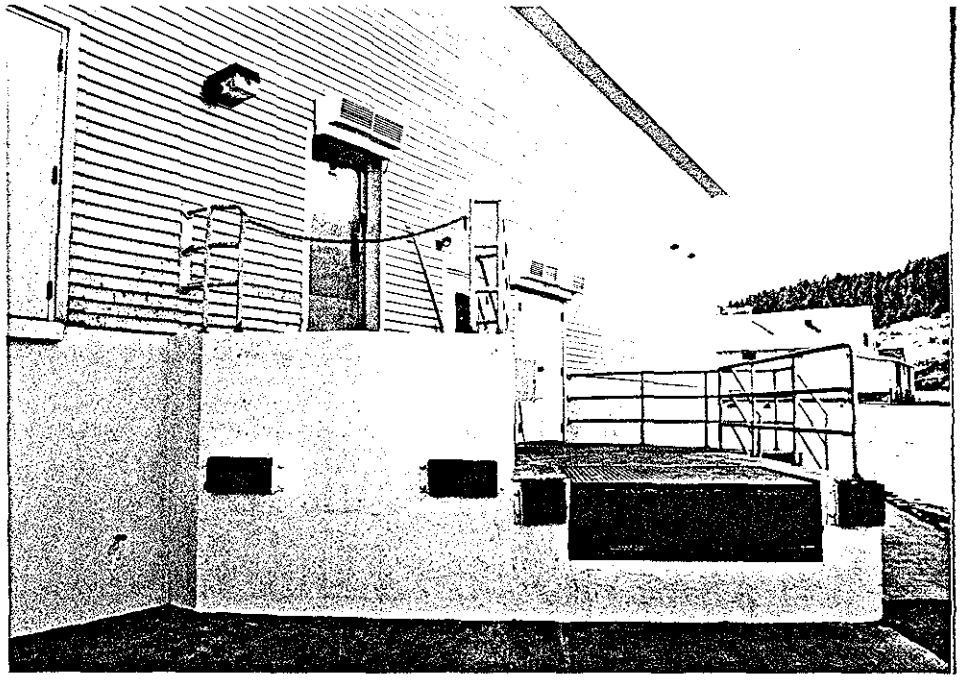


Figure 170: Looking southwest at the dock and service area on the back of the kitchen in the Dining Room building.

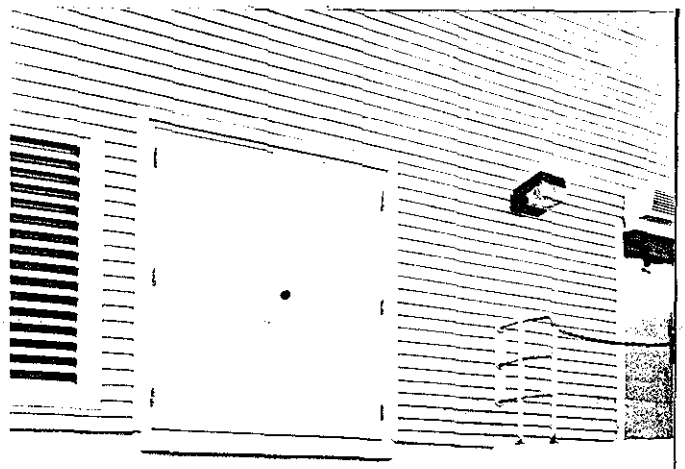
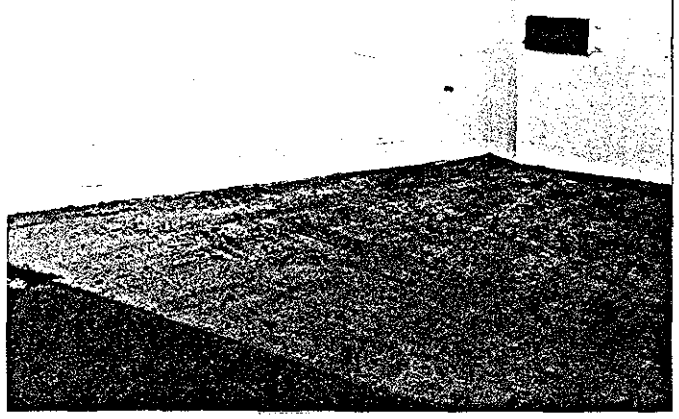


Figure 171: Looking south at some loading area doors on the back of the building. This area is kept well maintained and is in good condition.



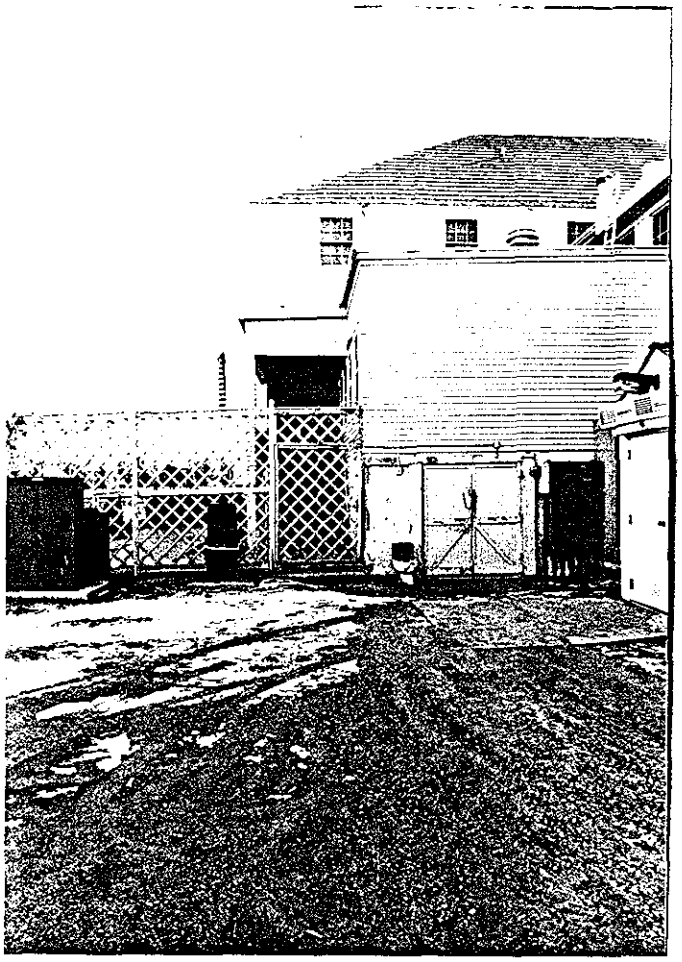


Figure 172: Looking south at the service area on the east side of the building. Most of the doors and working areas are worn and need some work.

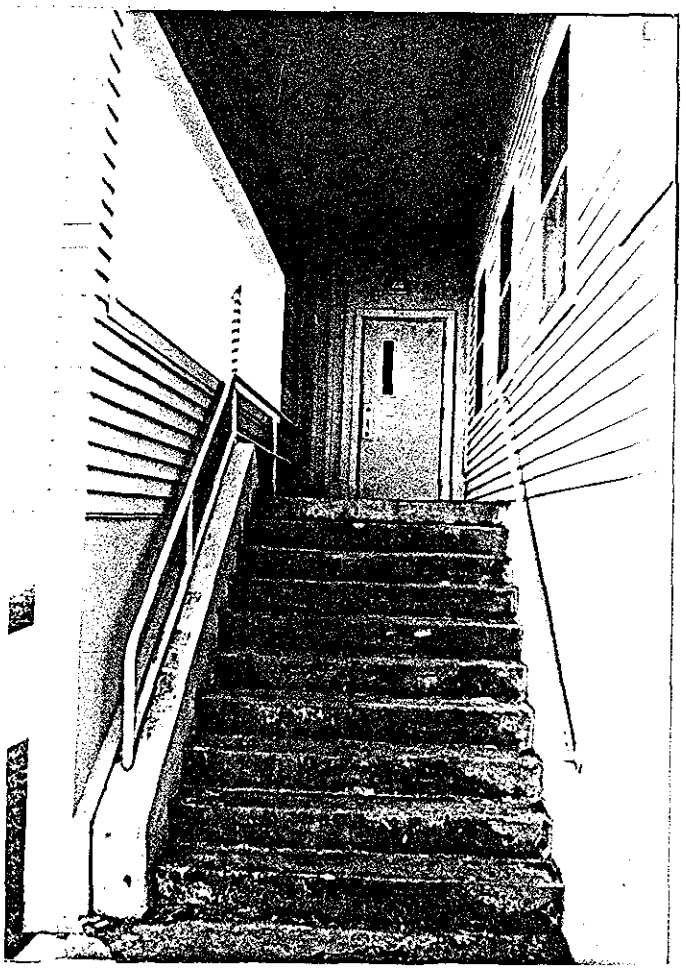


Figure 173: Looking south at the steps to the dormitory area of the Dining Room. The concrete steps are starting to deteriorate due to the use of salts for maintaining the surface.

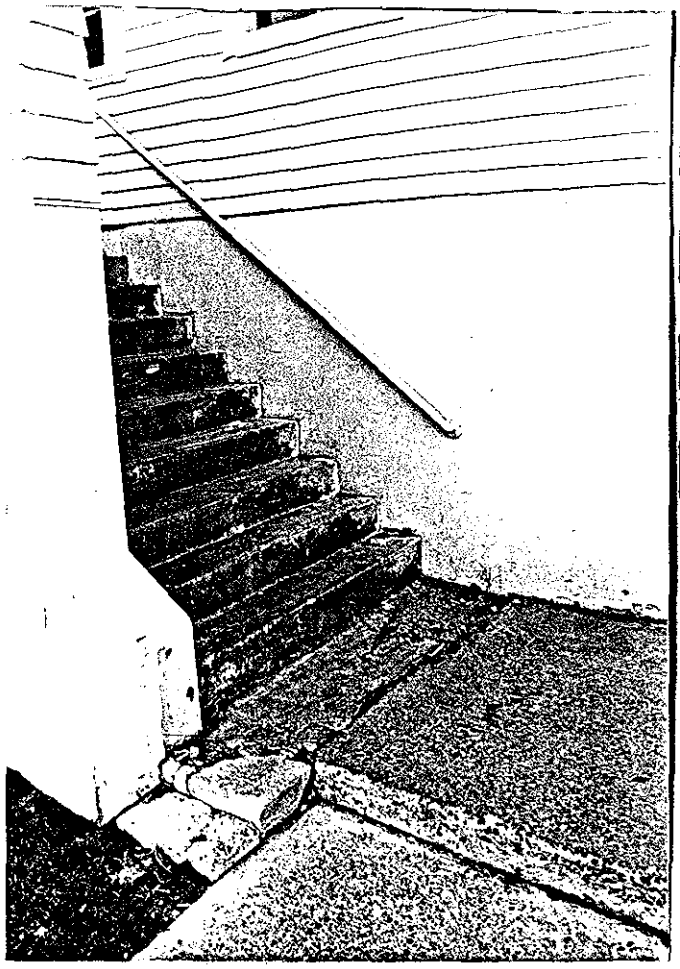


Figure 174: Looking west at the concrete steps to the dormitory spaces in the Dining Room building. Note the broken concrete.

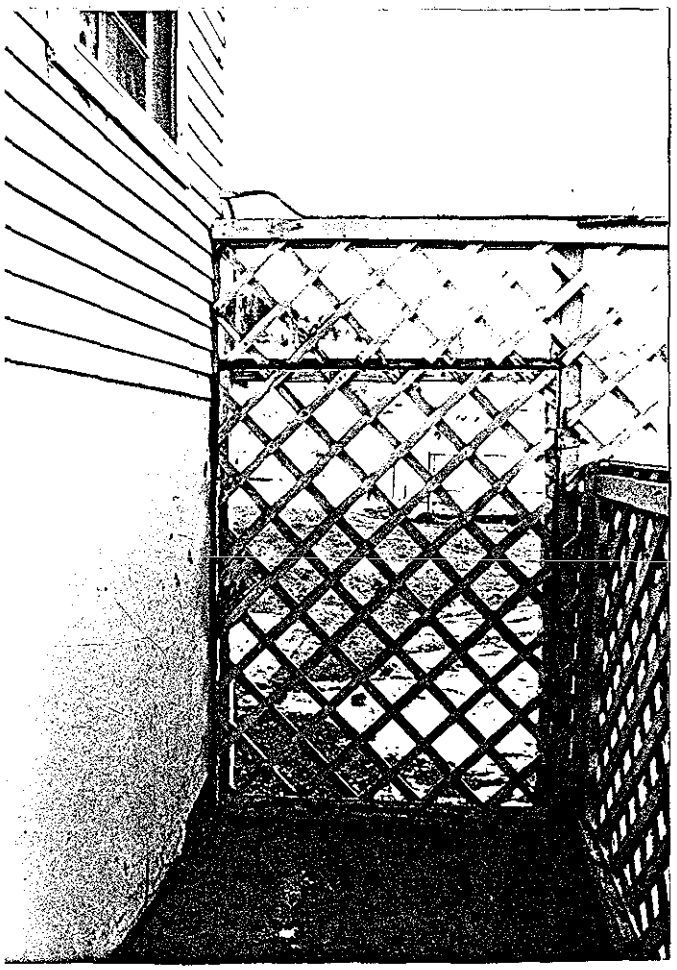


Figure 175: Looking north at the gate into the screened service area. The wood is worn and the paint is peeling.

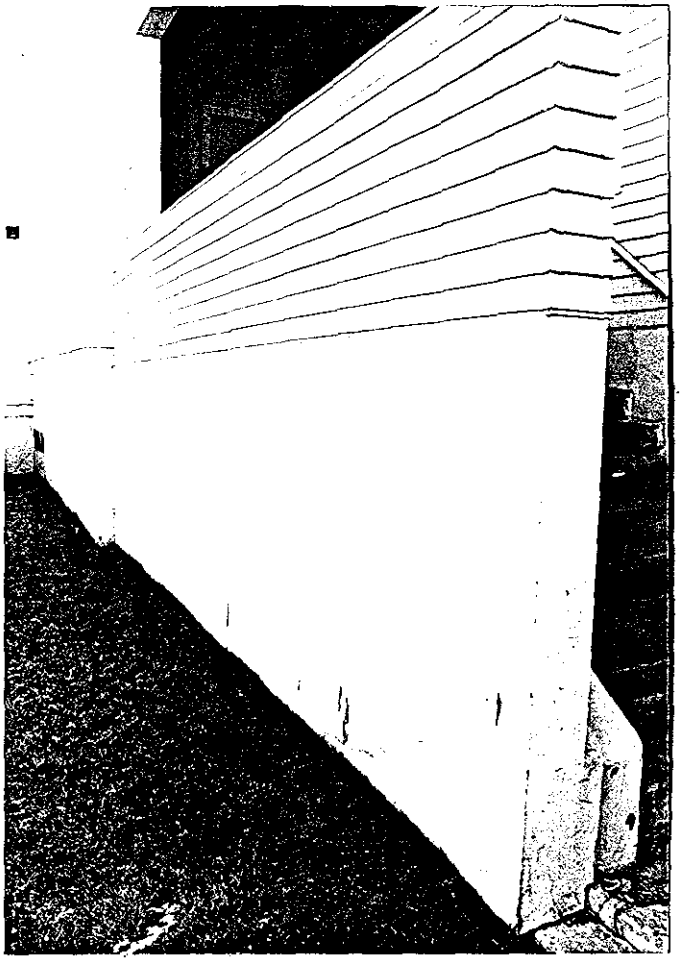


Figure 176: Looking southwest at the side of the stairs to the dormitory space. Note the peeling surface because of water buildup against the base of the wall.

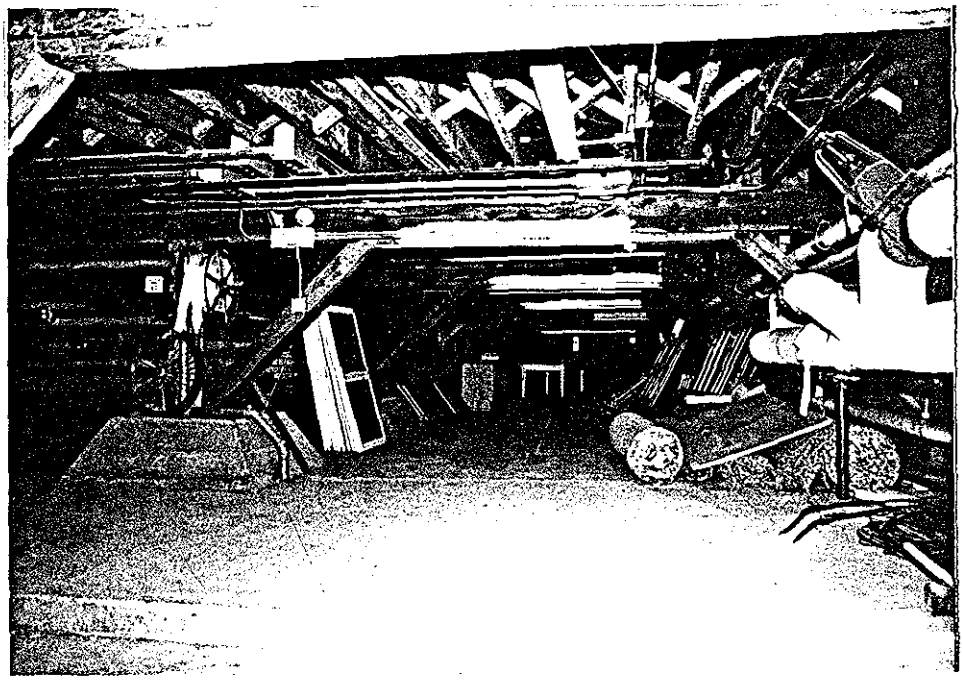


Figure 177: Looking west at the basement storage area under the Dining Room building. The beams and floor joists are part of the original National Hotel. This structure has been added to but not significantly altered.

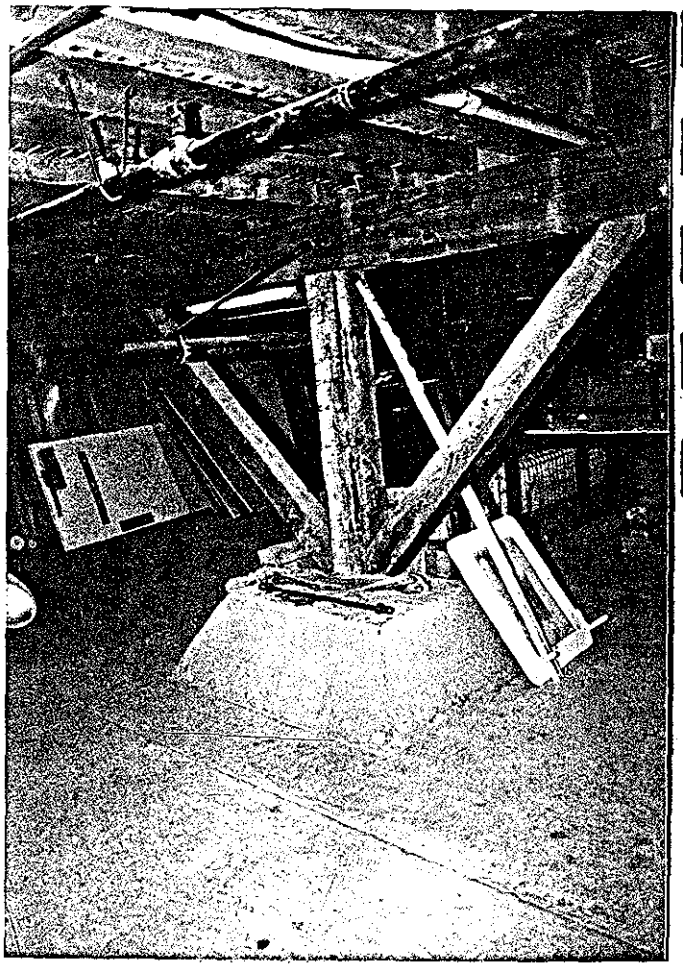


Figure 178: Looking west at a typical column and truss supports of the original floor in the basement of the Dining Room building.

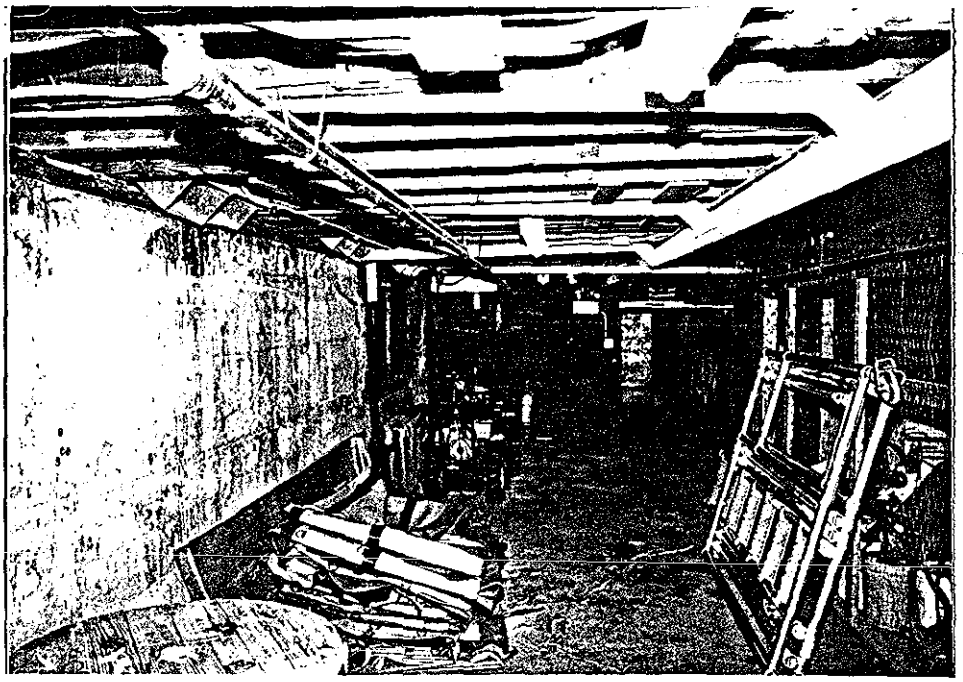


Figure 179: Looking south at the basement of an addition to the original structure. Note the water stains from leaking around the stair to the dormitory above.

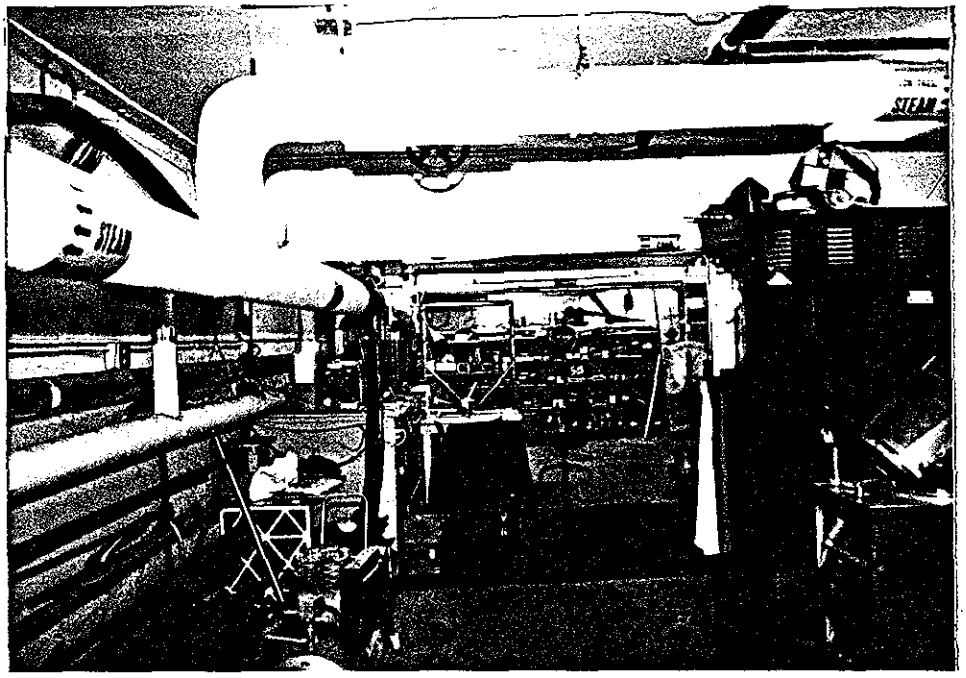


Figure 180: Looking south at the shop area and piping in the basement under the area of the later kitchen remodel in the Dining Room building.

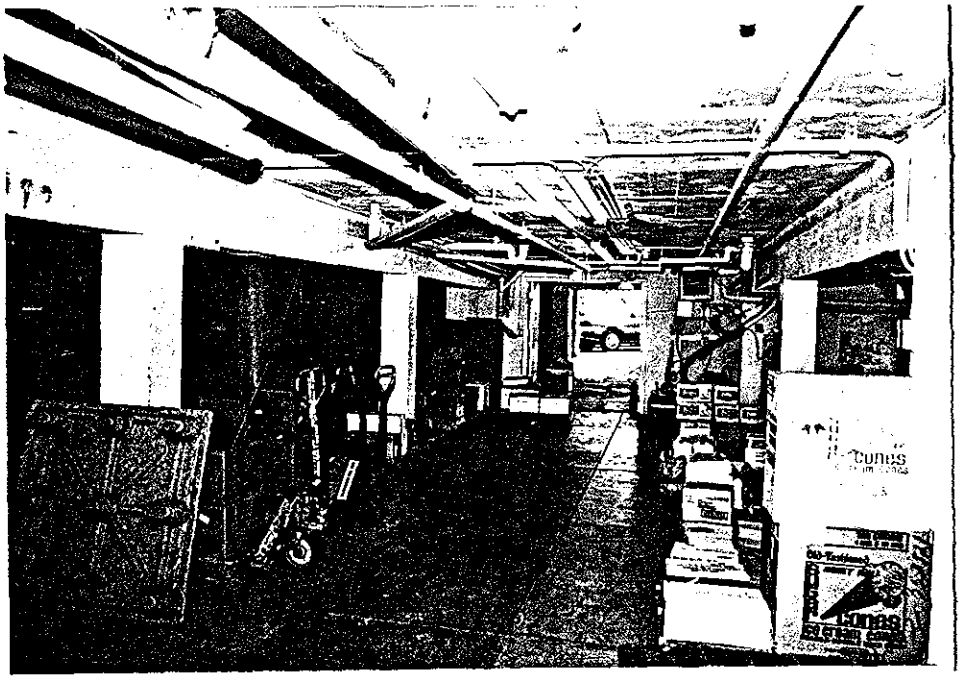


Figure 181: Looking east at the food storage area under the later kitchen addition in the Dining Room building.

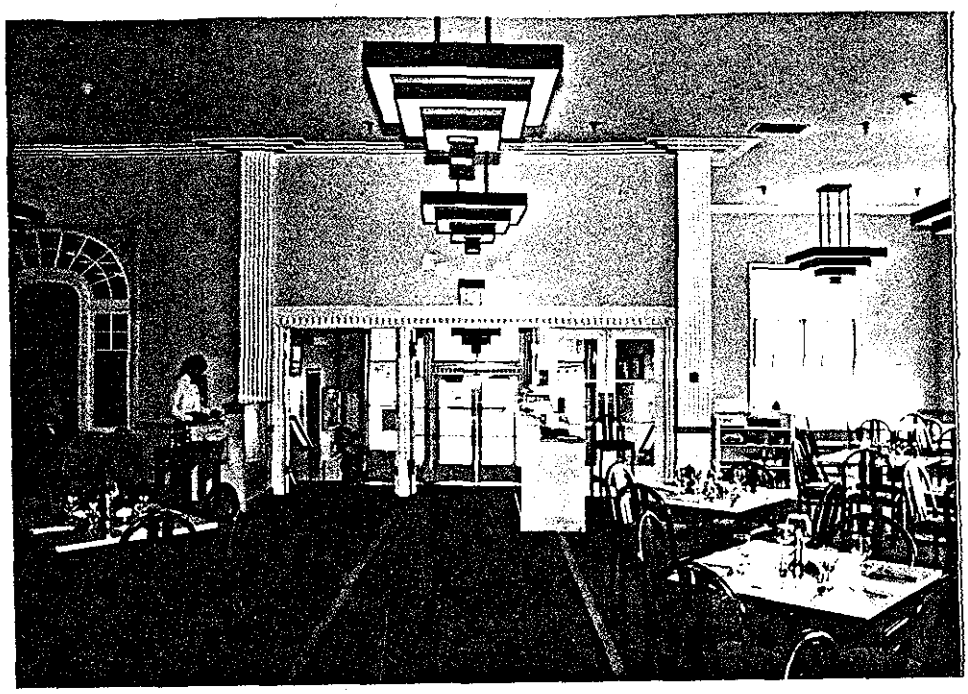


Figure 182: Looking east towards the main entrance, at the interior of the main dining room.

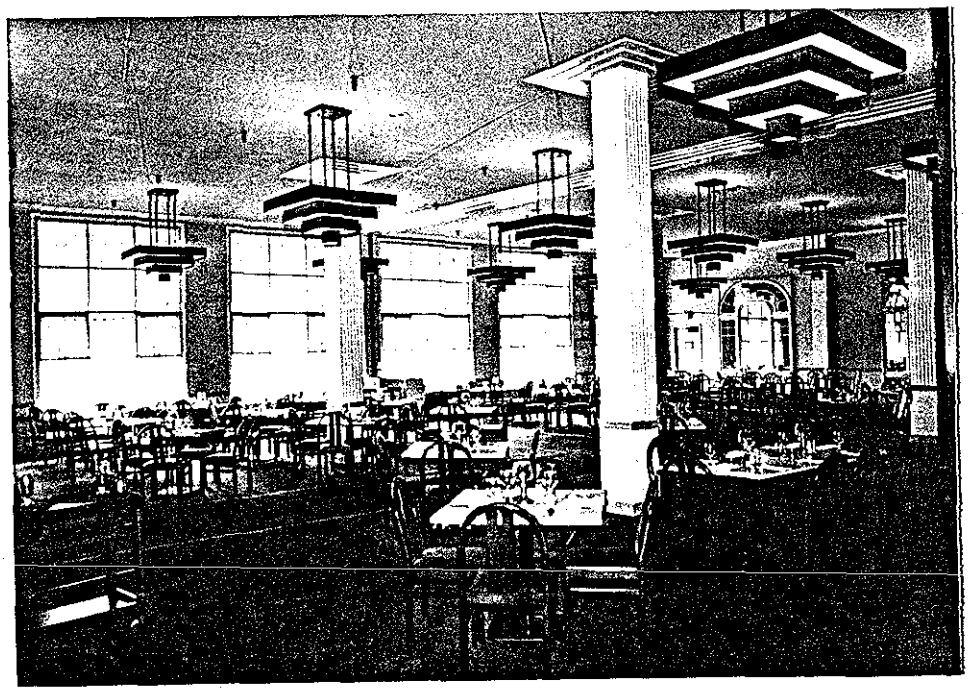


Figure 183: Looking southwest at the main dining room. The light fixtures are from a 1980's remodel of the dining room.

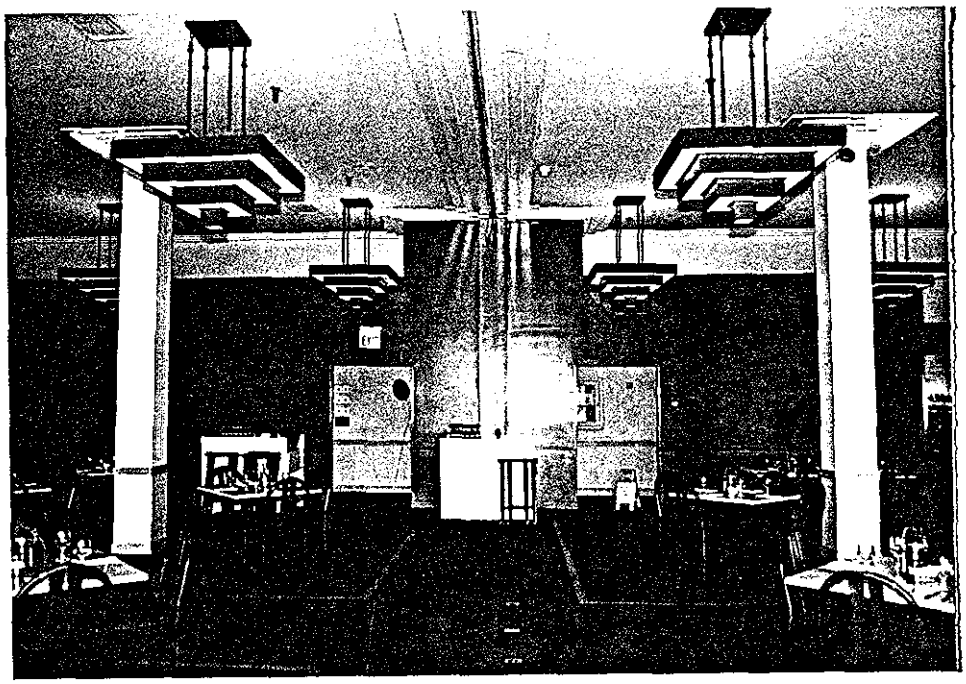


Figure 184: Looking north at the dining room and entrances to the kitchen and bathroom area.



Figure 185: Looking west at a typical column detail in the dining room.

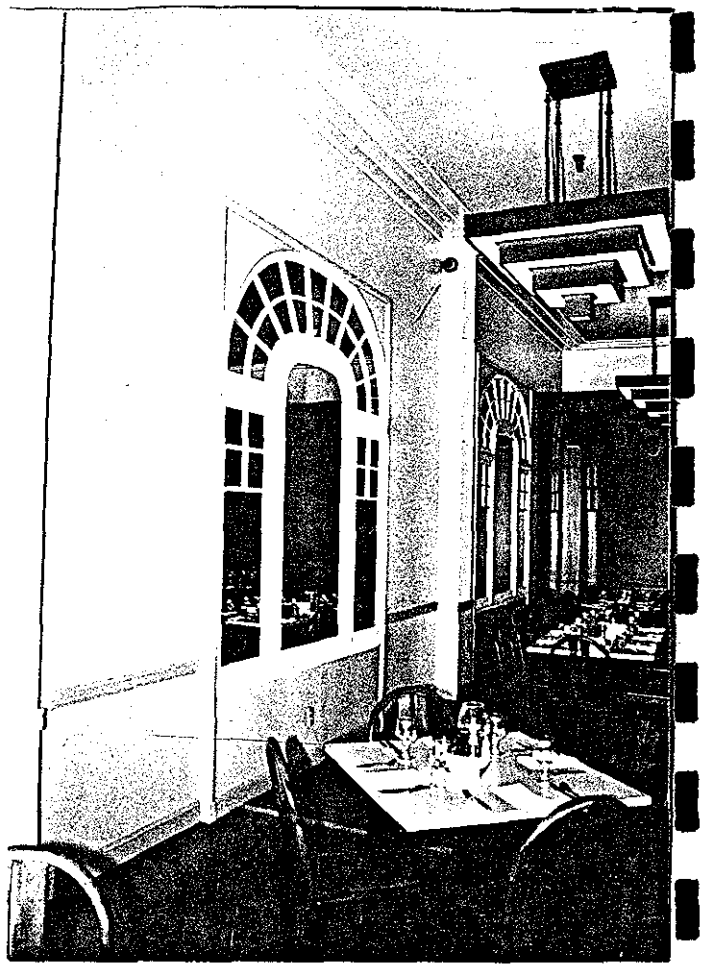


Figure 186: Looking northwest at a typical wall and mirror detail on the west end of the dining room.

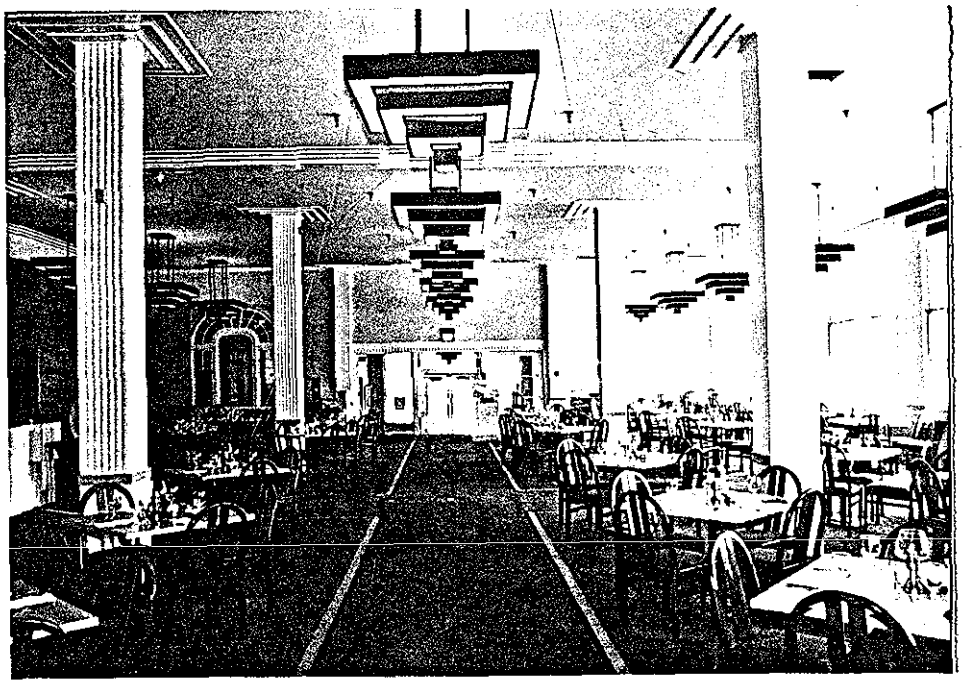


Figure 187: Looking east at the main entrance across the dining room.



Figure 188: Looking north at the lounge area in the main dining room.



Figure 189: Looking northwest at the mirror detail in the lounge area of the main dining room.



Figure 190: Looking west at the interior of the Terrace Grill in the Dining Room building. The windows are bowing out in some areas but are generally in good condition.

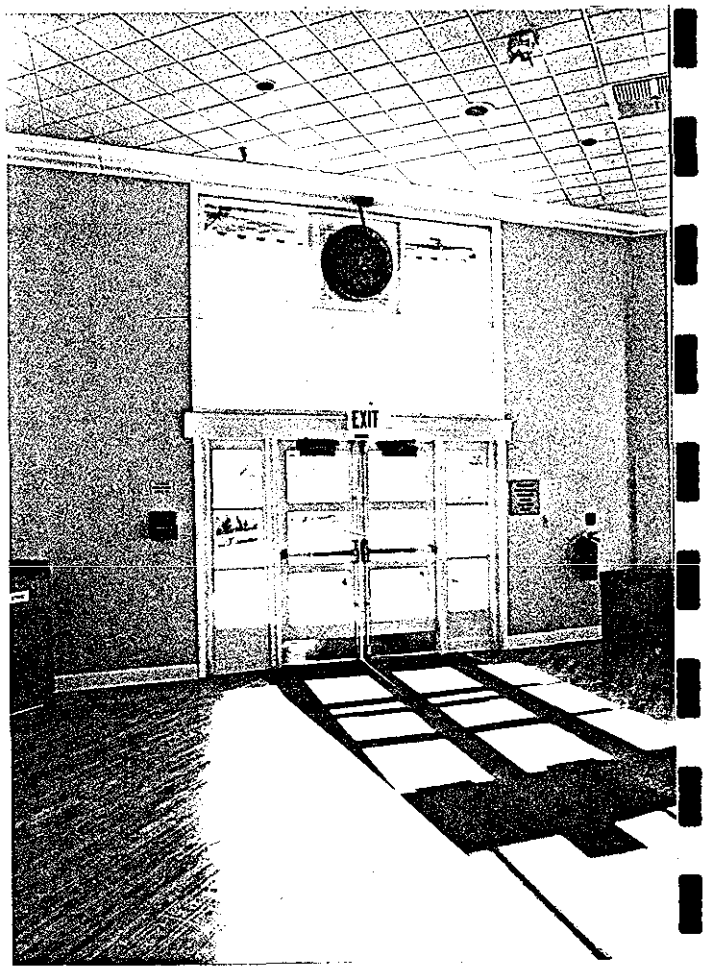


Figure 191: Looking southwest at the main entrance to the Terrace Grill. Note the exhaust fan over the doorway.

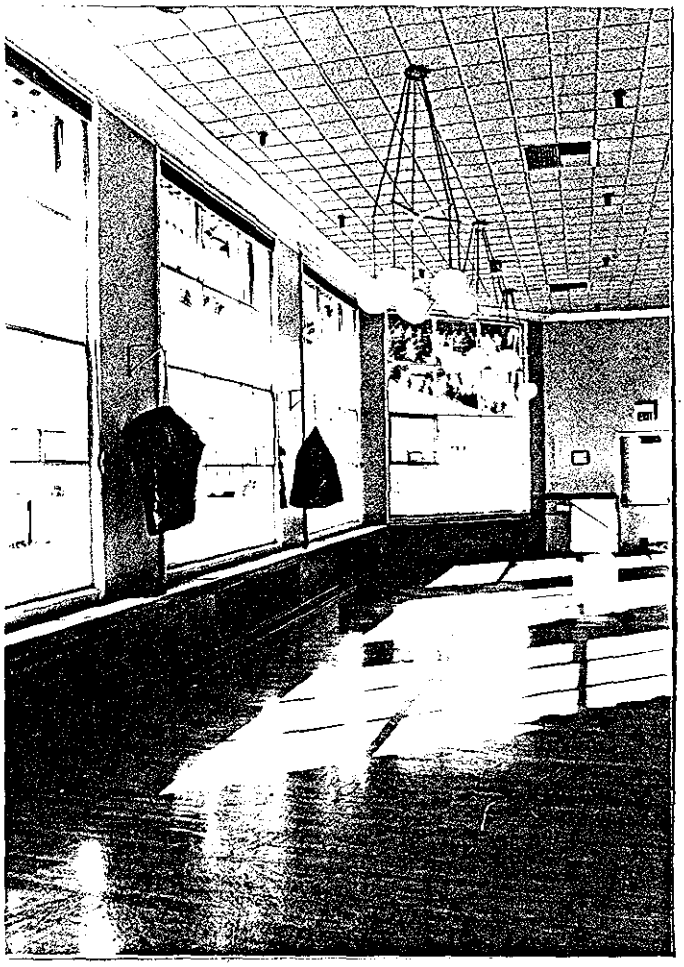


Figure 192: Looking north at the interior of the Terrace Grill. The light fixtures and acoustical tile are not appropriate to the style of the building.



Figure 193: Looking east at the interior of the Terrace Grill towards the main dining room. The hardwood floors and most wall surfaces appear to be in good condition.

RECREATION HALL

Exterior

The Recreation Hall is designed to be compatible in style to the Hotel Registration Building and the Dining Room. The building is on a northeast-southwest axis between the hotel and the cabin groupings. It consists of two distinct architectural elements separated by a narrow entrance lobby. The octagonal section to the north houses the dance hall while the section to the south is occupied by administrative offices; there is a boiler plant attached to the northwest side of the south element. A rectangular bay enclosing the dance-hall stage is attached to the north end of the north element. The one-story roof is flat except over the dance floor where it becomes a wood shingled hip-roof reiterating the shape of the roofs on the hotel and dining hall. The exterior wall finish is stucco with the same frieze entablature, water table plinth, and square fluted pilaster details as the other two buildings. Windows for the dance hall and offices are typically 3-high x 4 or 5-wide with two operable lights each. Retractable awnings are mounted at the bottom of the frieze over the office windows. There are several entries to the building, the primary ones being in the entrance lobby. Here single two-light doors with a fixed sidelight have been installed in the original double door opening. The openings are flanked by 2-wide x 6-high windows and 2-wide x 1-high transom. There are double door entries located in a recessed alcove at the stage bay, and from the northwest side of the seating area adjacent to the dance floor. These doors have two single lights over a flush panel. There are contemporary light fixtures of differing types mounted on the exterior of the building and exposed conduit with grounded duplex outlets along the water table plinth on the office section.

Interior

The theme for the interior of the Recreation Hall follows the same design as the hotel with smooth finished walls and ceiling, and minimal ornamentation. The entrance lobby is at the center of circulation within the building, with openings on each of its four walls: to the northeast is the entrance to the dance hall, to the southwest is the opening for the corridor leading to the administrative offices and entrance doors from the outside on the southeast and

northwest walls. The lobby has a smooth painted ceiling and walls with a painted trim at the ceiling, a painted chair rail, new pendant light fixtures, and a carpeted floor. A scalloped board is incorporated as part of the trim around all these openings and fluted square pilasters are located on either side of the entrance doors. Vending machines have been installed adjacent to the northwest entrance. From this lobby the dance hall is accessed through three pairs of double doors with overhead transoms. The doors feature three fixed lights each and the transoms are 2-over-2 fixed lights; the generous expanse of glass provides maximum view into the hall. The octagonal dance hall floor is surrounded by a wide seating and circulation area on all sides but its northeast end, where the elevated stage is located. A full height wall separates the backstage rooms from the rest of the hall. Double doors to the west of the stage opening provide access backstage. The dance floor is recessed and the feeling of spatial volume is reinforced by the open ceiling above, which follows the shape of the hip roof. The open ceiling structure is supported at the perimeter by a series of square columns which engage open metal trusses. The board finish of the ceiling has been painted with two alternating colors to resemble a large striped tent. The painted plaster stage surround is has a wide cornice decorated with a scalloped trim detail. The stage is accessed from the dance floor by two sets of steps on either side of the stage floor which projects the depth of the steps into the dance floor. Several sets of steps provide access to the dance floor from the perimeter seating/circulation area. Short walls with tubular metal railings separate the perimeter area from the dance floor. The hardwood dance floor has been painted with markings for basketball, and hoops and backboards have been hung on either end. New and original industrial pendant light fixtures hang from the ceiling and the trusses. The walls and low ceiling over the perimeter are finished with painted celotex. The stage side and back walls are hung with full-length curtains.

The interior of the administrative portion of the building has been recently renovated and features painted sheetrock walls, painted plaster ceilings, and carpeted floors.

Electrical and Mechanical Systems

The electrical and mechanical systems have been updated even though there is some original wiring in the recreation hall and conference room to the east. The original steam

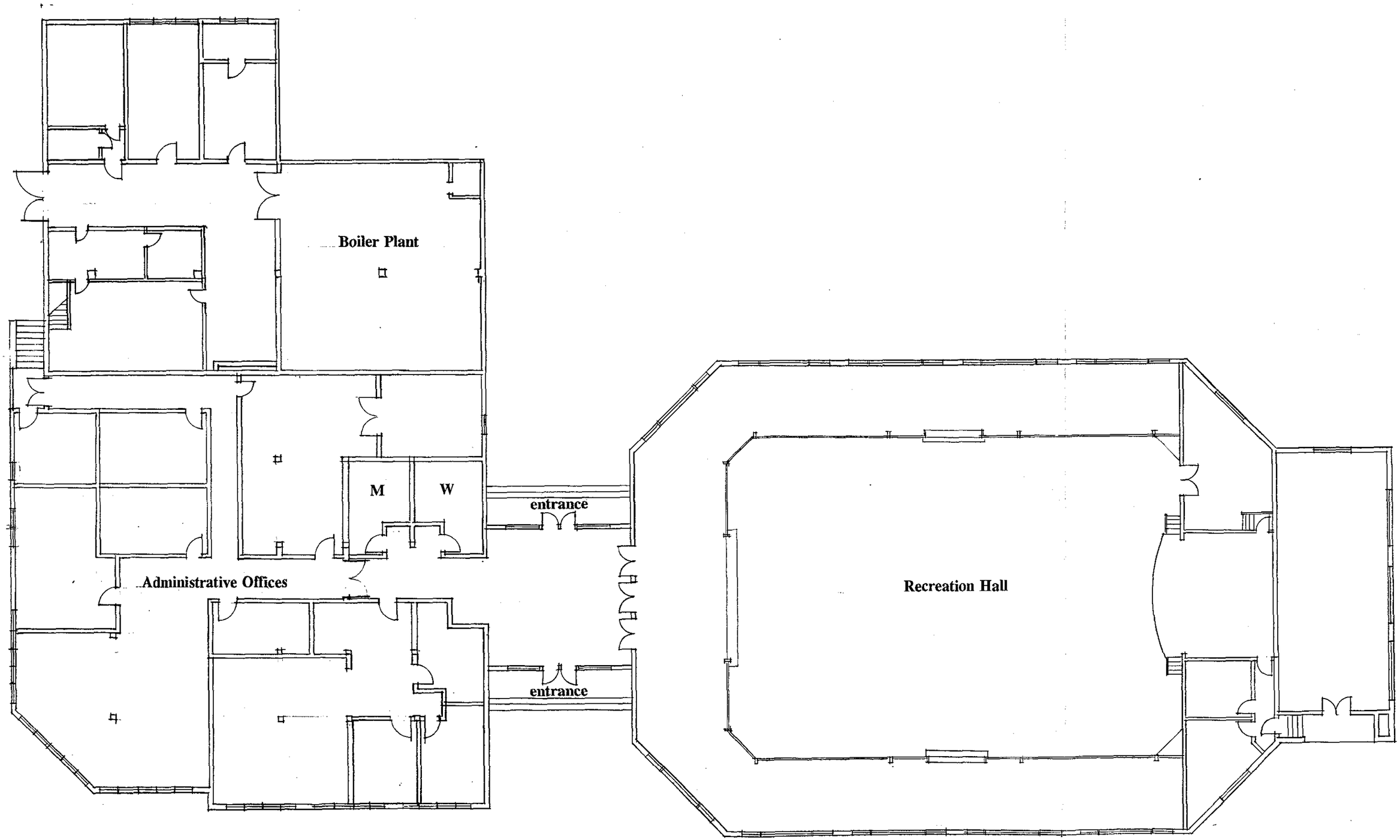
radiator system still is located in the recreation hall.

Handicap Accessibility

The building is not accessible.

Condition

The Recreation Hall building is in good condition structurally. The main problem appears to be the same as the other buildings within the complex with deterioration of horizontal surfaces resulting in peeling paint and weathered wood. The flat roofs present a problem in getting water away from the walls of the building. The roof and related walls of the apartment in the back of the building are also showing considerable weathering and deterioration.



north **RECREATION HALL**
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FIGURE 194

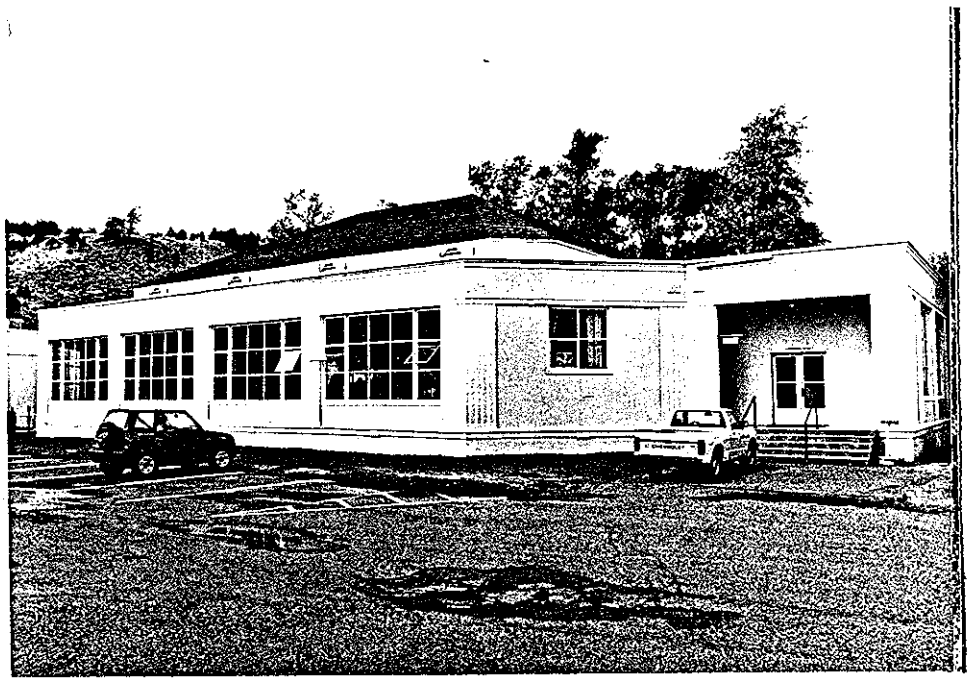


Figure 195: Looking northwest at the Recreation Hall building.

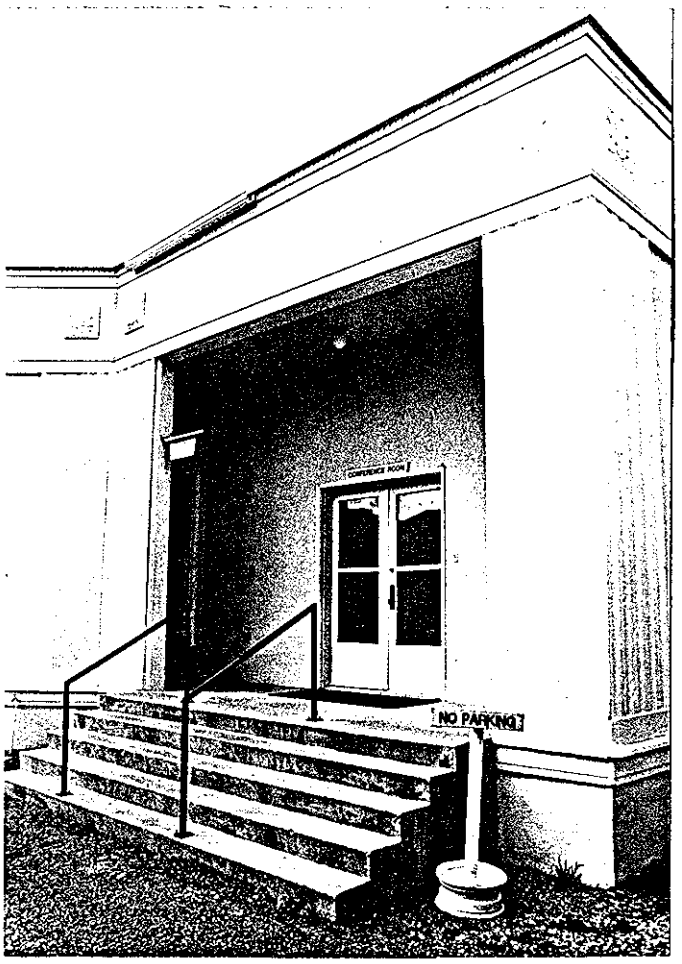


Figure 196: Looking northwest at the entrance to the conference room in the Recreation Hall building. The building has retained its original character on the outside. The doors are showing some wear and deterioration.

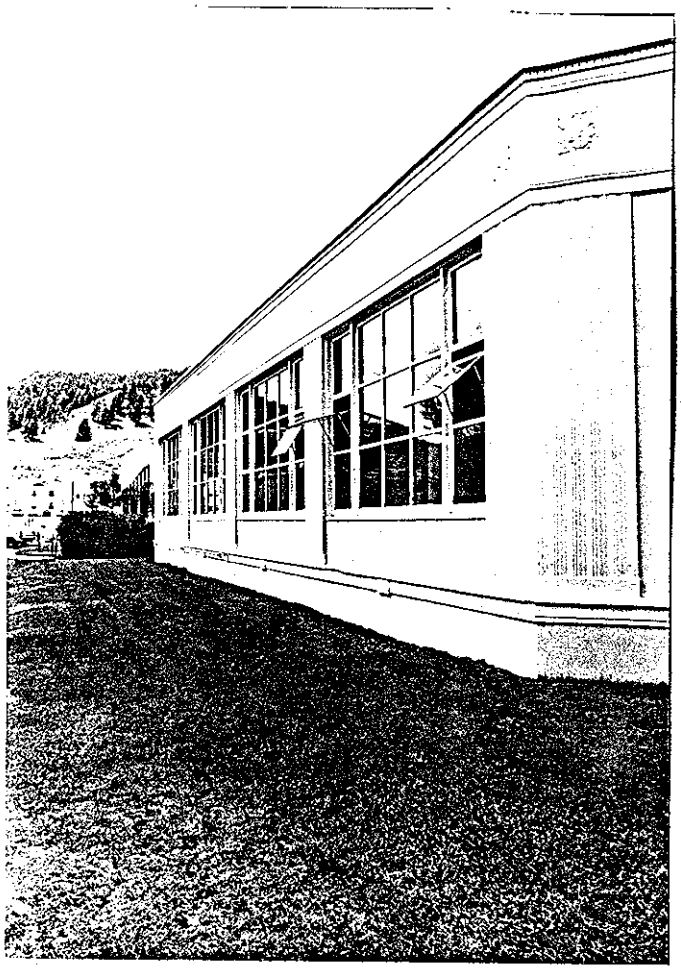


Figure 197: Looking northwest at the main wall of the Recreation Hall building. There are some low areas along the base of the structure where water accumulates and seeps into the wall surface.

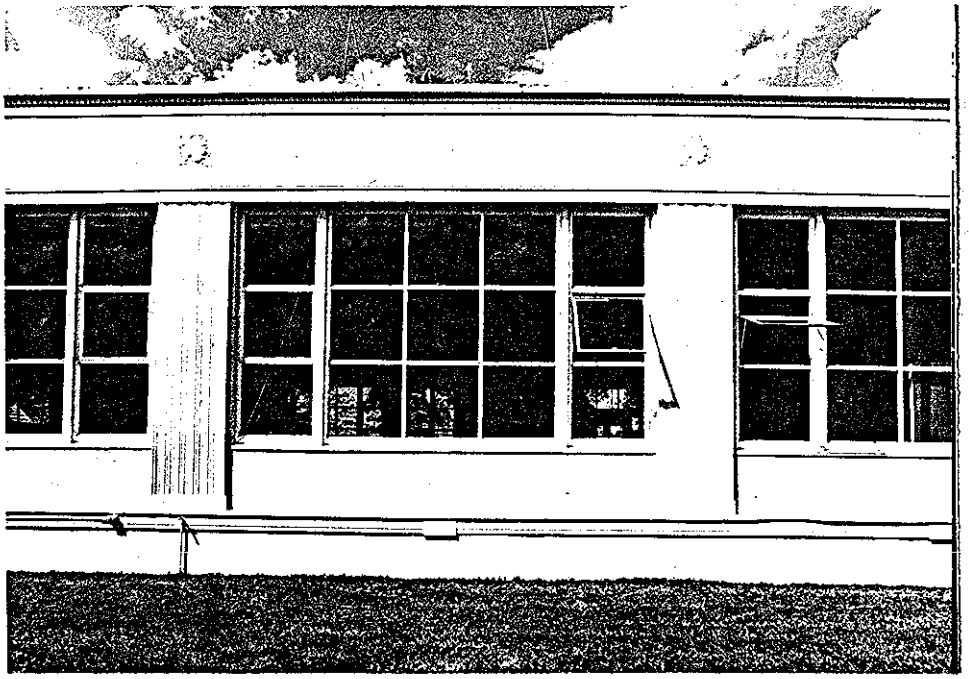


Figure 198: Looking north at a typical window bay on the front of the Recreation Hall. This end of the building has just been repainted and the windows and walls appear to be in good condition.



Figure 199: Looking northwest at the central entrance next to the Recreation Hall. Shrubs along the base will hold water to, and cause deterioration of the surface.

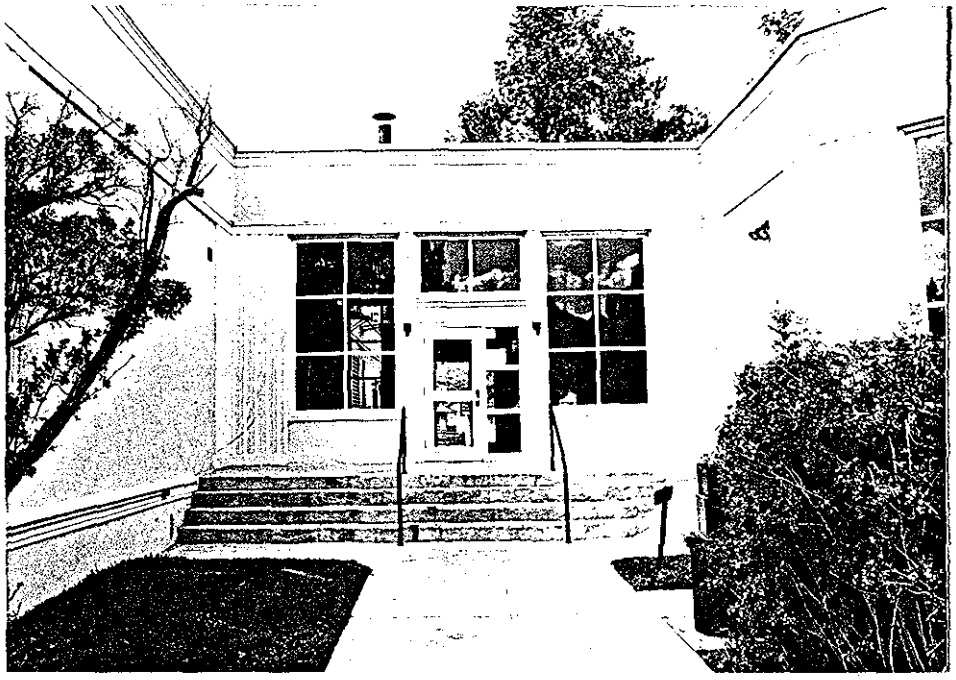


Figure 200: Looking north at the main entrance to the Recreation Hall building. The entrance doors were redone during a renovation of the accounting office in the west end of the building.



Figure 201: Looking northeast at the concrete steps at the front entrance of the Recreation Hall building. Note the flood lights on the right of the steps that are out of character with the building.



Figure 202: Looking northwest at the window wall and awnings along the accounting office section of the building. The materials appear to be in good condition.

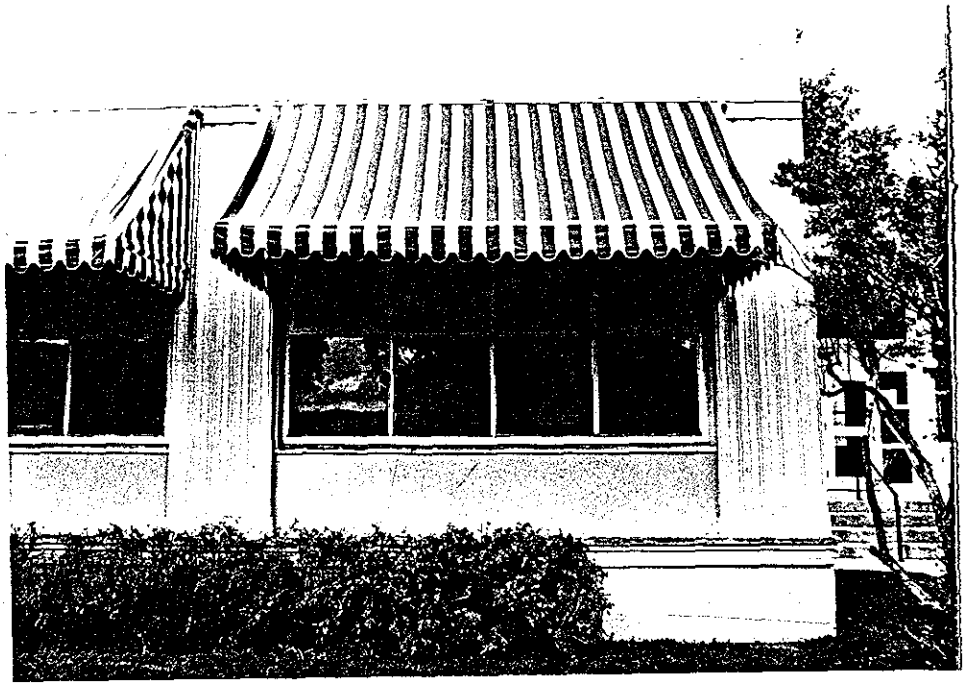


Figure 203: Looking north at a typical window in the accounting office section of the building. The windows have been redone however, there is some weathering along the sill.



Figure 204: Looking northwest at a detail of the window sill and base of the building. Note the weathered sill and the water table horizontal base behind the shrubs.

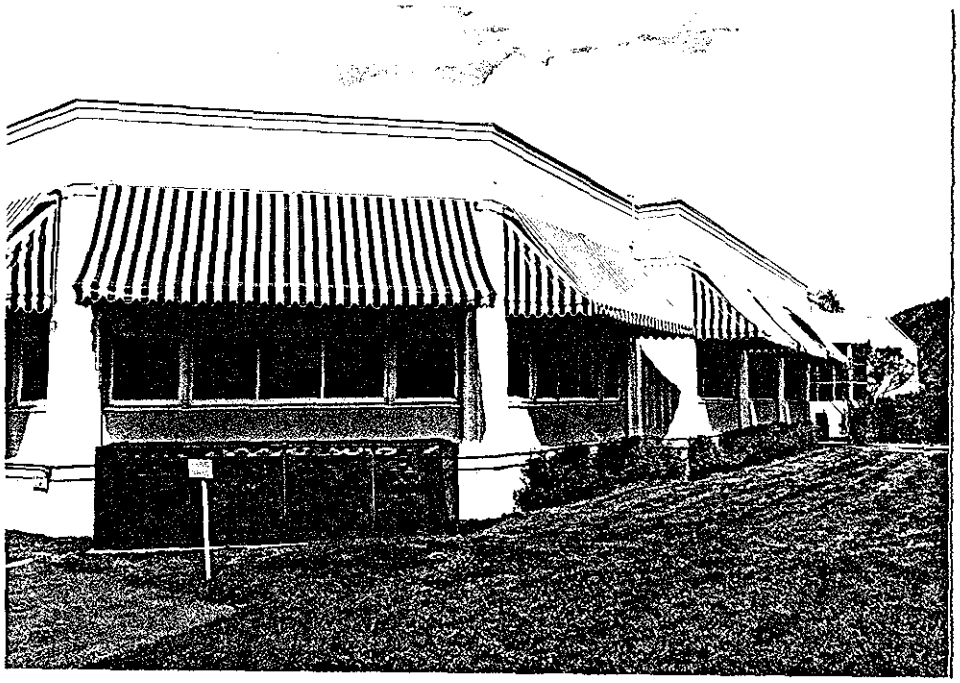


Figure 205: Looking northeast at the accounting office section of the building. The roof and top cornice appear to be in good condition with some minor weathering of materials.

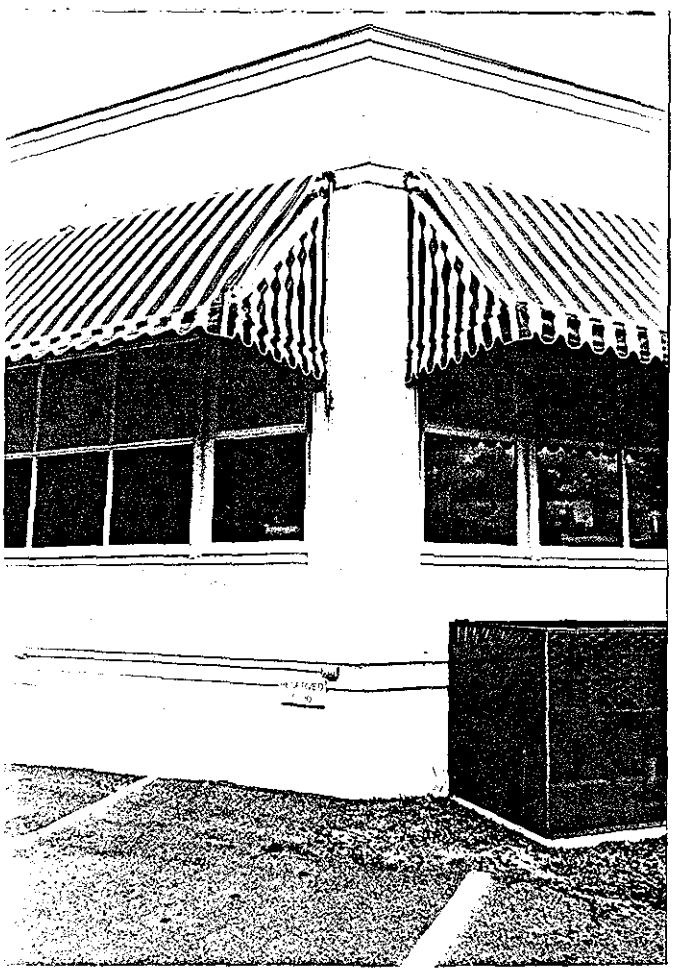


Figure 206: Looking northeast at a corner detail of the building. Note the parking areas against the building without a front bumper.



Figure 207: Looking east at the loading dock on the west side of the building. Note the rain gutter and downspout with peeling paint.



Figure 208: Looking southeast at the stairway to the dock area. Note the water puddles against the building which causes problems with the base stucco.

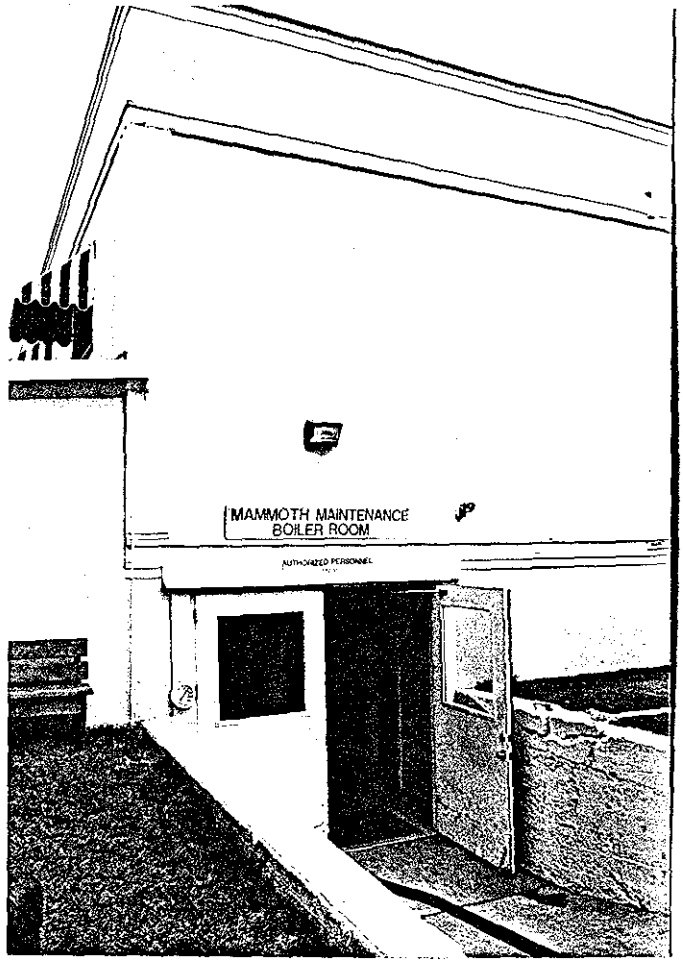


Figure 209: Looking east at the door to the maintenance area of the boiler room on the back of the Recreation Building. Water flows down into this level because of the exposed ramp. Note the broken concrete on the top of the wall.

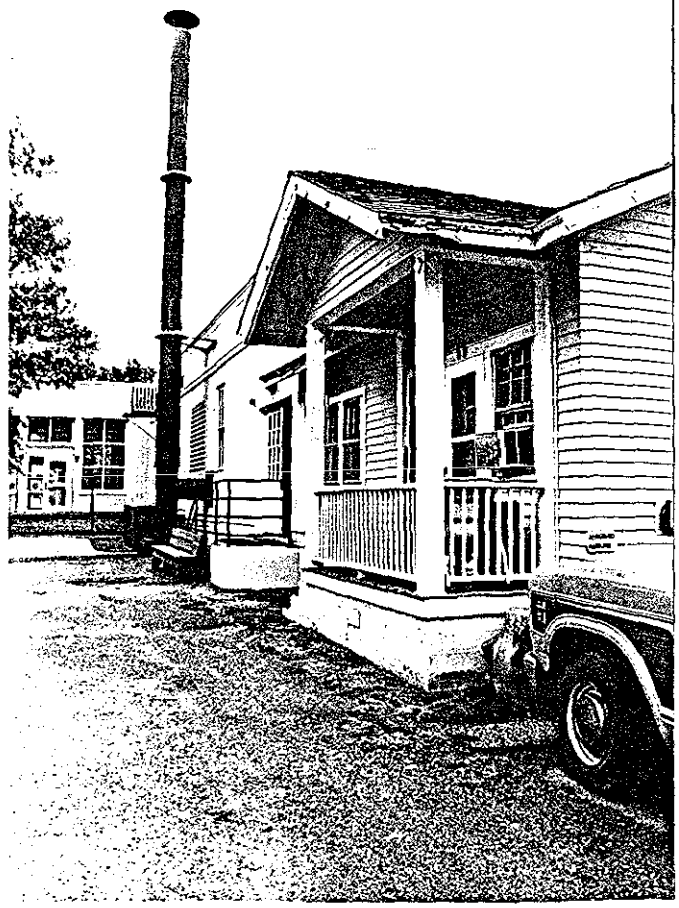


Figure 210: Looking south along the wall of the boiler room past the employee apartment. The roof and soffit are deteriorating badly on the apartment.

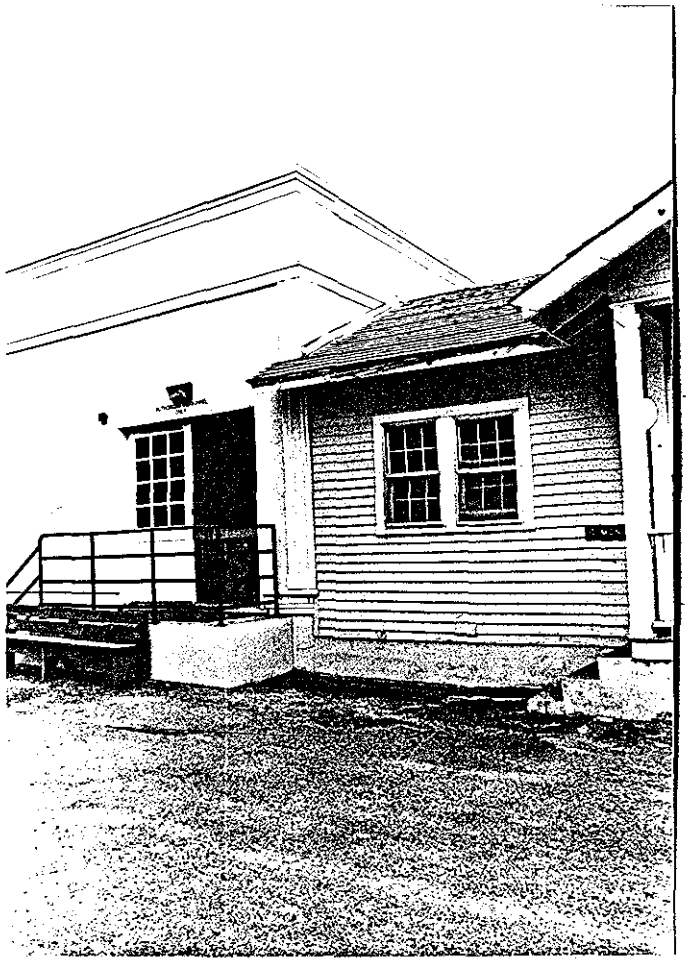


Figure 211: Looking west at the apartment stair to the boiler room. Note the low area along the base of the building and the deteriorating roof of the apartment.

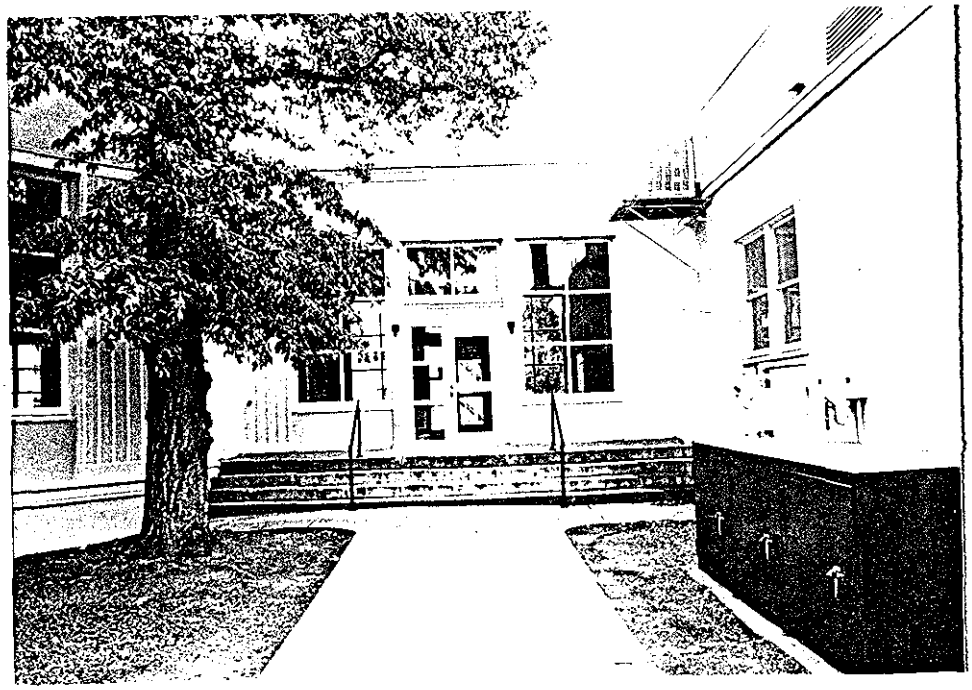


Figure 212: Looking south at the entrance corridor to the Recreation Hall building from the cabin area. Note the transformers, air conditioning units and electrical panels along and on the walls.

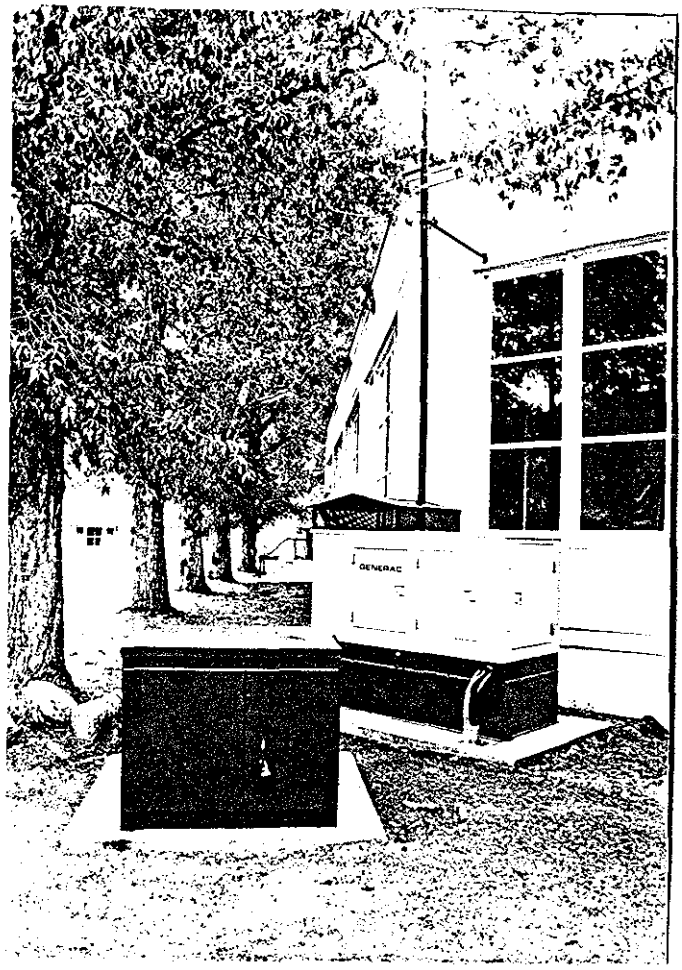


Figure 213: Looking east along the back wall of the Recreation Hall building at the transformers and transmitters.

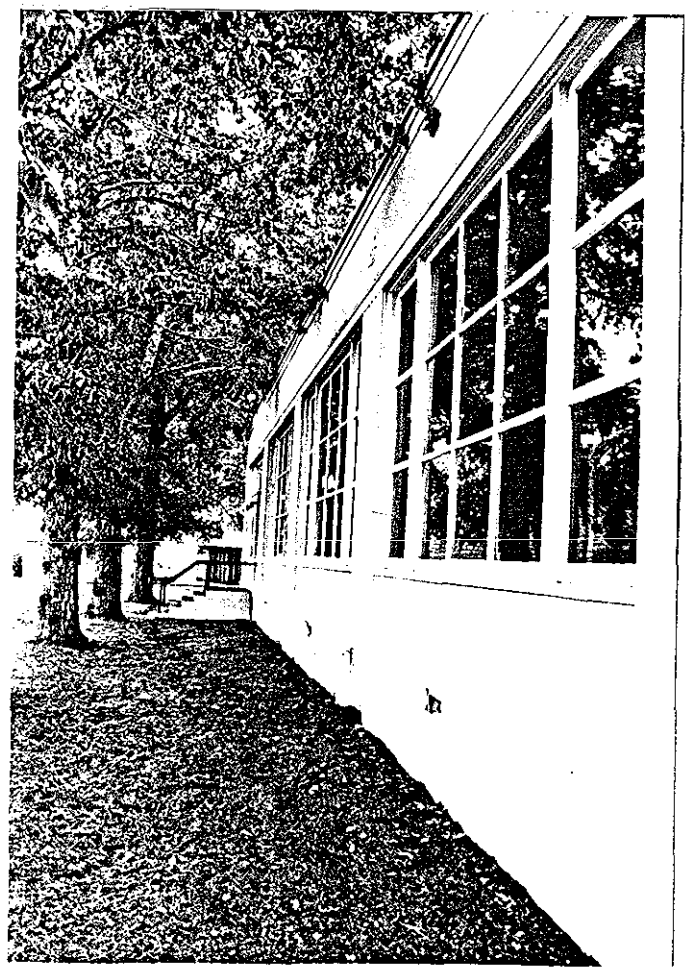


Figure 214: Looking east along the back wall of the building. Note the low areas and the branches of the trees that rub along the top of the building.



Figure 215: Looking south at a typical window on the back wall of the Recreation Hall building. The windows appear to be in good condition with some minor sill wear.



Figure 216: Looking south at an exit door on the back of the building. The building is in good condition but the concrete seems to be deteriorating.

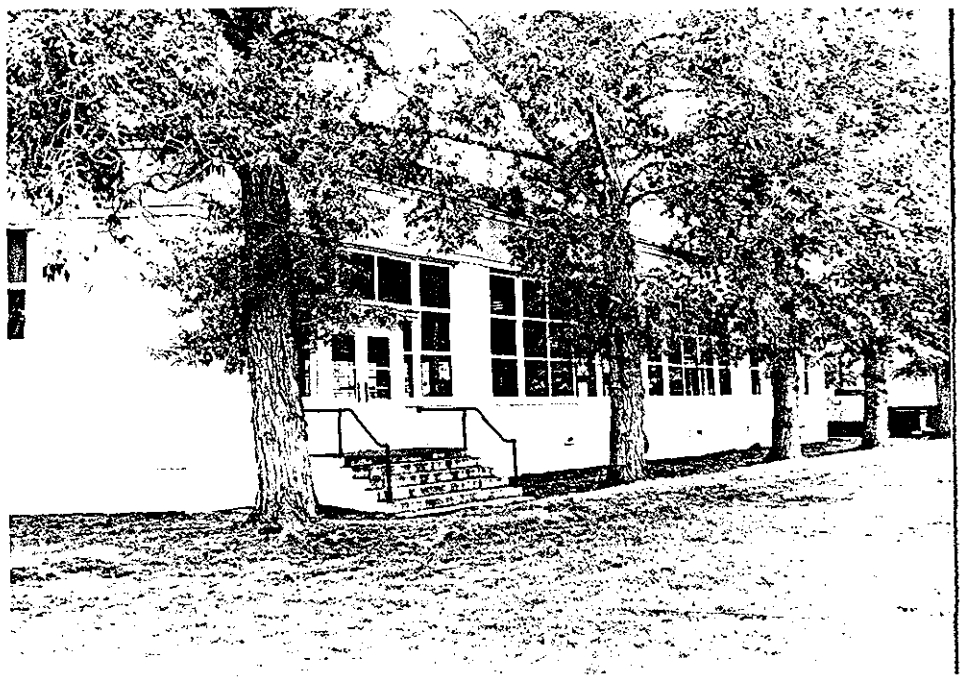


Figure 217: Looking southwest at the back of the Recreation Hall building from the cabin area. The grade between the building and the berm for the skating rink slopes toward the building.

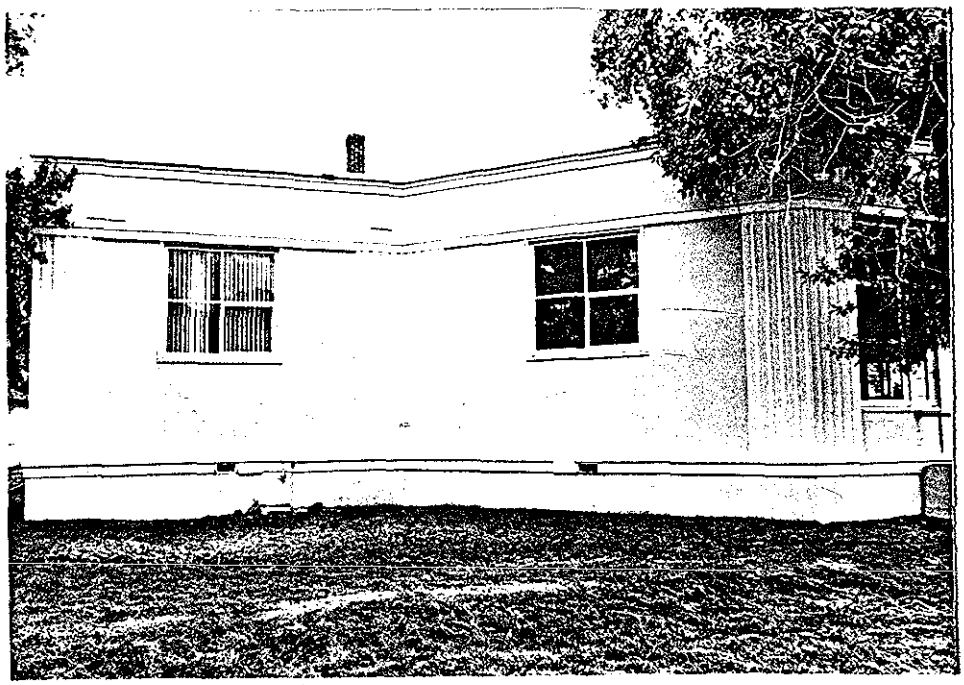


Figure 218: Looking south at the building on the east end.

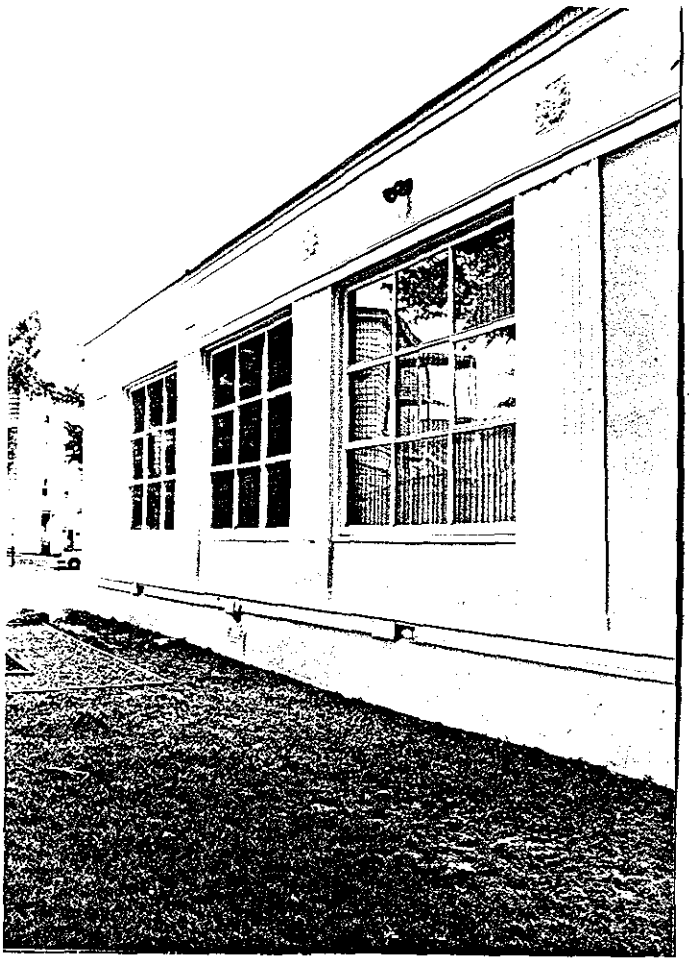


Figure 219: Looking southwest at the east end of the Recreation Hall building. The area along this side of the building is low and there has been some damage along the base. The damage has been repaired but the base materials will continue to deteriorate.

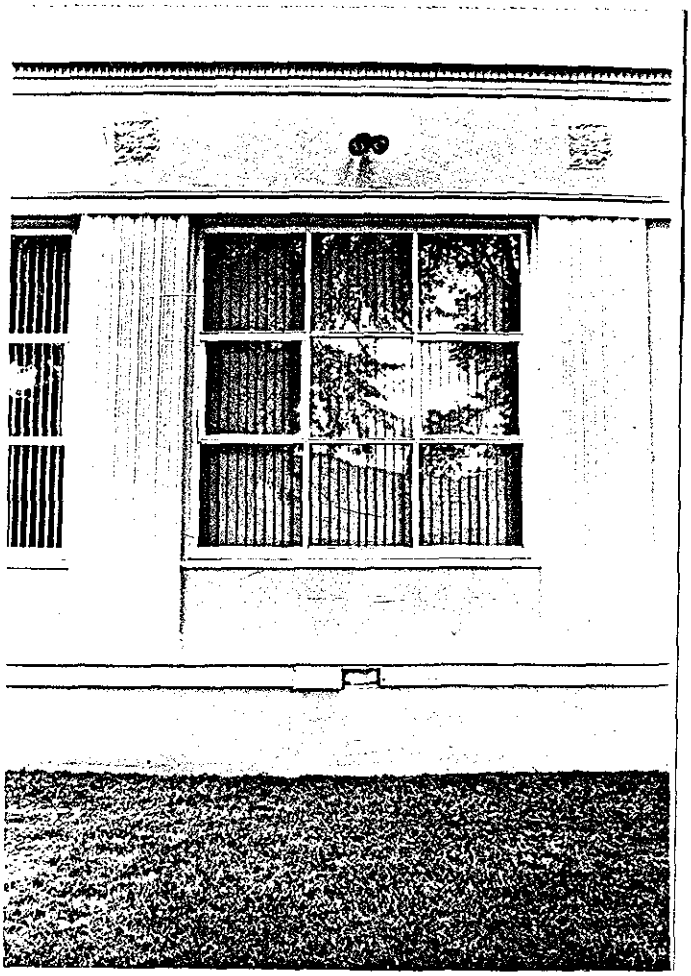


Figure 220: Looking west at a typical window bay on the east end of the Recreation Hall building. The windows appear to be in good condition.

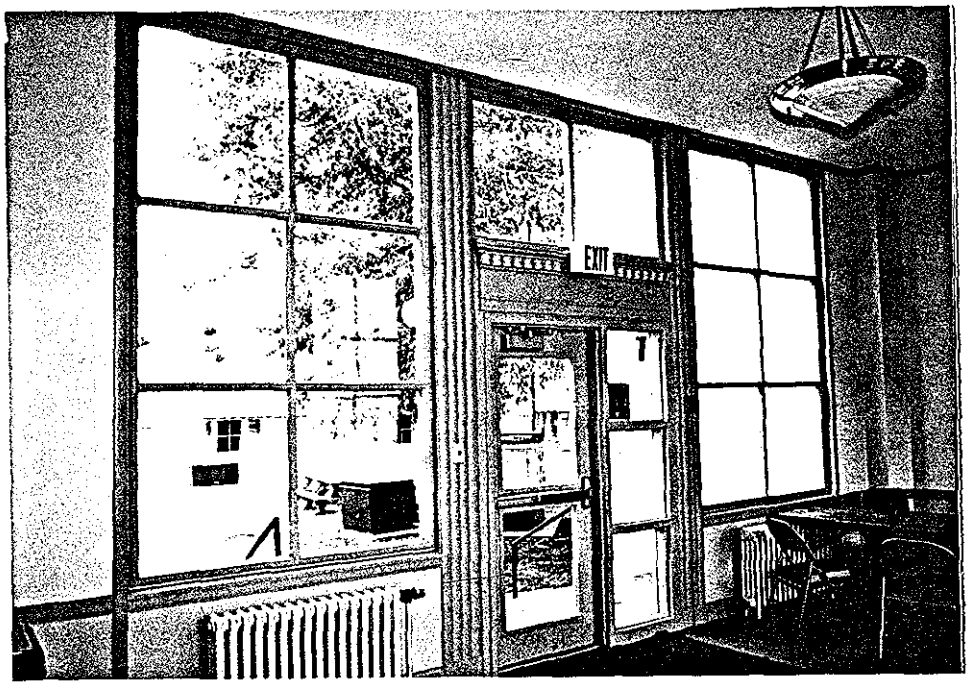


Figure 221: Looking southwest at the interior of the entrance lobby to the Recreation Hall. This area has been renovated as part of the accounting office remodel.



Figure 222: Looking west at the vending machines in the entrance lobby.



Figure 223: Looking west at the corridor to the accounting office area of the Recreation Hall building. The remodeling work is keeping in line with the overall character of the building.

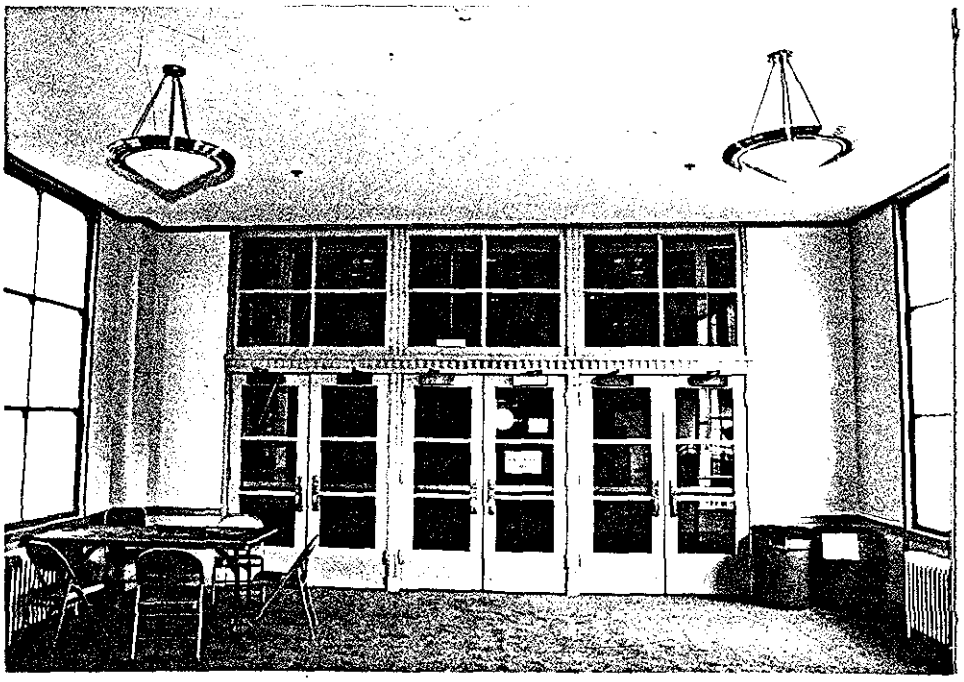


Figure 224: Looking east at the entrance doors to the employee recreation area.



Figure 225: Looking west at the entrance doors from within the employee recreation hall. The materials appear to be in good condition.

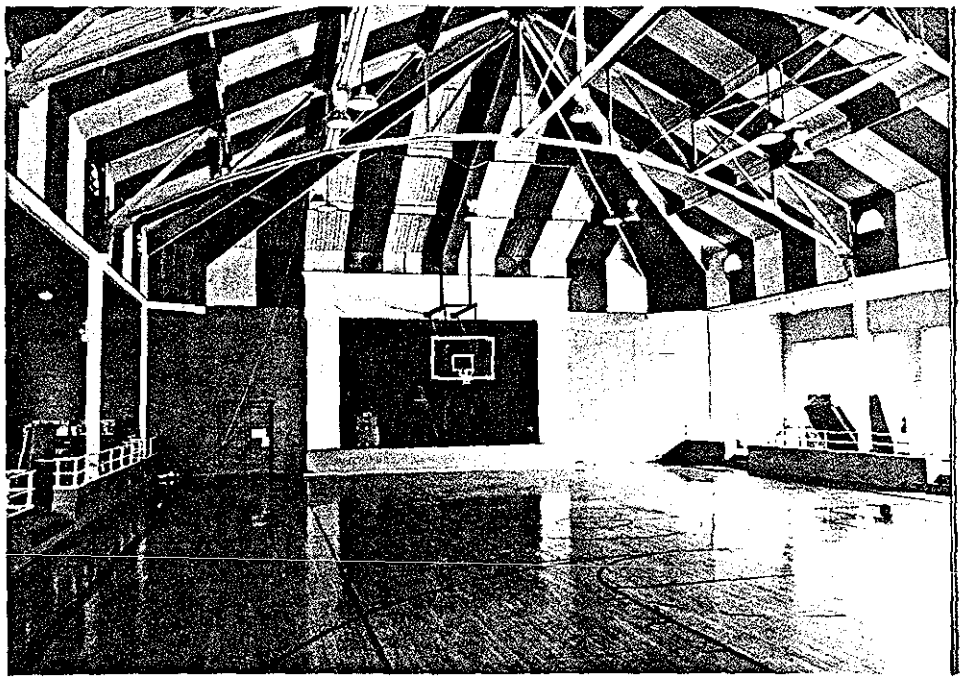


Figure 226: Looking east at the recreation hall basketball floor and stage beyond. The room has recently been painted.

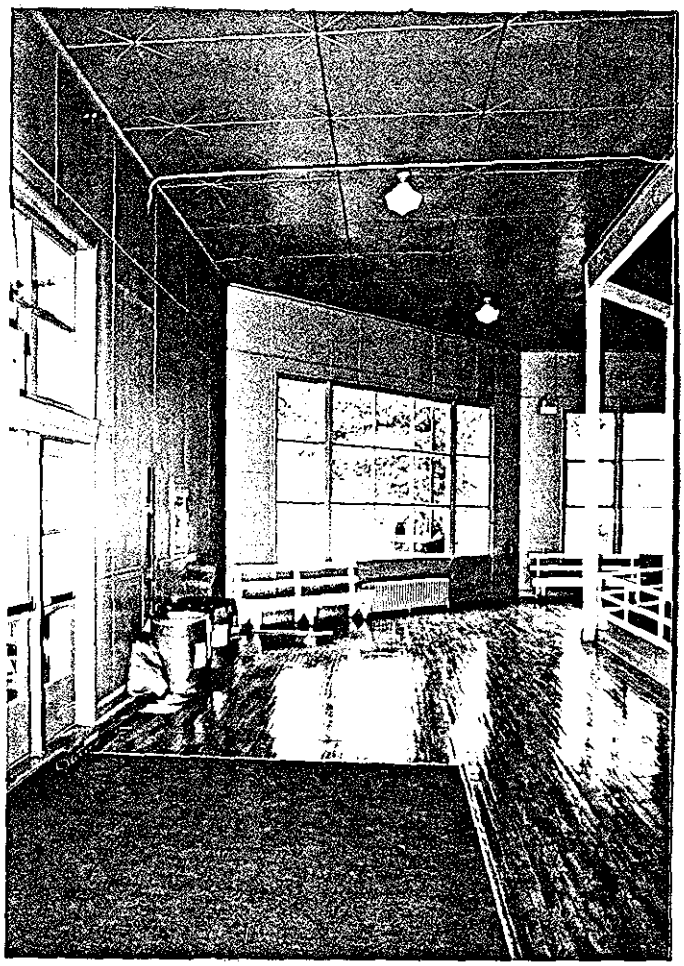


Figure 227: Looking north along the front entrance area to the hall. Note the addition of lighting fixtures and exposed conduit.

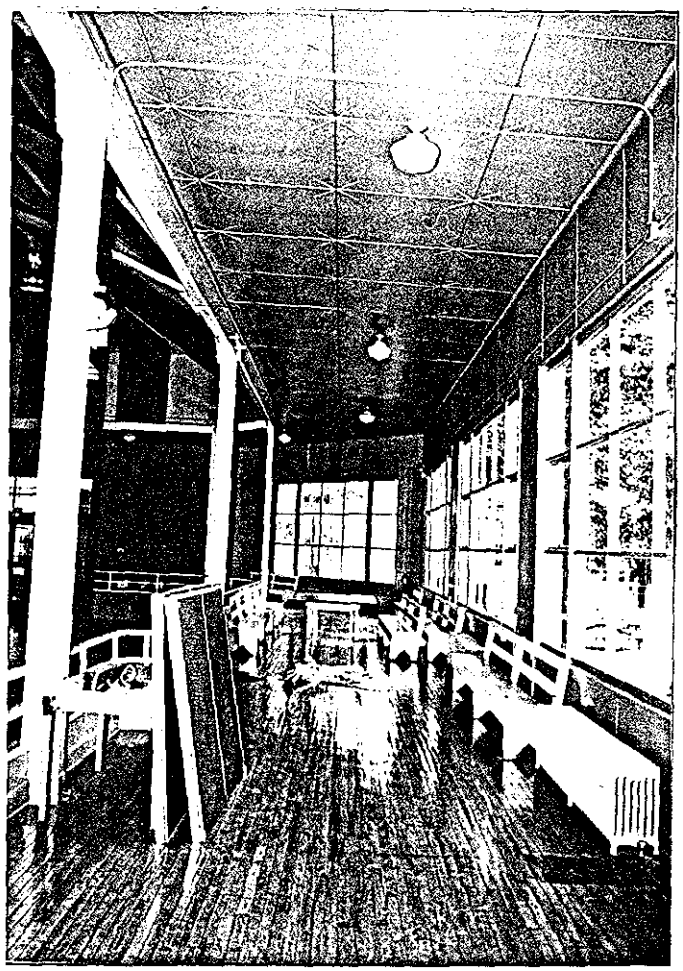


Figure 228: Looking west along the north side of the recreation hall which is used as a game area.



Figure 229: Looking west at the recreation hall basketball floor and entrance doors beyond. The room is in good condition.

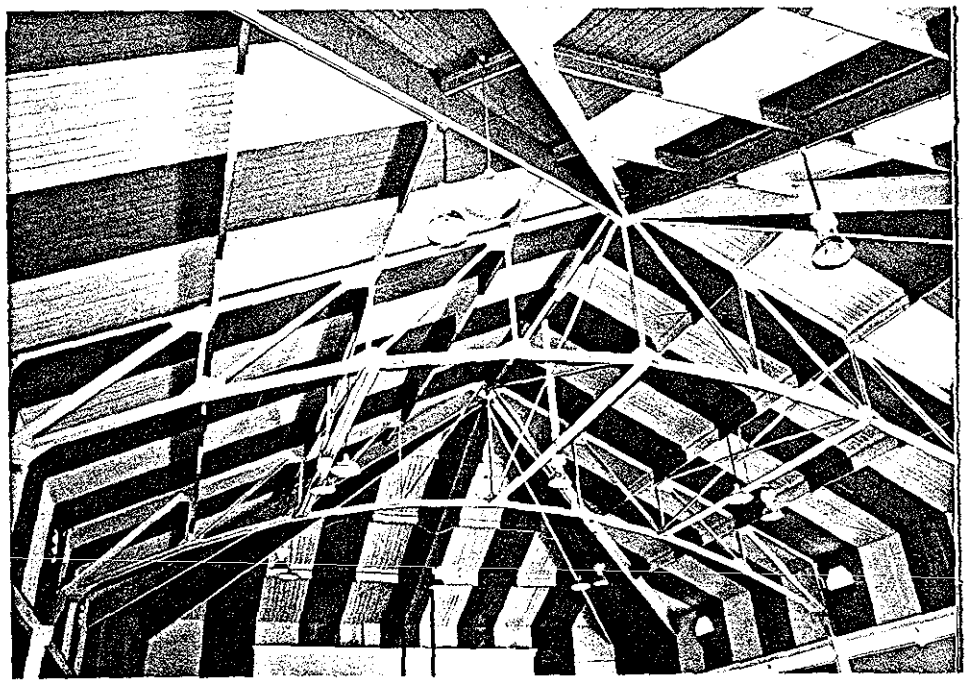


Figure 230: Looking east up at the metal truss system in the employee recreation hall. Note the original lighting fixtures and the added newer lighting next to the originals.



Figure 231: Looking southeast at the stage in the Recreation Hall.

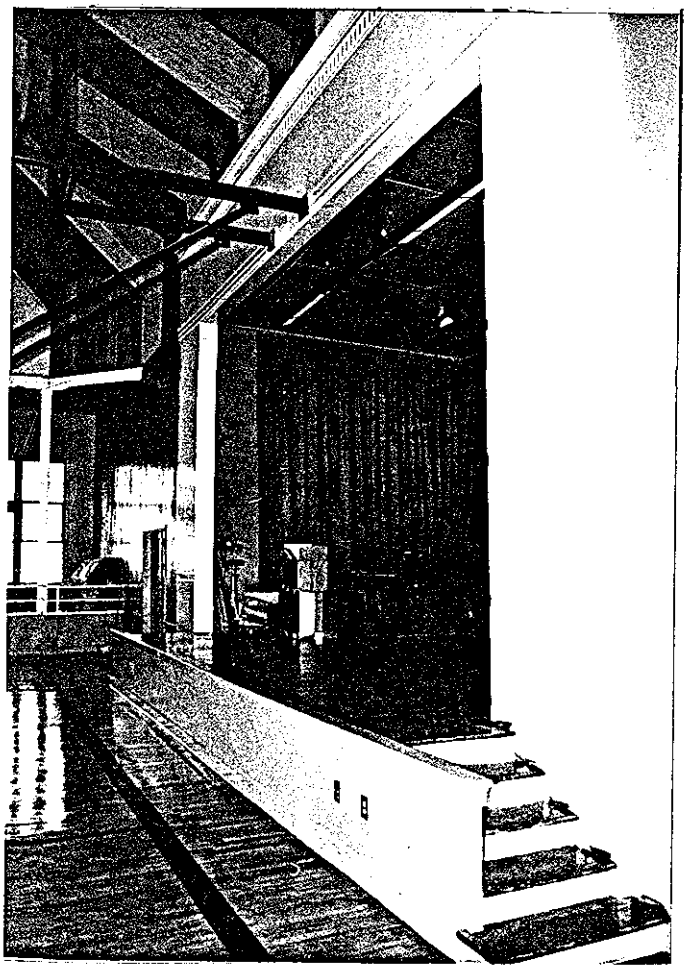


Figure 232: Looking northeast at the stage in the Recreation Hall.

CABINS

Description

The cabins at Mammoth Hot Springs are all of the same general construction and vary only in size, inclusion of baths and location of water heaters. The cabins can be divided into six groups based on interior layout and size:

A.	Duplex without bath	**D.**	Single with bath
B.	Duplex with bath	**E.**	Duplex with shared bath
C.	Single without bath	**F.**	Single with bath and dressing room

Each cabin is rectangular in shape with an inset front porch. The single cabins have hip roofs with porches on the short axis, while the duplexes have gable roofs with ridges parallel to the long axis. Roofs are covered with wood shingles, doubled every fifth row and have exposed rafter ends below the eave. The 2 x 4 framed buildings rest on poured concrete foundations and the exterior walls are finished with painted cedar lap siding, 10" wide above a wooden belt course and 6" wide below. Corners are protected with metal caps over the ends of the siding. The porches have board floors and are screened on the sides with short cedar-sided walls the height of the belt course and are infilled with decorative wooden latticework or vertical slats above the belt course. Each of the lattice work panels originally had one of three silhouette designs: a squirrel, a clover leaf, or a pine tree. Some of the lattice work has been replaced without the decorative designs. Porches on the duplexes are divided with an additional solid railing separating the two entrances. Front elevations have a five-panel door set to the side of double window openings which feature one-over-one double-hung sashes flanking a two-over-two double-hung. Wooden steps the width of the porches provide access from grade. Side elevations have no window openings; rear elevations contain a pair of single-lite double-hung windows per guest unit; where there is a shared bath there is an additional double-hung window. Side elevations of the duplexes contain a circular attic vent below the gable peak. Where there are exterior water heaters, enclosures have been constructed at the rear elevations on concrete slabs, extending the roofs as a

covering and using the same finish materials to integrate with the original design. One duplex cabin and two single cabins have had outdoor hot tubs installed within a fenced enclosure.

Cabin interiors are finished with battened Celotex paneling on walls and ceiling. The walls are trimmed out at the ceiling and floor with flat boards, 3-1/2" at the ceiling and around doors, 4-1/2" at the floor; a 3-1/2" wide chair rail runs continuously around the room. Interior doors are recessed five-panel. The walls, ceiling and trim are painted. The floors in the sleeping spaces have been carpeted; sheet vinyl is installed on the bathroom floors. The sinks are wall-hung with wood framed mirrors and wall mounted light fixtures above. There is a centrally located incandescent light fixture overhead. Built-in closets stop below the height of the ceiling, and have three-panel doors and are finished with a crown mold. Bathrooms feature one-piece shower stalls and new toilet fixtures. Furnishings date from the original hotel and later improvements in the 1930s and 1960s. Windows have drapery coverings. In the units with interior water heaters, the heaters are located in closets. Each cabin has a wall mounted electric space heater. None of the cabins is accessible at this time.

Condition

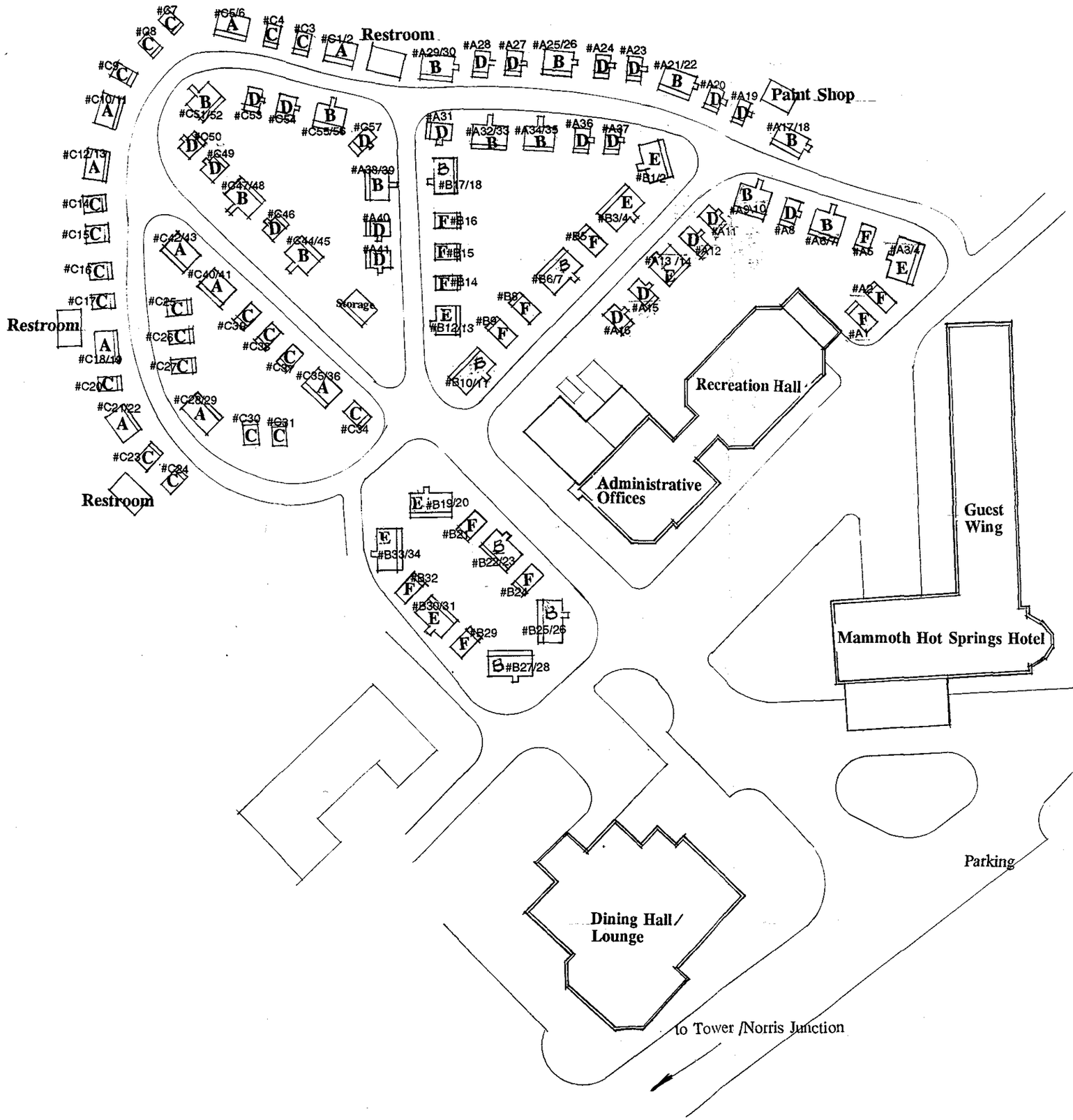
While the cabins have generally been well maintained, there are several areas of concern with regard to their physical condition. The following is a description of typical problems.

Foundations on four cabins of the west loop are deteriorating due to drainage conditions which allow water to pool against the building. In some cabins, especially on the northern perimeter loop, direction of flow from the hill behind has created soil deposits against the foundations, contributing to the problem. The cedar siding is beginning to show the effects of aging and peeling paint and, on some corners, the metal caps have been damaged or are missing. The cabin walls are uniformly more weathered on the south and west sides than the other two. Porch decking and steps are worn on most of the cabins with paint peeling and boards cupping. The cedar shingle roofs on about a third of the cabins are in need of repair or replacement.

Restrooms

The three restroom buildings are located on the northern loop of cabins. The buildings are similar in construction to the cabins with poured concrete foundations, 2 x 4 wood framing and hip roofs. The roof shingles are doubled every fifth row. The wooden entry stoops are screened with decorative latticework. Casement windows are located above eyelevel with a pair on each entry elevation, a pair at each sink grouping on the long elevation opposite the entry and a single on the wall opposite the sinks, adjacent to the entry. The exterior walls are finished with 10" cedar lap siding above a wood belt course and 6" lap siding below. The rectangular plan is divided in two with toilets and showers back-to-back against the central wall. Two sinks are located on the adjacent wall on each side. Floors are finished with quarry tile; the walls are finished with marlite paneling and the ceilings are painted wood bead-board.

The restroom buildings are in generally good condition. The exterior materials show similar deterioration as the cabins and have similar problems with the grade resting against the foundations.

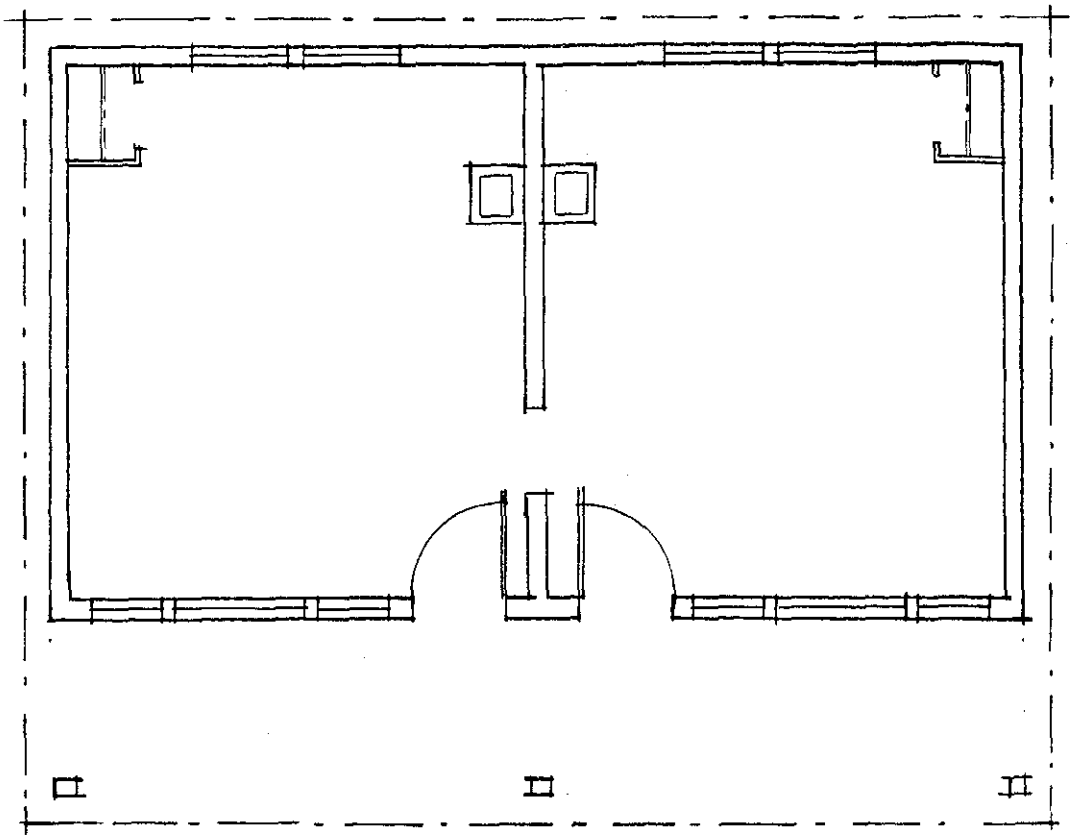


CABIN TYPES

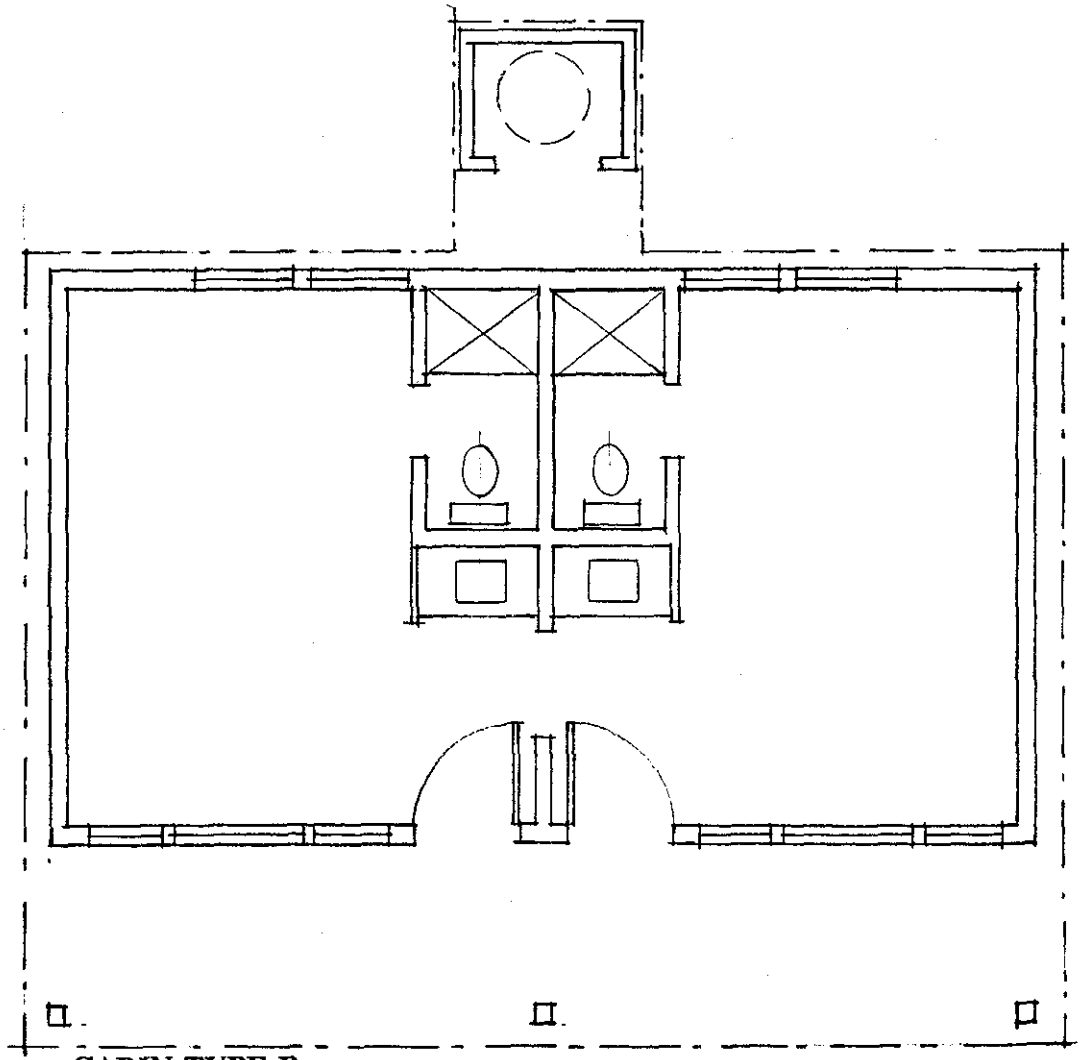
- **A.** Double without bath
- **B.** Double with bath
- **C.** Single without bath
- **D.** Single with bath
- **E.** Double with shared bath
- **F.** Single with bath and dressing room

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL
EXISTING CONDITIONS SITE PLAN
no scale

FIGURE 233



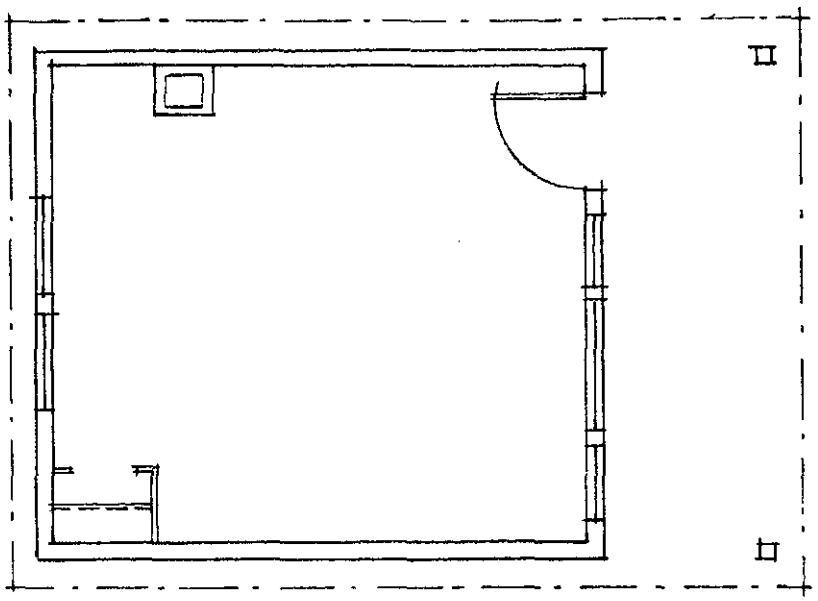
CABIN TYPE A.



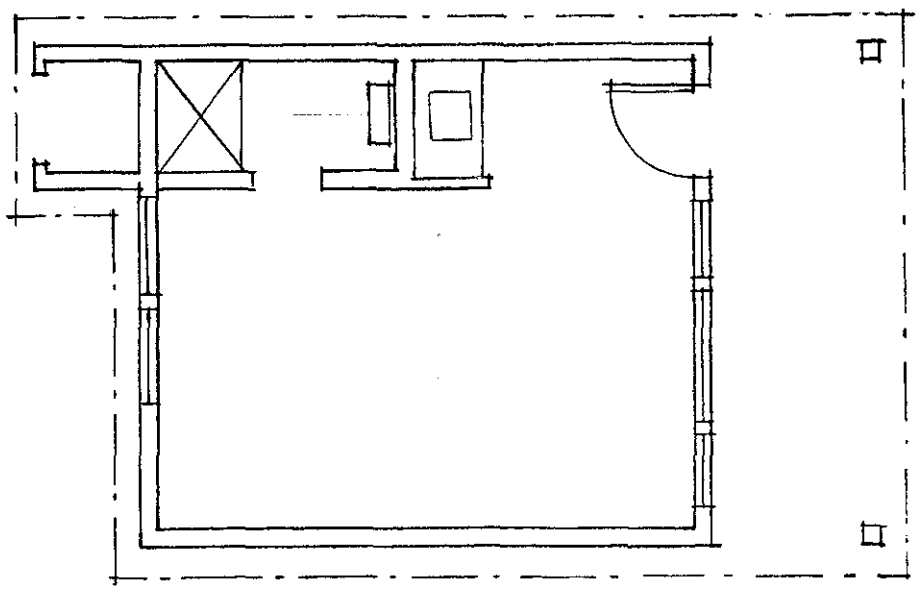
CABIN TYPE B.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL

FIGURE 234



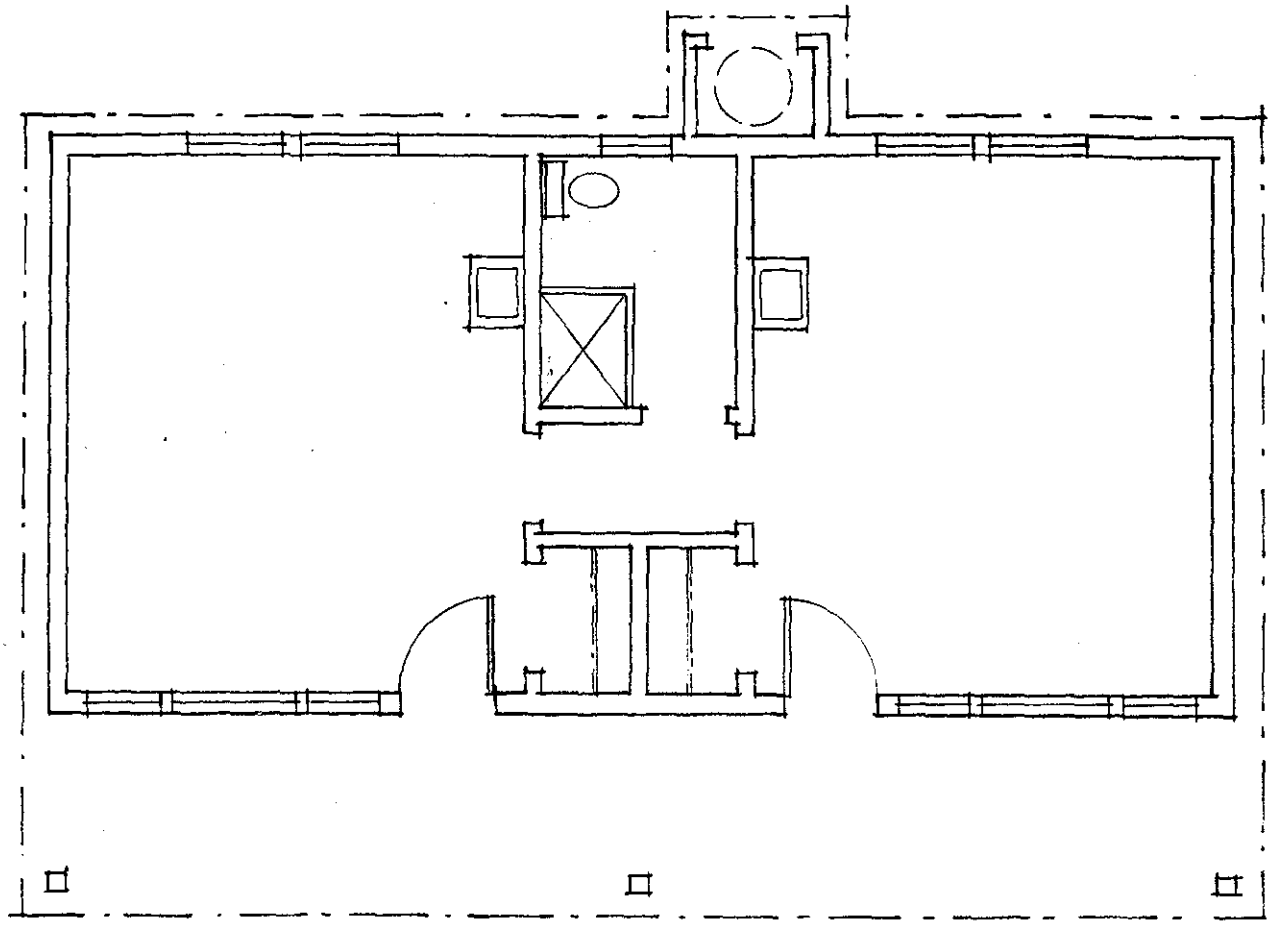
CABIN TYPE C.



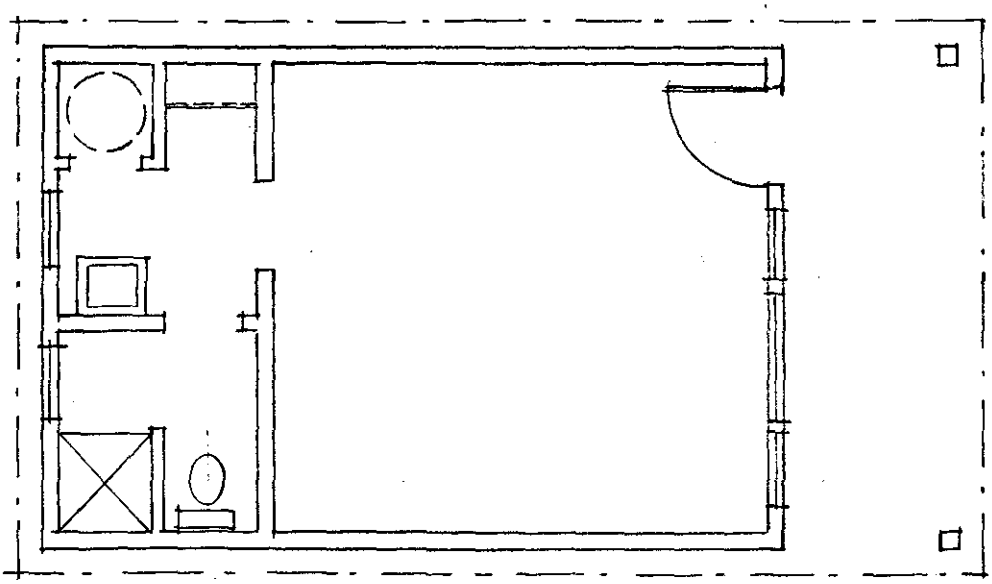
CABIN TYPE D.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL
FLOOR PLANS

FIGURE 235



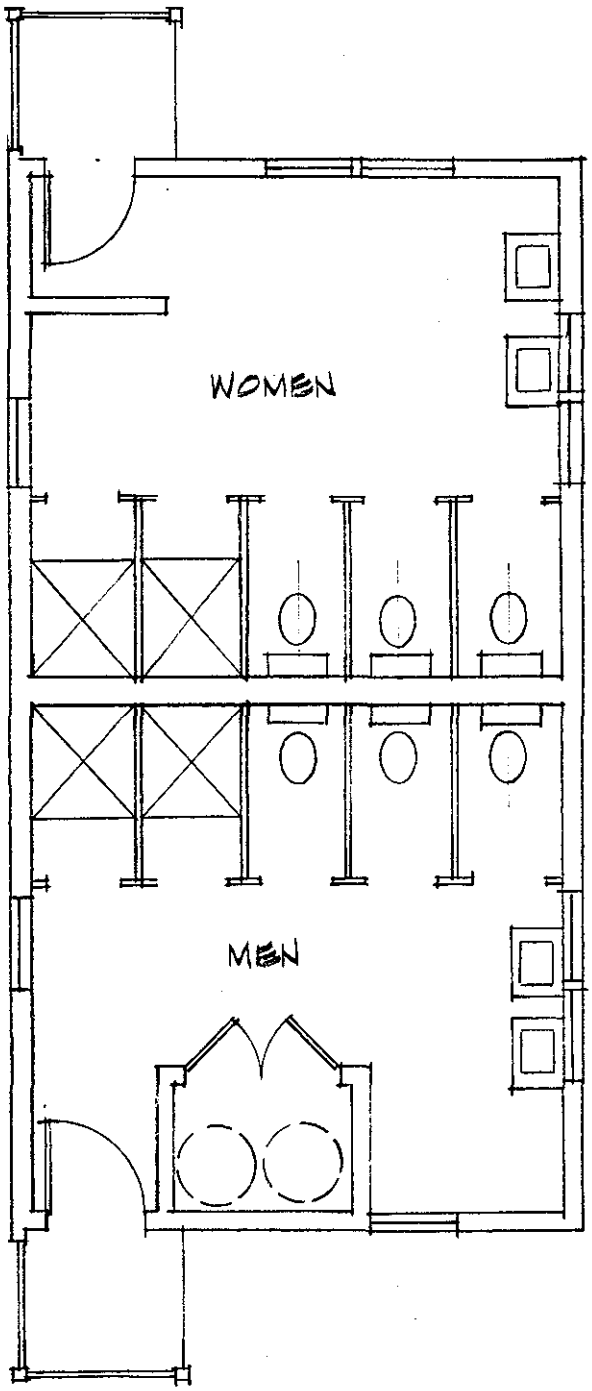
CABIN TYPE E.



CABIN TYPE F.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL
FLOOR PLANS

FIGURE 230



RESTROOMS
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL
FLOOR PLAN

FIGURE 237

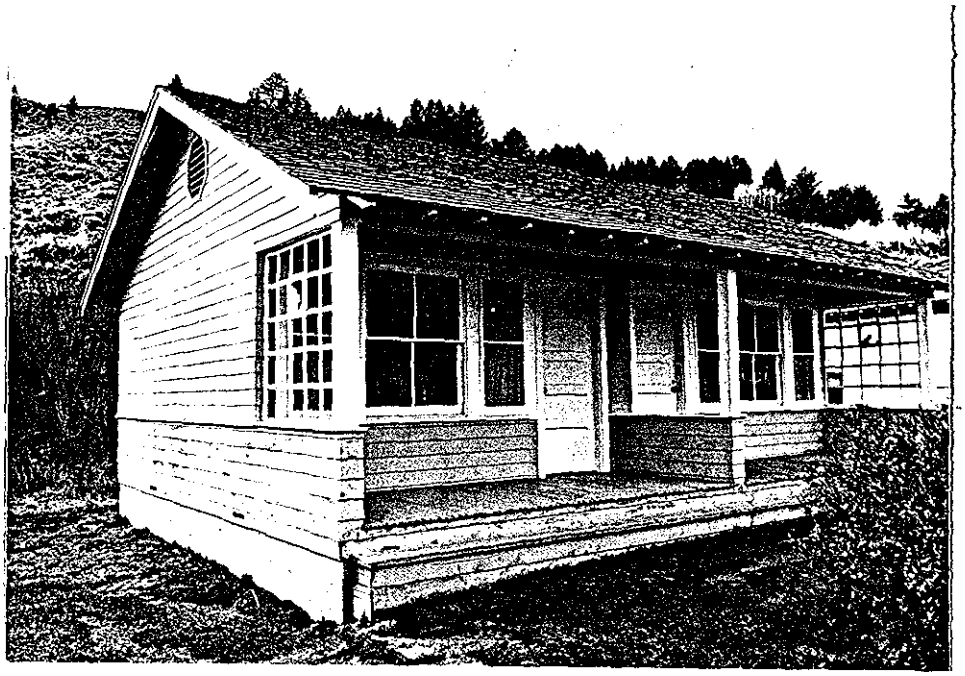


Figure 238: Looking northwest at cabin C21-C22, a Type A cabin. Note the weathered paint on the walls of the cabin.



Figure 239: Looking northwest at the porch of cabin C21-C22. Note the rotted porch and step boards. This porch is in better condition than most of the porches - especially those facing north and east.

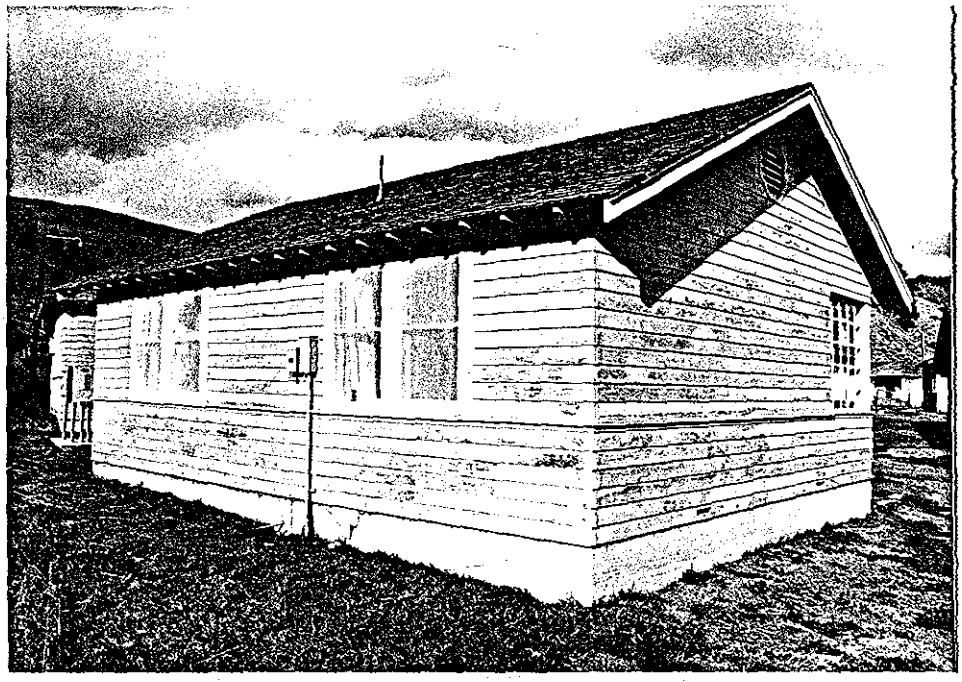


Figure 240: Looking northeast at the back of cabin C21-C22. Note the weathered wood and missing paint on the walls of the cabin.

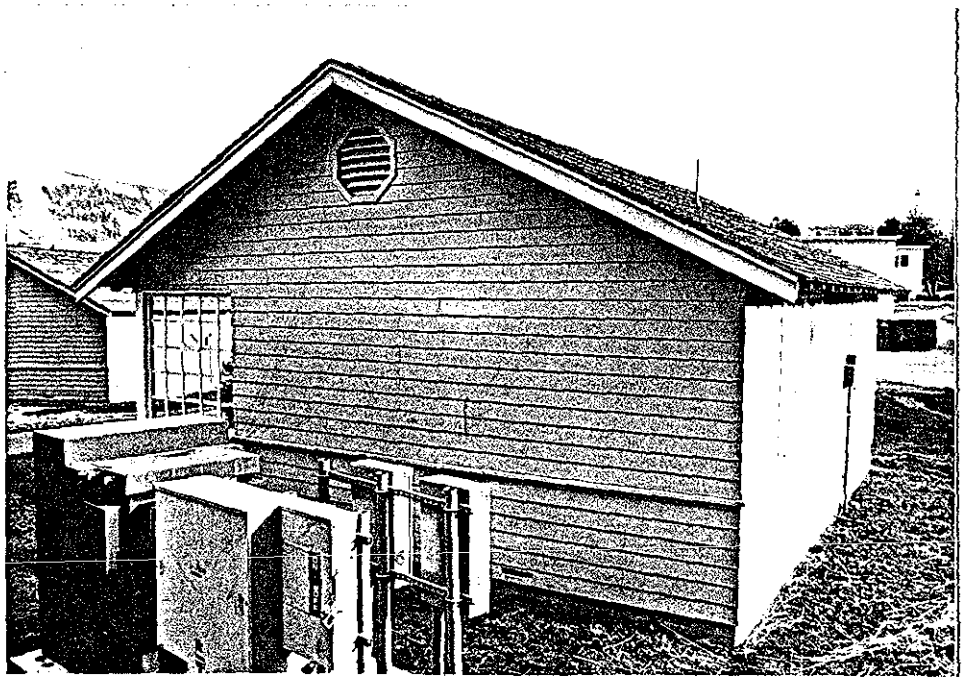


Figure 241: Looking southeast at the back of cabin C21-C22. The north wall is in pretty good condition. Note the electrical transformer and disconnect boxes.

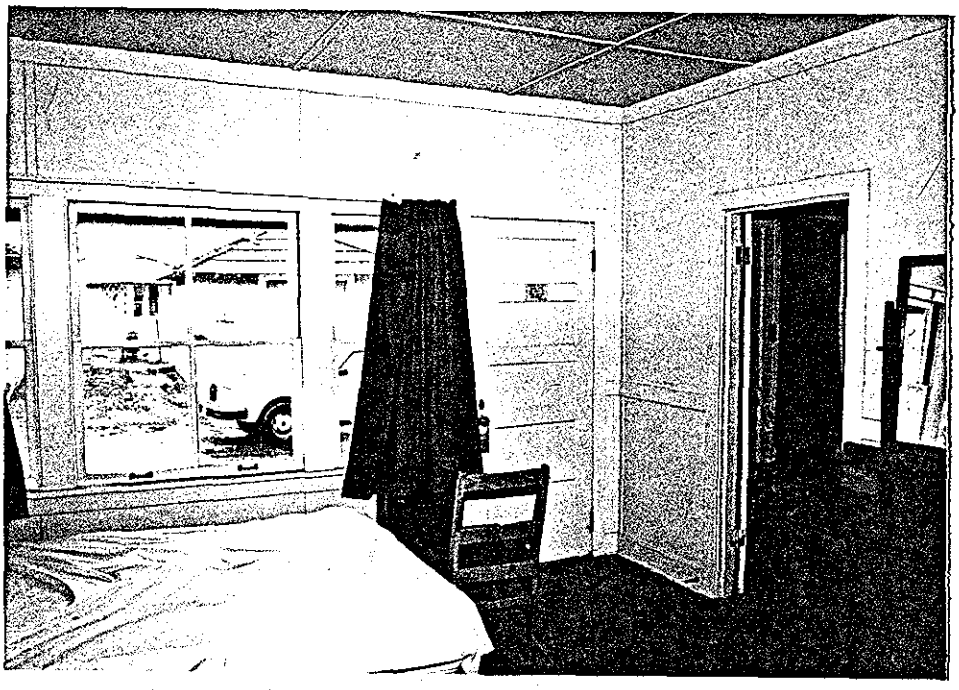


Figure 242: Looking southeast at the interior of cabin C18-C19, a Type A cabin. Note the original materials, except for the carpet.

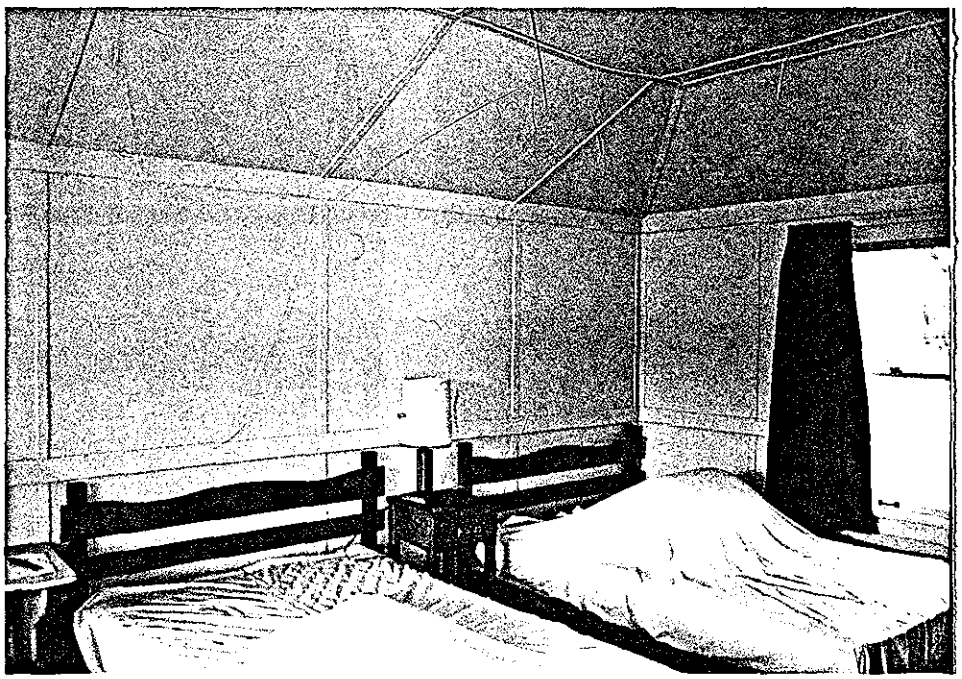


Figure 243: Looking northeast at the interior of cabin C18-C19. The walls, ceiling and trim have been painted the same antiseptic white.

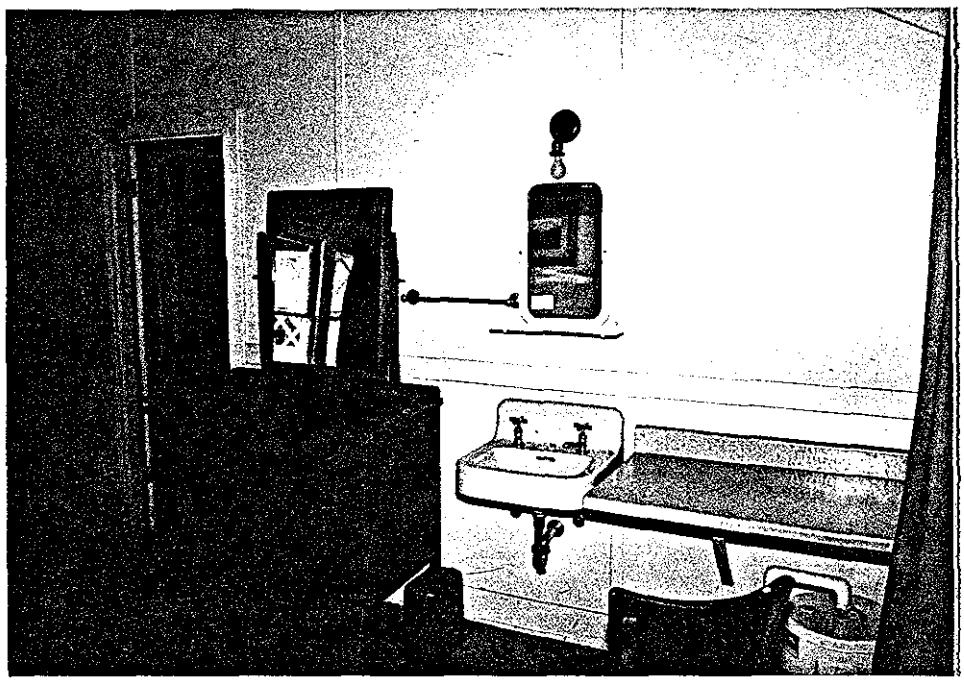


Figure 244: Looking south at the sink area of the cabin. The sink, mirror, and light fixtures are original. Note the plastic laminate counter above the water heater.

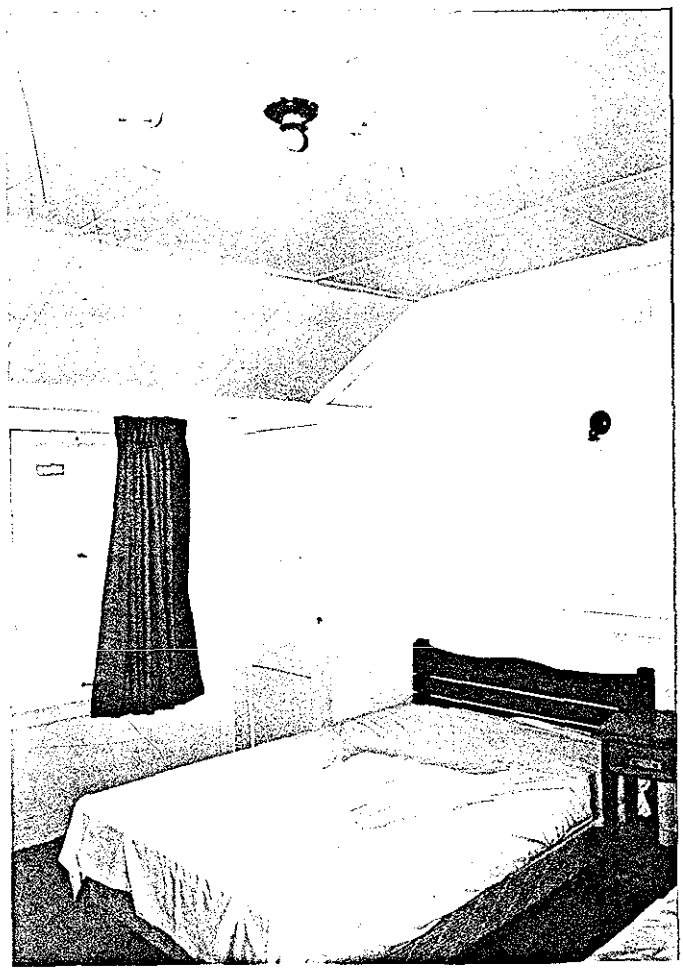


Figure 245: Looking northwest at the interior of cabin C18-C19. Note the original wall and ceiling materials, and original wall and ceiling electrical light fixtures.

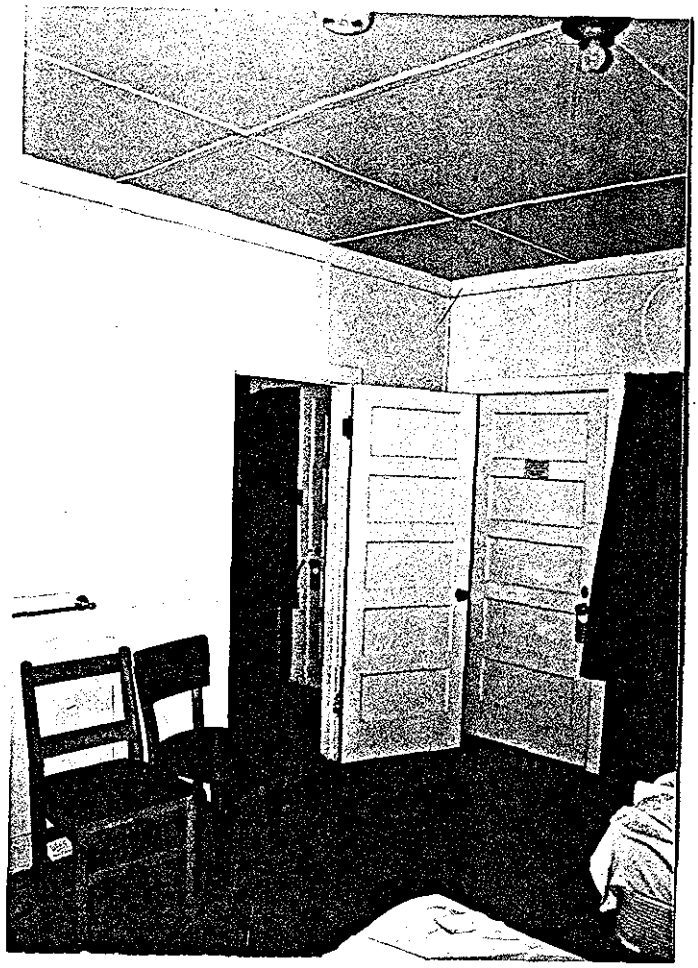


Figure 246: Looking northeast at the interior of the adjacent room in cabin C18-C19. Note the original paneled doors on the exterior and interior of the cabin.

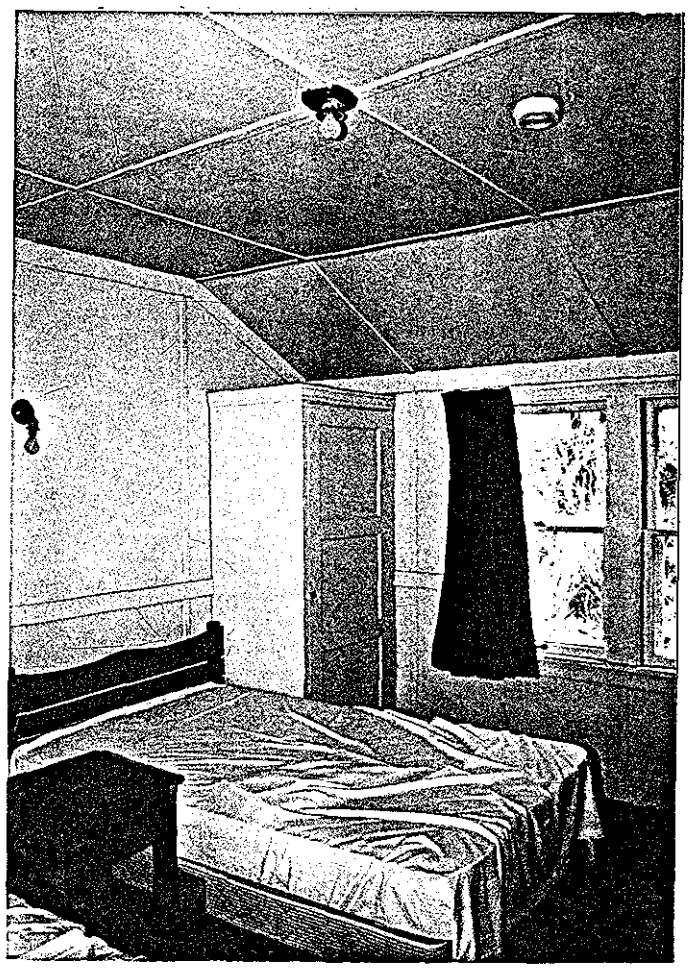


Figure 247: Looking southwest at the interior of the adjacent room in cabin C18-C19. Note the built-in closet that is original to the cabin.

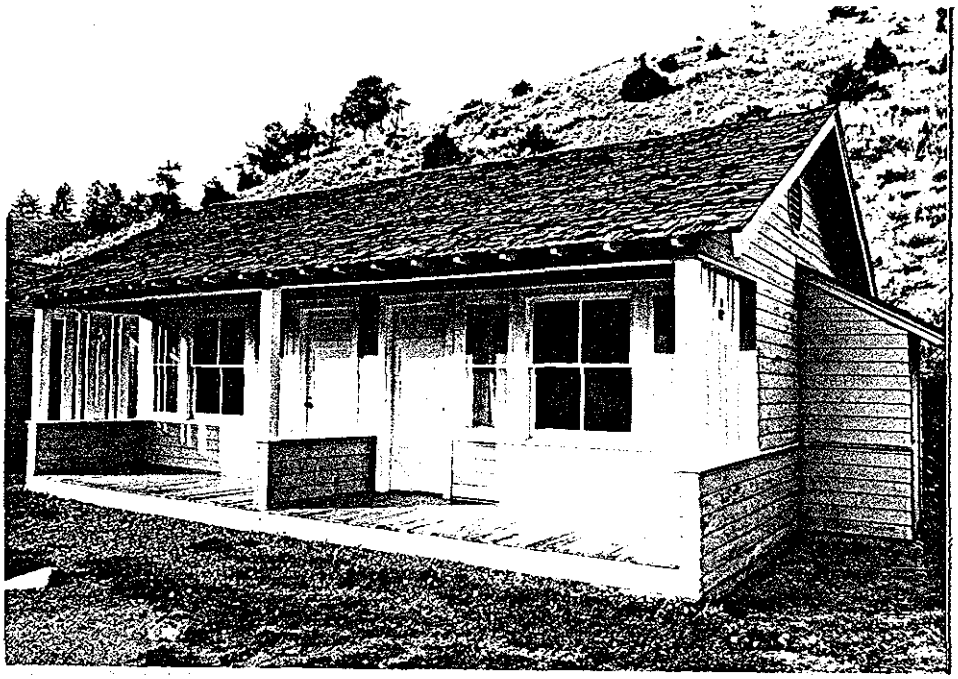


Figure 248: Looking northwest at cabin A25-A26, a Type B cabin. Note how low the building sits to the ground. Also note the weathered porch floor, and the poor shingle roof.

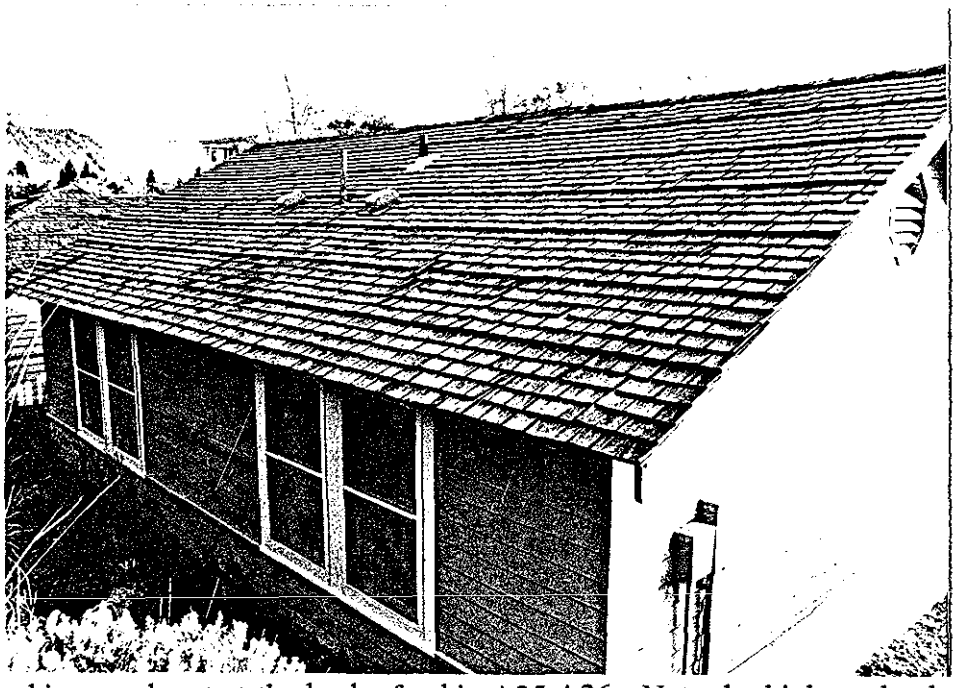


Figure 249: Looking southeast at the back of cabin A25-A26. Note the high grade along the back wall due to the sluffing off of the hillside behind these cabins. Dirt and debris also sloughs down in between the various cabins on the north side of the site. The windows have some weathered sills and bottom sash.

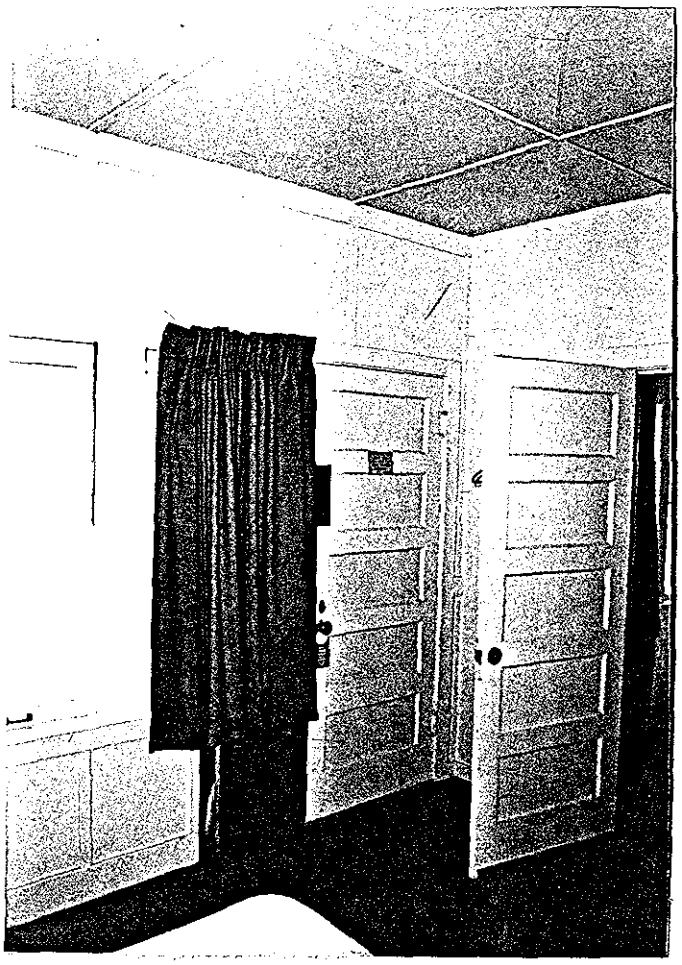


Figure 250: Looking southwest at the interior of cabin C51-C52, a type B cabin. Note the original materials on the walls and ceiling of the rooms. The paneled interior and exterior doors are also original.

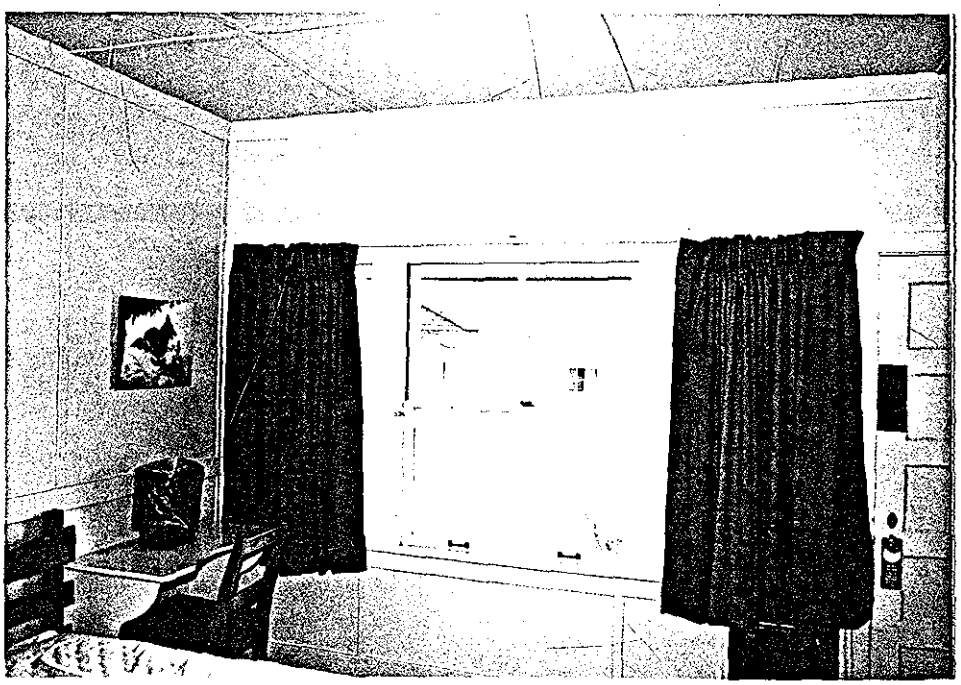


Figure 251: Looking south at the front window of cabin C51-C52. Note the original woodwork including the chair rail. The rooms are in good condition, however the detail in the spaces are lost with everything painted white.

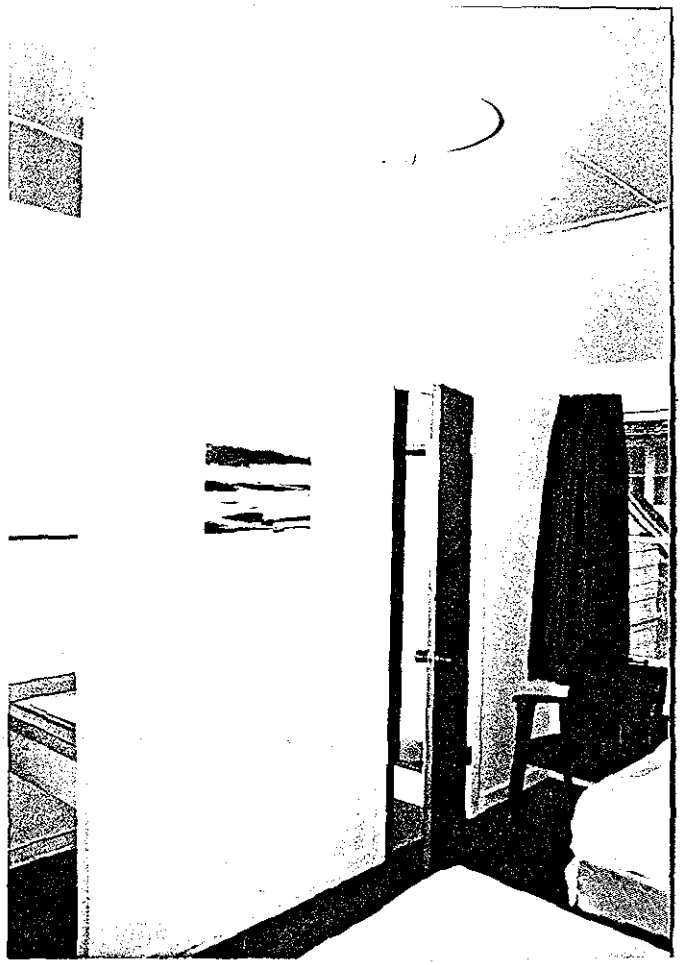


Figure 252: Looking northwest at the later addition bathroom in C51-C52. Note the smooth sheetrock surfaces, flush wood door and new light fixture on the ceiling.

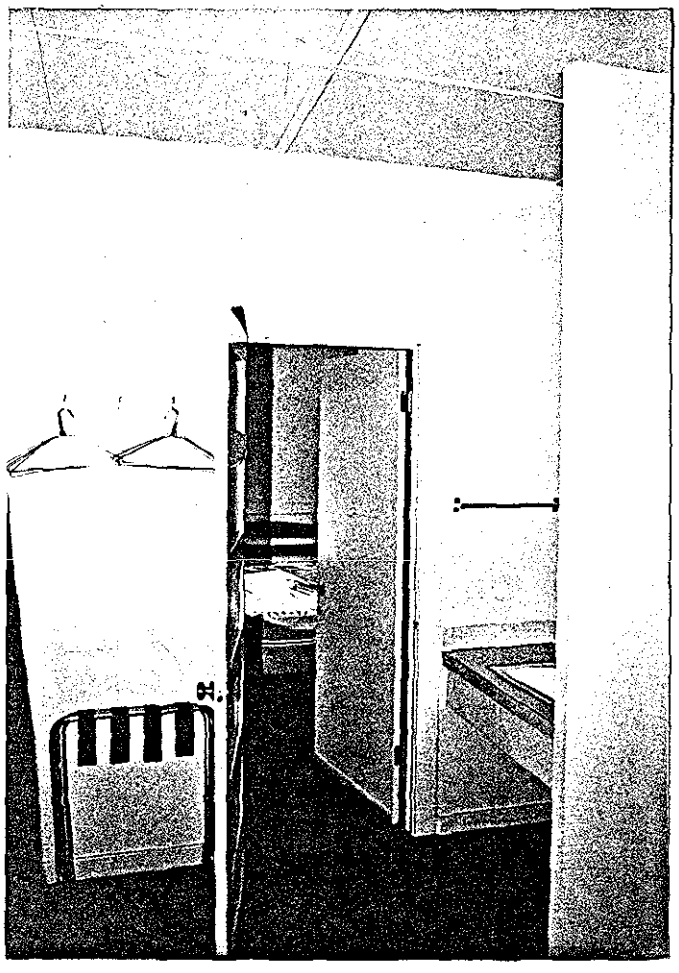


Figure 253: Looking west at the doorway between the two units of C51-C52. Note the formica sink area, and the flush security door added to the units.

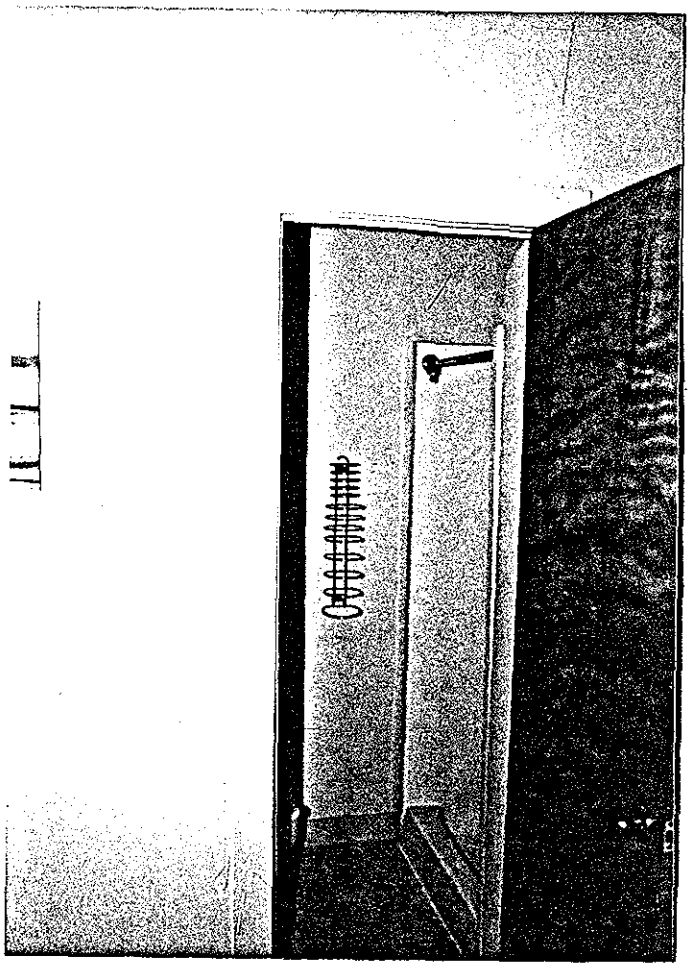


Figure 254: Looking west at the bathroom interior in cabin C51-C52. Note the plastic shower and modern wall, ceiling, and floor materials.

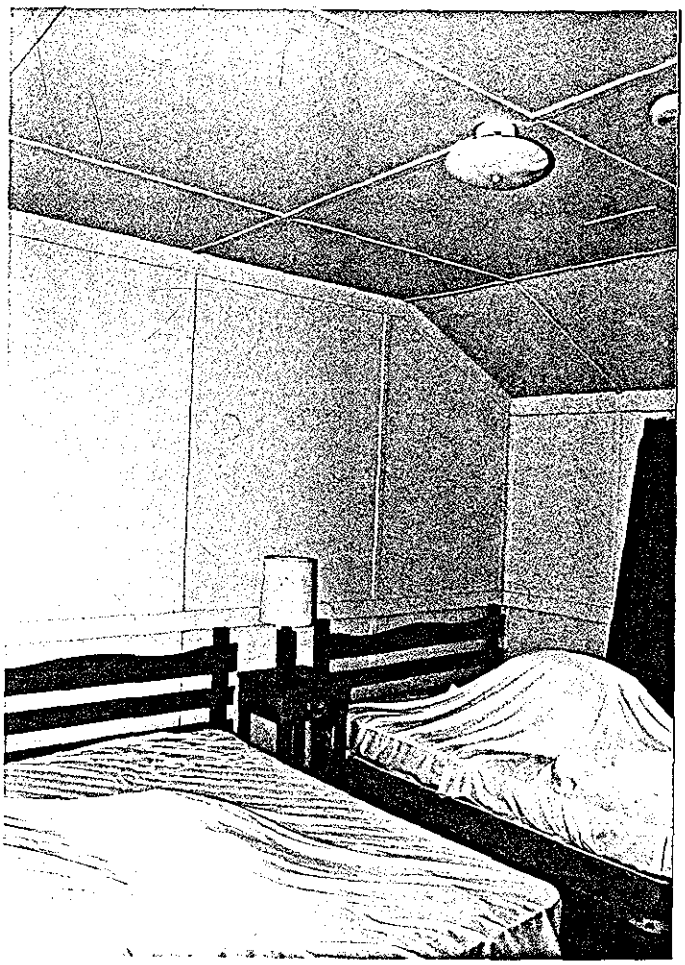


Figure 255: Looking northwest at the interior of the adjacent room of C51-C52. Many materials are original although the bathroom was added along with a ceiling light fixture.

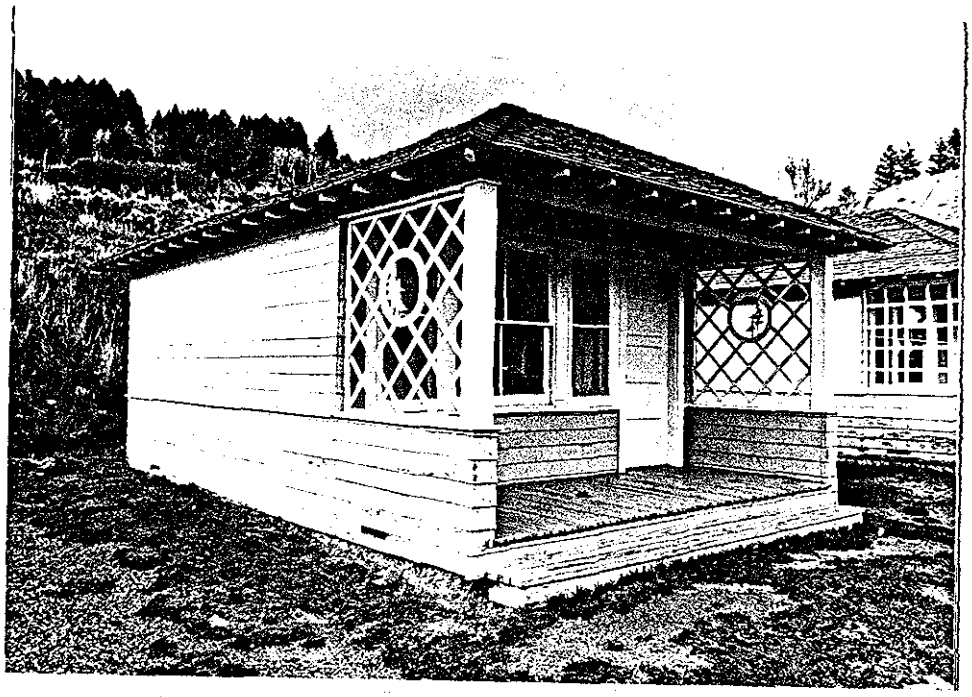


Figure 256: Looking northwest at cabin C15, a Type C cabin. Note the high grade around the building and the weathered siding.

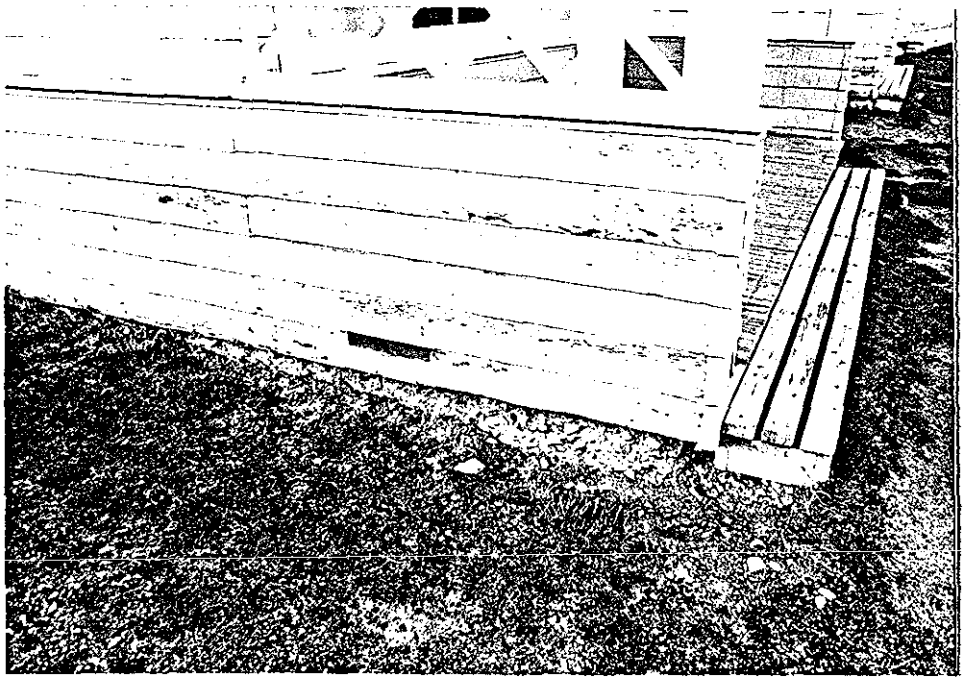


Figure 257: Looking northwest at a detail of the foundation of cabin C15. Note the deteriorating concrete foundation and weathered wood.

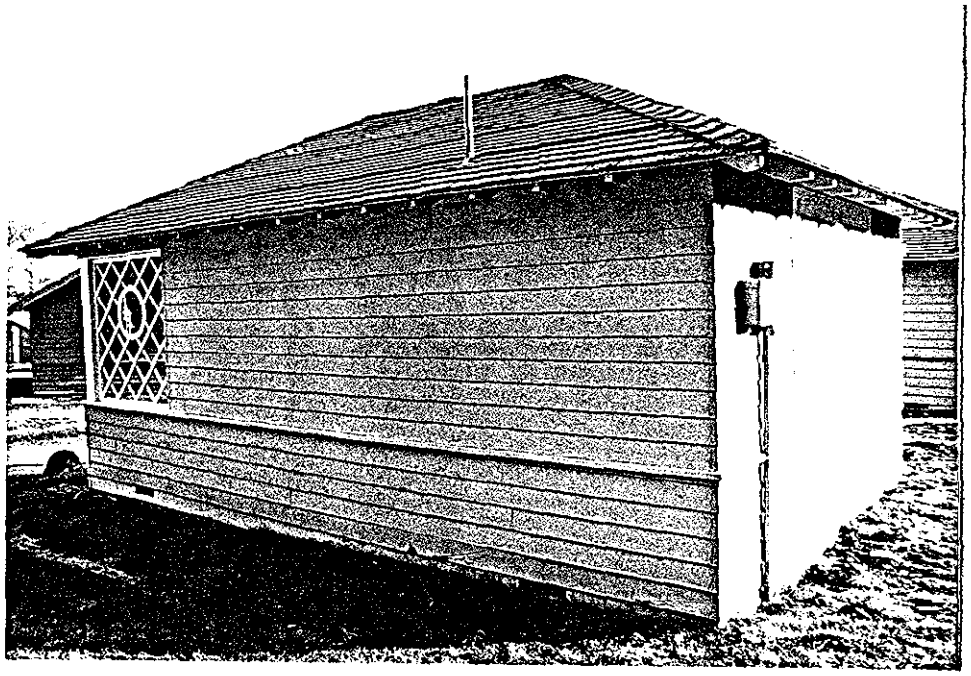


Figure 258: Looking southeast at the back of cabin C15. Note the high grade around the back of the building.

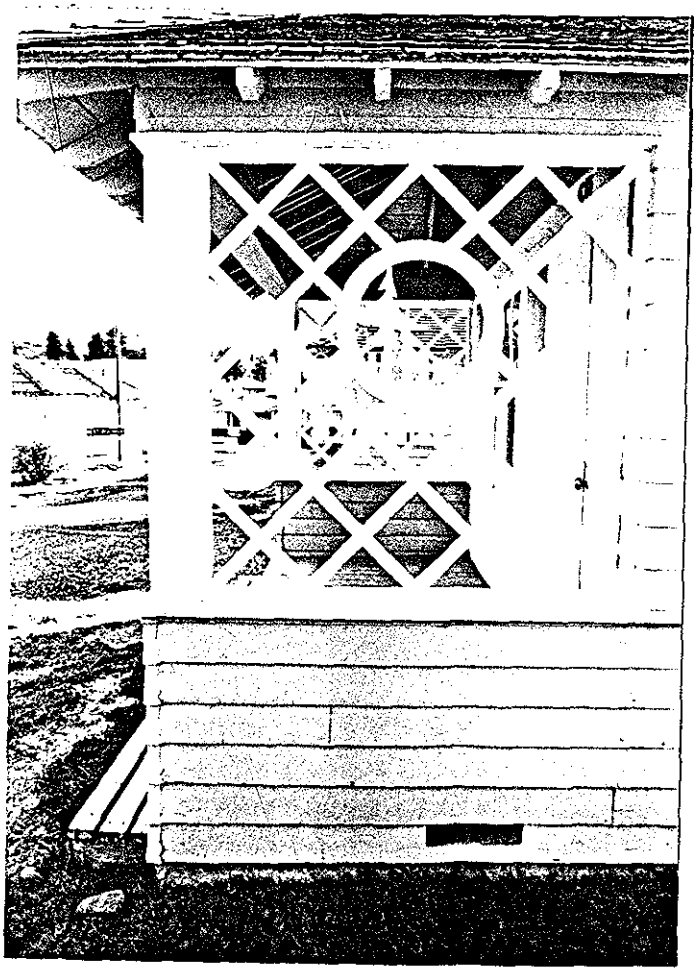


Figure 259: Looking south at a detail of the lattice work on the front porch of cabin C15. Most of the three designs (squirrel, clover leaf, and pine trees) used in the porch lattice work are still intact.

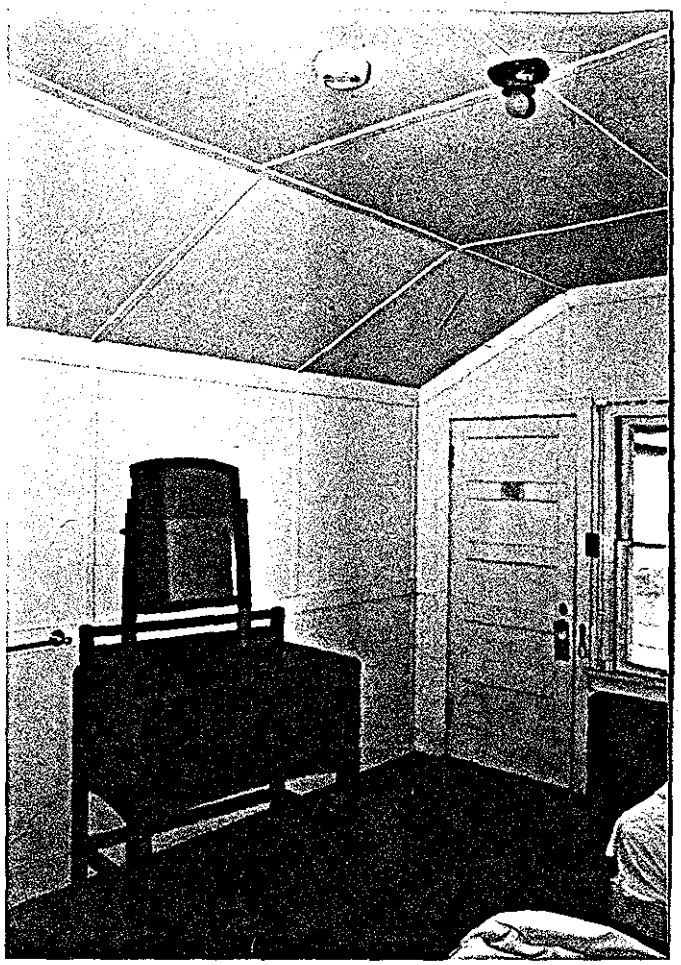


Figure 260: Looking northeast at the interior of cabin C20, a Type C cabin. Note the original materials on the walls and ceiling including the original light fixture.

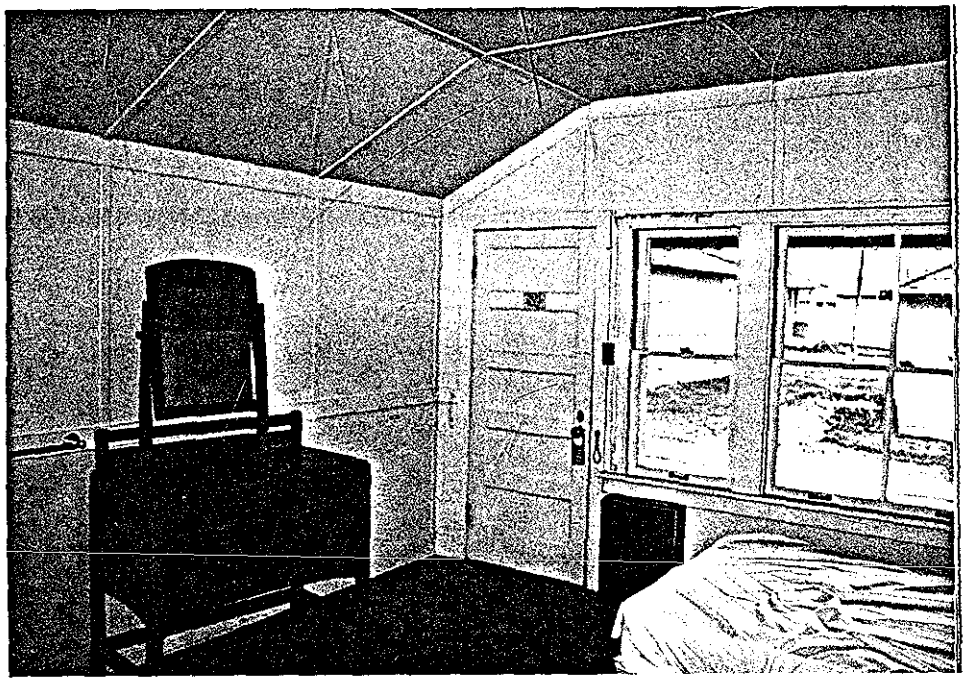


Figure 261: Looking east at the front door and windows of cabin C20. The paneled door and windows (including the wood trim) are original.

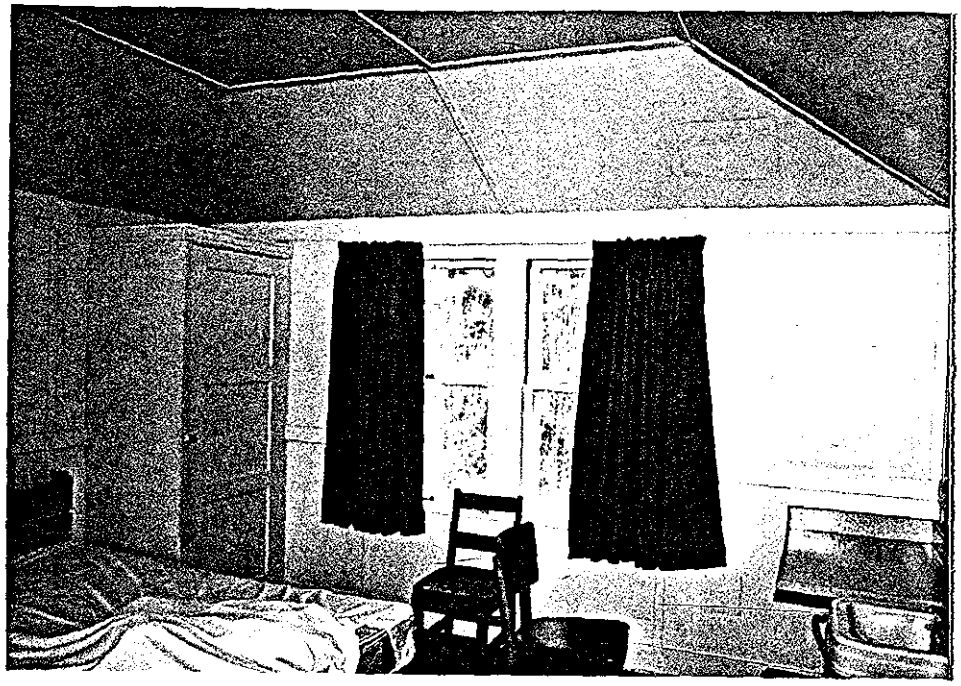


Figure 262: Looking southwest at the interior of cabin C20. Note the built-in closet and the original wood work. All of the walls and woodwork were painted white leaving out any definition of detail.

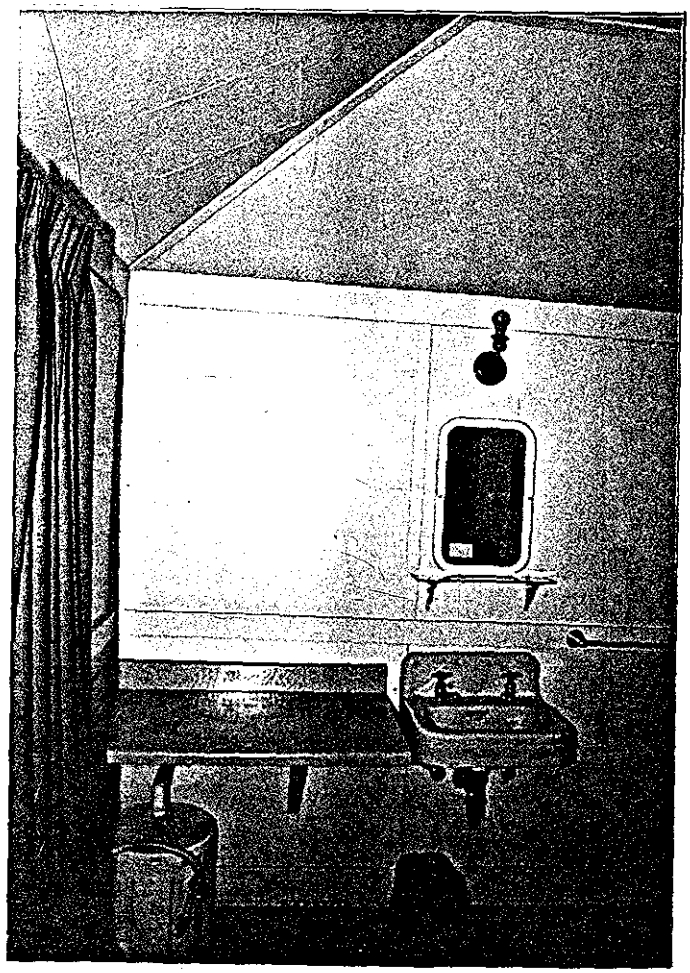


Figure 263: Looking north at the sink area in cabin C20. Note the original sink, mirror, and light fixture, along with the newer plastic laminate countertop over the water heater.

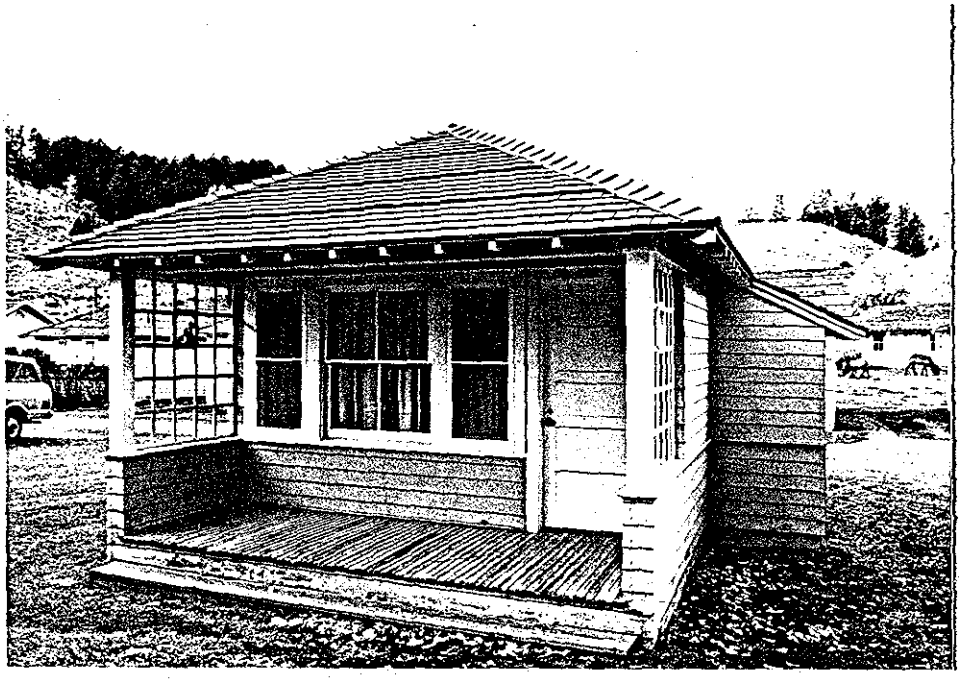


Figure 264: Looking northwest at cabin A16, a Type D cabin. Note the deteriorated porch and high grade around the wood steps.

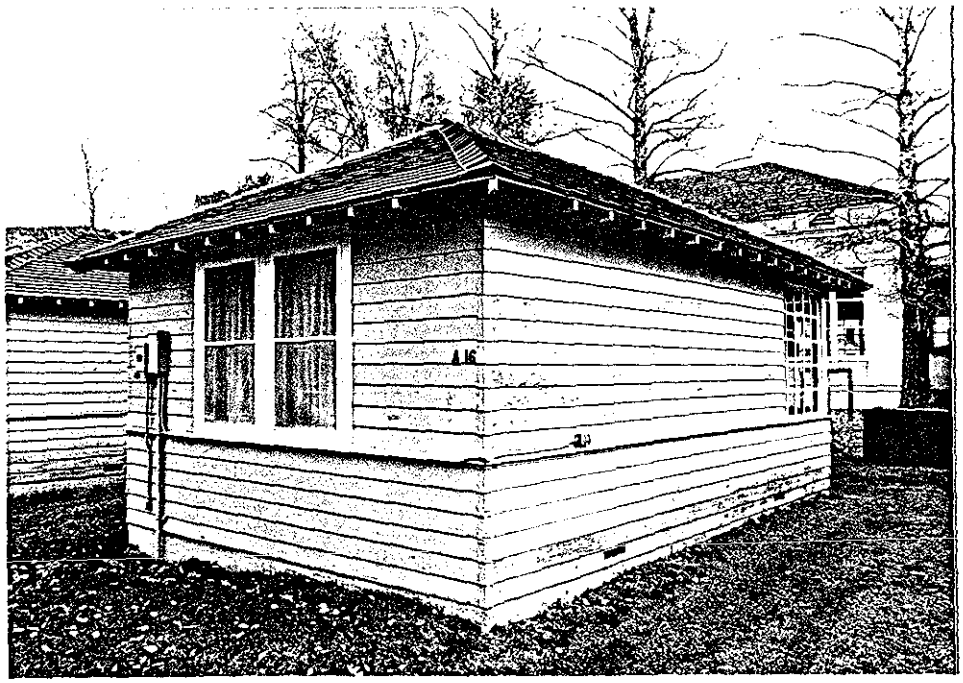


Figure 265: Looking southeast at cabin A16. Note the weathered wood on the west side of the cabin. The windows are in good condition with some weathering of the sill and bottom sash.

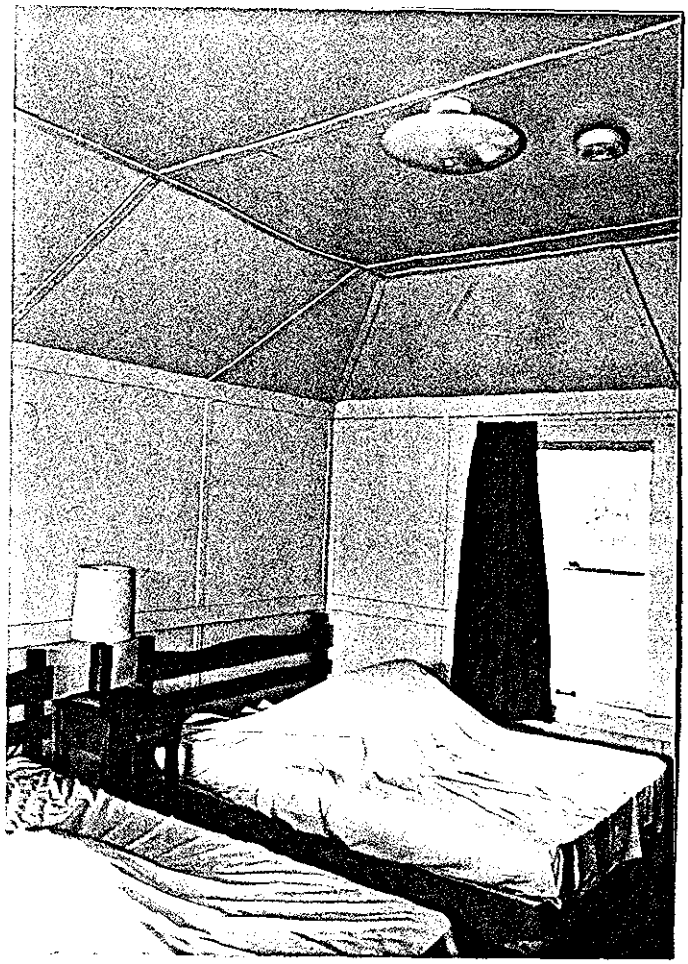


Figure 266: Looking northwest at the interior of cabin C53, a Type D cabin. Note the original wall and ceiling materials and the addition of a later light fixture.

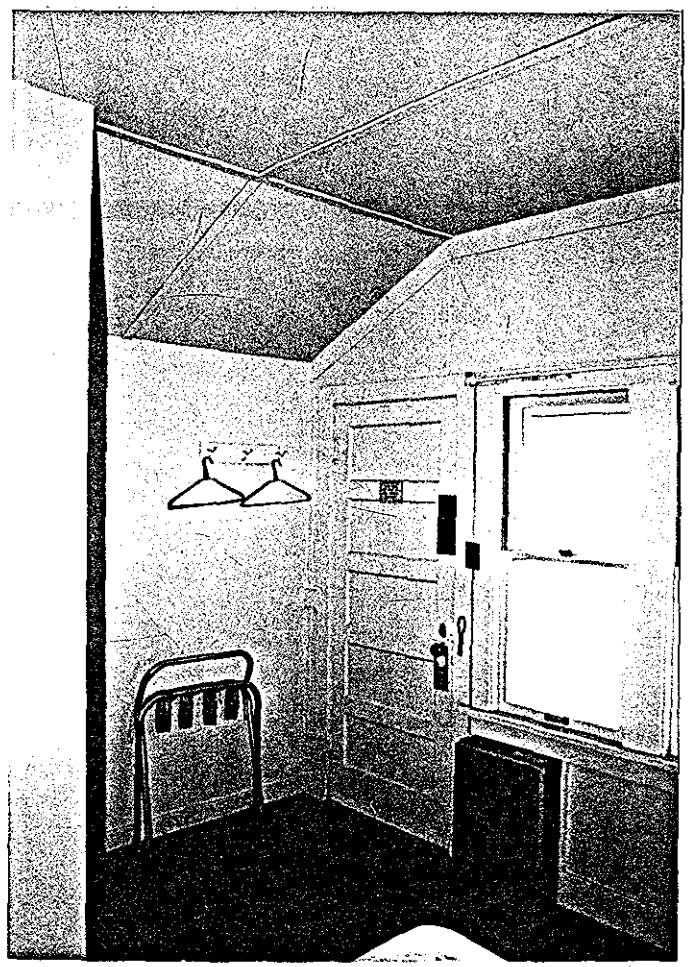


Figure 267: Looking southeast at the interior of cabin C53. Note the original wood paneled door and original woodwork around the door and windows. The detail of the room is lost due to the all white color.

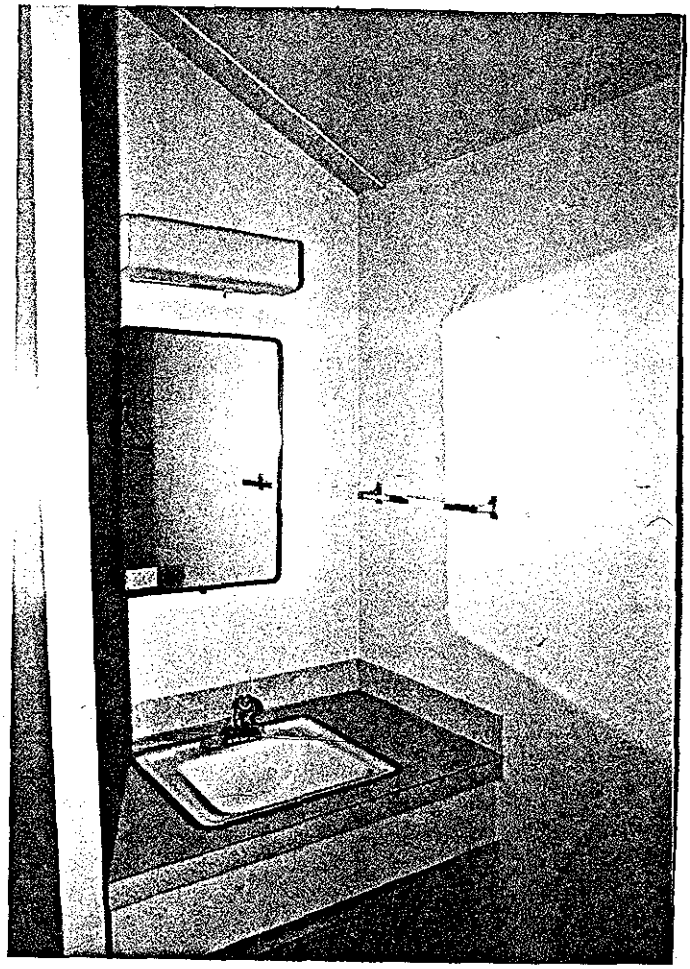


Figure 268: Looking northeast at the sink area that was added to cabin C53. Note the later fixtures and plastic laminate top.



Figure 269: Looking east at the added bathroom in cabin C53. Note the flush, naturally finished wood door and the sheetrocked bathroom addition. The modern materials are not compatible with the original materials in detail and color.

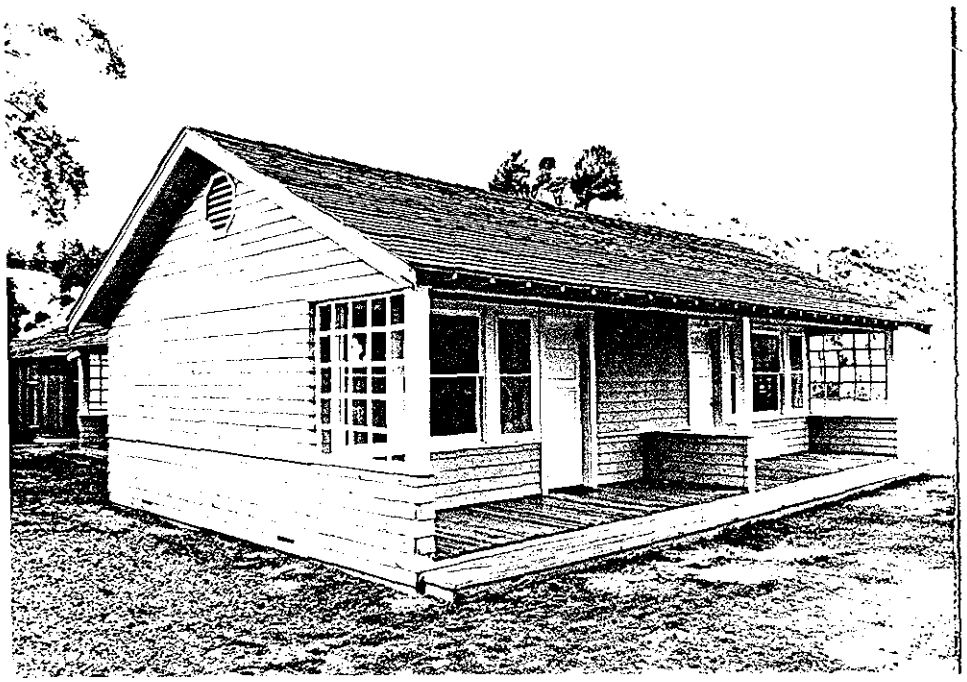


Figure 270: Looking northwest at cabin A3-A4, a Type E cabin. Note the peeling paint on the side of the cabin.

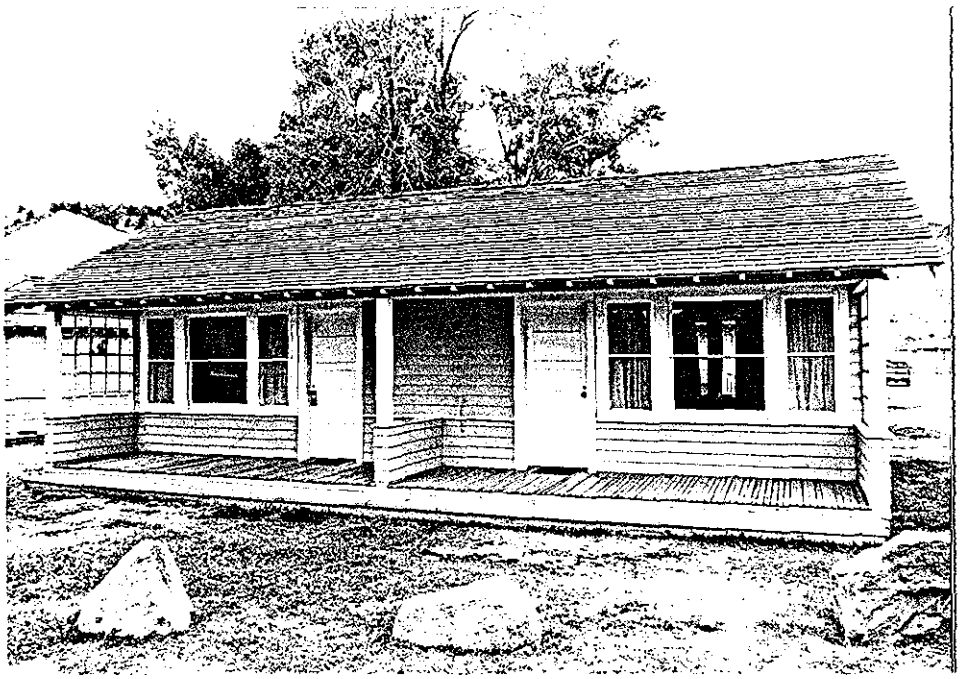


Figure 271: Looking west at the front porch of cabin A3-A4. Note the deteriorated porch floor and the wood steps that sit down in the dirt. The roof is good on this cabin but some of the other cabins have poor roofs.

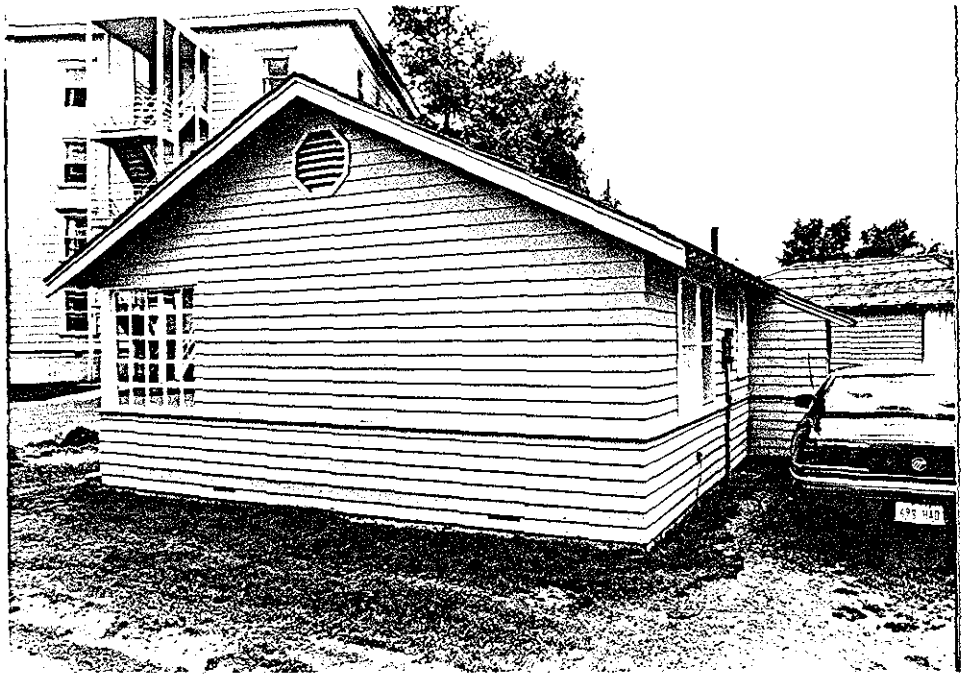


Figure 272: Looking south at the end of cabin A3-A4. The walls on this cabin appear to be in good condition, however this is not typical. The windows have some weathered sills and sash.

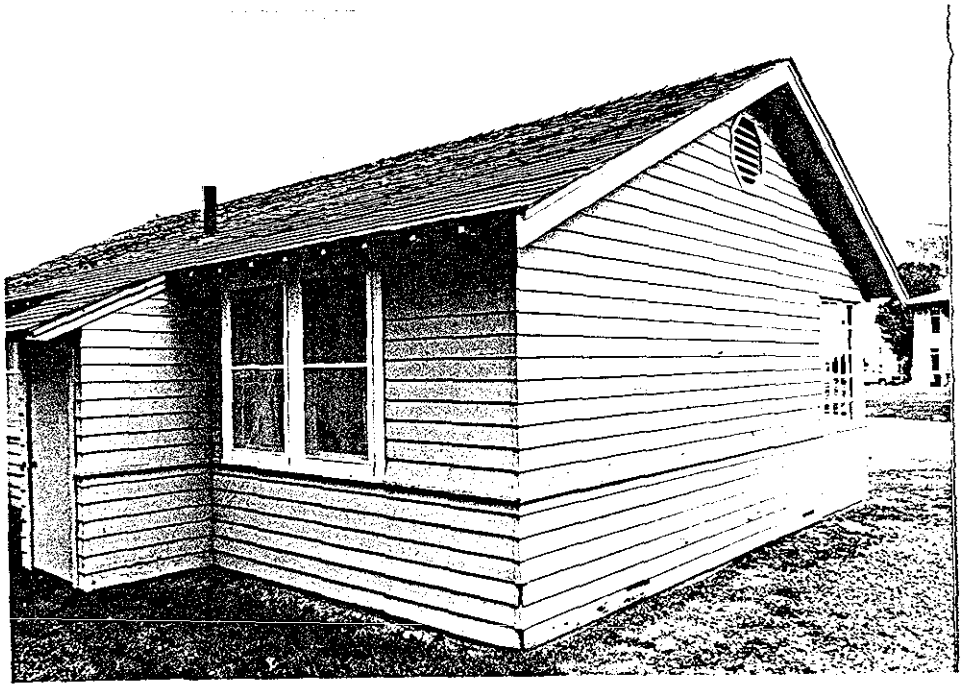


Figure 273: Looking northeast at the side and back of cabin A3-A4. Note the minor peeling of paint and the missing metal corner trim. The water heater addition is compatible with the building, except for the flush door. This is of minor concern as this is in the back of the cabin.

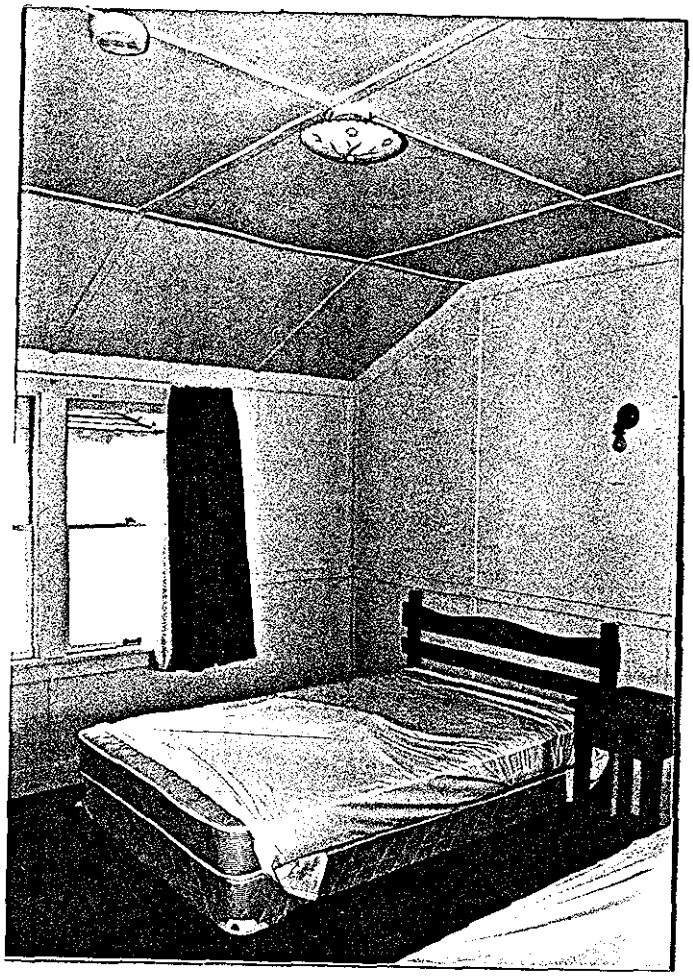


Figure 274: Looking northwest at the interior of cabin A3-A4, a Type E cabin. Note the original wall and ceiling materials, and the original light fixture on the wall. Also, note the newer light fixture on the ceiling.

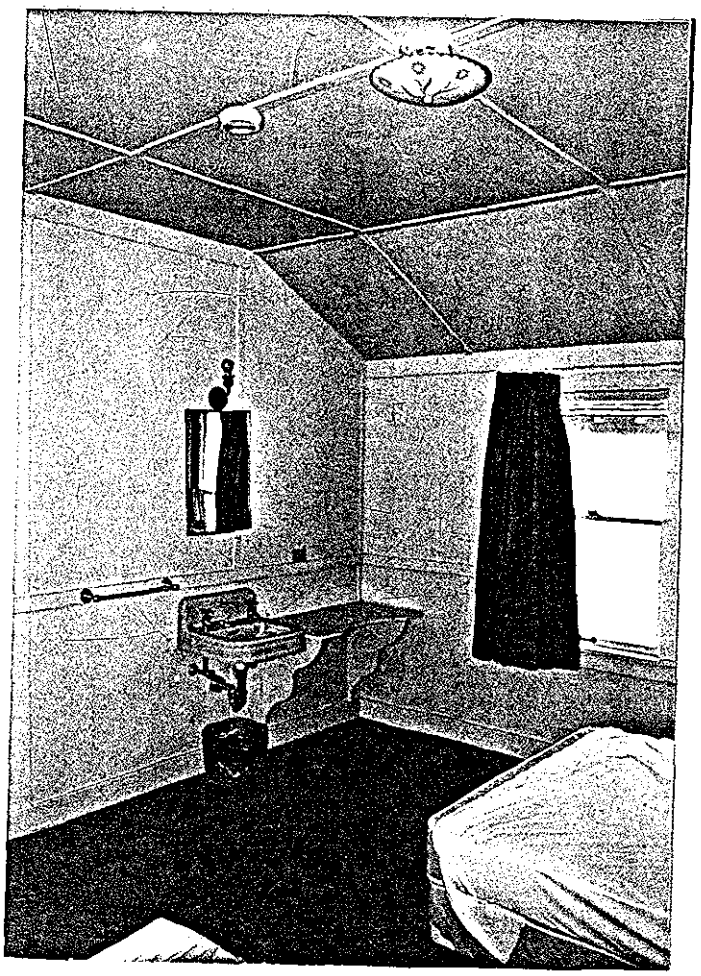


Figure 275: Looking southwest at the interior of cabin A3-A4. Note the original sink and light fixture on the wall. The mirror has been changed from the original.

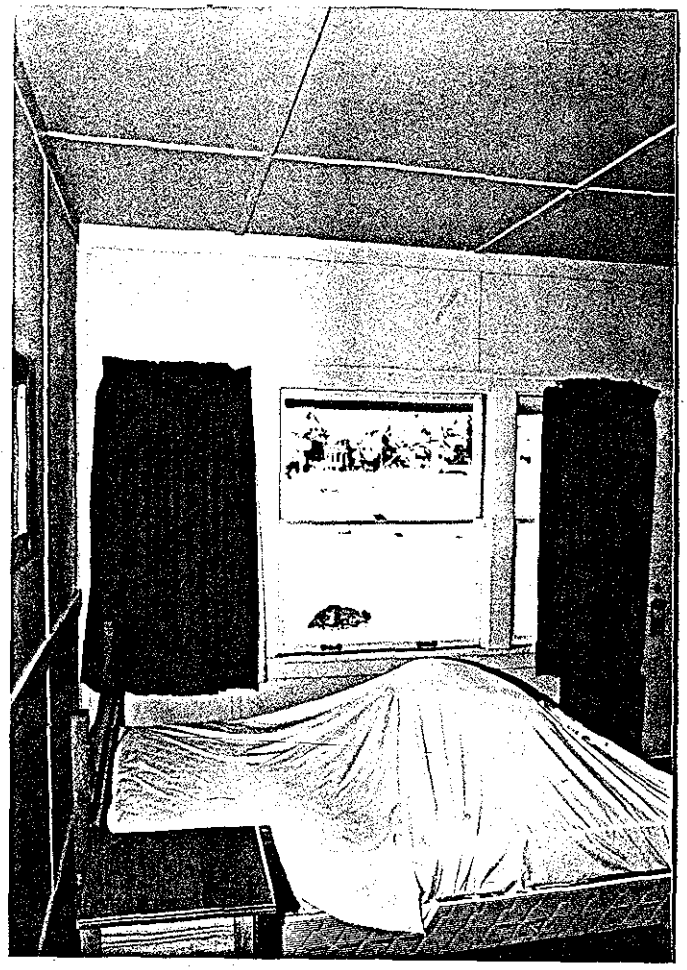


Figure 276: Looking east at the window in cabin A3-A4. Note the original wood sash and trim. A lot of significant detail is lost because everything is painted white.

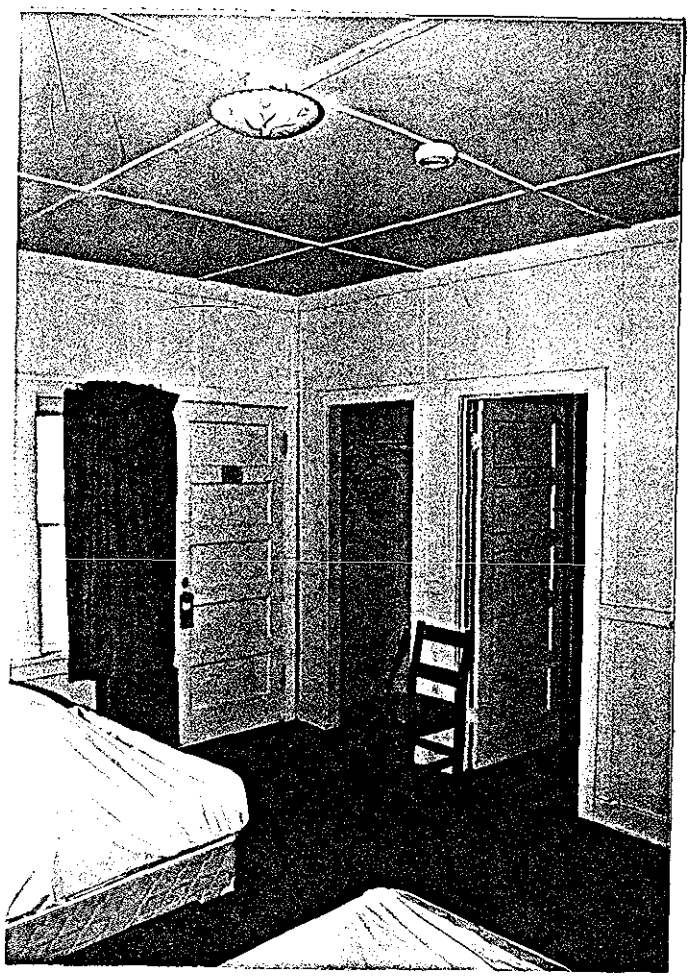


Figure 277: Looking southeast at the interior of cabin A3-A4. Note the original paneled wood doors on the exterior door and the door to the shared bathroom. These units also have a open closet area.

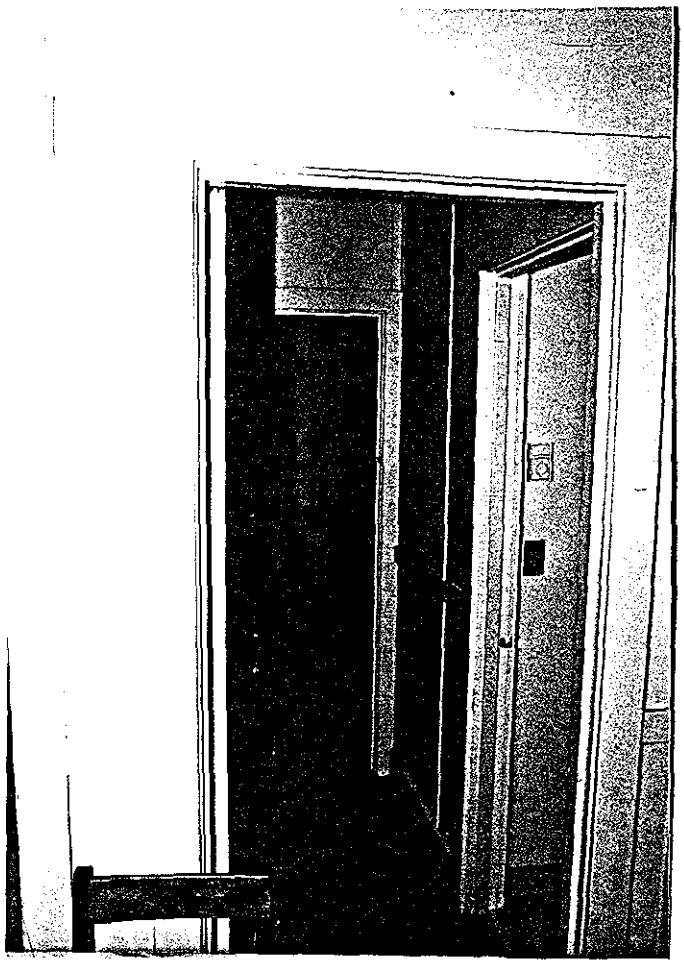


Figure 278: Looking south at the hallway between the units and the entrance to the shared bathroom of cabin A3-A4. Note the original trim which is all in good condition.

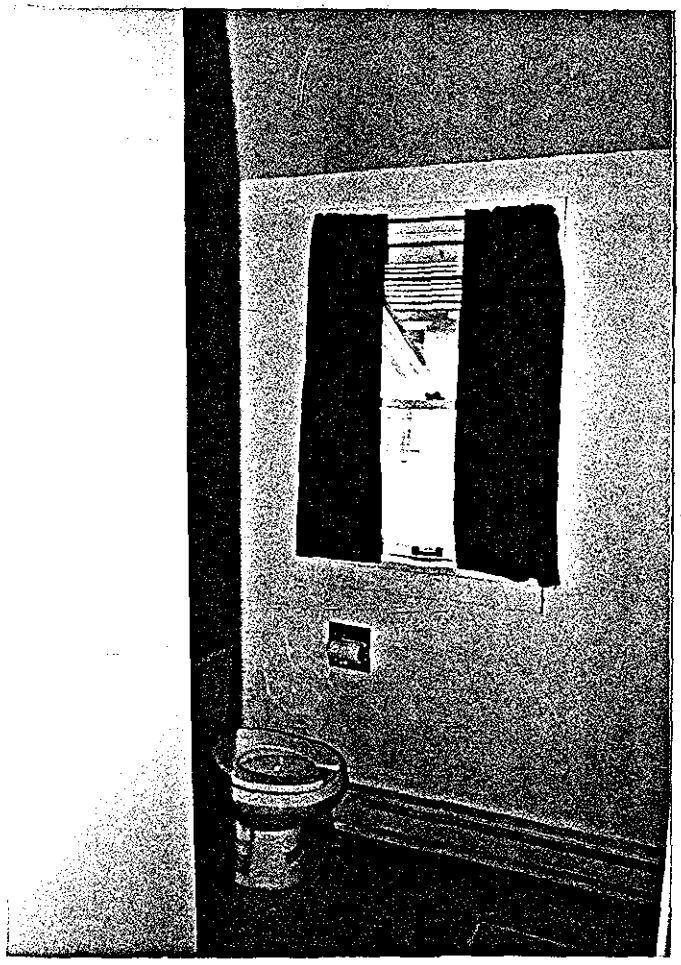


Figure 279: Looking west at the interior of the bathroom in cabin A3-A4. Note the sheetrocked walls, and new fixtures.

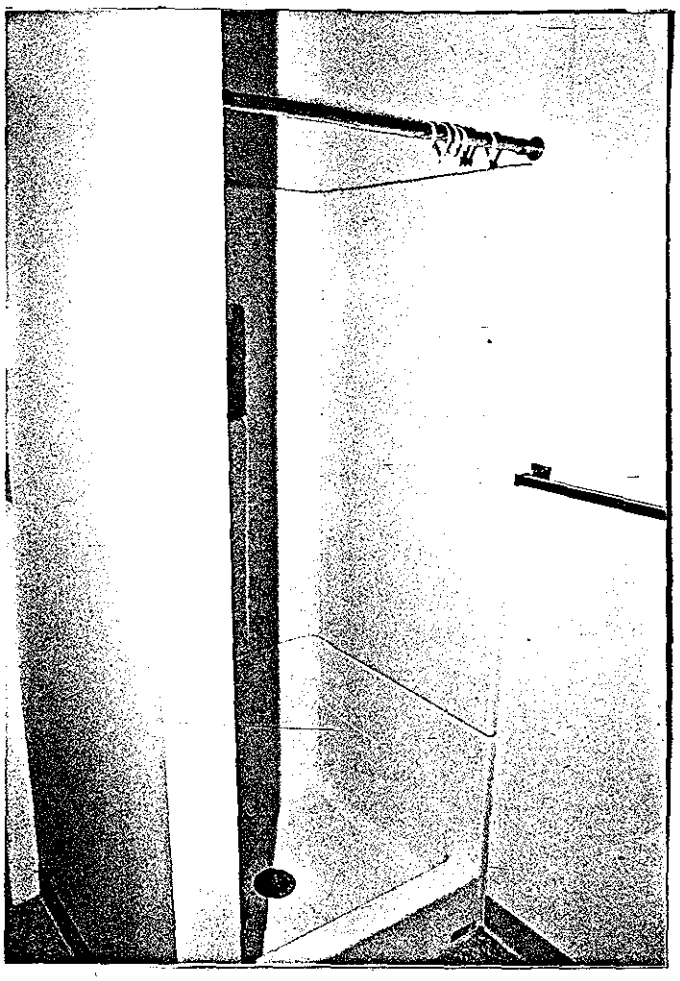


Figure 280: Looking southeast at the shower stall in cabin A3-A4. Note the fiberglass shower unit and the new sheetrock materials with no trim.

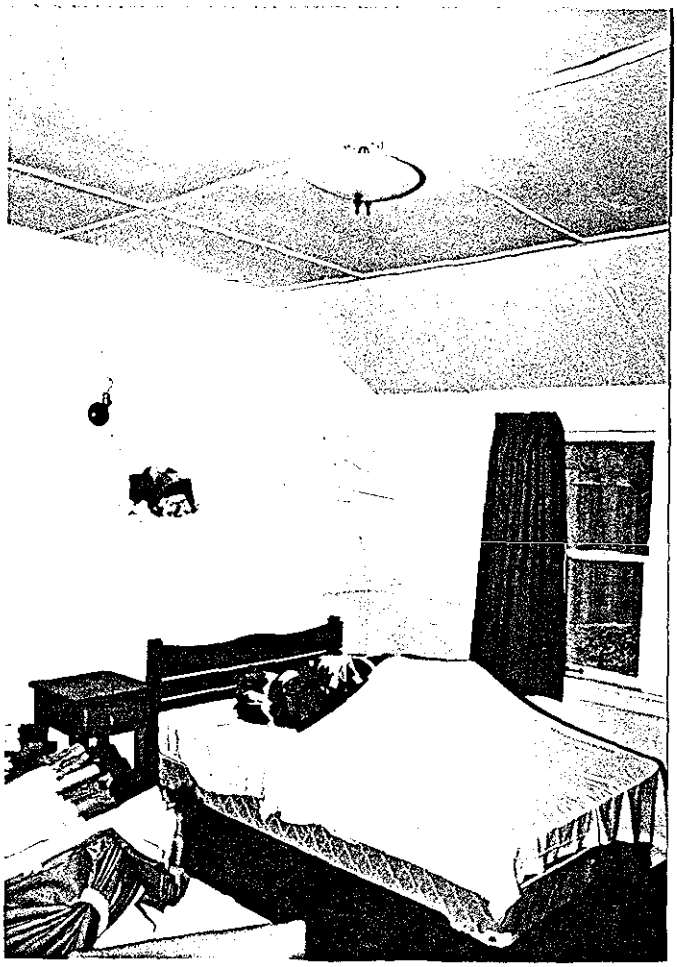


Figure 281: Looking southwest at the interior of the other unit in cabin A3-A4. Note the similar original materials, wood trim, and light fixture. Also, note the newer light fixture.

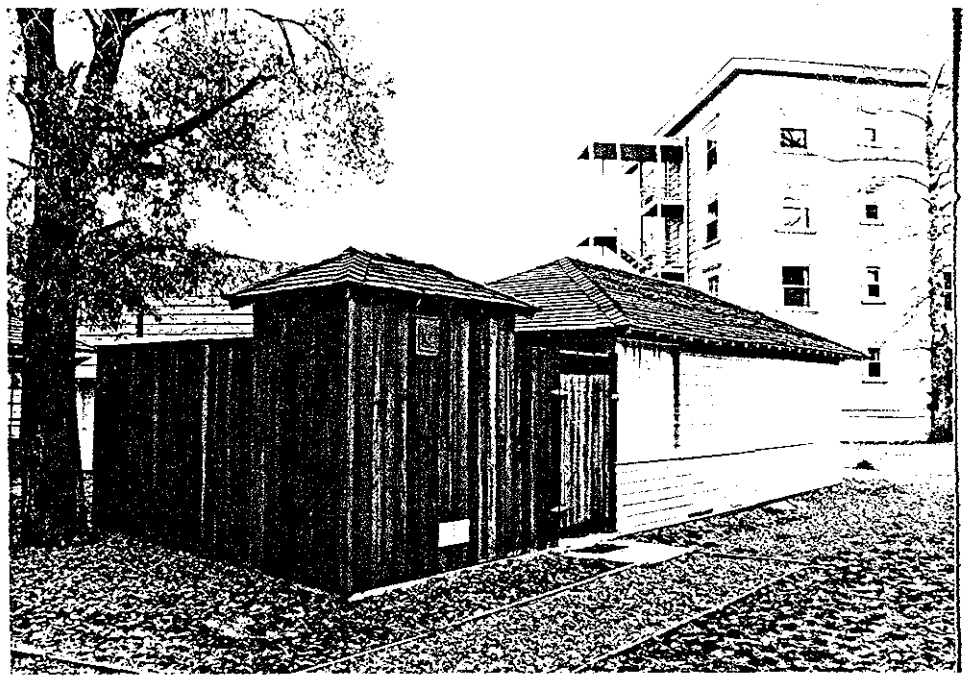


Figure 282: Looking southeast at cabin A2, a Type F cabin that has the addition of a hot tub enclosure on the front.

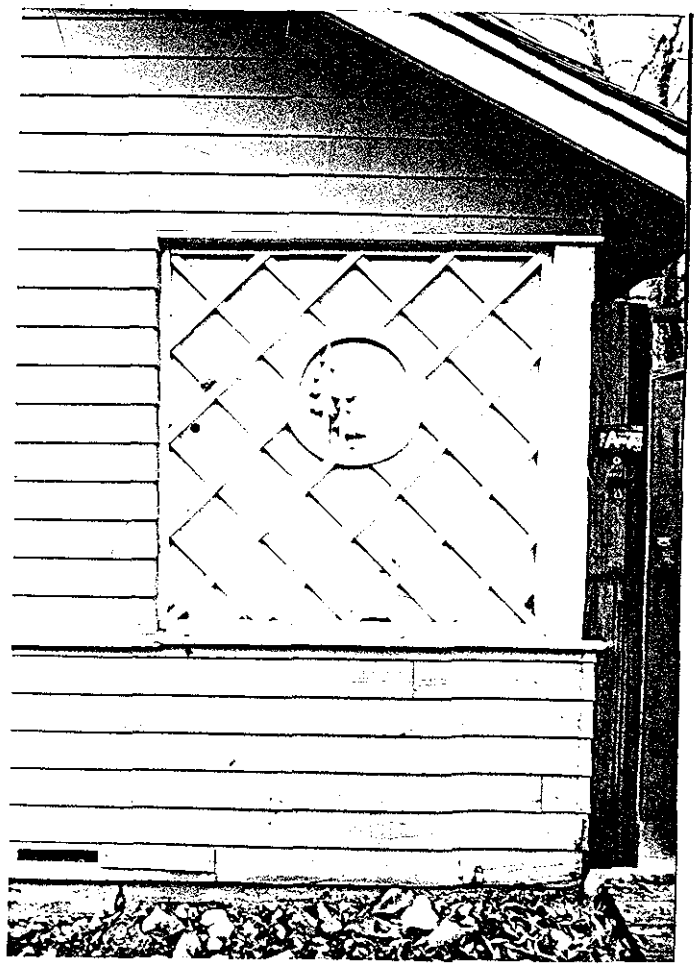


Figure 283: Looking west at the infill of the porch on a typical hot tub cabin. Most of the decorative elements remain with the interior covered over.

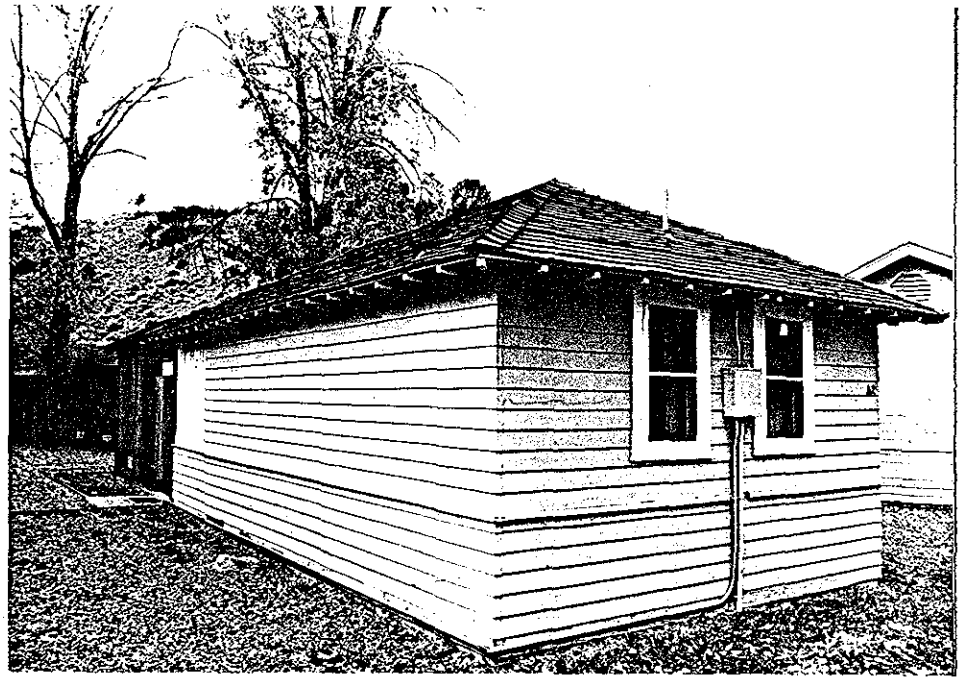


Figure 284: Looking northeast at the back of cabin A2. This cabin has been repainted and appears to be in good condition.

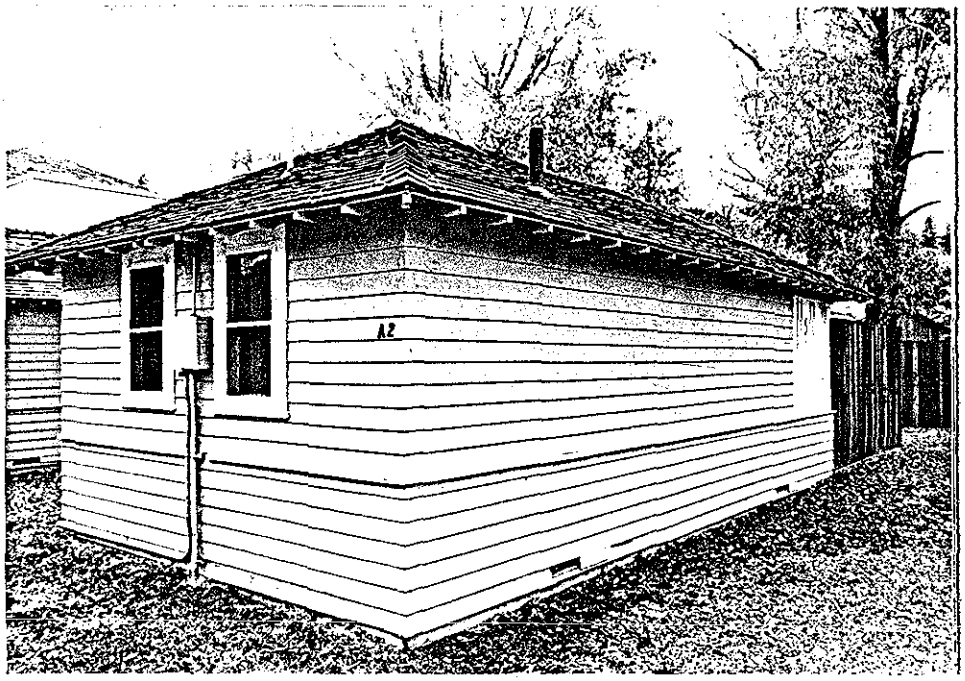


Figure 285: Looking northwest at the back of cabin A2. Note the vents in the foundation to allow air into the crawl space. Many of the vents have holes in them and everything from rabbits and ground squirrels to badgers occupies the crawl space.

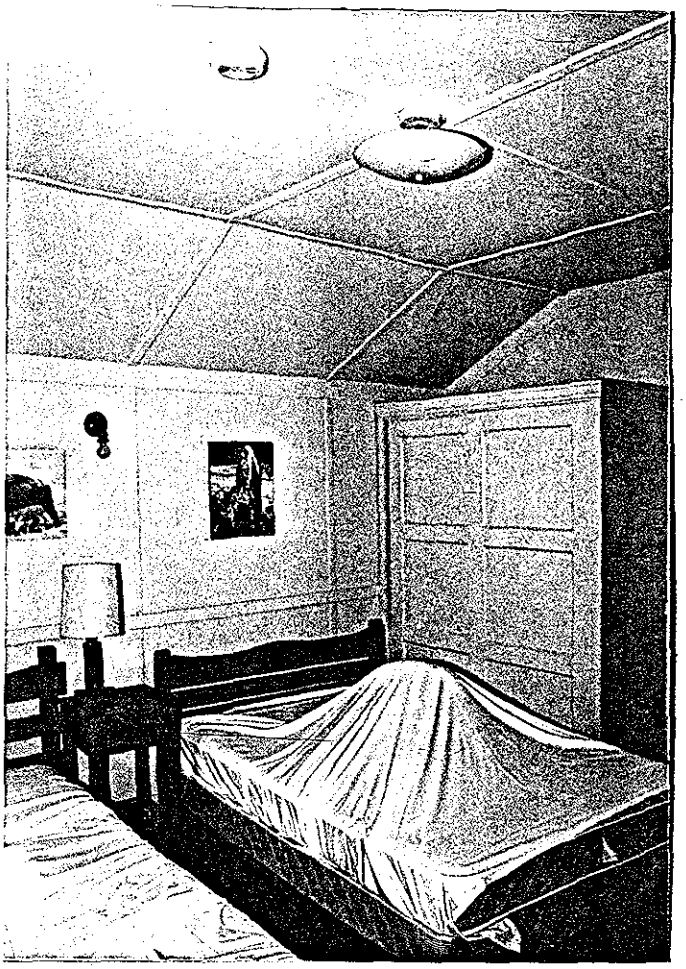


Figure 286: Looking northwest at the interior of cabin A5, a Type F cabin. Note the original wall and ceiling materials including the wood trim and the built-in closet. Note the original wall light fixture, and the newer ceiling fixture.

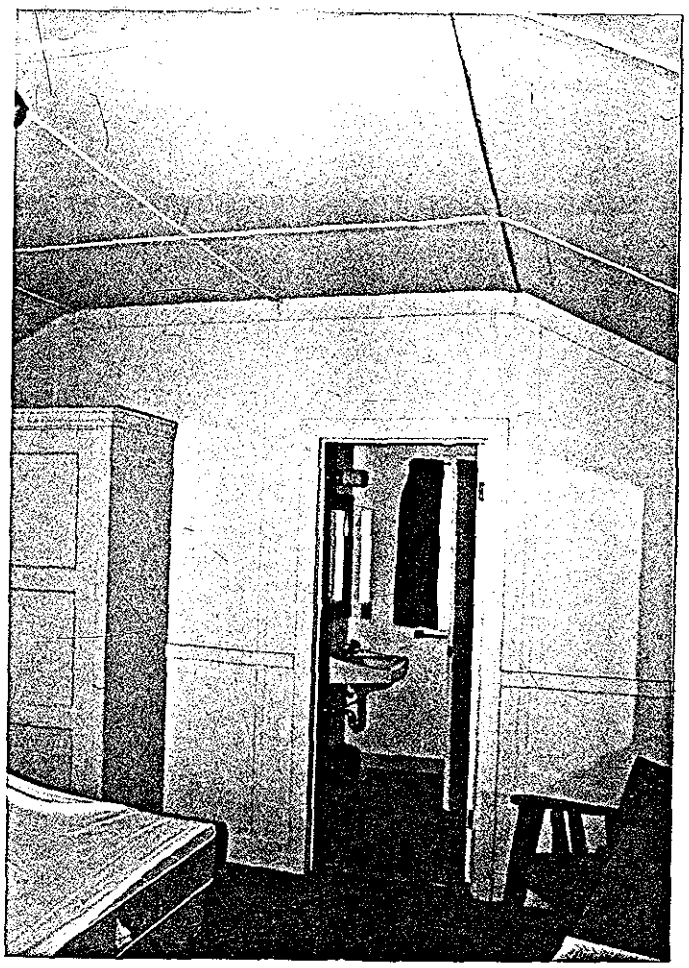


Figure 287: Looking north at the door to the bathroom on the back of cabin A5. The original materials are in good condition, however the detail is lost due to the all white color.

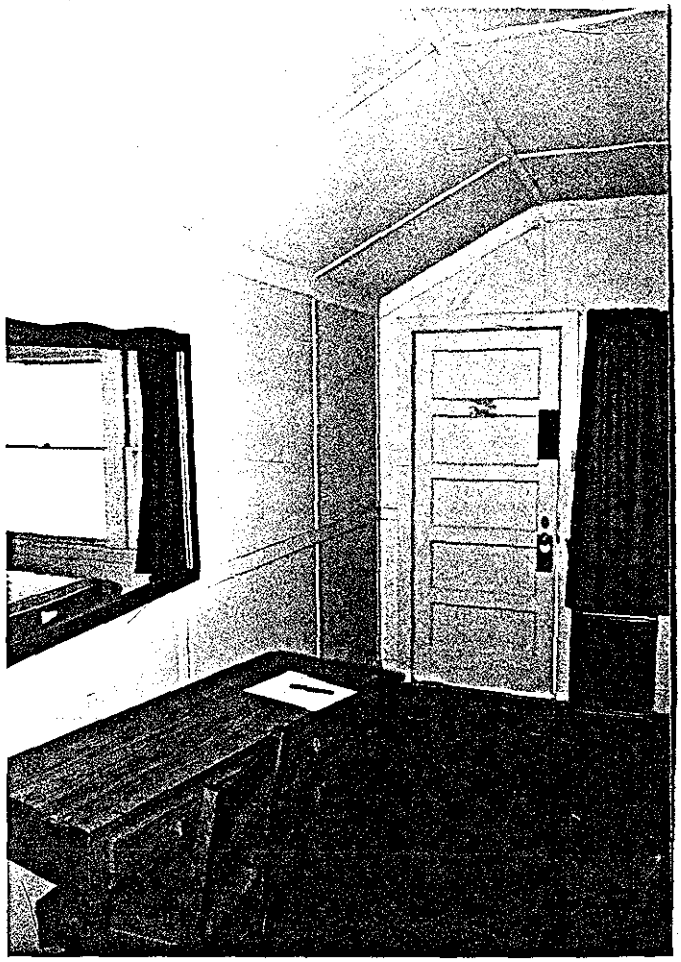


Figure 288: Looking south at the entrance door to cabin A5. Note the original wood paneled door and wood surround.

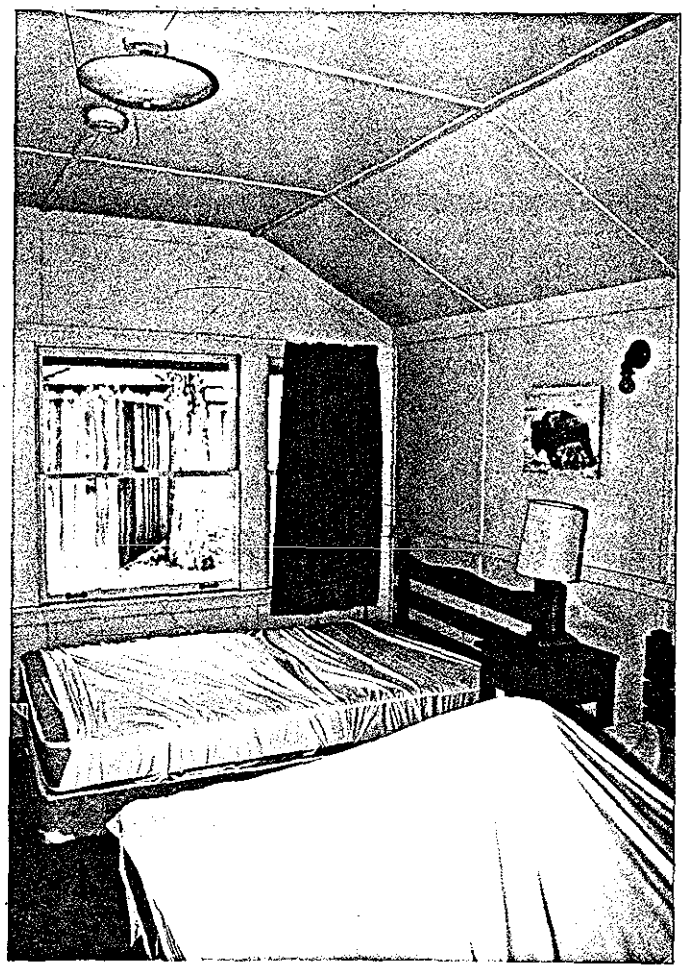


Figure 289: Looking southwest at the window in cabin A5. All of the original materials still exist.

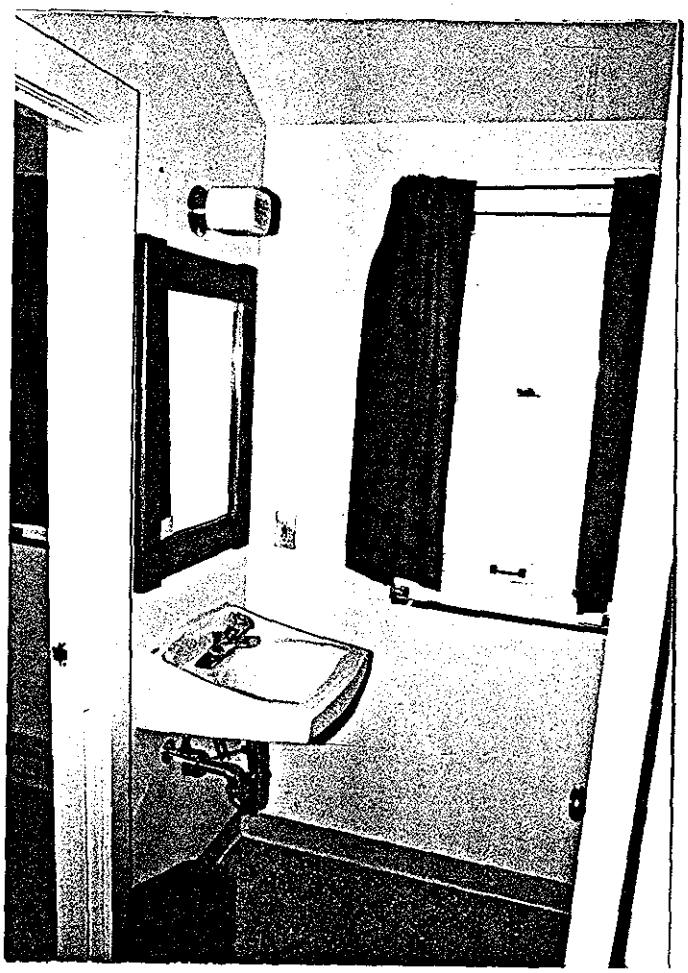


Figure 290: Looking north at the bathroom in cabin A5. The walls, ceiling, floor and fixtures have been modernized.

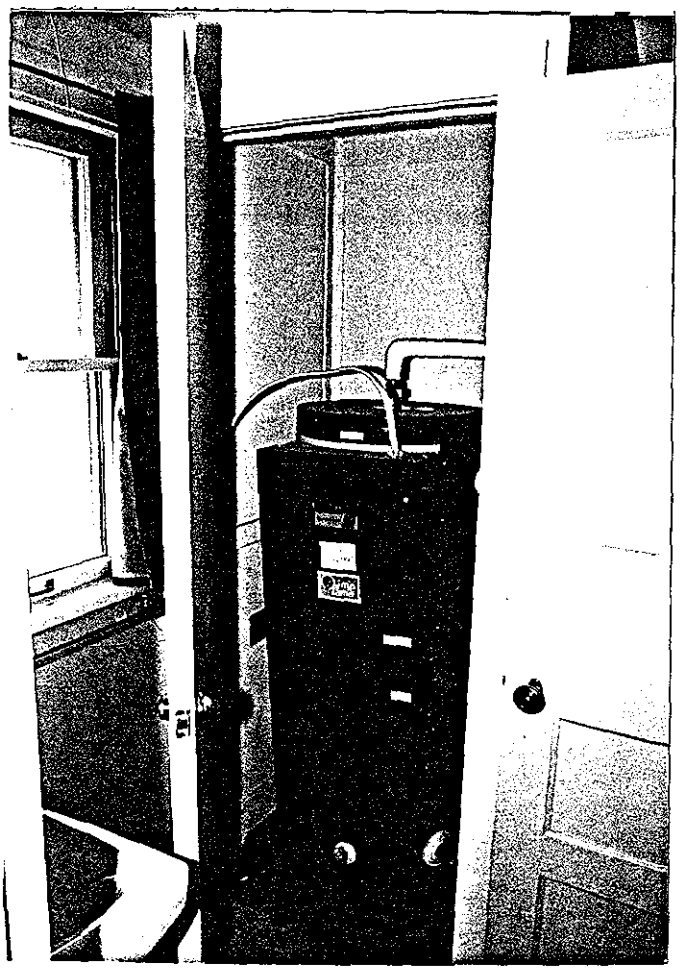


Figure 291: Looking northeast at the closet for the hot water heater in cabin A5. Note the new flush wood door on the water heater closet.

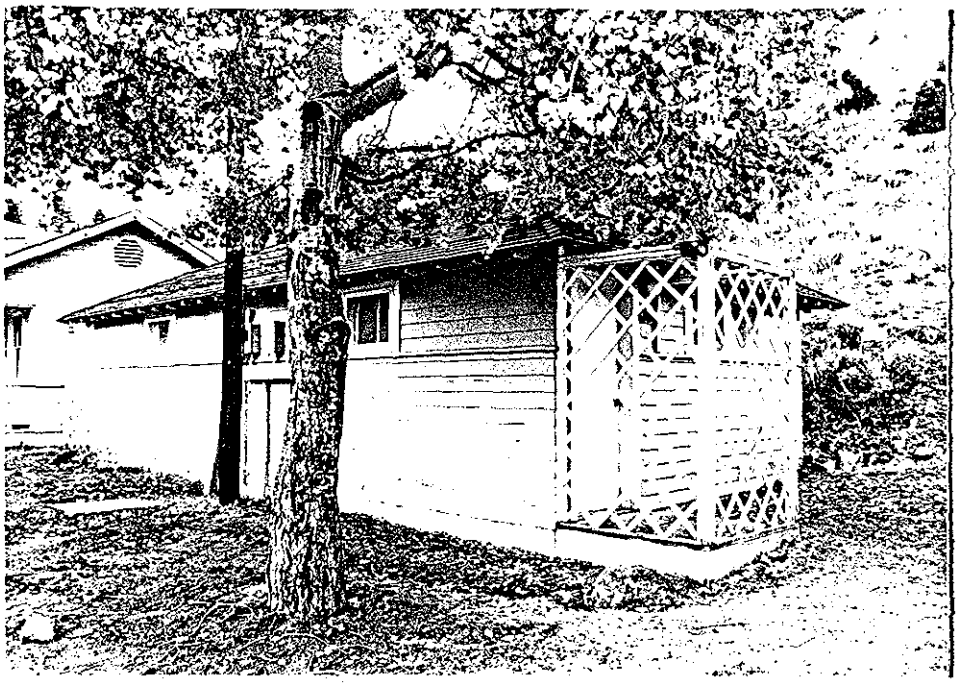


Figure 292: Looking northwest at a typical restroom building in the cabin area. Note the electrical boxes on the front face, the peeling paint, and rotted lattice work. Also, note that the hill behind the structure is sluffing off pushing dirt up against the wood materials.

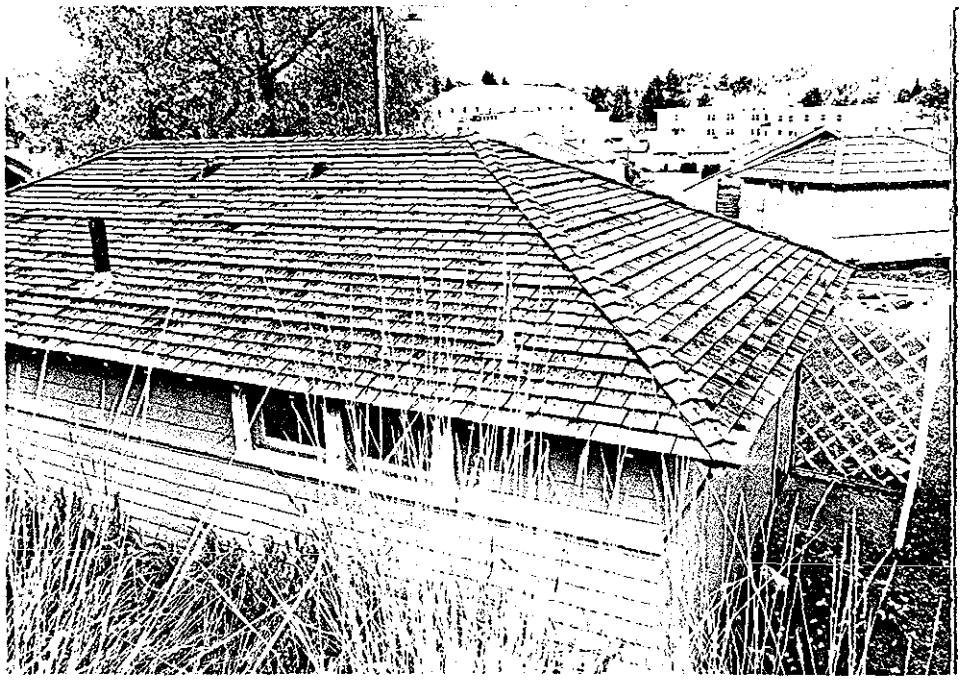


Figure 293: Looking southeast at a typical restroom building in the cabin area. The roof appears to be in good condition; however you can see the hill that is moving up against the building.

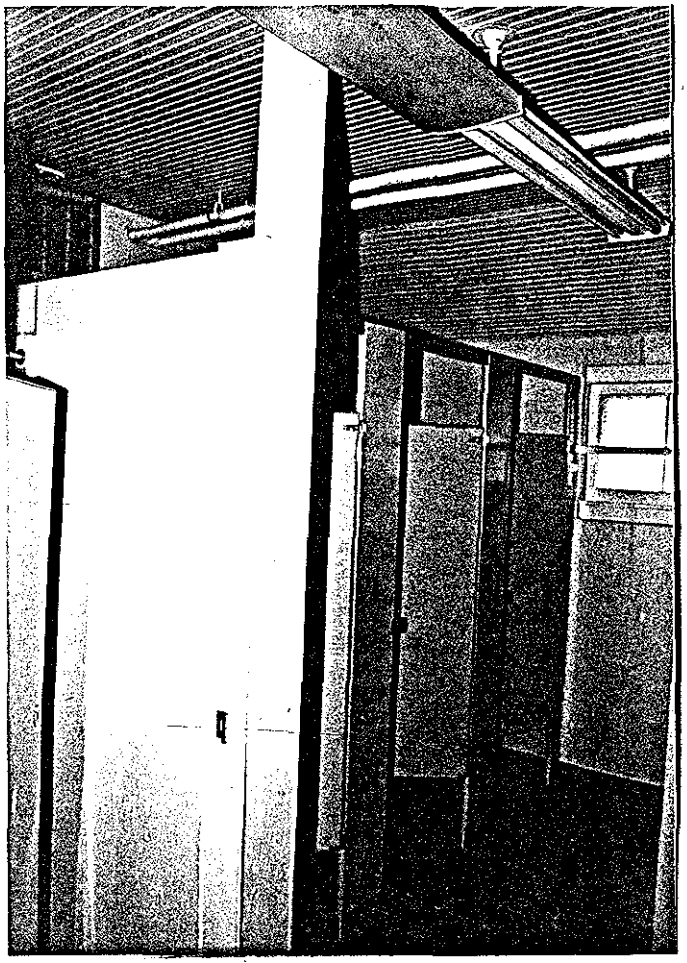


Figure 294: Looking north at the interior of the restroom building. Note the metal bathroom stalls and florescent lighting. Also, note the original beaded board ceiling.

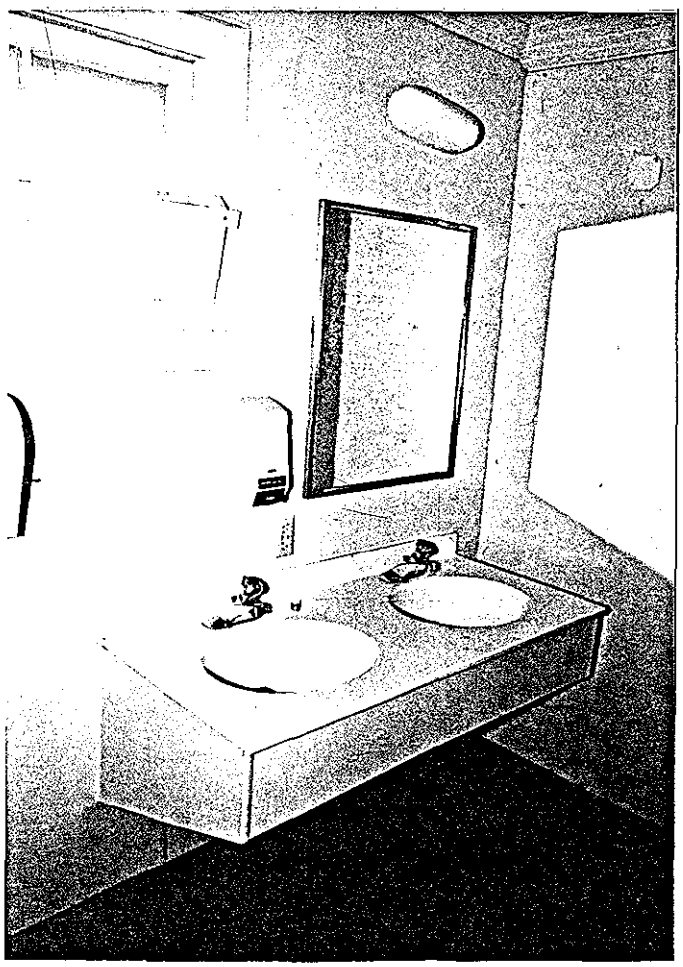


Figure 295: Looking northeast at the sink area in the restroom building. Note the new wall surfaces and fixtures.



Figure 296: Looking west at the new toilet fixtures and painted masonite walls in the restroom building.



Figure 297: Looking east at the flush door in the entrance to the restroom building.



Figure 298: Looking northwest at the paint shop building in the cabin area. This building was originally a restroom but has been changed. There is peeling paint on some of the walls and rot in the bottom wall boards. Note the hill along side the building.

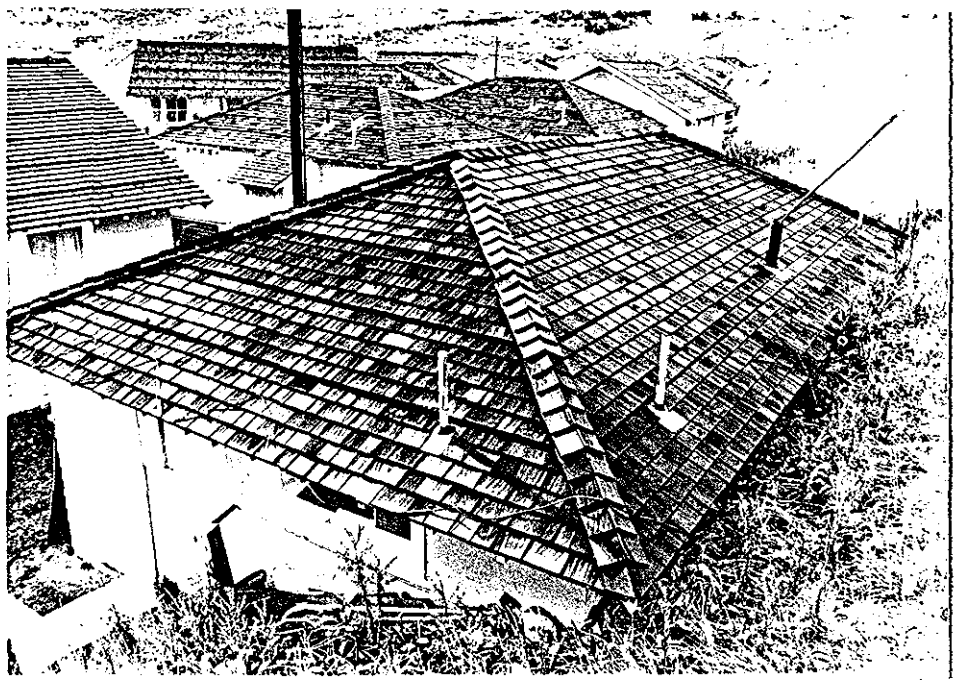
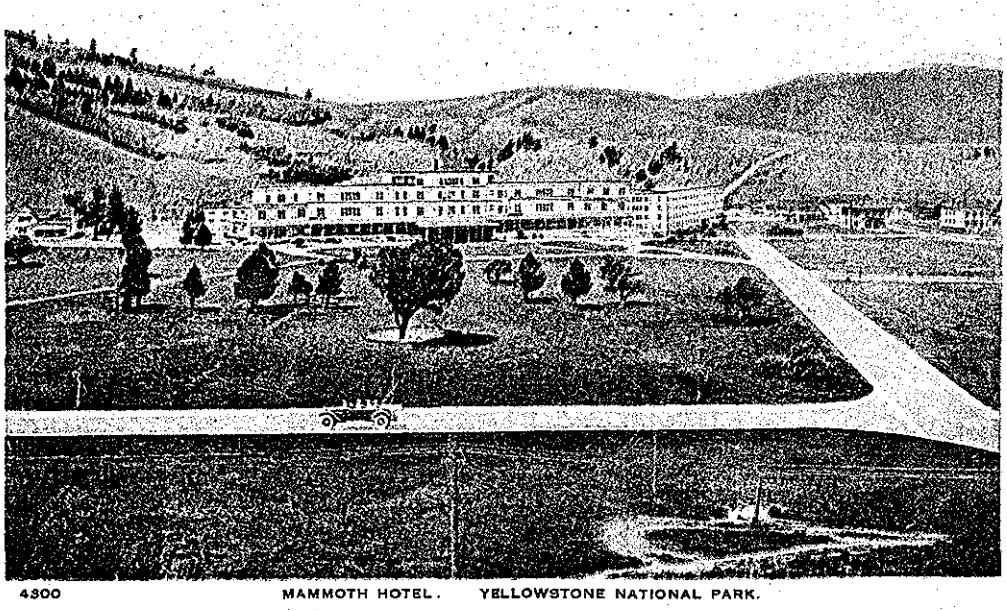


Figure 299: Looking southwest at the paint shop building in the cabin area. Note the high grade on the back and sides of the building. The slope of the grade extends directly into the back of the building.



Mammoth Hotel, Yellowstone National Park, prior to 1936.

PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel and the related buildings and cabins are all included in a Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 17, 1980. 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 and the National Park Service and S.H.P.O. The buildings are in need of preservation maintenance and some renovation in order to keep their historical and architectural integrity. It will be 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.

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel and the related cabins and support structures are in need of preservation maintenance to bring back the integrity of the historic fabric. These materials (historic fabric) and the architectural features are one of the reasons that this complex is historically and architecturally significant. Generally though, the buildings are in good condition with a few exceptions, and it is just a matter of bringing back the integrity of those materials with very little restoration because the buildings have not changed that much.

The recommendations for the preservation of Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel and related buildings are presented in the following pages:

SITE

1. Create defined pedestrian roadway areas around the Hotel and especially between the Hotel and Dining Room, and the Hotel and Recreation Hall/Cabin area.

2. Screen all dumpsters, propane tanks, electrical transformers, and service areas. The screening should be a combination of fencing, and trees and shrubbery.

3. Define the parking areas around the Hotel with landscaped areas. Even though this cabin area is better than most locations, each cabin grouping should have better defined parking spaces that integrate with the road patterns.

4. Regrade around the Hotel, Dining Room, and Recreation Hall buildings to move water away from the structures and not back into them. The cabin area needs a combination of regrading and new retaining walls to control the sloughing off of the hillsides especially on the north and east sides of the site. The dirt should be pulled back from the cabins, and a timber and rock retaining wall built to protect the them from soil depositing against them. Some of the cabins on the interior loops also need to have regrading around them.

5. Develop a plan to deal with the badgers that are creating large holes under and around the cabins. Some protection will have to be provided to keep guests from falling into the holes.

6. Maintain the stream beds on the outer edges and within the cabin clusters to make sure that water is moved off of the site, especially during the spring runoff when the beds fill with water from the surrounding hills.

7. Maintain the exterior lighting fixtures in the cabin area; rework and paint.

HOTEL

Exterior

1. Prepare a plan for the repainting of the exterior of the building that will include the stripping of all old paint, patching of stucco surfaces, repair of wood siding and trim, sanding, priming, and application of an oil based enamel paint.

2. All windows need some degree of repair or maintenance including reglazing and painting of the frames and sashes. The interior storms should also be evaluated to determine if there is a better solution, as they are in need of replacement in the near future. All of the trim around the windows should be repaired and repainted.

3. All exterior doors need to be reworked with repair of weathered or worn wood, adjustment of hardware, and the refinishing of the wood.

4. The exterior open stairways should be enclosed to protect surfaces from the weather and to eliminate liability problems. The enclosures should be compatible with the original buildings and tie in to the original design, and should include windows to provide natural light at each level.

5. Provide ongoing general preservation maintenance..

Interior

1. Renovate the lobby area to bring back some of the original character of the 1938 building. The lobby floor needs to be replaced in the next few years. Replace the gray runners with more appropriate rugs at the doorways, in front of the registration area, and among the seating groups. Redesign the wall of the gift shop to be compatible with the original surfaces of the lobby and provide more display space through windows similar to the exterior in scale. The 1970's lighting should be removed from the walls and ceiling, and replaced with lighting appropriate to the period. The vending machines should be moved to other locations within the building where they can be enclosed. Design a phone and water fountain area within the space; consider the use of a period water fountain. The scale of the wood stove does not seem to fit within the space and should be reevaluated. The information booth should be moved away from the registration desk area and possibly combined on the east wall with the bellman's desk. The room should be repainted to appropriate period colors.

2. The United States Map in the Map Room is in immediate need of work to protect the surface and keep the veneers intact. It is recommended that the map be removed from the wall and installed on a separate frame to allow for expansion and contraction of the veneers; insulation behind the frame will cut down on the extremes in temperature that currently affect it. The map should be completely conserved and protected with a new finish. Also, the map should have a curtain that would draw across it when the room is not in use to protect the surface from ultraviolet light. The railing around the front of the painting should be restored to its original position when the map was moved to this wall. The railings and standards still exist the Dining Room basement.

3. Renovate the guest room wing to integrate with the design of the 1938 lobby. The renovation should include but not be limited to the following:

   a. Retain the hallway, with the historic lighting, trim around the doors, and present materials. Add accent lighting, color to the walls, and possibly a center carpet runner with side runners to each door. Refinish the wood floor exposed along the edges.

b. Retain the original doorway openings as much as possible. Replace the existing flush doors with wood panelled doors.

c. The rooms are small and many of them have no bathrooms. Provide bathrooms for each of the rooms. Relocate walls as necessary to accommodate new room sizes; retain the windows on the exterior. Remove the bathrooms in the hallways and return these areas to guest rooms or as vending machine rooms.

d. Add color and pattern to the wall and floor finishes as well as furnishings and linens in the rooms to create a 1938 character for the spaces. Utilize available historic photographs to reproduce and coordinate with some of the original fabrics and furnishings used. Upgrade finishes in the bathrooms to be compatible with this new direction. Reference Appendix D for illustrations of these proposals.

e. Provide new mechanical and electrical systems, as well as fire safety systems.

f. Repair or replace the windows as necessary. Look at the possibility of providing a wood thermal unit replacement in the existing frame that would allow for energy considerations and eliminate the interior metal storms. Utilize the existing frames. Fix the upper sash and provide screens on the lower sash.

g. Provide handicap accessible rooms to the wing that include accessible bathrooms.

h. Standardize materials for easy cleaning, maintenance and replacement.

i. Provide hardware that will be compatible with the historic integrity of the building but provide security throughout the building.

j. Provide graphics for the corridors and room doors that will be compatible with the historic integrity of the building.

k. Study the possibility of moving the housekeeping facilities from the building to a location elsewhere on the site. Research possible new locations for the required area for pick-up and delivery other than the existing dock area.

l. Study the possibility of moving or at least consolidating the offices in the guest room wing to one area so that they do not interfere with the guests. Return some of the better rooms to guest facilities.

4. Provide ongoing general preservation maintenance.

DINING ROOM

Exterior

1. Prepare a plan for the repainting of the exterior of the building that will include the stripping of all old paint, patching of stucco surfaces, repair of wood siding and trim, sanding, priming, and application of an oil based enamel.

2. All windows need some degree of repair or maintenance including reglazing and painting of the surfaces. All of the trim around the windows should be repaired and repainted.

3. All exterior doors need to be reworked with repair of weathered or worn wood, adjustment of hardware, and the refinishing of the wood.

4. The flat roofs should be sloped to allow water to drain off the building to gutters and downspouts which will allow the water to move away from the exterior surface and not into the stucco. All areas along the base of the structure should be regraded to move water away from the building.

5. General ongoing preservation maintenance.

Interior

1. The main dining room is in need of some maintenance to repair surfaces such as walls and worn carpets.

2. The Grill interior should be designed to be compatible with the existing historic building. Use of materials and fixtures which allude to the 1940s as well as the design of built-in elements such as the food service counter would enhance the overall character of this part of the restaurant building. The ceiling finish needs to be replaced with flat painted plaster; the globe light fixtures are inappropriate and also need to be replaced with more historically compatible fixtures. The contemporary food counter should be redesigned incorporating more decorative elements and eliminating the "high tech" detailing that is presently exists. Freestanding furnishings such as the condiment stands and the trash receptacles have an institutional appearance and could also be more decorative.

3. All of the doors and windows are in need of some maintenance to repair or replace worn hardware and repair worn surfaces.

4. Provide better handicap access to all areas of the building. This should include

accessible bathrooms.

5. General ongoing preservation maintenance.

RECREATION HALL

Exterior

1. Prepare a plan for the repainting of the exterior of the building that will include the stripping of all old paint, patching of stucco surfaces, repair of wood siding and trim, sanding, priming, and painting with a oil based enamel.

2. All windows need some degree of repair or maintenance including reglazing and painting of the surfaces. All of the trim around the windows should be repaired and repainted also.

3. All exterior doors need to be reworked with repair of weathered or worn wood, adjustment of hardware, and the refinishing of the wood.

4. The flat roofs should be sloped to allow water to drain off the building to gutters and downspouts which will allow the water to move away from the exterior surface and not into the stucco. All areas along the base of the structure should be regraded to move water away from the building.

5. General ongoing preservation maintenance.

Interior

1. Provide handicap access to the interior areas including accessible bathrooms.

2. All of the doors and windows are in need of some maintenance to repair or replace worn hardware and repair worn surfaces.

3. Replace electrical and mechanical systems as needed especially in the Recreation Hall and the conference room. The stage, if used for performances, should be updated electrically.

4. General ongoing preservation maintenance.

CABIN

Exterior

1. Replace the roofs on the cabins on approximately 30% of the roofs that are deteriorated. Replace the roofs in-kind with wood shingles.

2. Move the dirt away from the buildings where it has built-up against the siding and regrade to move water away from the building. The outer perimeter on the north and east will require a retaining wall to keep the dirt away from the cabins.

3. Replace rotted boards and base structural elements and prepare and repaint the cabins. This includes replacement and repainting of the deteriorating porches.

4. All windows need some degree of repair or maintenance including reglazing and painting of the surfaces. All of the trim around the windows should be repaired and repainted also.

5. All exterior doors need to be reworked with repair of weathered or worn wood, adjustment of hardware, and the refinishing of the wood.

6. Replace decorative designs in lattice work that has been replaced.

7. Provide general preservation maintenance.

Interior

1. Maintain the historical aspects of the cabins that have not been renovated. Bring back the original historical integrity in the cabins that have been renovated. This includes wood battens over the sheetrock, wood chairrails, paneled doors on the bathrooms, and reproduction light fixtures to match the original fixtures if they can not be found in the park.

2. Repaint the rooms in the historic colors getting away from the all white surfaces.

3. Bathrooms should be more compatible with the colors using laminates or possible ceramic tiles that are more appropriate.

4. Remove the carpet from the floors and sand and refinish the wood floors. Use rugs on the wood floors.

5. Provide more historic furniture for the rooms that have retained their historic integrity. Use the ranch oak if enough furniture can not be found for the rooms.

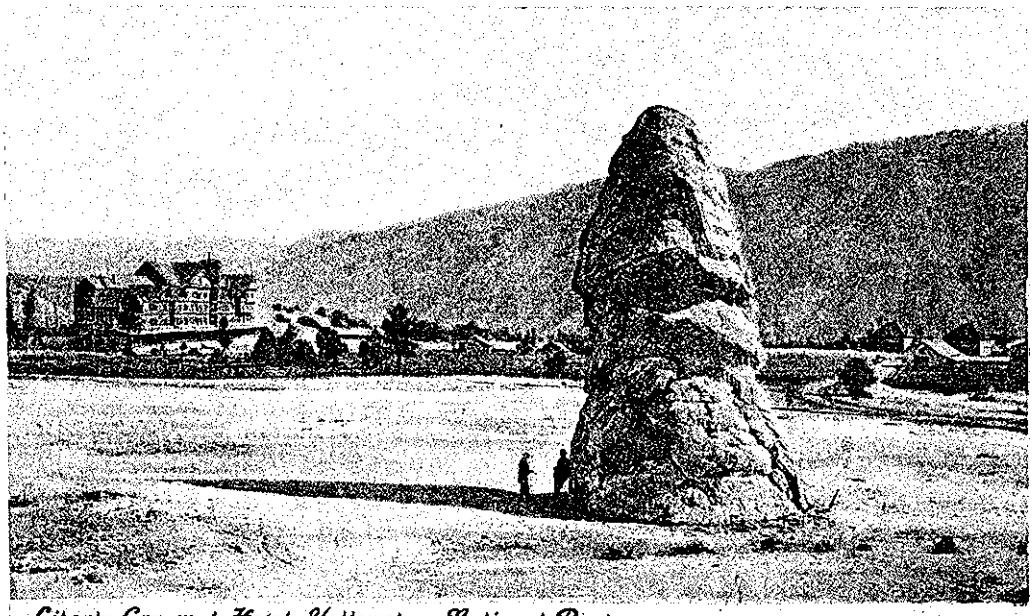
6. Provide general preservation maintenance.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Prepare an Historic Preservation Maintenance Guide for the Mammoth Hotel historic complex. This should also tie into the Parkwide Preservation Maintenance Plan.

2. Prepare an interpretive plan for the Mammoth Hotel historic complex.

Appendices



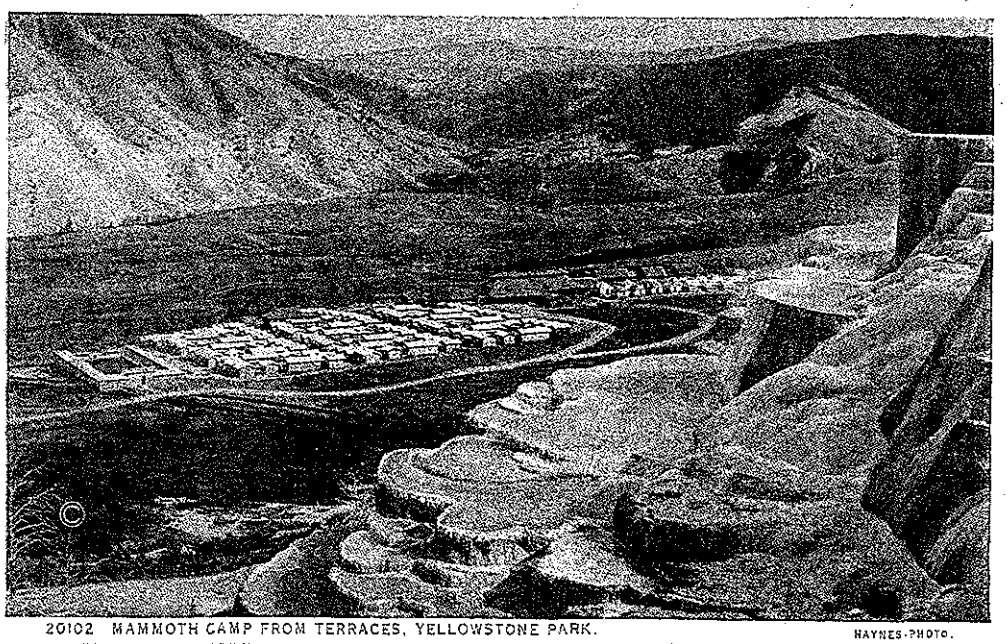
Liberty Cap and National Hotel, Yellowstone National Park, prior to 1913.

APPENDIX A

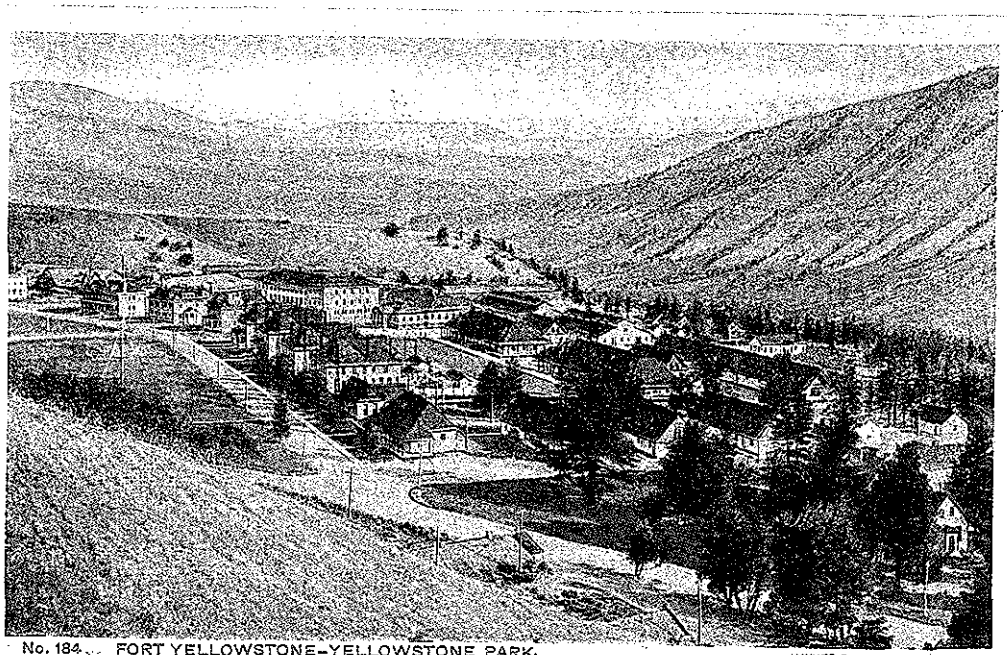
Post Card Views of Mammoth Hot Springs

POST CARD VIEWS OF MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL

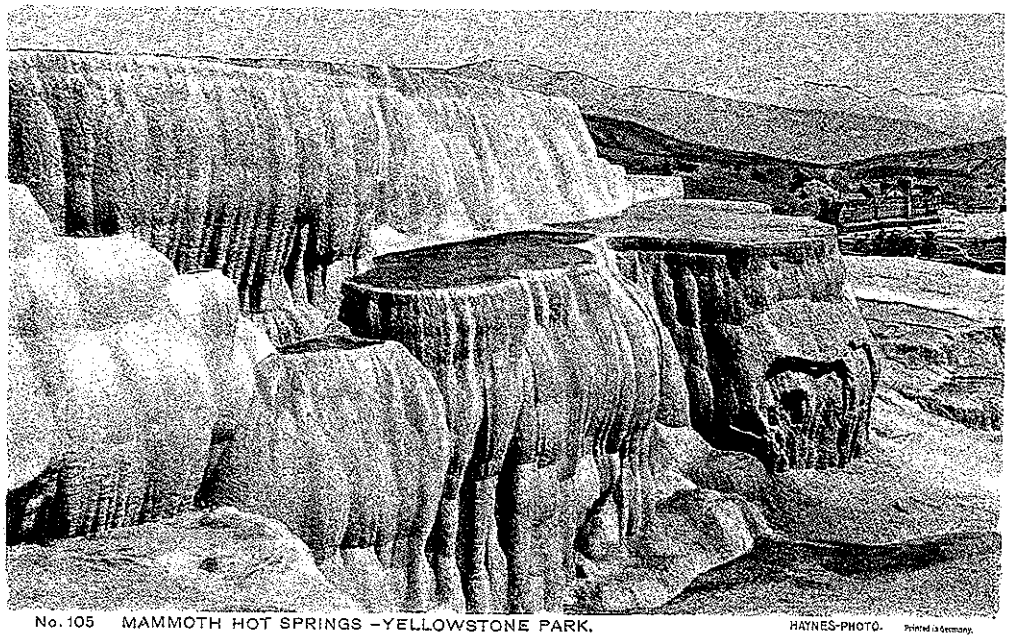
The following post cards, as well as the cover and divider sheets of this report, are included as part of the visual record of Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel spanning the period from about 1910 through 1938. These hand-tinted photographs were created prior to the advent of color photography. The unique architecture combined with the artist's individual interpretation resulted in a wide variety of color definitions, not always accurate but intended to enhance the romantic aspects of the Hotel and its natural setting. The colors were modified probably to reflect current taste. Occasionally elements such as clouds or trees were added or completely removed in an effort to best present the features of Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel.



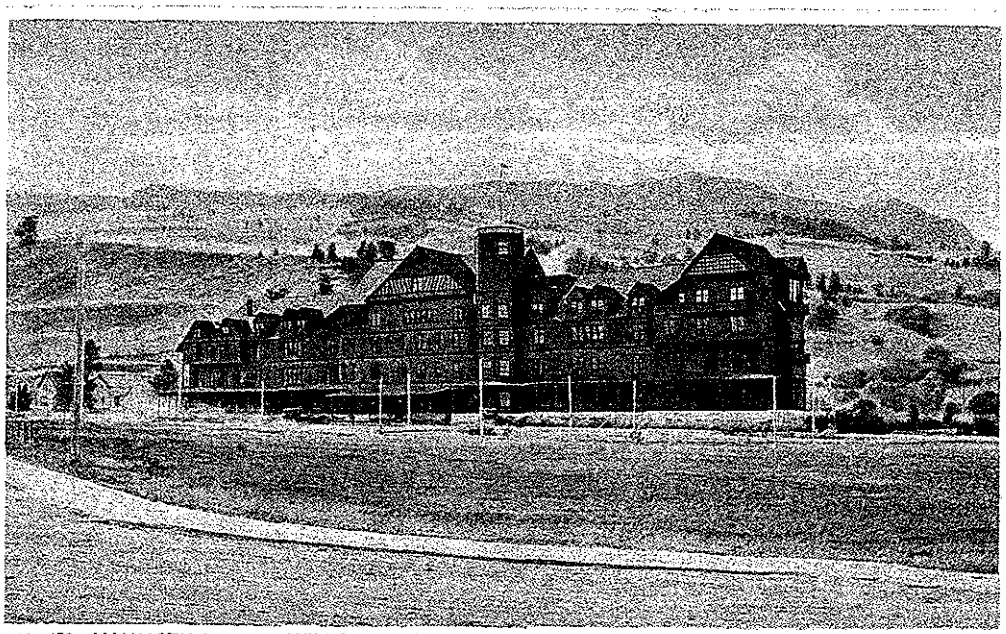
20102 MAMMOTH CAMP FROM TERRACES, YELLOWSTONE PARK. HAYNES-PHOTO.



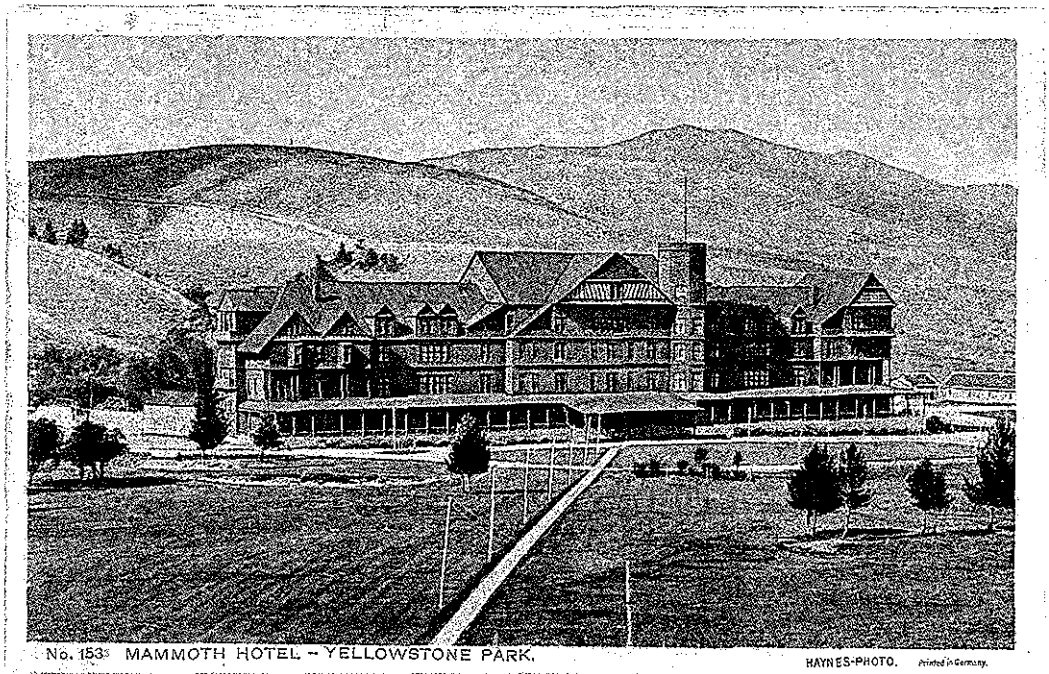
No. 184. FORT YELLOWSTONE-YELLOWSTONE PARK. HAYNES-PHOTO. Printed in Germany.



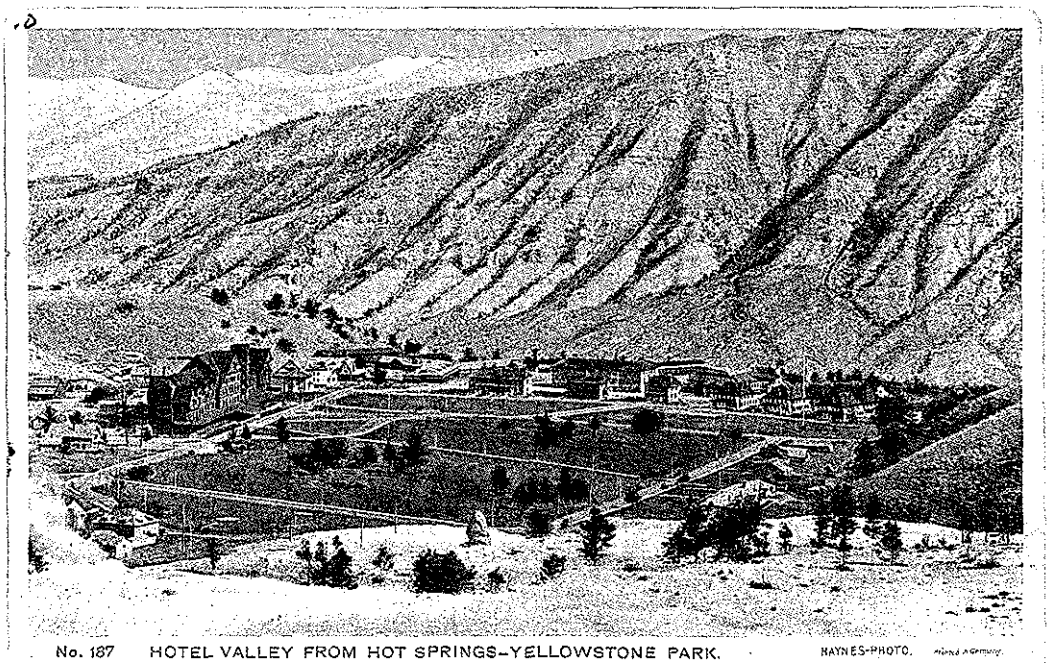
No. 105 MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS – YELLOWSTONE PARK. HAYNES-PHOTO. Printed in Germany.



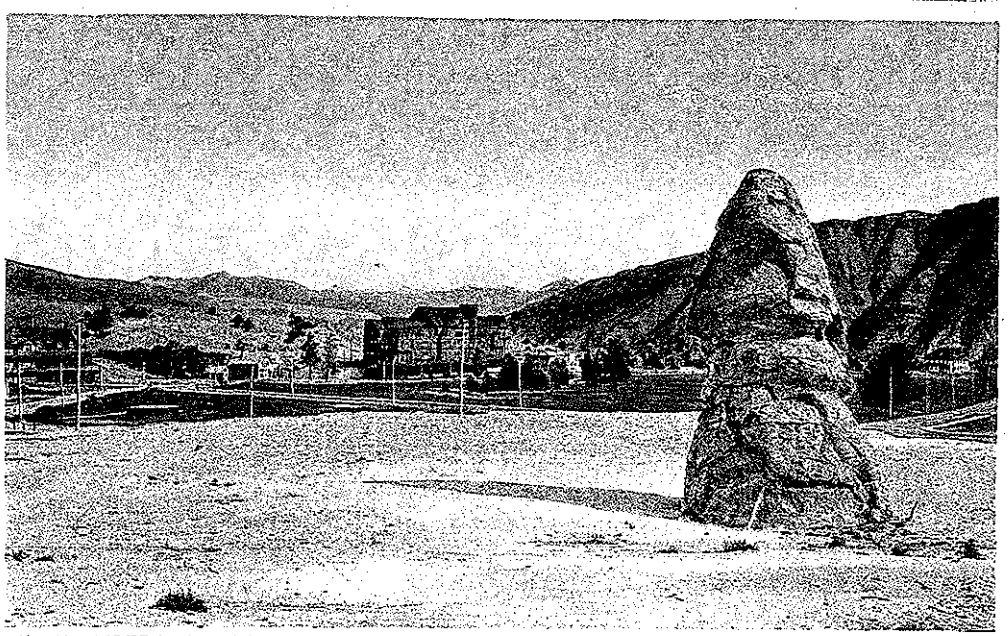
No. 153 MAMMOTH HOTEL – YELLOWSTONE PARK. HAYNES-PHOTO. Printed in Germany.



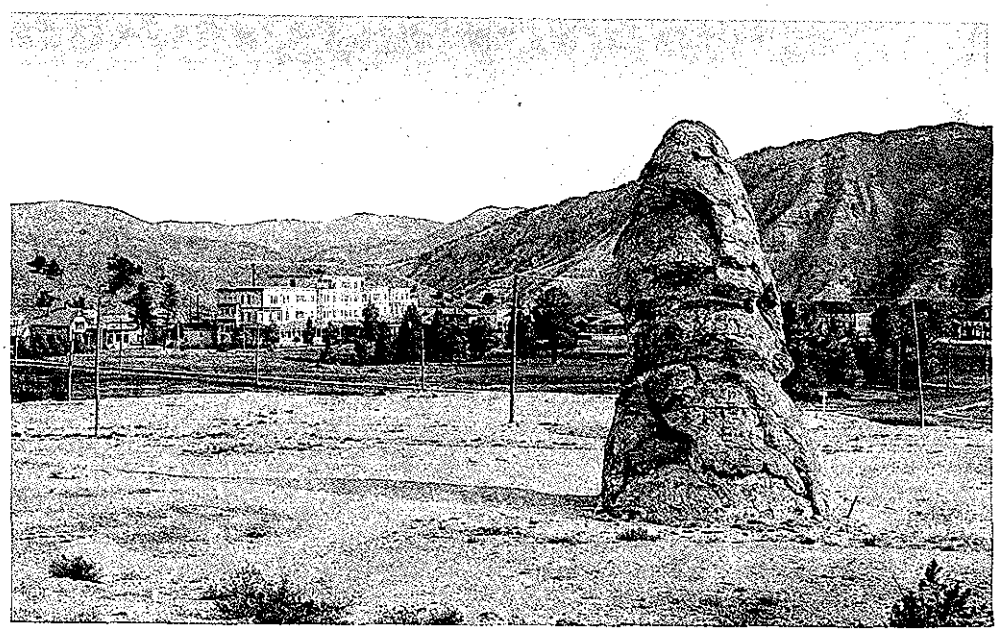
No. 153 MAMMOTH HOTEL – YELLOWSTONE PARK. HAYNES-PHOTO. Printed in Germany.



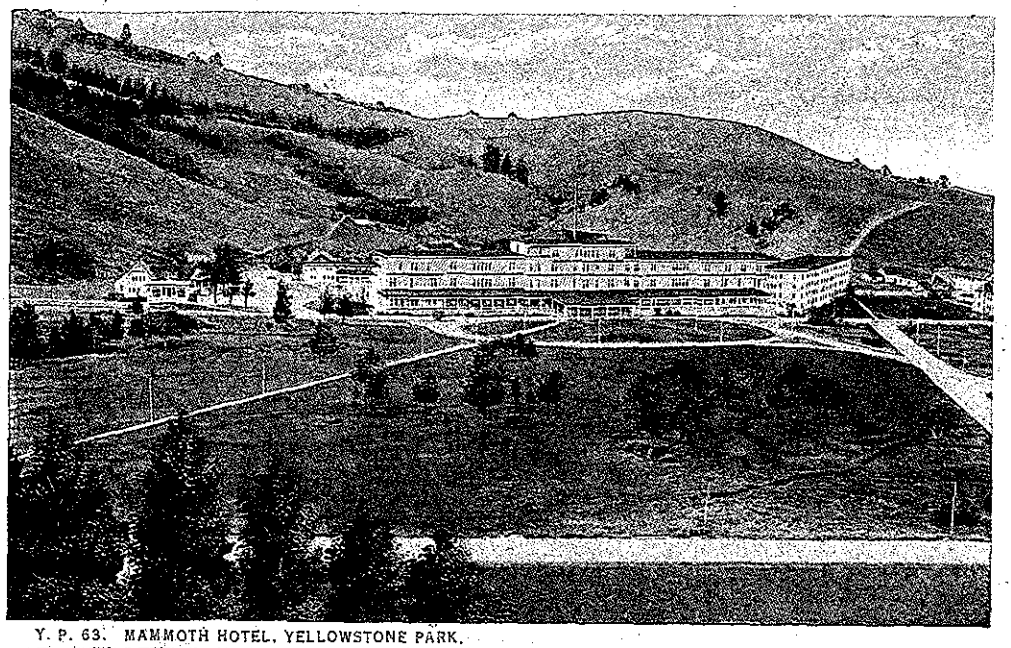
No. 187 HOTEL VALLEY FROM HOT SPRINGS–YELLOWSTONE PARK. HAYNES-PHOTO. Printed in Germany.



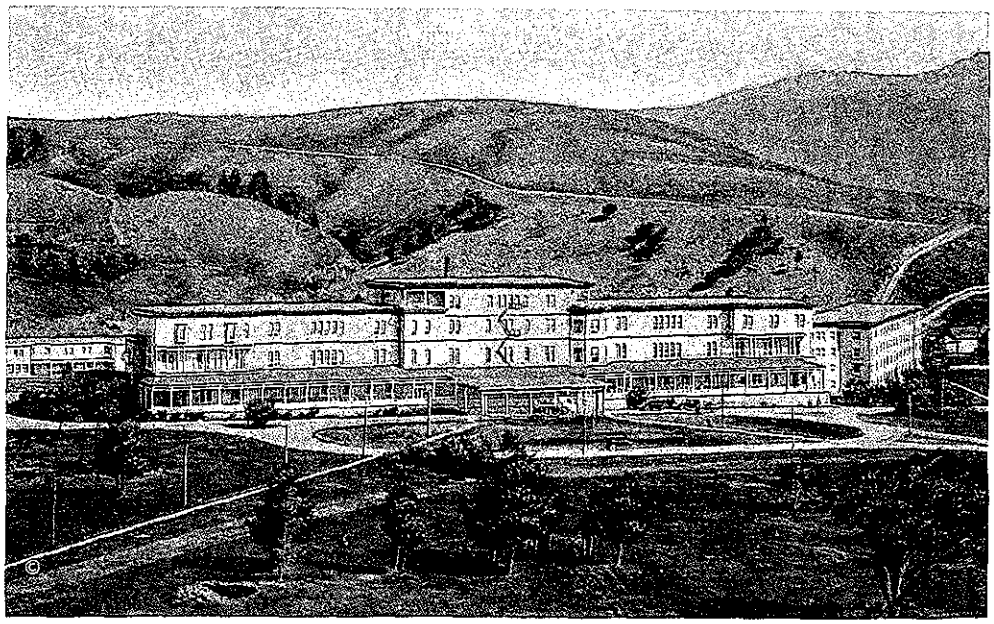
No. 103 LIBERTY CAP AND HOTEL-YELLOWSTONE PARK. HAYNES-PHOTO. Printed in Germany.



14043. LIBERTY CAP AND MAMMOTH HOTEL, YELLOWSTONE PARK. HAYNES-PHOTO.



Y. P. 63. MAMMOTH HOTEL, YELLOWSTONE PARK.



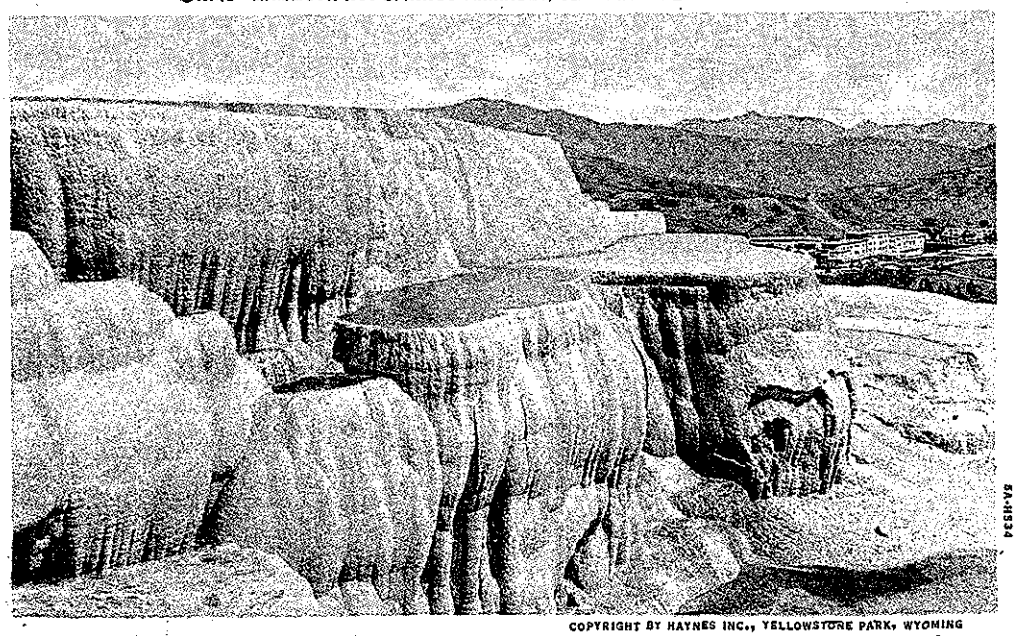
23298. MAMMOTH HOTEL, YELLOWSTONE PARK. HAYNES-PHOTO.



MAMMOTH HOTEL, YELLOWSTONE PARK.

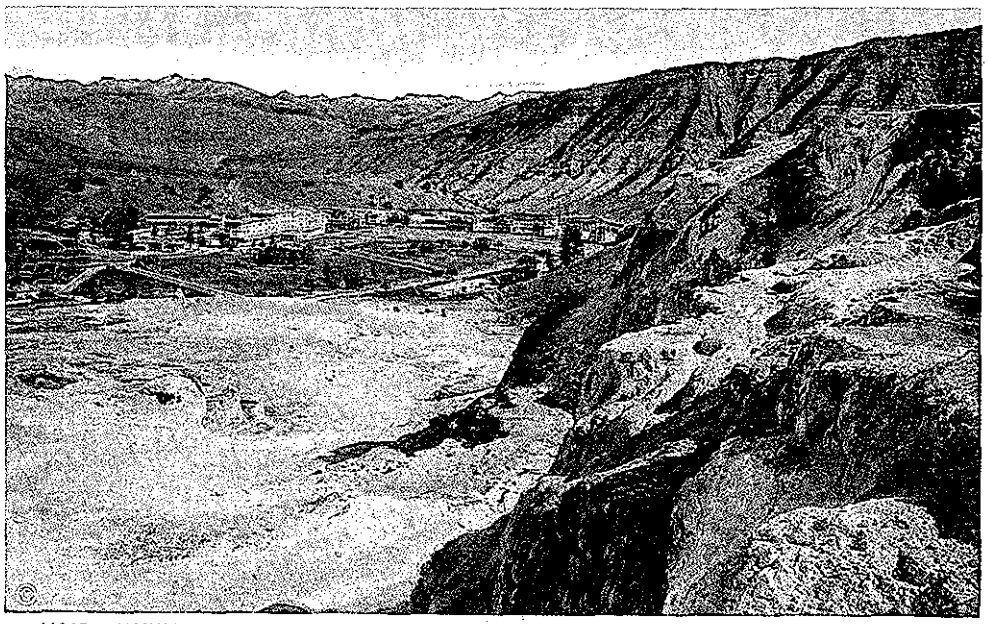
109180

©11148—MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS TERRACES, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



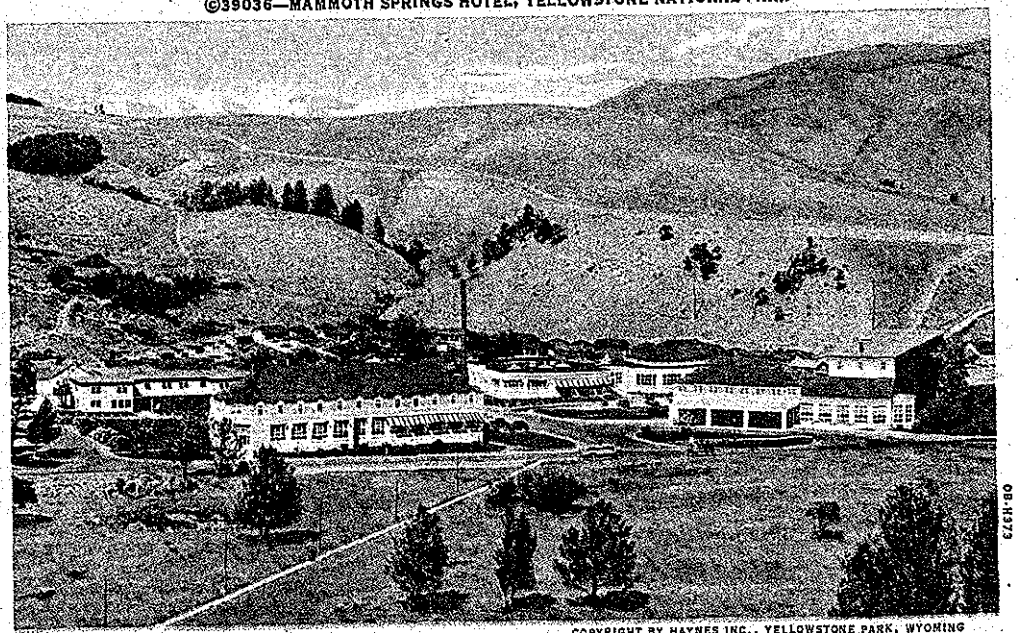
5A-H934

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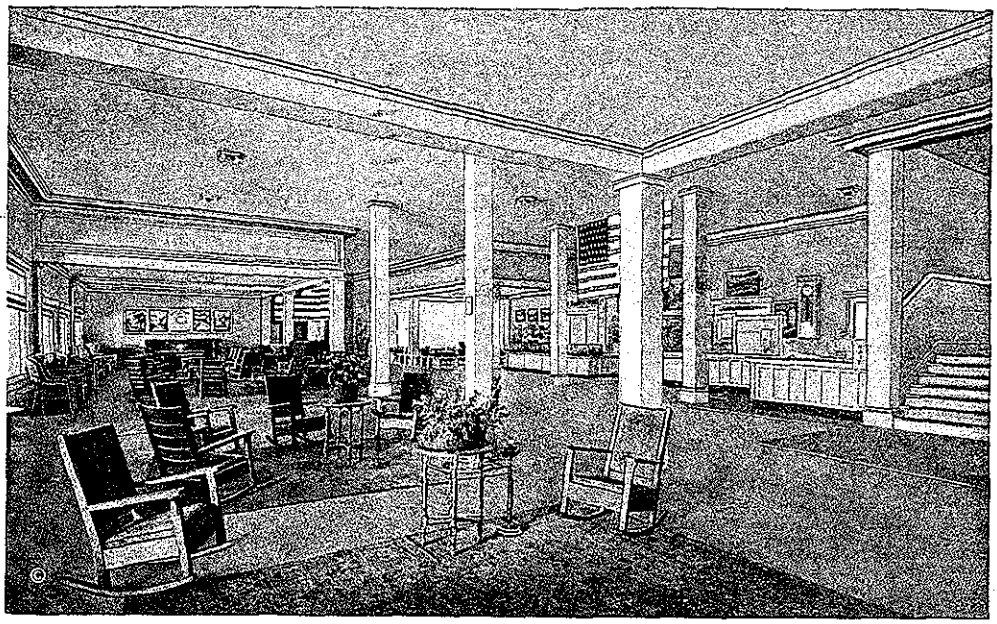
14047. MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS VALLEY FROM TERRACES, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. HAYNES.

©39036—MAMMOTH SPRINGS HOTEL, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

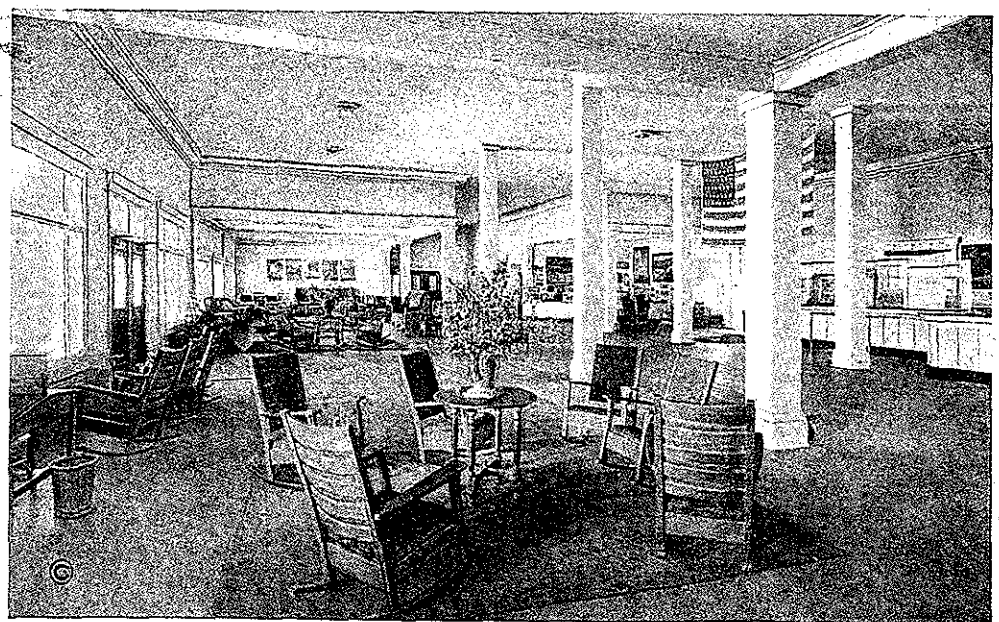


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08-H573



23310. MAMMOTH HOTEL LOBBY, YELLOWSTONE PARK. HAYNES PHOTO.



20038. MAMMOTH HOTEL LOBBY, YELLOWSTONE PARK. Haynes-Photo.

APPENDIX B

Historic Structures Table

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL COMPLEX
HISTORIC STRUCTURES TABLE

The large quantity of structures within the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel site and the changes to them over the years present a challenge to documentation efforts. Therefore, the following table was devised to systematically record information about each building. They are listed in the **Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table** according to a Building number, Building name, Historic Structures number (if known), LCS number, a description of the building materials used and their condition as of December 1993, dates of construction (if known) and remodel, and current use of the building.

The following is a brief description of each of the elements of the table:

Building numbers (Building #) have been assigned to assist in organizing and identifying the more than one hundred buildings at the site. The numbering system was developed with the National Park Service and identifies the site, the building and the group responsible for administrating or maintaining the building (i.e. a private concessionaire = "Z"). Employee cabins are indicated with an "E" prefix in the sequential number. This provides a way of recording information about each existing building and allows for new building identification. For example:

indicates Mammoth Hot Springs Historic site --- **M 00012 Z** --- indicates concessionaire other than NPS

M = indicates Mammoth Hot Springs Historic site
00012 = sequential number
Z = indicates concessionaire other than NPS

Building names (Building) are those that have been used historically and are currently in use.

Historic Structures numbers (HS#) are as recorded on the List of Classified Structures.

LCS numbers (LCS#) are taken from the National Park Services' List of Classified Structures.

Materials/Condition refers to the major building materials used and are called out in terms found in the building description section of the report. Interior finish materials are called out according to walls (w:), floors (f:) and ceilings (c:). The conditions as listed come from the 1992 building survey and any available updated information.

Dates refers to date of construction (if known) and any other date pertaining to building repair, modifications or relocation to the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel site.

Current Use is self explanatory.

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS#	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0100Z	Hotel Lobby and Lounge	2025	10936	Dimensional lumber frame, stucco, single-ply roof plus wood shingles w: plaster, mahogany panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: painted plaster - exterior walls generally good; - conc. foundation good - roof good - doors/windows fair - conc. stoop/steps good	1936	Guests, administration
	Hotel Guest Wing	(see above)	(see above)	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, single-ply roof w: painted plaster f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: painted plaster - exterior walls generally good; - conc. foundation good - roof fair - doors/windows fair - conc. stoop/steps fair	1913	Guests
MA0101Z	Dining Hall	2026	10946	Dimensional lumber frame, stucco, lap siding, single-ply roof, shingle roof w: painted plaster f: nonhistoric carpet,hardwood c: painted plaster, acoustical tile - exterior walls generally good - conc. foundation good - roof fair - doors/windows fair - conc. stoop/steps poor	1936	Guests, employees
MA0102Z	Recreation Hall	2027	10937	Dimensional lumber frame, stucco, lap siding, single-ply roof w: celotex, painted sheetrock f: nonhistoric carpet,hardwood c: painted plaster, celotex, wood, painted sheetrock - exterior walls generally good - conc. foundation good - roof fair - doors/windows fair - conc. stoop/steps poor	1936	Employees, administration

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA00A1Z	Single cabin #A1	2098	50784	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, sheet vinyl c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA00A2Z	Single cabin #A2	2097	50783	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roofw: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation poor -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA00A3Z	Duplex cabin #A3/4			Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA00A4Z	not used					
MA00A5Z	Single cabin #A5	2096	50782	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation poor -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA00A6Z	Duplex cabin #A6/7	6305	50789	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA00A7Z	not used					
MA00A8Z	Single cabin #A8	6333	50815	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor		Guest cabin
MA00A9Z	Duplex cabin #A9/10			Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A10Z	not used					
MA0A11Z	Single cabin #A11	6332	50814	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, sheet vinyl c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Material ndition	Date	Use
MA0A12Z	Single cabin #A12	2095	50781	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation poor -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A13Z	Duplex cabin #A13/14			Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A14Z	not used					
MA0A15Z	Single cabin #A15	6331	50813	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, sheet vinyl c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A16Z	Single cabin #A16	6330	50812	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation poor -roof good -doors/windo fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0A17Z	Duplex cabin #A17/18	6306	50790	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A18Z	not used					
MA0A19Z	Single cabin #A19	6334	50816	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, sheet vinyl c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A20Z	Single cabin #A20	6335	50817	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A21Z	Duplex cabin #A21/22	6307	50791	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A22Z	not used					

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0A23Z	Single cabin #A23	6336	50818	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, sheet vinyl c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guset cabin
MA0A24Z	Single cabin #A24	6337	50819	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paont peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A25Z	Duplex cabin #A25/26	6308	50792	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A26Z	not used					
MA0A27Z	Single cabin #A27	6338	50820	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, sheet vinyl c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0A28Z	Single cabin #A28	6339	50821	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A29Z	Duplex cabin #A29/30	6309	50793	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A30Z	not used					
MA0A31Z	Single cabin #A31	6327	50810	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, sheet vinyl c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A32Z	Duplex cabin #A32/33	6302	50787	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor		
MA0A33Z	not used					

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0A34Z	Duplex cabin #A34/35	6301	50786	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A35Z	not used					
MA0A36Z	Single cabin #A36	6326	50809	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation poor -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor		
MA0A37Z	Single cabin #A37	6325	50808	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, sheet vinyl c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A38Z	Duplex cabin #A38/39	6303	50788	Dimensional lumber frame,lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A39Z	not used					

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0A40Z	Single cabin #A40	6329	50811	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation poor -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0A41Z	Single cabin #A41	7604	50849	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, sheet vinyl c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA00B1Z	Duplex cabin #B1/2	2076	50762	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA00B3Z	Duplex cabin #B3/4	2084	50770	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA00B5Z	Single cabin #B5	2087	50773	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, sheet vinyl c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA00B6Z	Duplex cabin #B6/7			Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA00B8Z	Single cabin #B8	2085	50771	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA00B9Z	Single cabin #B9	2086	50772	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation poor -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0B10Z	Duplex cabin #B10/11	2071	50757	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, sheet vinyl c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0B12Z	Duplex cabin #B12/13	2072	50758	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet. linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0B14Z	Single cabin #B14	2090	50776	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0B15Z	Single cabin #B15	2089	50775	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation poor -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0B16Z	Single cabin #B16	2088	50774	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west paint peeling -conc. foundation poor -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0B17Z	Duplex cabin #B17/18	2075	50761	Dimensional lumber frame,lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, sheet vinyl c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0B19Z	Duplex cabin #B19/20	2080	50766	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0B21Z	Single cabin #B21	2093	50779	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0B22Z	Duplex cabin #B22/23	2079	50765	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0B24Z	Single cabin #B24	2092	50778	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0B25Z	Duplex cabin #B25/26	2078	50764	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0B27Z	Duplex cabin #B27/28	2077	50763	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0B29Z	Single cabin #B29	2091	50777	Dimensional lumber frame,lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0B30Z	Duplex cabin #B30/31	2082	50768	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0B32Z	Single cabin #B32	2094	50780	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0B33Z	Duplex cabin #B33/34	2081	50767	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA00C1Z	Duplex cabin #C1/2	6314	50798	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w:celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA00C3Z	Single cabin #C3	6346	50828	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA00C4Z	Single cabin #C4	6347	50829	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA00C5Z	Duplex cabin #C5/6	6315	50799	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA00C7Z	Single cabin #C7	6348	50830	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA00C8Z	Single cabin #C8	6349	50831	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA00C9Z	Single cabin #C9	6350	50832	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C10Z	Duplex cabin #C10/11	6316	50800	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0C12Z	Duplex cabin #C12/13	6317	50801	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation poor -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C14Z	Single cabin #C14	6351	50833	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation poor -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C15Z	Single cabin #C15	6352	50834	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south\west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation poor -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C16Z	Single cabin #C16	6353	50835	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0C17Z	Single cabin #C17	6354	50836	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C18Z	Duplex cabin #C18/19	6318	50802	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C20Z	single cabin #C20	6355	50836	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C21Z	Duplex cabin #C21\22			Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0C23Z	Single cabin #C23	6356	50838	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C24Z	Single cabin #C24	6357	50839	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C25Z	Single cabin #C25	6358	50840	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C26Z	Single cabin #C26	6359	50841	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0C27Z	Single cabin #C27	6360	50842	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation poor -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C28Z	Duplex cabin #C28/29	6322	50806	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C30Z	Single cabin #C30	6361	50843	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C31Z	Single cabin #C31	6362	50844	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0C34Z	Single cabin #C34	7603	50848	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C35Z	Duplex cabin #C35/36	6323	50807	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C37Z	Single cabin #C37	6363	50845	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C38Z	Single cabin #C38	6364	50846	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0C39Z	Single cabin #C39	6365	50847	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C40Z	Duplex cabin #C40/41	6321	50805	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C42Z	Duplex cabin #C42/43	6320	50804	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C44Z	Duplex cabin #C44/45	6313	50797	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0C46Z	Single cabin #C46	6345	50827	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	guest cabin
MA0C47Z	Duplex cabin #C47/48	6312	50796	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C49Z	Single cabin #C49	6344	50826	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C50Z	Single cabin #C50	6343	50825	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0C51Z	Duplex cabin #C51/52	6311	50795	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C53Z	Single cabin #C53	6342	50824	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C54Z	Single cbin #C54	6341	50823	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation fair -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin
MA0C55Z	Duplex cabin #C55/56	6310	50794	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Complex Historic Structures Table

Building #	Name	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
MA0C57Z	Single cabin #C57	6340	50822	Dimensional lumber frame, lap siding, shingle roof w: celotex panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: celotex panelling -exterior walls generally good; south/west facades paint peeling -conc. foundation poor -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood porch/steps poor	1936	Guest cabin

APPENDIX C

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Manuscript Collections

Yellowstone National Park Archives, Mammoth, Wyoming

Box C-1, Yellowstone Park Hotel Company, 1923-35; miscellaneous correspondence
Box C-2, YPC Annual Reports 1936-1948
Box C-3, YPC Annual Reports 1949-1959
Box C-4, YPC Contracts and Schedules 1954-1967
Box C-5, YPC Assorted Reports and Meetings, 1956-1963
Box C-6, YPC Annual Rpts 1960-1965
Box C-7, Surveys of Facilities and Operations, 1958
Box C-14: Buildings - Concessions
Box C-15: Concessions, park-wide and service-wide.
Box C-16: Concessioners 1880-1930
Box C-17: Concessioners 1879-1916
Box YPC 1-7 (odd): Miscellaneous correspondence
Box YPC 35-41 (odd): Misc. business correspondence
Box YPC 85-95: Dept. of the Interior Correspondence, 1922-1966
Boxes A-16 to A-26: Monthly reports 1940-1959
Box D-37: Landscape Architects and Engineers, 1933-1938
Box D-38: Landscape Architects and Engineers, 1919-1939
Box D-39: Landscape Architects and Engineers, Rpts and Misc., 1939-1954
Box D-47: Maintenance Reports, 1919-1969 (Maint. 1)
Box D-48: Maintenance Weekly and Monthly Rpts, 1954, 1956 -58, 1966-1971
Box D-49: Maintenance Misc., 1936-1968
Box D-50: Individual Building Data File.
Box D-55: Development and Maintenance, 1971

Box D-57: Development and Maintenance
Unnumbered box: YPC, Construction and Complaints, 1938-1964
Unnumbered box: YPC, Maintenance and Construction, 1936-1946

Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana

Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collections: Collection 430

Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana

Photo Archives: Haynes Collection

APPENDIX D

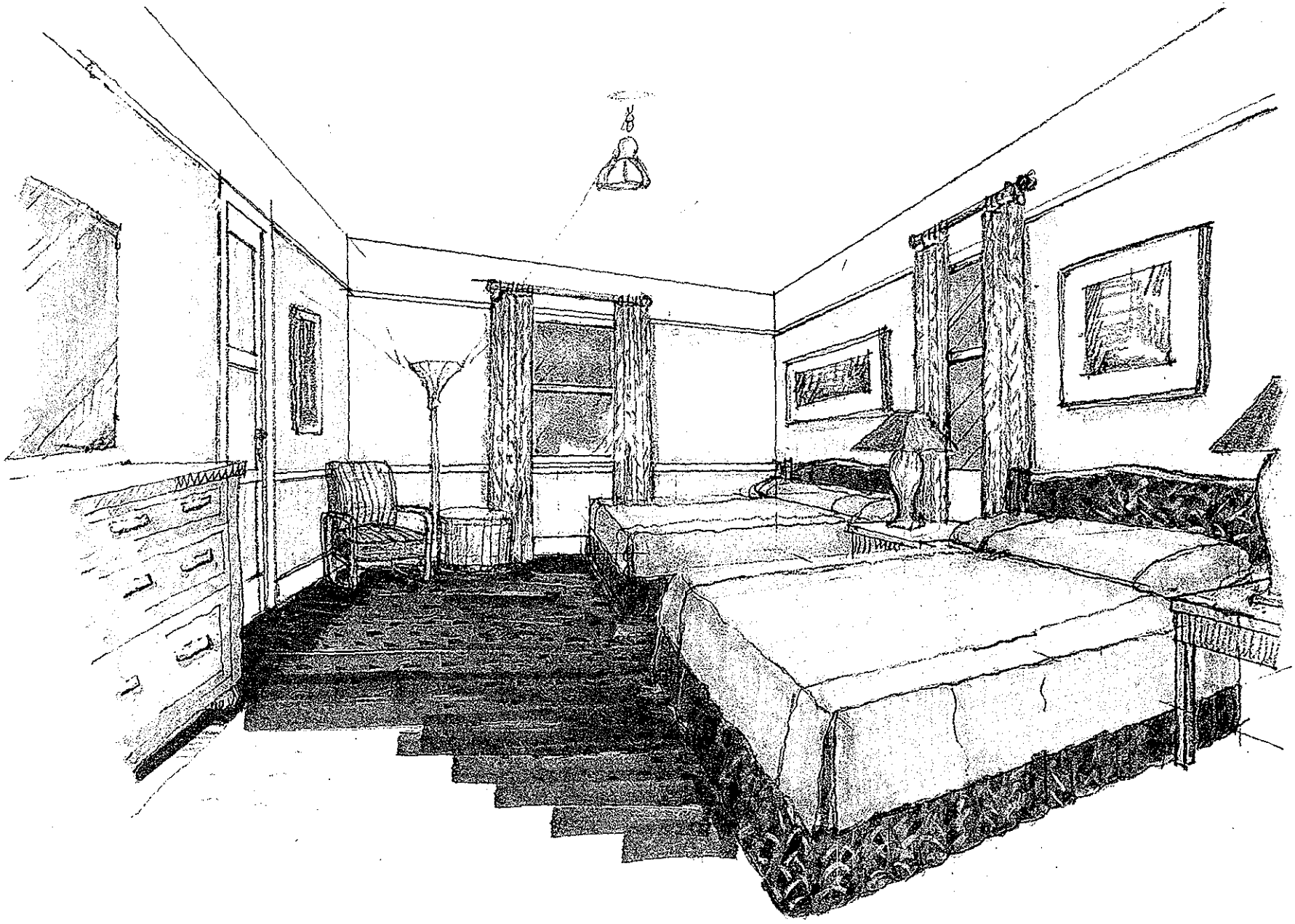
Guest Room Finishes Proposals

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL
Guest Room Finishes Proposals

The Classical Moderne architectural style of the 1938 Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel lobby, Dining Hall, Recreation Hall and cottages has retained integrity over time. The 1930's character is manifested in strong horizontal lines, smooth unornamented wall surfaces, and "streamlined" detailing. The shape and design of the guest room wing, constructed in 1913, has remained unchanged even while the interior has undergone numerous installations of new finishes and furnishings which have not necessarily reflected the architectural style of the structure.. The following sketches illustrate design proposals to modify the guest rooms in a manner sympathetic with the strong architectural character of the main lobby and lounge, and which will enhance the overall design of the hotel.

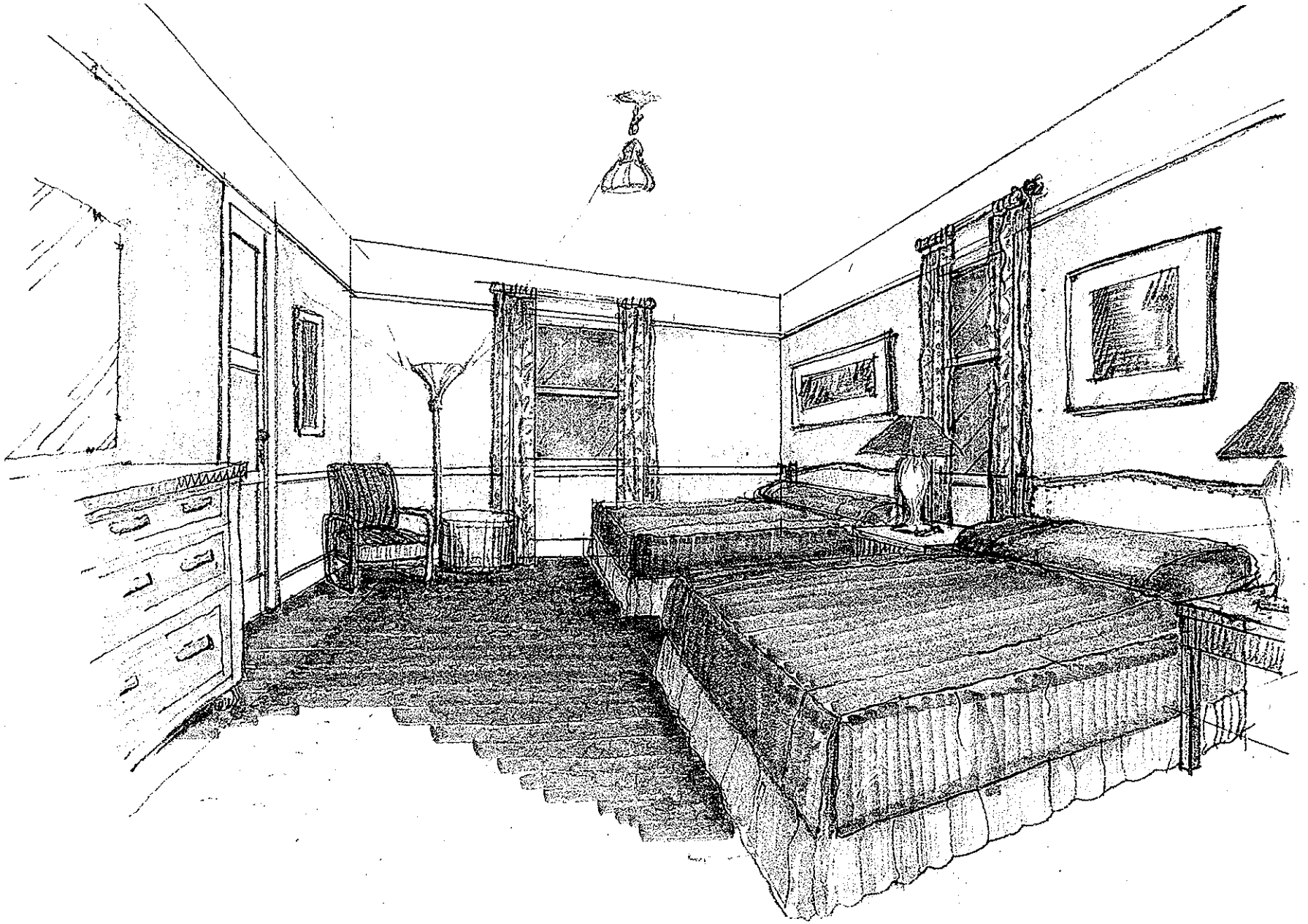
The proposals include a significant change in the use of color and pattern within the rooms adding variation where little presently exists. Each of the two proposals present the following elements but vary is application of color and pattern. Existing paneled doors, architrave trim at doors and windows, and floor base are retained as well as the existing ceiling hung light fixtures. Additional trim is added as a picture mold and a slender chair rail; this provides a place to break the paint color of the walls and ceiling. The ceiling color is carried down to the line of the picture mold to reinforce the height of the room. A patterned carpet covers the floor and has a wide contrasting border. The full length drapery and the bedspreads feature patterns taken from historic fabrics used in various park locations adapted for use here. The ranch oak beds and dressers are existing; an upholstered panel is added to the headboards of the beds. Lounge chairs, original and reproductions, are fully upholstered with contrasting welting and top panels. Additional new furnishings include historically compatible side tables, and floor and table lamps.

The bathrooms feature tile floors and wainscoting. The floor tile is patterned and has a border to achieve an "area rug" effect. The wall tile is of contrasting color and has accent bands at the base and top. There is additional trim added to the top of the wainscot and as a picture mold. The wall color coordinates and contrasts with the tile of the floor and wainscot. Accessories include shaped mirrors over the pedestal sink, glass shelf below and historically compatible wall light fixture above.



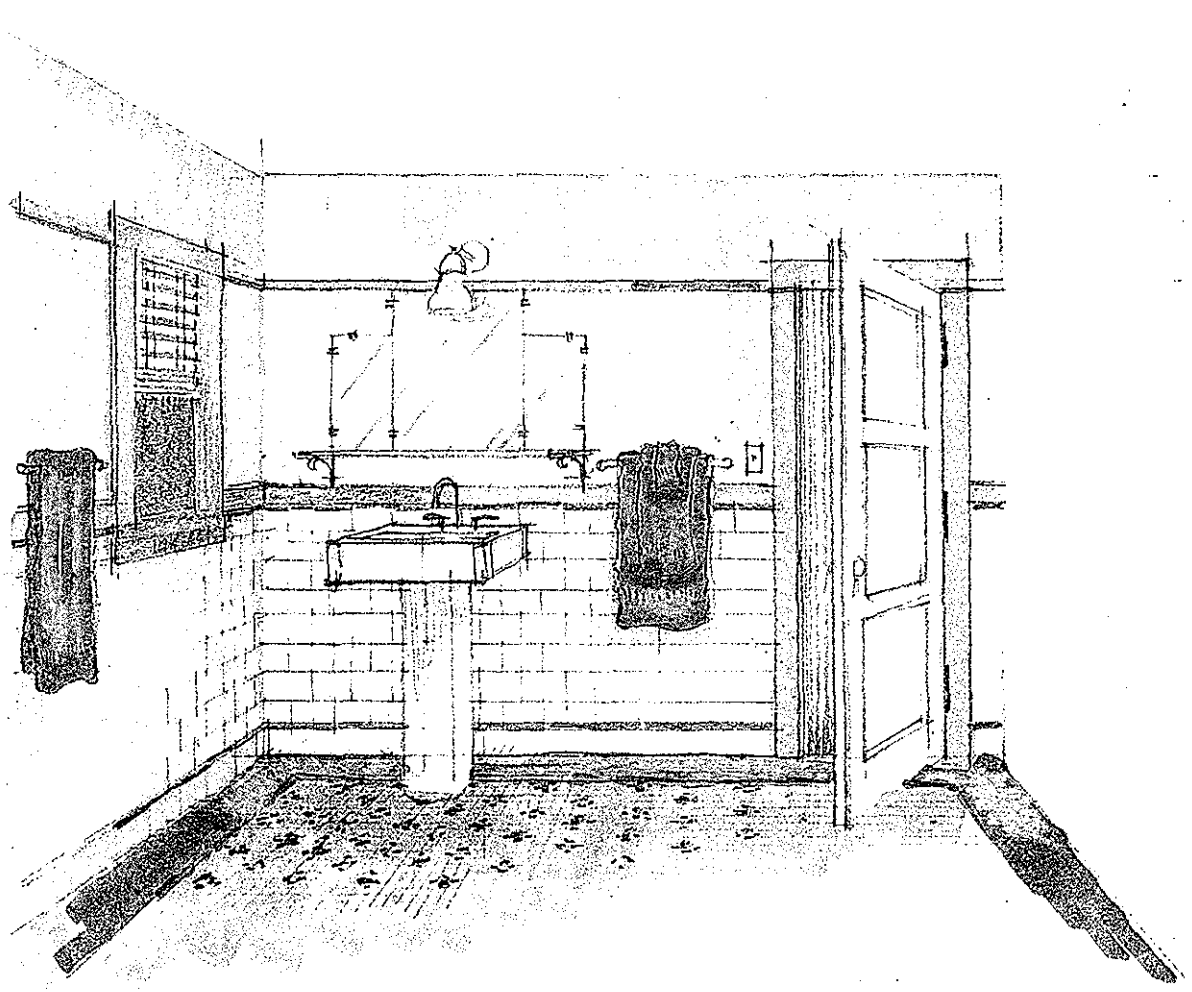
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL

Guest Room Finishes *Option A*



MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL

Guest Room Finishes *Option B*



MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL

Guest Room Finishes *Bathrooms*

2025-7

2071-2

2075-82

2084-98

6301-3

6305-18

6320-23

6325-27

6329

6330-65

7603-4

THEME: NPS Rustic Architecture

IDLCS	PARK	STRUCTURE NUMBER	HISTORIC NAME OF THE RESOURCE	NR SIG /STATUS	NR DATE
			Rocky Mountain National Park Utility Area Historic District (NR82001717)		
10563	ROMO	HS-0003	Utility Area Employee Residence #3	L/1	3/18/1982
10564	ROMO	HS-0004	Utility Area Employee Residence #4	L/1	03/18/1982
10565	ROMO	HS-0005	Utility Area Employee Residence #5	L/1	03/18/1982
10566	ROMO	HS-0006	Utility Area Employee Residence #6	L/1	03/18/1982
10567	ROMO	HS-0007	Utility Area Employee Residence #7	L/1	03/18/1982
10568	ROMO	HS-0008	Utility Area Employee Residence #8	L/1	03/18/1982
10541	ROMO	HS-0024	Utility Area Mclaren Hall/Annex	L/1	03/18/1982
10570	ROMO	HS-0034	Utility Area Employee Residence #34	L/1	3/18/1982
10559	ROMO	HS-0045	Utility Area Employee Residence #45	L/1	3/18/1982
10560	ROMO	HS-0046	Utility Area Employee Residence #46	L/1	03/18/1982
10561	ROMO	HS-0047	Utility Area Superintendent's Residence	L/1	03/18/1982
10562	ROMO	HS-0048	Utility Area Employee Residence #48	L/1	03/18/1982
10542	ROMO	HS-0070	Utility Area Employee Garage #70	L/1	03/18/1982
10543	ROMO	HS-0071	Utility Area Employee Garage #71	L/1	3/18/1982
10544	ROMO	HS-0072	Utility Area Employee Garage #72	L/1	03/18/1982
10546	ROMO	HS-0073	Utility Area Vehicle Storage Shed	L/1	03/18/1982
10545	ROMO	HS-0074	Utility Area Vehicle Storage Shed	L/1	03/18/1982
10547	ROMO	HS-0075	Utility Area Building And Utilities Shop	L/1	03/18/1982
10548	ROMO	HS-0076	Utility Area Equipment Storage Shed	L/1	3/18/1982
10549	ROMO	HS-0077	Utility Area Equipment Storage Shed	L/1	03/18/1982
10550	ROMO	HS-0078	Utility Area Equipment Storage Shed	L/1	03/18/1982
10551	ROMO	HS-0079	Utility Area Warehouse	L/1	03/18/1982
10552	ROMO	HS-0080	Utility Area Operations Center	L/1	03/18/1982
10553	ROMO	HS-0081	Utility Area Vehicle And Carpenter Shop	L/1	03/18/1982
10554	ROMO	HS-0082	Utility Area Paint Shop	L/1	03/18/1982
10555	ROMO	HS-0083	Utility Area Oil House	L/1	03/18/1982
55314	ROMO	HS-0084	Utility Area Fire Truck Shed	L/1	03/18/1982