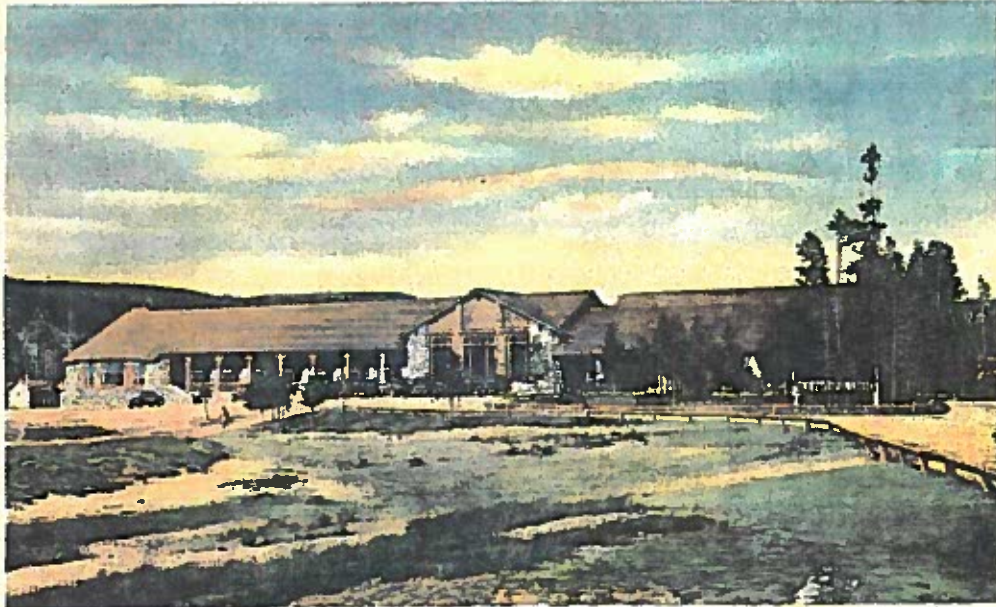


HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

Old Faithful Lodge Yellowstone National Park

28029—OLD FAITHFUL LODGE, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

**Old Faithful Lodge
Yellowstone National Park**

November 1995

Prepared for:
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and
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

Old Faithful Lodge YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The complex of structures at Old Faithful Lodge in Yellowstone National Park were developed as part of the expansion of the "lodge" system adopted in 1919 by the National Park System (NPS) to improve the auto-tourist facilities in the park. The lodges were to provide additional guest rooms at affordable rates throughout the Park. They were to be patterned after the original tent-camps established in the early 1900s by the Wylie Camping Company and the Shaw and Powell Company, and were built at the sites of the former tent-camps. The lodges included buildings at Old Faithful, Roosevelt, Yellowstone Lake, Sylvan Pass and Mammoth Hot Springs. The increasing popularity of Old Faithful Geyser and the need to provide accommodations beyond those at Old Faithful Inn resulted in construction of a dance pavilion and "comfort stations" at the tent-cabin site of the future lodge in 1921. By 1924, a dining hall and kitchen facility had also been constructed. Horace Albright insisted on the construction of an additional lobby/recreation-hall, patterned after the lodges in Zion National Park, to augment the dining facility and incorporate it into a rustic design more compatible with the other structures at Old Faithful. This 1926 addition housed a lobby, office, curio shop/soda fountain, picture stand, dispensary, bathrooms and office space for the YPCC and the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company. A new dance pavilion and entertainment area replaced the original.

Construction of over 200 cabins at the Old Faithful Lodge site commenced in 1924 and continued through 1929. The cabins were arranged in three linear clusters on the north and east sides of the lodge, with each cluster having restroom, shower, and housekeeping facilities. Design of the cabins also followed the theme of rustic architecture alluding to a "dude-ranch" appearance, a theme the NPS used to promote travel to the Park. Cabins were of log frame construction, "pole over shiplap", or "battened plywood" and included single room or duplex floor plans. At first, the cabin layout on the site resembled a military camp with the buildings efficiently laid out in grid patterns with straight access roads and walkways between. These cabin clusters were maintained until 1939, when reconfiguration of the cabin layout took place. The reconfiguration reflected the NPS desire to have cabins laid out along topographic lines accessed by curved and narrow roads rather than in a strict linear fashion. This reconfiguration resulted in relocation of a number of cabins to other sites within the park

and construction of only a few new cabins for a total of about 80 cabins in two groupings to the north and east of the lodge. Running water was added to each in 1940 although toilet facilities remained extremely minimal until the addition of toilets and showers to the majority of cabins in 1954.

Employees at the lodge site were initially housed in "tent-cabins" left over from the days of the Shaw and Powell Company. Eventually however, dormitories were constructed along the same design guidelines as the cabins with log frame or exposed frame construction. In the 1930s, a landscape cleanup program was initiated. During this time, all utility lines were buried, mature lodgepole pine trees were removed from the cabin areas, and extraneous buildings, such as tent-cabins, were removed. These combined efforts were very successful in maintaining the desired rustic atmosphere.

Old Faithful Lodge as part of the Old Faithful Historic District was named to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

While modifications to the complex have been minimal, changes have not always been in keeping with the rustic concept. The lodge has undergone the most visible alterations including remodelling of the dining hall in the early 1980s. During this remodel, the character of the hall was drastically altered by the installation of an acoustical tile ceiling enclosing a new and massive mechanical system in the center of the space. Vinyl wallcovering and wall to wall carpet were also added. The glazed walls of the "curio shop" have been infilled with plywood panels destroying the intended view out of and into the gift shop space. The cabin interiors were "improved" with the addition of masonite paneling on the walls and ceilings in an imitation wood-grain pattern as well as wall-to-wall carpet, achieving a modicum of comfort and cleanability but sacrificing historic integrity.

The Old Faithful Lodge complex has been well maintained over the years. It directly reflects the architectural philosophy of the NPS that buildings within the park and especially within the Old Faithful Historic District should enhance the visitors experience of nature and the west.

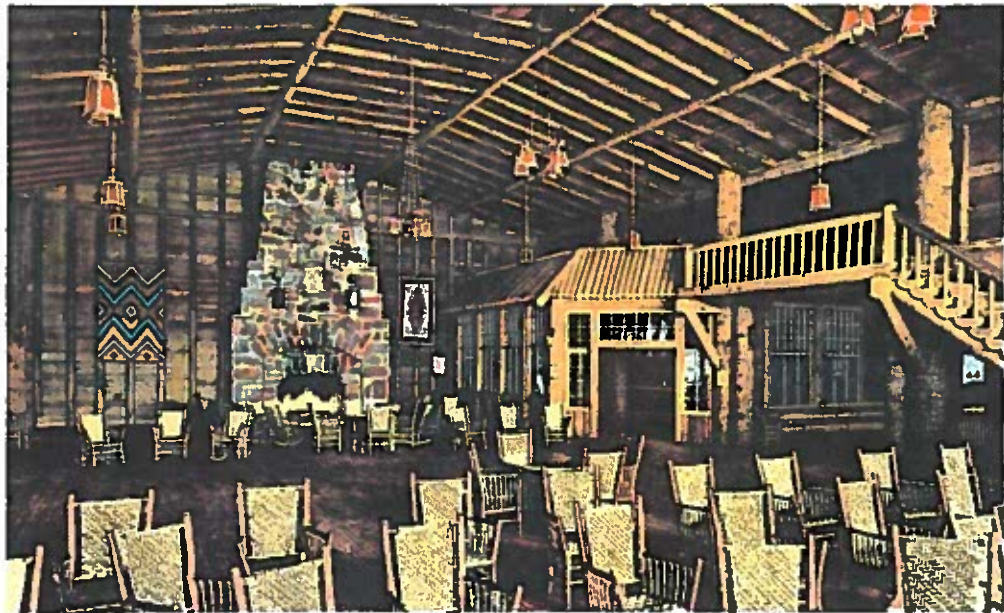
The following general preservation recommendations are proposed to restore and maintain the historical and architectural qualities of Old Faithful Lodge:

1. Retain the historical and architectural character of the Lodge, the cabins and related support structures. Do not alter the architectural features of the spaces except to improve upon their historical qualities. This includes new mechanical and electrical systems.
2. Preserve and maintain the architectural features of all aspects of the exterior and interior of the Lodge as well as the features of the historic cabins and related support structures.
3. Repair, rather than replace, when possible, to retain original historical fabric.
4. Renovate the interior of the Lodge to preserve the original historical and architectural features. This includes the removal of later non-compatible modifications, i.e. dining room ceiling, grooved plywood and wallcoverings on the walls, lighting, fire systems, etc. Replace these materials and systems with less intrusive and more compatible materials and systems intended to bring back the rustic character of the Lodge.
5. Provide for the renovation of the cabins to bring back the historical and architectural qualities which were part of the Old Faithful Lodge complex. This would include replacing the imitation wood paneling with sheetrock, using a wood wainscot, and restoring wood floors. Interior furnishings would include the ranch oak furniture and compatible rugs, draperies, and bedding to bring back the rustic character. This should also include the repair and replacement of exterior features such as rotted logs, weathered wood, worn windows and door, and repair of deteriorating concrete and wood stoops and steps.
6. Prepare a landscape plan for the area on all sides of the Lodge and especially between the back service area of the Lodge and the guest and employee cabin areas. The existing parking areas and individual parking should be designated with additional grasses and trees to bring back the original character of the site. Appropriate lighting should be installed and service and related areas screened from the view of the roadways, cabin areas, and geyser views.
7. Provide for additional employee housing in the area and additional guest facilities such as restrooms and showers. Some of the later cabins at Snowlodge could be moved into the area when the new Snowlodge is built.
8. Prepare a preservation maintenance guide that relates to the Old Faithful Lodge and ties in with the maintenance of all historic buildings in Yellowstone National Park.

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 with this report. However, the current plan should be used in conjunction with this report.

Historical Analysis

28182 OLD FAITHFUL LODGE LOUNGE



7A-N-1897

HAYNES STUDIOS INC., BOZEMAN, MONTANA

Old Faithful Lodge Lounge, 1928.

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

The Yellowstone Lodge System¹

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

The Camp Way: 1893-1916

William Wallace Wylie initiated the "Wylie Way" in 1893, developing a string of permanent camps offering accommodation alternatives to the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company's luxury hotels.² Wylie Camps contained a

large campfire ... in the center of the camp. The single tents, with gable roofs, had burlap tacked down for floors, with wooden pegs, and had one double bed. The larger tents, hip-roofed, had four double beds. These larger tents were almost square, with a bed in each corner. The wood bedsteads stood on the ground, but there was a board floor through the center. Rarely was a separate bed assigned to one person. Even strangers had to double up...and they did, without much complaint.... The dining room was a large tent about 14 x 30 feet, with sawdust floors (Figure HR1).³

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

The camp sites were situated approximately one-day's travel apart on the 146-mile

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

²From 1883 to 1893 Wylie operated movable camps. (Lee H. Whittlesey comments to James R. McDonald, 2/15/95, p. 1.)

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

Yellowstone Grand Tour, with Wylie and Shaw & Powell providing stage transportation between the camps (Figure HR2). Camp patrons included both those drawn by the lower cost of the camps and those attracted to the "western atmosphere." School teachers and college students staffed the camps, in contrast to the "colored waiters ... with their quiet courteous manners" and the "bellboys and porters" employed at the YPA hotels. Camp guests sang around the campfire while guests at the hotels danced to professional orchestras. Camp dining rooms served "family style" while a coat rule was enforced at the formal hotel dining rooms.⁴

In August of 1915, the first automobile entered Yellowstone National Park, carrying "a new class of tourists" that would revolutionize the park's transportation and accommodation network.⁵ At the National Park Service's bidding, the Wylie Permanent Camping Co. and the Shaw & Powell Co. merged to form the Yellowstone Park Carriage Co. (YPCC).⁶ All transportation privileges once held by the camping companies were revoked and assigned to the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company.

The YPCC established new camps and dismantled old camps in response to the new definition of "a day's travel" imposed by the automobile. By 1917, the YPCC tour included camps at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful (utilizing the Shaw & Powell camp), Yellowstone Lake, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and Camp Roosevelt.⁷

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

⁵S.E.L. to The Director, NPS, n.d. File: 12 12 6 (Part 1) "Parks Reservations & Antiquities Yellowstone National Park. Automobiles, 6/22/1907-6/7/1909," Box 207, Entry #6, RG 79, National Archives, Washington D.C. [NA].

⁶The YPCC was sold to veteran NPS concessioner Howard Hays in 1920. Hays changed the name to the Yellowstone Park Camps Co. Hays sold to Vernon Goodwin in 1924 and the name was changed to the Vernon Goodwin Company. Yellowstone Park Hotel Co. (YPHC) president and principal stockholder H.W. Childs acquired the company in 1928 and renamed it the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Co. (YPLC). In 1936 the YPHC and YPLC merged to form the Yellowstone Park Company (YPC) (Haines, p.421, fn3).

⁷Haines, *The Yellowstone Story, Vol. II*, p.274; Moorman, p.15.

Development of the Lodge System: 1923-1930

By 1923, in response to the business opportunities presented by the ever-increasing number of auto tourists, the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Co., heir to the Yellowstone Park Camping Co., initiated development of a lodge system patterned after -- and often located at the site of -- the tent camps; by 1930, the company would have invested almost a million dollars in cabins, central buildings, and equipment.⁹ Daniel Hull of the NPS Landscape Division supervised site development and construction of central log buildings surrounded by newly-constructed exposed-frame cabins and by the tent cabins of the original camps.⁹ These facilities were to give "a dude-ranch appearance;"¹⁰ this cultural tie to the Old West and to the camps of the stage-coach era remained a key feature in Lodge promotion for decades:

The Lodges have personality. They have the vacation spirit. The unique cottages, the rustic lobbies, recreation and dancing rooms, the attractive dining rooms, the community singing and campfires, the college boys and girls who serve guests with right good will, the restful, refreshing, cordial informality and friendliness -- the "Out-West-Americanism" of the Lodges -- these create an outing adventure which will share interest with the wonders of Yellowstone itself.¹¹

In a more practical vein, YNP Superintendent Horace Albright wrote

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

⁹Moorman, p.17.

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

¹⁰Horace Albright, quoted in Clemensen, *Historic Structures Report, Historical Data Sections*, "Roosevelt Lodge," 1987, p.77.

¹¹Yellowstone Park Company, "Yellowstone Park, Hotels-Camps-Lodges-Transportation," ca. 1936 brochure, folder 20, Box YPC-1, YNPA.

Entertainment, and meals are furnished in central buildings of large proportions. These are of rustic design, and are attractive.¹²

The central buildings housed lobbies, social rooms, curio shops, dining rooms "and the usual resort facilities."¹³ The "college boys and girls," were known collectively as "Savages" and more specifically as "pack rats and pillow punchers." The pillow punchers cleaned the cabins; the pack rats cleaned the "slop jars" and lit the morning fires (Figure HR3).¹⁴ Employee and guest reminiscences, however, suggest that these duties were secondary to those of song and dance:

When the big yellow buses brought in the sightseers and guests in late afternoon, usually just before supper, we 'Savages' gathered to greet them with songs as they stepped down from the bus. One was 'riding the yellow, yellow bus' and one was about white cakes of Ivory soap that all the cabins were equipped with.... We were a noisy enthusiastic group.¹⁵

In the entertainment room the populace gathered and sang songs under the leadership of one of the camp employees, then two or three other youthful attendants entertained the audience with vaudeville stunts.¹⁶

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

¹²Horace M. Albright, "Special Report on Yellowstone Park Camps Company," October 30, 1926, p.3. Folder No. 48, Box YPC-85, YNPA. Information re use of hot water provided by White, Zillah Pocock, *Notes on Early Development of Information Services in Yellowstone National Park 65 Years Ago*, p.3, 1986, "History" Vertical File, YNPA.

¹³Yellowstone Park Company. "Yellowstone Park, Hotels - Camps - Lodges - Transportation," ca. 1936 brochure. Folder 20, Box YPC-1, YNPA.

¹⁴Lowry, Mary Dawe and Denise Mackesy. "Working in Yellowstone: Then and Now: Yellowstone Summer: 1924 [Lowry] and Yellowstone Summer: 1983 [Mackesy]. *Montana Outdoors*. Vol. 16, No.4, Lowry - p.27.

¹⁵Lowry 1985:25

¹⁶Cowles, Orlene and Howard. *Yellowstone Trip* by Howard and Orlene Cowles in 1925, n.p. Unpublished manuscript. Vertical Files, YNPA.

the lodges and camps that has become famous all over the nation."¹⁷ Lodge manager Ed Moorman approved on more pecuniary grounds: "the entertainment features of the Lodges ... became very popular with the guests, and a drawing card for much more business" (Figure HR4).¹⁸

By 1924, the YPLCC initiated construction of housekeeping units. Housekeeping camps generally were segregated from the growing lodge complexes, and often incorporated the tent cabins discarded by the lodges. These housekeeping facilities were served by a small registration office, by a cafeteria rather than a dining room, rented for approximately half the price of the lodge cabins, and created yet a fourth "level" of accommodation within the parks (Figure HR5). With the "economy traveler" thus served by the housekeeping units and the auto camps (and with the characterization of "auto" and "rail" travelers increasingly meaningless), lodge services and facilities were expanded and improved in a concerted "administrative and executive effort .. toward betterment of the lodges as secondary hotel accommodations."¹⁹

As the *economic* distinction between the hotels and lodges was muted, entertainment (physically represented by the recreation halls and outdoor theaters) became one of the lodges' defining features. The narrow cabin-access drives that entwined the lodge complexes became another. In contrast to the hotels, the YPC advertized that "you can drive your car alongside your cottage, unpack, and there you are."²⁰

Reconstruction: 1927-1940

¹⁷Horace M. Albright, "Special Report on Yellowstone Park Camps Company," October 30, 1926, p.5. File No. 48, Box YPC-85, YNPA.

¹⁸Moorman n.d., p. 22.

¹⁹H.M. Albright to Assistant Secretary Edwards, 2/3/27. Folder "Yellowstone Park Hotel Company, 1907-1936," Box 12-12 Yellowstone, Central Classified File, RG 48, NA.

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

As part of the effort "toward betterment of the lodges," the tent cabins²¹ were moved to the housekeeping units and replaced with wood cabins. The Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Co. (YPLC)²² added shower buildings to the lodge complexes; installed cold water in all cabins; and added hot and cold water to a "deluxe" few. Although the NPS strongly recommended that these improvements be undertaken, the YPLC was also in competition with a growing number of out-of-park cabin facilities that offered these conveniences.²³

In 1936, the newly formed Yellowstone Park Company²⁴ initiated a concerted attempt to "doll up the lodge cabins somewhat... make [them] look a little more comfortable and friendly when people go into them."²⁵ Working out of the Old Faithful Inn and using the Old Faithful Lodge cabins as a prototype, Mrs. Agnes Malling redecorated: Unpainted "carpenter-made" beds, chairs, and benches and interior and exterior window and door surrounds were painted in "six color schemes." The fir floors were oiled, window screens installed, and asbestos mats placed under the stoves. New curtain, rug, bedspread, and light-shade ensembles coordinated with the color schemes.²⁶

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

²¹Tent cabins comprised approximately 60% of the cabin units in the 1920s and were the camp-system legacy popular with NPS officials and with the public.

²²Yellowstone Park Hotel Co. president H.W. Childs acquired the YPCC in 1928 and renamed it the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Co.

²³Horace M. Albright, "Special Report on Yellowstone Park Camps Company," October 30, 1926, p.3. Folder No. 48, Box YPC-85, YNPA; B.C. Downey and M.C. Deason to Mr. Gable, n.d. Yellowstone Concessions, General File 1, Box 1775, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

²⁴The Yellowstone Park Company resulted from the merger of the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company, the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company, the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, and the Yellowstone Park Boat Company.

²⁵Unsigned [Nichols] to Mrs. Agnes Malling, 5/28/1936. Folder YPLC Co. 1932- 1937, Box YPC 14, YNPA.

²⁶Unsigned [Mrs. Agnes Malling] to Messrs. Nichols and Goodwin, 7/18/1936. Folder YPLC Co. 1932- 1937, Box YPC 14, YNPA.

through the park as quickly as possible with the least expense."²⁷ As the economy improved and visitation increased in 1937, the YPC initiated a major reconstruction program. This program involved development of a "cottage camp" at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, dramatic expansion at Camp Roosevelt, and the replacement of all cabins at Old Faithful Lodge. The planned addition of cabins to be operated in conjunction with Lake Hotel was halted by the onset of WWII and not completed until 1952.²⁸

By the mid-1950s, the YPC found itself besieged by complaints from visitors and from NPS personnel "in which [their] housing facilities in YNP [were] compared unfavorably with similar accommodations on the public highway." The company responded with a pledge to "either replace or rehabilitate every lodge and tourist cabin... ."²⁹ This Comprehensive Improvement Program included the construction of a new cabin facility at Canyon, the addition of showers and of hot water to many of the lodge cabins, renovation of the "dark, drab, unimaginative [interior] decor," and an increased commitment to interior and exterior maintenance. The plan was also unsuccessful: financially strapped following construction of the Canyon facility, the YPC's efforts were inadequate to preserve their antiquated accommodation inventory.³⁰

Old Faithful Lodge, Site Specific Development

In 1916, the newly-created YPLC Co. abandoned the Wylie Camp at Upper Geyser Basin and retained the adjacent Shaw & Powell's camp. All facilities at that time, with the exception of the stable, consisted of semi-permanent tent cabins, of varying sizes yet all constructed with plank floors, shiplap quarter walls, canvas-duck sides and roofs. In 1920,

²⁷Roger W. Toll, Superintendent YNP, *Annual Report*, 1932. MGB SC.

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

²⁹Yellowstone Park Company. "A Comprehensive Improvement Program," n.d. (c.1953), Box C-1, YNPA.

³⁰Memorandum to the Secretary [USDI] from the Director, National Park Service, Feb. 16, 1948. Folder "YPC 900-01," Box 1785, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

the YPLC Co. secured permission from the NPS to construct a dance pavilion at the camp site. By the fall of 1921, construction had commenced on the log pavilion, central comfort stations "with flush toilets," and eight additional tent cabins.³¹

By July of 1923, the YPCC, NPS Landscape Architect Daniel Hull, and private architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood began planning for an "immense new central structure to be erected at Old Faithful Permanent Camp."³² The dining room/kitchen building (deemed by Albright to look "more [like] a factory than a resort"³³) was completed in time for the 1924 season. The dining room sat an estimated 200 people (served family style in a continuation of the camp tradition) and the kitchen was equipped with ice-making equipment and refrigeration (in a radical departure from the car condition) (Figure 1).³⁴

By 1926, Albright "insisted" upon augmentation of the central building with a lobby/recreation-hall component, preferably patterned after the "lodges" at Zion National Park. In a continued expression of his disapproval of the original design coupled with continued faith in its architects, Albright wrote: "It will take an extraordinary architect to design anything that will tie on to your dining room and kitchen and, of course, Underwood is such an architect."³⁵ This addition, constructed by contractors Teufel and Carlson during the 1927 season, housed a lobby, office, curio shop/soda fountain, picture stand, barber shop, dispensary, bathrooms, and office space for the YPC transportation division and the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company. The dining room/kitchen component was further dwarfed when Teufel and Carlson constructed a large "dance pavilion and entertainment area"

³¹Moorman p.18; Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Monthly Report for July 1921," p.17. Folder "Part 10," Box 243, Entry 6, RG 79, NA; Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Monthly Report for Sept. 1921," p.17. Folder "Part 10," Box 243, Entry 6, RG 79, NA..

³²Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Monthly Report for July 1923," p.23. Folder "Part 15," Box 243, Entry 6, RG 79, NA.

³³Horace M. Albright to D.R. Hull, 4/15/1926. Folder "YPCC Fiscal Year 1926, 332.2," Box C14, YNPA.

³⁴Moorman. Untitled, unpublished history of Moorman's years in Yellowstone National Park, 1899-1948, p.18.

³⁵Horace M. Albright to Mr. Goodwin, 4/15/1926. Folder "YPCC 332.2," Box C14, YNPA.

-- also designed by Underwood -- on the east elevation of the lobby addition. Following completion of these additions, the "old amusement hall and lobby" -- presumably the 1923 dance pavilion -- was torn down.³⁶

Albright described the enlarged building as "combining ... large stone pillars with immense fir logs... . The effect is very pleasing to the eye."³⁷ The "rustic dimension stone work was of random sized stone, one man to derrick size, selected for color, regular coursed, squared edges, laid with rough cement mortar joints."³⁸ In the interior, "all log framing [was] of Lodgepole pine with the bark preserved in the natural state, all carefully fitted to achieve a rustic effect" (Figure HR7).³⁹

In a continuation of the rustic theme, lobby furnishings included rustic hickory armchairs, settees, and rockers (child and adult); oak "fermeries;" lacquered brass smoking stands; pine garment racks; and linen cretonne draperies on forged-iron rods. The lobby balcony served as a reading area and was equipped with oak-top single-drawer hickory-frame writing desks, and hickory side chairs with woven seats and low bar backs (Figure HR8). Fixed-furnishings included a "water bubbler," with a 3" porcelain bubbler head, a 12" diameter porcelain bowl, and a pedestal "encased in circular rustic stone work." Rustic hickory side chairs, maple side chairs, and pine benches lined the corridors; pine benches with back rests, leather door mats, rustic hickory fern pots lined the porch.⁴⁰

³⁶James Mote and A. Berle Clemensen. *Historic Structures Report, Historical Data Section: Old Faithful Lodge*. Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Branch, Midwest/Rocky Mountain Team, NPS, USDI, Denver, Colorado, 1987, p.97; Horace M. Albright to D.R. Hull, 4/15/1926. Folder "YPCC Fiscal Year 1926, 332.2," Box C14, YNPA.

³⁷Superintendent Yellowstone National Park, "Monthly Report," September 1927. Folder "Pt.20," Box 246, Entry 6, RG 79, NA.

³⁸American Appraisal Company, *Yellowstone National Park, Lodge Division, Old Faithful Group, "Construction,"* Vol. IV, 1929, p.19.

³⁹American Appraisal Company, *Yellowstone National Park, Lodge Division, Old Faithful Group, "Construction,"* Vol. IV, 1929, pp.24, 36.

⁴⁰American Appraisal Company, *Yellowstone National Park, Lodge Division, Old Faithful Group, "Plumbing and Drainage, Main Lodge Building,"* Vol. IV, 1929, p. 83; *Furnishings, Main Lodge Building,* pp.101-117.

The dining room sat 300 -- at pine tables, in rustic hickory (woven seats and backs) or maple (woven seats, ladder backs) side chairs (HR9). "Luxor" window shades and "Turkish cloth window drapes with center valances" covered the windows. The "ticket checker's counter" and the ice cream serving counter were both constructed with pine tops and paneling and rustic log trim.⁴¹

Pine benches with and without back rests, maple side chairs with woven seats and ladder backs, and maple-slat folding chairs provided seating in the large Recreation Hall. Additional Recreation Hall features included an 88-note Gulbransen upright piano in a walnut case and "special colored flood lights." Black paint simulated steel connections on the exposed log-truss system. (Figure HR10).⁴²

Light fixtures throughout the building included drop- and wall-bracket fixtures with amber Florentine glass and simple fixtures with "frosted-bowl" shades. (Please see Appendix A for more detailed Lobby/Dining Room/Recreation Hall 1929 furnishing specifications and for a complete list of 1929 office and store furnishings).

Modifications

Alterations to the central building have been minor: in 1936 the kitchen floor was replaced with new wood and between 1954 and 1956 the wood floors in all service rooms were replaced with concrete. A 1959 earthquake, centered 30 miles west of Yellowstone at Hebgen Lake, cracked the rock veneer in the northwest corner of the dining room and damaged the masonry wall of the stairway leading to the dining room porch (HR11). The stairway was removed. In 1963, Ralph Wilson, hired by the YPC to suggest improvements to their operation, recommended that the Old Faithful Lodge coffee shop be "brightened" with the addition of a drop ceiling and that the "barn-like" appearance of the dining room be mitigated with a series of dividers (HR12).⁴³ Post 1966, a small enclosed breezeway was

⁴¹American Appraisal Company, *Yellowstone National Park, Lodge Division, Old Faithful Group, "Furnishings Main Lodge Building - Dining Room Section,"* Vol. IV, 1929, p.103.

⁴²American Appraisal Company, *Yellowstone National Park, Lodge Division, Old Faithful Group, "Furnishings, Recreation Hall Section,"* Vol. IV, 1929 p.116.

⁴³Ralph Wilson, "Management Study of the Concessionaire Operations Yellowstone Park Company, Yellowstone National Park," Dec. 16, 1963, p.43.

constructed at the southeast corner of the employee dining room, connecting with the northwest corner of the Recreation Hall. Also post 1966, the kitchen was expanded to the east, between the employee dining room and pantry wings (Figure HR13 and HR14). In 1981, the kitchen and dining area were remodeled with acoustical tile, wall-to-wall carpeting, and vinyl wall coverings."

Old Faithful Lodge Cabins

Construction of over 200 cabins commenced in 1924 and continued through the 1929 season." These cabins were clustered in three distinct units: north of the lodge; northeast of the lodge; and east of the lodge behind the recreation building. Each cluster contained two bath houses and a wood house. An Outdoor Theater (an 18' x 32' "platform" with a small shiplap-sided enclosed dressing room) was located at the extreme northwest corner of the site, adjacent to the Fire Hole River and Old Faithful Geyser (Figure HR15).

A 1929 appraisal of the Old Faithful Lodge delineates 21 cabin types; the differences between the types, however, were often as minor as the size of the floor-joists, crowns, or girders, roof covering, or doors (see Appendix B for a detailed description of each cabin type). All cabins featured six-light over six-light, double-hung windows, paneled or vertical shiplap doors, shingles or ready roofing, post or concrete-pier foundations. In contrast to a later period, floor plans were limited to two types -- either singles or duplexes.

Significant differences were related to siding and framing styles. The majority of the cabins in the cluster north of the lodge were finished with shiplap siding and had exposed pole framing systems (Figure HR16). This cluster also contained interior frame cabins, sided

"James Mote and A. Berle Clemensen. *Historic Structures Report, Historical Data Section: Lake Hotel, Lake Lodge, Roosevelt Lodge, Old Faithful Lodge*. Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Branch, Midwest/Rocky Mountain Team, NPS, USDI, Denver, Colorado, 1987, p.98.

"Superintendent Yellowstone National Park, "Monthly Report," September 1927. Folder "Pt.20," Box 246, Entry 6, RG 79, NA. Superintendent Yellowstone National Park, "Monthly Report," September 1927. Folder "Pt.20," Box 246, Entry 6, RG 79, NA.

In Sept. of 1927, Albright wrote: "at the present time there is not a tent left in the Old Faithful Lodge."

with beaver-board or board and batten.

The cabin group northeast of the lodge was composed primarily of interior-frame cabins sided with board-and-batten, interspersed with shiplap-sided cabins with exposed pole framing systems. The cabin group located east of the lodge was composed exclusively of exposed frame buildings enclosed with shiplap siding. Canvas-topped buildings were limited to a cluster of 33 employee cabins in the southeast corner of the site, "near the woodpile."

All cabins were stained on the outside, painted on the inside, and finished with painted plank floors and open ceilings. Furnishings included pine, enameled iron, or bronze tubular steel bed(s); pine washstand(s) with a base shelf and towel rail; pine table(s); a maple "slat back" folding chair or maple frame folding chair with canvas seat and back panel ("director's chair"); a pine bench, painted or stained; canvas- or carpet-topped folding maple "camp stools"; a sheet iron stove on strap-iron feet; a pine firewood box; laced-felt, grass, velvet, or rag rug(s); linen-sash or muslin window and division curtains; and "accessories" - including an enameled pail and cover, a wash basin, a pitcher, a candle-stick holder, a soap dish, a glass tumbler, an oak-frame mirror, a teakettle, and a plate. (See Appendix C for a more detailed list of 1929 cabin furnishings.)⁴⁶

In 1936, the cabin interiors were refurbished in an attempt to make them "a little more comfortable" (see general lodge system development, above). New cabin construction was limited to the 1937 construction of ten single and ten triplex cabins, all built with an exposed pole framework and shiplap siding.⁴⁷

In 1939 the NPS Landscape Division reported that the YPC planned to replace "the Lodge cabins with [a] ... new design over a period of years. The best cabins in the Lodge Area are to be moved to the Housekeeping Area as this new program progresses." The new cabins were to consist of "singles, large singles, doubles with and without baths, and four-room cabins with and without bath." The cabins were of two basic designs, "pole over

⁴⁶American Appraisal Company, *Yellowstone National Park, Lodge Division, Old Faithful Group, "Furnishings Glossary,"* Vol. IV, 1929, pp. 97-100.

⁴⁷Building Specific Maintenance Files, Old Faithful Lodge, buildings No. 2927-2938 and 2488-2497. YNPA.

shiplap" and "battened plywood." All were to be located in accordance with the Master Plan road and cabin layout approved by Albert Good, Senior NPS Architect.⁴⁸ In early June 1939, the NPS approved the new cabin design submitted by the YPC (Figure HR17). By late June, the YPC had "made excellent progress in both the lodge and housekeeping areas"⁴⁹ and by 1941, the Landscape Division reported that of the approximately 339 "rooms" -- components of single, duplex, and quadruplex cabins -- "most ... were newly constructed during the Fall and Spring of 1939 and 1940."⁵⁰ NPS directives and exhortations suggest that the cabins were painted brown with red window and door trim (as recommended by Vint)⁵¹ and were constructed --at a minimum -- with running cold water (as directed by NPS Director Cammerer).⁵²

The new construction resulted in a dramatic reconfiguration of the 1929 cabin layout (Figure HR18). The 104 single and duplex cabins arranged in linear fashion east of the recreation hall were replaced with 36 single and duplex cabins arranged in a symmetrical pattern of cabins constructed on an east-west axis alternating with cabins constructed on a north-south axis. As in 1929, a row of duplexes hugged the base of the site's "lower" or eastern terrace -- along "Hillcrest Street -- , creating a northeast "border" to this group of

⁴⁸Sanford Hill, *Narrative Report on Yellowstone National Park*, May 1939, pp.7-8. Folder "1939 Reports," Box D39, YNPA.

⁴⁹Sanford Hill, *Narrative Report on Yellowstone National Park*, June 1939, p.10. Folder "1939 Reports," Box D39, YNPA.

⁵⁰United States Department of the Interior, "Old Faithful Area, Existing Development, (d)2" 1941. Unnumbered narrative description accompanying drawing #NP YEL 3309H, part of the *Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park*, 1941. On file at the Technical Information Center [TIC], USDI NPS Denver Service Center, Denver, Co.

The 339 rooms translated into a "a total capacity ... a head on each pillow," of 838 at Old Faithful Lodge. In contrast, Old Faithful Inn accommodated 834 and the Old Faithful Tourist Cabins, 1250 (Memorandum to the Regional Director, Region II, from the Superintendent [YNP], June 27, 1941. Folder "YPC 900-05," Box 1786, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.).

⁵¹Sanford Hill, *Narrative Report on Yellowstone National Park*, September 1939, n.p. Folder "1939 Reports," Box D39, YNPA.

⁵²Arno B. Cammerer, Director National Park Service, to W.M. Nichols, President, Yellowstone Park Company, 7/6/1938. Folder "Annual Reports, 1938," 900-05, Box 1775, Entry 7, RG 79.

cabins. Of this cabin group, only the "NPS Cabin" remains. All others were removed to Grant and Roosevelt Lodge post 1966.

The cabin group north of the lodge, closest to Old Faithful Geyser, was similarly reconstructed: 143 cabins, most of them singles, were replaced with 55 cabins -- 9 singles, 11 quadruplexes, 35 duplexes. These cabins were arranged, where appropriate, along the topographic lines of the site's "upper" or northern terrace, rather than in a strict linear fashion.

Like those cabins east of the lodge, buildings on an east-west axis were alternated with those on a north-south axis. Reconstructed narrow circular drives -- "West Avenue"; 1st, 2nd, 3rd Streets; Firehole Boulevard" -- provided direct auto access to each cabin. Alterations to this cabin complex have been limited to removal of the two quadruplexes nearest the lodge, of a single cabin in the southwest corner, and of a single cabin at the northeast corner of 1st Street and Firehole Boulevard.

In 1929, the large cabin group northeast of the central lodge building consisted of 76 single and duplex cabins arranged in a tightly clustered grid pattern and flanked to the north by a row of 11 cabins paralleling the Fire Hole River (see Figure 15). The Utility Area formed the rough south border of this cabin complex. By 1941, the cabins had been removed and much of the site taken by the new Utility Area (see below). New cabins (10 singles, 29 duplexes, 10 quadruplexes) were arranged in a shallow curve running south of Firehole Boulevard and along the west edge of the lower terrace and in two rows of alternating quadruplexes (10), duplexes (16), and singles (2) on the top of the terrace. Two small single cabins and two rectangular cabins (larger than the duplex tourist cabins) were constructed north of Firehole Boulevard. Three cabin clusters proposed in 1941 -- parallel to the quadruplexes/duplexes atop the terrace; on the south edge of the terrace; and the north edge of the terrace -- were never constructed. Alterations to this cabin complex in the post historic period include the c. 1966 removal of 24 cabins along the west edge of the terrace and along the river ("River Row) and the relocation of the quadruplexes from the alternating quad/duplex configuration to a row east of and parallel to their original location (see Figure HR18).³³ These quadruplexes now provide employee housing.

³³YPC, "A Blueprint for the Future," Nov. 15, 1962, Box C-1, YNPA.

Each of the three cabin clusters contained a linen room and a centrally-located comfort station.

Despite the ca. 1940 addition of running water in all cabins, the YPC and the NPS received "numerous verbal complaints ... regarding the absence of bath and laundry facilities at Old Faithful."³⁴ By the standards of contemporary facilities outside the park, bathing and toilet facilities were deemed woefully inadequate: in 1945, the Old Faithful Lodge complex had a "pillow count" of approximately 840. Bathing facilities were limited to four showers and one bathtub for men and four bathtubs for women. The NPS urged that the existing facilities in the central lodge building and in the existing cabins be expanded but allowed that if such expansion were impractical, new central bath and shower buildings would be adequate. A percentage of future cabins were to be constructed with bathing facilities.³⁵

Circa 1953, the YPC reported that "thirty new cottage rooms with bath between and with toilets and lavatories will open at Old Faithful Lodge in 1954."³⁶ A subsequent report, however, suggests that these cottages were not "new" but rather were reconstructed to include private bath facilities.³⁷ Additional toilet facilities may have included pit toilets proposed for construction along River Row.³⁸

Post 1955 development at Old Faithful Lodge has been limited to the continued addition of bathrooms, to the relocation of existing cabins, and to the removal of antiquated

³⁴Fred T. Johnson, Acting Superintendent [YNP], memorandum to the Regional Director, 11/26/1945, pp. 1-2. Folder "Yellowstone General 900-05 part 1," Box 1775, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

³⁵Lawrence C. Merriam, Regional Director, memorandum to The Director, NPS, 12/13/1945, pp. 1-2. Folder "Yellowstone General 900-05 part 1," Box 1775, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

³⁶Yellowstone Park Company. "A Comprehensive Improvement Program," n.d. (c.1953), Box C-1, YNPA.

³⁷NPS, "Yellowstone National Park Concessions Management Review of the Yellowstone Park Company," n.d. (ca. 1977), Box C-1, YNPA.

³⁸Memorandum to Mr. Lee Bittinger, subject: "Projects -- 'Top Priority,'" April 11, 1961. Box: "Maintenance, 1956-1960," YNPA

facilities.⁵⁹ Maintenance records also indicate that general cabin maintenance has been limited to repainting and to the replacement of flooring and furnishings "as necessary."⁶⁰

This cessation of the total "reconstruction and replacement" promised in the 1950s was a response not only to the YPC financial straits but also to NPS-debate as to the appropriate balance between natural and man-made features within the Upper Geyser Basin. In 1958, Orr Pickering & Associates reported that

the Old Faithful area is currently being considered by the NPS for relocation in 10 to 15 years to Firehole Village near Midway Geyser Basin. Consequently, the actual construction of new structures is probably unwise and would, no doubt, meet with opposition from the NPS. The problem, then, is to remodel the existing buildings in the most economical manner to provide the services desired by the visitors.⁶¹

Employee Housing/Utility Area

In 1929, employee housing facilities at Old Faithful Lodge consisted of 33 tent cabins clustered "near the woodpile" in the southeast corner of the complex; frame dormitories for the porters, the dishwashers, the lodge maids, and the waitresses; and an employee bath house. The tent cabins varied in size from approximately 10' x 12' to 14' x 16'. All were finished with either board and batten or droplap walls and with 14 oz. canvas duck hipped roofs. The hard-top facilities were of droplap or shiplap/exposed frame construction.⁶² The Employees Dining Room formed the southern wing of the U-shaped kitchen component of the central building (see Figure HR15).⁶³

Additional components of the Utility Area included two small linen rooms, a carter

⁵⁹Orr Pickering & Associates, "A Study of the YPC's Concessions in YNP," (letter report), 5/26/1958, Box Maintenance 1956-1960, YNPA.

⁶⁰See, for example: "Projects Approved," folder, "YPC Proposed Improvements 1962 Season," Box YPC-Maintenance, YNPA.

⁶¹Orr Pickering & Associates, "A Study of the YPC's Concessions in YNP," (letter report), 5/26/1958, Box: "Maintenance 1956-1960," YNPA.

⁶²American Appraisal Company, *Yellowstone National Park, Lodge Division, Old Faithful Group*, "Employees' Dormitory Specifications," Vol. IV, 1929, pp. 187-199.

⁶³(USDI 1941a:Existing Development - (e)a and (e)b American Appraisal Company, *Yellowstone National Park, Lodge Division, Old Faithful Group*, "Figure 1," Vol. IV, 1929, n.p.).

shop, a power house, a laundry building, a plumbing shop, a sawdust house, a brick shed, a stable, and a septic tank/chemical house. These buildings were concentrated behind the lodge, extending in a wavering line from the lodge east toward the Fire Hole River, and were almost exclusively of shiplap/exposed frame construction (see HRA15).⁶⁴

By 1941, the scattered employee facilities had been replaced with a 40' x 160' girl's dormitory (1939) and a two-story linen room/boy's dormitory (ca.1930), both of exposed log frame construction. These buildings were tightly grouped with a newly-constructed employee bath house, the laundry facility, an oil house (possibly the 1920s plumbing shop), and the power house (see Figure HR18).⁶⁵ "All the scattered buildings," including the tent cabins, frame dormitories, brick shed, and stable, were removed as part of a general NPS-mandated clean-up of the utility area.⁶⁶

Post-historic changes to the utility area have included the conversion of the ca. 1930 linen house/boy's dormitory to a boiler house, the conversion of the ca. 1940 employee bathhouse to a storage unit, the removal of the oil house, and the removal of the power house. The pump house, although on the same location as the 1929 septic tank/chemical house, is presumed to be a modern building.

Landscape, Circulation Systems and Exterior Furnishings

In contrast to building construction and maintenance, which was the responsibility of the concessioner (albeit under the watchful eye of the NPS Landscape Division), the NPS

⁶⁴Moorman. Untitled, unpublished history of Moorman's years in Yellowstone National Park, 1899-1948, p.20; Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, "Monthly Report for July 1926," p.10. Folder "Part 17," Box 245, Entry 6, RG 79, NA; Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Co., "Annual Report," 1928. Folder "Annual Reports for YPLCC," Box C-1, YNPA; Memorandum for Mr. Albright from T.C. Vint, Chief Landscape Engineer, 9/9/1927. Folder "No. 600, Landscape Division, Yellowstone 1928," Box 47, Entry 6, RG 79, NA; H.M. Albright to Assistant Secretary Edwards, 2/3/27. Folder "Yellowstone Park Hotel Company, 1907-1936," Box 12-12 Yellowstone, Central Classified File, RG 48, NA; American Appraisal Company, *Yellowstone National Park, Lodge Division, Old Faithful Group*, "Figure 1," Vol. IV, 1929, n.p. The tent frame cabins were moved to the newly-developed housekeeping units located near the public auto camp.

⁶⁵ (USDI Master Plan:Existing Development - (e)a and (e)b).

⁶⁶Sanford Hill, *Narrative Report on Yellowstone National Park*, May 1939, pp.7-8. Folder "1939 Reports," Box D39, YNPA.

assumed responsibility for landscape development as well as utility and road construction.⁶⁷ In 1930, Chief Landscape Architect T.C. Vint noted that the Old Faithful Lodge area was "almost entirely formation," necessitating that "a considerable volume of soil be hauled in" preparatory to planting of lawn and shrubbery.⁶⁸ Additional formal landscaping appears to have been limited to maintenance planting and periodic clearing of the lodgepole pine surrounding the cabin units.

Beautification of the lodge grounds commenced in the 1920s, when the construction of a new kitchen with modern refrigeration allowed for elimination of the dairy herds and milk barns, and continued through the 1930s and 1940s when all utility lines were buried and cabin areas "extensively-cleared" of mature lodgepole pine.⁶⁹

In the 1941 *Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park*, the Landscape Division strongly urged that all power lines be placed underground, and the "20' cedar power poles with cedar cross-arms and glass insulators"⁷⁰ removed. This project culminated an improvement program initiated in the 1930s with the replacement of all above-ground phone lines.

Between 1929 and 1941, circulation systems were expanded with "new five-foot asphalt sidewalks lead[ing] from museum to lodge and to Hamilton's auto camp store."⁷¹ Despite these improvements, in 1946 Vint described new roads, walks, curbs, and parking in

⁶⁷United States Department of the Interior, "Old Faithful Area, Existing Development, (d)2" 1941. Unnumbered narrative description accompanying drawing #NP YEL 3309H, part of the *Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park*, 1941. On file at the Technical Information Center [TIC], USDI NPS Denver Service Center, Denver, Co.

⁶⁸T.C. Vint to Roger W. Toll, 4/22/1930; Guy D. Edwards to T.C. Vint, 5/3/1930. Folder 600-Yellowstone, Box 47, Entry 29, RG 79, NA.

⁶⁹Frank M. Mattson, Regional Landscape Architect, "Field Report, Yellowstone National Park," n.d. (ca. 1945), p.1. Folder 601-15, part 3, Box D49, YNPA.

⁷⁰American Appraisal Company, *Yellowstone National Park, Lodge Division, Old Faithful Group*, "Electric Lighting," Vol. IV, 1929, p.514.

⁷¹American Appraisal Company, *Yellowstone National Park, Lodge Division, Old Faithful Group*, Figure 1, Vol. IV, 1929; USDI *Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park*, "Old Faithful Area Existing Development," 1941, p. (a)2.

the lodge area at Old Faithful as a priority (Figure HR19).⁷²

Outdoor Furnishings in 1929 included 44 gooseneck yard lights with 18" corrugated steel shades, pine waste boxes, maple slat chairs, pine benches, pine tables, and a 20" diameter bell with cast-iron frame. The Outdoor Theater contained an oak Werner 88-note upright piano, maple chairs and pine benches.⁷³

⁷²Memorandum for the Regional Director, Region II, 10/24/1946. folder "Project Construction Reports c.1940-c.1949," Decimal Classification 621, Box 1737, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

⁷³American Appraisal Company, *Yellowstone National Park, Lodge Division, Old Faithful Group*, "Electric Lighting" Vol. IV, 1929, p. 514; "Accessory Lodge Equipment - Outside," pp. 517-519; "Accessory Lodge Equipment, Miscellaneous Construction," pp. 503, 510.

Conclusion

In Yellowstone as throughout the national park system and along the by-ways of the West, the development of affordable accommodation facilities (ca. 1915-ca. 1935) was a component of larger shifts in the travel industry. These shifts were made possible by mass-production of the automobile, the increased size of the middle class, increased leisure time (in part imposed by the Depression, in part by changing labor laws) and accelerated by protests that the National Parks not neglect the "forgotten man."⁷⁴ The lodge complexes also reflected changes in the National Park Service's architectural philosophy. When Old Faithful Lodge was reconstructed in the 1930s, NPS landscape architects assured that cabins were constructed of native materials, were placed to the extent possible along topographic lines (in contrast to the linear, almost military, placement of the 1920s), and were accessed by curved and narrow roads.

While part of larger regional architectural and travel trends, the Yellowstone National Park lodge system was also unique in its dramatic interpretation of rustic architecture -- primarily the central buildings -- and in its entertainment features. The immense central buildings and the physical props of the entertainment feature -- the recreation halls and outdoor theaters -- defined the lodge system for generations of visitors.

⁷⁴ Earl Pomeroy, *In Search of the Golden West: The Tourist in Western America* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1957), passim; Warren J. Belasco, *Americans on the Road: From Autocamp to Motel, 1910-1945* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1979), passim; C.W. Whipps, *Kalispell Times*, 10/6/32.

Timeline

- 1893:** William Wallace Wylie awarded first long-term permit for permanent camp construction, "Wylie Way" initiated.
- 1913:** Shaw & Powell Camp Co., heretofore running moveable camps, is granted permission to establish permanent camps in the vein of the Wylie facilities
- 1915:** The first automobile enters Yellowstone National Park, carrying "a new class of tourists" that would revolutionize the park's transportation and accommodation network
- 1916:** The newly-created YPLC Co. abandoned the Wylie Camp at Upper Geyser Basin and retained the adjacent Shaw & Powell's camp
- 1917:** The YPCC tour included camps at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful (utilizing the Shaw & Powell camp), Yellowstone Lake, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and Camp Roosevelt.
- Shaw and Powell site selected to be site of Old Faithful Lodge.
- 1918:** "Laundry" built.
- 1919:** The YPCC initiated development of a lodge system patterned after -- and often located at the site of -- the tent camps.
- New dining room extension built.
- 1920s:** Following construction of the lodge (with refrigeration facilities) the dairy herds and milk barns were eliminated.
- 1920:** The YPLC Co. secured permission from the NPS to construct a dance pavilion at the camp site.
- 1921:** Construction had commenced on the log pavilion, central comfort stations "with flush toilets," and eight additional tent cabins
- 1922:** "Amusement Hall" added to the lodge.
- 1923:** The YPCC, NPS Landscape Architect Daniel Hull, and private architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood began planning for an "immense new central structure" to be erected at Old Faithful Permanent camp
- Dining room built.

- 1924:** The YPC initiated construction of housekeeping units, segregated from the growing lodge complexes, and often incorporated the tent cabins discarded by the lodges
- Most central buildings razed and kitchen and dining rooms of immense proportions erected.
- Construction of over 200 cabins commenced in 1924 and continued through the 1929 season
- 1927:** Old Faithful Lodge Recreation Hall completed; begin construction on new lobby and service room.
- 1929:** New lobby and larger "rec" hall built.
- Ca.1930** Construction of two-story linen room/boy's dormitory (ca.1930)
- 1936:** The YPC initiated a concerted attempt to "doll up the lodge cabins"
- Kitchen floor was replaced with new wood
- 1937:** Ten single and ten triplex cabins, all with exposed pole framework and shiplap siding, constructed
- 1930s:** Utility lines buried and cabin areas "extensively-cleared" of mature lodgepole pine
- 1939:** NPS Landscape Division reported that the YPC planned to replace "the Lodge cabins with [a] ... new design over a period of years. The best cabins in the Lodge Area are to be moved to the Housekeeping Area as this new program progresses." The new cabins were to consist of "singles, large singles, doubles with and without baths, and four-room cabins with and without bath." The cabins were of two basic designs, "pole over shiplap" and "battened plywood." All were to be located in accordance with the Master Plan road and cabin layout approved by Albert Good, Senior NPS Architect
- Construction of a 40' x 160' girls dormitory
- Ca.1939:** Construction of employee bath house and the laundry facility
- "All the scattered [service] buildings," including the tent cabins, frame dormitories, brick shed, and stable, were removed as part of a general NPS-mandated clean-up of the utility area
- 1941:** The NPS Landscape Division reported completion of the cabin construction project initiated in 1939

Ca.1941: NPS Landscape Division strongly urged that all power lines be placed underground, and the "20' cedar power poles with cedar cross-arms and glass insulators" removed

Ca.1954: In 1953, the YPC reported that "thirty new cottage rooms with bath between and with toilets and lavatories will open at Old Faithful Lodge in 1954." A subsequent report, however, suggests that these cottages were not "new" but rather were reconstructed to include private bath facilities.

Ca.1955: Wood floors in all service rooms were replaced with concrete

1959: Hebgen Lake earthquake cracked the rock veneer in the northwest corner of the Lodge dining room and damaged the masonry wall of the stairway leading to the dining room porch

Post-1966:

A small breezeway was constructed at the southeast corner of the employee dining room, connecting with the northwest corner of the Recreation Hall

The Lodge kitchen expanded to the east, between the employee dining room and pantry wings

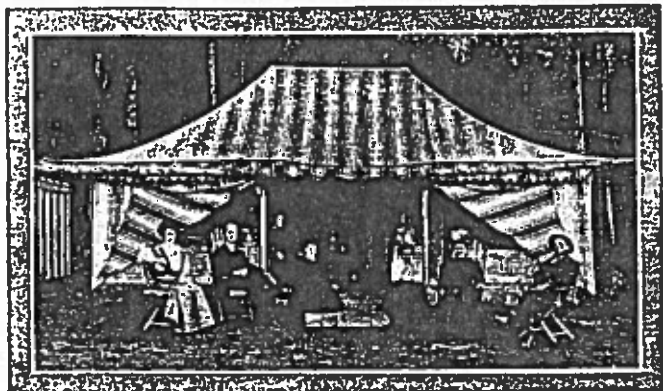
"Hillcrest Street cabins," along east terrace, removed to Fishing Bridge and Camp Roosevelt.

1981: The Lodge kitchen and dining area were remodeled with acoustical tile, wall-to-wall carpeting, and vinyl wall coverings

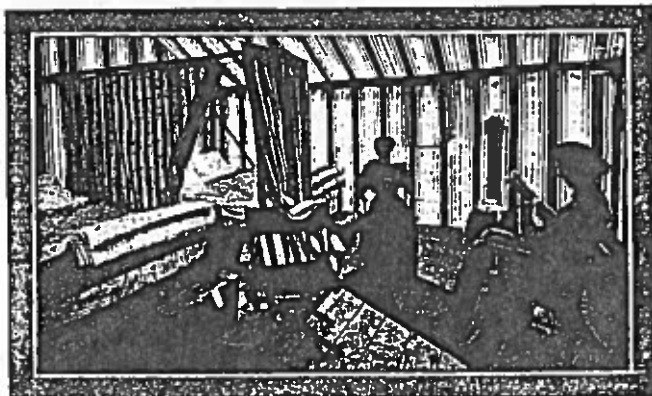


Why "Permanent" Camps Are Different

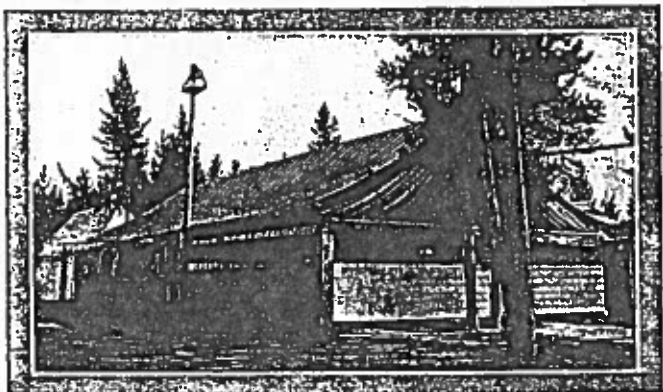
A Pictorial Exposition of Camping de Luxe



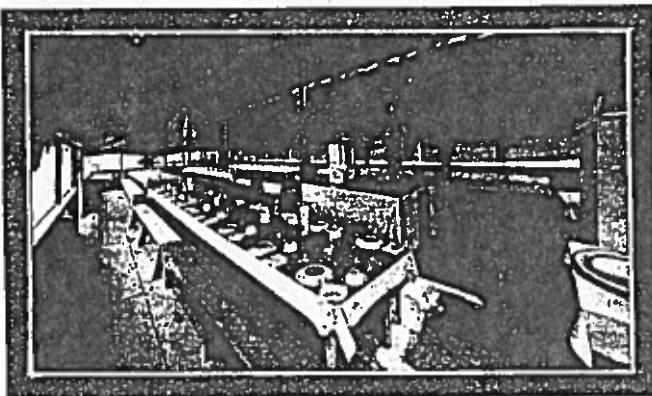
A Typical Tent-Cottage—The floor is about one foot above the ground. The tent is framed and double-topped. Three available sizes—one-room, two-room and four-room.



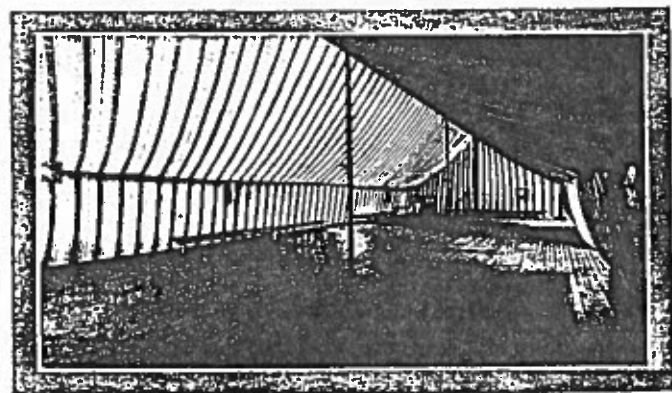
Interior of Two-Room Tent—At night the curtains are drawn, making two bed chambers and a large hallway. The privacy is absolute.



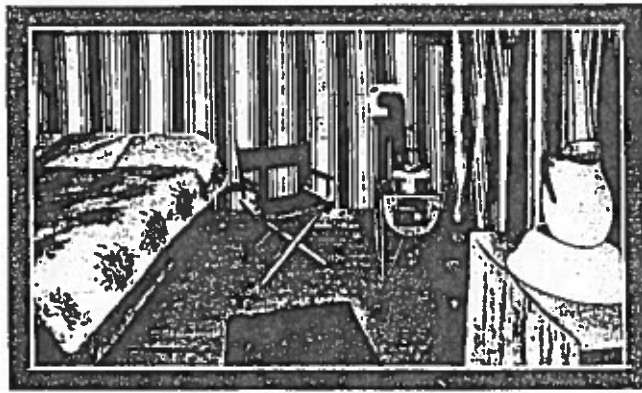
Dining Hall Exterior—These tents are erected on raised wooden floors, with sides wainscoted and screened. The tops are black canvas overlaid with striped duck.



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



Recreation Pavilion—One at each night camp.



A Typical Sleeping Compartment.

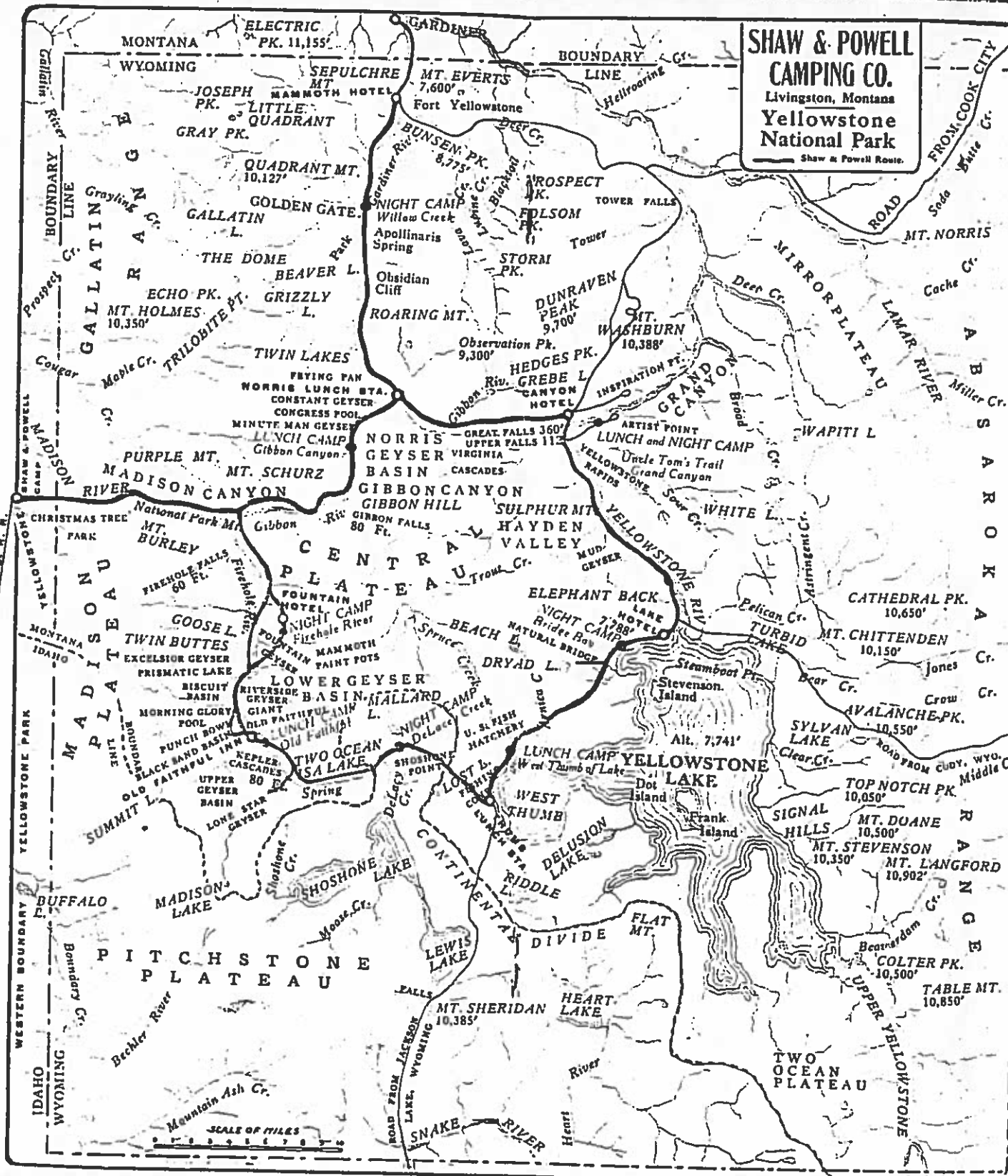


Figure HR 2

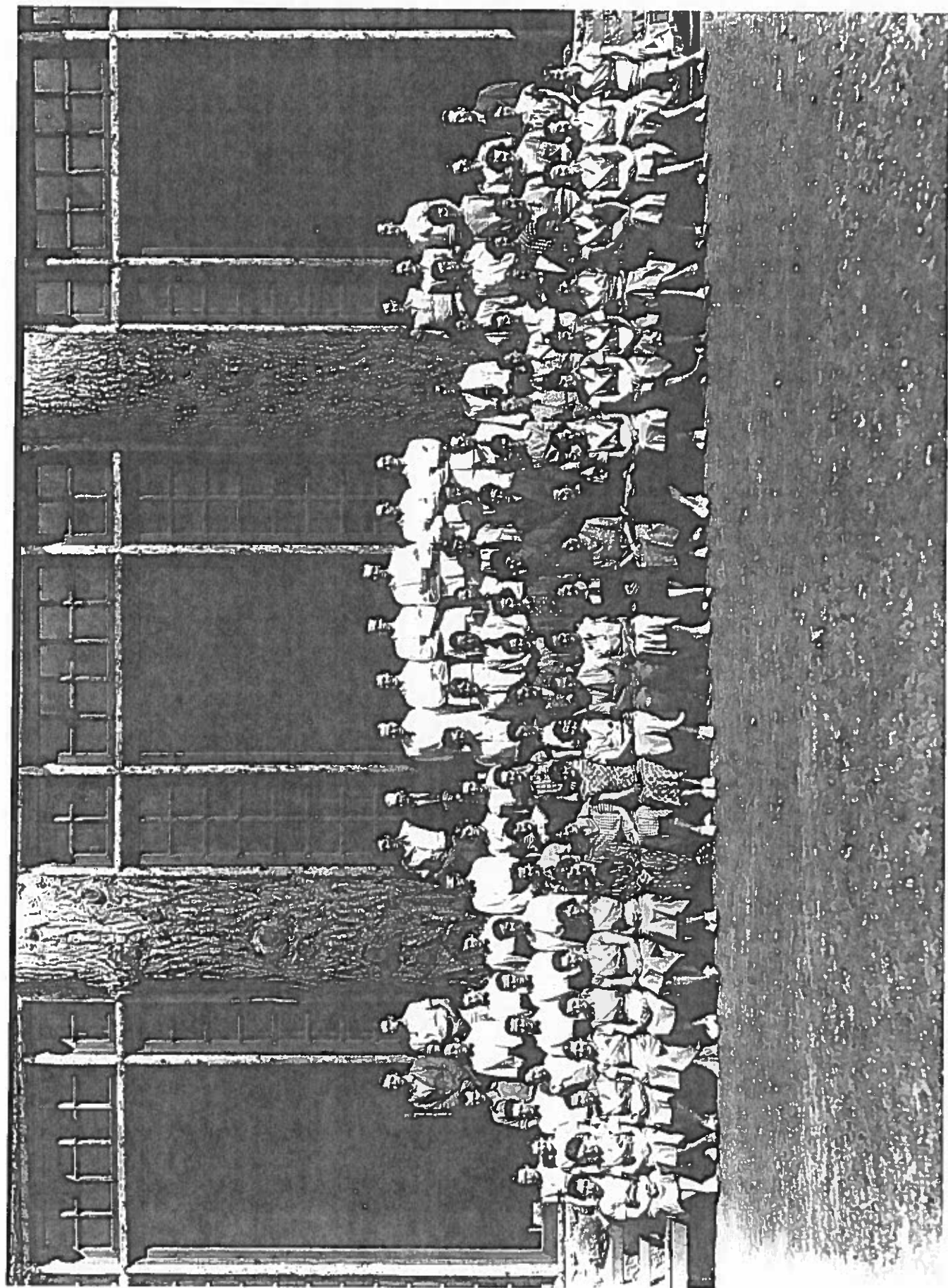


Figure HR3: "Packrats and Pillow Punchers" Old Faithful Lodge, 1935. Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #35109.

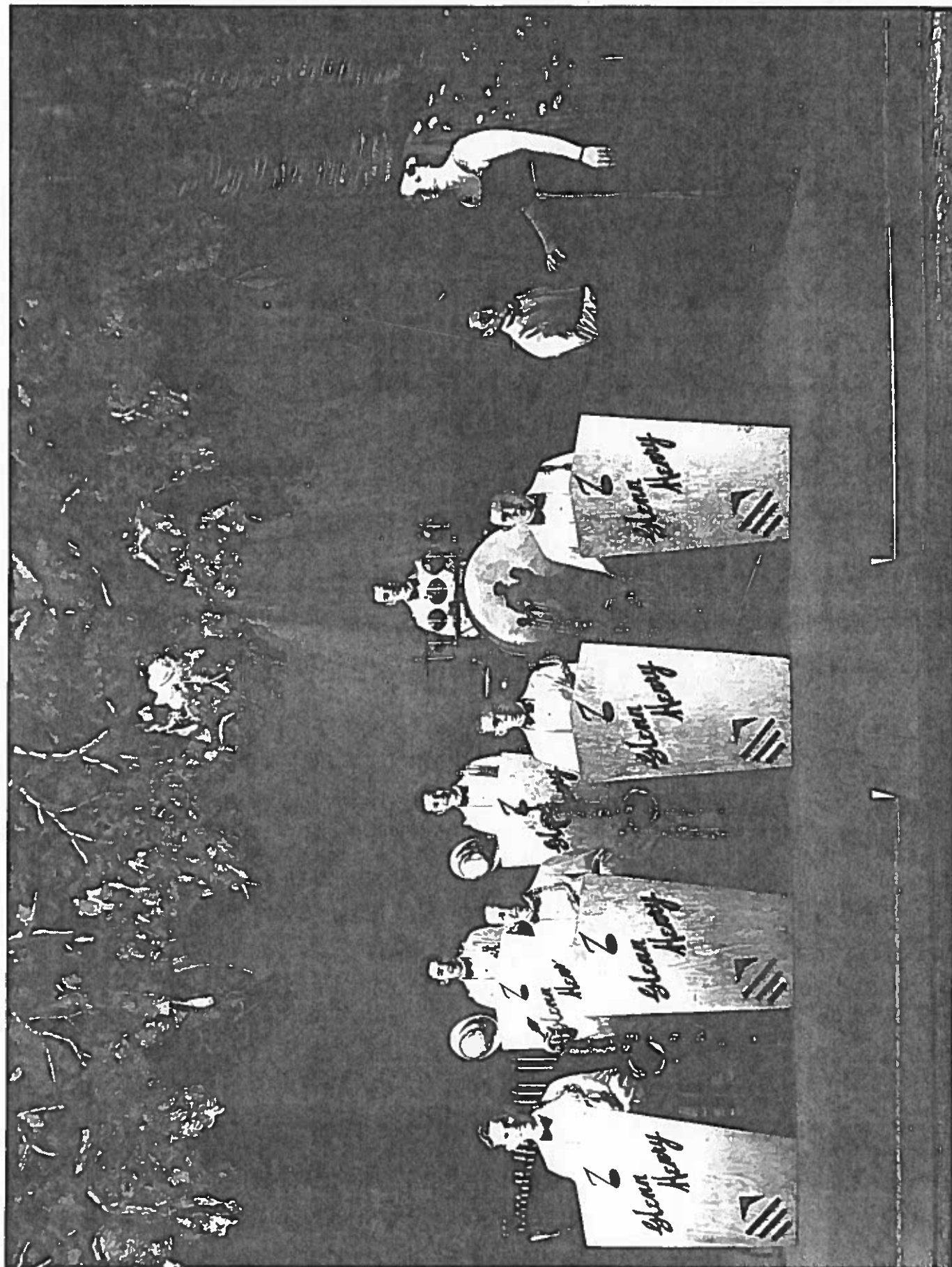
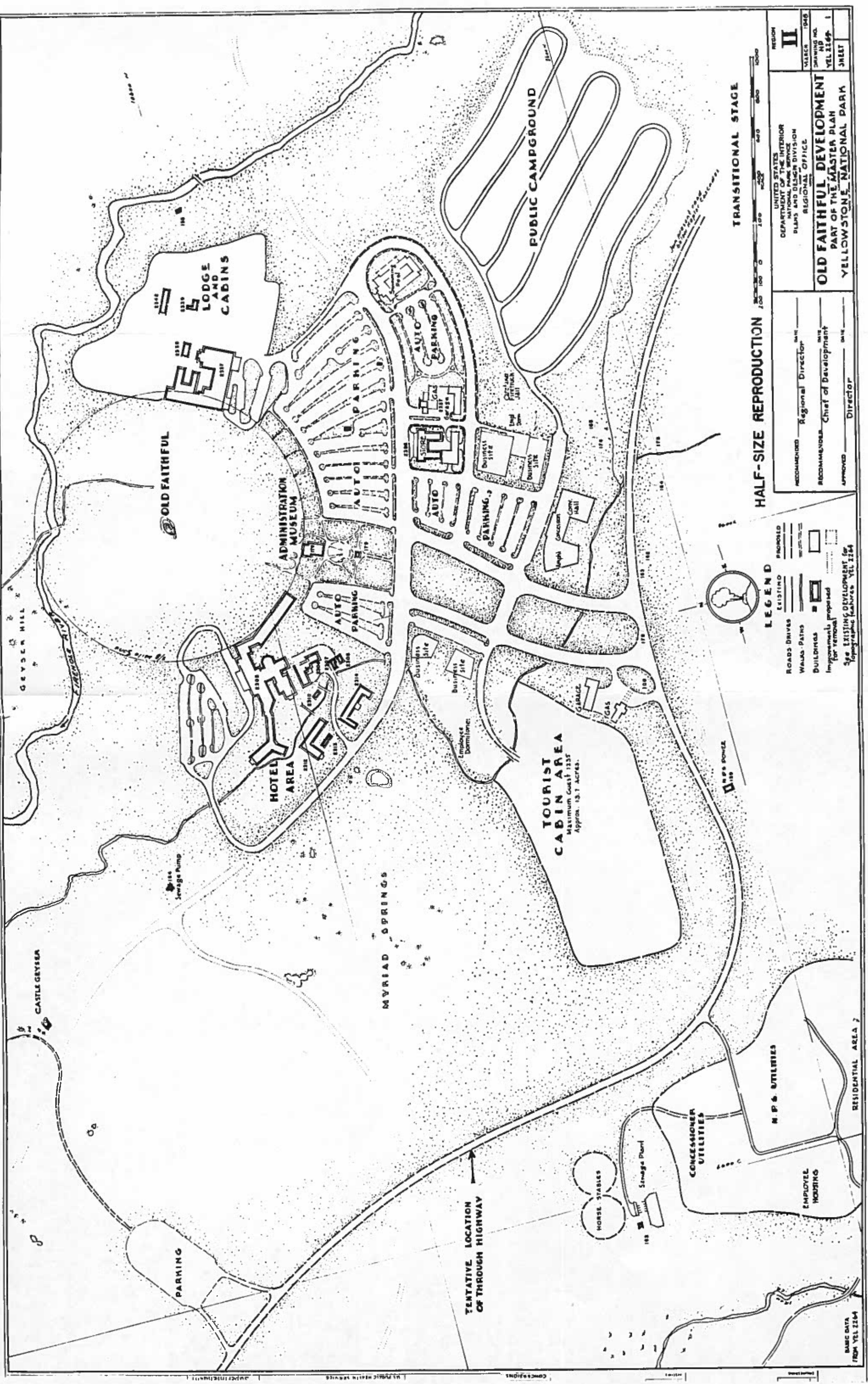


Figure HR4: "Dancing is permitted for an hour, music being provided by amateur orchestra of employees" (Horace Albright, 1926). Old Faithful Lodge Recreation Hall, 1936. Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection. photo #36471.



HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION

TRANSITIONAL STAGE

RECOMMENDED		REGIONAL DIRECTOR	DATE
RECOMMENDED		CHIEF OF DEVELOPMENT	DATE
APPROVED		DIRECTOR	DATE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PLANS AND DESIGN DIVISION REGIONAL OFFICE		REGION II OLD FAITHFUL DEVELOPMENT PART OF THE MASTER PLAN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	
CLASS		1948	
DRAWING NO.		NS	
YEL 2264		1	
SHEET			

- LEGEND**
- ROADS: EXISTING (solid line), PROPOSED (dashed line)
 - WALKS: EXISTING (solid line), PROPOSED (dashed line)
 - BUILDINGS: EXISTING (solid outline), PROPOSED (dashed outline)
 - IMPROVEMENTS: EXISTING (solid outline), PROPOSED (dashed outline)
 - IMPROVEMENTS: PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL (dotted outline)
- See EXISTING DEVELOPMENT for topographic features YEL 2264

BASIC DATA FROM YEL 2264



Figure HR6: "Food is served family style to tables seating eight people" (Horace Albright, 1926). Old Faithful Lodge Dining Room 1937. Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #37132A.



Figure HR7: Old Faithful Lodge 1928. Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #28124.

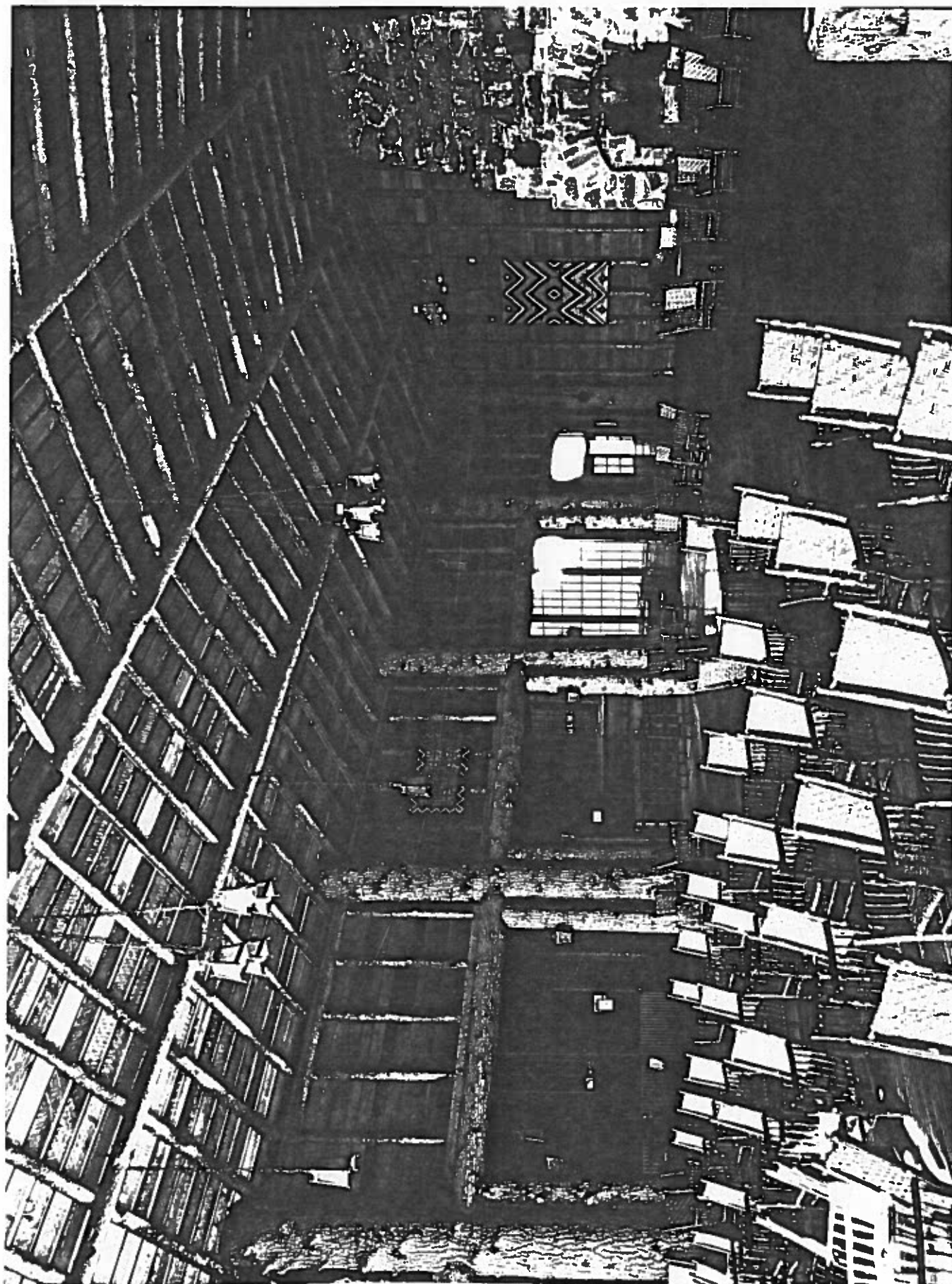


Figure HR8: Old Faithful Lodge Lobby, 1928. Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #28178.

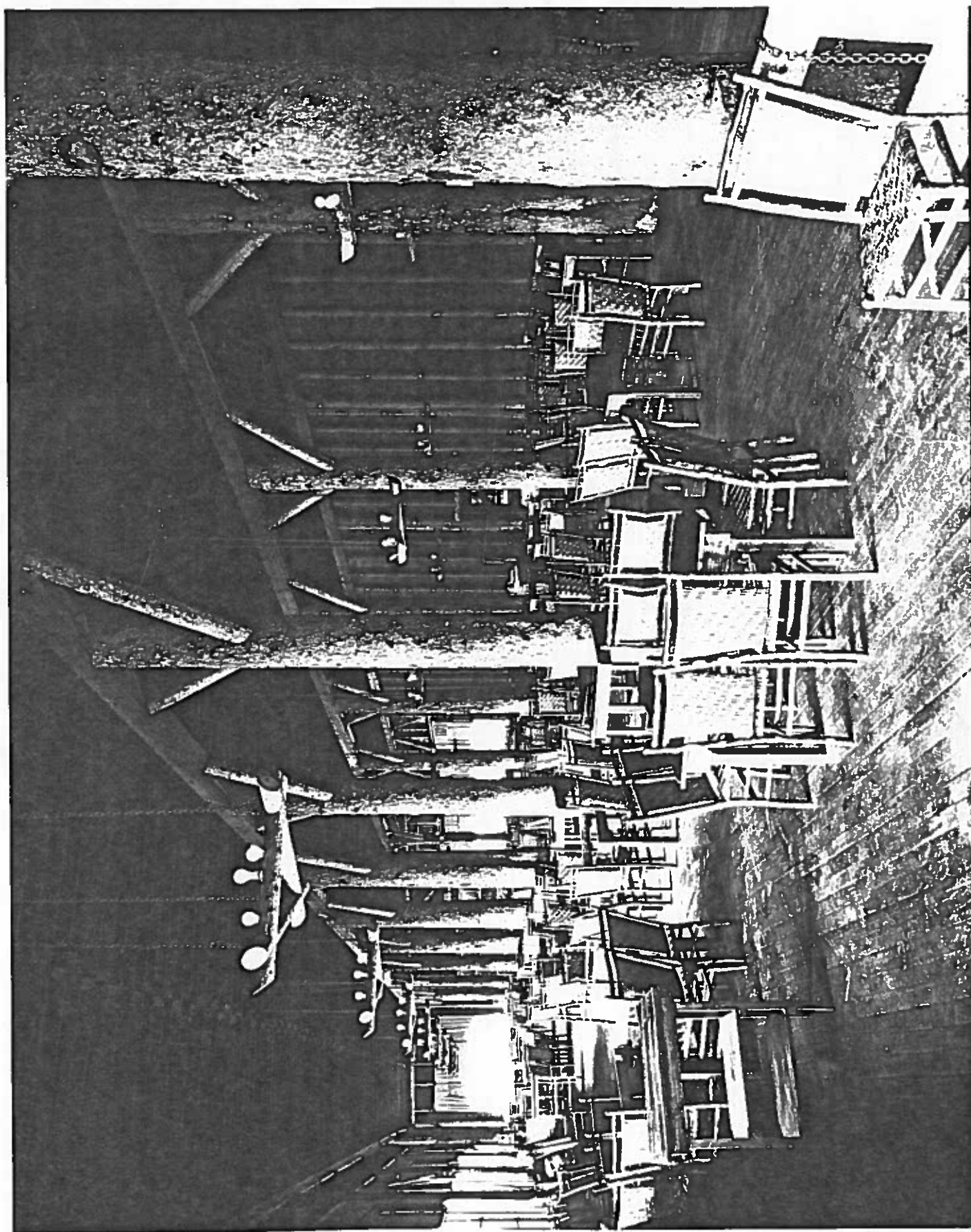


Figure HR9: Old Faithful Lodge Dining Room 1928. Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #29140.

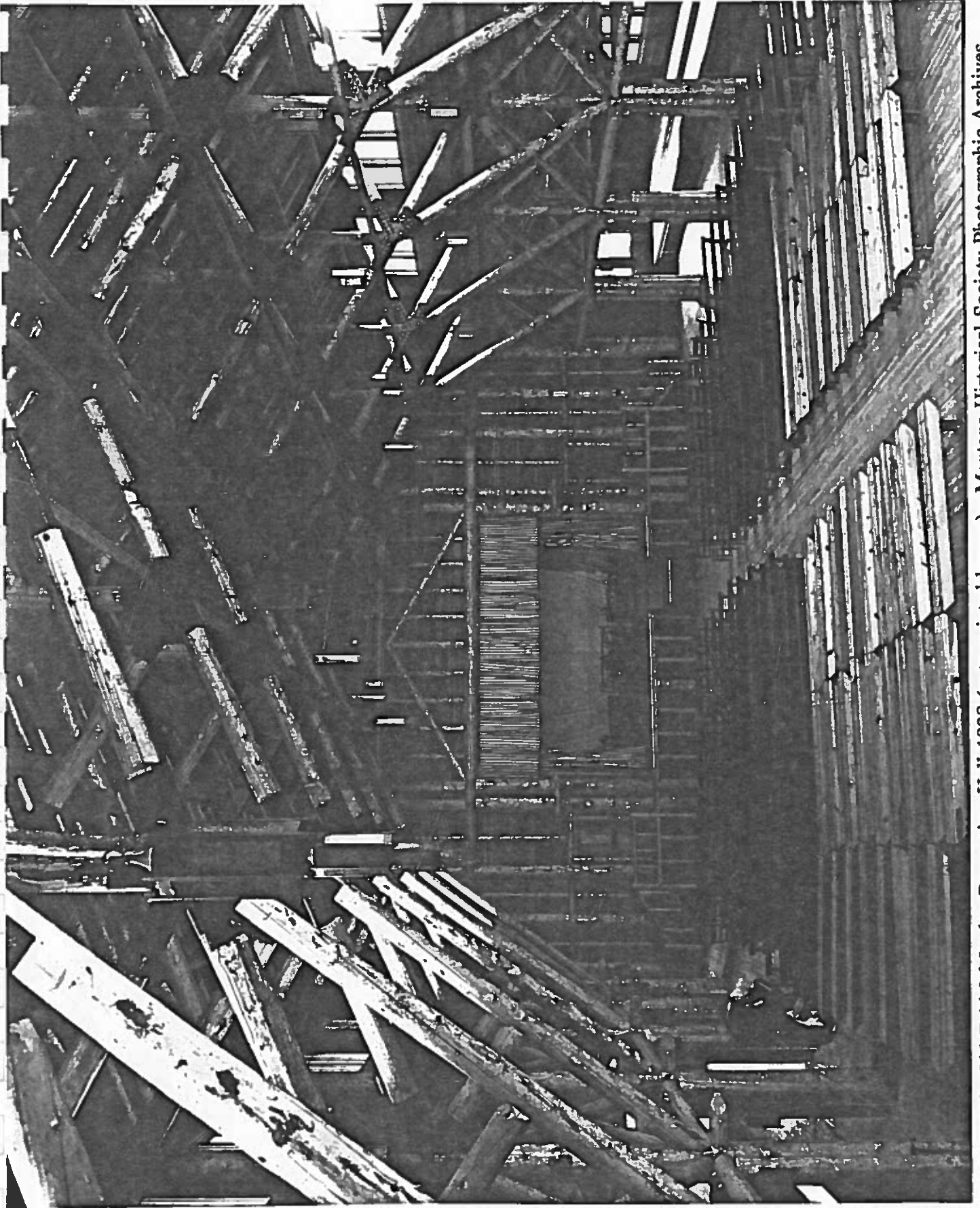


Figure HR10: Old Faithful Lodge Recreation Hall 1928 (note painted braces). Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #28165.



Figure HR11: Old Faithful Lodge Lobby 1928. Stairway removed in 1956. Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #28182.

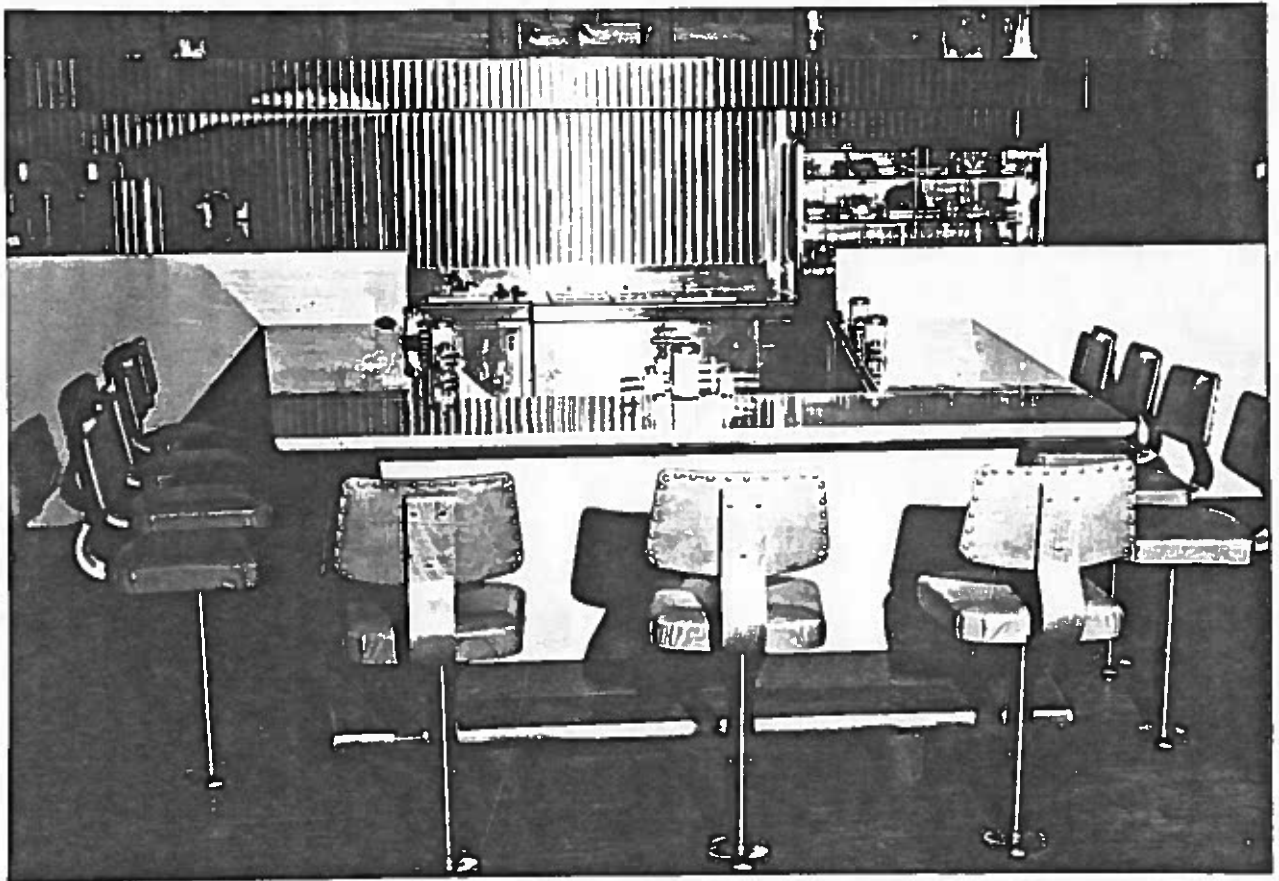
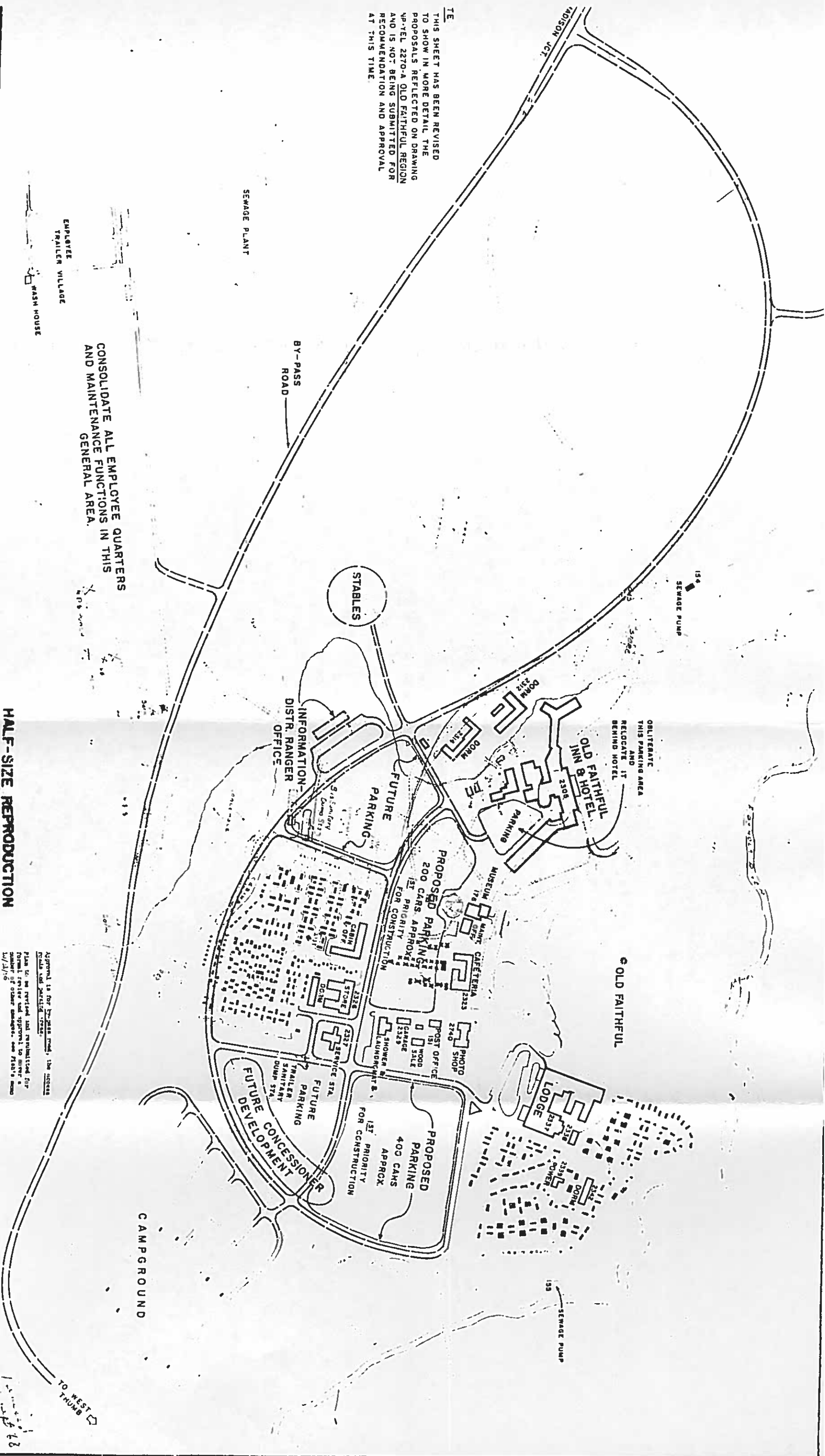


Figure HR12: Old Faithful Lodge Coffee Shop 1953 (prior to addition of drop ceiling).
Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo
#53157.

TE
THIS SHEET HAS BEEN REVISED
TO SHOW IN MORE DETAIL THE
PROPOSALS REFLECTED ON DRAWING
NP-YEL 2270-A OLD FAITHFUL REGION
AND IS NOT BEING SUBMITTED FOR
RECOMMENDATION AND APPROVAL
AT THIS TIME.



CONSOLIDATE ALL EMPLOYEE QUARTERS
AND MAINTENANCE FUNCTIONS IN THIS
GENERAL AREA.

HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION

Approval is for the road, the access
roads and parking areas.
Plans to be revised and resubmitted for
final review and approval to cover a
number of other changes. See Plate's memo
10/17/6

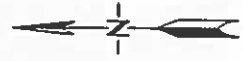
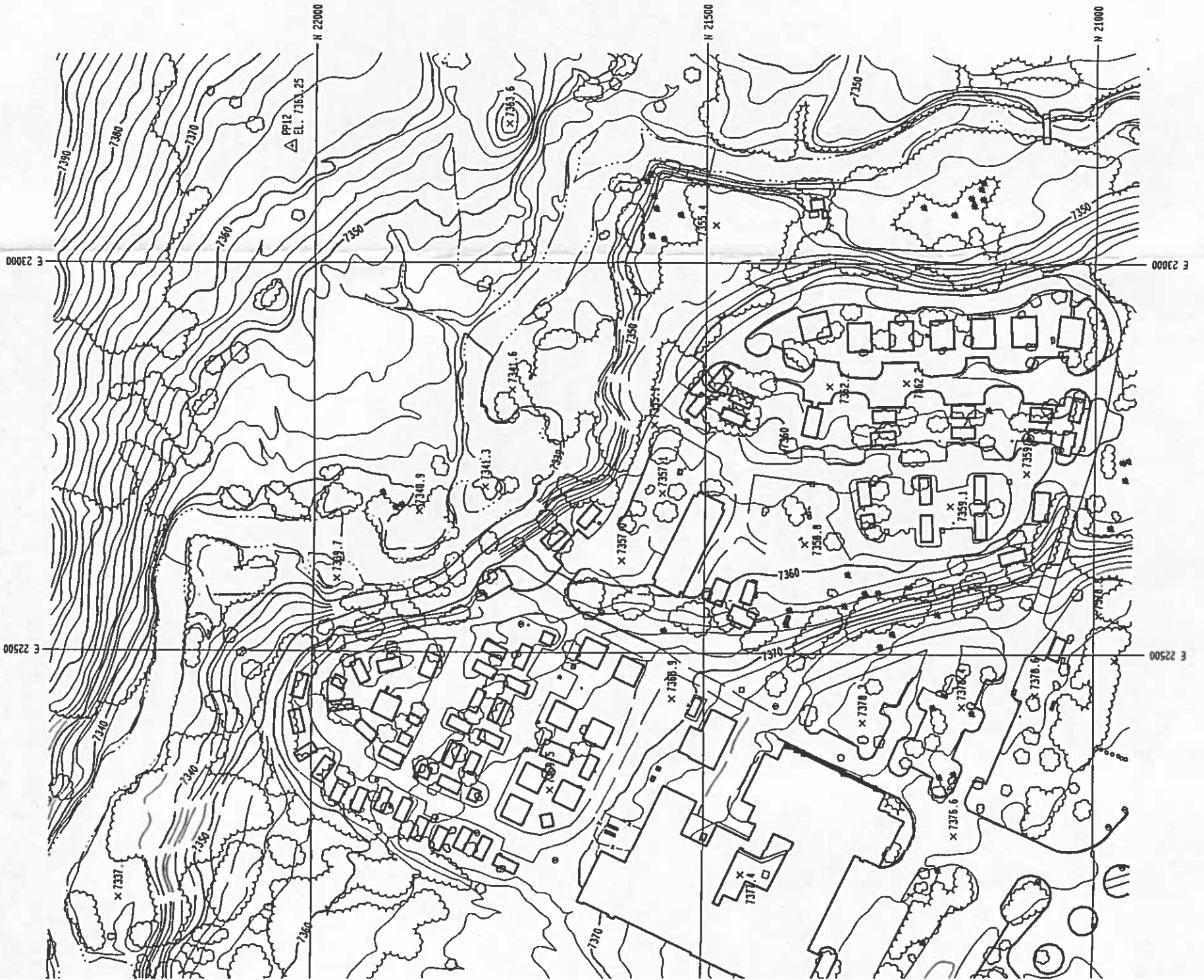
OLD FAITHFUL
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
NP-YEL
2264-B
29

EXISTING	PROPOSED	COLLATERAL
ROADS	ROADS	ROADS
TRAILS	TRAILS	TRAILS
BUILDINGS	BUILDINGS	BUILDINGS
LARGE	LARGE	LARGE
SMALL	SMALL	SMALL

SCALE 1" = 200'	SCALE 1" = 200'
200	200
0	0
200	200

APPROVED	APPROVED
DATE	DATE
BY	BY

OLD FAITHFUL	OLD FAITHFUL
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
NP-YEL	NP-YEL
2264-B	2264-B
29	29



GRAPHIC SCALE



NOTES

THE INFORMATION PROVIDED HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECORDING STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR AERIAL PHOTOGRAMMETRY. IT IS INTENDED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. WHILE IT IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE, THE USER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING THE DATA FOR ANY SPECIFIC APPLICATION. WITHOUT PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY, THE INFORMATION IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OTHER THAN THAT FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED. PHOTOGRAMMETRIC DATA IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OTHER THAN THAT FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED.

PREPARED BY

Morrison/CSSA
Majerle/CSSA

CONSULTING ENGINEERS, SURVEYING
& AERIAL PHOTOGRAMMETRY
2000 GRAND AVE. BILLINGS, MONTANA 59102

CLIENT: JAMES R. McDONALD ARCHITECTS

PROJECT: OLD FAITHFUL AREA

JOB NO. 0001201-94-150-0230 CONTOUR INTERVAL 1.2'

COMPILATION SCALE: 1"=100' MODEL S, 1G-3

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: 5/25/93-1552030-130-0230

CAMERA FOCAL LENGTH: 152.51 MM.

HORIZONTAL GRID NOTE: ASSUMED N20.000, E20.000

ENGS. BM Y-366 WITH BASIS OF BEARING ON

MONTANA COORDINATE SYSTEM BT SOLAR

OBSERVATION

VERTICAL ELEVATION NOTE: NGVD 1988, BASED

NGS BM Y-366 ELEVATION = 7364.94 FT.

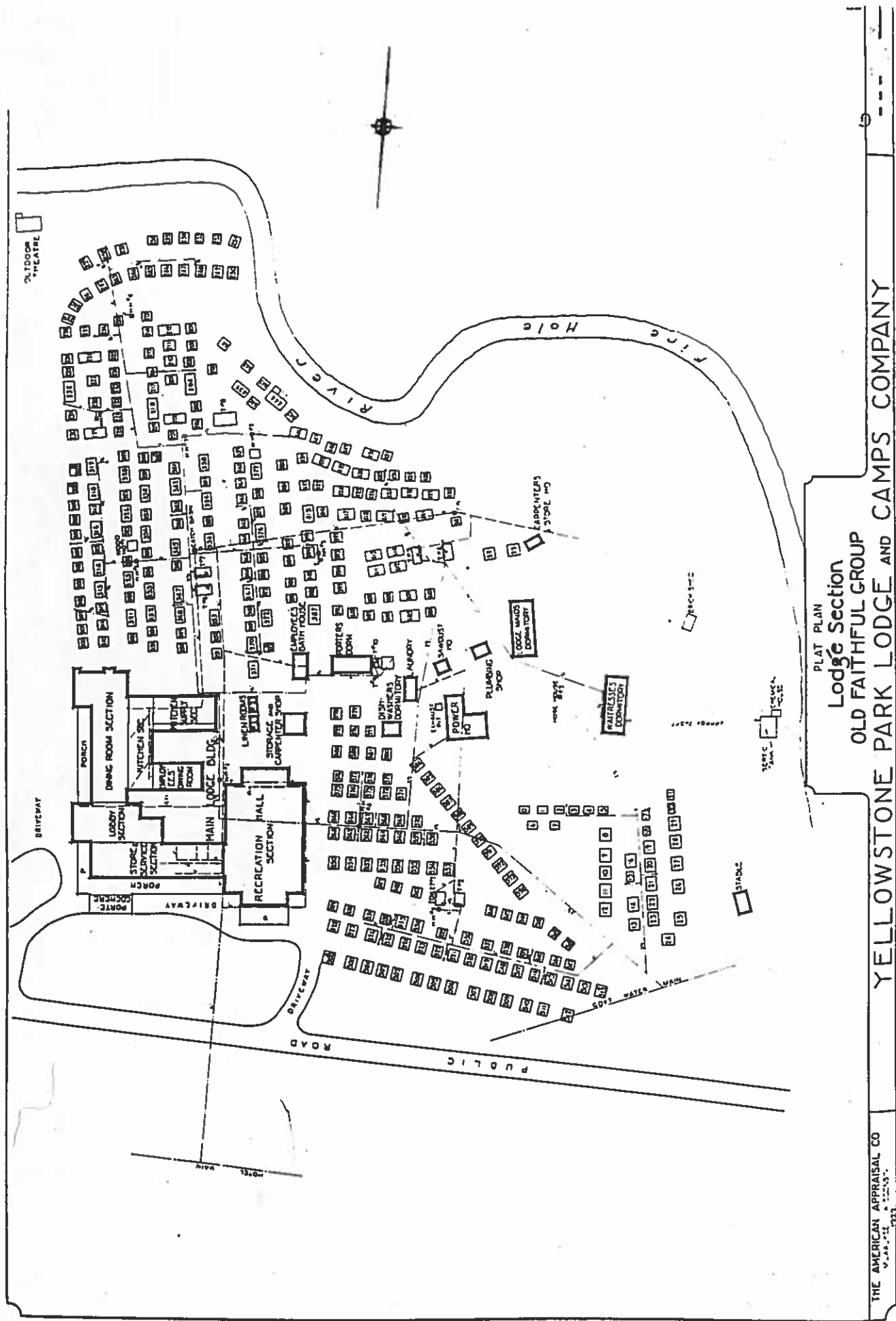
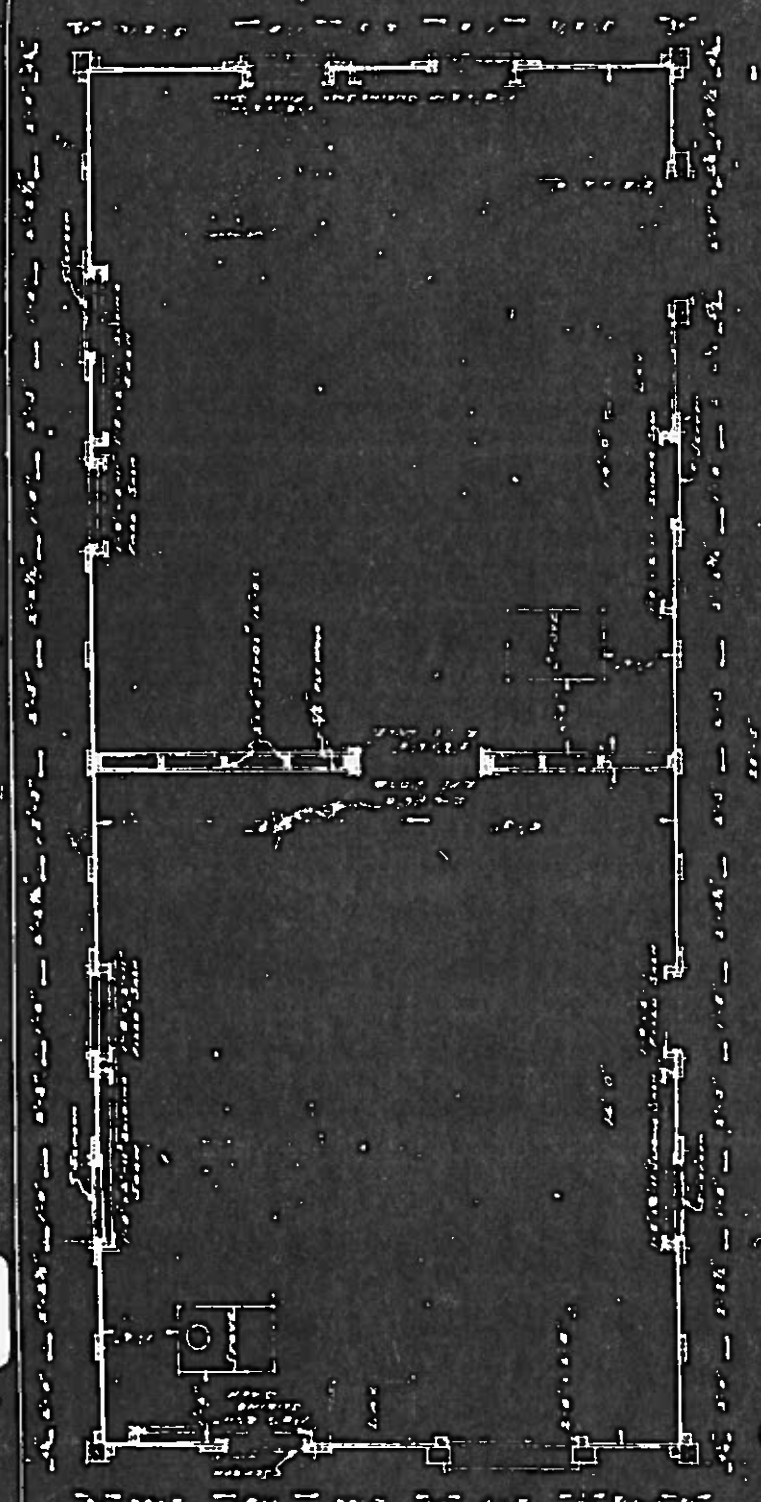


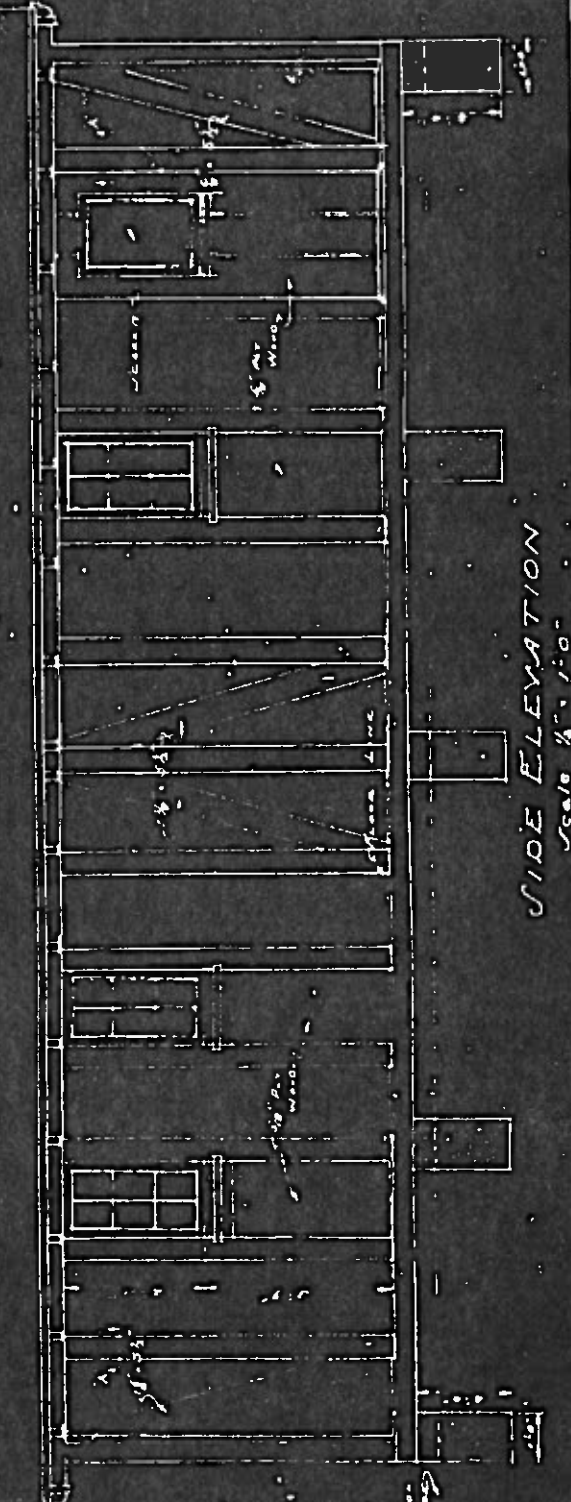
Figure HR 15



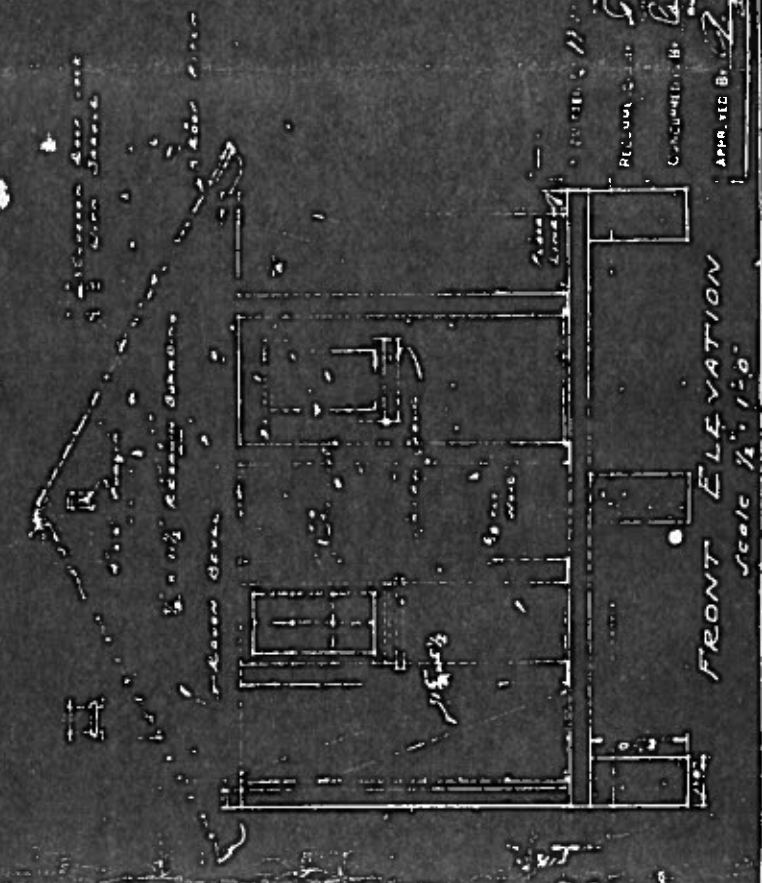
Figure HR16: Old Faithful Lodge Cabins 1935. Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #5438D.



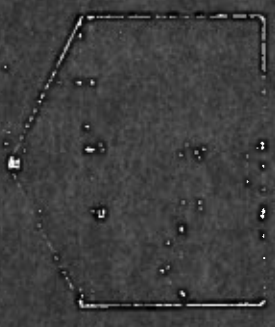
✓ H. B. Vermont To On
FREE LIVE SUNNED S.T.
4% TO VERMONT
Cumulative After
Join with Share



REAR ELEVATION $\frac{1}{2}$ SECTION



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

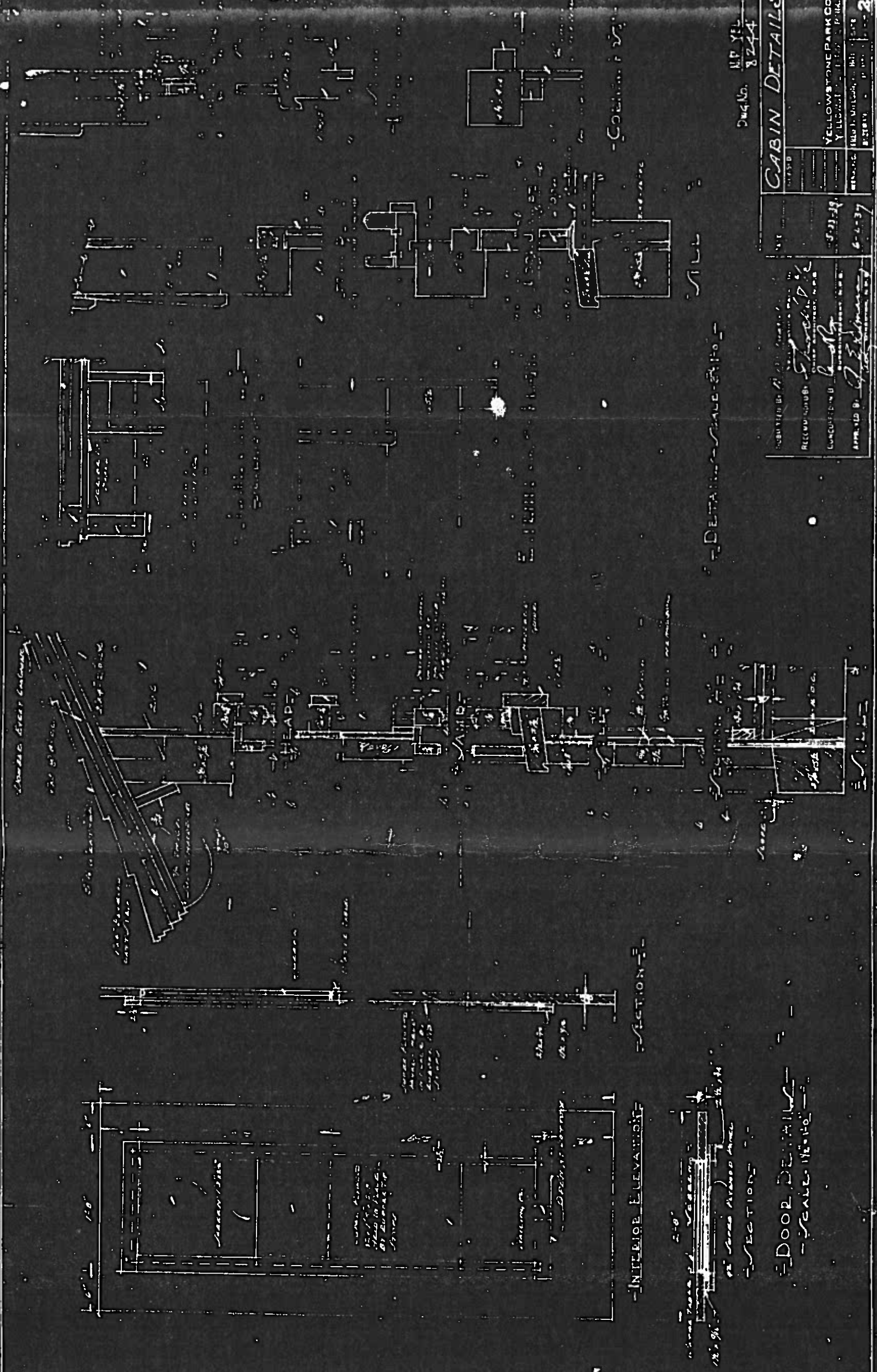


INTERIOR ELE. PARTITION



CABLE CABIN

RECEIVED
COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
APR 11 1891
RECEIVED
COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
APR 11 1891



CABIN DETAILS			
DESIGNED BY	DATE	SCALE	NO.
REVIEWED BY	DATE	SCALE	NO.
CONSTRUCTED BY	DATE	SCALE	NO.
APPROVED BY	DATE	SCALE	NO.

YELLOWSTONE PARK CO.
YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYOMING
ESTABLISHED 1906
P.O. BOX 100
YELLOWSTONE, WYOMING

DESIGNED BY: J. H. HARRIS
DATE: 1906
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"
NO.: 1

REVIEWED BY: J. H. HARRIS
DATE: 1906
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"
NO.: 1

CONSTRUCTED BY: J. H. HARRIS
DATE: 1906
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"
NO.: 1

APPROVED BY: J. H. HARRIS
DATE: 1906
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"
NO.: 1

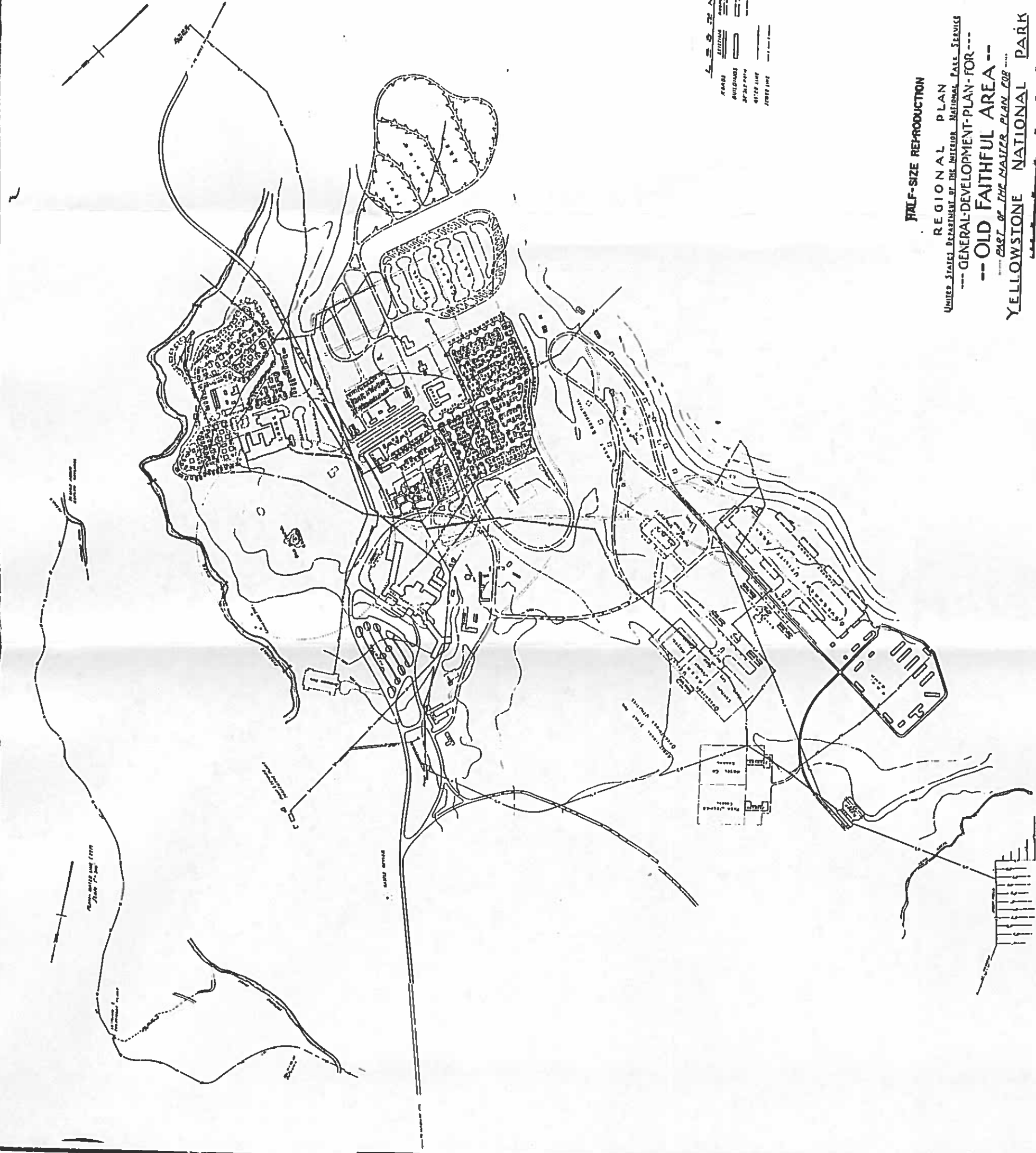
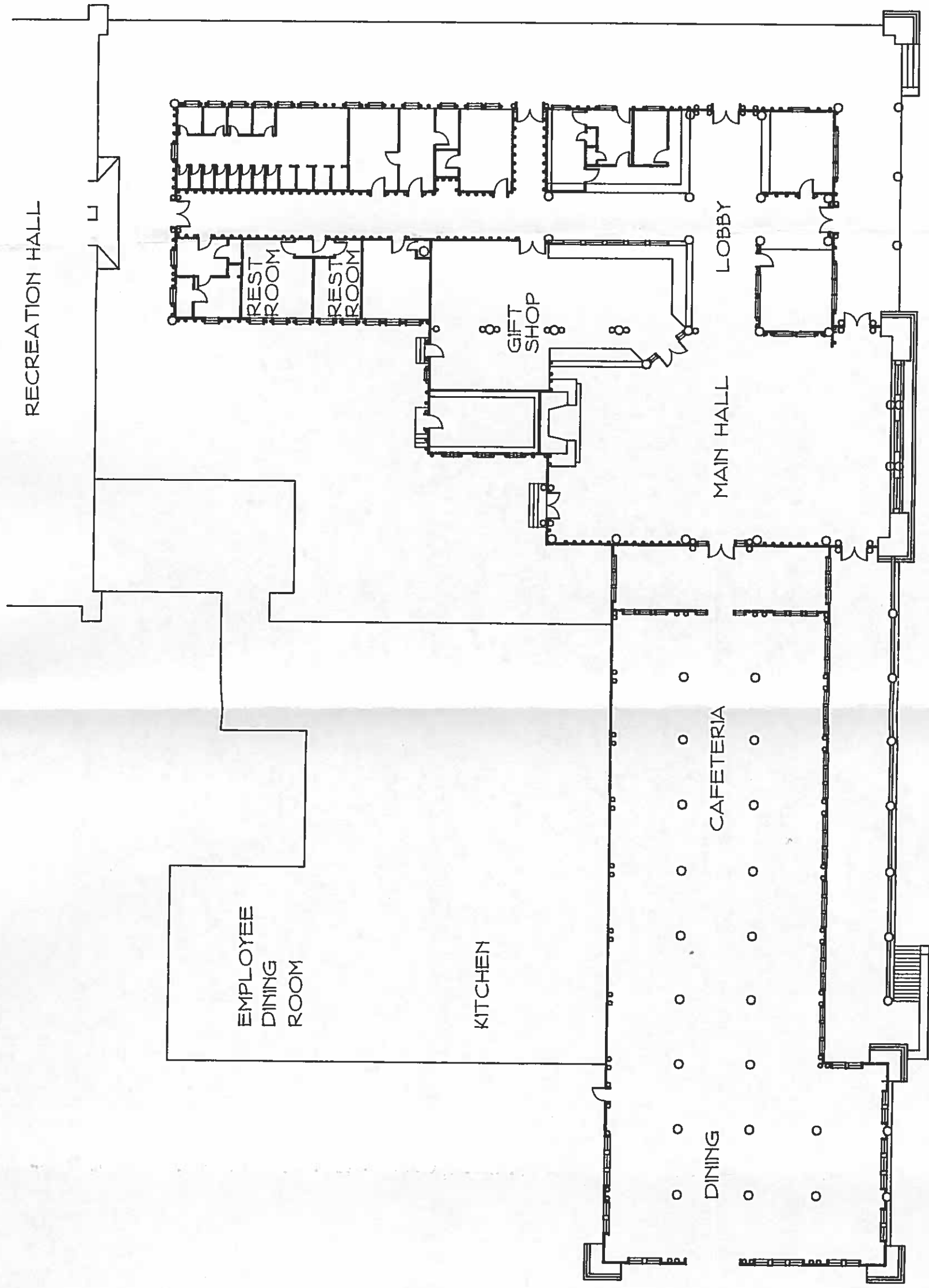


Figure HR 18

DRAWN BY THE BRANCH OF PLANS & DESIGN FROM
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DATA AS OF JAN. 1961.



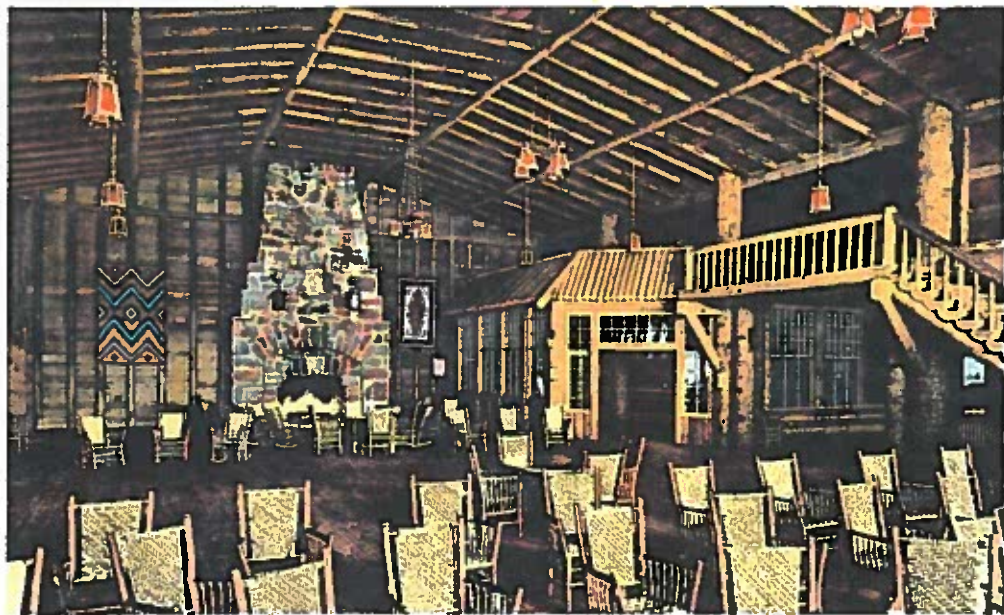
⊕ LODGE CENTER
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE
NO SCALE

LEGEND
↑ CORRESPONDS TO PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER 9

FIGURE 31

Historical Analysis

28182 OLD FAITHFUL LODGE LOUNGE



7A-M-1807

HAYNES STUDIOS INC., BOZEMAN, MONTANA

Old Faithful Lodge Lounge, 1928.



Figure HR19: Old Faithful Lodge 1950. Montana Historical Society Photographic Archives, Haynes Collection, photo #50392.

Architectural Analysis



Old Faithful Lodge Camp Dining Room, 1925.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Site Description

The complex known as Old Faithful Lodge and its related guest facilities and service buildings is located at the site of the Upper Geyser Basin. It is one of the three units which make up the Old Faithful Historic District (the other two units are the Old Faithful Inn and its associated structures, and the Old Faithful Snowlodge and its associated structures). It is directly east of Old Faithful Inn and with the inn completes east and west ends of the development of the area encompassing the southern half of the geyser basin. The southern edge of the lodge complex is defined by the Grand Loop Highway that separates it from the main parking lot, trailer parking and car approach from the lower Old Faithful Snowlodge development and visitors' center. The northern and eastern boundary is set by the Firehole River. The lodge is oriented with a northeast-southwest axis with its cabin groupings laid out to the north and the east on loop roads. These groupings are what remains from improvements made from 1939 through the 1940s.

The Myriad Geysers Road is the main arterial to the Upper Geyser Basin. It approaches the basin from the northwest and forms the major "Loop" road around the buildings, connecting the main parking lot at Old Faithful Inn and the porte cochere of the Inn; it continues east past the Inn and Snowlodge complex to the main parking lot south of the lodge; it continues east again past the lodge and recreation hall and eventually connects back to the highway to West Thumb.

The entrance to the lodge, located at the southwest corner of the building, is accessed by a paved driveway which runs parallel to the south side of the building and incorporates a covered drivethrough. A secondary entrance is at the Recreation Hall on the southeast corner of the building. The lodge is approached on foot by a system of concrete and asphalt sidewalks and walkways which lead from the parking lots to the south and from Old Faithful geyser to the west. The cabins to the north and east of the lodge are reached by two primary loop roads to the east and north of the lodge; each road then branches out into an informal system of dirt roadways through the cabin groupings.. The service area for the lodge is located on the east side and is accessed from the road to the cabins by a paved

driveway. The boiler plant and employee dormitory are also located to the northeast and situated between the cabin groups.

The landscaping around the lodge consists of obsidian sand, meadow grasses and wildflowers. There are evergreen trees to the east and north; the area immediately to the west of the building is mostly free of vegetation providing an uninterrupted view of the geyser basin. The lodge dining room faces onto this vista.

Site Condition

The Old Faithful Lodge Cabin complex site is threatened by loss of natural vegetation that was once prevalent. Excessive car and foot traffic between the lodge, cabin groupings and service/utility buildings have eroded the meadow grasses, shrubs and wildflowers. Lack of definition of parking and pedestrian walkways encourages visitors to use the shortest possible route to and from the lodge and their cars.

Drainage around the lodge is generally good with the exception of some isolated areas directly against the west facade. Drainage around the cabins is also generally good with few exceptions.

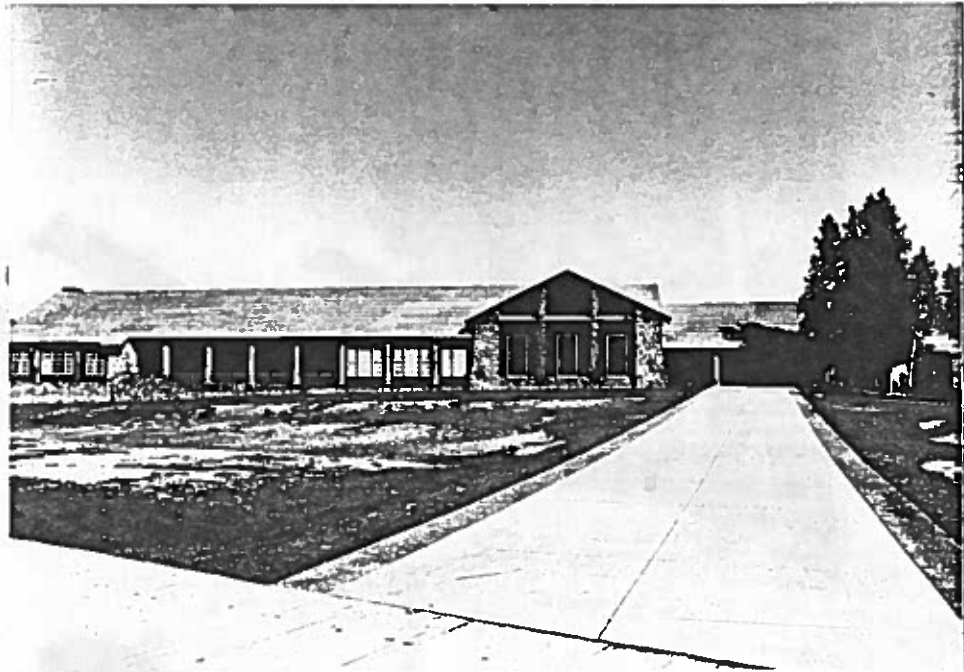


Figure 2: Looking east at the front of Old Faithful Lodge from the boardwalk at Old Faithful Geyser. Historically there was no vegetation on this side of the Lodge because of the Geyser.

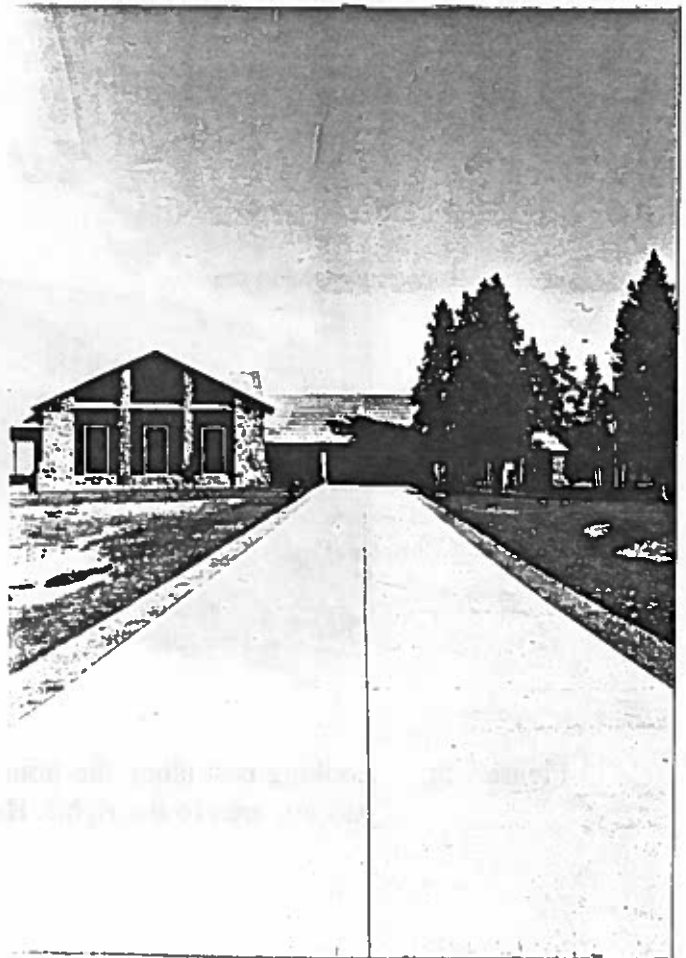


Figure 3: Looking east at the concrete walkway from the boardwalk leading up to the main entrance of Old Faithful Lodge. Note the area of trees to the right of the Lodge.



Figure 4: Looking northeast at the Old Faithful Lodge from the concrete walkway from the Visitors Center. Originally a log and post fence followed down along the walkway, from the Visitors Center to the Lodge.

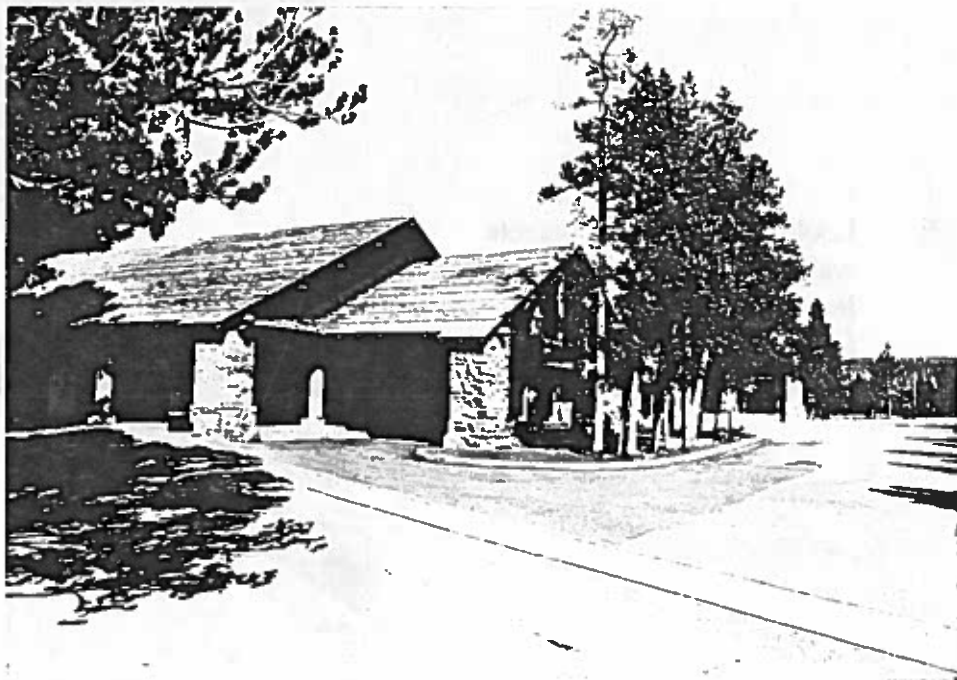


Figure 5: Looking east along the front of the Old Faithful Lodge porte-cochere and parking area to the right. Handicap accessible parking is located in this area.

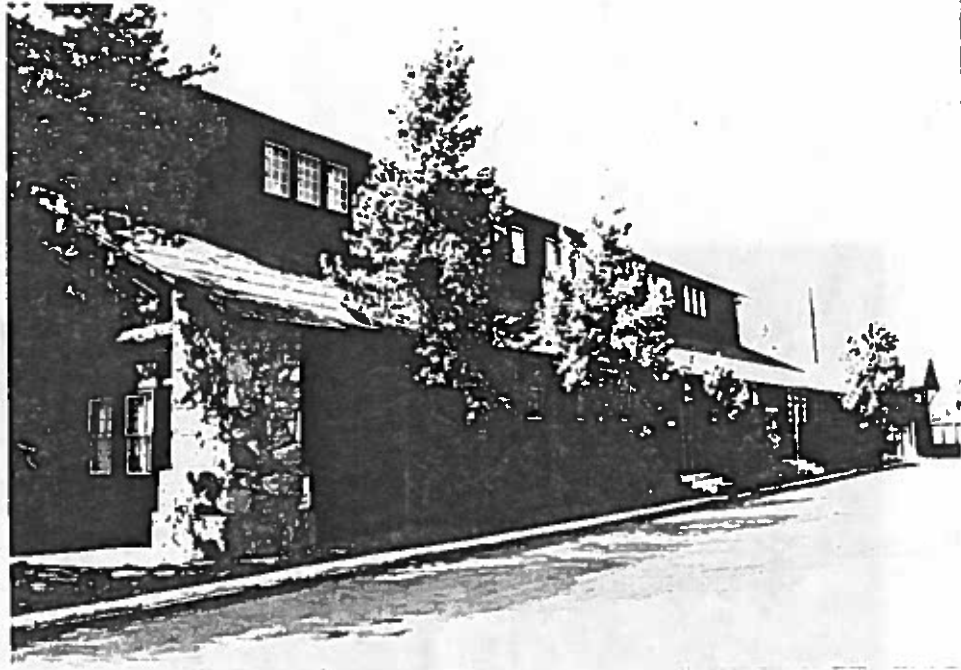


Figure 6: Looking northwest along Old Faithful Lodge on the east side. Note the roadway to the cabins and employee area along the east side.



Figure 7: Looking north along the road to the cabin area on the east side of Old Faithful Lodge. The guest cabin area is to the left and the guest and employee cabins are to the right. The ground area around the cabins and to the right where cabins have been removed are very rough and there is little vegetation.



Figure 8: Looking west at the area between Old Faithful Lodge and the guest cabin area. Very little grass grows in this area because there is no designated driving area thus the cars travel all over this area.



Figure 9: Looking west along the back side of the Old Faithful Lodge kitchen and employee dining area. Note the electrical transformers, and the propane tank area in the background. All of this faces the guest cabin area.

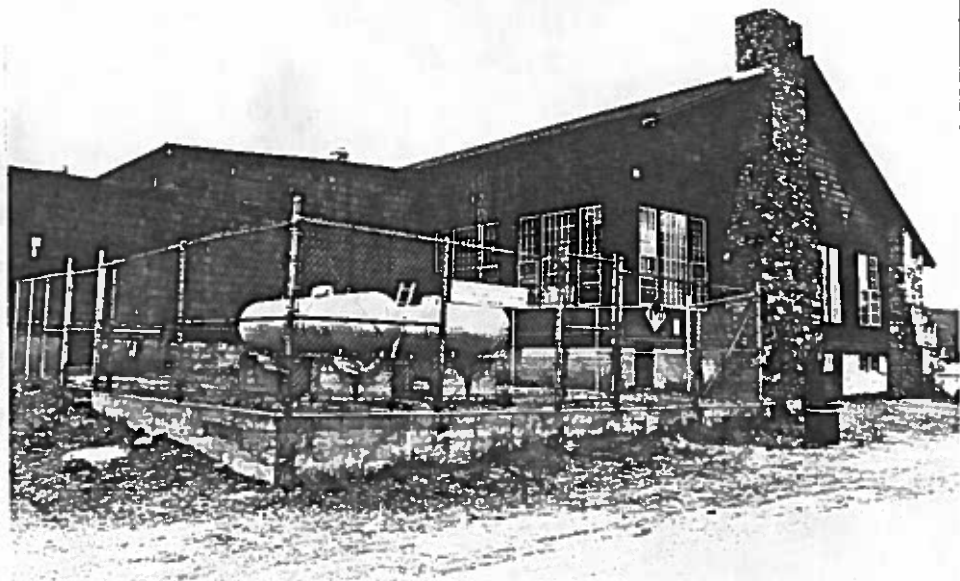


Figure 10: Looking southwest at the propane tank area with its chain link fence on the north side of the Lodge. The guest cabins look directly into this area.



Figure 11: Looking northwest at the guest cabin area from the boiler building at Old Faithful Lodge. Note the little vegetation in this area.



Figure 12: Looking north at an area in the guest cabin area on the north side of Old Faithful Lodge. Cabins have been removed so these areas tend to become driveways or parking areas thus little grass grows in this area.



Figure 13: Looking east at the cabin area from the west end of Old Faithful Lodge. Note the street lights on the poles. This is also the view from the boardwalk of the geyser.

Figure 14: Looking north along the west side of Old Faithful Lodge towards the guest cabin area. Note the rocks that have been put out to discourage traffic along this side of the building. Also, note the wheel tracks from bicycles, and automobiles along this side of the building.



Figure 15: Looking north at the first row of guest cabins closest to the geyser behind Old Faithful Lodge. Most of the area is obsidian sand, with very little vegetation.

Figure 16: Looking north along the road on the west side of the guest cabin area.

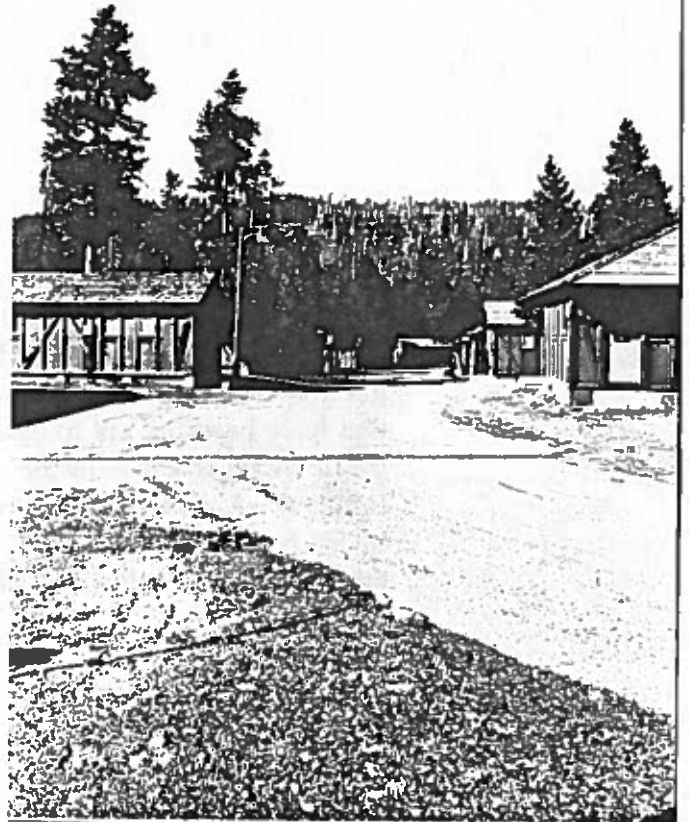


Figure 17: Looking east along the first row of guest cabins from the west road. Note the few trees which help to protect the area. There are no designated car spaces so there is little other vegetation.



Figure 18: Looking north along the west roadway in the guest cabin area as it starts to turn east.



Figure 19: Looking east at the second row of guest cabins from the west road. There tends to be more trees and some grass as you proceed north through the cabin area.



Figure 20: Looking south back towards Old Faithful Lodge along the west road of the guest cabin area.



Figure 21: Looking east on the north end of the guest cabin area from the west road. Note the cabins on the right and the trees leading down to the Firehole River on the left. It is important to protect this area.



Figure 22: Looking west back along one of the roadways from the east road of the guest cabin area. Note the wide open spaces with little vegetation.



Figure 23: Looking northeast at the employee area on the north end of the guest cabin area.



Figure 24: Looking northeast at the park area across the Firehole River from the employee area.



Figure 25: Looking east along the employee cabins on the north end of the site.



Figure 26: Looking west back towards the upper guest cabin area from the employee area to the east. Note the dormitory building with a large parking area on the left and employee cabins and parking on the right.



Figure 27: Looking southeast at the lower linen building towards some employee quad housing. Note the lack of vegetation and open space in this area.



Figure 28: Looking north at the employee quad housing on the east side of the lower loop. This area has some curbs and designated parking which protects some of the fragile landscaped areas.



Figure 29: Looking west at the guest cabins on the lower loop.



Figure 30: Looking north at the dormitory from the guest cabins on the lower loop. Note the pavement and grass in this area of guest and employee housing.

Building Descriptions

Introduction

The buildings within the Old Faithful Lodge Cabin complex occupy a large "ell" shaped area directly north and east of Old Faithful Lodge within Yellowstone National Park. The primary building within the complex is Old Faithful Lodge, around which all of the other buildings are situated. The buildings on the site are oriented on both a north-south and east-west axis. Rather than largely following cardinal directions, buildings are located on a topographical basis.

The buildings currently within the Old Faithful Lodge complex are comprised of the lodge, its boiler plant, the north and east guest cabin groupings, and a group of employee cabins, an employee dormitory and laundry situated between the cabin groups. In total, there are 85 buildings. All of the structures within the complex with the exception of a single cabin are operated by TW Recreational Services. In addition to the lodge there are 62 guest cabins, 11 employee cabins, and 12 service/utility buildings. Two terraces create the complex. North of the Old Faithful Lodge is the Upper Terrace, including tourist cabins and service/utility buildings, with several roads connecting the buildings. At the north end of the downward slope are three employee cabins. Directly south of those is the employee dormitory, an employee cabin and two service/utility buildings. To the south of these are the remaining tourist, employee, and service/utility buildings.

In general, the buildings within the Old Faithful Lodge Cabin complex can be described as "rustic". Construction of the older structures within the complex is limited to exposed frame of either log poles or dimensional lumber with minor variations of each type. The majority of buildings within the complex are exposed dimensional lumber frame. The exposed frame buildings can be further defined according to use of eight-inch shiplap boards or plywood used to enclose them. The other construction type is conventional wood frame with T-111 siding of which only three post-1966 employee cabins are built. The majority of dimensional lumber frame buildings can be subdivided further according to size and include single cabins, duplex cabins and quadruplex cabins. Minor variations occur within each construction type but the majority have consistent exterior and interior finishes. The

following descriptions are organized according to use and construction beginning with Old Faithful Lodge, then the guest cabins, employee cabins, dormitory, and service/utility buildings.

OLD FAITHFUL LODGE

Old Faithful Lodge is a "rustic" log bearing structure with an "ell" shaped plan. Construction began on the lodge in 1923 when the first structure on the site, a log dance pavilion, was enclosed to create a dining hall and kitchen on a north-south axis. Several additions were subsequently made to create a more complete visitor facility; in 1924 a lobby and "hall" were added which form the crux of the "ell" to the south of the dining hall; in 1927 the recreation hall was built to the east of the lobby and on an east-west axis.

The result is a large log frame building with an irregular configuration. The roof is formed by a series of interconnected cross gables covered with wood shingles. Log purlin ends are exposed under the eaves. The base is formed by rubblestone masonry on the west and north sides and exposed sill logs on the other sides. Log uprights are anchored to it. Horizontal log beams and joists are also expressed on the exterior. The walls are decorated with wood shingles between the exposed log structural members. Windows throughout are both casement and double-hung with divided lites.

The most prominent architectural feature is the large gable which projects over the main hall on the west side overlooking Old Faithful Geyser. It is supported by massive log columns and buttressed native rubblestone masonry piers on the corners. Three tall windows from the main hall are situated between these log columns and are surrounded on all sides by a double band of small divided light windows. Wood shingles infill the gable end above the windows. The structure extends to the north of the main hall with a porch between the hall and the dining room. The porch is covered by the main north-south gable of the dining hall and is supported by a series of regularly spaced log columns. A log balustrade and rail is located between the columns. The porch deck corresponds to the interior floor level and the deck structure is enclosed and covered with wood shingles above a continuous concrete foundation. The building extends to the south and east of the main hall with an exterior walkway leading to the porte cochere. The gable roof extends over the walkway mirroring

the porch on the other side; a series of log columns support the overhang. The porte cochere is a projecting gable attached to the larger building end gable on the south side. Log poles and rubblestone masonry columns support the porte cochere at the main entrance. The log structure of its roof is exposed on the underside. Another log supported covered walkway extends along the south side of the building leading to the Recreation Hall on the east side.

The service and delivery areas are on the north and east portions of the building. A covered breezeway connects the kitchen and the Recreation Hall. These parts of the building, on the non-public side, have been most recently remodelled and have wood shingle siding over conventional wood framing.

The Recreation Hall is also log bearing with an exposed structure. Its rectangular plan is divided in three parts with a large central bay oriented north-south and two narrow side bays on the east and west. A series of log columns support the roof over the side bays. The gable roof runs north-south with lower shed roofs on the east and west sides over the side bays and below a row of divided lite casement windows. The south facing front porch covered with a shed roof supported with stone piers and intersecting log beams. The gable end is infilled with divided lite double-hung windows over the top of the porch roof. The north end of the Recreation Hall has an enclosed space for the stage with a low shed roof. There are no window openings in this end of the building. The interior of the Recreation Hall retains the majority of its original materials. The dominant feature on the interior is the exposed log truss system used to support the roof. The interior walls are exposed logs with board infill; the floors are wood planks.

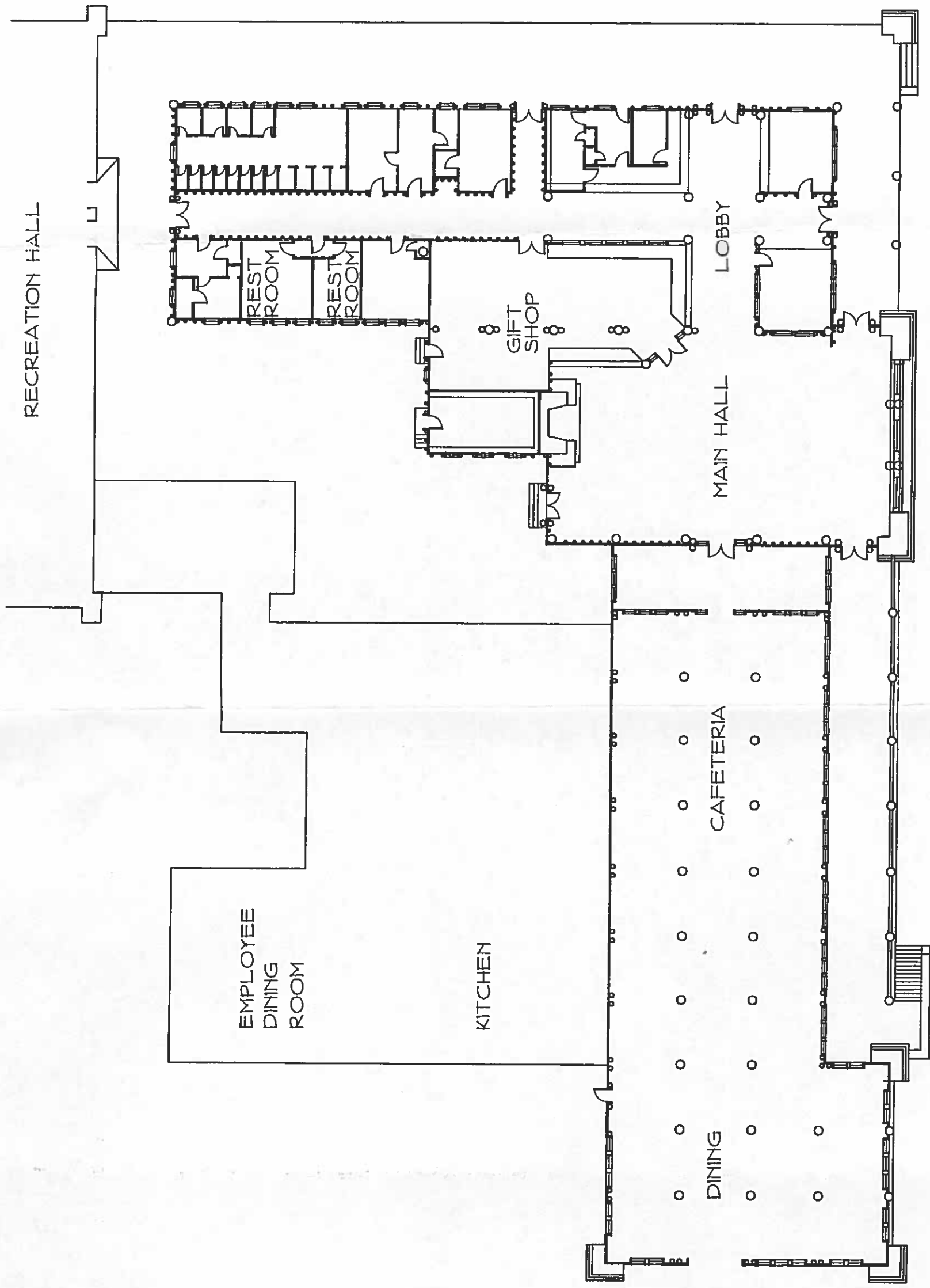
The interior of the lodge carries out the "rustic" theme in the older portions. Walls were framed with bark covered logs and enclosed with board infill. The log roof structure is mostly exposed and is one of the most dominant features of the interior. The main hall space remains in its original state with exposed log frame walls, native stone fireplace on the east wall and original light fixtures. The dining hall, lobby, gift shop and restrooms have been altered. The dining hall especially has lost much architectural and historic integrity with the installation of a new mechanical system in the ceiling. The ceiling structure was enclosed as a result, with the center portion dropping down to a lower height than the perimeter. No original finishes remain in the dining hall or kitchen. The gift shop walls were previously

made of log framed windows looking out to the main hall and lobby. These have been enclosed with plywood and drastically alter the original intent. Lobby alterations include new fluorescent light fixtures, new registration and activities desks made of plywood panels and plastic laminate. the walls of the lobby and gift shop have been covered with rough plywood and/or painted sheetrock. Carpet has been installed throughout the interior of the lodge.

Old Faithful Lodge Building Condition

The lodge has been well maintained over the years and is in good condition with the exception of a few items. The stone fireplace in the dining hall was damaged in the 1954 earthquake and a large crack opened between the stones and the wall construction. This has allowed water to infiltrate from the roof. The windows on the east facade looking out on the geyser basin from the hall are framed with large bark-covered logs. Over time these logs have begun to deteriorate; the wood is rotting, the bark is coming off and the sills are beginning to break down. Doors and window frames and sashes are weathered and showing signs of deteriorating.

The Recreation Hall is also in generally good condition. The doors and window frames and sashes are weathered and have begun to deteriorate.



LODGE CENTER
 OLD FAITHFUL LODGE
 NO SCALE

LEGEND

! CORRESPONDS TO PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER 9

FIGURE 31

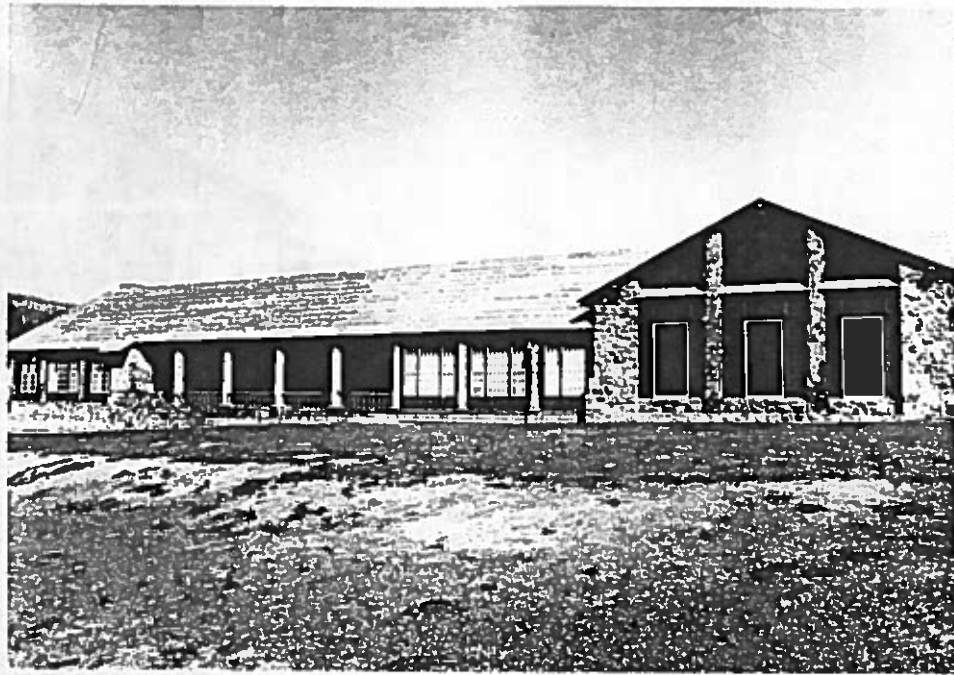


Figure 33: Looking east at the front of Old Faithful Lodge. The wood shingle roof appears to be in good condition.

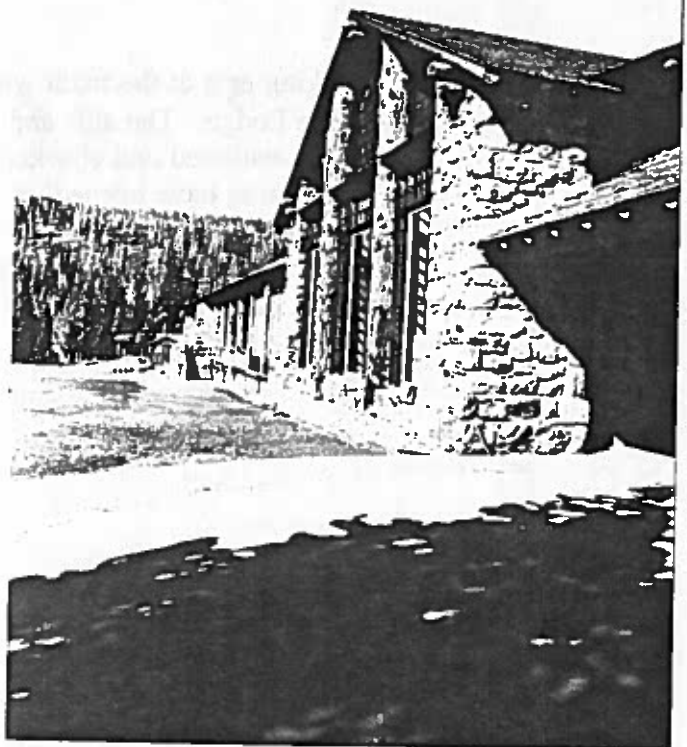


Figure 34: Looking northeast along the front of Old Faithful Lodge.

Figure 35: Looking east at the main windows in Old Faithful Lodge. The extended purlins have rotted on top and have been covered with a galvanized metal. The bark is loose on the log columns and has come off in some areas.



Figure 36: Looking east at the main windows in the Lodge. The sills and trim have weathered and checked and in some cases have opened up allowing water to flow into the sash. The glass has been coated with a calcium deposit from the geyser spray.

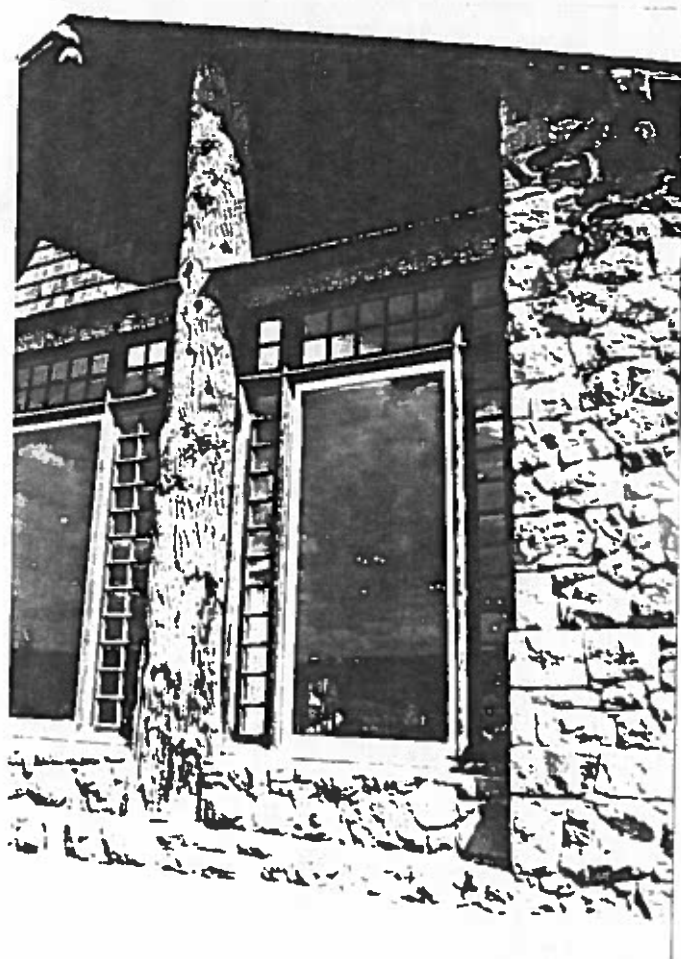


Figure 37: Looking east at the base of one of the columns on the front of the Lodge. Note the missing bark and rot in the tree trunk. The stonework has also opened up letting water into the interior structure.

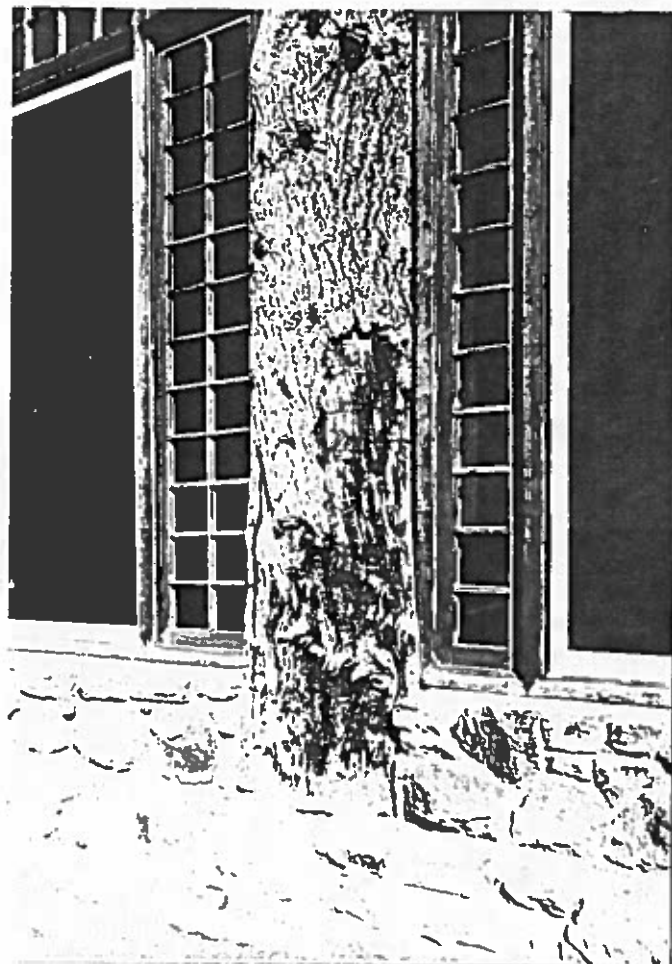


Figure 38: Looking southeast at the main windows in the Lodge. The stonework is in good condition with the exception of some minor missing mortar.

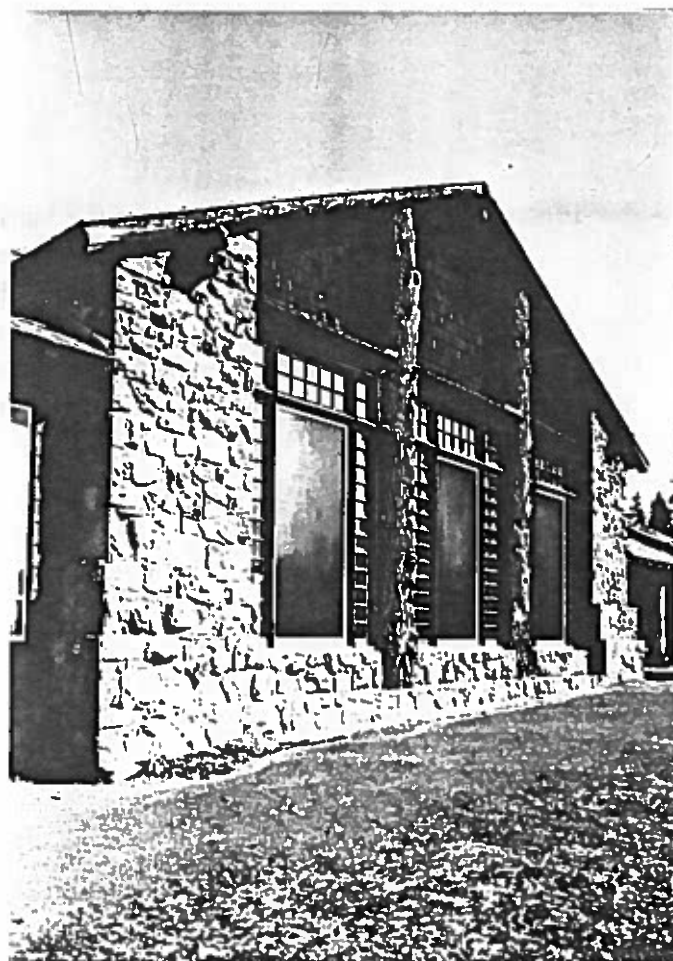


Figure 39: Looking southeast at a detail of the stonework by the main windows. Water flows into this corner of the building due to the ground not sloping away from the building.



Figure 40: Looking southeast at the bank of windows along the face of the Lodge. All of the log joists have been cut off at the eave line and the ends have been filled with epoxy. The epoxy is coming out in many areas.

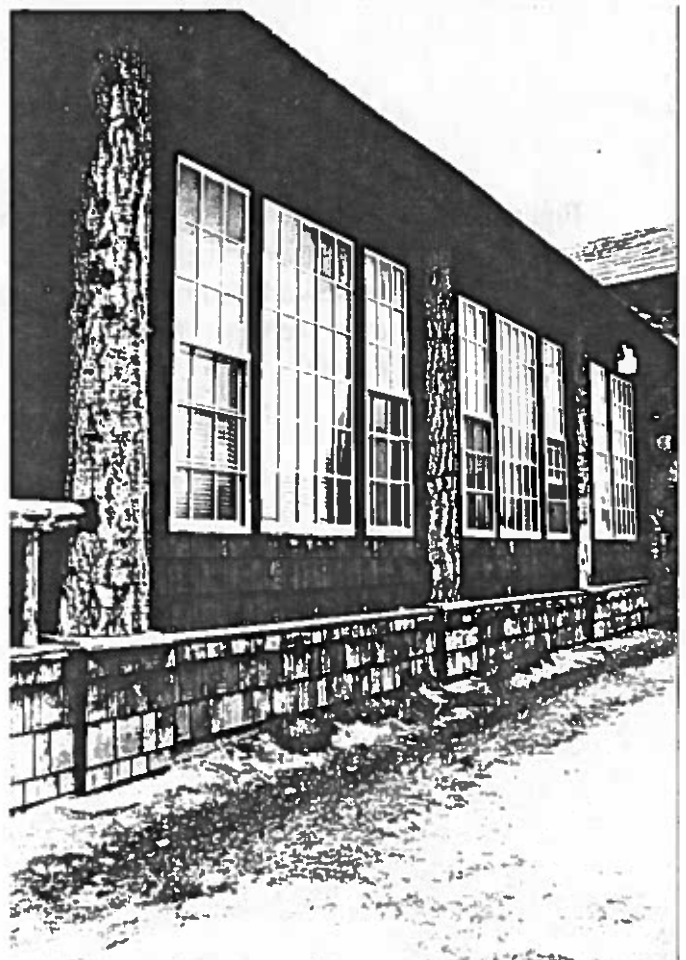


Figure 41: Looking east at a section of windows on the west side of the Lodge. The sills are weathered and there is some paint missing. Also, note that the base shingles are weathered and waterstained.

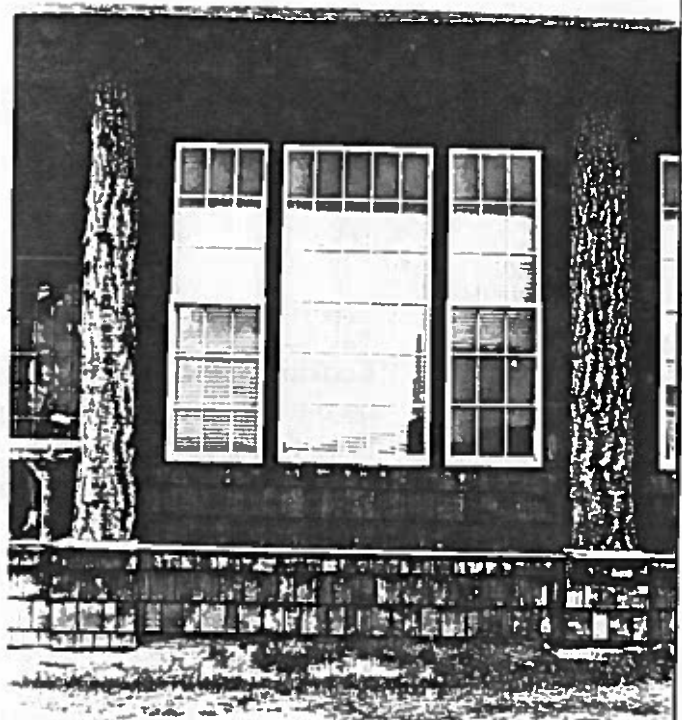


Figure 42: Looking east at one of the log columns on the west side of the Lodge. Note the missing bark at the base. Water from the roof runs down on the light fixture and back into the bark on the log. Water running down to the base is rotting the bark and base of the log.



Figure 43: Looking northeast at the porch area on the west side of the Lodge. Note the weathered shingles at the base and the ditch that has been created close to the building because of roof water runoff.



Figure 44: Looking east at the porch on the west side of the Lodge and adjacent to the cafeteria. Note the weathered wood railing.

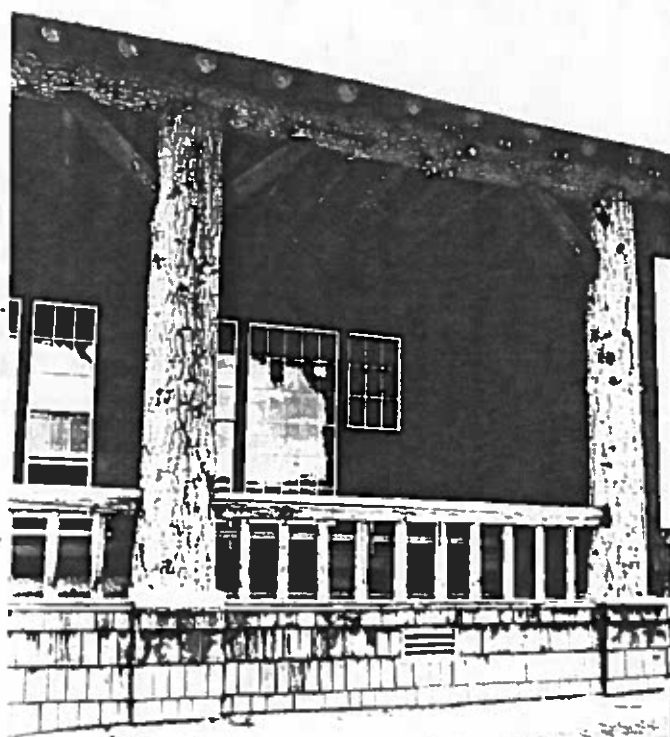


Figure 45: Looking northeast at a detail of the column and railing on the porch of Old Faithful Lodge. Note the weathered wood on the shingles, railing and balustrade. The concrete is undermined at this point.

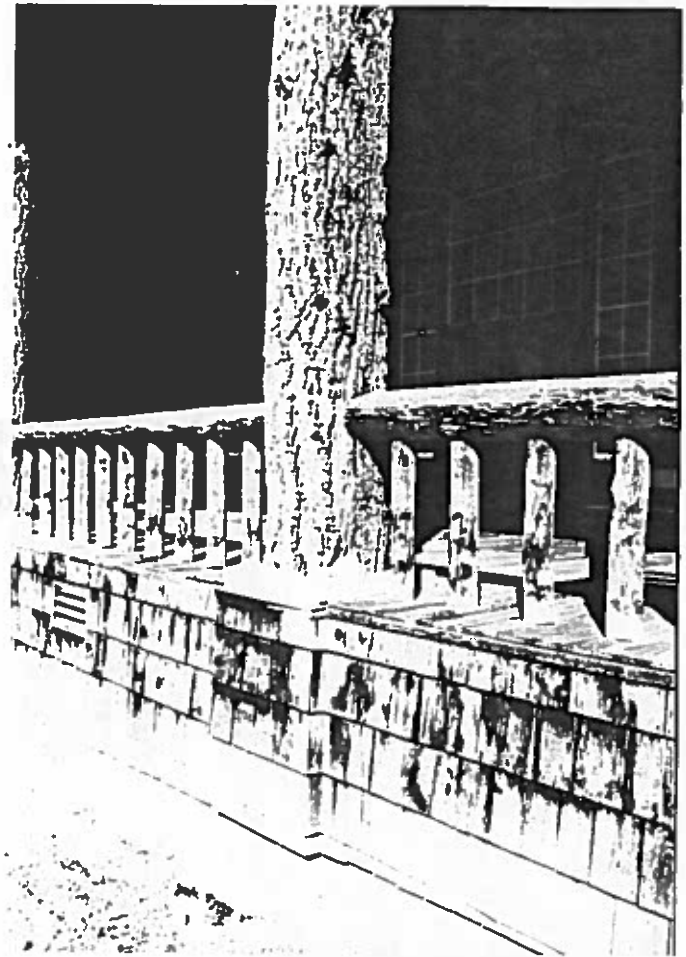


Figure 46: Looking north along the porch on the west side of the Lodge. Note the exposed concrete at the base of the columns. Water flows against the building at this point.

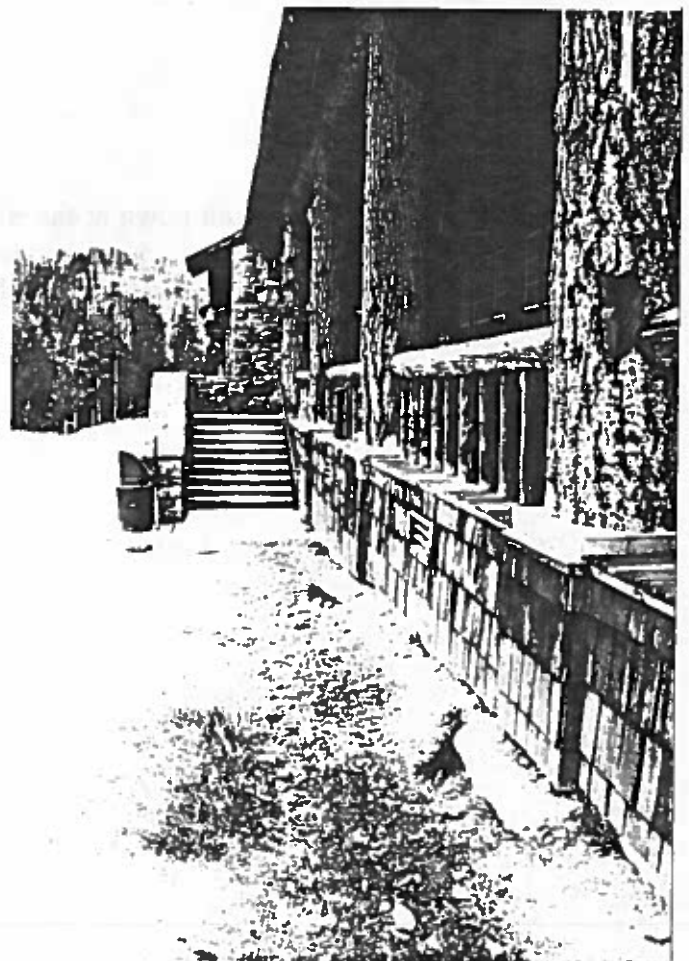


Figure 47: Looking north at the steps up to the porch on the west side of the Lodge. The steps are in good condition.

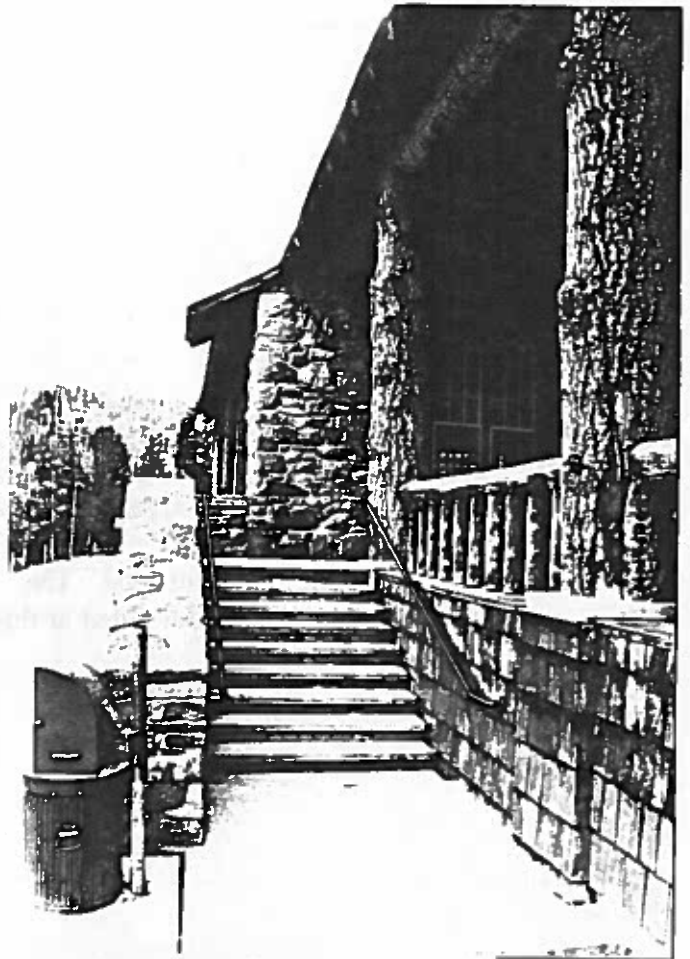


Figure 48: Looking south down at the steps to porch. The open deck area is starting to cup, weather and the joints are opening up.

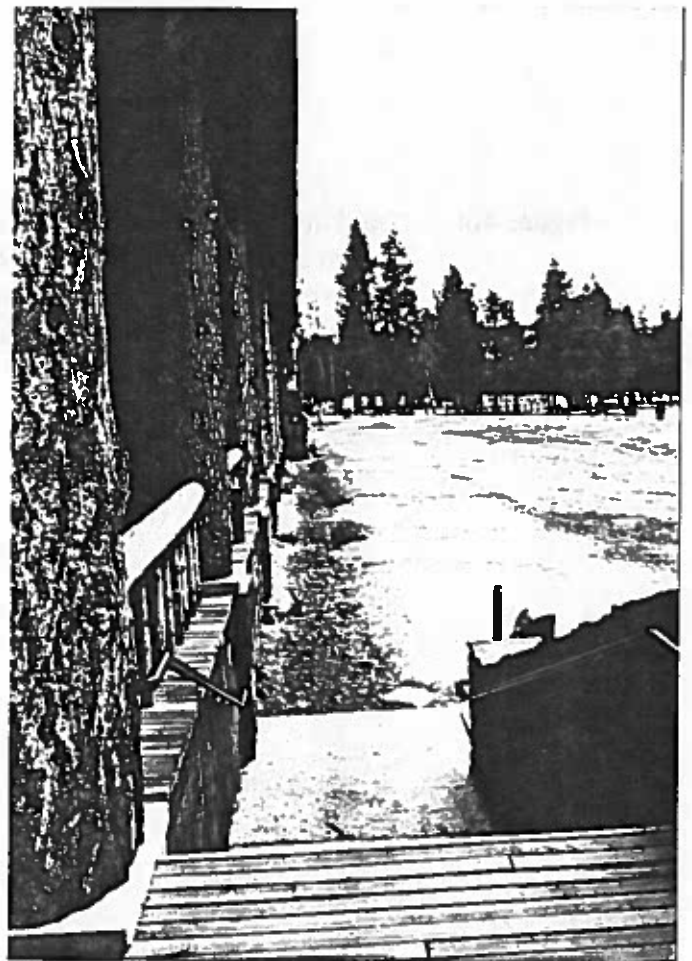


Figure 49: Looking southeast at the porch on the west side of the Lodge. Note the weathered and dry wood. The wood deck is in better condition at this point because of the covered roof area.

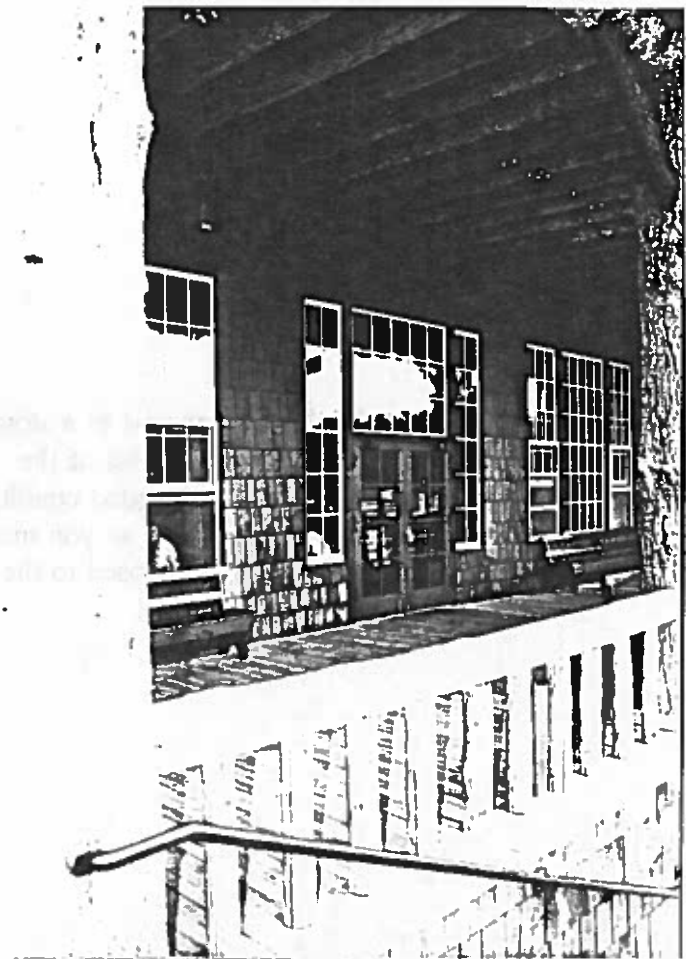


Figure 50: Looking north at the covered porch on the west side of the Lodge. The materials are in good condition in this area.

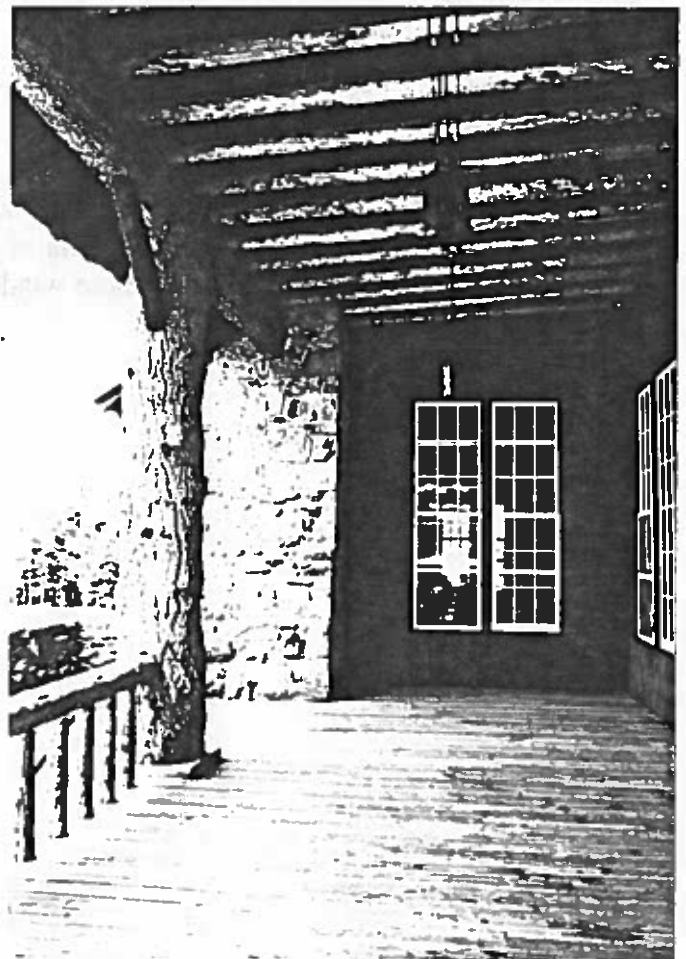


Figure 51: Looking northwest at a stone corner on the porch. Most of the stonework is in good condition with some open joints as you move out into the area exposed to the weather.

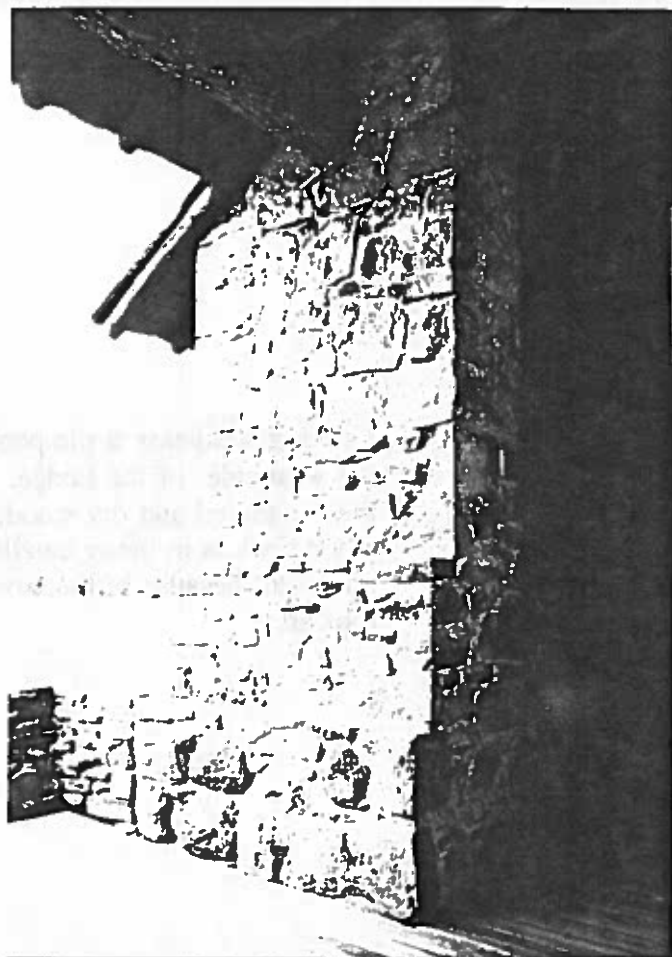


Figure 52: Looking northeast at a bank of windows in the cafeteria of the Lodge. Most of these windows are in good condition.

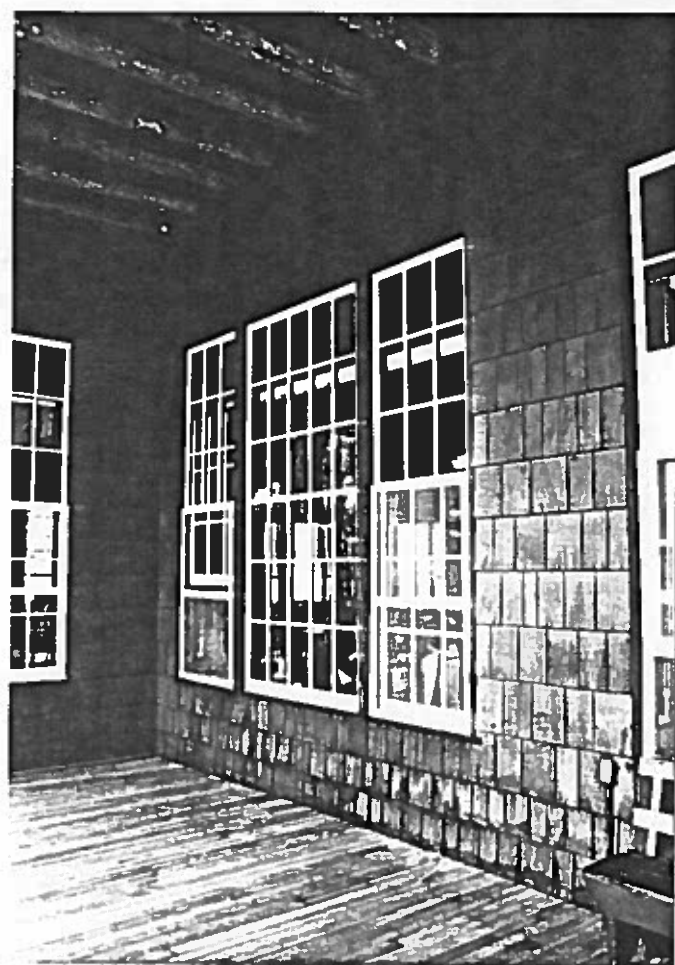


Figure 53: Looking southwest at the open porch log columns and rail. Most of the logwork is in good condition with the exception of the outer bases and railing.



Figure 54: Looking southeast at the exit doors from the cafeteria onto the porch. Other than minor wear and tear these doors are in good condition. Note the light fixtures that appear to be original. The knob and tube wiring still exists in many areas.



Figure 55: Looking northeast at the stone wall along the steps to the porch. Note the grade around the base as well as some minor missing mortar.

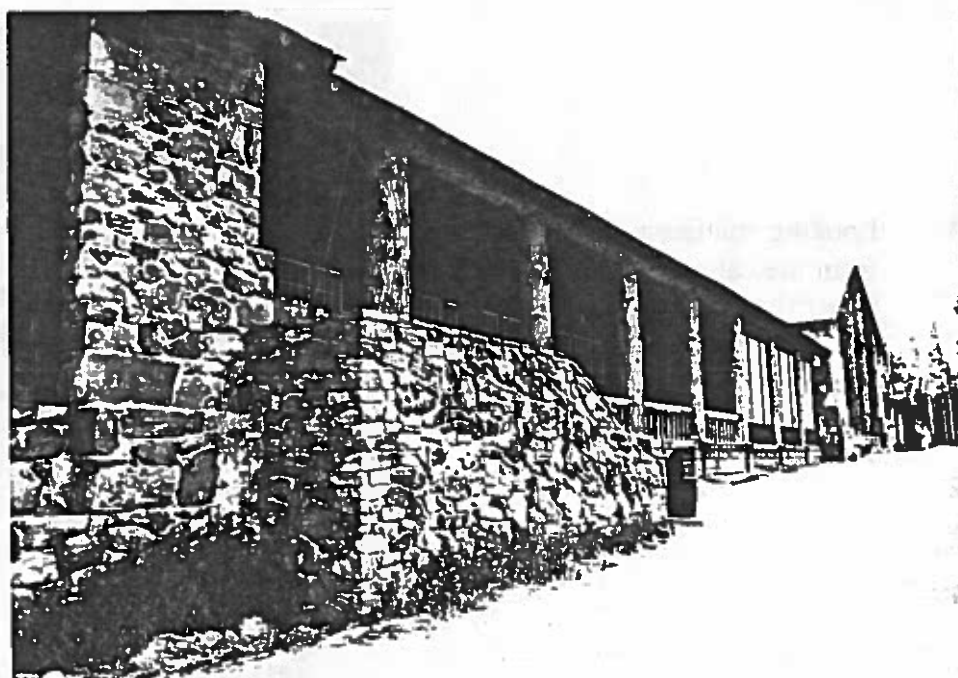


Figure 56: Looking southeast at the stone wall and stonework along the west wall of the Lodge. Note some missing mortar and various mortar patches not compatible with the original stonework.

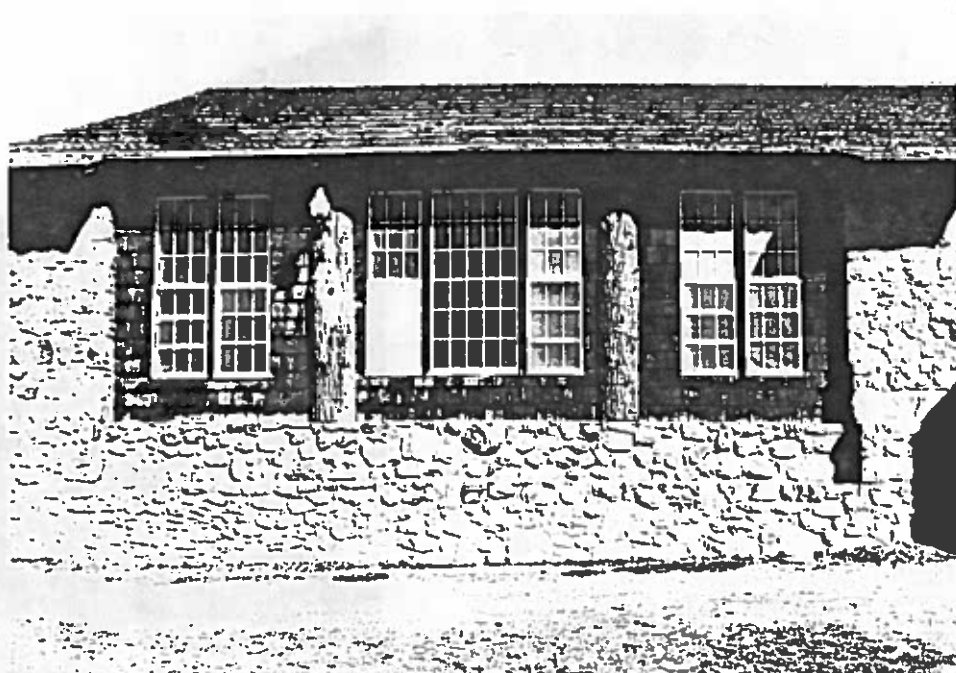


Figure 57: Looking east at the window bays on the north end of the west side of the Lodge. Some minor missing mortar occurs on this elevation. Note the lost bark on the column with the light fixture that allows water to penetrate into the bark area.



Figure 58: Looking east at the log column and the stone base. The windows have some weathered sills and sash, and some peeling paint.

Figure 59: Looking northeast at the corner stonework. The stonework is generally in good condition.



Figure 60: Looking east at a detail of the corner stonework. Note the grade around the base that holds water against the stone.

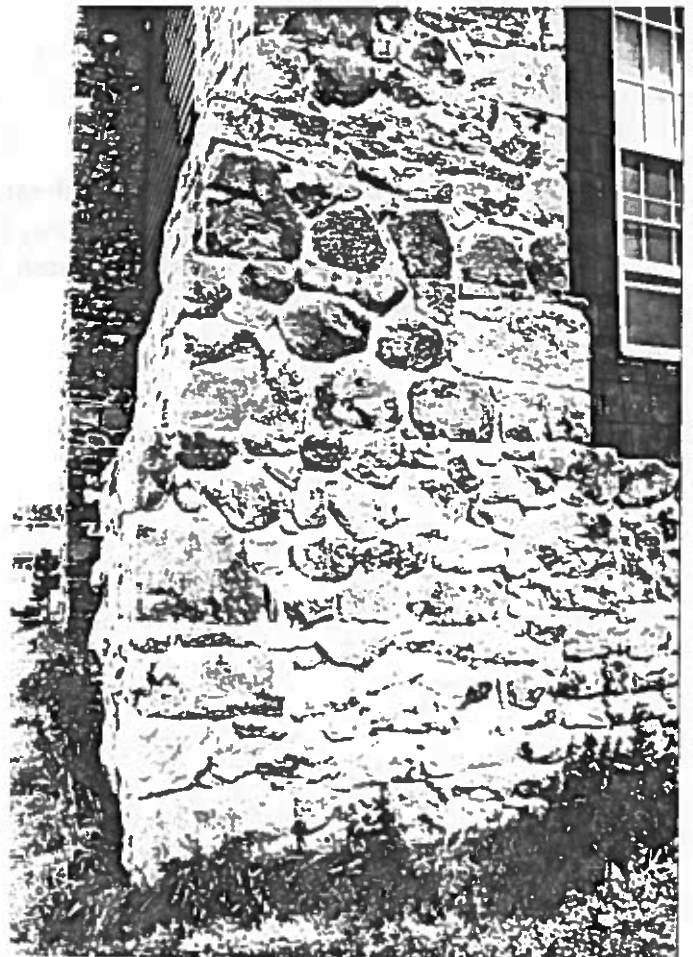


Figure 61: Looking southeast at the north end of the Lodge building. Note the shingles that were replaced and never stained to match. The top of the chimney has separated from the roof leaving an opening at the top. Water pours down into the interior.



Figure 62: Looking south at the wall with a concrete base and framed wall above with shingles. Note the weathered wood and stain loss on the shingles.



Figure 63: Looking south at the exterior of the fireplace. Note the loss of mortar and the open joints. Note the fir tree growing out of the base of the fireplace.

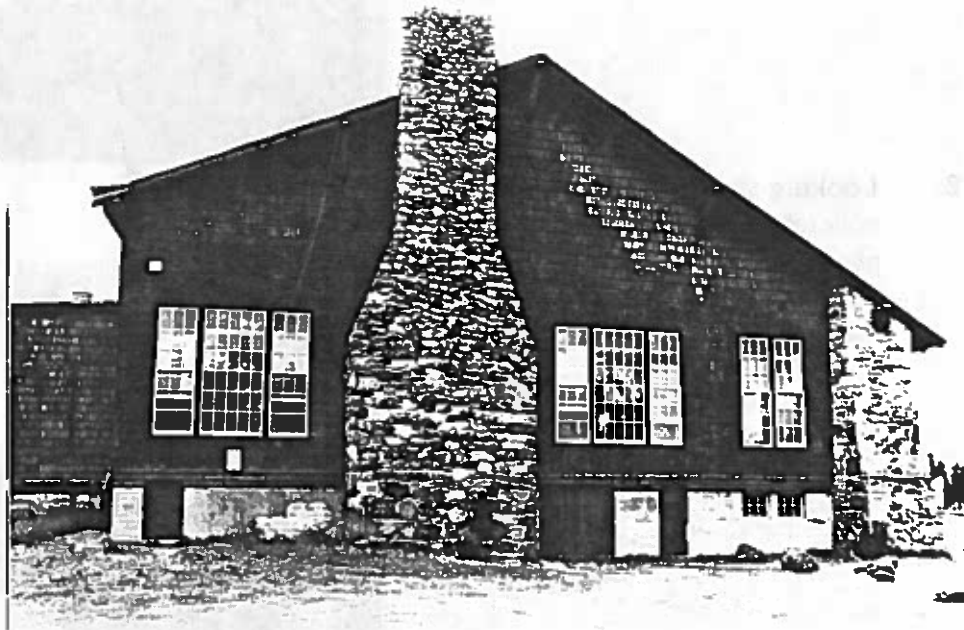
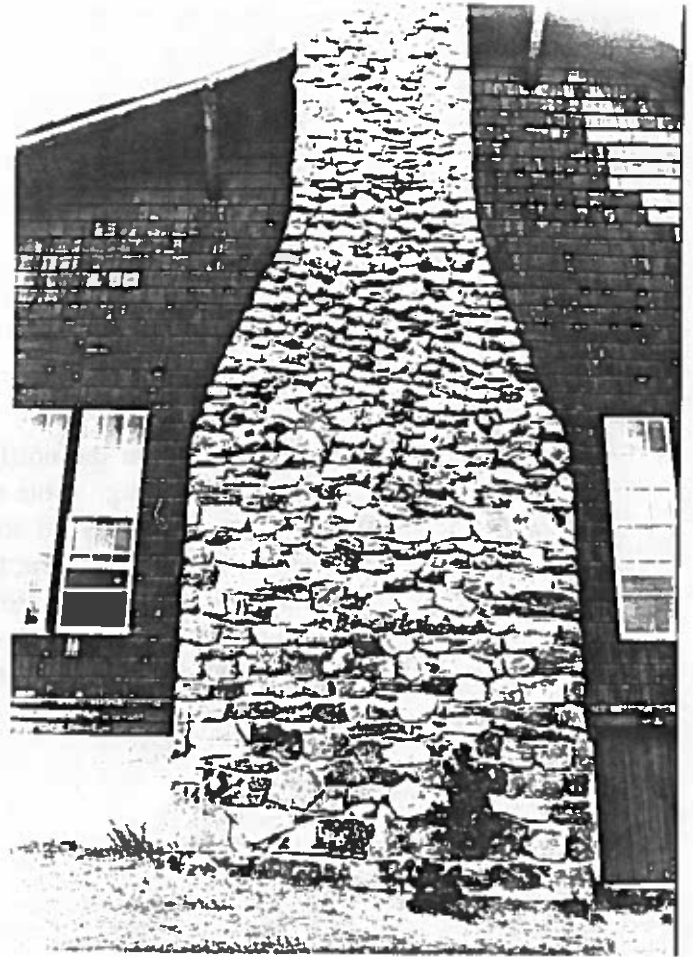
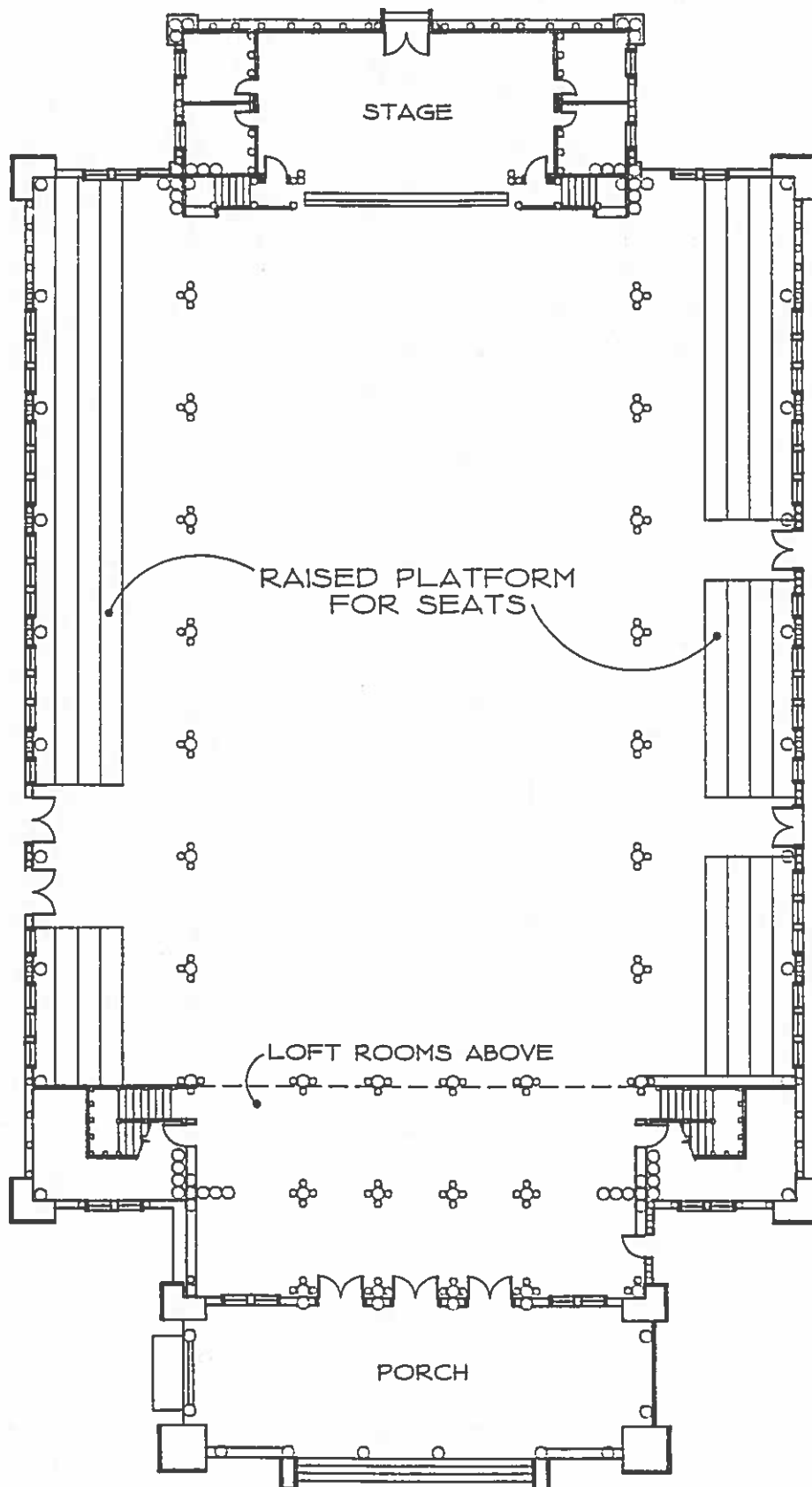


Figure 64: Looking south at the north wall of the Lodge. Generally the materials are in good condition.



RECREATION HALL
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE

NO SCALE

FIGURE 32

Figure 65: Looking south at the intersection of the cafeteria and kitchen buildings. Note the openings that have been filled in.

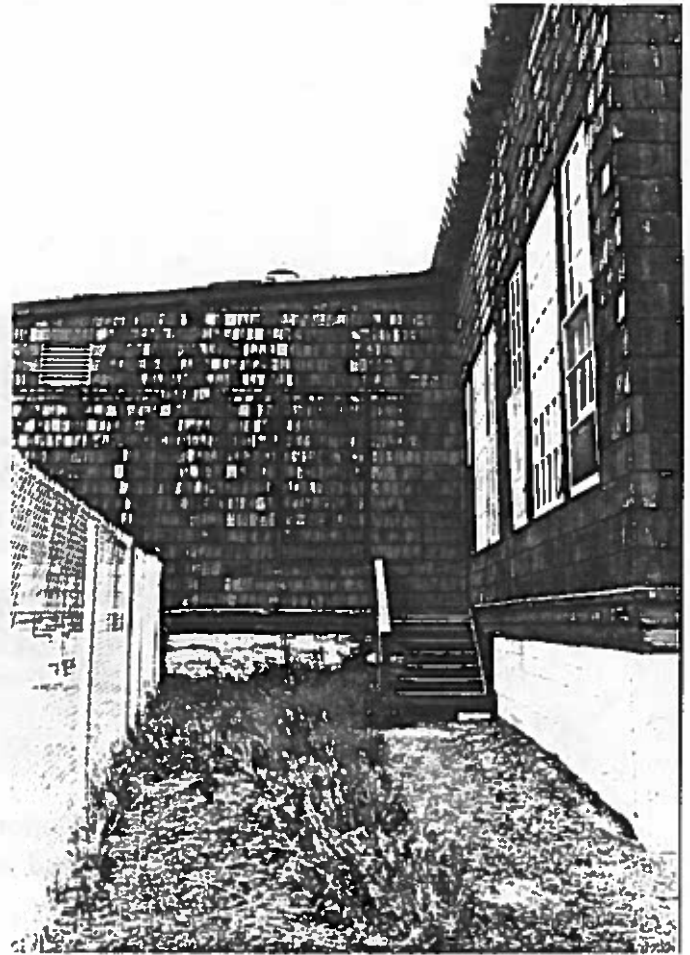
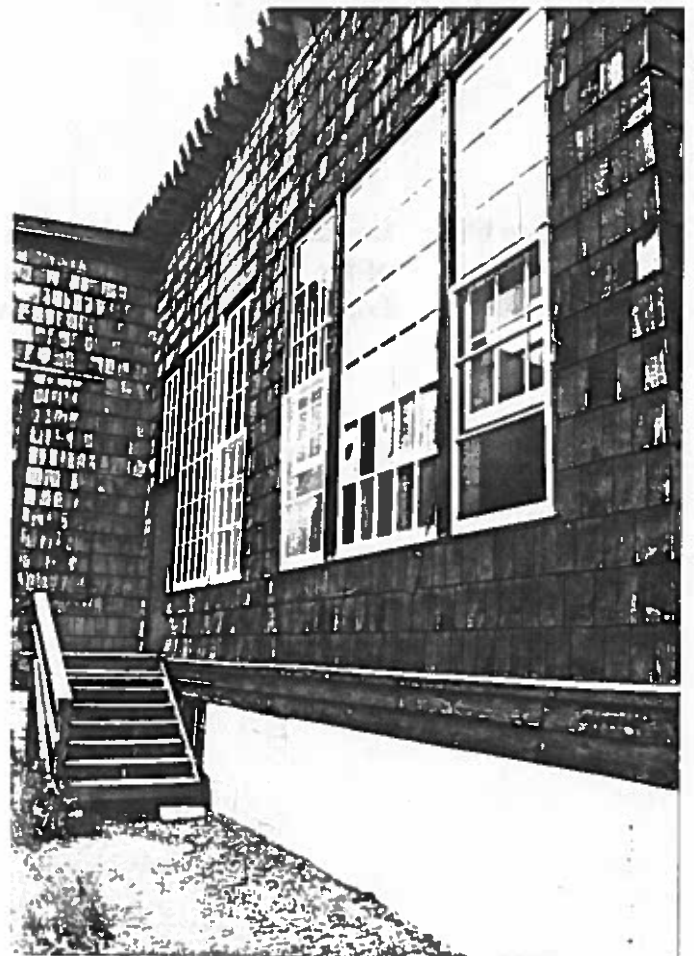


Figure 66: Looking southwest at a bank of windows and an exit door on the east side of the cafeteria. Note the stained and weathered wood wall shingles and water table. The windows have some peeling paint and weathered wood.



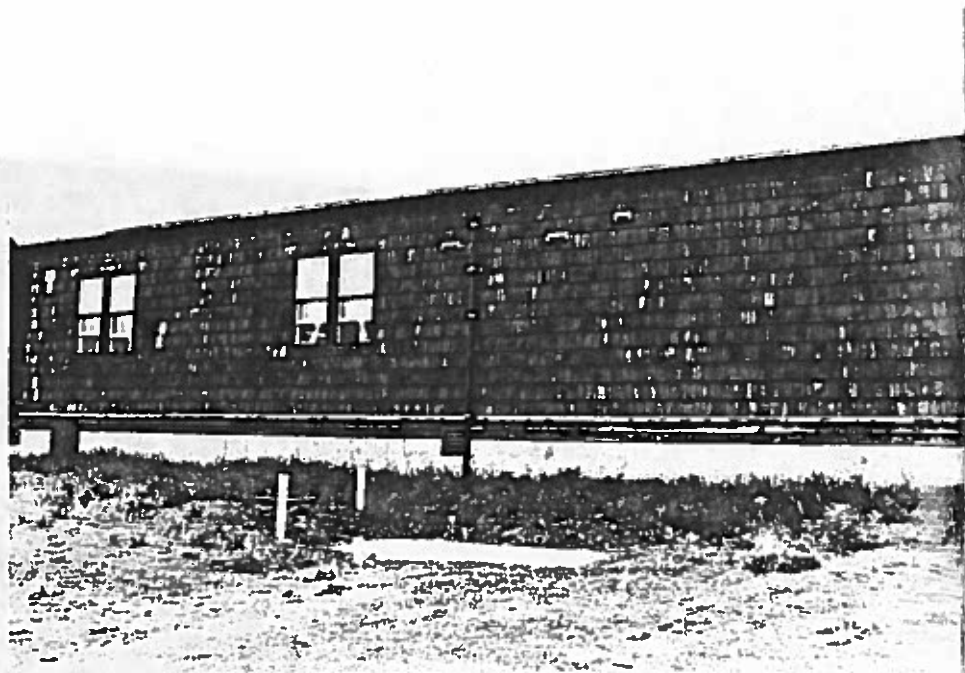


Figure 67: Looking south at the exterior wall of the kitchen and the employee ~~dining~~ room. Note the weathered wood shingles and the water table. The ~~windows~~ are also weathered.



Figure 68: Looking west along the north wall of the kitchen/EDR section of the Lodge. Note the weathered wood.

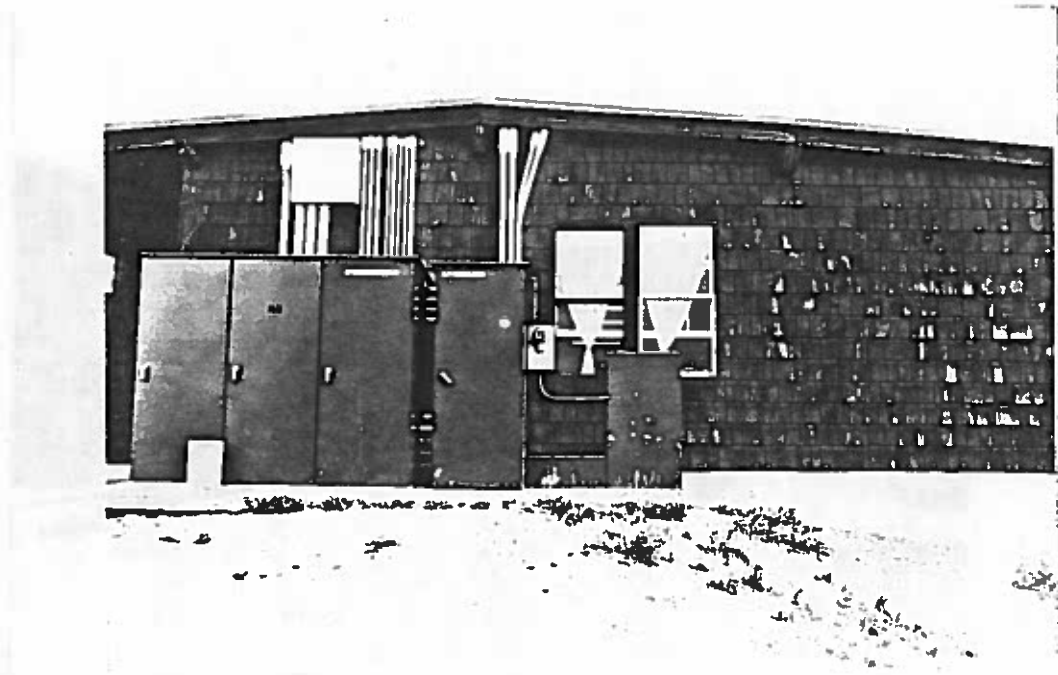


Figure 69: Looking west at the electrical transformers and disconnects on the east end of the EDR kitchen. Note the undermining of the concrete pad.

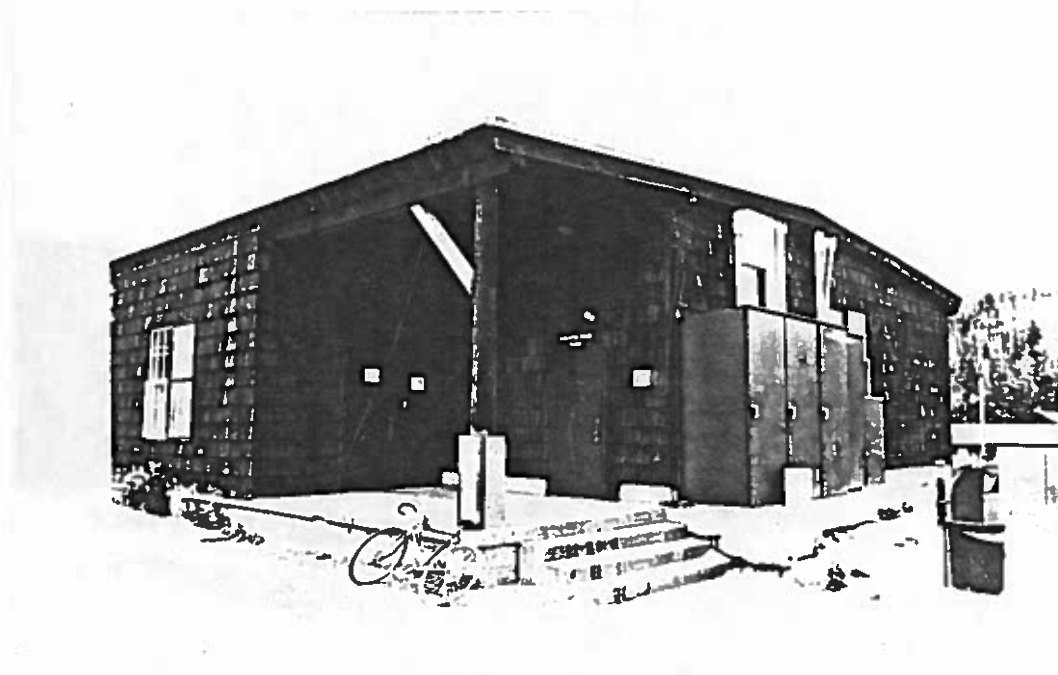


Figure 70: Looking northwest at the back entrance to the employee dining room. Note the wrapped base of the column that appears to be rotted out.



Figure 71: Looking at the infilled sections of original and added buildings tied together by the wood wall shingles. Note the weathering and staining of the wall material.



Figure 72: Looking west at another infill building with infilled windows. Note the different stains.



Figure 73: Looking south at a log-out structure which connects the kitchen storage area with the Rec Hall. The roof appears in good condition. The walls have some loss of stain.



Figure 74: Looking southeast at the Rec Hall with the stage structure on the north end of the building. The log-out structure appears to be in good condition. There is minor rot and checks and weathered logs on the purlins, and in some of the sill logs.

Figure 75: Looking east at the stair to the back of the stage on the Rec Hall. The steps are worn and weathered. The log and columns detail allows water to sit on top of the log.

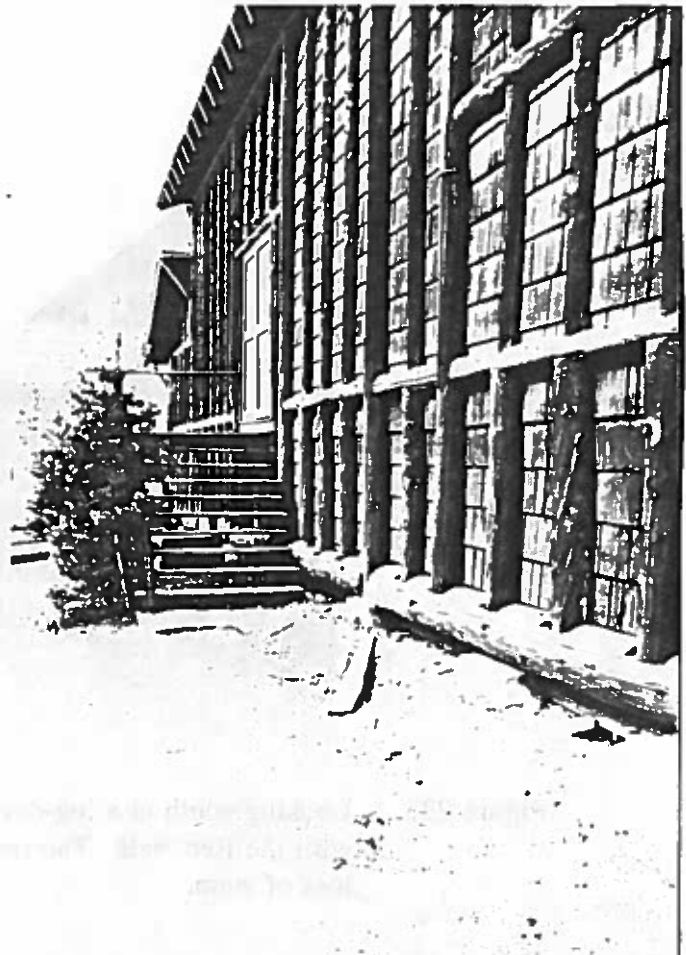


Figure 76: Looking south at the stage doors and platform. Note the tipped concrete piers and bent metal pipe rail.

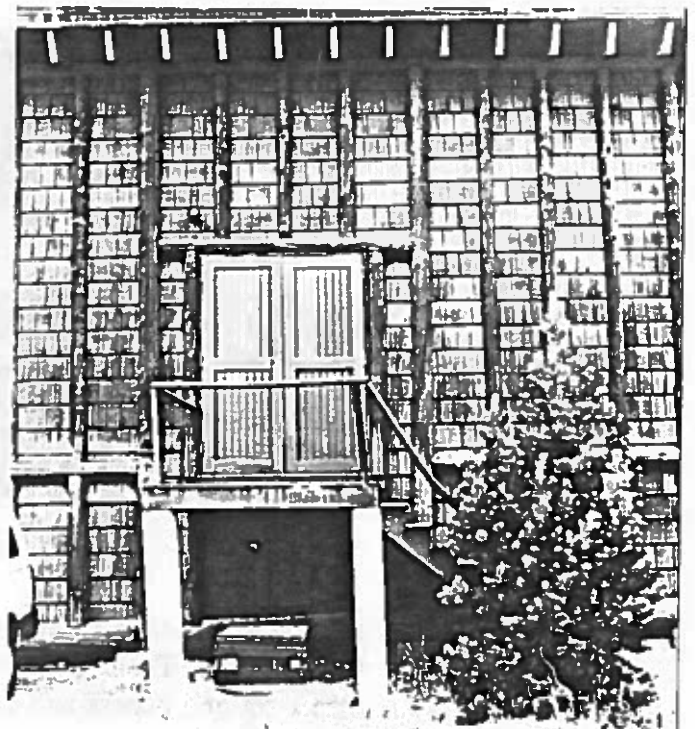




Figure 77: Looking southwest at the connection of the stage to the Rec Hall. All of the log roof rafters have been cut off at the eave line.



Figure 78: Looking south at the side aisle roof and walls of the Rec Hall. Generally the wood is in good condition with some weathering of the wood materials.



Figure 79: Looking southwest at the Recreation Hall at Old Faithful Lodge. Note the fir trees that are too close to the building causing problems of undermining the foundation and retaining moisture against the wood materials.



Figure 80: Looking southwest at the wall of the side aisles on the Rec Hall. The sill log and sills and trim around the windows and doors on this side of the building.

Figure 81: Looking west at the exit doors on the east side of the Rec Hall. The doors have been damaged by loading and unloading of materials to the Rec Hall. The base panels are coming apart. Note the weathered base logs and bottoms of the vertical logs.



Figure 82: Looking west at a typical section of log-out wall on the east side of the Rec Hall. Note the weathered base log and sills and sash of the windows. Also the grade at this point allows water to flow under the building.





Figure 83: Looking west at a second set of doors on the east side of the Rec Hall. Note the weathered wood along the base and the close trees. The log rafter tips have been cut off on this side of the building also.

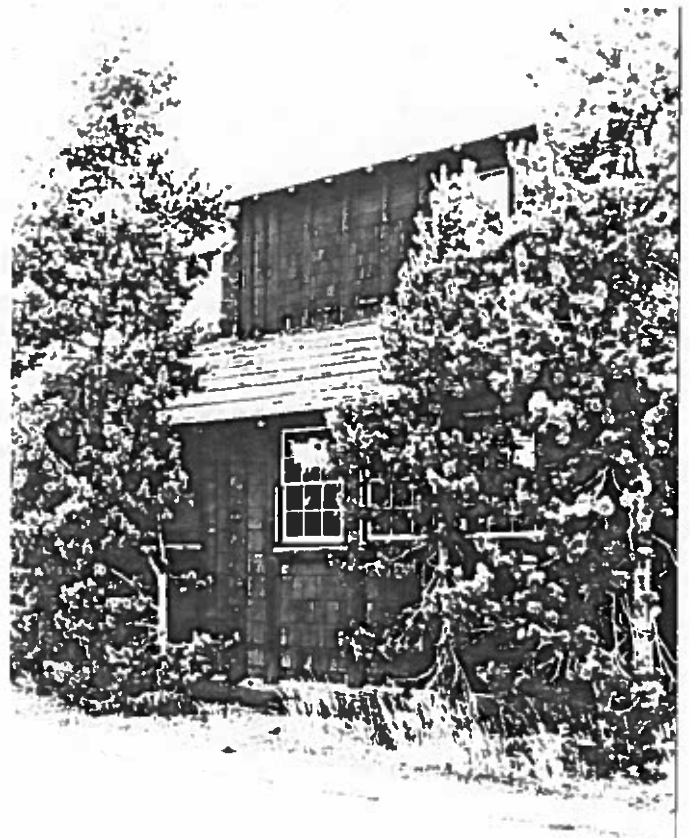


Figure 84: Looking west at the trees that are close to the east wall of the Rec Hall.



Figure 85: Looking northwest at the east side of the Recreation Hall. The upper windows have some weathered sills and there appears to be some open areas around the windows.



Figure 86: Looking northwest at a stone corner on the Rec Hall. There are some minor missing mortar.

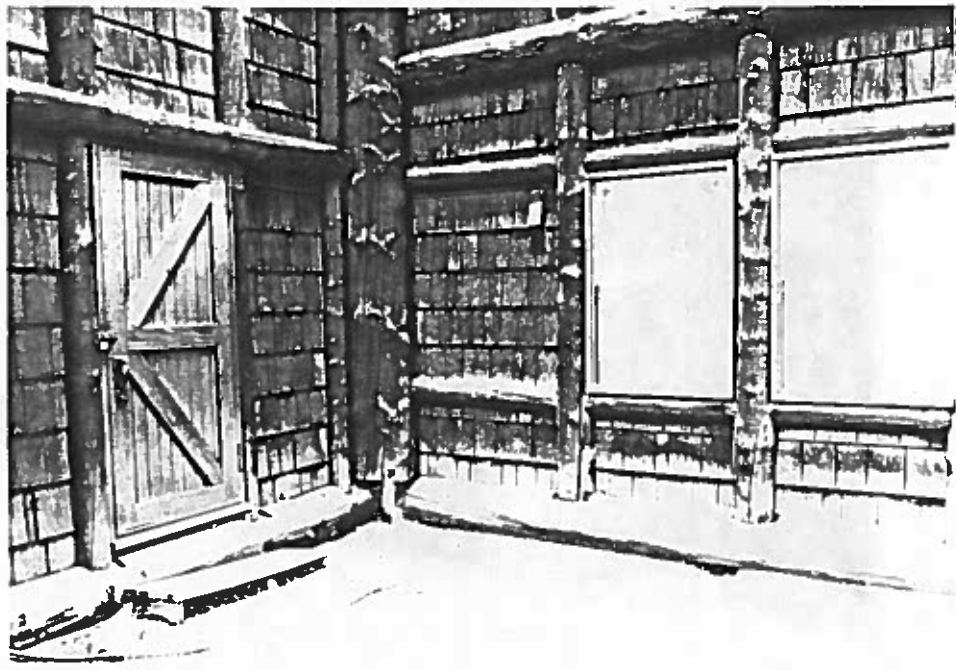


Figure 87: Looking northwest at a corner of the Rec Hall. Note the weathered base log and sills at the door and windows. The grade varies at this point allowing water to flow under the building.



Figure 88: Looking northwest at the porch on the south end of the Recreation Hall.

Figure 89: Looking northwest at a stone column detail on the south porch. Note the weathered base around the column and on the flooring.



Figure 90: Looking northeast at the porch area on the south side of the Rec Hall. The materials with some exception of wear and tear appear to be in good condition.

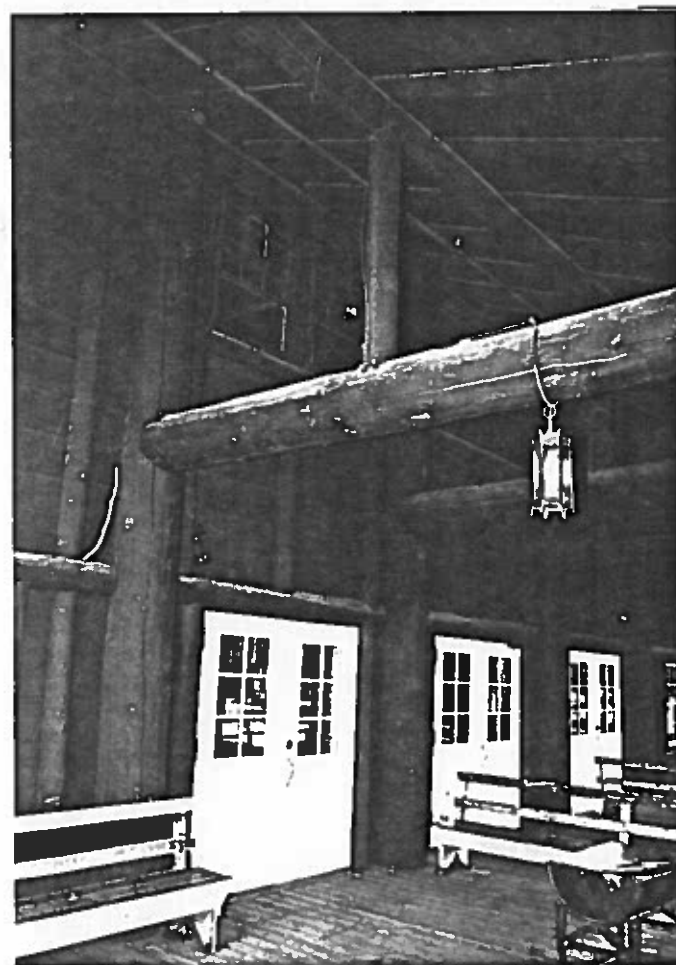


Figure 91: Looking west at the south porch and log structure. Note the original light fixtures. Snow and water setting on the floor surface has cupped and weathered the wood.

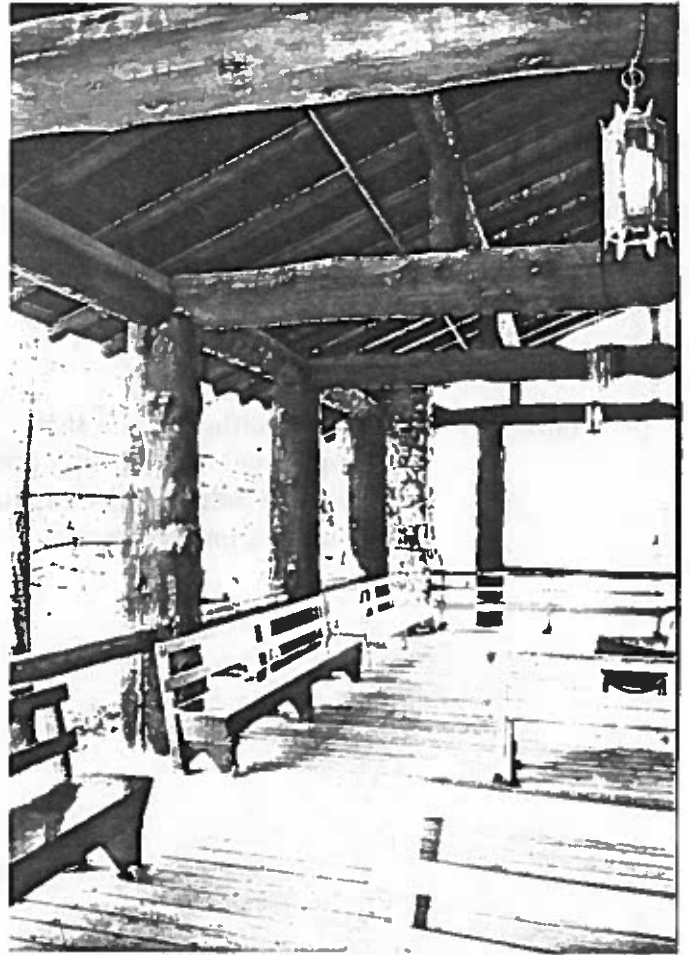


Figure 92: Looking northeast at some wood double-hung windows on the porch. The windows appear to be in good condition.



Figure 93: Looking north at the doors on the south porch. The doors also, appear to be in good condition.

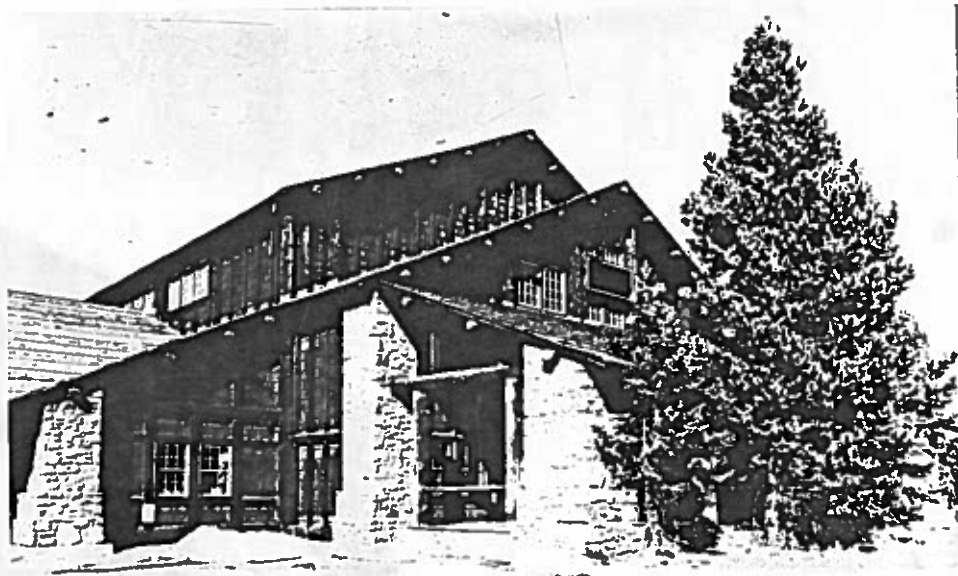


Figure 94: Looking northeast at the south porch on the Recreation Hall at Old Faithful Lodge. The logs and walls have some weathered wood.

Figure 95: Looking northeast at the stone on the end of the porch. Most of the materials are in good condition.

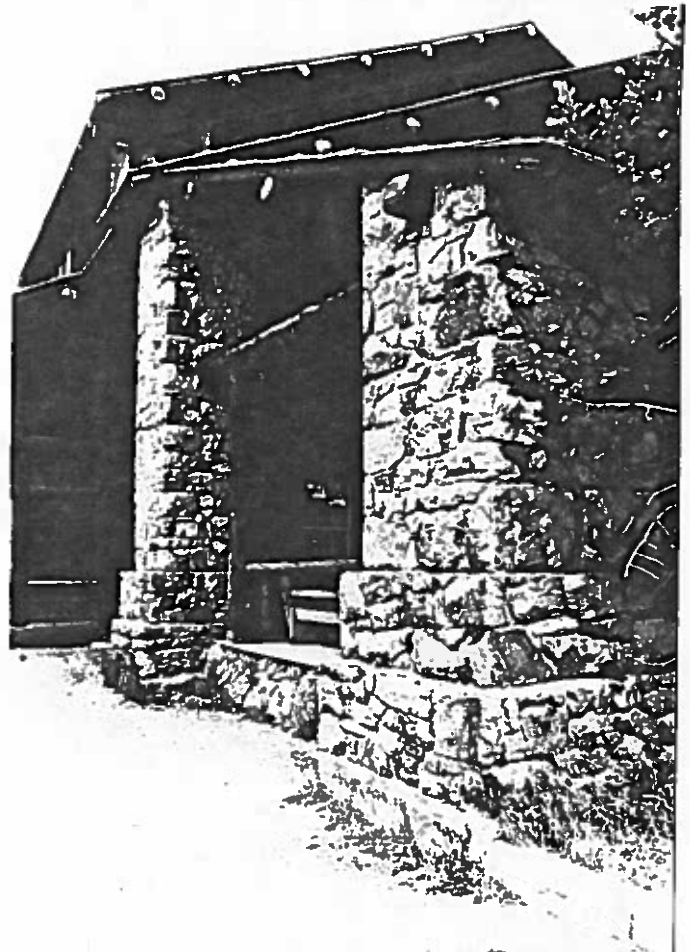


Figure 96: Looking north at the end wall of the side aisle on the south side.



Figure 97: Looking north at the windows on the south wall of the Rec Hall. The windows are in very poor condition with rotted sash and sills, and wood trim.



Figure 98: Looking northeast at the doorways under the covered connection between the Recreation Hall and the Lodge Building. The doors other than minor wear and tear are in good condition.

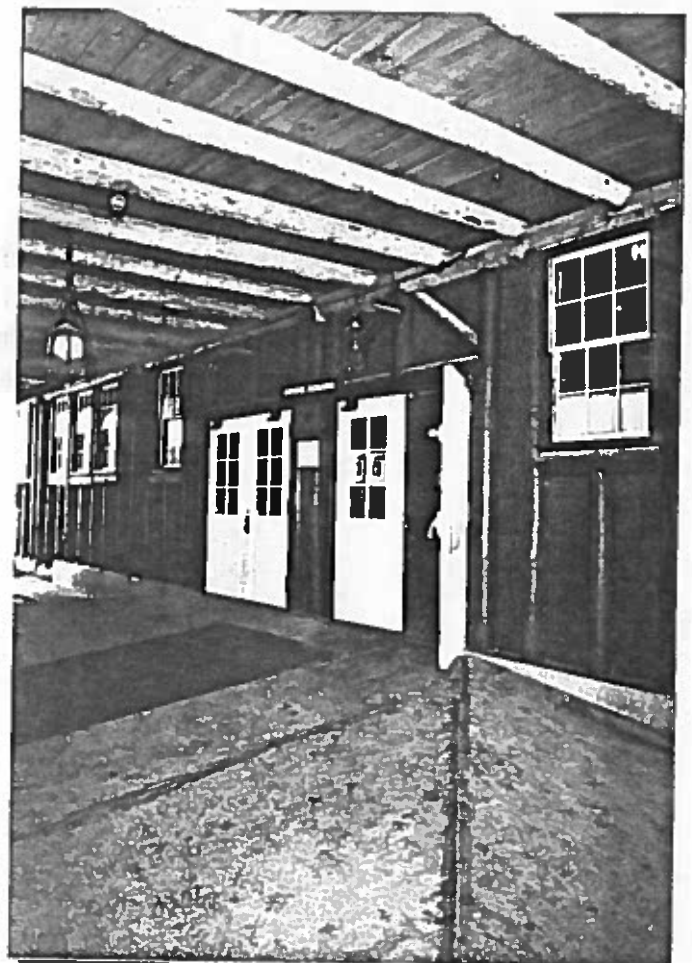


Figure 99: Looking east at a window under the covered connection between the Recreation Hall and the Lodge Building. The windows are in good condition.



Figure 100: Looking east at the covered walkway on the south side of Old Faithful Lodge. Generally the logs and structure are in good condition. The concrete appears to be good.

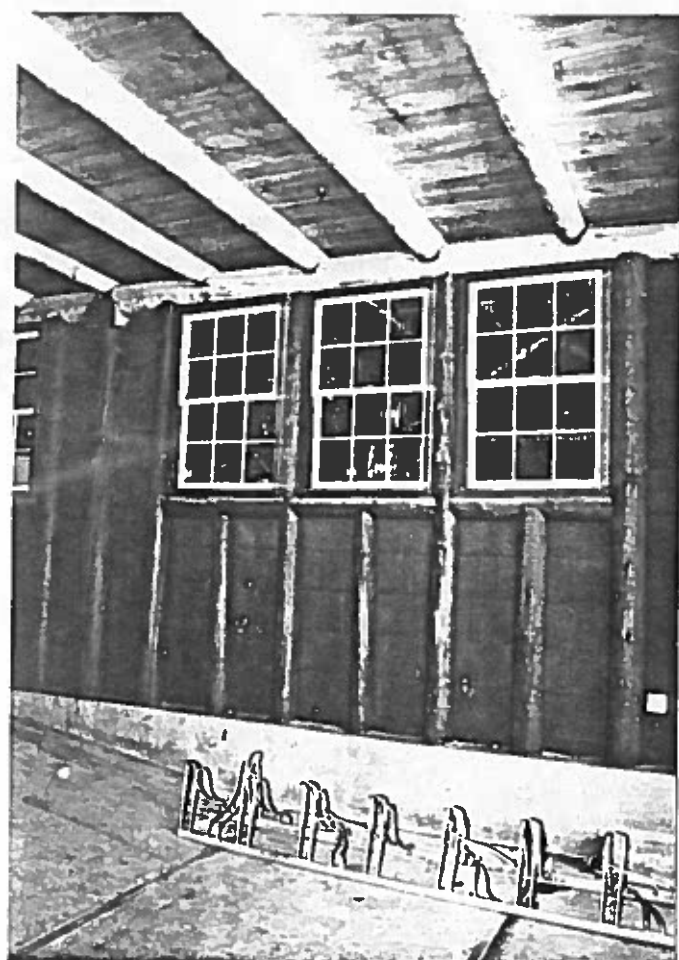


Figure 101: Looking east at the outer columns of the covered walkway on the south side of the Lodge. The log rafter tips have been cut off and the ends filled with epoxy. The epoxy is deteriorating and starting to open up and fall out.

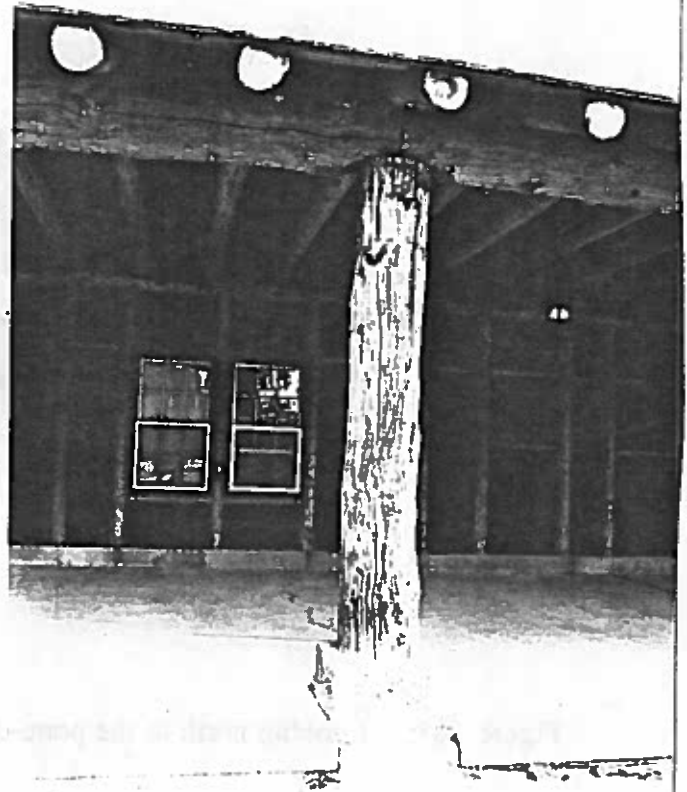


Figure 102: Looking north at one of the columns on the south side of the Lodge. The columns are weathered and there is some rot at the base. The concrete piers are also, breaking up.



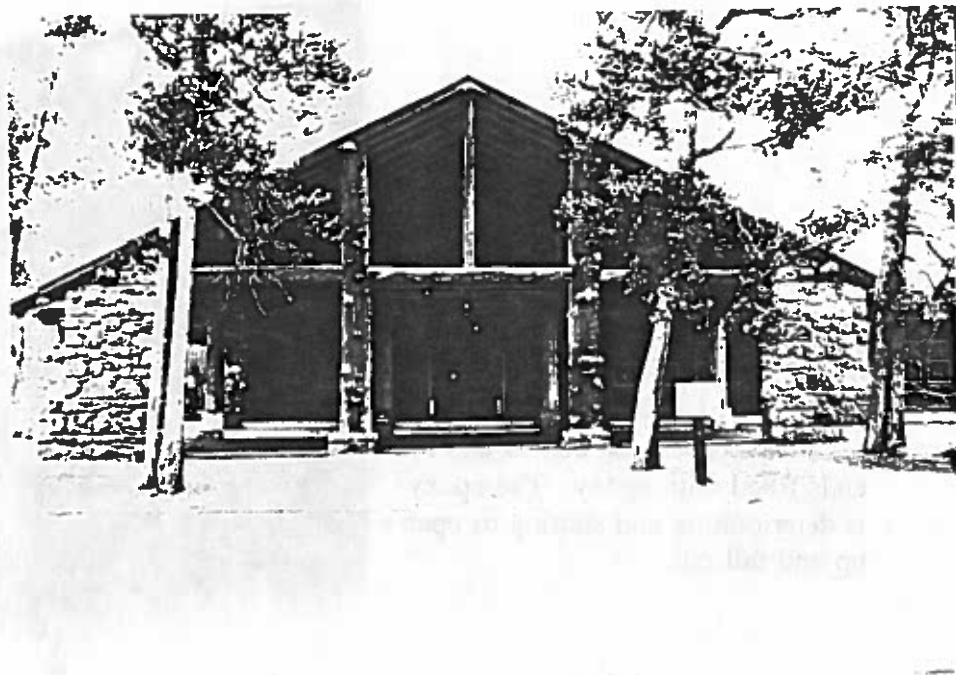


Figure 103: Looking north at the porte-cochere on the south side of the building.

Figure 104: Looking northeast at the porte-cochere. The roof is in good condition and the log purlins have been capped with metal.



Figure 105: Looking east at the porte-cochere. The stonework is in good condition.



Figure 106: Looking east at the structure logwork of the porte-cochere. The logs are in good condition. There are original light fixtures up in the ridge.



Figure 107: Looking southeast at a stone pier on the porte-cochere. There is minor mortar loss on base of the pier.



Figure 108: Looking at another stone pier on the southwest corner of the building and porch on the west side. The materials appear to be in good condition.



Figure 109: Looking northeast at the covered walkway on the west side of the building. Note the weathered and rotted areas on the base of the columns.



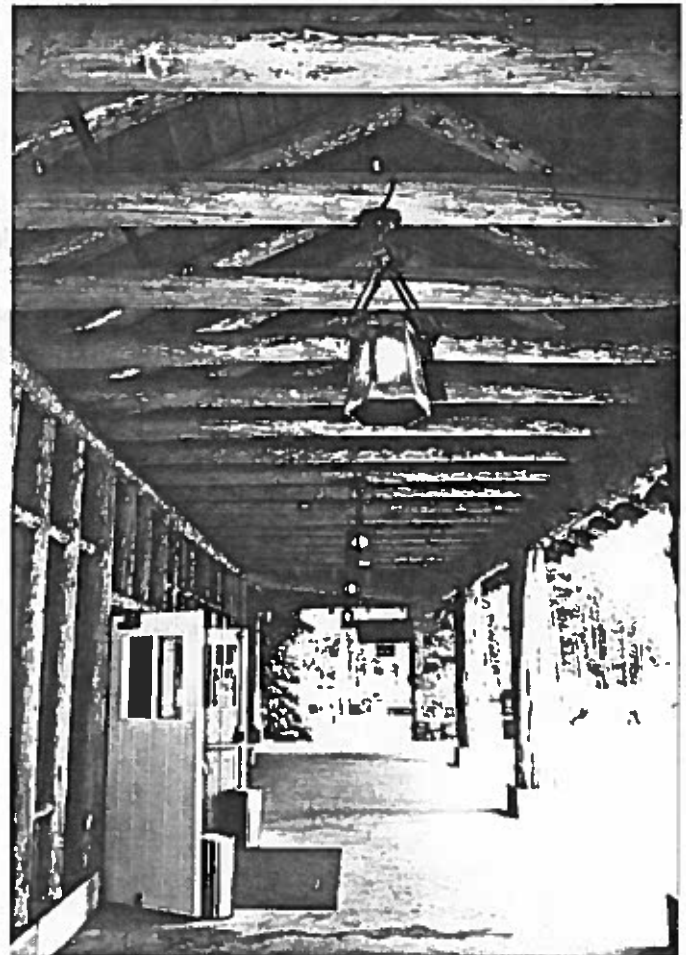
Figure 110: Looking north at the covered walkway along the west side of the building. Note the original light fixtures and wiring. The materials on this end of the building are in good condition.



Figure 111: Looking north at the doors into the main public spaces of the Lodge. The doors with some minor wear and tear are in good condition.



Figure 112: Looking south at the structure under the roof of the covered walkway. The structural logs are in good condition.



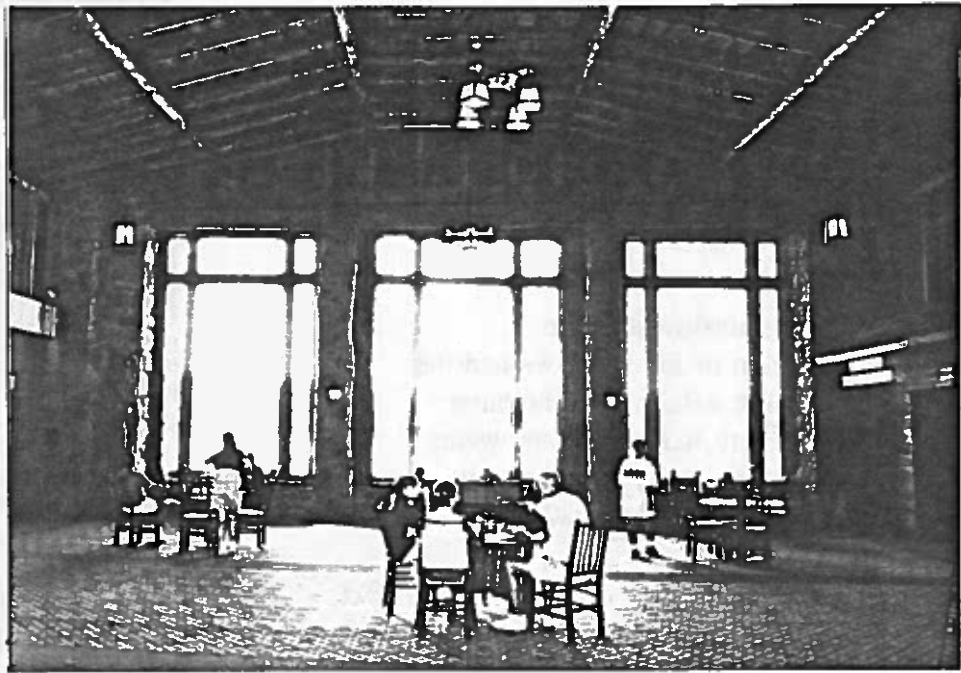


Figure 113: Looking west at the large windows in the main hall of Old Faithful Lodge. The structural system of the roof and walls over the windows appears to be in good condition.

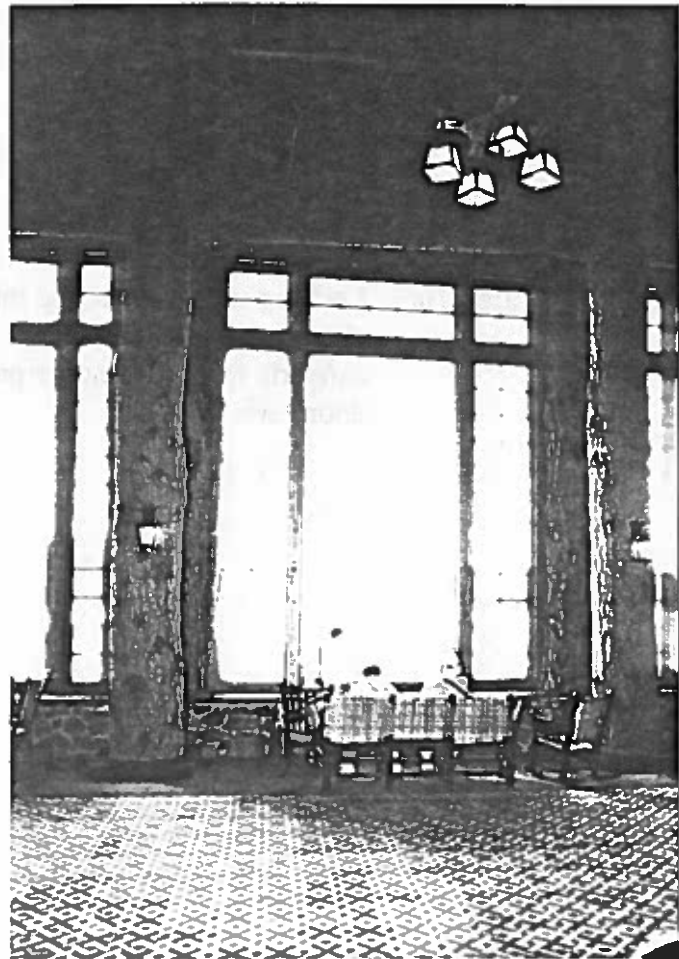


Figure 114: Looking west at the center window that relates directly with Old Faithful Geyser. Many of the furnishings in this area are original to the Lodge or appear to have come from Old Faithful Inn.

Figure 115: Looking northwest at the connection of the windows and the double log columns on the outer wall. There has been some water leaking into the flat surfaces and causing minor rot and staining.

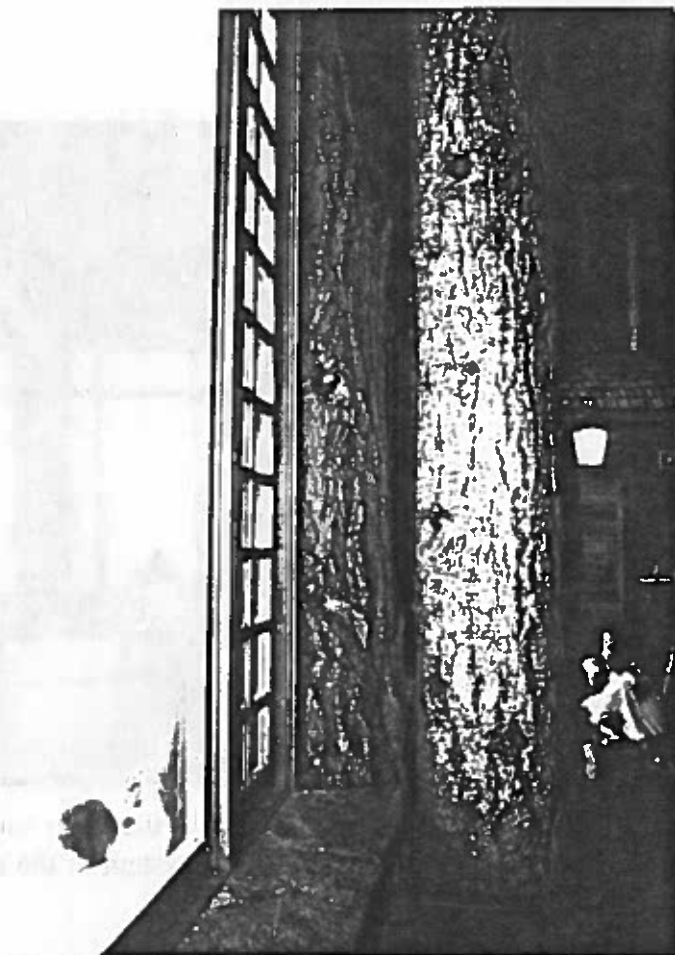


Figure 116: Looking northwest at the infill of pine boards in the openings to the cafeteria to make smaller protected doorways.

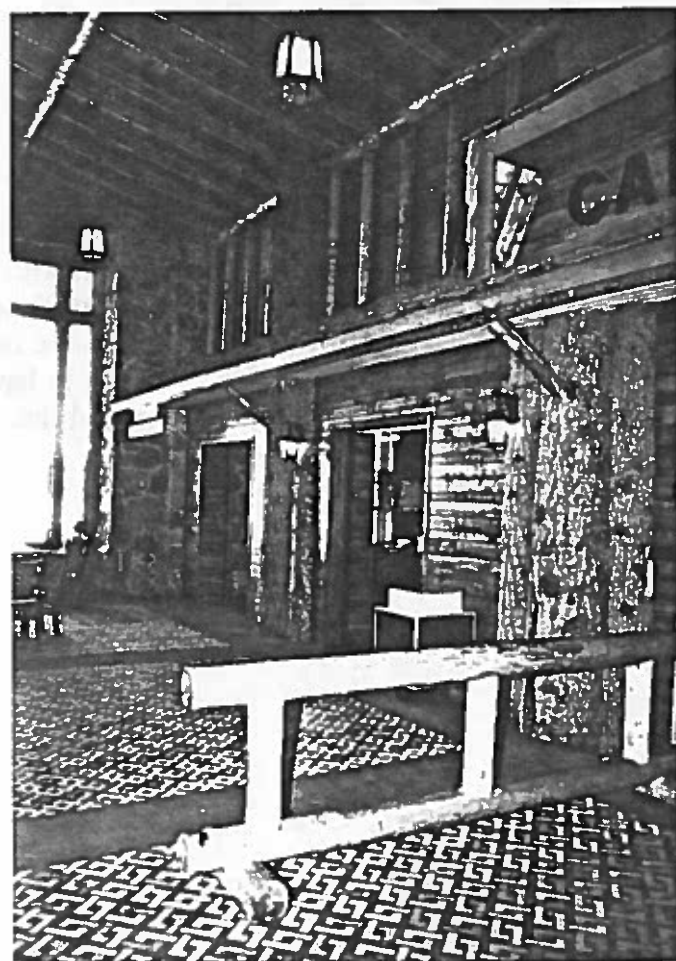


Figure 117: Looking north at the cafeteria entrance from the main hall of the Lodge. The materials and scale of the openings are not compatible with the historic character of the Lodge.



Figure 118: Looking north at an original doorway in the wall of the main hall of the Lodge.

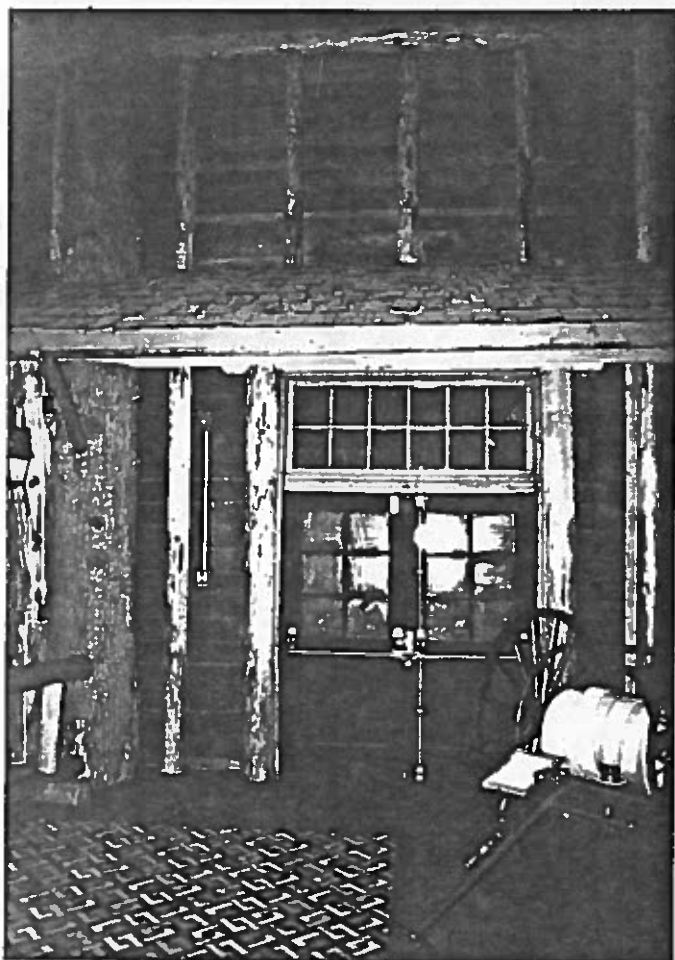


Figure 119: Looking east at the fireplace in the main hall of the Lodge. Note the heater in the ceiling, and some of the original light fixtures. The carpet is not very compatible with the Lodge design.

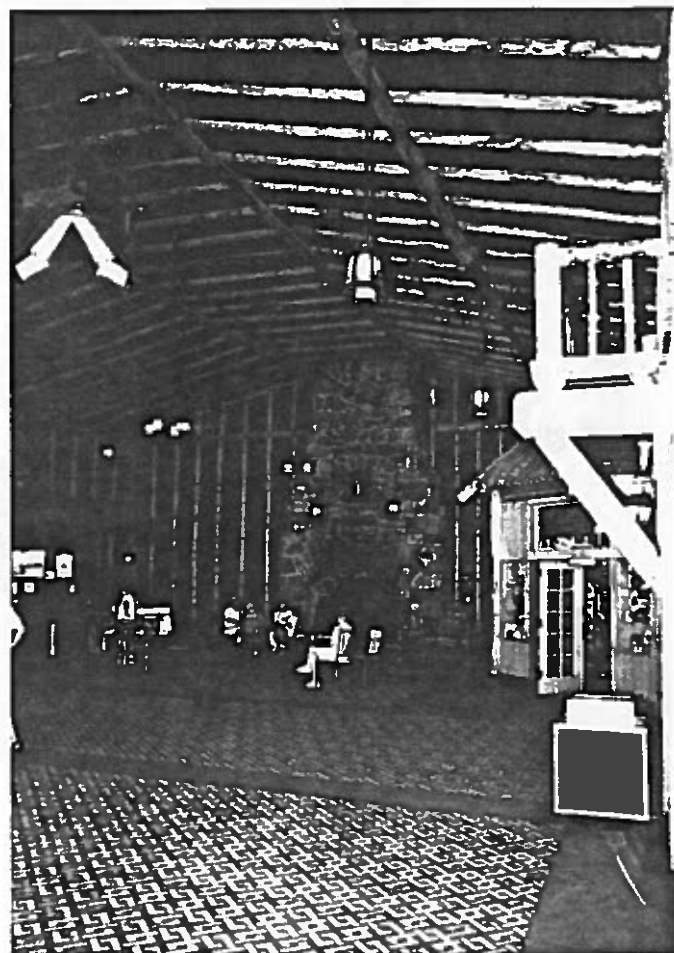


Figure 120: Looking east at the fireplace in the main hall of the Lodge. Note the original fixtures and deer skull.



Figure 121: Looking northeast at a detail of the fireplace. The stonework with the exception of some mortar detailing is in good condition.

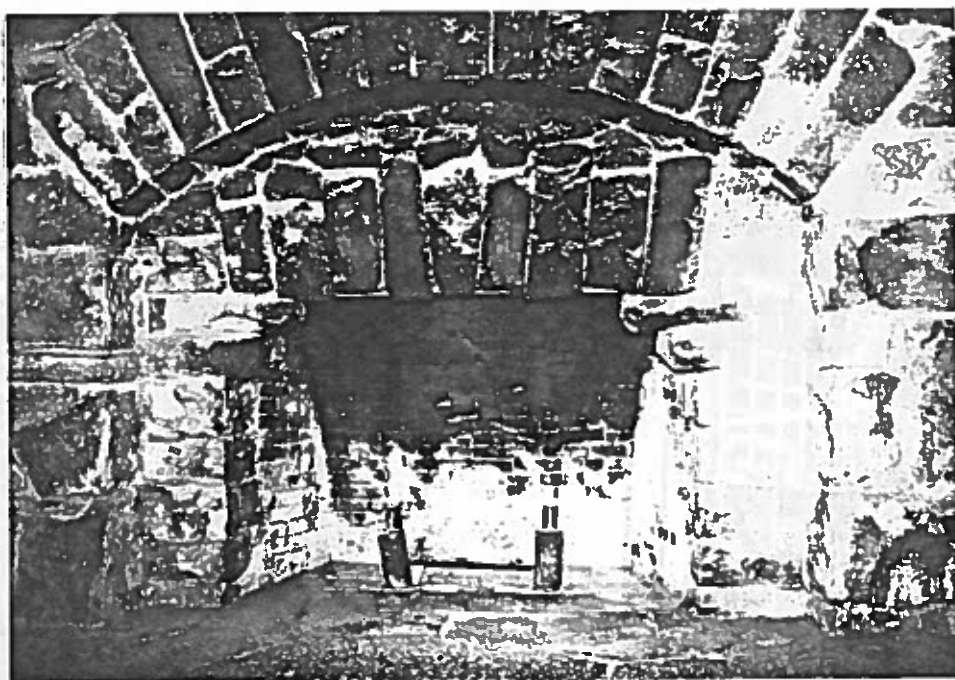


Figure 122: Looking east at the hearth of the fireplace. Note the soot on the face of the stone.



Figure 127: Looking southwest at the coffee shop in the hallway just off the main hall. Note the rough plywood around the walls surrounding the opening.



Figure 128: Looking southwest at the corner stonework and exit doors in the main hall of the Lodge.

Figure 129: Looking south in the gift shop at the Lodge. Note the florescent fixtures and the incompatible carpet.



Figure 130: Looking north at the doorways from the gift shop to the main hall. Most of the materials are in good condition with some minor wear and tear.



Figure 131: Looking east at the gift shop. Generally the logs appear to be in good condition.



Figure 132: Looking north at the artists area in the back of the gift shop.

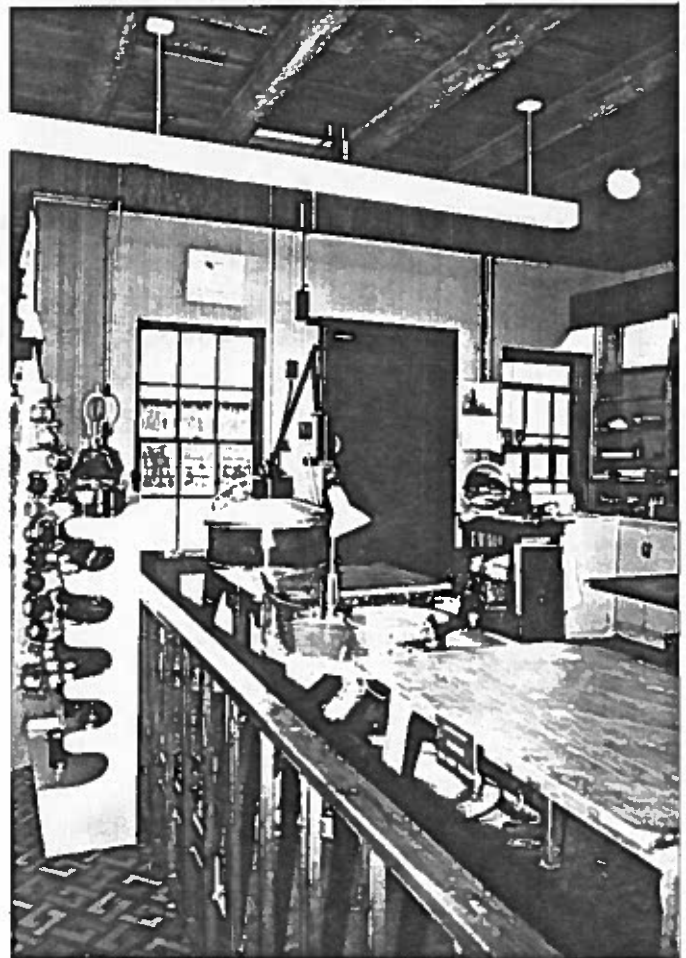


Figure 133: Looking south at the cafeteria area of the Lodge. The logs have been closed off on the bottom and top.

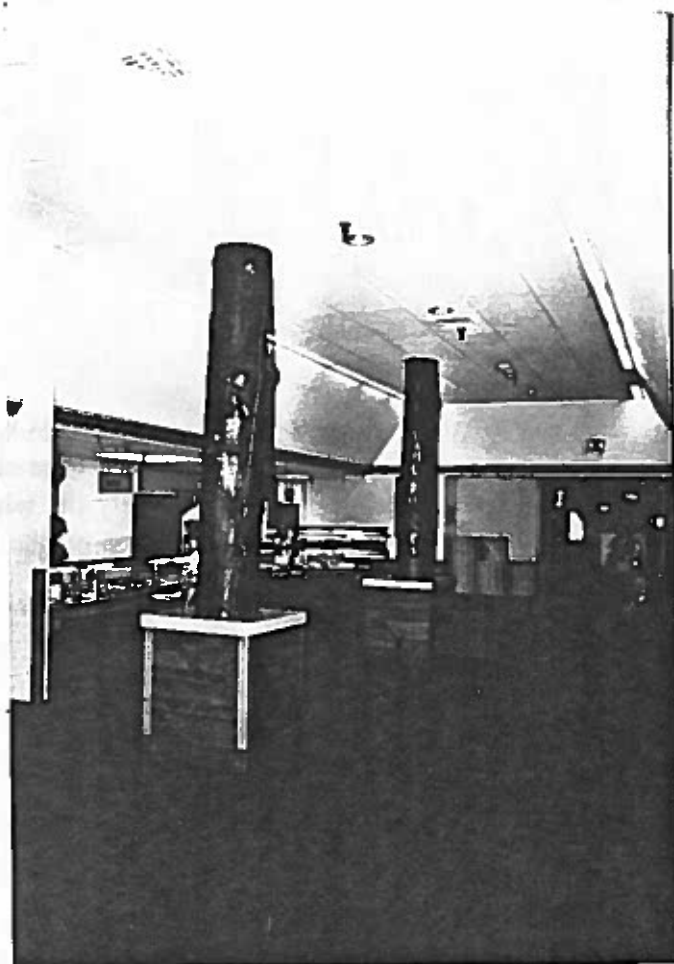


Figure 134: Looking south at the hallway along the west side of the building. Note the incompatible materials, especially the vinyl wall covering, doors and lighting fixtures.



Figure 135: Looking west at an outside window in a workroom on the west side of the Lodge. Generally the windows are in good condition on the inside.



Figure 136: Looking west at the rolling door covered by a vinyl wallcovering. The materials are not compatible with the historic character of the Lodge.

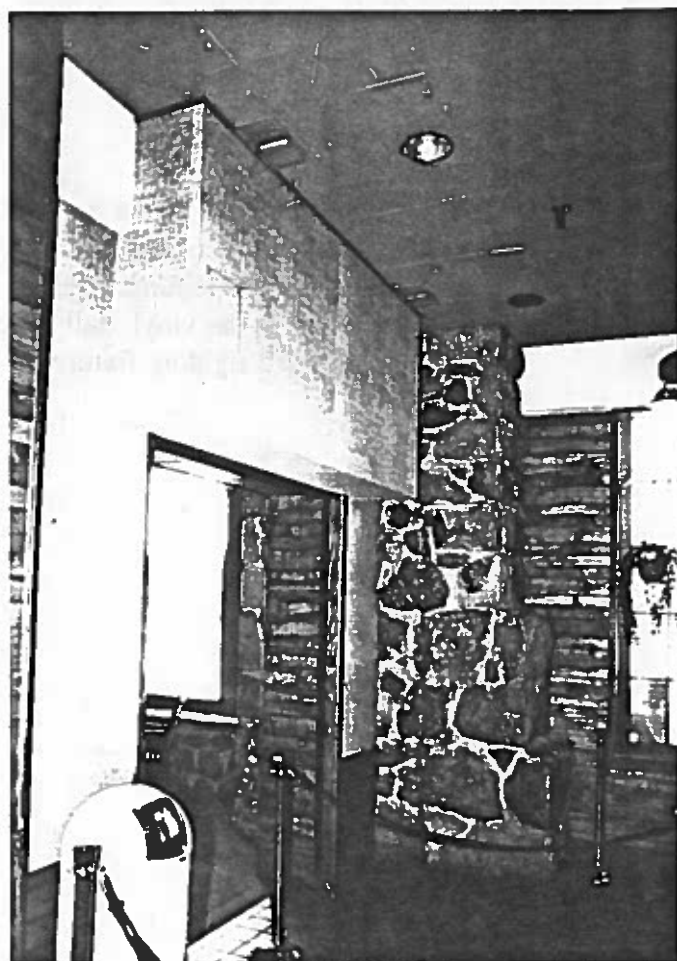


Figure 137: Looking west at the ice cream area with the incompatible materials.



Figure 138: Looking north at the interior of the dining room. The ceiling covers up the original log truss system that gave some rustic qualities to the Lodge.



Figure 143: Looking northwest at the fireplace at the north end of the dining room. The mortar joints have been repointed with a wide lime mortar. The wood around and above the fireplace has been wet is cupped and rotted.

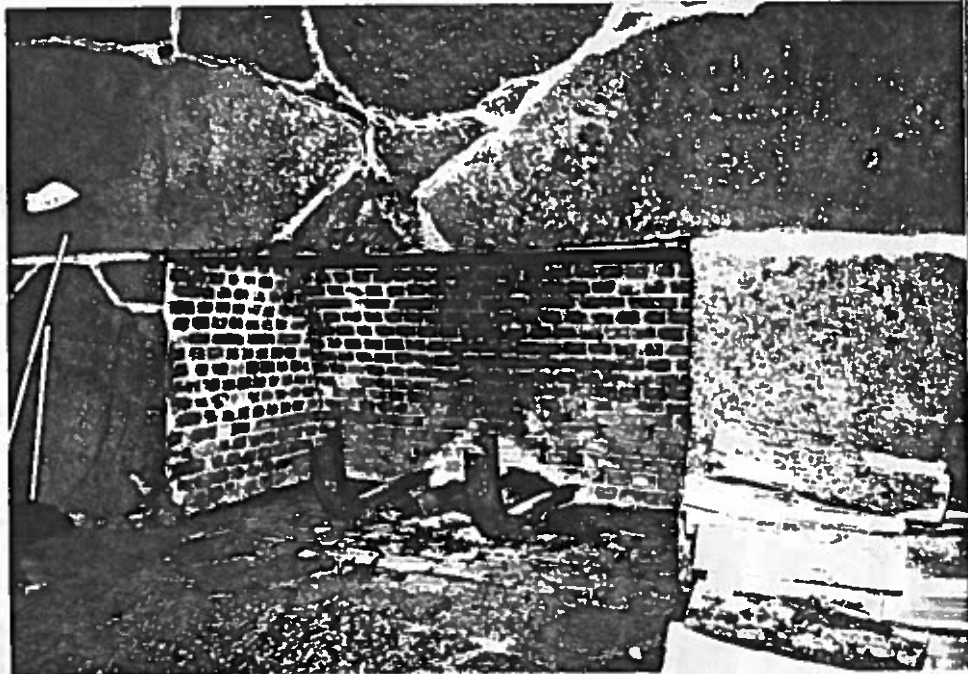
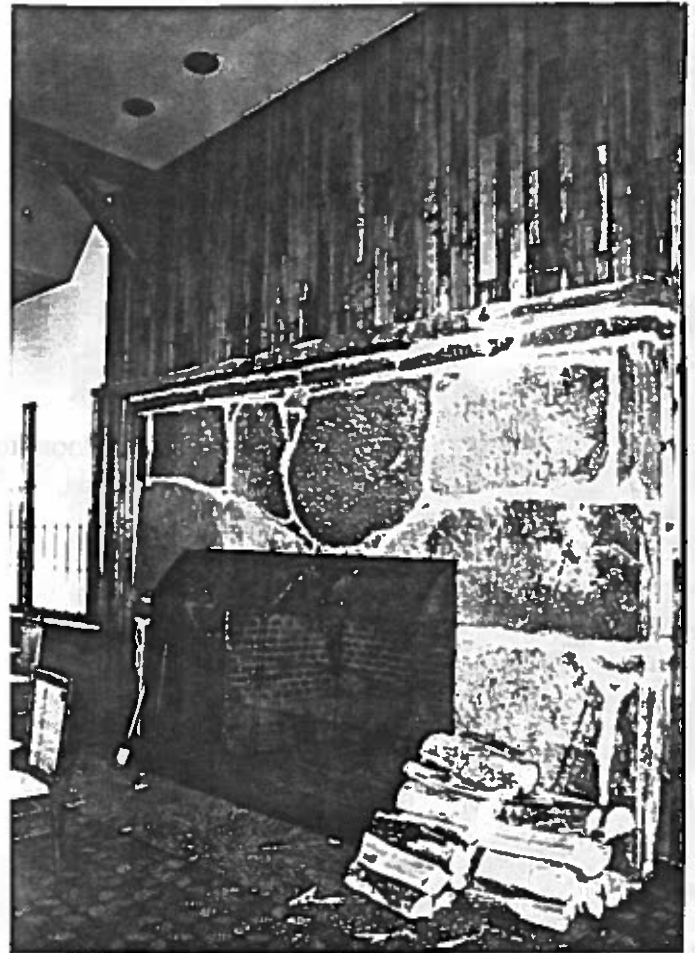


Figure 144: Looking north at the hearth in the fireplace at the north end of the dining room.

Figure 145: Looking at a detail of the stonework and wall at the fireplace. The mortar is not compatible with the historic character of the Lodge.

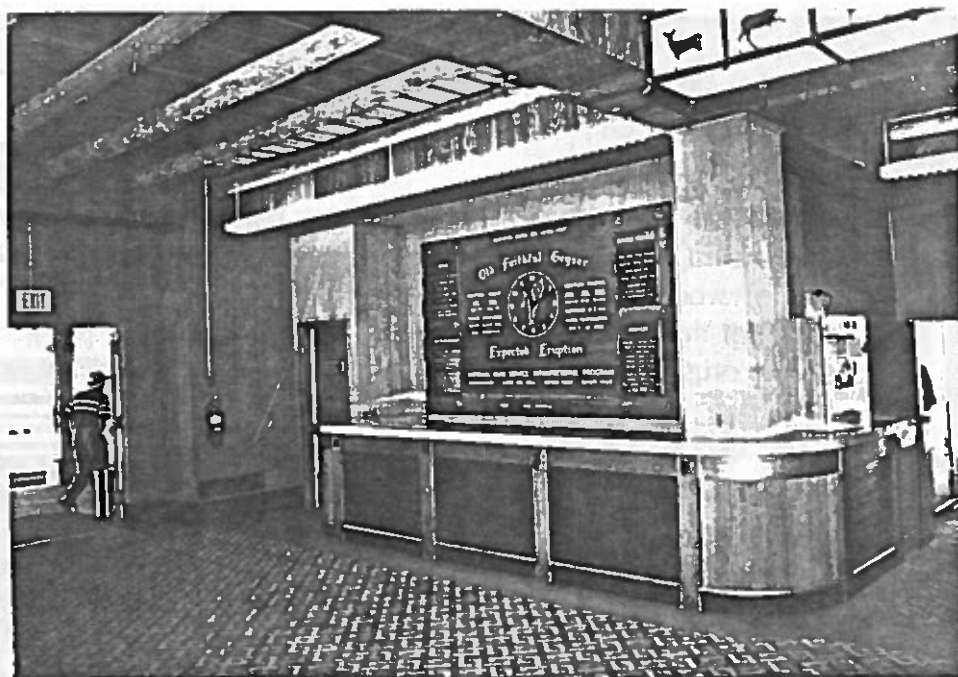
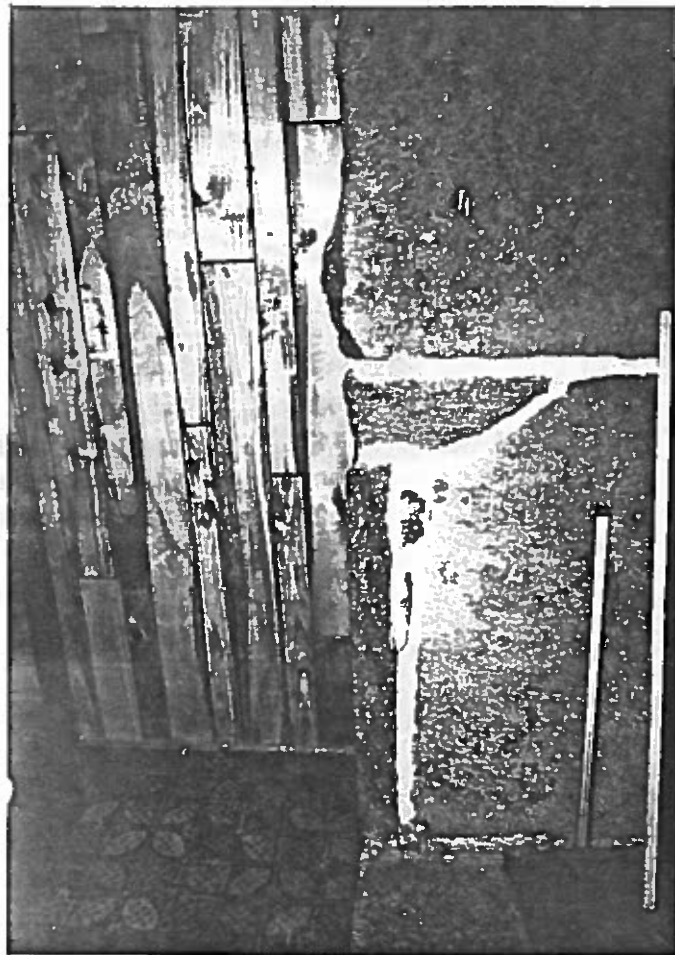


Figure 146: Looking west at the information desk. The cabinets are not compatible with the original building. The rough plywood has been added.

Figure 151: Looking east at the main corridor of the Lodge. Note the phone booths, trash cans, and vending machines around the bathroom/shower entrances.

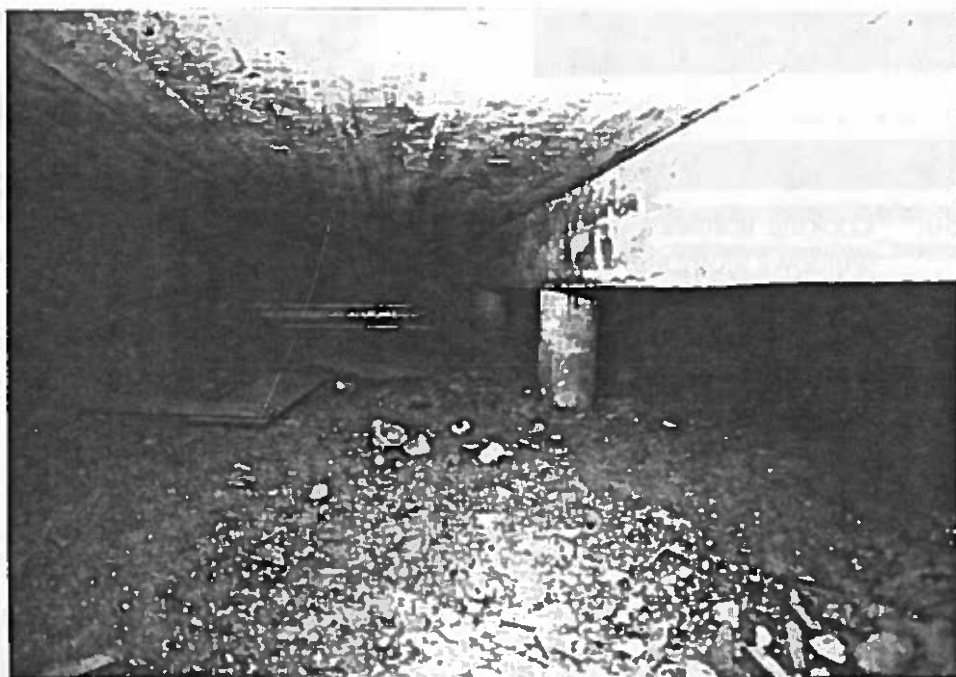
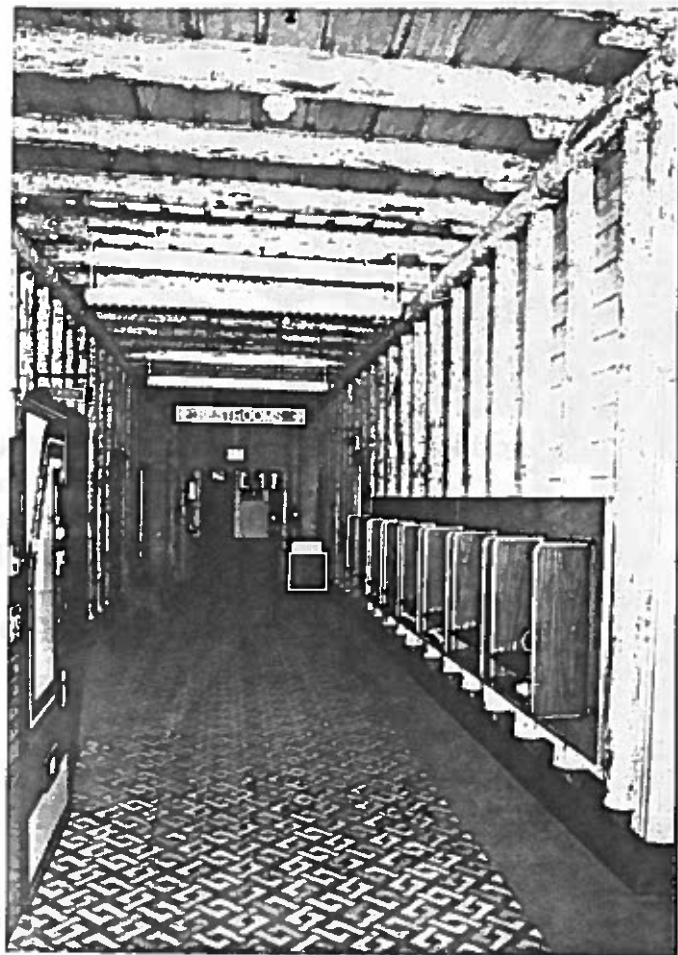


Figure 152: Looking south at the crawl space under the Employee Dining Room. Note the concrete piers, beams and floor above.

Figure 153: Looking west at the crawl space under the EDR. The concrete appears to be in good condition.

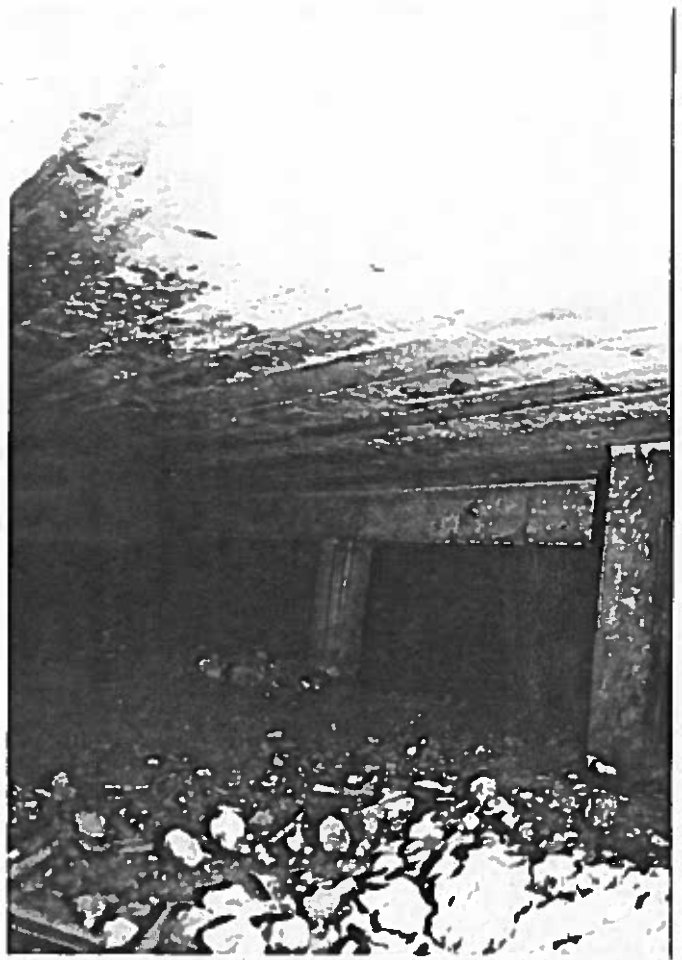


Figure 154: Looking west at the attic space on the south side of the Lodge building. Note the heating and ventilation ducts, and the fire sprinkler system.

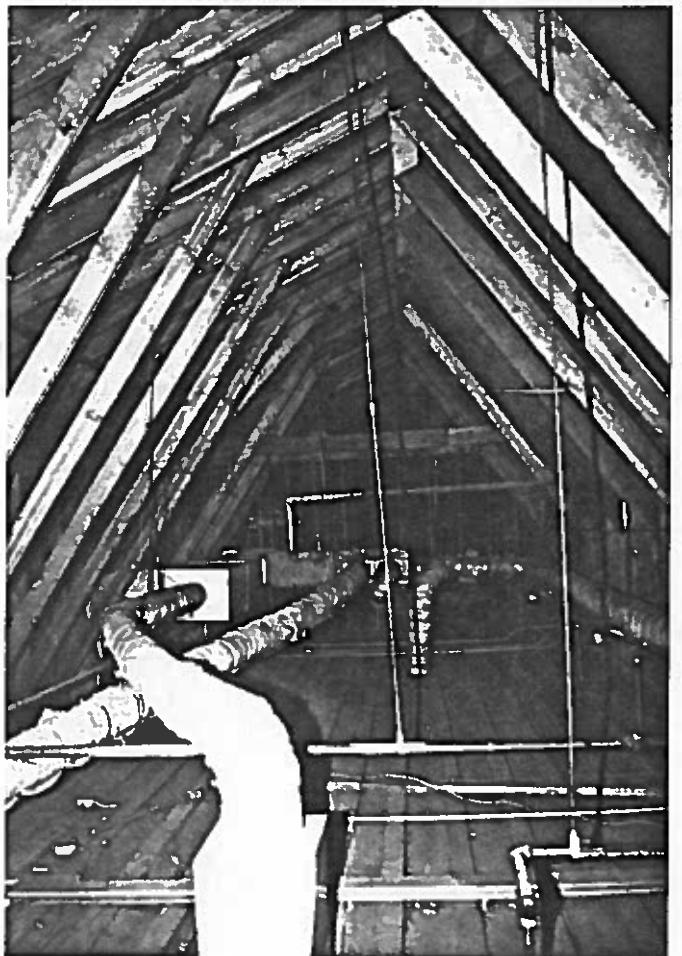


Figure 155: Looking east at the attic space on the south side of the Lodge building. The wood appears to be dry and in good structural condition.

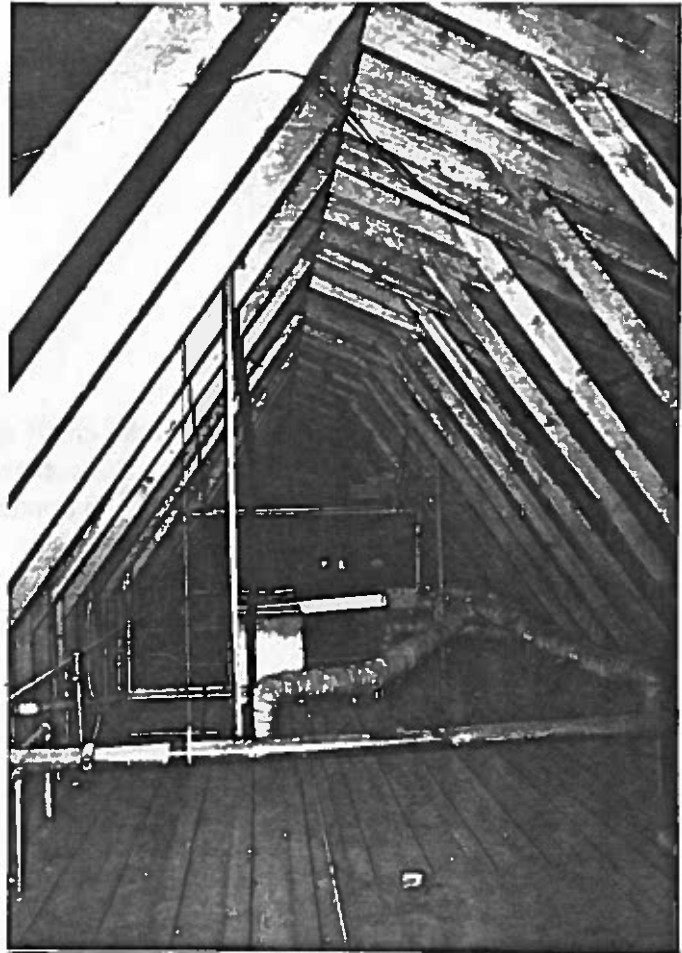


Figure 156: Looking northwest at the structure built up over the roof of an existing building when the Lodge was originally built. The area appears to be dry and in good condition.

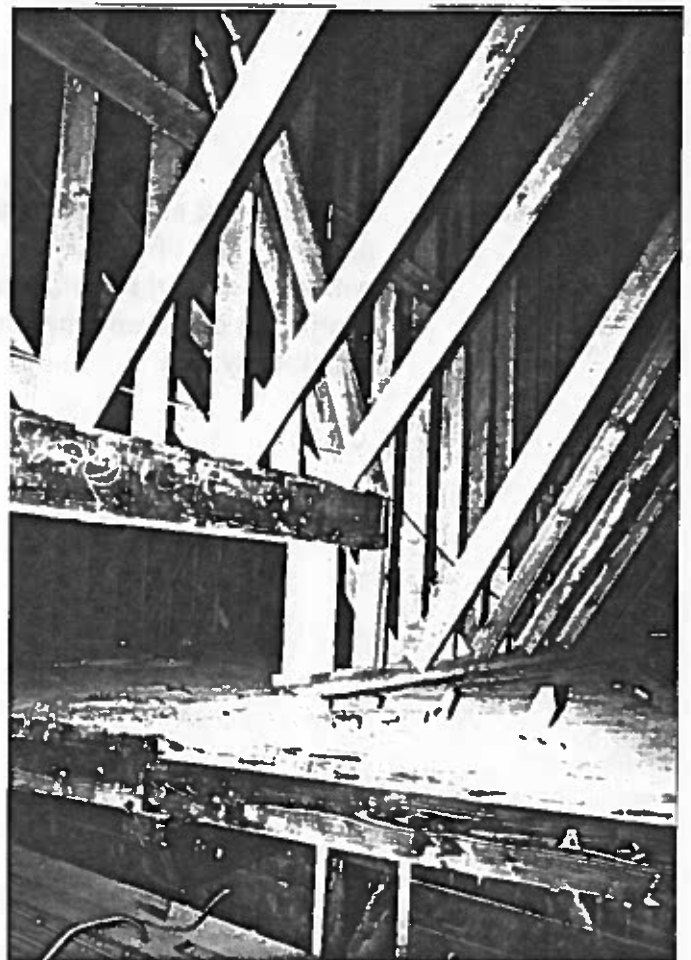


Figure 157: Looking north at the structure of the Lodge roof over the dining area. There is some ductwork in this area.

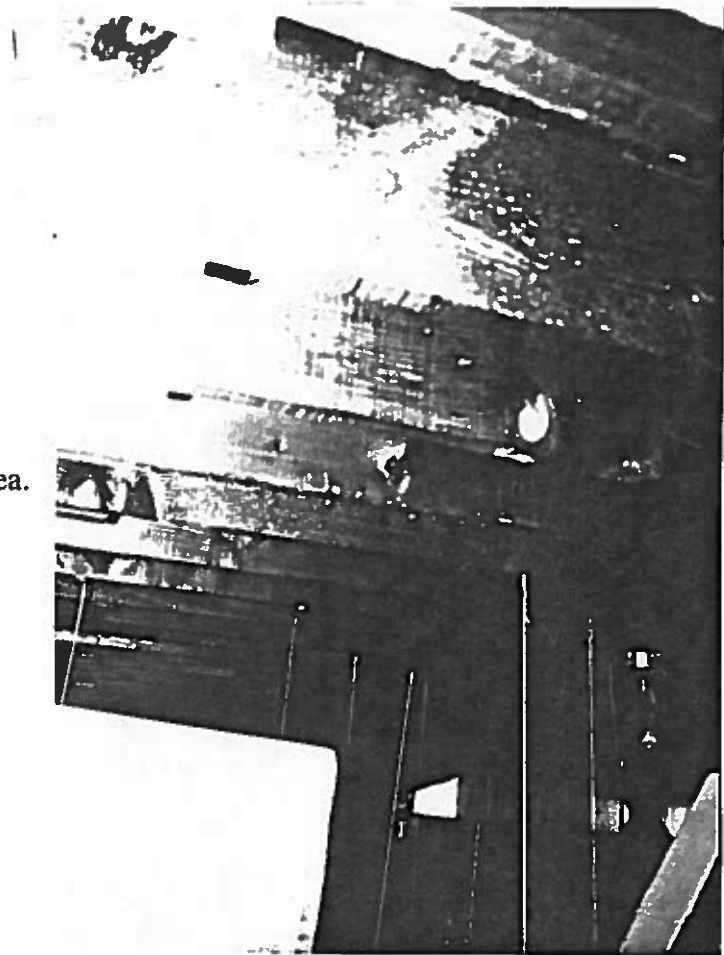
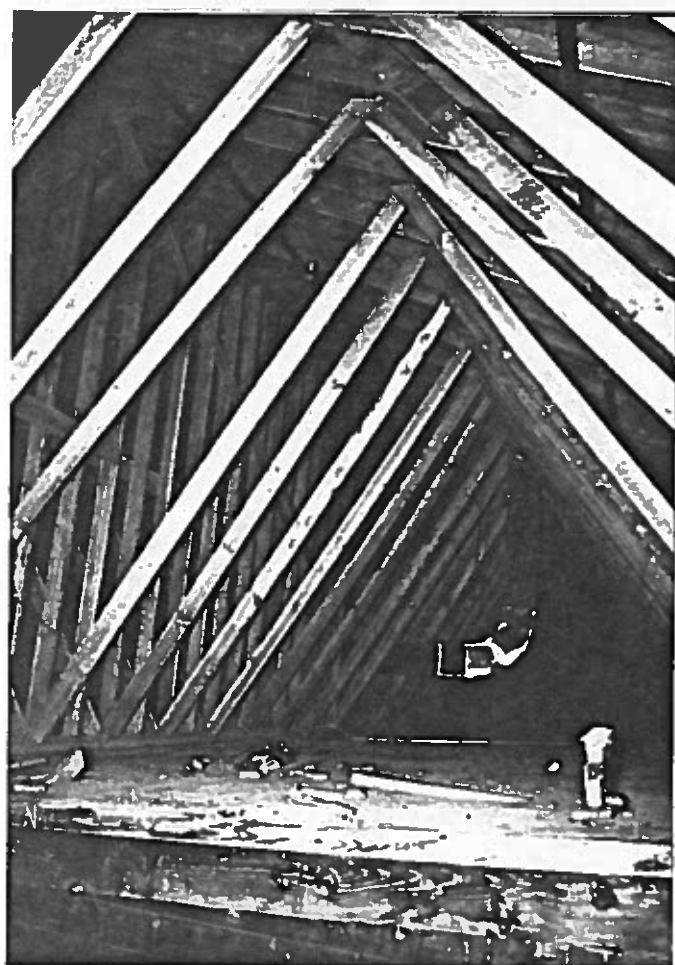


Figure 158: Looking north at the original open joist ceiling and trusses of the exposed ceiling in the dining room. A suspended ceiling has been added and the area is completely filled with ductwork.



EXPOSED DIMENSIONAL FRAME CABINS

(Includes Guest Cabins 100-184, 200-246, Employee Quadraplexes 400-425)

The buildings in this category have exposed frames of dimensional lumber with "battened" plywood used to enclose the walls; all are one-story. The main structural members including the corner posts, sills and horizontal plates are 4 x 4 dimensional lumber; the intermediate battens over the joints in the plywood sheathing are dimensional 2 x 6 lumber. Additional 2 x 6s are applied between the plywood joints to give a "half-timbered" appearance to the buildings. The foundations consist of concrete piers with poured concrete infills between. In general, the buildings are rectangular in plan with wood-shingle gable or hip roofs and sliding six-lite casement windows. The gable ends are sheathed in 8" droplap siding and are vented. Most roofs have shingles doubled every fifth row. Rafter ends are exposed under the eaves. Entries contain one of the three following varieties of entry doors: a one-lite, three panel wood door, a boarded over one-lite wood door, or a one-over-one lite wood door. The exterior walls are painted. Access is provided by a poured concrete stoop, concrete steps or dimensional lumber steps and handrail.

Each cabin in this category has been fitted with a sink and hot water heater; heat for these units is provided by an electric wall heater. An exterior hot water heater enclosure has been added to some of them; the rest have interior hot water heaters. Most, but not all, of the guest cabins have toilets and showers built out within the interior. The interior walls have been uniformly finished with non-historic masonite panelling with a wood grain pattern and 1" battens over the seams. The flat ceilings are painted panelling with 1" battens over the seams and have an access panel into the attic spaces. A painted concave molding surrounds the wall/ceiling juncture. The floors are carpeted in the larger spaces with a two-inch painted wood baseboard; the toilets generally have non-historic resilient flooring. Painted two-inch wood surrounds the doors and windows. Furnishings include twin beds, desks with chairs, wallhung shelves with clothes rod, and small bedside table and lamps. The windows have drapery coverings. Each cabin contains ceiling mounted light fixtures, a sink light fixture, one electrical outlet and a smoke detector. Electrical wiring is run in exposed conduit generally painted out to match the wall color.

These buildings can be further subdivided by the following variations in

configuration:

Single Cabins (114, 141, 144, 226, 227, 232, 235)

These 15' x 13' guest cabins are single rooms with a sink; a toilet and shower stall were added in a separate space within the original cabins during remodeling. The main elevation with a front facing gable contains a door, either a boarded-over one-lite wood door or a one-over-one lite wood door, and a sliding window. Concrete stoops or concrete steps or wooden steps with landing and handrails provide access at the door. The rear elevation contains no features. Each side elevation contains a set of windows. Interior doors to the toilets are non-historic hollow core flush panel.

Variations of this cabin type includes the shed roofed addition for an enclosed hot water heater on the exterior of Cabin 114. The materials used to enclose it match the original exterior wall finishes. On the interior, the wall surfaces are painted plywood in lieu of panelling.

Cabins 226, 227, 232, and 235 do not have bathrooms.

Duplex Cabins

(108/109, 131/132-139/140, 142/143, 145/146-155/156, 161/162-183/184, 200/201-224/225)

These 19' x 12-1/2' guest cabins are divided into two equally sized rooms with a five-panel communicating door in between. Plan configurations have either one door in a gable end and one on the side, or one entry door in each gable end. There are two modern ceiling mounted light fixtures in each side of the duplexes. The built-out bathroom walls are unpainted on the cabin side and painted on the bathroom side. The bathrooms contain a centered combination light/fan fixture.

While the configuration of these duplexes is generally the same, some variations occur. In units 200/201-224/225, 230/231, and 233/234 there are no bathrooms. Water heaters are located and enclosed on the exterior of units 161/162-183/184 with materials to match the original. Cabin 212/213 has a one-half story plywood enclosure on the east elevation, which encloses the plumbing. Exterior shed-roofed additions for hot water heaters occur on side elevations of Cabins 108/109, 131/132-139/140, 142/143, 145/146-153/154, and

169/170-175/176. The roof shingles are not doubled every fifth row on cabins 218/219, 222/223, and 224/225. Cabin 233/234 is accessed by dimensional lumber steps rather than poured concrete. Cabins 161/162, 177/178 and 183/184 have smaller interior divider doors, measuring 1'-11 1/2" rather than the normal 2'-8" width. Cabin 163/164 has a modern faucet at the sink.

Quadruplex Cabins (100/103, 110/113, 115/118-127/130, 157-160, E401-E428)

These buildings are 27-1/2' x 27-1/2' cabins with hip roofs divided into four equally sized rooms. Two floor plans were used in the construction of these buildings. The tourist cabins have a door and two sets of windows in each elevation. The employee cabins have a door and two sets of windows in the east and west elevations, while the north and south elevations have a door, two sets of windows and a single casement window within the bathroom. The offset entries are recessed so that the roof overhang provides shelter. A support bracket to the roof is provided at the column adjacent to the door recess. The roofs are covered with wood shingles, the majority of which are doubled every fifth row.

The interior of the tourists cabins are divided into two halves, inaccessible to one another on the interior on an east-west basis. The two halves can be further divided, by means of two five-panel doors, into quarters. The interiors of these cabins are finished with carpeted floors in the main rooms, resilient flooring in the bathrooms, and painted plywood walls and ceilings. Each building is heated by a wall-mounted electric heater. One of the units within each cabin contains a hot water heater to provide hot water for the bathrooms.

The center of each quadruplex contains four built-out bathrooms, one for each unit. The bathrooms have hollowcore doors and imitation wood paneling on walls and ceiling; the paneling is painted on the bathroom side and unpainted on the room side. On the room side of the bathroom walls there is a cast enamel sink with dual faucet. The bathrooms each have a toilet and fiberglass shower enclosure.

Variations within the tourist cabins include bathrooms with toilet and sink but no shower in cabins 104/107 and 110/113. Wood shingles on the roof of cabin 100/103 are not doubled. Cabins 100/102, 110/113, and 127/130 are accessed by dimensional wood steps rather than poured concrete.

The employee cabins are identical to the tourist cabins with the exception of the division of the interior space and some of the interior finishes. The interior spaces within each of these seven cabins are largely accessible to one another by means of five-panel doors in three (north, west and south) of the four interior separation walls. The rooms have celotex ceilings, painted plywood or celotex walls, and carpeted floors. Each room has a sink with a mirror and light above. All of the employee cabins have enclosed bathrooms containing either a modern toilet and metal shower stall or toilet only. Generally where duplex or quadruplex configurations occur the bathrooms and/or water closets are grouped back to back to locate plumbing within shared walls. Both the bathrooms and water closets are finished with materials identical to the outer rooms with the exception of resilient flooring. Each unit also has tongue and groove wood pull out luggage racks.

Variations within the employee quadruplexes include a refrigerator in lieu of a sink in cabin 425/428; luggage racks are missing from the northwest and southwest units. Cabins 421/424 has carpet in both bathrooms and water closets. Cabin 417/420 has carpet on the south bathroom floor, and the luggage rack has been removed from the northwest unit. Cabins 401/404 and 409/412 all have modern sinks. Cabin 405/408 has wood-framed screen doors and modern sinks in all but the northwest unit.

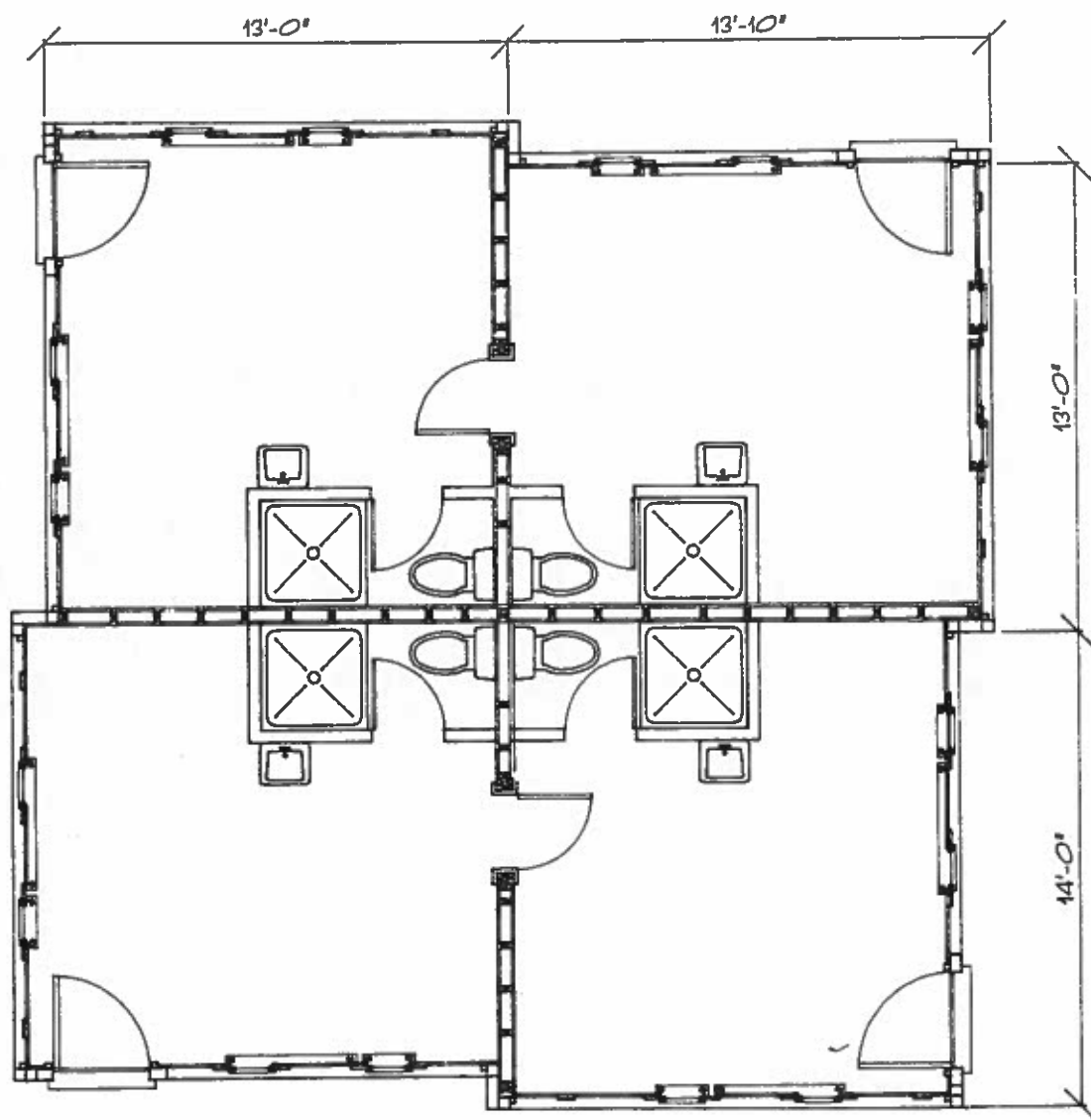


Figure 159: Typical Cabin Plan, Single

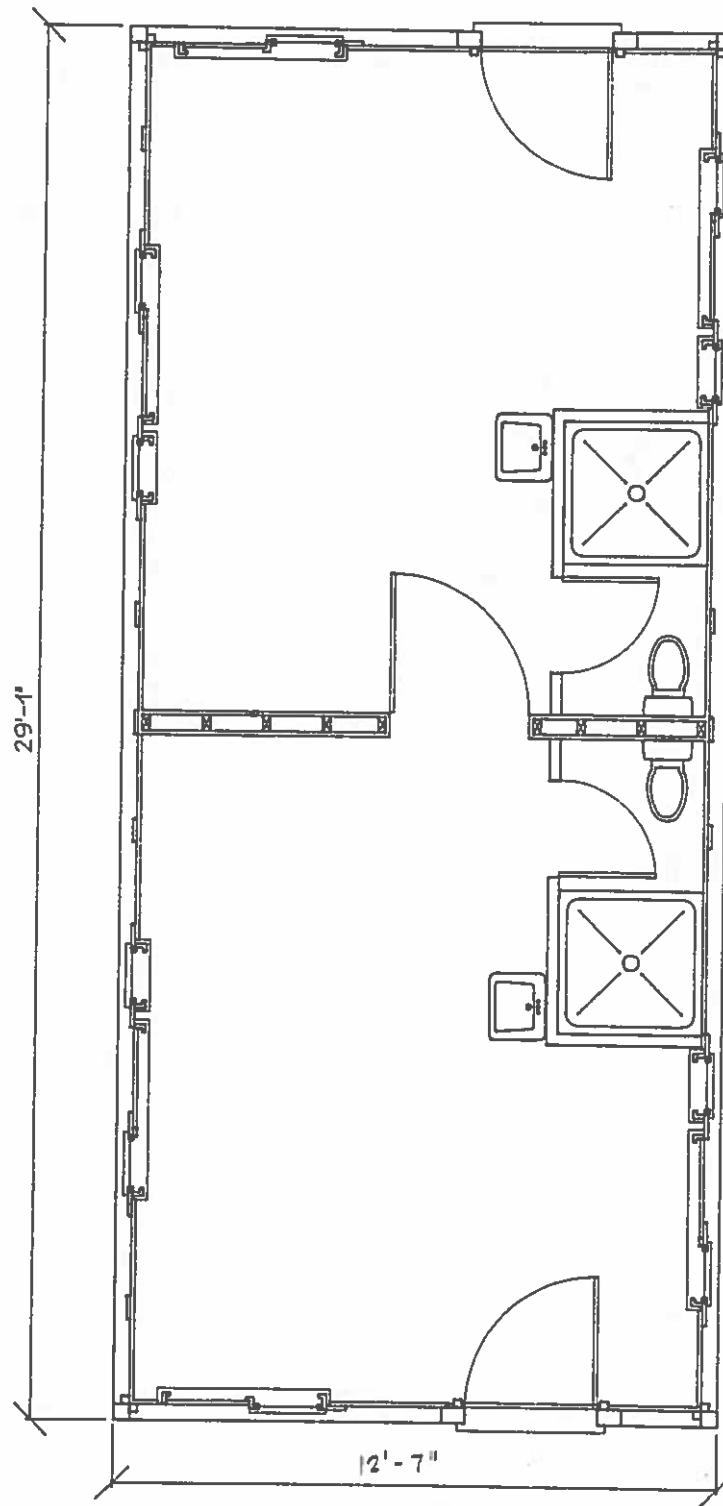


Figure 160: Typical Cabin Plan, Duplex

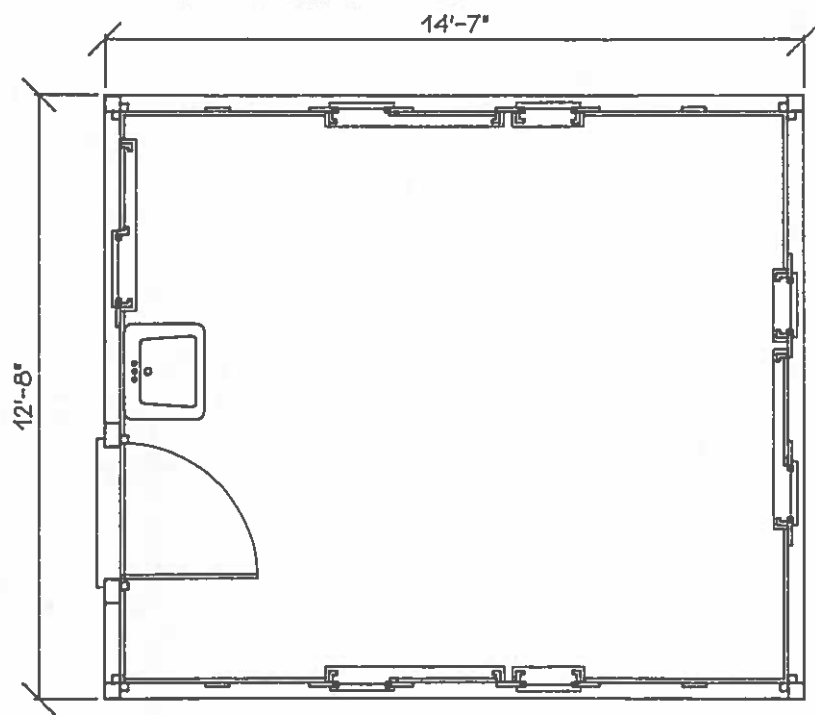


Figure 161: Typical Cabin Plan, Quad



Figure 162: Looking north at a typical frame-out single cabin (#114). This building is in good condition with some minor rot on the sill plate. The siding and frame is dry and weathered.



Figure 163: Looking south at a typical frame-out single cabin (#114). There is a missing screen on one of the windows and there is some weathering in the sill plate.



Figure 164: Looking northeast at a typical frame-out duplex cabin (#161-162). The roof is very poor on this cabin which is typical of about 60% of the cabins. Note the added bathroom.



Figure 165: Looking northeast at a typical frame-out duplex cabin (#108-109). The cabin walls are dry and weathered.



Figure 166: Looking northwest at a typical frame-out duplex cabin (#108-109). Note the use of a concrete stoop on one end and a wooden stoop and rail on the other end.



Figure 167: Looking northwest at a typical frame-out quad cabin (#110-113). Note the use of concrete and wood frame for the stoops. The roof on this structure has some bad areas.



Figure 168: Looking northeast at a typical frame-out quad cabin (#110-113). Note the deteriorated concrete stoop which occurs on over thirty cabins in the area. The sill plate is weathered and is showing some rot in a few areas.

Figure 169: Looking at a interior of a typical frame-out quad cabin (#164). Note the deteriorated door panel.

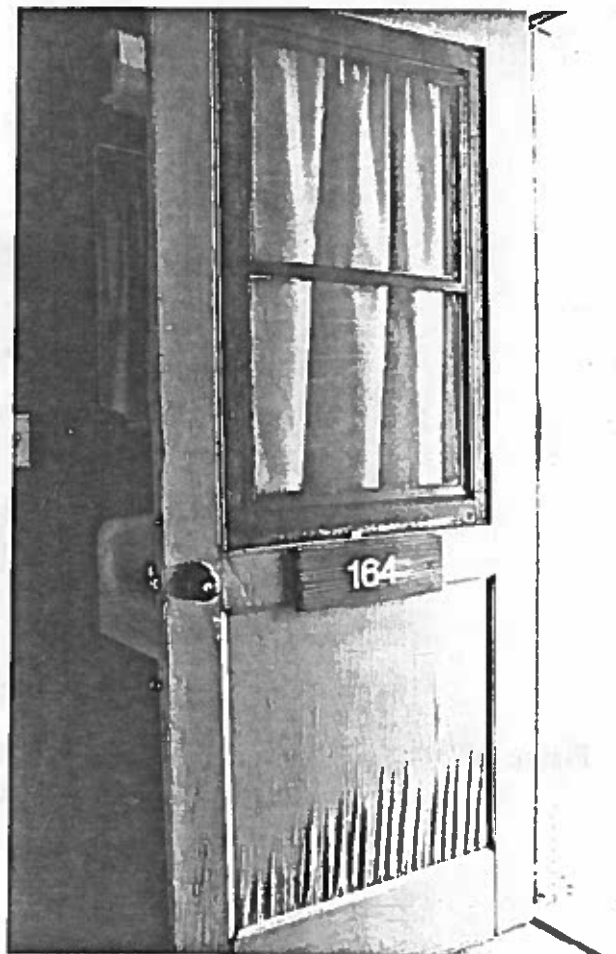


Figure 170: Looking at a interior of a typical frame-out quad cabin (#171). Note the imitation wood paneling on the bathroom wall. The interiors are not compatible with the rustic cabins.

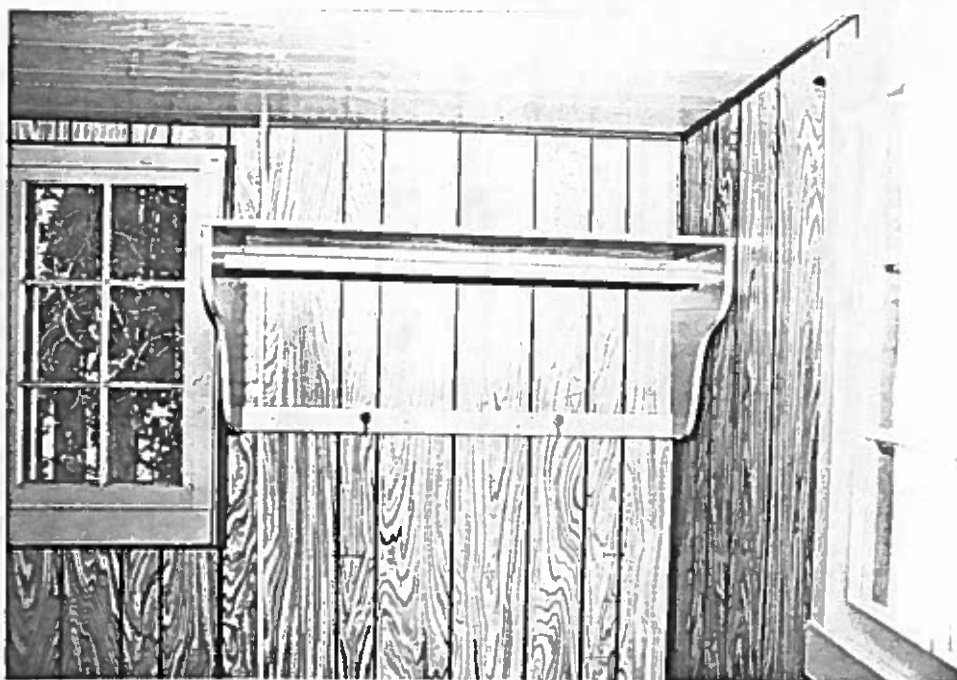
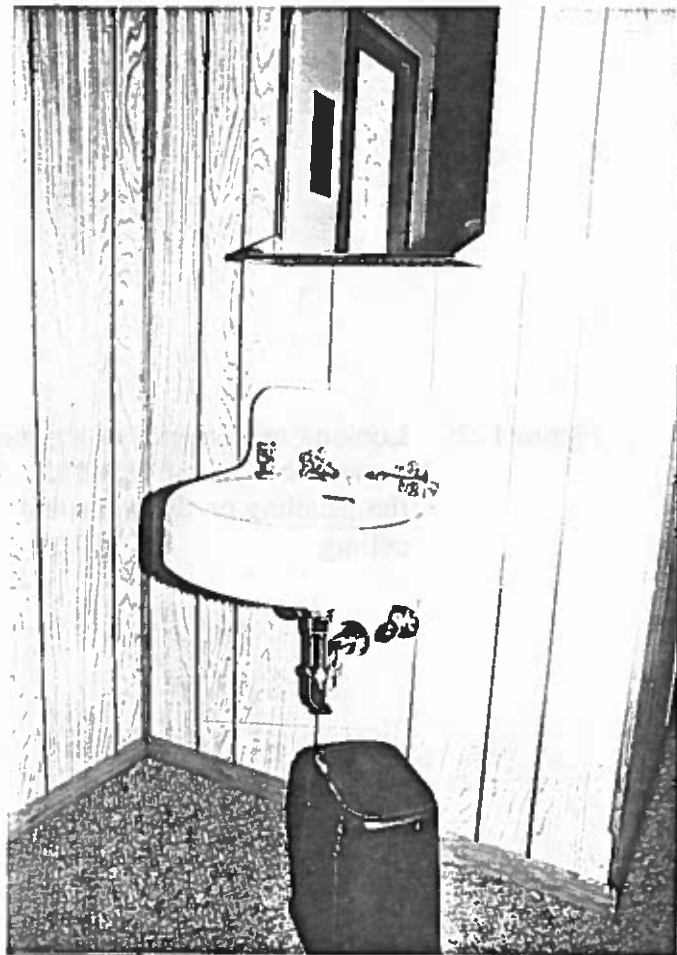


Figure 171: Looking at a interior of a typical frame-out quad cabin (#171). Note the paneling on the walls and ceiling.

Figure 172: Looking at a interior of a typical frame-out quad cabin (#172). Note the paneling on the walls and ceiling.

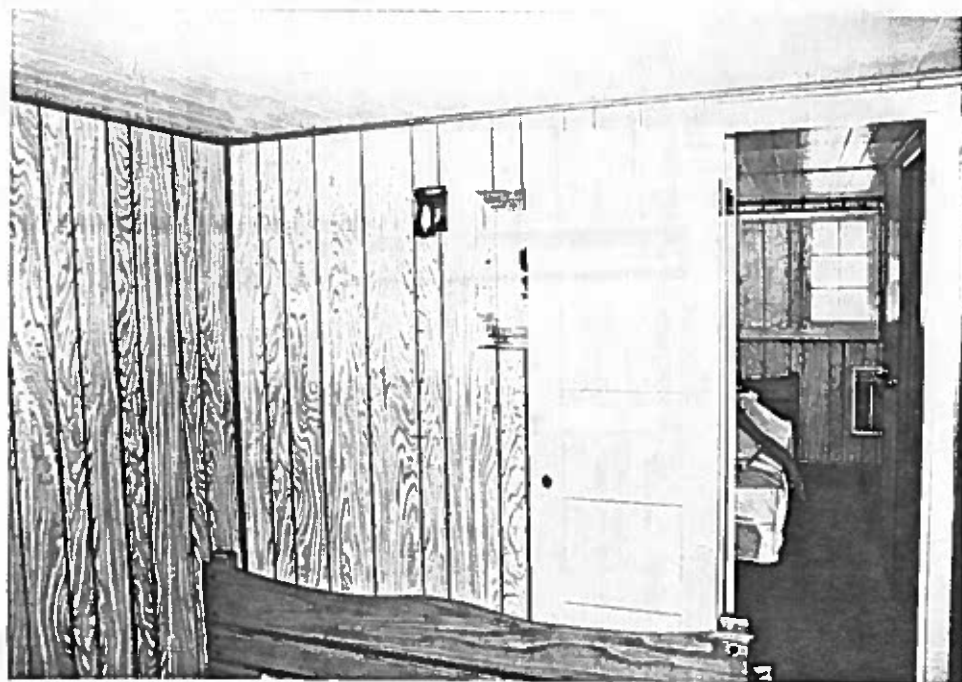
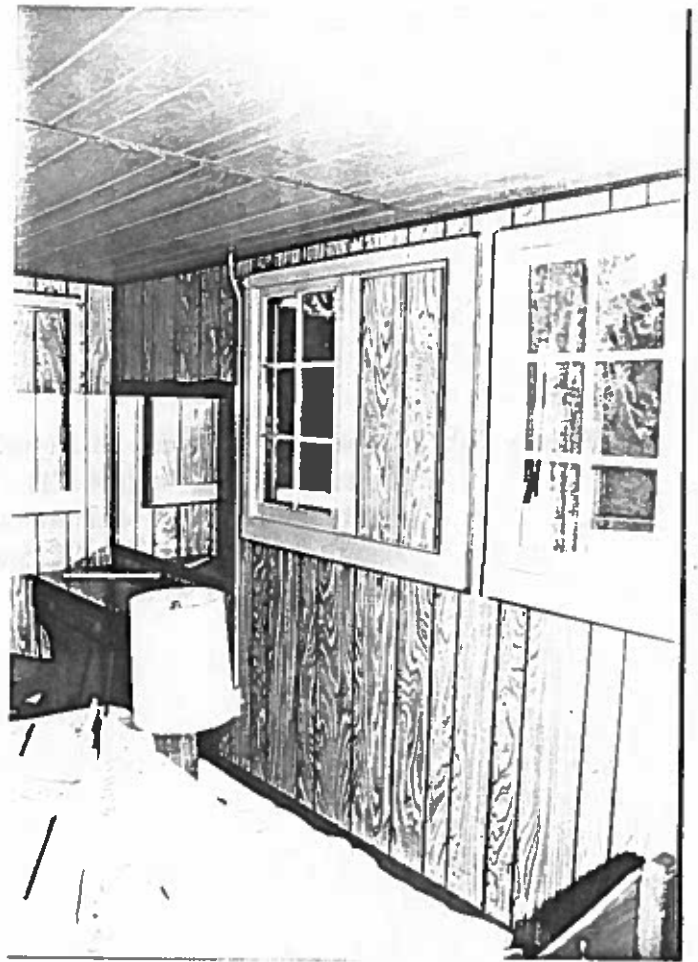


Figure 173: Looking at a interior of a typical frame-out quad cabin (#172). Note the wood paneled door which appears to be original to the cabin. Also, note the wall light fixture which appears to be a later addition also.



Figure 174: Looking northeast at a typical frame-out quad employee cabin (#417-420). These buildings appear to be in good condition.

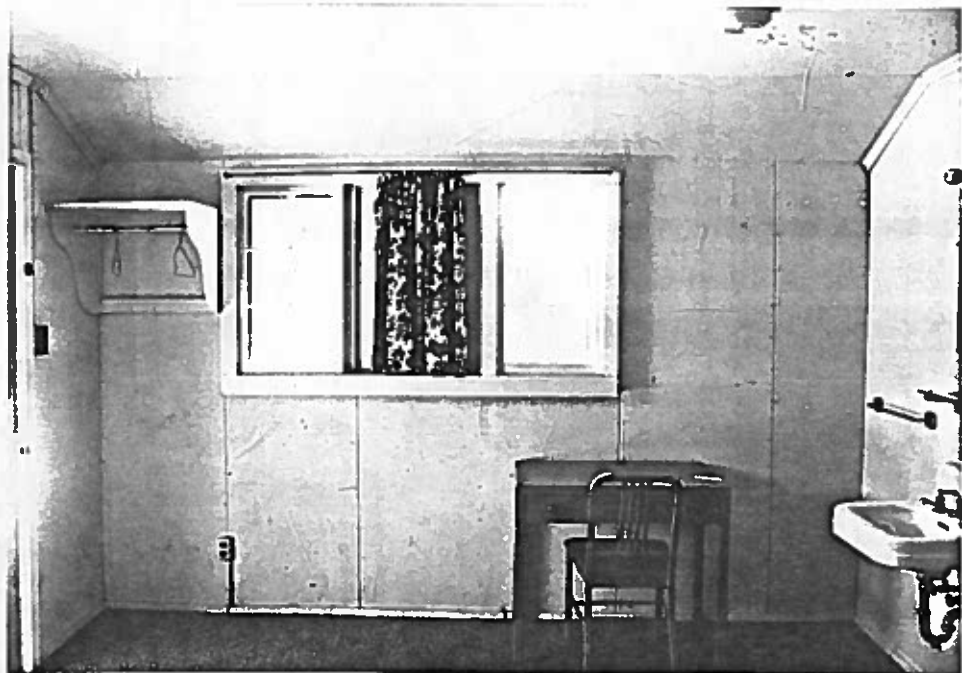


Figure 175: Looking at a interior of a typical frame-out quad employee cabin (#423). Note the sheetrocked interior with some painted paneling on the outside wall.

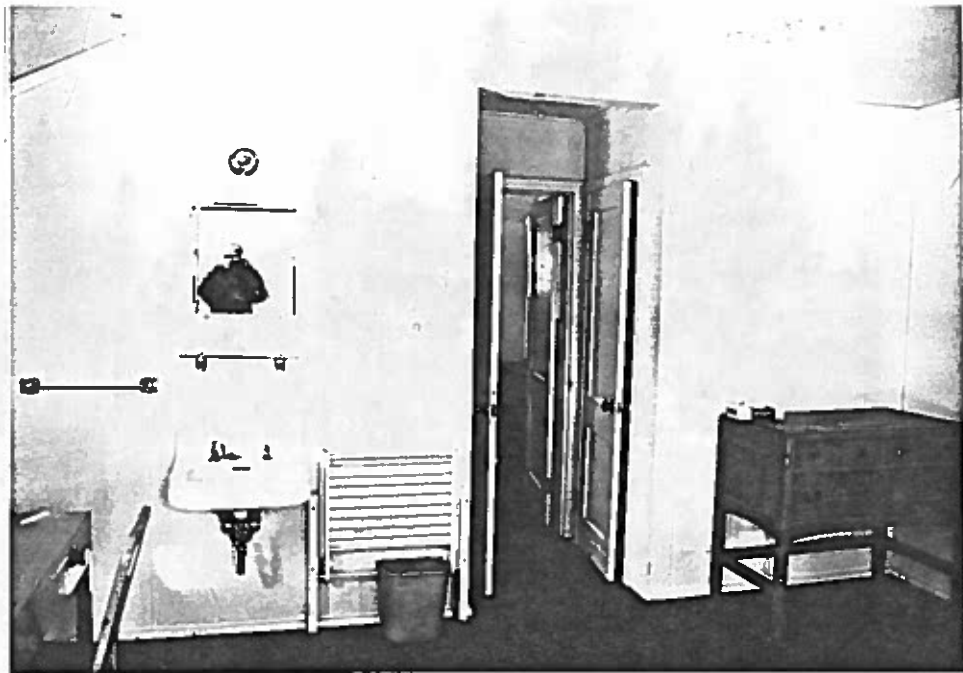


Figure 176: Looking at a interior of a typical frame-out quad employee cabin (#423). Note the sink out in each of the living units.

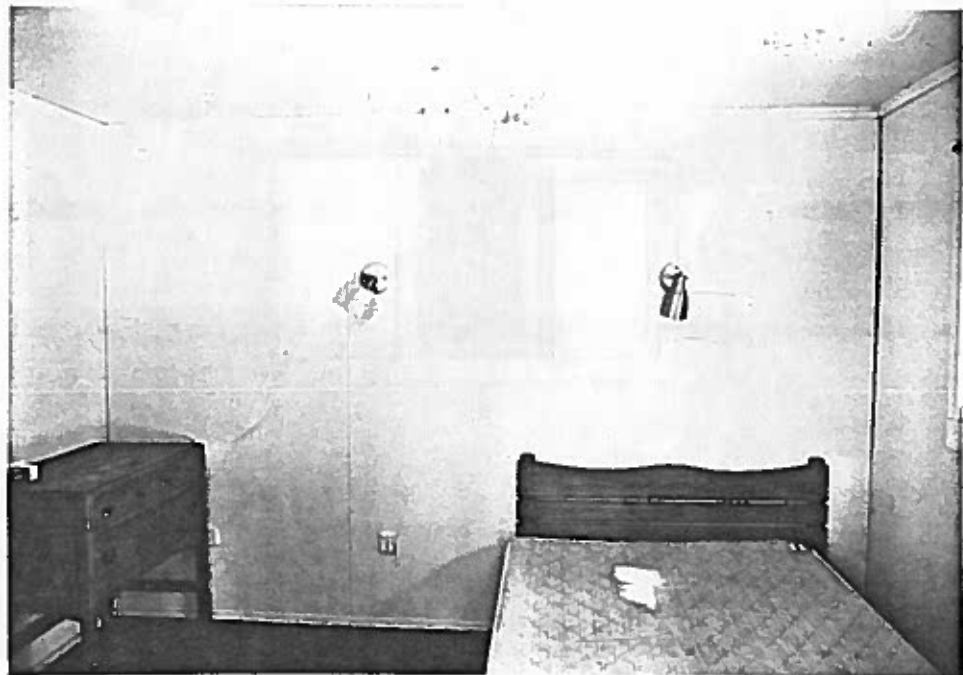


Figure 177: Looking at a interior of a typical frame-out quad employee cabin (#423). Note the bedroom space with the plain walls and wall light fixtures.

EXPOSED LOG FRAME CABINS

(Cabins 230/231, 236-239, 240 and 241-246)

These cabins have exposed frames made of peeled logs and/or poles. They are one-story buildings with gable roofs and are located directly east of the lodge. Exterior walls are enclosed with horizontally placed, 8" shiplap boards. There are a total of seven log frame cabins of which six are duplexes and one, #240, is a single room cabin. Log-frame Cabin #230/231 located in this grouping, is currently unused.

These buildings are supported by sill logs resting on concrete piers. The spaces between piers has been infilled with poured concrete. With the exception of the west elevation of Cabin #241/242 and Cabin #245/246, each gable end contains a vertical pole truss system. The side elevations contain two windows. The west elevation of Cabin #241/242 and each gable end of Cabin #245/246 has a "King's Post" truss system. Log purlins and rafter ends are exposed. None of the buildings has a covered porch but each has a concrete stoop, concrete steps or a wooden landing and stairs at the entry door. The entry doors, 3-recessed panels below a single lite, are offset in the gable ends. Windows are sliding or stationary six-lite casements. The exterior walls and logs are painted. The roofs are wood shingled and the ridges are closed with boards. All of these cabins are duplexes with the exception of Cabin 240, which is a single unit.

The interiors are finished with varnished plywood on the walls, carpet on the floors and masonite paneling with a wood grain pattern on the flat ceilings. Each main room of these cabins has a sink and a hot water heater but no toilets or showers. A wall mounted heater is provided as well as a smoke detector. There are three electrical duplex outlets in each room as well as one overhead light fixture and one light fixture over the sink.

Interior furnishings include twin beds, desks with chairs, bedside tables and lamps and a wallhung shelf with clothes rod.

Variations within this cabin group include painted plywood walls in cabins 240 and 245/246. Cabin 240 also has a modern sink in a built-in cabinet.



Figure 178: Looking southeast at a typical log-out single cabin (#240). Note the deteriorating wood shingle roof and the poor concrete stoop. The sill log has some rot.



Figure 179: Looking south at a typical log-out duplex cabin (#230-231). Note the different painted boards. The roof is deteriorating and the concrete steps are in poor condition.



Figure 180: Looking northeast at a typical log-out duplex cabin (#236-237). This cabin is in good condition with the exception of some sill log rot and some rot in the wood stoop.



Figure 181: Looking southeast at a typical log-out duplex cabin (#238-239). Note the broken roof shingles and deteriorated ridge board.

Figure 182: Looking at a typical log-out duplex cabin, (#234), interior. Note the painted wood paneling on the walls and ceiling.

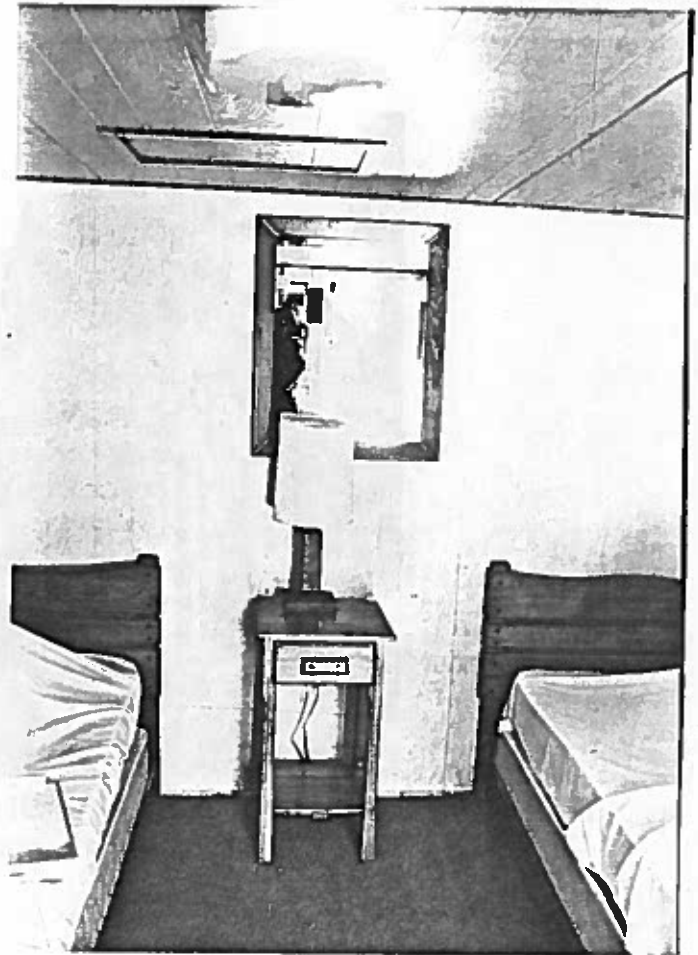


Figure 183: Looking at a typical log-out duplex cabin, (#234), interior. Note the electric heating unit.

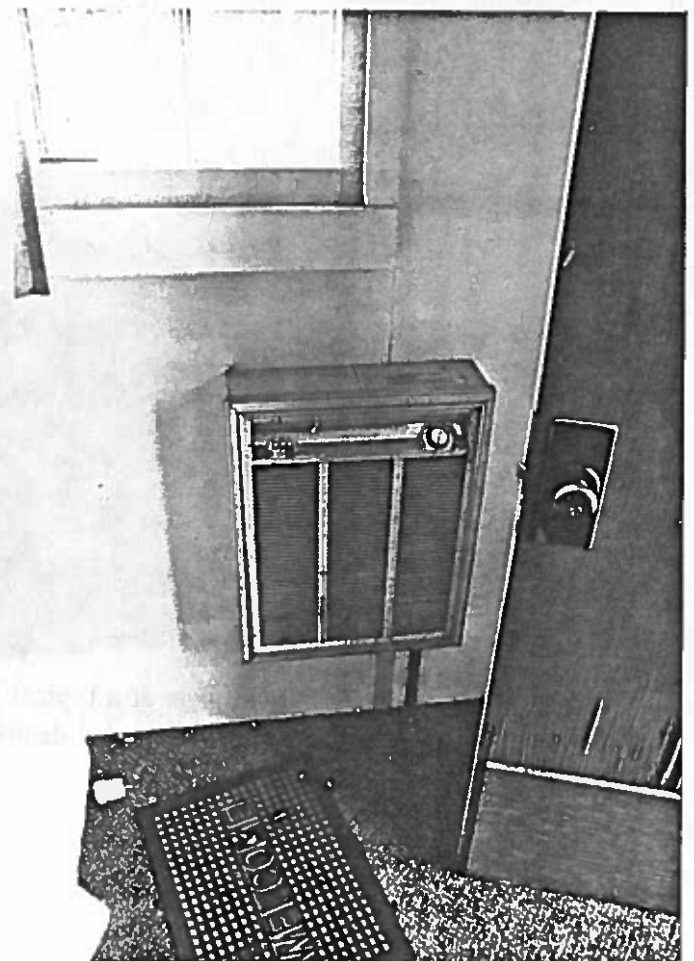




Figure 184: Looking at a typical log-out duplex cabin, (#234), interior. Note the wood paneling on the walls and ceiling with some of the paneling painted white.

INTERNAL FRAME CABINS

(Employee cabins north of Columbine Dormitory and "Love Nest")

These four buildings were originally exposed dimensional-wood frame tourist duplexes. They have retained wood shingled gable roofs, doubled every fifth row, eight-inch shiplap siding covering the gable ends and poured concrete piers and foundations. Conversion from guest cabins to employee cabins has included the addition of T-111 exterior siding, changes to the fenestration and additions to the westernmost buildings.

Easternmost Employee Cabin

Wood-framed six-lite windows throughout this building are either sliding, fixed-sash, or casement; also present is a one-by-one lite sliding, aluminum-frame window. Wood-framed doors throughout the building are one-lite solid wood.

The south elevation of the building contains, from west to east: a door, a sliding window, a fixed window, and a sliding window. The west elevation contains both a sliding and fixed-sash window. The north elevation from west to east, contains: a sliding window, a casement window, and a one-by-one lite window. Also located at the north elevation of the building is a one-half story plywood addition which encloses water pipes and other various equipment. The east elevation contains a sliding window and a door.

The interior of the cabin was originally a duplex with the five-panel wood divider door still present. The west half of the building contains a built-in bathroom, while the east half of the cabin is in its original state (without a bathroom). Interior finishes consist of carpeted floors, varnished plywood walls (painted in the east half), and painted imitation wood paneled ceilings. The bathroom is finished identically, with the exception of a linoleum floor.

Central Employee Cabin

Plastic covers the wood shingle gable roof of this cabin. Wood-framed six-lite windows throughout the building are either sliding, fixed-sash, or casement. The six-lite fixed-sash window largely occurs within the frame with the six-lite sliding window. Wood-framed doors throughout the building are one-lite, three-panel wood.

The south elevation of the building contains a door, two fixed-sash windows and one sliding window. The west elevation contains both a sliding and a fixed-sash window. The north elevation of the building, from west to east, contains: a fixed window, a sliding window, a casement window, a fixed window, and a pair of casement windows (this pair of windows is a later replacement of an original sliding window). The east elevation contains a sliding window and a door.

The interior of the cabin was originally a duplex tourist cabin, with the five-panel wood divider door still present. The west half of the cabin contains a built-in bathroom along the north elevation and an added closet along the south elevation. The east half of the cabin is in its original state. The interior finishes of the building are identical to those used in the tourist cabins, and those in the cabin described above.

Westernmost Employee Cabin

Wood-framed windows throughout the building are either six-lite casement or one-lite fixed-sash. Wood-framed doors are either one-lite solid wood, or three-lite (arranged in a decorative pattern) solid wood.

The south elevation of the building, from east to west, contains: a centered one-lite window flanked on both sides by a six-lite window, a pair of six-lite windows, and a three-lite wood door. The west elevation of the building contains (?). The north elevation of the building contains three sets of centered one-lite windows flanked on both sides by a six-lite window. The east elevation of the building contains a one-lite door.

This cabin was originally a duplex. The building has since received two additions on the north elevation and a single addition on the west elevation. The interior of the original duplex cabin is largely unidentifiable, except for the large family room located at the southeast end of the cabin, which was formerly the east half of a duplex.

The interior of the building is divided into a family room at the southeast, with a bedroom, closet, and laundry room to the north. West of the family room is a bathroom and study, with a hall, kitchen and dining area to the north.

Interior floor surfaces consist of either carpet or linoleum. The interior wall surfaces are covered with painted celotex or plywood, or varnished plywood. Painted celotex,

or acoustic tiles cover the ceiling surfaces of the cabin. All fixtures and appurtenances are modern. All plumbing and wiring are enclosed behind wall and ceiling surfaces. Interior doors are either five-panel wood, or modern hollowcore wood. The bathroom contains a dual cast faucet enamel sink, a modern toilet, and clawfoot bathtub. Centered in the ceiling of the bathroom is a modern light/vent combination.

Love Nest

This one-story frame building originally was identical to the exposed dimensional-lumber frame cabins. Wood shingles on the gable roof are not doubled every fifth course. Later changes to the building include: a variety of fenestration, interior wall materials, and an addition to the east elevation. The one-story, lean-to-roofed addition is constructed of materials identical to the original building with the exception of painted celotex enclosing the walls. Wood-framed windows throughout the building are either six-lite casement, or one-lite fixed-sash.

The west elevation of the building contains a six-lite casement window. The north elevation, from west to east, includes: a one-lite window flanked immediately on both sides by a six-lite window, and a decorative, three-lite wood door. The east elevation contains a pair of six-lite casement windows within the addition and a diagonally-set, painted-over six-lite window within the gable eave. The south elevation includes, from east to west, a one-lite window flanked immediately on both sides by a six-lite window, and a six-lite window. The west elevation contains a six-lite window at the north end and a diagonally-set, painted-over six-lite window within the gable eave.

The interior floors are carpet, with the exception of the kitchen and bathroom which are finished with linoleum. The interior walls and ceiling are varnished or painted plywood. The bathroom door is hollowcore wood. The window and door surrounds are enclosed within the wall surfaces. The kitchen and bathroom contain entirely modern fixtures and lighting. The wiring and plumbing are enclosed within the wall and ceiling surfaces.



Figure 185: Looking east at the maintenance managers cabin. Note the texture 111 siding.



Figure 186: Looking south at the back of the maintenance managers cabin. Note the variety of windows and the shed roof additions.

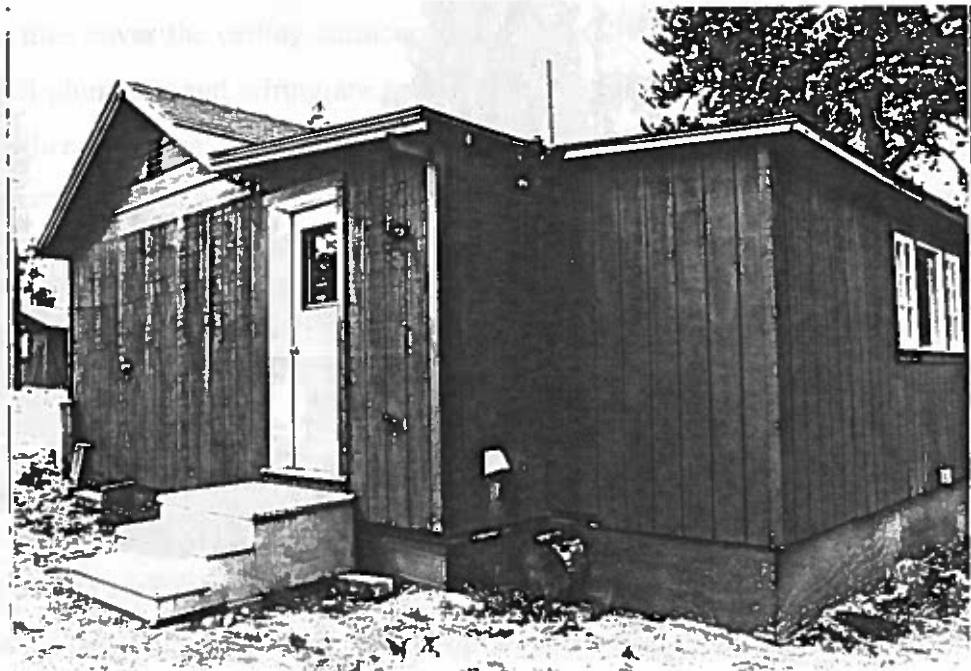


Figure 187: Looking west at the maintenance managers cabin. Note the various additions and the precast concrete stoop.



Figure 188: Looking north at a managers cabin. The texture 111 plywood paneling is starting to come apart (possible delamination) on the corners.



Figure 189: Looking south at the "love nest" cabin. The walls are plywood with battens over the joints. A bathroom has been added to the back.

COLUMBINE DORMITORY

This two-and-one-half story building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The building is supported by dimensional lumber sills resting on the foundation. The exterior of the building is painted. Plywood encloses the exterior walls between the dimensional lumber framing. The exposed framing uses down braces at the corners and at the window openings. Decorative cut eight-inch vertical boards enclose the gable ends, with eight-inch lapped boards in the very apex of the eaves. Wood shingles, doubled every fifth course, covers the buildings' cross-gable roof. The cross gable projects only at the south elevation. Decorative knee braces and rafter ends are exposed under the eaves. Wood-framed windows throughout the building are either eight-over-eight or four-over-four double-hung variety or one-over-one, double-hung variety (present only within the cross-gable). Metal-framed doors throughout the building are solid metal in order to meet fire-safety codes.

This building is oriented on an east/west axis. The main body of the building is a large rectangle. At the east and west ends of the building are enclosed stairwells which are slightly recessed from the main component of the building, at both the north and south elevations, and also has a slightly lower roofline.

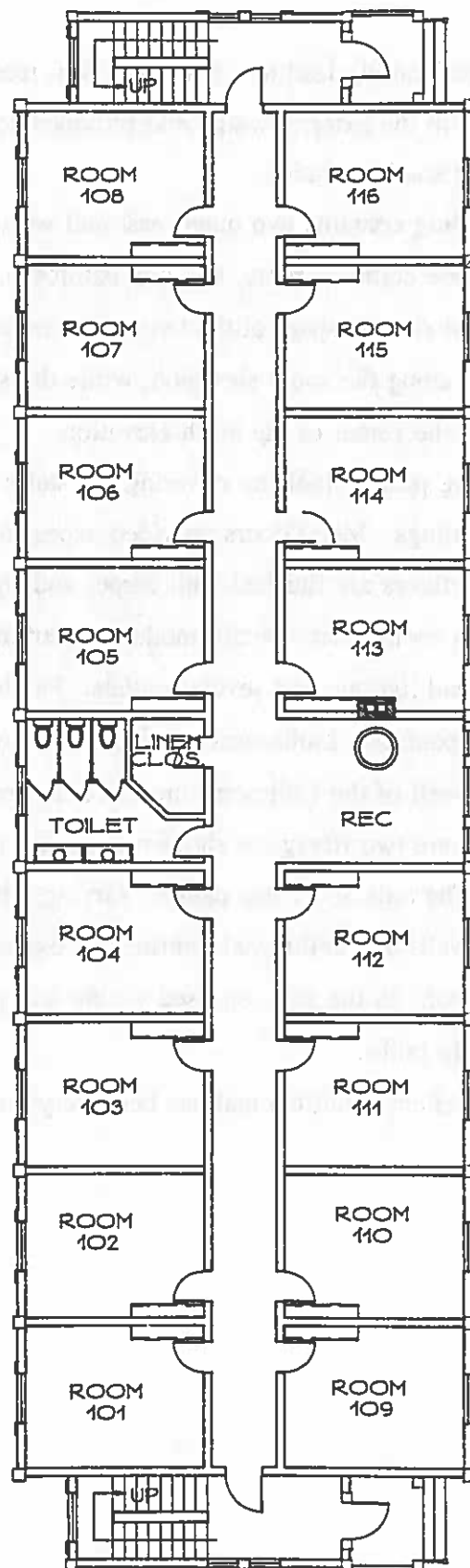
The east and west elevations of the building each contain: two vent holes within the foundation, a centered pair of eight-over-eight windows within the first story level, a centered pair of eight-over-eight windows flanked on both sides by a single eight-over-eight window at the second story level, and a pair of vents in the gable eave (the two-and-one-half story level). The north elevation of the building contains five vent holes within the foundation, and ten eight-over-eight window within both the first and second stories. The ground level of the south elevation contains five vent holes. The first story includes a centered eight-over-eight window flanked immediately on both sides by a four-over-four window, which is in turn flanked on both sides by four eight-over-eight windows and a door (within the recessed porch). The second story of the south elevation contains a centered eight-over-eight window flanked immediately on both sides by a four-over-four window, in turn flanked on both sides by five eight-over-eight windows (the outside two are contained within the recessed stairs). Two pair of one-over one windows, flanked on either side by a metal vent, are situated within cross-gable projection.

Concrete steps with metal railing lead to a partially-open, recessed porch area (constructed of materials identical to the exterior walls) and provides access to the building at the both east and west ends of the south elevation.

The interior of the building contains two outer, east and west, stairwells at all three levels; sixteen dormitory rooms, one common room, and one bathroom, at both the first and second story levels; and unfinished storage space at the two-and-one-half story level. The common room is the center room along the south elevation, while the single restroom on each story is directly opposite it, along the center of the north elevation.

The outer stairwells have plastic linoleum covering the stairs and landings. Painted sheetrock covers the walls and ceilings. Metal doors provided access to each floor. All rooms within the first and second floors are finished with carpet and sheetrock. The individual rooms and the common rooms each contain modern electricity (with the wiring behind the sheetrock) with overhead lighting and several outlets. Painted two-inch wood surrounds the window and door openings. Bathrooms are finished with sheetrock, and have linoleum floors. Along the west wall of the bathrooms are three modern sinks, while along the east wall, from south to north are two fiberglass shower stalls and two modern toilets, all divided by metal divider walls. The attic space has painted varying-width shiplap boards finishing the floor surface. The walls and ceilings are unfinished exposing the rafters and purlins used in constructing the roof. In the attic, encased wiring and plumbing are exposed. The attic is lit by several bare light bulbs.

The dormitory is in excellent condition and has been very well maintained.

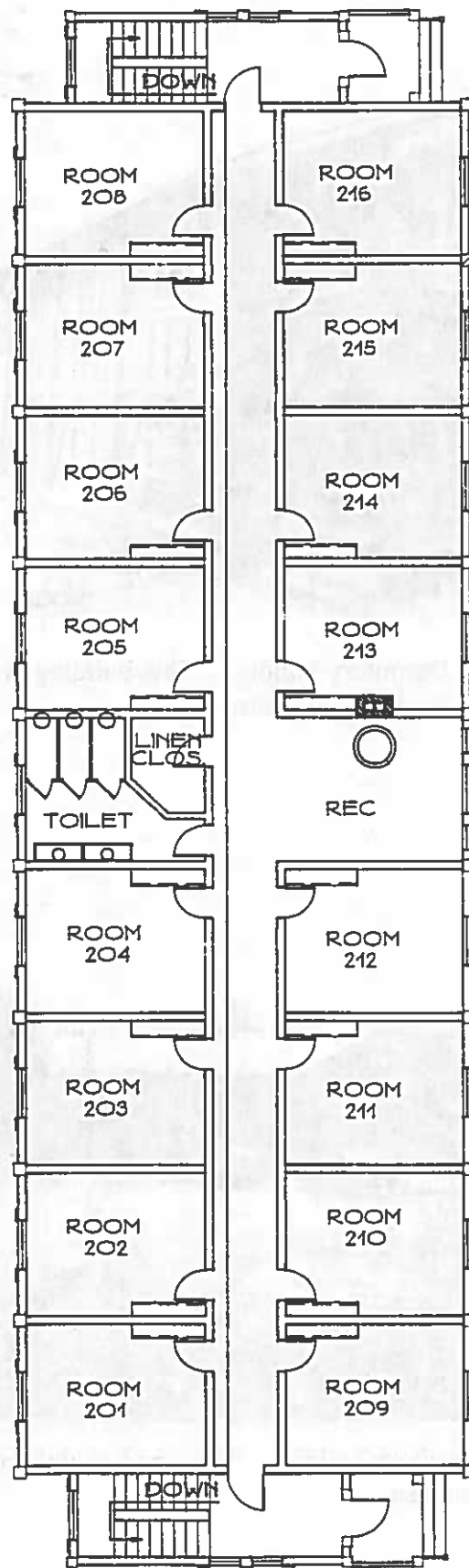


DORMITORY - FIRST FLOOR PLAN

OLD FAITHFUL LODGE

NO SCALE

FIGURE 190



DORMITORY - SECOND FLOOR PLAN
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE

NO SCALE

FIGURE 191

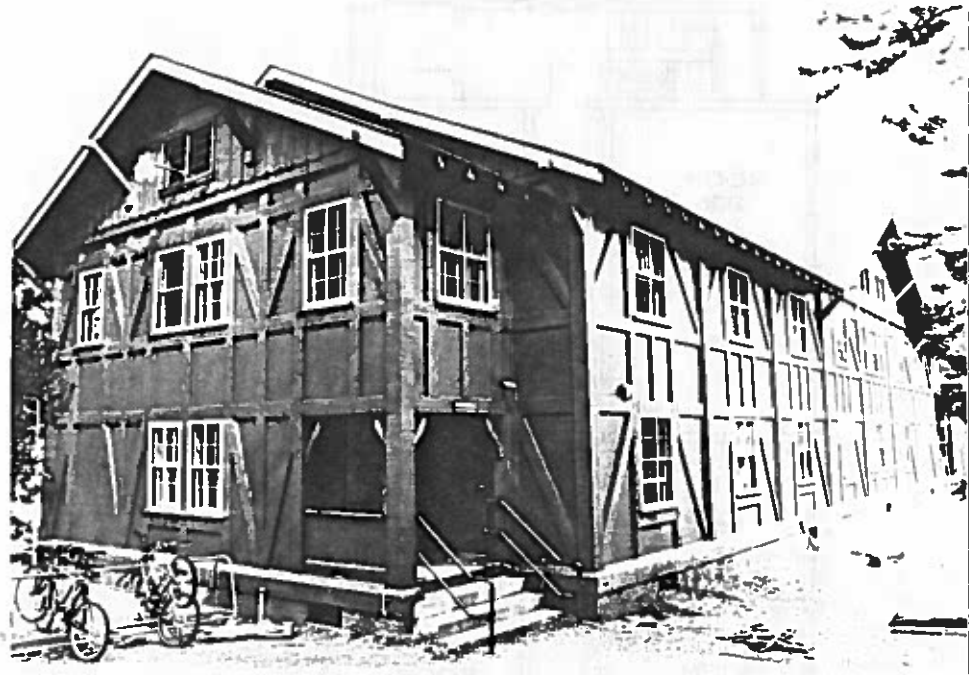


Figure 192: Looking northeast at the Dormitory building. This building is in good condition and appears to be well maintained.



Figure 193: Looking north at the Dormitory building. The wood shingle roof is being replaced as this photo is taken.

Figure 194: Looking north at the Dormitory building. The walls and especially the decorative details are in good condition. The windows have been recently painted and appear to be in good condition also.



Figure 195: Looking northwest at the Dormitory building. The garbage cans and electrical on this side of the building are obtrusive to the details of the structure. Note the brackets under the eaves.



Figure 196: Looking southwest at the Dormitory building. The trees could become a problem because of the location next to the building.



Figure 197: Looking south at a typical wall detail of the Dormitory building. Most of the wood elements are in very good condition.

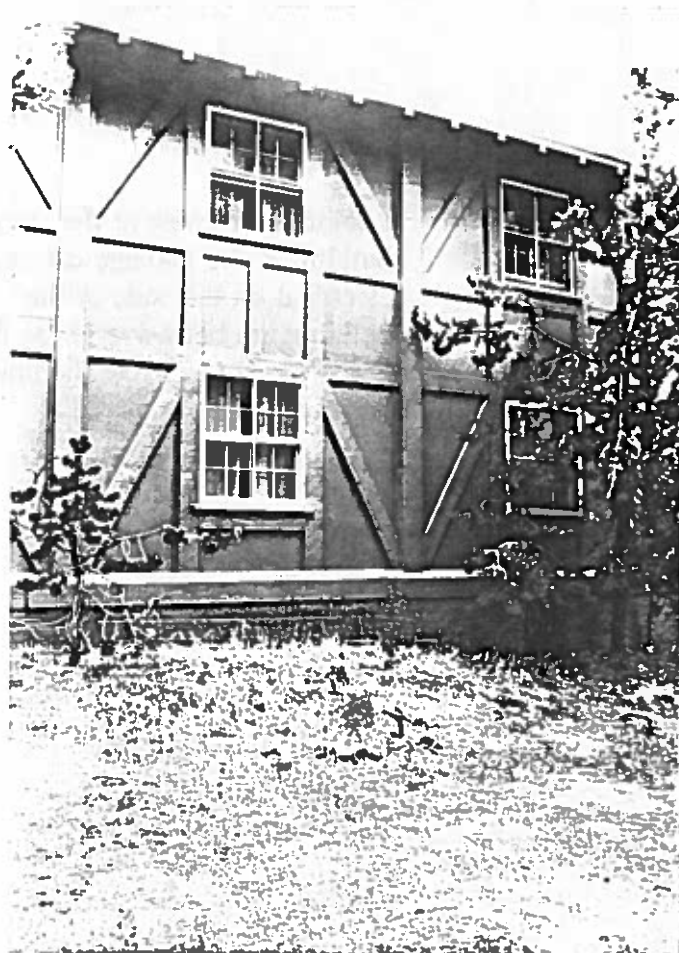




Figure 198: Looking southeast at the Dormitory building.



Figure 199: Looking at the interior of the stairway on the Dormitory building. Note the white painted sheetrock walls.

Figure 200: Looking at a typical room in the Dormitory.

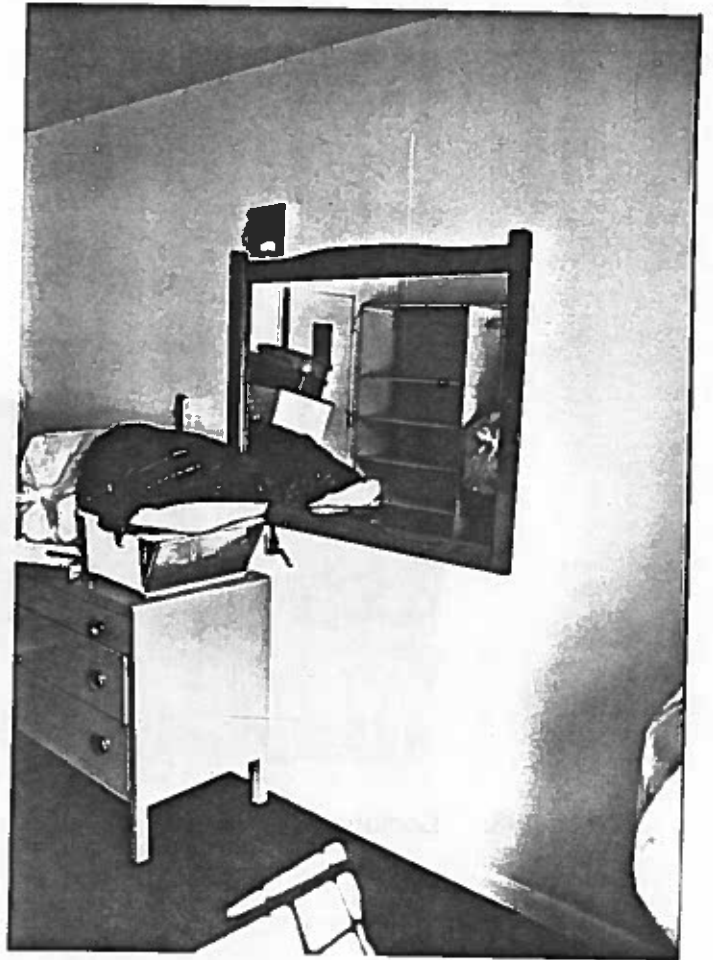


Figure 201: Looking at a typical room in the Dormitory.

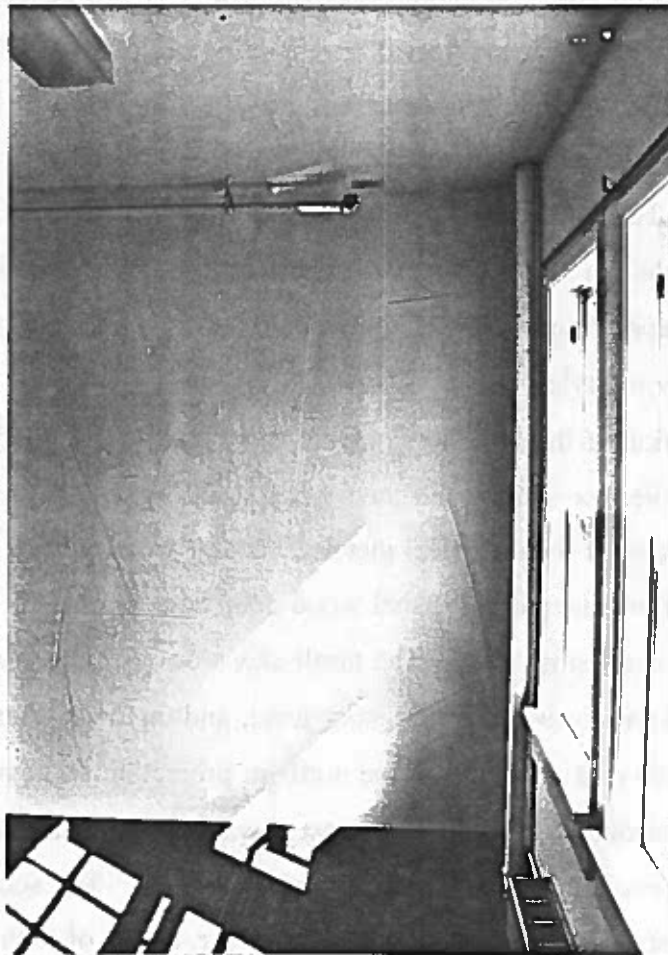


Figure 202: Looking at a typical room in the Dormitory.

UTILITY BUILDINGS

Boiler Plant

This two-story, ell-shaped building is situated at the south end of the Upper Terrace between the Tourist cabins and the Old Faithful Lodge. The southern portion of the building runs on an east/west axis while the remainder of the building projects north from the building's west side. A cross-gable roof crowns the building. The building has log knee braces in the gable eaves. Various small metal flues and pipes project from the south and east gable slopes, while a large metal flue projects an additional story above the building from within the north gable slope. Wood-framed windows throughout the building are of two varieties: a horizontal shaped fourteen-lite window, or six-over-six double-hung window. Access doors are a variety of styles.

The west elevation of the building contains four fourteen-lite windows at the first story level, and four six-over-six windows at the second story level. The north elevation of the northern projection includes three vertical metal vents and a centered fourteen-lite window at the first-story level, and a centered two-panel wood door flanked on both sides by a six-over-six window at the second-story level. The north elevation of the east/west element contains two fourteen-lite windows at the first-story level, and three six-over-six windows at the second-story level. The east elevation of the northern projection contains only two six-over-six windows at the second story level. The east elevation of the east/west element includes only three six-over-six windows at the second-story level. The south elevation of the building, from east to west, includes: a five-panel wood door, a pair of eight-inch vertical shiplap doors crowned by a fourteen-lite window, and a pair of one-lite three-panel wood pedestrian doors crowned by an eight-lite window and metal vent (this window was originally a fourteen-lite window, six of the lites have been removed to accommodate the addition of the vent), at the first story level. The second story of the south elevation includes five six-over-six windows at the second story level.

The interior of the building is divided into the upper and lower stories. The lower floor is then divided into two larger spaces, each of which are accessible only from the exterior. This floor is largely divided in half. the eastern portion has two built-in offices,

both at the east side of the room. All floors are concrete, interior walls are finished with unpainted sheetrock, exterior walls are the painted shiplap, and the ceiling is unfinished, exhibiting the dimensional lumber floor joist of the second story and the log trussing system. The west half of the first floor contains the boilers. The room is accessed by a concrete ramp leading to a concrete floor. The walls and ceiling have been finished with unpainted sheetrock.

The upper floor was converted into dormitory space, which has since been discontinued from such use do to the poor condition of the building. The dormitory is accessed by the five-panel door in the south elevation which leads to a stair well along the east side of the east/west portion. At the second story, there are eleven rooms and a bathroom all accessed by a central hall. The rooms are finished with: four-inch painted tongue-and-groove floorboards, imitation wood paneled walls with two-inch wood baseboard and concave cornice, and eight-inch painted shiplap ceilings. The hall and stairs are finished with identical materials as the rooms, with the exception of a carpeted floor and some exposed vertical shiplap walls beneath the paneling. Linoleum covers the bathroom floor, marlite covers the walls, and acoustic tiles finish the ceiling. The bathroom is finished with completely modern fixtures, including three metal shower stalls and two modern toilets, all with metal divider walls. The sinks that were originally in the bathroom have been removed. The plumbing and sprinkler system are exposed. All lighting is modern, and some of the encased wiring is exposed.

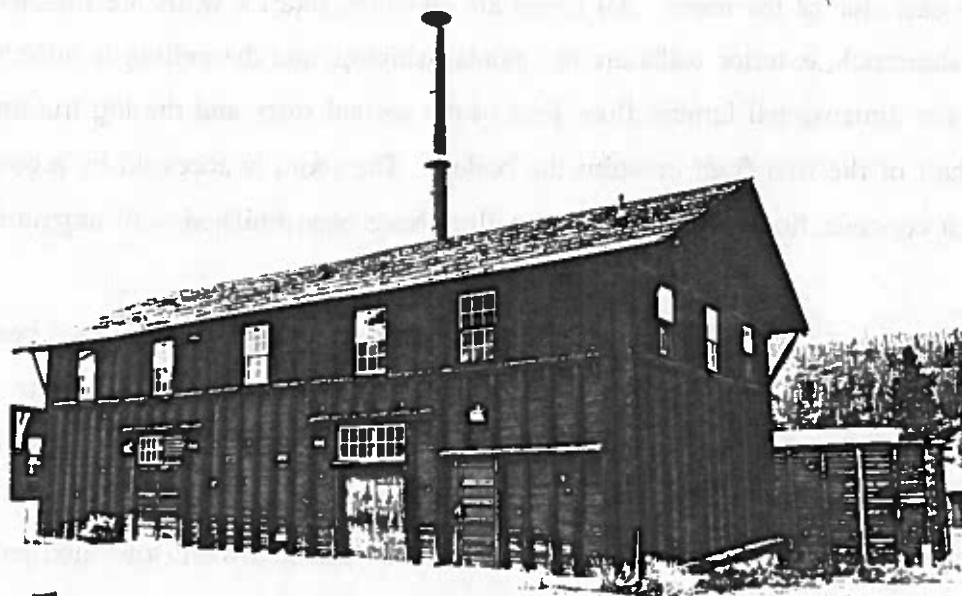


Figure 203: Looking northwest at the Boiler Plant building. The base wall boards and sill log are weathered and there is some rotted areas. The grade around this side of the building appears to be towards the building.



Figure 204: Looking north at the entries on the Boiler Plant building. Note the weathered wood and delamination of the plywood.

Figure 205: Looking north at the entrance doors on the Boiler Plant building. Note the weathered bottom panels on the doors and the base of the walls.



Figure 206: Looking northeast at the Boiler Plant building. The wall logs other than the bases appear to be in good condition.

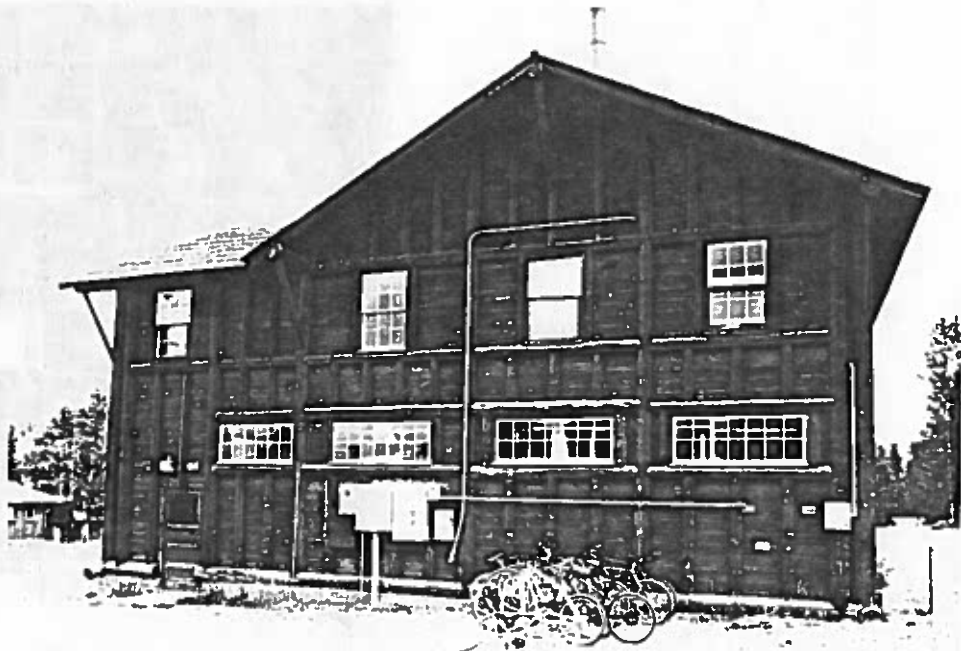


Figure 207: Looking east at the Boiler Plant building. The windows are in fairly good condition with some minor weathering of the sills and some sash.

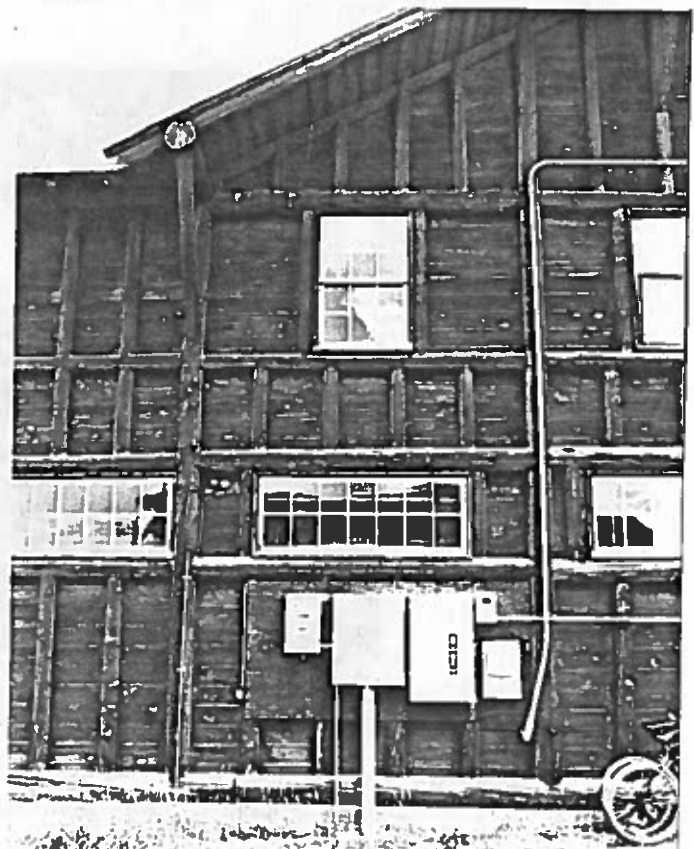


Figure 208: Looking east at the Boiler Plant building. Note the electrical meters and disconnect panels on the end of the building.

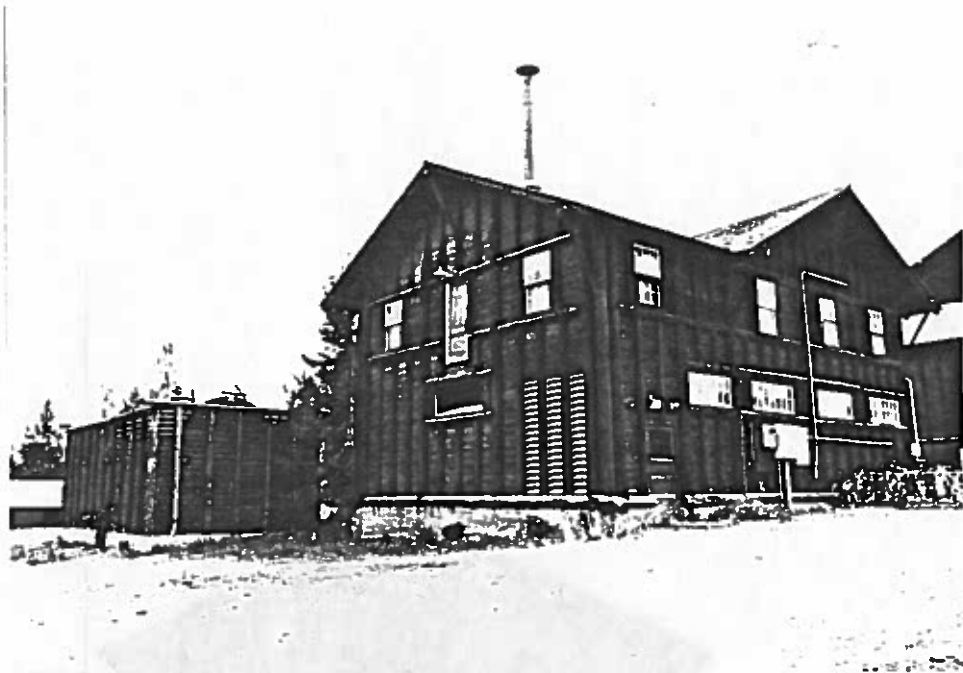


Figure 209: Looking southeast at the Boiler Plant building. Note the concrete base which appears to have some deteriorated surfaces.



Figure 210: Looking southwest at the fuel tank enclosure at the Boiler Plant building. Note the weathered and deteriorating wood on the structure.

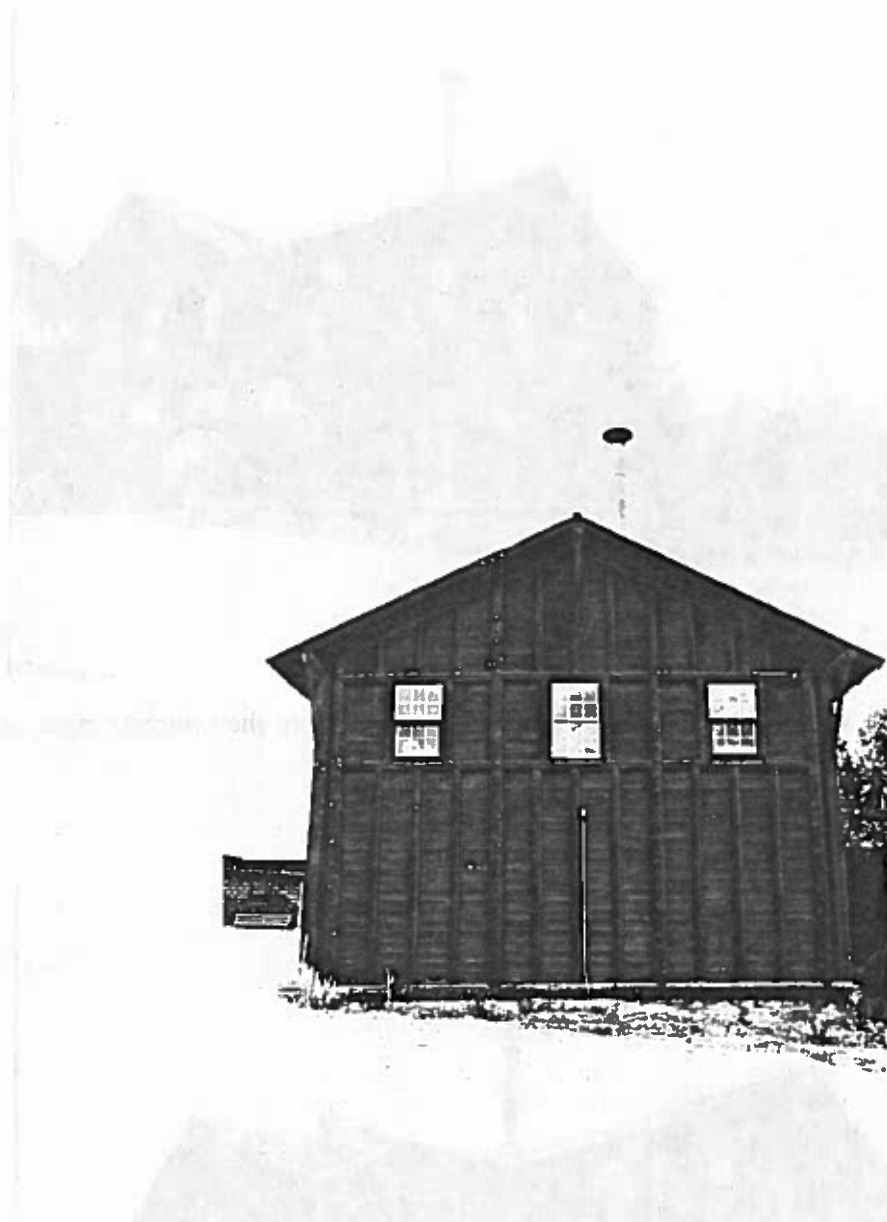


Figure 211: Looking west at the Boiler Plant building. Note the weathered sill log and the grade on the south side of the building.

Lower Terrace Linen Building

This building is located on the north end of the east cluster of guest cabins. It is used to house clean linens for these guest cabins and as a collection point for soiled linens. It is of the same exposed dimensional lumber frame construction as the similar guest cabins with variations in size and fenestration. The east gable elevation contains a centered pair of modern hollowcore doors flanked by two boarded-over windows to the north and three boarded over windows to the south. The south gable elevation contains a centered vertical board door with original thumb-latch hardware, flanked on both sides by three boarded-over windows. Both elevations contain thirteen boarded-over windows directly below the roof.

The interior has not been finished; the floor is concrete and original floor drains remain from the building's previous use as a restroom. The divider wall, with open doorway access between the two halves, is finished with painted plywood. Plumbing and encased wiring are exposed. Each half is lit by bare bulbs. Rows of wooden shelves have been installed in each half. The building is in good condition although the exterior is weathered and needs to be painted.



Figure 212: Looking northeast at the lower loop linen building. This frame-out building has a poor roof and there is deteriorated wood on the walls and frame. The concrete stoop is also, in poor condition.

Upper Terrace Linen

This one-and-one-half story building is larger than the above discussed cabins. Exterior wall materials, foundation, and roof shape and materials are identical to the above cabins. The exterior of the building is painted. Wood shingles, doubled every fifth course, covers the roof, and the building possesses metal flues projecting from the east gable slope. A combination of "Queen's post" and "Vertical" post trussing, largely consisting of unpeeled logs, is used and visible in the apex of the gables eaves. Pole rafter and purlin ends are exposed under the eaves.

The north (gable) elevation contains a centered pair of modern, hollowcore pedestrian doors flanked on the west by two boarded-windows and on the east by three boarded-over windows. The south (gable) elevation contains a centered eight-inch vertical board door with original thumb-latch hardware, flanked on both sides by three boarded-over windows. Both side elevations contain fifteen boarded over windows directly below the roof.

The interior of the building is divided into half by an east/west partition wall and is accessed through a door opening, without a door. The floor consists of poured concrete. The exterior shiplap boards also serve as interior walls. The ceiling remains open to reveal the exposed "Queens's post" and "Vertical" pole trussing, rafter and purlin logs. The divider wall between the two halves is also finished with painted eight-inch shiplap boards. The plumbing and encased wiring are exposed throughout the building. Each half of the building is lit by bare bulbs. Dimensional-lumber shelving has been added to the interior of each half of the building. Remaining interior evidence, such as drains in the floors, and paint ghosts suggest this building was previously a restroom.

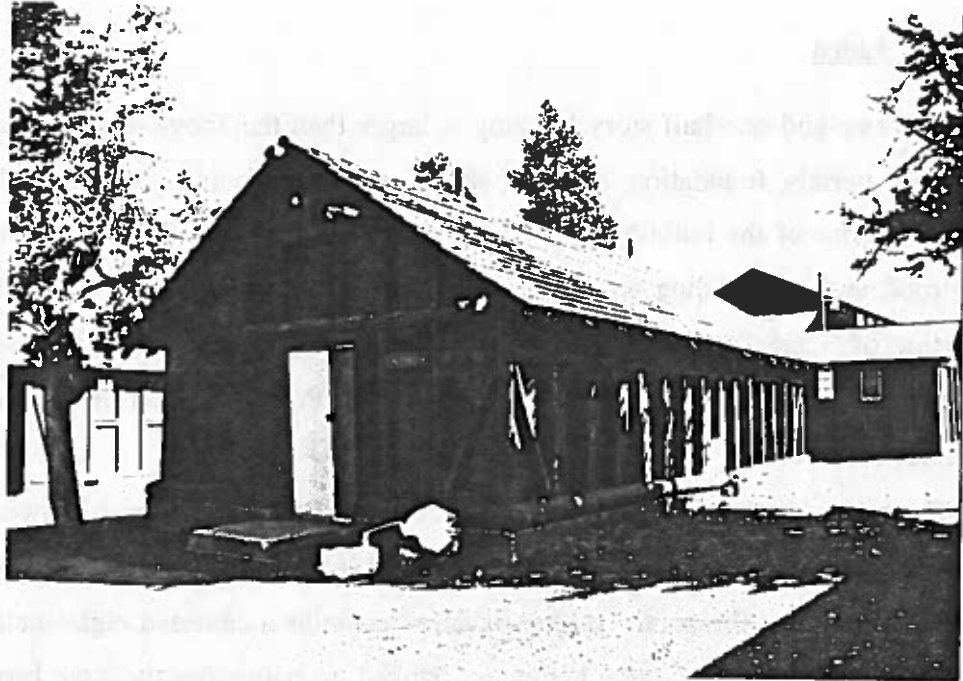


Figure 213: Looking southeast at the upper loop linen building. This log-out building has some rotted logs on the walls and base. Note the white flush wood door.



Figure 214: Looking northeast at the upper loop linen building. Note the rotted purlin tips. Also, there are some minor problems with the wood shingle roof.

Figure 215: Looking west at the upper loop linen building. Note the rotted rafter tips and the curling of the roof shingles.

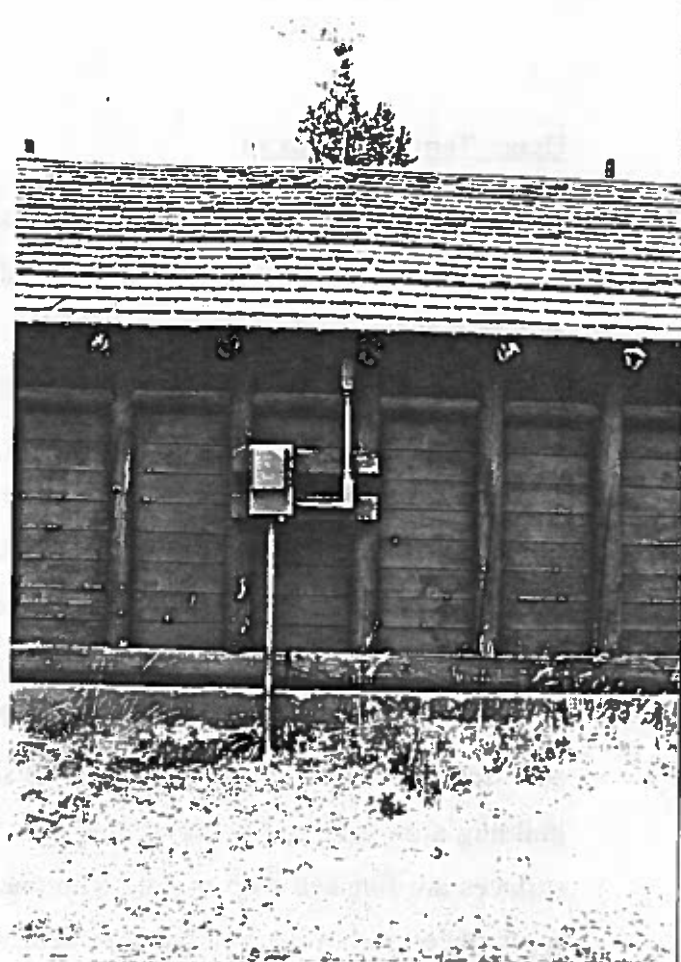


Figure 216: Looking at the interior of the upper loop linen building. Note the log interior with painted walls and logs.



Upper Terrace Restroom

This one-story building has wood-framed one-lite hopper windows throughout the building. The building is accessed by solid metal doors. The "Vertical post" structural system employs both peeled and unpeeled logs. The gable elevations each contain a centered door flanked on both sides by a window and a boarded-over window. The north (side) elevation, directly under the roof, contains a centered vent within a boarded-over window, flanked on both sides by two boarded-over windows, a window, and a boarded-over window. The south (side) elevation contains a centered eight-inch vertical board door with vent directly above in a boarded over window, flanked on both sides by two boarded-over windows, a window, and a boarded-over window, all located directly under the roof edge.

The interior of the building is divided equally in half. A space for pipes is accessed through the exterior door in the south elevation. The east and west halves of the building are men's and women's restrooms. The floors are tiled, while the wall and ceiling surfaces are finished with marlite with one-half inch metal battens. All fixtures and appurtances within the building are modern. Each half contains two sinks, and five toilets divided by metal stall walls. Lighting is modern overhead lights which are fitted among the marlite.



Figure 217: Looking west at the upper loop restroom/shower building. Note some sill log and purlin tip rot.

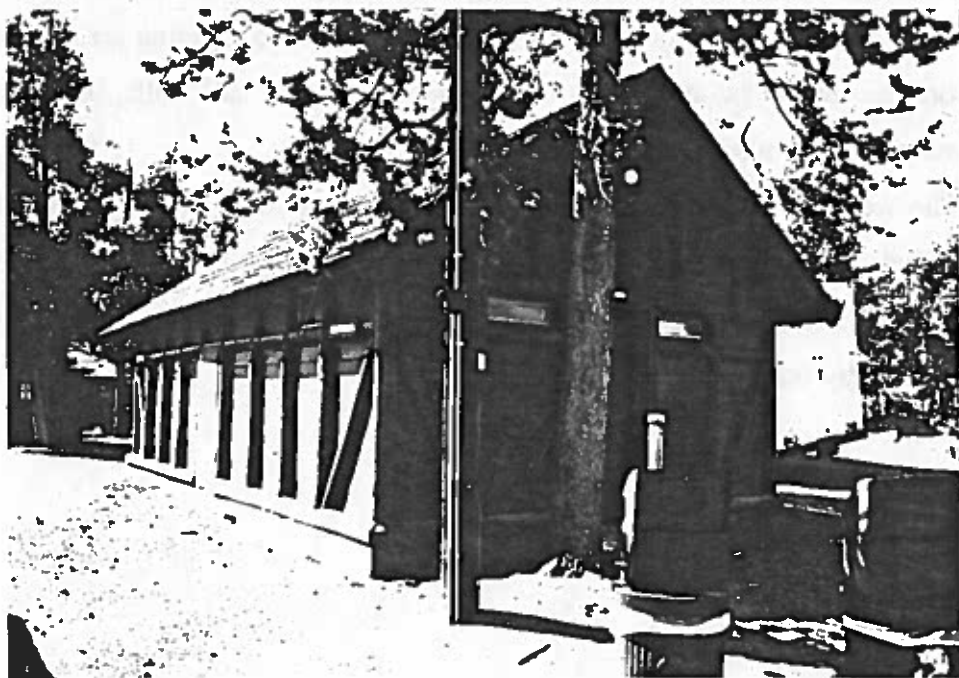


Figure 218: Looking east at the upper loop restroom/shower building. The interior has recently been remodeled.

Lower Terrace Restroom

This building, similar in size to the Lower Terrace Linen Room and Winter Storage building, varies in fenestration and interior surface treatments. This one-story building has wood-framed one-lite hopper windows throughout the building. The building is accessed by solid metal doors. The gable elevations each contain a centered door flanked on both sides by a boarded-over window, window, and a boarded-over window. The north (side) elevation, directly under the roof, contains, from west to east, three boarded-over windows, three windows, two boarded-over windows, a window, two boarded-over windows, a window, and a boarded-over window. The south (side) elevation, from west to east, includes: two windows, six boarded-over windows, a window, two boarded-over windows, a window, and a boarded over window; all located directly under the roof edge.

The interior of the building is divided equally in half. The east and west halves of the building are restrooms and a kiln, respectively. The eastern half rest rooms are further divided to the north and south separating the men's and women's facilities, from an entry hall. The floors are tiled, while the wall and ceiling surfaces are finished with marlite with one-half-inch metal battens. All fixtures and appurtenances within the building are modern. Each restroom contains two sinks, and three toilets divided by metal stall walls. Lighting is modern overhead lights which are fitted among the marlite.

The west half of the building, the kiln has a concrete floor, painted plywood walls, and the exposed trussing system. The kiln sits on an elevated concrete pad. A large sink is located along the north elevation. Plumbing and encased wiring are exposed. This half of the building is lit by bare bulbs.



Figure 219: Looking northwest at the lower loop restroom/shower building. The building is in good condition with the exception of the concrete stoop which is deteriorating badly.

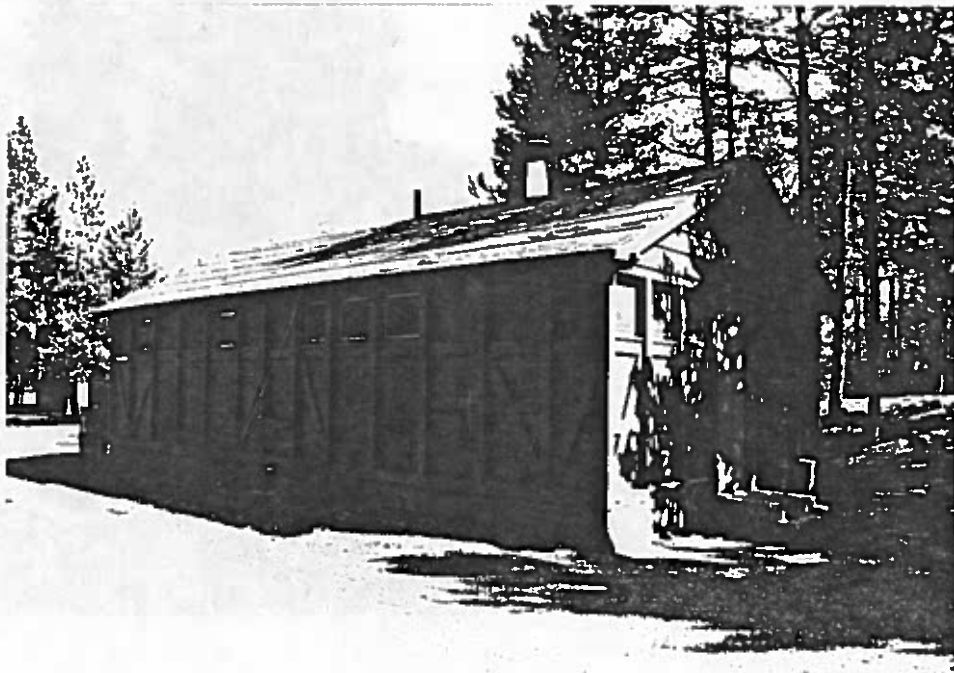


Figure 220: Looking southeast at the lower loop restroom/shower building. There are some curling and dislocated wood shingles on the roof.

Upper Terrace Housekeeping Office

This building on the north loop was converted from a guest duplex to office space for use by the housekeeping supervisory staff. It has the same construction as the 1939 exposed dimensional-lumber frame duplexes with the dividing wall removed. The interior walls are finished with painted celotex or sheetrock; the floor is painted wood planking; the sink has been removed from the southern half. A screen door has been installed on the front door. This building is in good condition.



Figure 221: Looking north at the upper loop housekeeping building. The wood walls and details are weathered and dry.

Laundry

The wood shingles on the gable roof are not doubled every fifth course. The structural system employs both peeled and unpeeled logs. Banked at the west elevation, the centered entry door is accessed by dimensional-lumber steps and screened by a decorative-cut dimensional-lumber screen. Wood-framed windows throughout the building are the eight-lite sliding variety. The gable (north and south) elevations exhibit a "King's post" trussing system.

The south, east, and north elevations each contain two windows. The west elevation, main facade, contains a centered two-panel wood door flanked on both sides by a window. All of the elevations are symmetrical.

The interior of the building is largely unfinished. Poured concrete finished the eastern half of the floor, while painted eight-inch shiplap finishes the remaining floor. Interior walls consist of the painted shiplap siding, except the east wall of the interior which is finished with painted celotex. The ceiling remains open, revealing the log trussing system.

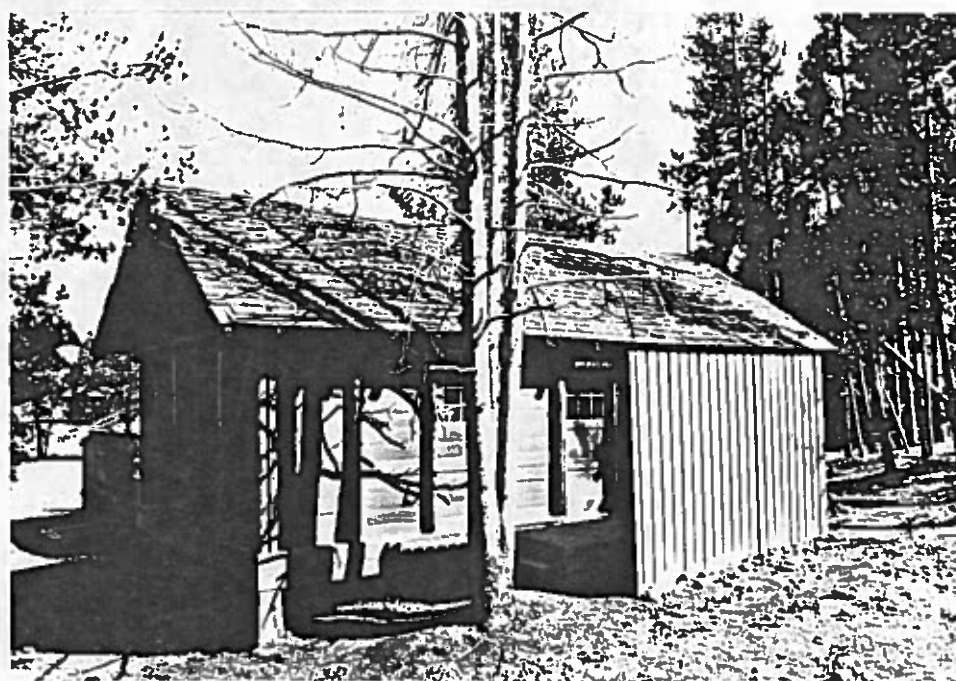


Figure 222: Looking east at the employee laundry building. The roof on this structure in poor condition.

Winter Storage

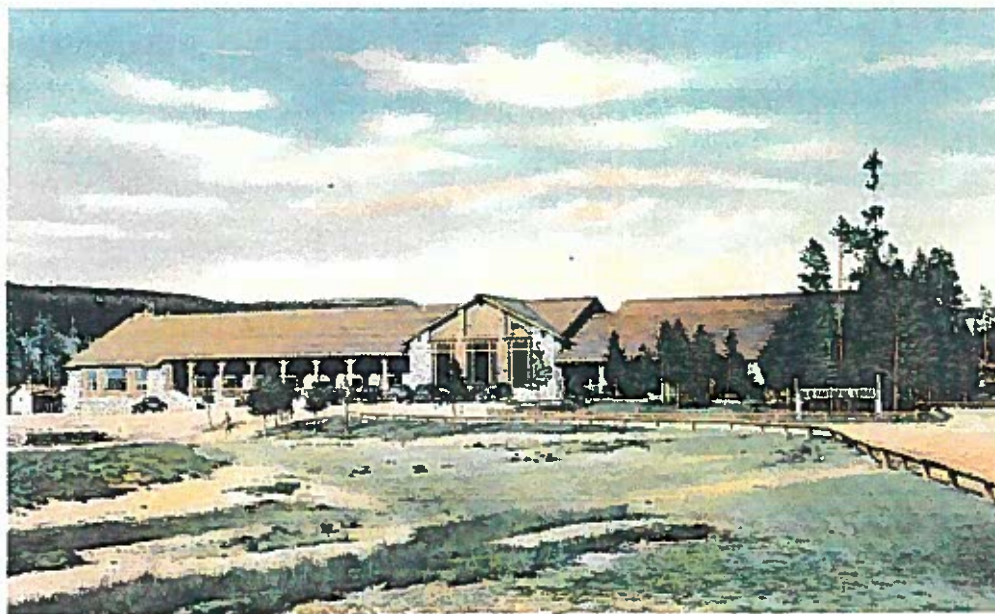
The winter storage building is located to the east of the lodge and is of exposed dimensional lumber frame construction identical to the Lower Terrace Linen Room. The north and south elevations include three evenly spaced boarded-over windows. The east elevation contains a centered vertical board door, flanked by a boarded-over window on each side. The interior of each half of the building is inaccessible to the other. The interior walls and divider wall are finished with unpainted shiplap boards. Disconnected metal shower stalls and enamel sinks are present in the east half. The exterior is weathered and is in need of painting.



Figure 223: Looking east at the winter storage building. There are some rotted base timbers and the grade around especially the west end is poor.

Preservation Recommendations

28029—OLD FAITHFUL LODGE, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



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Old Faithful Lodge, 1928.

PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Old Faithful Lodge and the related cabins and outbuildings are all included in a District listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Any plans for the renovation of the buildings have to be reviewed and approved by the National Park Service. Preservation maintenance, where all work is done in-kind, and does not adversely affect the historic quality, falls under the memorandum of agreement between 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 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.

Old Faithful Lodge 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 Old Faithful Lodge and related buildings are presented in the following pages:

Site

The Old Faithful Lodge site is in need of some major changes to bring back the historical and architectural integrity of the buildings and to bring back how they were sited in the cultural landscape. In order to accomplish this goal several recommendations are presented.

1. Improve the quality of parking on the south and north ends of the Lodge, by creating designated parking spaces with curbs, fencing (post and rail), walkways, and access to and between the parking, Lodge, and cabin areas. This should include connections between the major geyser parking lots and the major walkways to the Old Faithful Geyser and the Old Faithful Inn. A landscape design should be completed for this area. Also, included should be a lighting plan for the area especially areas between the Lodge and Cabins without lights being placed on the face of the building.
2. Cut down on the number and size of roadways that have destroyed the grasses around the cabins and service areas of the Lodge, as well as the areas in view of the Old Faithful Geyser. Locate cars in central areas or next to cabins. It would be good to try and remove the cars totally from the cabin area but it does not appear to be feasible because the cabin area is so spread out. Some of the grasses and wildflowers could be restored around the cabin areas if parking areas and walkways were designated.
3. Some regrading of the site around buildings will have to be done in order to protect the buildings from further damage, although very minimal as compared to other areas. This will occur in all areas and is shown by the photographs in the site section as well as the building section.
4. Screen all transformers, garbage dumpsters, and propane tanks from view with a combination of trees and fencing. The area on the north side of the Lodge is the most important not only from the standpoint that the area is used to get back and forth between the cabins and the Lodge but also to protect the views to and from Old Faithful Geyser.
5. All other standpipes, garbage cans, and ash cans should be repainted and cleaned up, and relocated appropriately.
6. Plant meadowgrass and wildflowers in the open areas around the buildings where the parking is eliminated.
7. Protect the views to the historic cabins and the Lodge so that the integrity of the

site is retained and enhance the quality of the historic rustic structures within the Old Faithful environment and historic district.

Building Preservation

Various buildings within the Old Faithful Lodge complex are in need of preservation. All of the buildings appear to be usable and with some repair and replacement of materials the buildings can be brought back into good condition. The following preservation recommendations are by the type or use of the building:

LODGE EXTERIOR

1. Rebuild the front lobby windows including the jambs, sash and trim to bring back the quality of the central view of Old Faithful Geyser. This includes the cleaning of the glass to remove the calcium deposits or replace the glass if necessary.
2. The log columns should be repaired to replace the bark that has rotted off and attach the loose bark. Wrap the missing areas with new bark using an adhesive and finish nails to attach the new bark and reattach the existing bark. Remove the lighting conduit from the log columns. All joints should be sealed to make sure that water does not penetrate into the logs and cause additional rot. Existing rotted areas should be consolidated with an epoxy as long as the epoxy is covered over with bark and is not exposed to sunlight.
3. Point all missing mortar in the base of the structure and in the chimneys especially the chimney on the north end of the dining room. The dining room chimney should also be tied back into the roof structure and additional flashing added to make sure that the gap in the roof does not continue to open up allowing water to penetrate the wall and cause damage to the interior walls.
4. Remove the epoxied rafters that are coming apart and replace with a dutchman connection rafter tip that extends out beyond the eave of the roof. Replace rotted exposed rafter tips with new rafter tips in-kind.
5. Rehabilitate all doors, windows, roof flashing, and other items that need work especially on the exterior of the recreation hall portion of the Lodge.
6. Provide a FPL and stain treatment for all exterior siding.
7. Deteriorating concrete on the south side of the building along the bases of the columns should be replaced.

8. The interior courtyard space should be cleaned up and the space reworked to allow water to drain out of the area. The existing snow buildup within the space and the water that is created from melting should drain out of the area to keep down the rot.

LODGE INTERIOR

1. The main lobby, gift shop, registration desk, corridors and dining facilities should be redesigned to remove the 1950's and 1980's addition of materials, that are not compatible with the original rustic interiors. The rustic character of the dining room and cafeteria area is completely lost and needs to be redesigned. This should be phased into projects as each of these areas are updated over the years.
2. Work on getting the fireplaces back into operation with the possibility of modifying the hearth with a gas log fireplace. These are a very important part of the character of the room. All stonework should be pointed especially in the dining room that is in very poor condition. All mortar should be compatible with original and all new mortar and patching should be removed.
3. Move the vending machines to the restroom corridor with some modification to enclose these machines in a room or space off of the corridor.
4. Clean up the lighting and fire systems, and plan for a lighting system that is not an intrusion in the space. The existing fluorescent lighting is very poor and is not compatible with the rustic character. Fluorescent lighting could still be used but covered with a more rustic fixture typical of the new metal fixture in the registration/information area. Hide the fire detection system as much as possible. The conduit can be run in the attic space and behind wall columns when it needs to come down into the space.
5. The electrical system should be updated in the Lodge somewhat because of the various electrical system and changes. This would require someone going into the space and remove unused wiring and change the new wiring into compatible runs. However, the most important area of change would be in the Rec Hall where original knob and tube wiring is connected to new wiring for lighting. Keep the exposed knob and tube wiring for historic reasons as it was always exposed along the beams. New wiring should be run in conduit and the conduit should be painted to match the surrounding surfaces.
6. The interior of the Recreation Hall (Rec Hall) should be maintained as is to protect the aesthetic of the original design of the space. Once a new recreation hall for employees is built this space should be utilized but kept as open as it is now. One of the potential uses that has been proposed is a Transportation Museum. This

would be ideal if the space could be designed to protect not only the vehicles but the space itself. It would also, allow the public to view this marvelous space that very few now see because of its limitation to employees.

7. Flush doors to the restrooms and other areas should be replaced with panelled doors to make them more compatible with the surrounding rustic features.
8. Carpet should be replaced with some look at exposing and refinishing the original wood floors.
9. General preservation maintenance is required to repair or refinish minor items such as sill deterioration, missing wood pieces, worn wood, metal work, hardware, etc.
10. Inventory and protect all of the historic old hickory furniture in the main lobby. All of this furniture should be maintained and some of the later additions replace such as the formica tabletops.

EXPOSED DIMENSIONAL FRAME CABINS

1. Replace the roofs on the cabins as required. The condition assessment revealed that more than 50% of the cabins needed new roofs. Remove existing shingles; verify condition of the sheathing and replace as needed. Install new shingles in-kind to the original, doubled every fifth row to maintain the proper appearance.
2. Remove and replace the interior masonite panelling on walls and ceilings with flat-taped sheetrock, painted. On the walls install a beaded tongue-and-groove wood wainscot; remove carpet and refinish wooden floors in order to provide a more historically compatible character to the cabin interiors.
3. Replace deteriorated sill plates as required. Replace spalling and broken concrete stoops and steps. Where possible, replace concrete steps with wooden steps, landings and handrails similar to those already in place at a few of the cabins. Provide for positive drainage around the cabins.
4. Provide general maintenance for windows, doors, and frames. Refinish, repaint as required in order to provide for their ongoing usefulness.

EXPOSED LOG FRAME CABINS

1. Replace the roofs on the cabins as required. The condition assessment revealed that more than 50% of the cabins needed new roofs. Remove existing shingles; verify condition of the sheathing and replace as needed. Install new shingles in-kind to

the original.

2. Remove and replace the interior masonite panelling on ceilings with flat-taped sheetrock, painted. On the walls install a beaded tongue-and-groove wood wainscot; remove carpet and refinish wooden floors in order to provide a more historically compatible character to the cabin interiors.
3. Replace deteriorated sill logs as required. Replace spalling and broken concrete stoops and steps. Where possible, replace concrete steps with wooden steps, landings and handrails similar to those already in place at a few of the cabins. Provide positive drainage around the cabins.
4. Provide general maintenance for windows, doors, and frames. Refinish, repaint as required in order to provide for their ongoing usefulness.

UTILITY BUILDINGS-DIMENSIONAL LUMBER FRAME

1. Replace the roofs as required. Remove existing shingles; verify condition of the sheathing and replace as needed. Install new shingles in-kind to the original, doubled every fifth row to maintain the proper appearance.
2. Replace deteriorated sill plates as required. Replace spalling and broken concrete stoops and steps. Where possible, replace concrete steps with wooden steps, landings and handrails similar to those already in place at a few of the cabins. Provide positive drainage around the buildings.
3. Provide general maintenance for windows, doors, and frames. Refinish, repaint as required in order to provide for their ongoing usefulness.

UTILITY BUILDINGS - LOG FRAME CONSTRUCTION

1. Replace the roofs on the cabins as required. The condition assessment revealed that more than 50% of the cabins needed new roofs. Remove existing shingles; verify condition of the sheathing and replace as needed. Install new shingles in-kind to the original.
2. Replace deteriorated sill logs as required. Replace spalling and broken concrete stoops and steps. Where possible, replace concrete steps with wooden steps, landings and handrails similar to those already in place at a few of the cabins. Provide positive drainage around the buildings.
3. Provide general maintenance for windows, doors, and frames. Refinish, repaint as

required in order to provide for their ongoing usefulness.

General Preservation Recommendations

1. Prepare an Historic Preservation Maintenance Guide for the Old Faithful Historic District. This should also, tie into the Parkwide Preservation Maintenance Plan.
2. Prepare an interpretive plan for the Old Faithful Lodge Historic District.

Appendices



Old Faithful Lodge Camp Dining Room, 1924.

APPENDIX A

Lodge Furnishings List

Item No.

Description

Quantity

Unit

Estimated Cost

1001

Refrigerator

1

1002

Stove

1

1003

Dishwasher

1004

Freezer

1005

Icebox

1006

Refrigerator

1007

Stove

1008

Dishwasher

1009

Freezer

1010

Icebox

1011

Refrigerator

1012

Stove

1013

Dishwasher

Total

FURNISHINGS

Main Lodge Building

Lobby Section

First Floor
Lobby

		Cost of Repro.	Sound Value
25	rustic hickory armchairs, with woven rattan seat and back	\$ 487 50	
18	rustic hickory rocking armchairs, with woven rattan seat and back	145 80	
	infant's hickory rocking chairs, with woven seat and back	21 00	
4	rustic hickory settees, with woven seat and back	57 60	
4	rustic hickory 48" dia. tables, with 1" finish oak top	93 60	
3	rustic oak ferneries, 10" x 12" box, 4-leg frame	22 20	
6	lacquered brass smoking stands	58 50	
2	pine garment racks, 7' long, 3 shelves high	10 00	
1	pine garment rack, 10' long, 3 shelves high	7 00	
	Set of andirons, fire tools and screen	65 00	
3	pr. linen cretonne side drapes, 50" width, 14' long, forged iron rod	165 00	
2	pr. linen cretonne side drapes, 50" width, 10' long, forged iron rod	80 00	
2	pr. linen cretonne side drapes, 5' long, 50" width, forged iron rod	50 00	
	Total First Floor	1263 20	
	Depreciation 5%		1200 04

FURNISHINGS

	Cost of Repro.	Sound Value
Lobby Section cont'd		
Balcony Lobby		
writing desks, 36" x 22" oak top, with single drawer, rustic hickory frame	210 00	
rustic hickory side chairs, with woven seat and low bar back	42 00	
rustic pine mail box	15 00	
12" metal waste baskets	5 00	
Total Balcony	272 00	
Depreciation 3%		263 84
Total Building	21535 20	21463 88

FURNISHINGS

Main Lodge Building

Cost of
Repro. Sound
Value

Dining Room Section

First Floor

Dining Room

Q	pine dining tables, 28" x 38" - 1 1/2" top, 3" square legs, finished	\$ 30 00
Q	pine dining tables, 42" x 42" - 1 1/2" top, 3" square legs, finished	20 00
Q	pine dining tables, 54" x 54" - 1 1/2" top, 3" square legs, finished	451 00
	maple side chairs, with woven seat and ladder back, enameled	16 00
34	rustic hickory side chairs, with woven seat and back	1357 20
	Luxor window shades, 60" x 12'	132 00
	Luxor window shades, 24" x 12'	95 20
10	pr. golden Turkish cloth window drapes, with center valances, 36" width, 9' long, pine pole rods	240 00
	ticket checker's counter, 9' x 28" x 42" high, pine top and paneling, rustic log trim	72 00
	pine log railings, 12' long	24 00
	oak 3-wing screen, 8' x 40" high	15 00
	pine 30" stools	4 00
	pine log tree pedestals, 36" high	20 00
	pine log blocks, 36" high	10 00
	cream serving counter, 20' x 30" x 34" high, pine paneled, rustic log trim	100 00

FURNISHINGS

	Cost of Repro.	Sound Value
Dining Room Section cont'd		
First Floor cont'd		
<u>Dining Room cont'd</u>		
pine 30" bench seats	3 00	
pine table, #61	2 45	
Westinghouse single electric plate, 3 heaters	9 00	
Depreciation 15%	2600 85	2210 72
Steger & Sons (Chicago, Ill.) 88-note upright piano, oak cabinet Depreciation 25%	350 00	262 50
Majestic 36" x 21" x 24" all steel 6-shelf dining room truck, with 6 trays, 4 - 6" rubber tired wheels	58 00	
rustic logwood stand, 6' x 3'	30 00	
log blocks, 30" high	6 00	
pine serving stands, 30" x 21" x 36" high	200 00	
infant's bent-wood high chairs, mahogany finish	63 00	
fibre 24" megaphone	2 00	
Set of andirons, fire tools and screen	65 00	
Depreciation 15%	424 00	360 40
	3574 85	2833 62

FURNISHINGS

	Cost of Repro.	Sound Value
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Dining Room Section cont'd

First Floor cont'd

Porch

pine bench seats, 12' x 17" x
17", with back rest
Depreciation 15%

90 00

76 50

Total Building

\$3464 85

\$2910 12

FURNISHINGS

Main Lodge Building

-

Cost of
Repro. Sound
Value

Store and Service Section

First Floor

Service Desk

pine table, 36" x 20"	\$ 9 00	
pine 27" stools	6 00	
pine mail rack, 30" x 10" x 27"	10 00	
pine wall bench, with 2 top shelves, 48" x 30"	6 00	
oak 60" table	8 00	
maple side chairs	7 00	
camp folding chair, #71	4 60	
pine baggage stands	3 00	
36" x 7' window shades	8 75	
Miscellaneous desk equipment	7 00	
	69 35	
Depreciation 25%		52 01

Curio Shop

Liquid Carbonic Co.
soda fountain, 14' long, with 2 -
42" end returns, Tennessee marble
base, front and top
Interior - 8'6" dispensing section,
32" wash section, 25" wash section,
nickel silver top, with hard rubber
covers, Tennessee marble front
Liquid Carbonic Co.
carbonator
Frigidaire 1/3 H/P water cooled
refrigerator unit, plumbing piping 2440 00

FURNISHINGS

	Cost of Repro.	Sound Value
Store and Service Section cont'd		
First Floor cont'd		
<u>Curio Shop cont'd</u>		
soda back bar, 18' x 24" x 5'6" high, finished pine base, cabinet with 6 compartments, mirrored top section in rustic pine finish, with 2 side cabinets	300 00	
pine soda tables, 30" x 30" - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " top, 6" apron, 3" square legs	36 00	
bent-wood chairs	120 00	
cane holders	10 00	
Arnold #15 drink mixer	24 00	
Karlac drink mixer	22 00	
Lily 18% nickel silver soda holders Lily cup sundae holders mixing cups soda spoons sundae spoons	95 00	
18" x 24" galv. iron waste cans	9 00	
oak frame show-cases, 58" x 25" x 42" high, plate glass top, American double strength glass front and sides	150 00	
oak frame show-cases, 72" x 25" x 42" high, plate glass top, American double strength glass front and sides	750 00	
pine table, 60" x 24" x 30"	7 50	
National cash register, style #1086, Serial #2827749	271 00	
24" paper holder	2 50	

FURNISHINGS

	Cost of Repro.	Sound Value
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Store and Service Section cont'd

First Floor cont'd

Curio Shop cont'd

pine display tables, 30" x 30" x 30" high	60 00	
oak 48" round table	9 00	
pine stock rack, 20' long, 4 shelves high	26 00	
pine stock table, 12' x 30" x 30"	18 50	
pine 42" news rack	9 00	
pine table, 8' x 30" x 30"	10 00	
Sam 22" x 23" x 33" single door steel safe	95 00	
30" paper holder	2 50	
parcel post scale	6 00	
pine 30" stool	1 50	
maple chair, #71	4 60	
National cash register, style #1086, Serial #2827673	271 00	
oak stand	10 00	
pine 18" wall shelving	15 00	
oak 48" stock cabinet	70 00	
pine 24" stock cabinet	26 00	
pine 27" cabinet, 6 drawers	35 00	
pine table, 48" x 48"	6 00	
10-tread stepladder	6 00	
36" paper holder	2 50	
Misc. brushes, brooms, pails. containers	10 00	

FURNISHINGS

	Cost of Repro.	Sound Value
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Store and Service Section cont'd

First Floor cont'd

Curio Shop cont'd

bd. meas. pine shelving	71 40	
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	5002 00	
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Depreciation 5%		4751 90
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Ladies' Rest Room

pine table, #61	2 45	
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cot, #4	6 65	
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mattress, #32	4 10	
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bed pad, #38	1 50	
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blankets, #42	13 70	
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pillow	2 83	
--------	------	--

rustic hickory arm rocking chairs, with woven seat and back	24 30	
--	-------	--

oak frame mirrors	7 50	
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Solar 22" x 22" x 48" self-closing waste cans	41 00	
--	-------	--

	104 03	
--	--------	--

Depreciation 5%		98 93
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Check Room

pine garment rack, 15' long, pipe rack	12 00	
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birch mahogany table, 50" x 32" - 1 1/2" top, 2 drawers, 3" legs	15 00	
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pine stand, 8' long	6 60	
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pine wall rack, 4 shelves, 12' long	16 30	
-------------------------------------	-------	--

pine stand, 30" x 24" x 36" high	3 40	
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FURNISHINGS

	Cost of Repro.	Sound Value
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Store and Service Section cont'd

First Floor cont'd

Reception Room cont'd

one 30" stool	1 50	
one wall desk	5 25	
one camp chairs, #71	9 20	
one metal waste basket	<u>50</u>	
	69 75	

Depreciation 10%

62 78

Parlor

one oak frame and pedestal barber chair, black leather upholstered depreciation 60%	50 00	20 00
one slat folding chair, #72	1 55	
two tables, 30" x 24" x 30", wooden	5 00	
one tonic stand, 54" x 10" x 4" high	5 40	
two hickory armchairs, with seat and back	15 00	
two folding chairs, #71	9 20	
two mirrors	3 00	
two felt rugs, #101	<u>3 10</u>	
	42 25	
	<u>92 25</u>	<u>40 14</u>
		60 14

Library

one hickory armchair, with seat and back	7 50	
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FURNISHINGS

Cost of
Repro.

Sound
Value

Store and Service Section cont'd

First Floor cont'd

Waiting Room cont'd

Dust-less brush

1 00

curtains

7 50

68 05

64 65

Depreciation 5%

Barber Shop

Woken oak frame and pedestal
chairs, hydraulic type,
leather upholstered
Depreciation 35%

190 00

123 50

Tables, #61

4 90

chairs, #71

27 60

side chair, with woven seat
ladder back

3 50

wall racks, 48" x 10" x 48"

6 40

cot, #4

6 65

mattress, #32

4 10

1 50

bed

11 20

chairs, #41

4 50

frame mirrors

70 35

Depreciation 25%

52 76

260 35

176 26

Barber

leather armchairs, with
seat and back

30 00

FURNISHINGS

	Cost of Repro.	Sound Value
Store and Service Section cont'd		
First Floor cont'd		
<u>Corridor cont'd</u>		
maple side chairs, with woven seat and ladder back, enameled	16 00	
maple slat folding chair, #72	1 55	
pine bench seat, 12' x 17" x 17", with back rest	15 00	
pine shoe-shine stand, 66" x 44" stand, 66" bench, with back rest	24 00	
polishing brushes	4 00	
	90 55	
Depreciation 20%		72 44
<u>Porch</u>		
pine bench seats, 12' x 17" x 17", with back rest	180 00	
1' x 6' leather door mats	48 00	
rustic hickory fern pots	14 40	
18" x 18" x 30" pine waste box	3 00	
	245 40	
Depreciation 5%		233 13
Total First Floor	6159 47	5714 11
Attic Storeroom		
pine frame floor waxers, with carpet pads	18 00	
kops, with handles	4 00	
brooms	5 95	
10" floor brushes	6 75	
bristless 16" floor brushes	2 00	

FURNISHINGS

	Cost of Repro.	Sound Value
Store and Service Section cont'd		
Attic cont'd Storeroom		
mop wringer, press type	3 50	
14-qt. galv. iron pails	2 50	
dust-pans	70	
8' window cleaning poles	2 00	
washbasins	<u>90</u>	
Total Attic	46 30	
Depreciation 25%		<u>34 73</u>
Total Building	<u>\$6205 77</u>	<u>\$5743 34</u>

FURNISHINGS

Main Lodge Building

	Cost of Repro.	Sound Value
Employees' Dining Room Section		
First Floor Dining Room		
pine tables, 54" x 54" - 1" pine top, 2" x 4" legs, oilcloth covering	\$ 119 00	
pine table, 36" x 15' long, 1" pine top, 2" x 4" legs, oilcloth covering	9 75	
pine table, 36" x 8' long, 1" pine top, 2" x 4" legs, oilcloth covering	7 00	
pine serving stands, 30" x 21" x 36" high	60 00	
maple slat folding chairs	257 30	
Coles #21 stove	15 00	
pine 76" serving stand	10 80	
pine 60" cabinet	18 00	
pine 48" table	4 25	
pr. muslin window curtains, with center valance	28 00	
5-gal. crock	1 25	
5-gal. crock water cooler	6 00	
Total Building	3 536 35	
Depreciation 25%		3 402 26

FURNISHINGS

Main Lodge Building

	Cost of Repro.	Sound Value
Recreation Hall Section		
First Floor		
pine bench seats, 12' x 17" x 17", back rest	\$ 405 00	
pine bench seats, 8' x 12" x 17", without back rest	430 00	
maple side chairs, woven seat, ladder back, enameled	308 00	
maple slat folding chairs	15 50	
pine tables, 30" x 24" x 30"	24 00	
pine 8" x 6' sign	3 00	
infant's oak high chair	5 00	
pine bench	2 00	
oak frame mirrors	4 65	
pine garment stand	3 00	
camp stove	5 05	
pine 10-tread ladder	2 00	
pine 16-tread ladders	5 20	
pine 20-tread ladder	3 00	
camp stools, carpet seat	3 00	
	<u>1218 40</u>	
Depreciation 5%		1157 48
Gulbransen 88-note upright piano, walnut case, 36" piano bench	275 00	
Depreciation 40%		165 00
special colored flood lights, on pipe frame	60 00	

FURNISHINGS

	Cost of Repro.	Sound Value
Recreation Hall Section cont'd		
First Floor cont'd		
cotton velour front stage curtain, on rings and pull cord, size 25' x 15', with 60" deep French pleated drop valance	450 00	
muslin back curtain, decorated, size 35' x 18'	150 00	
muslin back curtains, size 40' x 12' high	60 00	
prop ladder on pulley arrangement	24 00	
Costumes, make-ups, stage fixtures and miscellaneous equipment	100 00	
	844 00	
Depreciation 5%		801 80
	2337 40	2124 28
<u>Storeroom</u>		
single pine beds	54 00	
30" dia. x 54" long sheet iron log incinerators	60 00	
32" x 42" galv. iron stove floor covers	9 00	
springs, S. & S., single	20 80	
cotton mattresses, single	36 90	
pillows	67 92	
camp folding chairs, #71	138 00	
	386 62	
Depreciation 0%		386 62
Total Building	2724 02	2510 90

Cabin Descriptions

Cabin Types (see General Specifications)	
Type A	200, 207, 213, 235-239, 252, 253, 255, 256, 258, 372A, 385, 386, 529, 530, 542A, 542B, 576-583
Type B	201-203, 205-206, 214-217, 219, 221-225, 230-231, 233, 234, 378
Type C	204, 208, 212, 218, 226, 229, 232
Type D	209-211, 227, 228, 240-251, 254, 257, 259, 309A, 319, 380-384, 338-395, 526-528, 533, 598, 599
Type E	327, 328-331, 334, 335, 337, 339-340, 340A, 341, 343, 344, 346, 349-352, 355, 357, 359-366, 368, 369, 531, 532, 535, 537, 539-542, 543-549
Type F	387, 405
Type G	396, 405-404, 406-408, 410, 416, 418, 420, 422, 423, 425, 426, 430, 431, 435-438, 440, 441-443, 445, 447-449, 451
Type H	409, 411, 412-415, 417, 419, 421, 424, 427-429, 432-434, 439, 446, 450
Type J	444
Type K	300, 301
Type L	302-309, 315, 317
Type M	313-314, 316, 318, 370, 371
Type N	309B-312, 320, 322, 324, 325
Type O	321, 323
Type P	326, 328, 332, 333, 336, 338, 342, 345, 347, 348, 353, 354, 356, 358, 367
Type Q	373-375, 377
Type R	372, 376, 379
Type S	500, 500A, 501-525, 534, 536, 538
Type T	550-575
Type U	584, 585-594
Type V	595-597

CABIN SPECIFICATIONS

FOUNDATIONS

Type #1

9" concrete piers 12" x 12" x 12"

Type #2

(same as Type #1) with
9 - 8" x 1'0" posts

Type #3

9 - 8" x 0'6" posts on 2" x 12"
x 12" bases

Type #4

(same as Type #1) with
6 - 10" x 4'0" posts
25 lin ft 3" brace

Type #5

(same as Type #1) with
6 - 8" x 2'0" posts
20 lin ft 3" braces

WALLS

Type #21

8" high, 1" shiplap, stained
1 side, 4" posts 30" centers,
6" cut sill, 4" plate 2 ends

Type #22

1" board and batten, painted 1 side,
6" plate, 8 - 5" posts, 2 - 3" girts

Type #23

1" Beaver Board, painted,
6" plate and sill, 5" post 6'0"
centers, 4" girt

Type #24

(same as Type #21) with 2" x 6" sill
no cut sill

Type #25

1" board and batten, stained 1 side,
4" studs 42" centers, 2" x 6" sill
4" plate

CABIN SPECIFICATIONS

WALLS cont'd

Type #26

1" x 12" board, 1" x 2" batten
on 4" dia. studs 3'0" centers,
2" x 6" sill, 4" plate, stained
1 side, painted 1-coat lead and
oil 1 side

Type #27

1" board and batten, painted 1 side
6" plate, 5" dia. studs 3'0" centers

Type #28

1" shiplap, stained 1 side,
5" dia. studs 2'0" centers,
square cut top and bottom,
8" dia. sill, 6" plates 2 ends

Type #29

1" shiplap, stained 1 side,
5" dia. studs 3'0" centers,
square cut top and bottom,
8" sill, 8" plate 2 ends

DOORS

Type #41

paneled door 2'6" x 6'6" x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
1" x 4" frame, 1" casing 1 side

Type #42

door 2'6" x 6'6", 1" batten,
2" x 8" and 1" x 2" frame, painted

Type #43

door 2'6" x 6'6", 1" shiplap
1" stiles, rails and braces
1" x 6" frame

WINDOWS

Type #51

window 28" x 26" x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
6-lts. 8" x 10", double 1" x 2"
top and bottom slides

CABIN SPECIFICATIONS

FLOORS

Type #61

1" x 8" shiplap, 2" x 6"
24" centers, 1 - 2 - 2" x 6"
stringer

Type #62

1" boards, 8" joists 24" centers
3 - 6" stringers

Type #63

1" shiplap, 2" x 6" - 24" centers
3 - 6" stringers

Type #64

(same as Type #63) with
9 - 8" x 1'0" posts

Type #65

1" shiplap, 5" joists 2'0" centers
2 - 6" stringers

Type #66

1" shiplap, 2" x 6" joists
2'0" centers, double 2" x 4"
stringers

ROOF

Type #81

Double pitch, shingles, 1" x 6"
boards, 2" open
3" rafters 30" centers,
3 - 4" purlins, 10 - 4" x 30" fillers
1 - brace
1 - 6" collar beam
1 - 4" x 30" post
galv. iron thimble

Type #82

ready roofing, 1" shiplap,
5 - 5" purlins,
1 - brace
1 - 6" collar beam
4 - 4" x 2'0" posts
galv. iron thimble

CABIN SPECIFICATIONS

ROOF cont'd

Type #83
shingles, 1" lining, 2" open
5" rafters 24" centers
3 - 4" purlins,
1 - brace, galv. iron thimble

Type #84
(same as Type #83) with 2 braces

Type #85
shingles, 1" x 6" D&W lining,
5" dia. rafters 2'0" centers,
3 - 4" purlins, 12- 4" x 2'0"
fillers,
1 - brace
 1 - 4" collar beam
 1 - 4" x 4'0" brace

Type #86
shingles, 1" x 8" shiplap lining,
5 - 6" purlins, 2 - 4" purlins,
2 - braces
 1 - 6" dia. collar beam
 5 - 4" x 2'0" avg braces

Type #87
(same as Type #86) with 1 brace

Type #88
shingles, 1" x 6" boards, 2" open
4" rafters 2'0" centers,
3 - 4" purlins, 2 - 8" purlins
galv. iron thimble,
12 - 1" x 6" x 2'0" fillers
2 - 5" collar beams
2 - 1" x 6" ridge boards

TYPICAL CABINS

TYPE A
10'6" x 12'6" - 8'0"
Gable 4'0" high
Foundation -
 Type #2
Walls -
 Type #21
Door - Type #41
Windows - Type #51
Floor -
 Type #61
Roof -
 Type #81

CABIN SPECIFICATIONS

Typical Cabins cont'd

TYPE B

12'3" x 12'3" - 8'0"

Gable 4'0" high

Walls -

Type #22

Door - Type #42

Window - Type #51

Floor -

Type #62

Roof -

Type #82

128 35

TYPE C

12'3" x 26'10" - 8'0"

Gable 4'0" high

Walls -

Type #23

Door - Type #42

Windows - Type #51

Floor -

Type #62

Roof -

Type #82 2 braces,
2 braces on posts

230 20

TYPE D

12'5" x 14'8"

Foundation -

Type #2

Walls -

Type #21

Door - Type #41

Window - Type #51

Floor -

Type #61

Roof -

Type #81

175 00

TYPE E

12'0" x 12'0" - 8'0"

Gable 4'0" high

Foundation -

Type #1

Walls -

Type #24

Door - Type #43

Window - Type #51

Floor -

Type #61

Roof -

Type #83

148 65

CABIN SPECIFICATIONS

Typical Cabins cont'd

TYPE F

14'0" x 24'0" - 8'0"

Gable 5'0" high

Walls -

Type #25

Door - Type #42

Window - Type #51

Floor -

Type #64

Roof -

Type #84

261 65

TYPE G

12'0" x 12'0" - 8'0"

Gable 4'0" high

Walls -

Type #25 stained 2 sides

Door - Type #42

Window - Type #51

Floor -

Type #64

Roof -

Type #83

142 50

TYPE H

12'0" x 20'0" - 8'0"

(same as Type F)

194 60

TYPE J

14'0" x 24'0" - 8'0"

(same as Type F) with

Curb-Wall - 52'0" x 5'6"

1" drop siding, post foundation

1 glazed rear door,

porch 7'0" x 16'6", 1" shiplap

deck, 2" x 4" - 24" centers,

5 bents each 2 - 5" posts 12'0" long

1 - 5" post 6'0" long, 2 - 7" sills

16'0" long, 1 - 5" girt, 16'0" long,

2 - 6" beams 16'0" long,

10 - 5" rafters 9'0" long

1 storage shed 7'0" x 8'6" x 7'0"

walls - 1" shiplap siding, 8" sill,

6" posts 5" centers, 1 porch door

413 25

CABIN SPECIFICATIONS

Typical Cabins cont'd

TYPE K
12'0" x 12'0" - 8'0"
Gable 4'0" high
Foundation -
Type #3
Walls -
Type #26
Doors - Type #42
Windows - Type #51
Floor -
Type #63
Roof -
Type #85
Exterior Fixtures -
platform 2'0" x 3'6"
1" board on 2" x 6" frame
4 - 4" x 1'0" posts

168 80

TYPE L
12'0" x 12'0" - 8'0"
Gable 4'0" high
Foundation -
Type #3
Walls -
Type #26
Doors - Type #42
Windows - Type #51
Floor -
Type #63
Roof -
Type #83
Exterior Fixtures -
platform 2'0" x 3'6",
1" board on 2" x 6" frame
4 - 4" x 1'0" posts

157 10

TYPE M
12'0" x 20'0" - 8'0"
(same as Type L) with 4 windows
2 roof braces

222 70

TYPE N
(same as Type E) with Type #3
foundation

150 90

CABIN SPECIFICATIONS

Typical Cabins cont'd

TYPE O 12'0" x 20'0" - 8'0" (same as Type E) with Type #3 foundation	210 45
TYPE P 12'0" x 20'0" - 8'0" (same as Type E)	208 20
TYPE Q 12'3" x 12'3" - 8'0" Gable 4'0" high Walls - Type #27 Doors - Type #42 Windows - Type #51 Floor - Type #65 Roof - Type #87	134 50
TYPE R 12'3" x 20'3" - 8'0" (same as Type Q)	189 70
TYPE S 12'10" x 14'10" - 8'0" Gable 4'6" high Foundation - Type #1 Walls - Type #28 Doors - Type #41 Windows - Type #51 Floor - Type #66 Roof - Type #88 Exterior Fixtures - frame step	196 55
TYPE T 12'8" x 14'8" - 8'0" Gable 4'0" high Foundation - Type #1 Walls - Type #21 Doors - Type #41 Windows - Type #51 Floor - Type #61	

CABIN SPECIFICATIONS

Typical Cabins cont'd

TYPE T cont'd

Roof -

Type #81

Exterior Fixtures -
frame step

173 95

TYPE U

12'8" x 14'8" - 8'0"

Gable 4'0" high

Foundation -

Type #4

Walls -

Type #21

Door - Type #41

Windows - Type #51

Floor -

Type #61

Roof -

Type #81

174 25

TYPE V

10'8" x 12'8" - 8'0"

Gable 4'0" high

Foundation -

Type #5

Walls -

Type #29

Door - Type #41

Windows - Type #51

Floor -

Type #66

Roof -

Type #33

141 70

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FOR CABINS

TYPE A

1 drop cord

2 80

TYPE B

2 drop cords

5 60

TYPE C

3 drop cords

8 40

APPENDIX C

Cabin Furnishings List

FURNISHINGS

GLOSSARY

	Description	Price F.O.B. Gardiner	Weight	Price Incl. Cartage to Old Faithful Group
Beds				
1	carpenter made pine bed, 4'6" \$	4 00	80#	\$ 4 75
2	carpenter made pine bed, 4'6", enamel finished	4 90	80#	5 55
3	carpenter made pine bed, 3'6"	3 75	70#	4 50
3 1/2	carpenter made pine bed, 3'6", enamel finished	4 50	70#	5 25
4	metal cot bed, 2'6" wide tubular frame, link wire spring	6 25	45#	6 65
5	enameled iron bed, 4'6"	8 00	70#	8 60
6	bronze tubular steel bed, 4'6"	10 50	70#	11 10
7	bronze tubular steel bed, 3'3"	10 50	60#	11 00
Springs				
1	S. & S. link fabric spring, coil spring braced, 4'6"	6 00	60#	6 55
2	S. & S. woven wire spring, 4'6"	6 00	50#	6 40
3	S. & S. link fabric spring, 3'3"	4 80	50#	5 20
4	S. & S. link fabric spring, 3'	4 35	50#	4 75
Mattresses				
1	cotton felt mattress, 4'6"	11 35	50#	12 05
2	cotton pad mattress, 3'	3 75	25#	4 10
3	cotton felt mattress, 3'3"	4 80	34#	5 25

FURNISHINGS

GLOSSARY

Price Incl.
Cartage to
Old Faithful
Group

Price
F.O.B.
Gardiner Weight

Description

Pillows

1	goose feather pillows, 21" x 27"	2 79	3#	2 83
---	-------------------------------------	------	----	------

Pads

1	quilted mattress pad	1 47	2#	1 50
---	----------------------	------	----	------

Blankets

1	all wool single blanket	5 58		5 60
---	-------------------------	------	--	------

2	part wool double blanket	6 83		6 85
---	--------------------------	------	--	------

2	all wool brown top blanket	6 64		6 65
---	----------------------------	------	--	------

4	single all wool gray blanket	5 58		5 60
---	------------------------------	------	--	------

5	double bed quilt, cotton filled	3 50		3 55
---	---------------------------------	------	--	------

6	wool double blanket	6 83		6 85
---	---------------------	------	--	------

Washstands

1	carpenter made pine washstand, 24" x 15" top, base shelf and towel rail	2 50	30#	2 85
---	---	------	-----	------

2	carpenter made pine washstand, enameled, 24" x 15" top, base shelf and towel rail	3 00	30#	3 35
---	---	------	-----	------

Tables

1	carpenter made pine table, 30" x 22" top, 2" x 2" legs	2 10	30#	2 45
---	---	------	-----	------

2	carpenter made pine table, enameled, 30" x 22" top, 2" x 2" legs	2 60	30#	2 95
---	--	------	-----	------

FURNISHINGS

GLOSSARY

	Description	Price F.O.B. Gardiner	Weight	Price Incl. Cartage to Old Faithful Group
	Chairs			
1	maple frame folding chair, canvas seat and back panel	4 30	10#	4 60
2	maple slat back folding chair	1 25	10#	1 55
	Benches			
1	carpenter made pine bench, 26" x 12"	1 00	10#	1 10
2	carpenter made pine bench, enameled, 26" x 12"	1 25	10#	1 35
	Camp Stools			
1	maple frame folding camp stool, canvas top	75		75
2	maple frame folding camp stool, carpet top	75		75
	Iron Stoves			
1	sheet iron stove, 14" x 18" x 10 3/4" body, on strap iron feet, with 4 links of 5" pipe	4 50	20#	5 05
2	sheet iron stove, 15" x 26" x 10 3/4" body, on strap iron feet, with 4 links of 5" pipe	5 75	30#	6 65
	Boxes			
1	pine fire wood box, 24" x 12" x 12"	1 00		1 00
	Rugs			
1	laced felt rug, 27" x 60"	1 48		1 55
2	grass rug, 27" x 54"	1 76		1 85
3	velvet rug, 27" x 54"	2 12		2 25

FURNISHINGS

GLOSSARY

Description	Price	Weight	Price Incl
	F.O.B. Gardiner		Cartage to Old Faithful Group
Rugs cont'd			
4 rag rug, 30" x 54"	1 00		1 10
Curtains (ir place)			
1 pr. linen sash curtains, 18" x 30"	50		50
2 pr. linen crash curtains, 18" x 30"	55		55
3 pr. muslin curtains	50		50
4 division curtains, on snaps and wire	10 50		10 60
Accessories			
Type A			
1 enameled pail and cover	1 15		
1 enameled wash basin	43		
1 enameled 4-qt. pitcher	98		
1 enameled 2-qt. "	73		
1 enameled candle-stick holder	09		
1 china soap dish	17		
1 glass tumbler	09		
1 oak frame mirror	1 47		
1 teakettle	2 00		
1 number plate	15		
	7 26	30#	7 50
Type B			
2 enameled pails and covers	2 30		
2 enameled basins	86		
2 enameled 4-qt. pitchers	1 96		
1 enameled 2-qt. "	73		
1 enameled candle-stick holder	09		
2 china soap dishes	34		
2 glass tumblers	18		
2 oak frame mirrors	2 94		
1 teakettle	2 00		
1 number plate	20		
	11 60	50#	12 00

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APPENDIX D

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APPENDIX E

Historic Structures Table

OLD FAITHFUL LODGE HISTORIC STRUCTURES TABLE

The large quantity of structures at the Old Faithful Historic District, their diverse construction 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 **Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table**, Appendix F, 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 1994, dates of construction and remodel (if known), and their current use.

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, most of which do not have an Historic Structures number. The numbering system was developed with the National Park Service and identifies the site, the building and the group responsible for administering or maintaining the building (i.e. a private concessionaire = "Z"). Employee cabins are indicated with an "E" in the sequential number. This provides a way of keeping track of each existing building and allows for new building identification. For example:

indicates Old Faithful— **OF** **00012** **Z** —indicates concessionaire
Historic site sequential number 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. Again, most of the cabins and service buildings have not been assigned one of these numbers, therefore only a few are shown.

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 Old Faithful Lodge site.

Current Use is self explanatory.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

Page 1 of 23

Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00100Z	Quad 100/103 (102)	7562	50349	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; peeling paint -conc. foundation poor -sill timber poor -roof poor -doors/windows fair -100 wood stoop/steps fair; need paint, some rot; needs railing -101 conc. stoop poor -102 wood stoop/steps fair; need paint, some rot -103 conc. stoop good	1940	Guest cabin
OF00104Z	Quad 104/107 (106)	7559	50346	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows fair -104 conc. stoop poor -105 conc. stoop good -106 conc. stoop good -107 conc. stoop poor	1940	Guest cabin
OF00108Z	Duplex 108/109 (107)	7498	50256	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair, minor deterioration -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof good -doors/windows fair -108 wood. stoop poor, needs paint -109 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

Page 2 of 23

Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00110Z	Quad 110/113 (108)	7557	50344	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; peeling paint -conc. foundation good; minor cracks -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows fair -110 wood stoop/steps fair; need paint, -111 conc. stoop good -112 wood stoop/steps fair; need paint, -103 conc. stoop poor	1940	Guest cabin
OF00114Z	Single cabin #114 (109)	7459	50217	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; peeling paint -conc. foundation fair; minor deterioration -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof good -doors/windows fair -conc. stoop/steps good	1939 to 1940	Guest cabin
OF00115Z	Quad 115/118 (110)	7556	50343	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good; minor cracks -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows fair -115 conc. stoop good; needs railing -116 conc. stoop good -117 conc. stoop good -118 wood stoop fair; needs paint	1940	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

Page 3 of 23

Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00119Z	Quad 119/122 (111)	7555	50342	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows fair -119 conc. stoop poor; needs railing -120 conc. stoop fair -121 conc. stoop poor -122 conc. stoop poor	1940	Guest cabin
OF00123Z	Quad 123/126 (105)	7558	50345	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof good -doors/windows fair -119 conc. stoop poor -120 conc. stoop poor -121 conc. stoop poor -122 conc. stoop poor	1940	Guest cabin
OF00127Z	Quad 127/130 (103)	7561	50348	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof good -doors/windows fair -127 wood stoop poor; needs paint -128 conc. stoop good; needs railing -129 conc. stoop poor -130 conc. stoop poor		

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

Page 4 of 23

Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00131Z	Duplex 131/132 (118)	7496	50254	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair -roof good -doors/windows fair -131 conc. stoop poor -132 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00133Z	Duplex 133/134 (117)	7497	50255	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber poor; paint peeling -roof good -doors/windows fair -133 conc. stoop poor -134 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00135Z	Duplex 135/136 (116)	7526	50314	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -135 conc. stoop good -136 wood stoop fair	1939	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

Page 5 of 23

Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00137Z	Duplex 137/148	7525	50313	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows fair -137 conc. stoop good -138 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00139Z	Duplex 139/140 (114)	7524	50312	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -139 conc. stoop good -140 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00141Z	Single cabin 141 (112)	7464	50222	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof good -doors/windows good -conc. stoop good		Guest cabin
OF00142Z	Duplex 142/143 (113)	7518	50306	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows fair -142 conc. stoop good -143 conc. stoop poor; needs railing	1939	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

Page 6 of 23

Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00144Z	Single cabin 144 (125)	7462	50220	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows fair -conc. stoop poor	1939	Guest cabin
OF00145Z	Duplex cabin 145/146 (124)	7507	50265	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -142 conc. stoop poor -143 conc. stoop poor	1939	Guest cabin
OF00147Z	Duplex cabin 147/148 (123)	7507	50264	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -142 conc. stoop poor -143 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00149Z	Duplex cabin 149/150 (122)	7506	50264	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows good -149 conc. stoop poor -150 conc. stoop poor	1939	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

Page 7 of 23

Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00151Z	Duplex 151/152 (121)	7505	50263	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof good -doors/windows good -151 conc. stoop good -152 conc. stoop poor	1939	Guest cabin
OF00153Z	Duplex 153/154 (120)	7504	50262	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof good -doors/windows good -153 conc. stoop good -154 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00155Z	Duplex 155/156 (126)	7503	50261	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -155 conc. stoop poor -156 conc. stoop poor	1939	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

Page 8 of 23

Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00157Z	Quad 157-160 (129)	7590	50365	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows fair-good -157 conc. stoop good -158 conc. stoop good; needs railing -159 conc. stoop good; needs railing -160 conc. stoop good; needs railing	1940	Guest cabin
OF00161Z	Duplex 161/162 (316)	7487	50245	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -161 conc. stoop good -162 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00163Z	Duplex 163/164 (318)	7488	50246	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation good -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows good -163 conc. stoop poor -164 conc. stoop poor	1939	Guest cabin
OF00165Z	Duplex 165/166 (322)	7489	50247	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair -conc. foundation good -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -165 conc. stoop fair -166 conc. stoop fair	1939	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

Page 9 of 23

Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00167Z	Duplex 167/168 (326)	7490	50248	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair -conc. foundation fair; siding rotted on east side -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -167 conc. stoop good -168 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00169Z	Duplex 169/170 (332)	7492	50250	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows good -169 conc. stoop good -170 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00171Z	Duplex 171/172 (334)	7493	50251	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -171 conc. stoop poor -172 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00173Z	duplex 173/174 (335)	7494	50252	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation good -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -173 conc. stoop good -174 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

Page 10 of 23

Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00175Z	Duplex 175/176 (333)	7491	50249	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows good -175 conc. stoop good -176 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00177Z	Duplex 177/178 (327)	7483	50241	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair -conc. foundation good -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -177 conc. stoop good -178 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00179Z	Duplex 179/180 (323)	7484	50242	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows good -179 conc. stoop good -180 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00181Z	Duplex 181/182 (319)	7485	50243	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows good -179 conc. stoop good -180 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

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Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00183Z	Duplex 183/184 (317)	7486	50244	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows good -183 conc. stoop poor -184 conc. stoop poor	1939	Guest cabin
OF00200Z	Duplex 200/201 (137)	7522	50310	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -200 conc. stoop poor; needs railing -201 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00202Z	Duplex 202/203 (138)	7521	50309	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -202 conc. stoop good; needs railing -203 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00204Z	Duplex 204/205 (141)	7520	50307	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair; some peeling paint -conc. foundation poor -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -204 conc. stoop good; needs railing -205 conc. stoop poor; needs railing	1939	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

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Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00206Z	Duplex 206/207 (140)	7519	50305	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -206 conc. stoop good -207 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00208Z	Duplex 208/209 (141)	7517	50305	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair; some peeling paint -conc. foundation poor -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof fair -doors/windows good -208 conc. stoop good -209 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00210Z	Duplex 210/211 (142)	7516	50304	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -210 conc. stoop good -211 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

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Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00212Z	Duplex 212/213 (143)	7515	50303	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber poor; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -212 conc. stoop poor -213 conc. stoop poor	1939	gUEST CABIN
OF00214Z	Duplex 214/215 (144)	7514	50302	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -214 conc. stoop good -215 conc. stoop poor	1939	Guest cbin
OF00216Z	Duplex 216/217 (145)	7513	50301	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -216 conc. stoop good -217 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

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Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00218Z	Duplex 218/219 (146)	7512	50300	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -218 conc. stoop poor -219 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00220Z	Duplex 220/221 (147)	7510	50268	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -220 conc. stoop poor -221 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00222Z	Duplex 222/223 (149)	7509	50267	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -222 conc. stoop poor -223 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

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Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00224Z	Duplex 224/225 (149)	7509	50267	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows good -224 conc. stoop poor -225 conc. stoop good	1940	Guest cabin
OF00226Z	Single cabin 226 (128)	7461	50219	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber poor -roof poor -doors/windows good -conc. stoop good		Guest cabin
OF00227Z	Single cabin 227 (127)	7460	50218	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -conc. stoop good		Guest cabin
OF00228Z	Duplex cabin 228/229 (134)	7502	50260	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof fair -doors/windows good -228 conc. stoop poor -229 conc. stoop poor	1939	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

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Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00230Z	Duplex 230/231 (133)	7501	50259	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -230 conc. stoop poor -231 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00232Z	Single cabin 232 (132)	7465	50223	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -conc. stoop good		Guest cabin
OF00233Z	Duplex 233/234 (131)	7500	50216	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof good -doors/windows good -233 wood stoop fair; needs paint -234 conc. stoop poor	1939	Guest cabin
OF00235Z	Single cabin 235 (119)	7458	50216	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: nonhistoric masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good; some peeling paint -conc. foundation good -sill timber fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -wood stoop good; needs paint		Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

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Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00236Z	Duplex 236/237 (308)	7471	50229	Exposed log frame; 8" shiplap board sheathing w:varnished plywood f: nonhistoric carpet c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair -conc. foundation fair -sill logs fair; paint peeling -roof poor -doors/windows good -236 conc.stoop poor -237 conc. stoop poor	1939	Guest cabin
OF00238Z	Duplex 238/239 (311)	7469	50227	Exposed log frame; 8" shiplap board sheathing w:varnished plywood f: painted t & g wood c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair -conc. foundation fair -sill logs poor -roof poor -doors/windows good -238 conc.stoop poor -239 wood stoop fair	1939	Guest cabin
OF00240Z	Single cabin 240 (314)	7528	50316	Exposed log frame; 8" shiplap board sheathing w:varnished plywood f: nonhistoric carpet c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation fair -sill logs fair -roof poor -doors/windows good -conc. stoop poor		Guest cabin
OF00241Z	Duplex 241/242 (315)	7468	50226	Exposed log frame; 8" shiplap board sheathing w:varnished plywood f: nonhistoric carpet c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair -conc. foundation fair -sill logs poor -roof fair -doors/windows good -241 conc. stoop poor -242 conc. stoop poor	1939	Guest cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

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Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00243Z	Duplex 243/244 (312)	7470	50228	Exposed log frame; 8" shiplap board sheathing w:varnished plywood f: painted t & g wood c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair -conc. foundation fair -sill logs poor -roof poor -doors/windows good -243 conc. stoop poor -244 conc. stoop poor	1939	Guest cabin
OF00245Z	Duplex 245/246 (309)	7570	50356	Exposed log frame; 8" shiplap board sheathing w:varnished plywood f: painted t & g wood c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair -conc. foundation fair -sill logs poor -roof poor -doors/windows good -245 conc. stoop poor -246 conc. stoop good	1939	Guest cabin
OF00401Z	Quad 401-404 (403)	7591	50366	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing w: painted celotex, masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: painted celotex -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation fair -sill timber good -roof poor -doors/windows good -401 conc. stoop good -402 conc. stoop good -403 conc. stoop good -404 conc. stoop good	1941	Employee cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

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Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00405Z	Quad 405-408 (403)	7544	50332	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing w: painted celotex, masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: painted celotex -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation good -sill timber good -roof poor -doors/windows good -405 conc. stoop good -406 conc. stoop good -407 conc. stoop good -408 conc. stoop good	1941	Employee cabin
OF00409Z	Quad 409-412 (404)	7543	50331	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing w: painted celotex, masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: painted celotex -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -409 conc. stoop good -410 conc. stoop good -411 conc. stoop poor -412 conc. stoop poor	1941	Employee cabin
OF00413Z	Quad 413-416 (405)	7542	50330	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing w: painted celotex, masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: painted celotex -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation good -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -413 conc. stoop good -414 conc. stoop good -415 conc. stoop poor -416 conc. stoop poor	1941	Employee cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

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Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00417Z	Quad 417-420 (406)	7541	50329	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing w: painted celotex, masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: painted celotex -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation good -sill timber good -roof poor -doors/windows fair -417 conc. stoop poor -418 conc. stoop poor -419 conc. stoop poor -420 conc. stoop poor	1941	Employee cabin
OF00421Z	Quad 421-424 (407)	7540	50328	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing w: painted celotex, masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: painted celotex -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -417 conc. stoop poor -418 conc. stoop poor -419 conc. stoop poor -420 conc. stoop poor	1941	Employee cabin
OF00425Z	Quad 425-428 (408)	7539	50327	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing w: painted celotex, masonite panelling f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: painted celotex -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -425 conc. stoop poor -426 conc. stoop poor -427 conc. stoop poor -428 conc. stoop poor	1941	Employee cabin

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

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Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

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Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00301Z	Love Nest			Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing w: varnished plywood f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: varnished plywood -ext. walls generally good -conc. foundation poor -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood stoop poor	1941	Employee cabin
OF00302Z	Center Employee cabin			Enclosed wood frame, T-111 sheathing w: varnished plywood f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: painted plywood -exterior walls gnerally good -conc. foundation good -sill timber good -roof poor -doors/windows fair -conc. stoops/steps poor	1966	Employee cabin
OF00303Z	West Employee cabin			Enclosed wood frame, T-111 sheathing w: varnished/painted plywood f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: acoustic tile, varnished plywood -exterior walls gnerally good -conc. foundation good -sill timber good -roof good -doors/windows fair -wood/conc. stoops/steps good	1966	Employee cabin
OF00304Z	East Employee cabin			Enclosed wood frame, T-111 sheathing w: varnished/painted plywood f: nonhistoric carpet, linoleum c: painted panelling -exterior walls gnerally good -conc. foundation good -sill timber good -roof fair -doors/windows fair -conc. stoop/steps good	1966	Employee cabin
OF00305Z	Winter Storage			Exposed wood frame, 8" shiplap siding. No interior finishes. -exterior walls generally good -conc. foundation good -sill timber good -roof poor -doors/sindows fair; windows covered over -conc. stoop poor		

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

Old Faithful Lodge Historic Structures Table

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Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00306Z	Upper Linen			Exposed log frame, 8" shiplap siding w/ exposed trusses and boards. No interior finishes. -exterior walls generally poor -conc. foundation good -sill timber good; paint peeling -roof fair to poor; rafter tips rotted; purlin tips rotted -doors/windows fair -conc. stoop good		Linen storage
OF00307Z	Lower Linen			Dimensional lumber frame, 8" shiplap siding. w: painted plywood f: no finish c: no finish -exterior walls generally poor -conc. foundation fair -sill timber poor -roof poor -doors/windows fair -conc. stoop poor		
OF00308Z	House- keeping (130)	7499	50257	Exposed log frame; 8" shiplap board sheathing w: painted plywood f: painted t & g wood c: nonhistoric masonite panelling -ext. walls generally fair -conc. foundation fair -sill logs fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -conc. stoops good		Office
OF00309Z	Laundry	2313	50039	Exposed log frame, 8" shiplap siding w: painted exterior boards f: conc., painted wood c: no finish, open trusses -exterior walls generally good -conc. piers/foundation good -sill timber fair -roof poor -doors/windows fair -conc. stoop poor		

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.

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Building #	Name*	HS #	LCS #	Materials/Condition	Date	Use
OF00310Z	Upper Restroom			Exposed log frame, 8" shiplap siding w: marlite panelling f: ceramic tile c: marlite panelling -exterior walls gnerally good -conc. foundation fair -sill log fair -roof poor; rotted rafter tips -doors/windows good -conc. stoop good		
OF00311Z	Lower Restroom			Exposed lumber frame, plywood sheathing w: marlite panelling f: ceramic tile c: marlite panelling -exterior walls gnerally poor -conc. foundation fair -sill timber fair -roofgood -doors/windows good -conc. stoop/steps poor		
OF00312Z	Boiler Plant	2339	50048	Exposed log frame, 8" shiplap siding w: painted sheetrock and wood f: concrete c: painted sheetrock, various -exterior walls generally fair -conc. foundation food; minor cracks -sill timber fair -roof good -doors/windows fair -conc. stoop good		
OF00313Z	Columbine Dormitory	2343	50049	Dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing w: painted sheetrock f: carpet, various c: painted sheetrock, various -exterior walls generally good -conc. foundation good -sill timber good -roof good -doors/windows fair -conc. stoops good	1939	Employee housing

* Numbers in parenthesis () indicate previously used cabin numbers.