OLD FAITHFUL INN

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

OLD FAITHFUL INN
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
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and
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Old Faithful Inn, a National Historic Landmark which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is a distinctive example of rustic style architecture. The Inn represents one of the few remaining log hotels in the United States. The 1903 Old House has retained most of its original architectural and historical significance to this day. Its unique design has made the Inn a significant part of the history of Yellowstone National Park. Architect Robert C. Reamer designed the rustic building to blend in with the natural environment of Yellowstone, which also served to heighten the "western experience" expected by turn-of-the-century park visitors.

Built in 1903-1904, The Old Faithful Inn embodies the rustic style of architecture using logs on the first floor while sitting on a stone masonry foundation. The upper wood frame walls are covered with cedar shingles that have decorative patterns on the lower levels. The original structure, known as the Old House, is capped by a steep, cedar shingled gable roof in the center, and lower pitched gable roofs on the side wings. The steeply pitched central gable roof has a series of dormers and there is a widow's walk on the top. The dormers bring natural light into the high open space of the interior lobby. Fenestration includes the use of small muntined windows with either square, round, elliptical, or diamond shaped glazing. Gnarled logs are used as bracing and for portions of the railings. Log railings with decorative patterns, and log cribbing for columns are also still a part of the building.

The interior of the Old House includes a lobby that is open to the top of the gable roof with vertical log columns supporting the second and third floors of the building. These columns continue up into the roof with gnarled logs used for braces, railings between the columns, and also for the stairs that lead to the upper levels. The stone chimney rises up from a massive stone fireplace to the roof of the building. The walls on the interior are covered with wood shingles.

The guest rooms in the Old House are off in the adjacent wings leaving the central structure as a lobby area. Originally, the Dining Room was located behind the lobby. In the 1920's the Dining Room was expanded to the south and a new kitchen was added. By 1927

the lobby space was expanded to the north into the first bay of the porte-cochere and the porte-cochere was expanded another bay out beyond the original face of the building. Other additions and changes have occurred over the years but the Old House has still retained its historical and architectural integrity.

Furnishings in the lobby space, outside deck, balconies and porte-cochere are of the craftsman style. There are many pieces of furniture that incorporate willow materials. Chairs with cane seats and backs are a good example.

Originally, the hardwood floors were covered with rugs that had Indian geometric patterns in them. Photos of the interior in the late teens and early twenties showed mission style furniture with wood seats and pillows. Light fixtures were, and still are, imitation candlesticks with incandescent bulbs to resemble flames. Originally, the rooms had many of these same features reflected in the chairs, beds, tables, and light fixtures but have since been altered somewhat. The bathrooms have many of their original fixtures such as clawfoot tubs and marble sinks.

In 1913, Robert Reamer designed a new East Wing to the structure which runs south and southeast away from the East Wing of the Old House. A passageway connects the 1913 East Wing to the Old House. The exterior was designed using log features in the middle and on the ends of the walls. There is a flat roof with a slight mansard overhang, and cedar shingle siding covering the walls. The 1913 East Wing has not changed over the years with the exception of some minor repairs. A metal fire stair has been added at the east end of the 1913 East Wing but it is not compatible with the structure as a whole.

The passageway is still intact but is used mainly for vending machines. One-hour metal fire doors separate the 1913 East Wing from the Old House. The corridors in the wing itself are wide and still retain the original doorways with perhaps a few exceptions; and the trim is still intact around the doorways. The transoms have been filled in, the doors are now flush, and a fire sprinkler system has been added to the hallway. The original light fixtures in the center of the ceiling still exist. The rooms have retained their original configuration. Many of the rooms have no bathrooms and are very small. The original plaster walls and ceilings are still intact. Several of the rooms that contain bathrooms still have the original bathroom fixtures and lighting fixtures over the sink, as well as the original beds.

Robert Reamer designed the West Wing to the Inn in 1927. The West Wing differs from the 1913 East Wing in that it is laid out in the shape of a Y. The roof, similar to the 1913 East Wing, is flat but has a slightly steeper mansard roof with dormers. The wing is connected to the Old House with an octagonal stairway structure. An elevator has been added to this area for baggage handling. The hall into the wing itself is narrower than that of the 1913 East Wing, but still retains its original doorways with original trim. The transoms over the doors have been filled in, the doors are now flush, and a fire sprinkler system has been added to the hall.

The rooms have kept their original configuration, however the bathrooms have been remodeled to some extent. There are original bathroom fixtures, and some original lighting fixtures found in the lower level as well as in some parts of the upper levels, especially the south side. The paneled doors, the picture mold, and base molding are the only original features that still exist in the rooms. The plaster walls were all removed and replaced with sheetrock when the rooms were remodeled in the early 1970's. The furnishings in these rooms during this time period were simplified.

Over the years some of the areas in the 1903 Old House, 1913 East Wing, and 1927 West Wing have been altered to make way for changes in operation and development of new spaces. The rooms in the two later wings have been completely changed to accommodate the park visitor. Many of the other features such as the wood detailing and the decorative elements of the exterior, as well as many features on the interior of the Old House and its wings have retained original architectural character. Renovation projects to the exterior, and interior modifications have been accomplished in such a way so as to retain those original qualities. The major problem is in the area of preservation. When certain elements were repaired or possibly replaced, they needed to continue to be maintained and preserved; however, it is evident that this has not been the case. Many of the features that were repaired or replaced in the 1982 renovation of the exterior of the building will have to be repaired or replaced again because they have deteriorated.

General recommendations for the preservation of Old Faithful Inn are as follows:

1. Retain the historical and architectural character of the 1903 Old House and its Wings.

Do not alter the architectural features of the spaces including the rooms, except to improve upon the quality of the spaces. This would include new electrical and mechanical systems. However within the Old House and its Wings the cast-iron radiators should be retained and the original electrical and lighting fixtures should be retained with new wiring.

2. Preserve and maintain the architectural features of all aspects of the exterior and interior of the Inn.

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

4. Renovate the interiors of the 1913 East Wing and 1927 West Wing, while retaining the original exteriors. The renovations would bring back the original character of the rooms in the Wings as well as provide a basis for tying the building back together as a whole. Maintain when possible the original qualities of the major connecting spaces, hallways, and stairs that were part of the original buildings.

5. Inventory the existing Cultural Landscape and prepare a Cultural Landscape Report for further work within the landscape area around the Old Faithful Inn. Prepare a landscape plan for the area around building. This would include new sidewalks and stairs, removal and replacement of trees, new log railings similar to the original, the construction of a bridge over the stream on the west end, and the planting of meadow grass and wildflowers that were once abundant around the Inn.

6. Prepare a Preservation Maintenance Plan for the continued maintenance of the Old Faithful Inn so that the original historic fabric as well as the new features are protected.

7. Prepare a plan for the refurbishing of the original furnishings that are available in the building as well as warehoused around the Park. These original furnishings could be used to furnish the Old House wings.

The following report updates the historical aspects of Old Faithful Inn and provides an architectural analysis of the various architectural elements. In the architectural analysis the condition of various elements have been identified, however every piece of historic fabric has not been called out, but has been called a typical situation. Various elements such as windows, doors, rafter tips, log sills, stonework, etc. need some repair or maintenance, because of their poor condition. Areas of major problems have been called out and will be addressed separately. The 1903 Old House, with its original "east" and "west" wings, is treated separately from the 1913 East Wing and the 1927 West Wing.

A systematic approach was taken in photographing the exterior of the Inn. Beginning with the Old House, views were photographed starting from the farthest northeast corner adjacent to the 1913 East Wing, then across the north side as far as the 1927 West Wing. The photos then continue on the south side of the Old House west wing to the kitchen addition, Dining Room addition and Bear Pit, and finish with views of the south side of the Old House east wing.

Exterior photos of the 1913 East Wing and 1927 West Wing follow a similar system beginning with the northernmost views and continuing counter clockwise around each area of the building.

Recommendations for the renovation and preservation of these elements are made at the end of the report.

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

Old Faithful Inn is a National Historic Landmark with exceptional architectural and historical significance. Preparation of the Historical Development component of this *Historic Structures Report* thus required a review of "all identifiable sources, regardless of location."[1] This research was first conducted by Berle Clemenson of the National Park Service, who drafted the *Old Faithful Inn Historic Structure Report* in 1982 in anticipation of the 1987 restoration effort. Clemenson's citations indicate that he visited the National Archives, the Yellowstone National Park Archives, and Colorado, Minnesota, Montana, and Wyoming Historical Society Photo Archives. In 1993, Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) of Missoula, Montana conducted additional research preparatory to production of an addendum to the 1982 HSR. The Yellowstone National Park Archives, housing construction documents, maintenance plans, promotional literature, and Yellowstone Park Hotel Co. correspondence files, provided the majority of the new data. Additional sources included the Montana State Historical Society's large collection of Yellowstone National Park photographs (the Haynes Collection) and Montana State University's Yellowstone National Park collection. National Archive research was conducted by Mary Shivers Culpin, Regional Historian for the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office; copies of all pertinent documents were then supplied to HRA for incorporation into the addendum. A search for the records of architect Robert Reamer was unsuccessful.

The results of both Clemenson's and HRA's research endeavors are combined below. All information not otherwise cited was taken from Clemenson (1982). The majority of the historic photographs were also taken from the original HSR; negative numbers are not provided in the 1982 document and thus citations in the current document are incomplete.

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[1] Billy G. Garrett, "Historic Structure Reports: A Redefinition, *CRM Bulletin*, Vol. 13, No. 4, 1990, pp. 7-8.

Historical Development

From 1872 to 1882, the remote location and primitive accommodations of Yellowstone National Park restricted the number of tourists to approximately 1,000 per year. Following completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad line to Livingston, and motivated by the planned construction of a spur line to the park's northern border at Gardiner, the Northern Pacific made Yellowstone National Park the figurehead of its passenger-travel advertising campaign. The success of this campaign, however, was dependent upon the availability of park accommodations suitable to the railroad's upper-class clientele.

Carroll Hobart (section superintendent for the Northern Pacific) and Henry F. Douglas (sutler at Fort Yates in Dakota Territory), armed with Northern Pacific support and political influence, solicited exclusive hotel privileges and the lease of park lands appropriate for the construction of hotels from the United States Department of the Interior [USDI].[2] The Department of the Interior — responsible for, yet unable to finance or administrate tourist facilities within the National Park — granted these privileges as well as the right to use quarried stone and dead or fallen timber from within the park for hotel construction. Soon thereafter, Hobart, Douglas, and new partner-financier Rufus Hatch (incorporated as the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company) constructed a large hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs near the Gardiner terminal; a series of tent camps in the park interior, staggered one-days-travel apart, completed the hotel/transportation network known as the Grand Tour.

Between 1882 and the Old Faithful Inn's construction in 1903, the YPIC and its

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

myriad of successors[3] would unsuccessfully attempt to design, finance, and maintain adequate accommodations within the Upper Geyser Basin. By the construction of a hotel at "such an important point," the Grand Tour of the park would be "so divided up that much fatigue and discomfort to the tourist [could] be avoided." Prior to the Inn's construction, those guests unwilling or unable to stay at the Upper Geyser Basin's limited and rudimentary accommodations commuted from Fountain Hotel thereby incurring "an extra travel of 18 miles." The setting of the Old Faithful Inn and of its shabby predecessors thus reflects the period of Yellowstone's history when tours of the park were conducted by stagecoach and accommodations were staggered in accordance with a day's travel range.[4]

In 1882, the YPIC established a tent camp at Upper Geyser Basin near the west end of the present Inn's parking lot. In 1885, the camp was replaced with a primitive frame hotel officially named the Upper Geyser Basin Hotel yet more commonly referred to as "The Shack." This facility burned in 1894 and was replaced with approximately 12 canvas tents surrounding a frame dining room/caretakers residence. Canvas sheets, extending three-quarters of the distance to the ceiling, divided each tent into six to eight sleeping rooms. Each sleeping room contained a double bed.

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[3] See Aubrey L. Haines, *The Yellowstone Story, Volume II*, (Colorado Associated University Press, 1977), and Richard A. Bartlett, "The Concessionaires of Yellowstone National Park: Genesis of a Policy, 1882-1892," *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* (74):2-10 for a detailed description of the creation of the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company, its relation to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the sequence of events leading to incorporation of a series of hotel companies controlled by the Northern Pacific Railroad. This administrative history is not critical to an understanding of the physical history of the Old Faithful Inn and is thus not including in this HSR.

[4] Plans to return the Old Faithful Site to its natural splendor and reconstruct accommodations in the Midway Geyser Basin surfaced when car travel negated the earlier location concerns.

"Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior," [hereafter "Annual Report"] 1898, p. 6, Superintendent's Annual Reports, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Mammoth, Wyoming [YNPA]; Orr Pickering and Associates, "Survey of Facilities and Operations for Yellowstone Park Company," June, 1958, Box C-5, YNPA.

Visitors frequently criticized these rudimentary accommodations and in 1898 the Yellowstone Park Association (YPA), heir to the YPIC, submitted drawings for a substantial Upper Basin hotel to the Department of the Interior. Although the USDI approved the hotel plans, the Northern Pacific Railroad, holder of controlling interest in the YPA, chose not to finance construction. In disbelief at the Northern Pacific's decision, YPA president James Dean wrote, "I trust that the erection of a hotel at the Upper Geyser Basin has been only temporarily postponed. If the Association intends to continue doing business in the park, it appears to me that it would be unwise for it to allow others to build a hotel at such an important point, and to operate it contrary to the interests of the Yellowstone Park Association."

Construction of the hotel was, in fact, only temporarily postponed. In 1902, the Yellowstone Park Company (successor to the YPA), under pressure from the USDI to provide adequate accommodations at the Upper Basin, hired Robert C. Reamer to design a new hotel. The Northern Pacific assumed the bulk of the expense. Correspondence suggests that lumber was hauled to the construction site by sledge during the winter of 1902-1903. Construction began in June of 1903 (Figure H1). What is now known as the "Old House" — the central lobby ensconced under a steep six-story gable roof, the kitchen and dining room wing to the south, and the short three-story guest-room wings to the east and west — first housed Yellowstone visitors in the summer of 1904 (Figures H2-H4). The building contained 120 rooms, fifty of which were used to house female employees. Although Reamer's architectural drawings are titled "Old Faithful Tavern," the hotel was known from the beginning as the Old Faithful Inn.

The Old House, 1904

Mrs. Edward Johnson, on a visit to the park in 1905, described the Inn as

> ... the most unique and perfect place. It is the craftsman's dream realized. My room alone is a paradise of restfulness, tho in a rough and rustic fashion. The barred windows which open as a lattice and the figured curtains. The furniture is green stained, reed slat seats and backs to the chairs, and the bed a four poster iron with white valance. The walls are the rough pine boards. Even the lights carry out the design and are like candles ... The chairs of the craft style

> and the rugs of Navajho [sic] pattern are all in keeping. Every one gazes and gazes, knowing not how to express it and says "Perfect." The dining room has its own charm with its red palm bean figured draperies, blue dishes and brass and copper accessories ... From my latticed window I can see the Giant Geyser ... This is the place of places where one may see nature at work upon her most exquisite pieces of sculpture, and also where one may see what a man of genius alone could construct.[5]

This most perfect place was constructed — and later repaired — of native timber "taken out of sight from the stage road or from paths frequented by tourists, and in such a manner with regard to selection of trees as not to injure the general appearance of the forest." The Black Sand Basin quarry provided five-hundred tons of stone for the fireplace and foundation; the foundation stones, of varying height and thickness, sloped toward the building and the upper stones extended above the sill log, giving the foundation an asymmetrical organic look that would become a key feature of rustic architecture (Figure H5). The rough-hewn planks, wrought-iron door hardware, and enormous lobby clock were milled or forged on site (Figures H6 and H7). Northerly turns to the wings embraced the central component and mitigated against a rigid linear design (see Figure H4). The lobby vaulted six stories and 92 feet to the half-log ceiling. Gnarled lodgepole formed balcony railings, the balustrades along staircases, and the decorative brackets attached to the columns of the framing system (Figure H8). Viewed in tandem with the mass of exposed trusses, columns, and rafters, the misshapen wood appeared as gnarled branches of a forest. This illusion was strengthened by the filtered light provided by the multi-light casement windows located high in the gable slope and by the series of candlestick light fixtures mounted high on the log columns: the light created shadows and random patches of illumination reminiscent of sunlight through a forest canopy (Figure H9).

Fixed furnishings echoed the relaxed design and the emphasis on native materials. A stone base supported the registration desk in the southwest corner of the lobby. An unusual

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[5] Mrs. Edward H. Johnson, "Diary of Trip Through Yellowstone Park," 1905, Item 39, Box 2, Collection 430, Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collections, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana [MGB Collection]).

stone drinking fountain graced the lobby's west end (Figure H10). A fireplace obelisk, sixteen feet at the base and constructed of rubble stone, towered to the ceiling. The area around the fireplace was sunken, surrounded with railings, and filled with Mission-style rocking chairs, thus creating an isolated reading area. A large hand-forged clock, designed by Reamer, hung on the fire stack's north face (Figure H11). The light fixtures, designed by Reamer and placed in the guest rooms as well as the lobby and dining room, consisted of imitation candlesticks with incandescent bulbs resembling flames.[6]

Smaller versions of the lobby doors, constructed of rough-hewn planks secured with oversized hand-forge hardware, connected the lobby and the dining room. Unlike the upper reaches of the lobby, the dining room roof was supported by a series of scissor trusses reinforced with turnbuckled iron rods and gusset plates. A stone masonry fireplace, with a spit and oven in the firebox, dominated the south wall. A "butlers' screen constructed of rough-cut planks, gnarled poles, and logs hid the wait station. Candlestick light fixtures were mounted on suspended log "chandeliers" (Figure H12).

The use of gnarled wood and of log continued in the guest rooms and in the hallways (Figure H13). Each of the guest rooms at the Old Faithful Inn was "a miniature log cabin" (Figures H14 and H15). The rooms were finished with fir flooring and featured irregular floorplans, dictated by the exterior design, and numerous multi-light windows. Ground-floor guest rooms had a log decor while second and third-floor rooms were finished with rough, unpainted pine boards, arranged vertically and horizontally and featuring exposed spandrel beams. This elaborate siding treatment at the wall/ceiling junction gave the rooms an illusion of structural independence, much like the "log cabins" on the lower floor (Figure H16). Room numbers were forged on-site.

The intrinsic relationship between furnishings and architecture foreshadowed the design schools of the early twentieth century - most notably the Prairie and Craftsman styles. "Furnishings were not only designed as integral but also as inseparable parts of the house; they were intended to go with it forever." This relationship was clearly seen in the Old

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[6] An unusual black orb light fixture was located next to the fireplace until c. 1915 when it was replaced with a log-crib/candlestick standing fixture.

Faithful Inn where "the chairs of the craft style and the rugs of Navajho [sic] pattern [were] all in keeping."[7] Original guest-room furnishings included green stained hickory/reed chairs, luggage stands and washstands, four-post beds, white valances, chamber pots, and tie-back curtains; the lobby contained craftsman rocking chairs and side chairs, arm chairs upholstered in leather and muted fabric, candle-stick lights, and rugs in both Navajo and craftsman patterns interspersed with simple rag rugs. Double writing desks lined the mezzanine (see Figure H6). Hickory/reed rockers and tables, and brass spittoons lined the open front porch and balcony (Figures H17 and H18). The dining room was originally furnished with hickory and rush chairs, large rectangular tables for "family style" dining, and round or rectangular tables seating four to six (Figure H19). Accessories included plain woven runners, log-cribbed chandeliers, "red palm bean figured draperies, blue dishes, brass and copper accessories," and wildflower bouquets. Octagonal tables, simple side chairs with decorative cutouts, plain woven rugs, pewter table settings, and simple candle lights in wall sconces furnished the original bar room (located in the basement). The barber shop contained "Independent" metal chairs, covered in leather, hickory/rush arm and side chairs, a rug of geometric pattern, forged iron door latches, and mirrors framed in half-logs.

This use of asymmetrical "organic" design, Craftsman/Mission interior furnishings, and self-conscious (as well as practical) use of on-site materials to create a link between the natural and built environments, began at Old Faithful and defined NPS architecture through the World War II era.[8] The use of rustic materials and design also served to heighten the "western experience" expected by turn-of-the-century park visitors. In apparent contradiction

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[7] Alan Gowans, *Images of American Living; Four Centuries of Architecture and Furniture as Cultural Expression* (Philadelphia and New York: J.B. Lippincott Co., 1964), p. 410.

[8] Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry to H.E. Klamer, Aug. 12, 1911, Collection 430, Box 1, Item 4, [MGB Collection]; Aubrey L. Haines, *The Yellowstone Story, Vol. II* (Boulder: Colorado Associated University Press, 1977), p. 120; Susan C. Scofield and Jeremy C. Schmidt, *The Inn at Old Faithful; The Last Word in Hotel Building* (Crowsnest Associates, 1979), p. 9; Laura Soulliere Harrison, "Old Faithful Inn National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form," 1985, Item 8, USDI, NPS, Washington, D.C.

to the rustic and western design, the Inn also featured porters and bell boys; barber and beauty shops; "splendid beds and fine linen"; an elegant dining room (subject to a coat rule and overseen by a French chef); a larder that included grass-fed beef, oranges, and raspberries; a full orchestra; a spotlight trained on the Geyser Basin; and "all of the modern conveniences which the traveler of to-day is accustomed to, such as electric lights, baths, etc."[9] The combined experience of the frequently arduous Grand Tour and the Inn, with cavernous timbered lobby reminiscent of a forest and amenities reminiscent of a fine European hotel, thus conformed to the popular conception of the "West ... as a place of open spaces and outdoor life." It also satisfied "rail travelers' insistence upon a West stripped of physical and psychological dangers."[10] As late as 1937, the YPC advertised this striking contrast:

> It is surprising to find in the Rocky Mountain wilderness of the Yellowstone such huge, modern, luxurious Hotels. The author of "The Covered Wagon," Emerson Hough, voiced this surprise when he wrote: "And you can travel and live in perfect comfort. That is almost the most astonishing thing about Yellowstone Park. You can photograph a wild bear and eat a course dinner within the same hour ... You can see the Canyon and geysers ... and yet sleep in as good a bed as you left at home."

This juxtaposition of rusticity and sophistication was central to the original vision of the Old Faithful Inn and peer hotels.[11]

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[9] Report of the Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park to the Secretary of the Interior, 1994 (Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904), p. 9.

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

[11] J. A. Hill, Inspector, "Report on Inspection of Yellowstone, Glacier, Rainier, Crater Lake, and Yosemite Parks," 1916, Department of the Interior, p. 3, RG 79, National Archives, Washington, D.C. [NA]; Horace Albright "Special Report on Yellowstone Park Hotel Company," Oct. 29, 1926, Box YPC-85, YNPA; Earl Pomeroy, *In Search of the Golden West, The Tourist In Western America* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1957), pp. 136, 139; Yellowstone Park Company, "Yellowstone Park, Season 1937," Haynes Shelves - Yellowstone Park Company, MGB Collection.

Exterior Modifications

Travel to the National Parks had increased dramatically by the early 1910s, in response in part to WWI restrictions on overseas travel and to the increased leisure time and discretionary income of America's upper middle class. Accordingly, accommodations throughout the National Park system were expanded during this period.[12] Yellowstone Park Hotel Company's attempts to accommodate the influx of visitors to the Upper Geyser Basin began in 1913 with construction of a guest-room wing and continued through 1927 with construction of a second wing and of dining room and lobby additions.

East Wing (1913)

In 1913, Robert Reamer designed a 100-room east-wing addition to the Old Faithful Inn (Figure H20). The wing was sided with shingles, topped with a flat roof with a slight mansard-roof overhang, and contained few of the rustic-design features that characterized the Old House. Modifications to the original building were limited to the conversion of a guest room to a hallway, connecting the two components.

A records search revealed little information on the construction or appointments of the wing. This paucity may be due to the fact that the YPHC constructed the wing

> by day labor with the architect on the ground and ... [with] no specifications ... [Architect Robert] Reamer does much better to build as he goes along rather than to draw up a set of specifications and be tied down to them, consequently we ... followed this procedure in the building of these two hotels [wings at Mammoth Hotel and Old Faithful Inn].[13]

There is also little federal correspondence regarding construction of the wing. This deficiency is consistent with the government's lack of involvement in building design prior to the 1918 inauguration of the Landscape Engineering Division.[14] Moreover, National Park

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[12] Pomeroy, *The Tourist In Western America*, chapter IV.

[13] W.M. Nichols [YPC President] to Lieutenant Colonel. L. M. Brett, Supt YNP, 4/18/1914, Yellowstone 900, RG 79, NA.

[14] In 1918, the nascent National Park Service established the Landscape Engineering division "to ensure that all structures

Service correspondence dating to the construction of a subsequent (1927) addition explains that because the East Wing had not affected the front elevation of the hotel, its design had been of minimal concern.[15]

West Wing (1927)[16]

In contrast, a second wing added to the northwest corner of the "Old House" in 1927 "was the first part of the building [seen] by the incoming tourist"; its design thus spurred extensive debate between the architect, the YPC, and the National Park Service. Reamer first conceived of a rectangular three-story addition, extending from the northwest elevation of the Inn (Figure H21). The third floor was to be carried into the flat roof "thus giving the building the appearance of a roof." The National Park Service agreed that there was no other location for the wing and approved the symmetrical floorplan on the grounds that "it is not economical to break up the new wing in so many small irregular rooms as there are in the old building." However, the Park Service objected vehemently to the roof design, arguing that it was "so different from the old building that it [was] bound to be commented on adversely" and suggesting that Reamer either substitute a flat dormer for the mansard overhang (a design quickly rejected by all parties) or copy the steep roof used on the Old House.[17]

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created, whether by the park operators or by the national government, fit into the park environment in a harmonious manner. ... [A]ll important plans [were to] bear the signature in recommendation for approval of both the landscape engineer and the superintendent of the park (Mather to Albright, 1/10/1922, YPC-3, YNPA)."

[15] Albright to The Director [Mather], 6/1/27, Yellowstone 900, RG 79, NA. Similarly, the "sub-wing" of the 1927 wing not visible from the approach was accorded less attention than the sub-wing fronting the entry road (Albright to The Director [Mather], 6/1/27, Yellowstone 900, RG 79, NA).

[16] Correspondence regarding the design of the 1927 wing can be found in File No. 332.2, F.Y.26, F.Y.27, F.Y.28, Box C-14, YNPA, Mammoth, Wyoming unless otherwise indicated.

[17] Albright to the Director [Mather], 6/1/27, Yellowstone 900, RG 79, NA; Telegraph, Reamer to Child, 6/25/27, Box C-14, YNPA; Albright to The Director [Mather], 6/1/27, Yellowstone 900,

While acknowledging the divergent architecture, Reamer argued that

(1) "I designed the old building ... wasn't shot for it ... and according to the code of ethics should be trusted to finish the designing."[18]

(2) "from an architectural point of view it will look far better to make a real departure from the central building than to try and tie it on the old lines ... It must be remembered the new wing is very much deeper than old wings on account of inside baths. [T]hat means a higher roof than [Old House] roof ... Putting a roof on new wing of old type will throw the wing all out of scale and bring down a shower of criticism."[19]

(3) the pitched roof of the Old House, subjected to heavy snow loads, leaked despite frequent repair. While leaks on the log and rough-plank walls of the original interiors "did no very serious damage," the interiors of the wing were to be plaster "and a leak is a stain to put it mildly."[20]

(4) the divergent design created by the flat roof would in part be mitigated by "bringing the `sub-wing' at the extreme right more into harmony with the old hotel ... [thereby] keep[ing] the eye of the visitor from detecting the lack of uniformity."[21]

Swayed, Yellowstone Superintendent Horace Albright, Landscape Engineer Thomas Vint, and National Park Service Director Stephen Mather approved the original plan (plus a fourth story) by July of 1927. This design reflected the design changes engendered by the inclusion of private baths — increasingly common by the late 1920s — as well as the concessions demanded by the harsh weather conditions of the Upper Basin.[22]

RG 79, NA; Albright to Child, 6/1/27, Box C-14, YNPA.

[18] Telegraph, Reamer to Child, 6/25/27, Box C-15, YNPA.

[19] Ibid.

[20] Reamer to Child, 6/27/27, Box C-14, YNPA.

[21] Reamer, paraphrased in Albright to The Director [Mather], 6/1/27, Yellowstone 900, RG 79, NA.

[22] Albright and T.C. Vint, Associate Landscape Engineer, to Mather, 7/11/27; Mather to Albright, 6/23/27, Yellowstone 900, RG 79, NA.

Contractors Teufel and Carlson and a 200-man crew had arrived at the Old Faithful site in the middle of June, 1927. By the time a resolution on the roof design had been reached the work was "well under way."[23] As constructed, the Y-shaped wing incorporated four stories and a flat roof with a mansard overhang containing a series of small dormers (Figure H22). The leg of the "Y" visible from the primary approach road was embellished with log cribbing and a bay running the height of the building (Figure H23). The "hidden" leg was left unadorned. Shingles covered the exterior walls. Interior walls were plastered.

Dining Room Additions

In June of 1920, the YPHC constructed a canvas roofed addition on the south end of the dining room (Figure H24). This temporary addition stood through the 1922 season, when workers completed a 50 by 51-foot log addition designed by Reamer. Logs for the addition were harvested locally. Modifications to the original dining room included removal of the ground-floor south-elevation windows and construction of two doorways.

A second addition to the dining room, also designed by Reamer, was completed in 1927. This irregularly shaped component was attached to the east elevation of the original dining room. The room featured exposed columns, beams, and rough-hewn ceiling boards, all etched with wildlife scenes (Figure H25). Modifications to the Old House included replacement of the east wall of the original dining room with three log columns and the conversion of a southeast-elevation lobby window to an entrance.

The Kitchen

In 1923, an exterior cement platform was attached to the rear elevation of the kitchen. In 1929, Reamer-designed additions were constructed on the southeast and southwest elevations.

Lobby, Porte-Cochere, and Guest Room Wall Extensions

Enlargement of the lobby began on September 6, 1927 and was completed by mid-

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[23] Ibid.

November of that year. The original front lobby wall was removed and extended forward under the porte-cochere to the innermost row of the porte-cochere support cribbing. The inner four of those six cribbed supports were removed to accommodate the new front wall. The walls of the lobby extension projected several feet beyond the side walls of the original lobby; the cribbed corners on both exterior sides of the old front lobby wall were removed to accommodate the extra space inside the new lobby area. These two cribs were replaced by support timbers at the juncture of the new side walls and the original structure. Inside, a series of support timber columns replaced the old front wall. Large plate glass windows were installed in the side walls while the original door and windows were placed in the new front wall. The old area of the porte-cochere under which the vehicles drove was filled with a concrete walkway. On the east side, the concrete area was extended beyond the porte-cochere to form an area where visitors could sit in front of the Inn (Figures H26-H29).

To accommodate the lobby expansion, a new porte-cochere was constructed, the roof of which formed an extension of the second-floor veranda (see Figure H29). A rustic railing enclosed the new uncovered veranda extension. The porte cochere rested on a new row of six cribbed supports. Four of the original cribbed supports, and their stone bases, were replaced with large timbers. The remaining two side cribs were replaced in a modified form. (By 1956, the porte-cochere's cribbed supports had weakened. They were removed in that year and reconstructed around steel beams.)

The Original Bear Pit Cocktail Lounge (1936)

Robert Reamer designed a cocktail lounge addition to the Inn in 1936. The construction of the Bear Pit lounge — ending an 18 year hiatus on liquor sales — celebrated the repeal of prohibition (1933) and the National Park Service's decision to allow the sale of alcoholic beverages in the park system (1934). Similar "wine rooms" were constructed in hotels and lodges throughout the park system.[24] The Bear Pit was located in the ell between

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[24] "Annual Report," 1934, p. 4, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA. Susan C. Scofield and Jeremy C. Schmidt report in *The Inn at Old Faithful; The Last Word in Hotel Building* that the Bearpit was originally constructed in 1927 as an ice cream parlor. Nothing was found in the course of this research project

the kitchen and the west wing of the Old House (See Figure H24). The flat-roofed addition was divided into two rooms, the smaller of which served as a service area. Two doorways were located in the southwest corner of the lobby and a third was cut through the northwest corner of the old dining room. (One of the two lobby entrances had served as an outside exit while the other replaced a window.) Additional modifications to the Old House were limited to removal of the exterior south wall of one bedroom in the west wing.

Earthquake Damage

A major earthquake hit the Yellowstone region August 17, 1959. Both the lobby and the dining room chimneys were severely damaged, resulting in the removal of the log cribbing from the lobby chimney and the removal of the interior component of the dining room chimney as far as the firebox. The pantry chimney rotated 1½ degrees to the northeast and was subsequently removed. The water lines to the East Wing were also damaged. The staircase to the widow's walk, crow's nest, and roof platform was closed due to damage, thereby closing off the views of the lobby once gained from these higher spaces.[25]

Landscape

Lights, powered by a 150 horsepower engine and used to illuminate the hotel grounds and the major geysers, were installed circa 1926. The National Park Service mandated that underground wires be used and light poles be no taller than eight feet.[26]

In 1958, Orr and Associates recommended the construction of parking curbs east of the hotel on the main highway as well as initiation of a landscaping project "to enhance the

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to confirm this claim.

[25] Memorandum to Lemuel Garrison, Box "Construction/Criticism," YNPA; "Annual Report," 1960, p. 5, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA; Scofield and Schmidt, *The Inn at Old Faithful; The Last Word in Hotel Building*, p. 18; Laura Soulliere Harrison, " Old Faithful Inn National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form," 1985, Item 8, p. 2.

[26] Memorandum to The Superintendent, 6/26/22, Box D-38, YNPA; "Annual Report," 1926, p. 29, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA.

immediate area around the hotel."[27]

Miscellaneous

Circa 1910 a second spotlight was added to the widow's walk. Sometime prior to 1948, both spotlights were removed. Circa 1927, the number of flagpoles on the widow's walk was reduced to six.

In 1923, the original red-stained shingles of the pitched roof were replaced and only portions of the new roof were stained red. In 1932, the entire roof was again stained the original hue.[28] During the winter of 1947-48, the Old House, with the exception of the dining room, was again reshingled. The 1926 shingles were not removed. YPC plans to paint the shingles red were never implemented, perhaps because the NPS Regional Director objected to the shade of red previously used. The dining room shingles were replaced in 1953.

In 1964, missing or cracked 36 x 6-inch cedar siding shingles on the Old House were replaced in-kind. The original shingles had been left untreated and had weathered to a brown/grey; following the restoration all shingles were coated with a Sherwin Williams oil stain that provided a uniform hue.

In 1980, Superintendent John A. Townsley reported that 50 matching distorted lodgepole pine trees had been "located and cut" to use as replacement knee braces. In connection with this same rehabilitation, the wings were reshingled and logs replaced.[29]

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[27] Orr Pickering and Associates, "Survey of Facilities and Operations for Yellowstone Park Company," June 1958, p. 47.

[28] Soulliere Harrison, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form," 1985, pp. 3-4; "Annual Report," 1932, p. 18, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA.

[29] "Annual Report," 1980, p. 33, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA. "Annual Report," 1982, p. 64, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA.

Interior Modifications

Guest Rooms

Old House

Following the 1921 construction of a girl's dormitory adjacent to the Old Faithful Inn, 50 rooms within the third story of the west wing of the Old House (an area known as bat's alley) were remodeled for tourist use.[30]

Sinks with hot and cold running water were added to rooms in the Old House in 1924: within the log rooms, rough-sawn lumber cabinets hid the water lines to the sinks; on the upper floors of the Old House these lines were hidden behind the frame walls.

East Wing

Sinks with hot and cold running water were installed in an unknown number of rooms in the East Wing in 1924. Bathrooms were installed in 73 of the rooms in 1962. The electrical system of both the Old House and the East Wing was upgraded in 1987 as part of the Old Faithful Inn Rehabilitation project.[31]

West Wing

One-hundred rooms of the West Wing were rehabilitated between 1975-77, with new bathroom fixtures, paneling, and carpeting. In compliance with the National Electrical Code, fire-rated gypsum board replaced fireboard wall and ceiling surfaces in the entire West Wing in 1982. An elevator was installed in the West Wing, at the junction with the Old House, in

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[30] "Annual Report," 1921-22, p. 39, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA.

[31] Yellowstone Park Company, *Project Roche Jaune*, 1/1/60, exhibit B-1, Bound Volumes, YNPA; Albright to The Director, 10/31/23, Yellowstone 900, CCF, RG 79, NA; "Projects Approved 1962," Box D-49, YNPA; Galusha, Higgins and Galusha, "YPC Report as of Sept 30, 1962," Box C-6, YNPA; Soulliere Harrison, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form," 1985, p. 4; "Annual Report," 1982, p. 63, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA; "Annual Report," 1987, p. 5, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA.

1987.[32]

The Lobby

Alterations to the lobby have generally been associated with the 1927 lobby expansion and with changes in the size, configuration, and use of office and guest rooms circling the large central expanse (Figures H30-H32). More modest changes have been limited to the placement and style of fixed furnishings.

In 1910, one of the two log rails placed adjacent to the fireplace, designed to protect the quietude of those seated by the fire, was removed (Figure H33). The rail was replaced in 1917 and removed again in 1923. The additional rail was removed circa 1926, most likely in association with the 1926 infilling of the sunken floor surrounding the fireplace (Figure H34).[33]

Circa 1915, a west interior wall of the lobby (extending to the outer edge of the balcony) was removed, allowing construction of a small gift shop. Support timbers in line with the outer edge of the balcony replaced the walls (See Figure H32).

In 1923, the YPHC moved the reception desk from its location near the dining room to space near the transportation desk/basement stairs, thus "prevent[ing] the congestion in front of the dining room which has heretofore been objectionable."[34] F. Jay Haynes opened a photo shop in the location of the old registration desk. The new registration desk sat on a stone base, like the original, and filled space originally taken by two guest rooms. Construction of the new registration area required the removal of the lobby wall adjoining the second floor balcony, and demarcating the two guest rooms; support timbers in line with the outer edge of the balcony replaced the walls (see Figure H10). Also in 1923, the east wall abutting the stairway to the second-floor balcony was removed and the space — formerly

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[32]"Annual Report," 1987, p. 5, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA.

[33] Soulliere Harrison, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form," 1985, p. 7.

[34] Nichols to Albright, 10/29/23, Yellowstone 900, RG 79, CCF, NA.

taken by two guest rooms — was fitted with a stone-based porters' desk. An exit door was cut through the back wall near the bellhops' desk. The removal of the wall left an open staircase, requiring construction of a gnarled-post bannister. Several large timber columns were also added, to bear the weight previously supported by the guest-room walls.

In 1926, Park Superintendent Horace Albright argued that dance floors at Mammoth, Lake, and Old Faithful hotels were small and inadequate, especially at the latter: "I do not advocate enlarged dancing facilities, but the Old Faithful lobby must be enlarged anyway." The 1927 lobby expansion "afford[ed] more dancing room."[35]

The expansion also provided an opportunity for construction of an enlarged gift shop: the original stage office and five rooms in the west wing of the Old House were removed to make space for a store/gift shop complex. The exterior wall of the new gift shop was also moved back, further enlarging the space. Support timbers in line with the outer edge of the lobby balcony replaced the walls.

Changes associated with construction of the Bear Pit addition (1936) included conversion of a west elevation exterior door and a west elevation window to interior doors linking the lounge with the lobby.

In 1940, the lobby logs were peeled, scrapped, and treated. Two of the three original timber columns were replaced. The third was sawed in half, hollowed and replaced around a steel support beam. The current new maple floor, a facsimile of the original, was installed c. 1940.

In 1943, three of the purlins in the upper truss system were doubled with diagonal timbers (Figure H35). The additional trusses are slightly darker than the original timbers and are easily identified. The closure of park facilities during WWII facilitated these repairs: "the hotel will not be open this summer, a crew could work there and put up all the staging necessary without interfering with any operations." War conditions also dictated that steel — reserved for military use — not be used in the reconstruction. Builder B.O. Hallin suggested the use of Coast Fir, stronger than "local logs which lose their strength when they become

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[35] Horace Albright, "Special Report on Yellowstone Park Hotel Company," Oct. 29, 1926, Box YPC-85, YNPA.

dry." Initial plans to cover the new trusses with slabs "so that they would look as if they were made of logs" were deemed unnecessary.[36]

In 1964, an Indian Gift Shop was installed in the northwest corner of the 1927 lobby extension. Circa 1964, a travel office was constructed in the southwest corner of the lobby, in space formerly taken by the registration desk, and the Haynes photo shop.

The lobby was cleaned with compressed air in 1971 and all of the wood, including columns, trussing, and the underside of the roof, was coated with a clear satin varnish.

The Dining Areas

In 1922, the NPS recommended that "the O.F. Inn dining room addition should have post in front of fireplace removed."[37] This concern with a minor aesthetic detail illustrates the NPS's increased interest and involvement in hotel design and appearance. Circa 1928, the candlestick/log chandeliers were replaced with wrought-iron chandelier similar to those used in the east dining room addition (Figure H36). The current floor dates to 1940. The most significant visual change resulted from the 1959 earthquake which cracked the chimney to within four feet of the hearth. The large and imposing stone chimney was removed to the firebox and a tapered metal panel replaced the interior chimney and breast. The fireplace was restored to its original appearance in 1987. In 1968 the windows located high on the south wall of the original dining room were removed (Figure H37).

The east dining room was converted to a cocktail lounge (The Bear Pit) in 1962. A wall was placed between the three outer columns to allow partial seclusion from the original dining room. Commensurate with this change, the original Bear Pit lounge was converted to a cafeteria.

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[36] B.O. Hallin, Maintenance Engineer to Nichols, 4/18/43; Nichols to Hallin, 4/7/43, Box D-47, YNPA; Hallin to Nichols, 5/2/43; Nichols to Hallin, 4/23/1943; Hallin to Nichols, 5/-2/1943, Box D-47, YNPA.

[37] Memorandum to The Superintendent, 6/26/22, Box D-38, YNPA.

Kitchen

In association with the 1929 additions to the kitchen, interior walls were relocated and the pantry was removed. In 1949, propane gas replaced the wood and coal formerly used in the stoves. The bakery and the butcher area were converted to other uses during the 1960s. A 1981 rehabilitation of the kitchen included demolition of the existing kitchen space and installation of new service equipment; utilities; floor, wall, and ceiling surfaces; and cooler and mechanical systems.[38]

Fire Protection

A sprinkler system was added to the Inn in 1947 and replaced in 1988. Fire doors were added in 1947-48, and exterior fire escapes were added circa 1923 and replaced in 1940 and again in the early 1980s.[39]

Interior Modifications - Miscellaneous

The 1986 "Capital Improvement and Maintenance program" at Old Faithful Inn included restroom renovation and the replacement of door locks within the Old House.[40]

The rehabilitation of the Inn, completed in 1988, included the renovation of the gift shop, bar, dining room and reservation area, and construction of a new rear entry.[41]

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[38] "Annual Report," 1982, p. 63, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA.

[39] Nichols to Albright, 10/29/1923, Yellowstone 900, RG 79, CCF, NA; B.O.H. [Hallin; Maintenance Superintendent] to Nichols, 10/3/40, Box D-39, YNPA; "Annual Report," 1988, p. 4, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA; Soulliere Harrison, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form," 1985, p. 4.

[40] "Annual Report," 1986, p. 6, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA.

[41] "Annual Report," 1987, p. 5, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA; "Annual Report," 1988, p. 4, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA.

Furnishings/Accessories

A 1929 photo of a first-floor room in the Old House shows a curved headboard, rather than the original four-post bed frame, and pleated draperies, rather than the original tie-back curtains. The original copper-topped washstand, reed backed chair, and wood framed-mirror remain (Figure H38).[42]

The "old Lake Lobby furniture" was moved to the Old Faithful lobby in 1921. Upon completion of the 1928 lobby enlargement, the YPC purchased twelve "large Bigelow Hartford specially woven rugs," 150 yards of "Battleship linoleum," 48 new lobby chairs, 25 pairs of heavy curtains, and reupholstered the lobby furniture inherited from the Lake Hotel. An additional five "large rugs" were purchased for the mezzanine floor in 1930. Again in 1935, the YPHC "furnished new rugs for the entire mezzanine floor" and reupholstered all heavy furniture in the lobby. Between 1939 and 1940, the YPC installed a Hammond Organ in the lobby, recarpeted the second floor of the Old House, installed new curtains in the first floor halls and mezzanine of the Old House, and purchased 260 hall runners, ten dozen window shades, and twelve large bronze ash trays.[43] One-hundred new chairs were purchased for the front porch in 1940.[44]

In 1928, new chairs, tables, hardwood stands, and metal chandeliers were purchased for the dining room addition. The chairs were ornate ladder-back, the round tables sat four, and the stands folded for easy storage along the support columns interspersed throughout the room.[45]

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[42] Haynes collection photos H-5203 and H-29126, MHS.

[43] "Annual Report," 1921-22, p. 44, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA; H.B. Brown to W.M. Nichols, 8/11/1928, Box D-47, YNPA; Nichols to YNP Superintendent Toll, 8/20/1930, Box D-47, YNPA; "Annual Report," 1935, p. 22, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA; "Annual Report," 1939, p. 32, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA; "Annual Report," 1940, p. 27, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA.

[44] "Annual Report," 1940, p. 27, Superintendent's Annual Reports, YNPA.

[45] H.B. Brown to W.M. Nichols, 8/11/1928, Box D-47, YNPA; Haynes collection photos #H-28459, #H-28461, MHS.

The guest rooms of the West Wing, completed in 1927, were originally furnished with Beechwood dressers, "special mirrors," Beechwood baggage racks, two upholstered room chairs, an arm chair, feather pillows, and Hair Mattresses on Royal Blue Springs (Figure H39). The bedframes match that shown in a 1929 photo of an Old House guest room. Two-hundred rooms in the East and West Wings were refurnished in 1962.[46]

The original chairs and tables of the Bear Pit were covered with leather secured with brass tacks in an attempt to match the Mission furnishings found throughout the Old House. Linoleum in a geometric pattern covered the floor. Reamer kept the 12 bear panels "somewhat indistinct in hopes they would take on more of a decorative value than a picture." In 1958, Orr and Associates recommended modernization of lighting in the Bear Pit.[47]

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[46] Haynes collection photo H-92128; H.B. Brown to W.M. Nichols, Aug. 11, 1928, Box D-47, YNPA; YPC, "Projects Approved 1962," Box D-48, YNPA.

[47] Haynes collection photo #H-36417, MHS; Reamer to Nichols, 7/26/1935, Box C-14, YNPA; Orr Pickering and Associates, "Survey of Facilities and Operations for Yellowstone Park Company," June 1958, Box C-5, YNPA.

Timeline

1872: Yellowstone National Park created by an Act of Congress.

1882: Establishment of a tent camp at Upper Geyser Basin.

1885: Construction of a frame hotel at Upper Geyser Basin, known as "The Shack".

1894: The Shack burns and is replaced with a tent camp.

1902: Architect Robert Reamer begins drawings for the Old Faithful Inn.

1903-04: Construction of Old Faithful Inn.

1910: One of two rails surrounding lobby fireplace is removed.

c.1910: A second spotlight is placed on the widow's walk.

1913: Construction of the East Wing.

1917: Fireplace rail, removed in 1910, is replaced.

1920: Canvas-roofed addition added to the south elevation of the Dining Room.

1921: 50 rooms in bats-alley, formerly used to house female employees, are converted to guest rooms.

1922: Construction of a 50x51-foot log addition to the Dining Room.

1923: Cement slab added to the rear elevation of the kitchen.

Two rooms near the transportation office are removed to make room for a new registration desk (originally located near the dining room entrance); F. Jay Haynes opens a photo studio in the location of the original registration desk.

The east wall abutting the stairway to the second-floor balcony is removed and the space — formerly taken by two guest rooms — is fitted with a stone-based porters' desk. An exit door is cut through the exterior wall. The removal of the wall left an open staircase, requiring construction of a gnarled-post bannister. Several large timber columns are also added, to bear the weight previously supported by the guest-room walls.

The original red-stained shingles of the pitched roof are replaced and only portions of the new roof are stained red.

c.1923: Exterior fire escapes installed in guest-room wings.

1924: Sinks, with hot and cold running water, added to rooms in the Old House and the East Wing.

c. 1926: Both fireplace rails are removed.

1926: Lights, powered by a 150 horsepower engine and used to illuminate the hotel grounds and the major geysers, are installed.

Sunken floor surrounding lobby fireplace infilled with cement.

1927: Construction of the West Wing.

Construction of an irregularly-shaped addition to the east elevation of the original Dining Room.

Lobby enlargement, including construction of a new porte-cochere/veranda addition.

The original stage office and five rooms in the west wing of the Old House are removed to make space for a store/gift shop complex. The exterior wall of the new gift shop is also moved back, further enlarging the space. Support timbers in line with the outer edge of the lobby balcony replace the walls.

c.1927: Widow's-walk flags reduced from eight to six.

1929: Additions constructed on the southeast and southwest elevations of the kitchen; interior kitchen spaces are reconfigured.

1932: The entire roof is again stained red.

1936: Construction of the Bear Pit Lounge in the ell between the kitchen and the west wing of the Old House; a west elevation exterior door and a west elevation window are converted to interior doors linking the lounge with the lobby.

1940: Lobby logs are peeled, scrapped, and treated.

Two of the three original timber columns are replaced; the third is sawed in half, hollowed and replaced around a steel support beam.

1923 fire escapes are replaced.

c. 1940: The current new maple floor, a facsimile of the original, is installed.

1943: Three of the purlins in the upper truss system are doubled with diagonal timbers.

1947: Sprinkler system installed and fire doors are installed.

1948: The Old House is reshingled atop the 1926 shingles; the shingles are not stained red.

c.1948: Widow's walk spotlights are removed.

1949: Coal- and wood-fired stoves replaced with propane gas stoves.

1956: Steel beams added to porte-cochere's log cribbing.

c. 1958: Parking areas and circulation systems redesigned.

1959: An earthquake hits the Yellowstone region, damaging chimneys, east-wing water lines, and stairways. The large dining room stone chimney is removed to the firebox and replaced with a metal panel; the pantry chimney was removed. The staircase to the widow's walk, crow's nest, and roof platform is closed.

1962: The east dining room addition (1927) is converted to a cocktail lounge; associated changes include construction of a wall further separating the lounge from the dining room.

1964: An Indian Gift Shop is installed in the northwest corner of the 1927 lobby extension.

Missing or damaged siding shingles are replaced and all shingles are stained.

c. 1965: A travel office is installed in the southwest corner of the lobby, in space formerly taken by the registration desk and the Haynes photo shop.

The bakery and butcher shop areas are removed from the kitchen.

1967: Bathrooms added to 73 rooms in the East Wing.

1968: Windows once located high in the south elevation of the original dining room are removed.

1971: The lobby is cleaned with compressed air in 1971 and all of the wood is coated with a clear satin varnish.

1975-77: 100 rooms in the West Wing renovated, with new carpet, paneling, bathroom fixtures, and furnishings.

1980: Damaged pole knee braces are replaced.

1913 and 1927 wings are reshingled.

1981: Kitchen is gutted and fitted with new service equipment, utilities, floor, wall, and ceiling surfaces, cooler and mechanical systems, and wiring.

1982: Fire-rated gypsum board installed on wall and ceiling surfaces in the West Wing.

c.1985: 1940 fire escapes are replaced.

1986: Old House restrooms are renovated and door locks are replaced.

1987: Old House and East Wing electrical system upgraded.

Elevator installed in the West Wing.

1988: The 1947 sprinkler system is replaced.

The gift shop, bar, dining room and reservation area are renovated; a new rear entry is constructed.



Figure H1: Construction of Old Faithful Inn 1903.
Yellowstone National Park Photo Archives.



Figure H2: Old Faithful Inn 1904. Note stonework, varied window glazing, the chevron pattern of the siding shingles, the lobby fireplace's cribbed chimney, the widow's walk with flag poles and spotlight, and the porte-cochere supported by eight cribbed-log/rubble-stone columns.
Haynes Foundation.

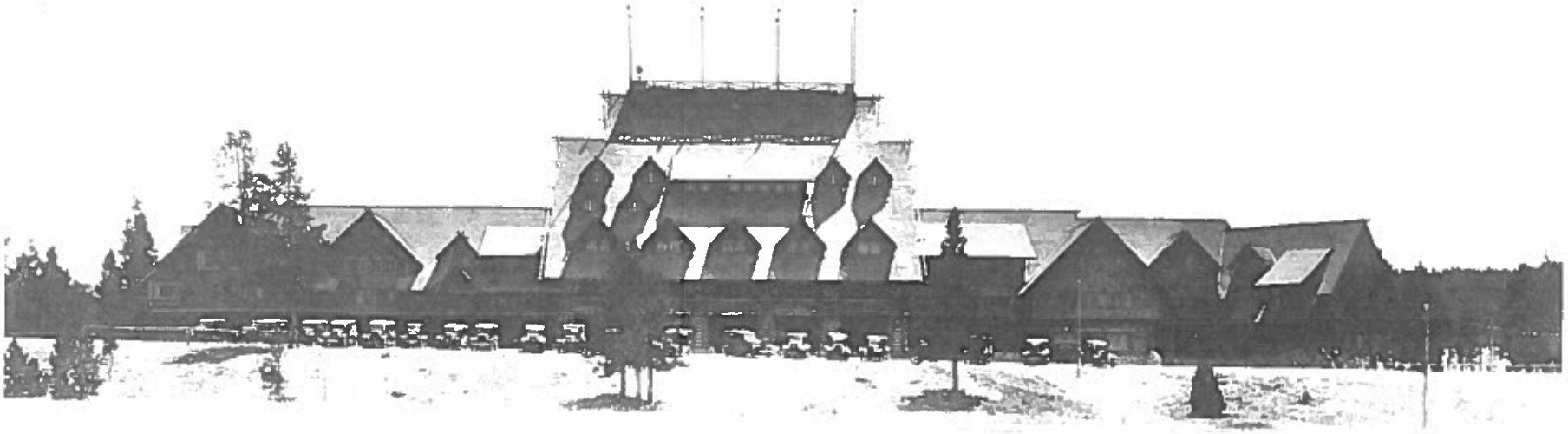


Figure H3: Old Faithful Inn 1923, Yellowstone National Park.



Figure H4: Old Faithful Inn 1905. Note design of original west wing.
Colorado Historical Society.



Figure H5: East wing of the Old House 1905; note extension of foundation stones beyond sill logs, also log cribbing on lobby fireplace, and gnarled pole railing around widow's walk.
Haynes Foundation.

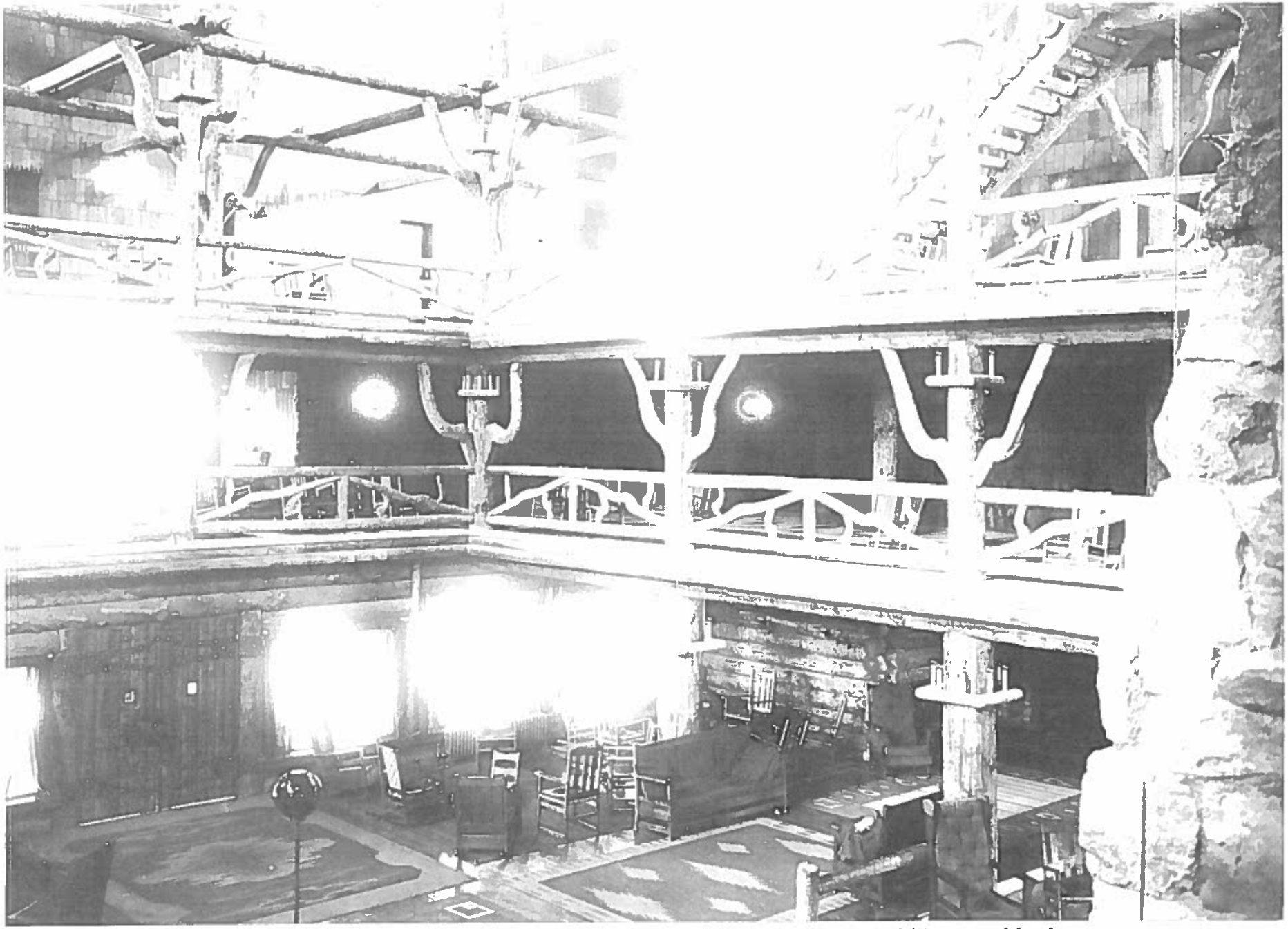


Figure H6: Old Faithful Inn Lobby 1907. Note front doors with hand-forged hinges and latch, also candlestick light fixtures, and large black orb light fixture. Wyoming Historical Society.

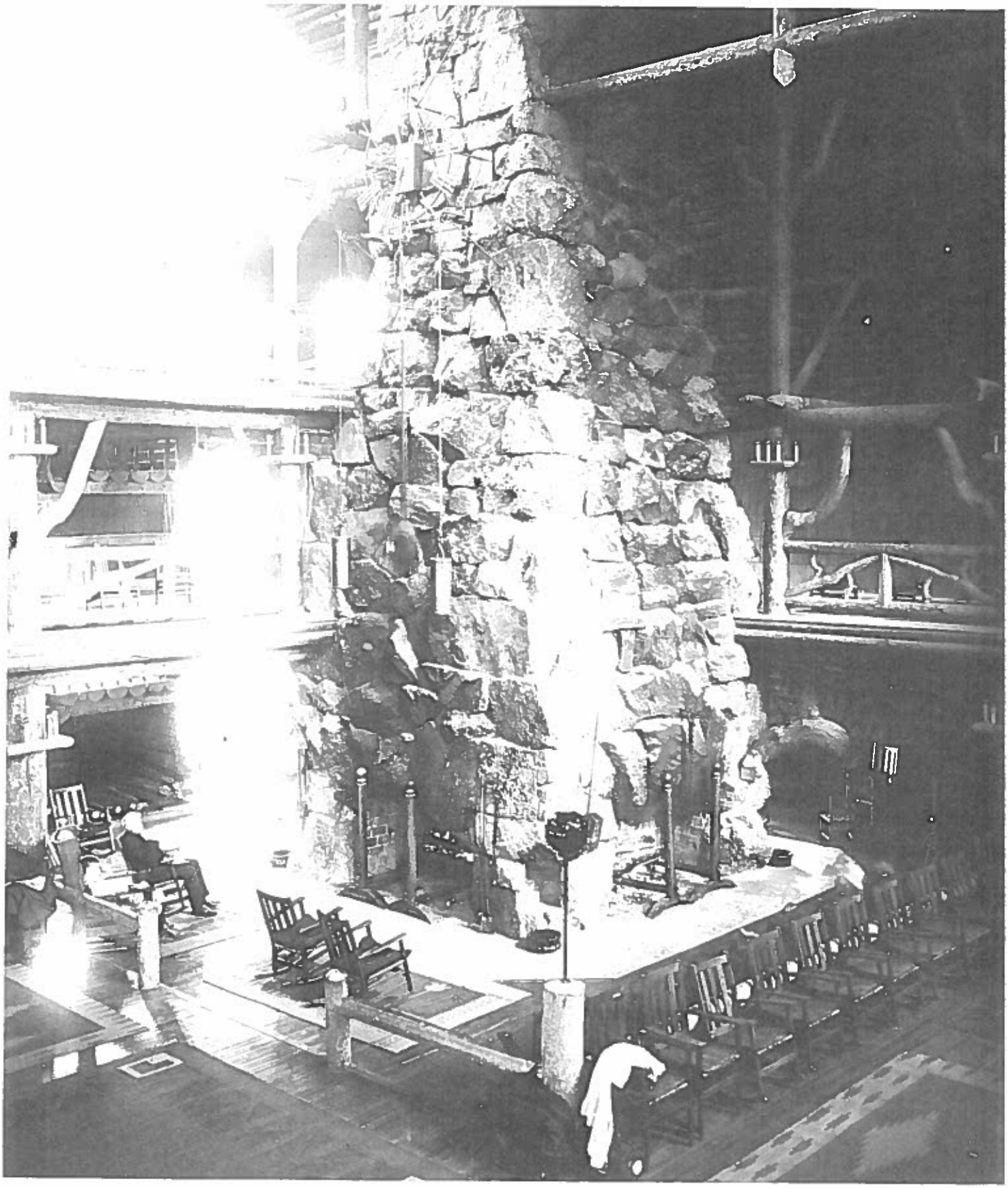


Figure H7: Old Faithful Inn Lobby and Fireplace 1907.
Wyoming Historical Society.

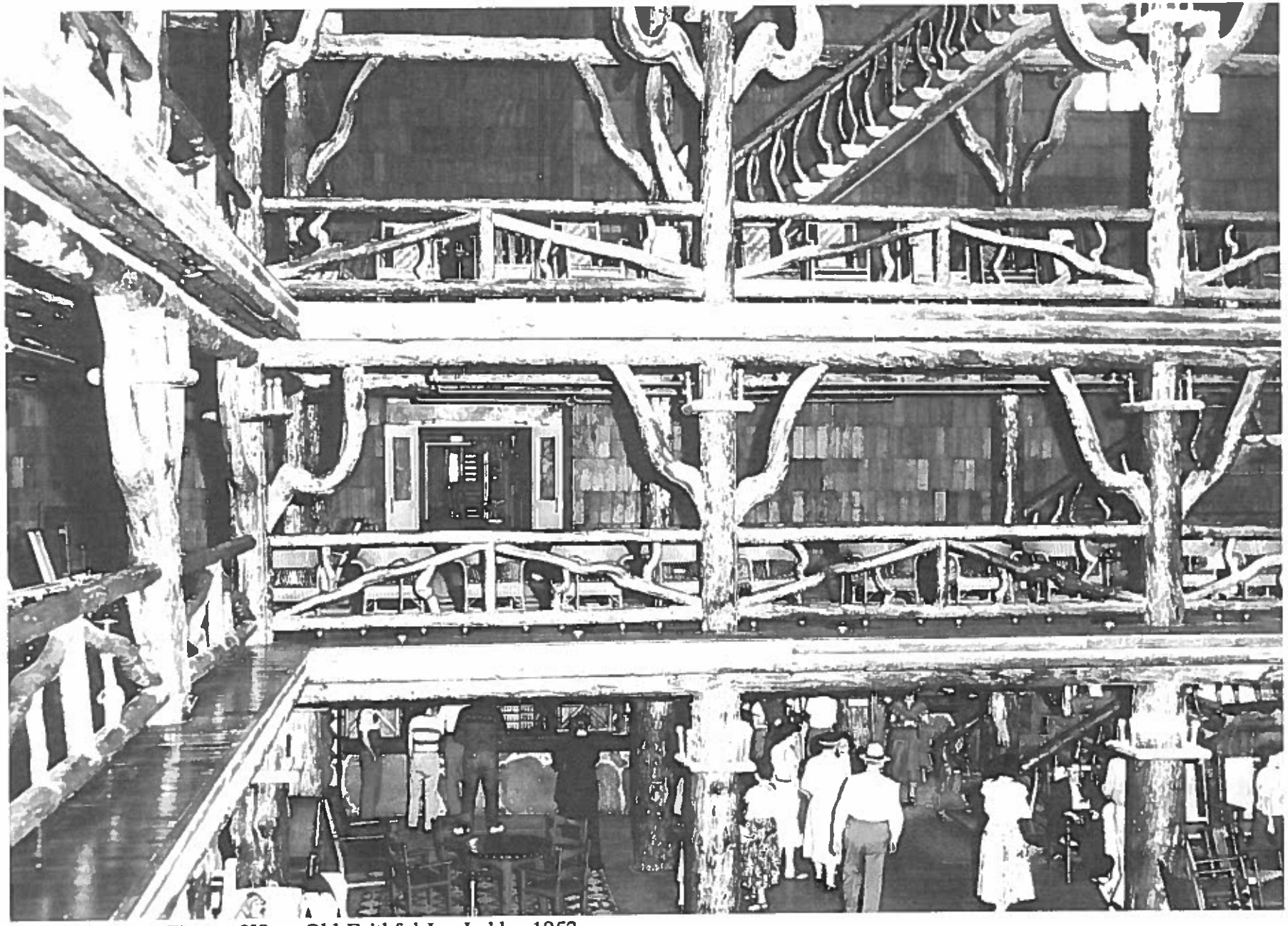


Figure H8: Old Faithful Inn Lobby 1952.
Haynes Foundation.

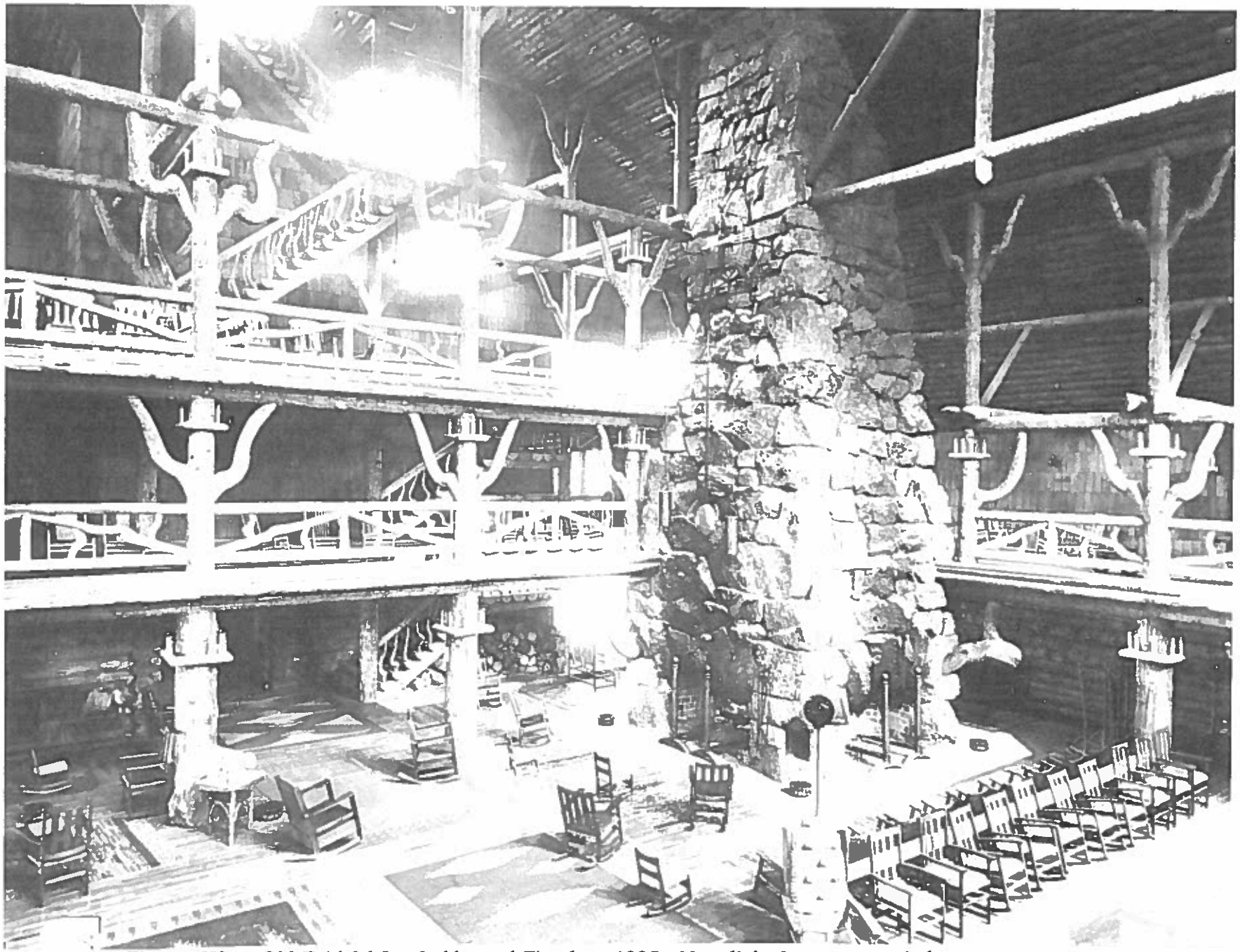


Figure H9: Old Faithful Inn Lobby and Fireplace 1905. Note light from upper windows. Colorado Historical Society.



Figure H10: Old Faithful Inn Lobby c. 1909. Note stone drinking fountain in original location against the west wall. This wall was removed c. 1915 to allow construction of a small gift shop.
Colorado Historical Society.

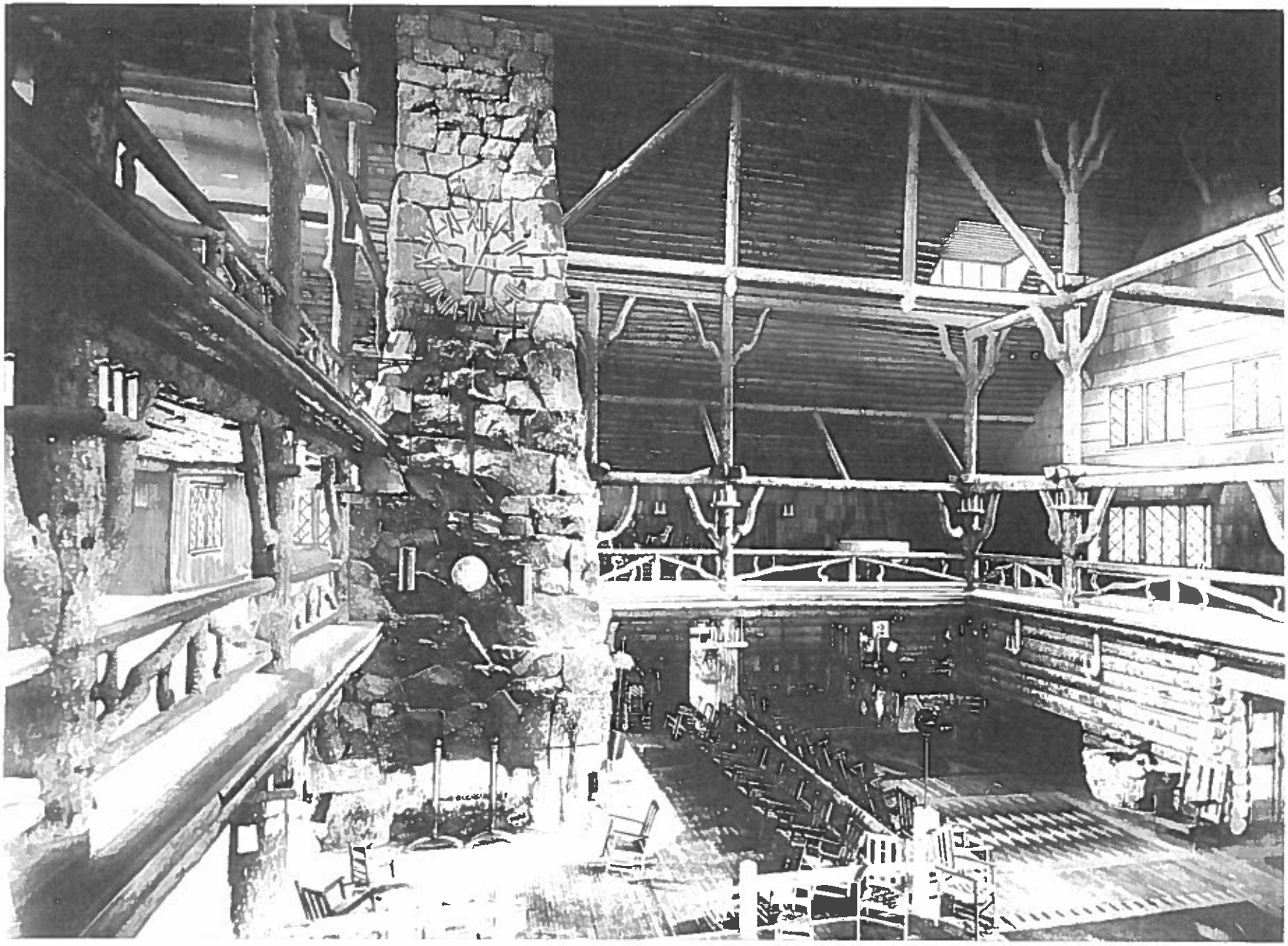


Figure H11: Old Faithful Inn Lobby 1904. Note fireplace, clock, and log railing around fireplace. Haynes Foundation.



Figure H12: Original dining room, 1923. Note "butler screen" and log chandeliers. Haynes Foundation.

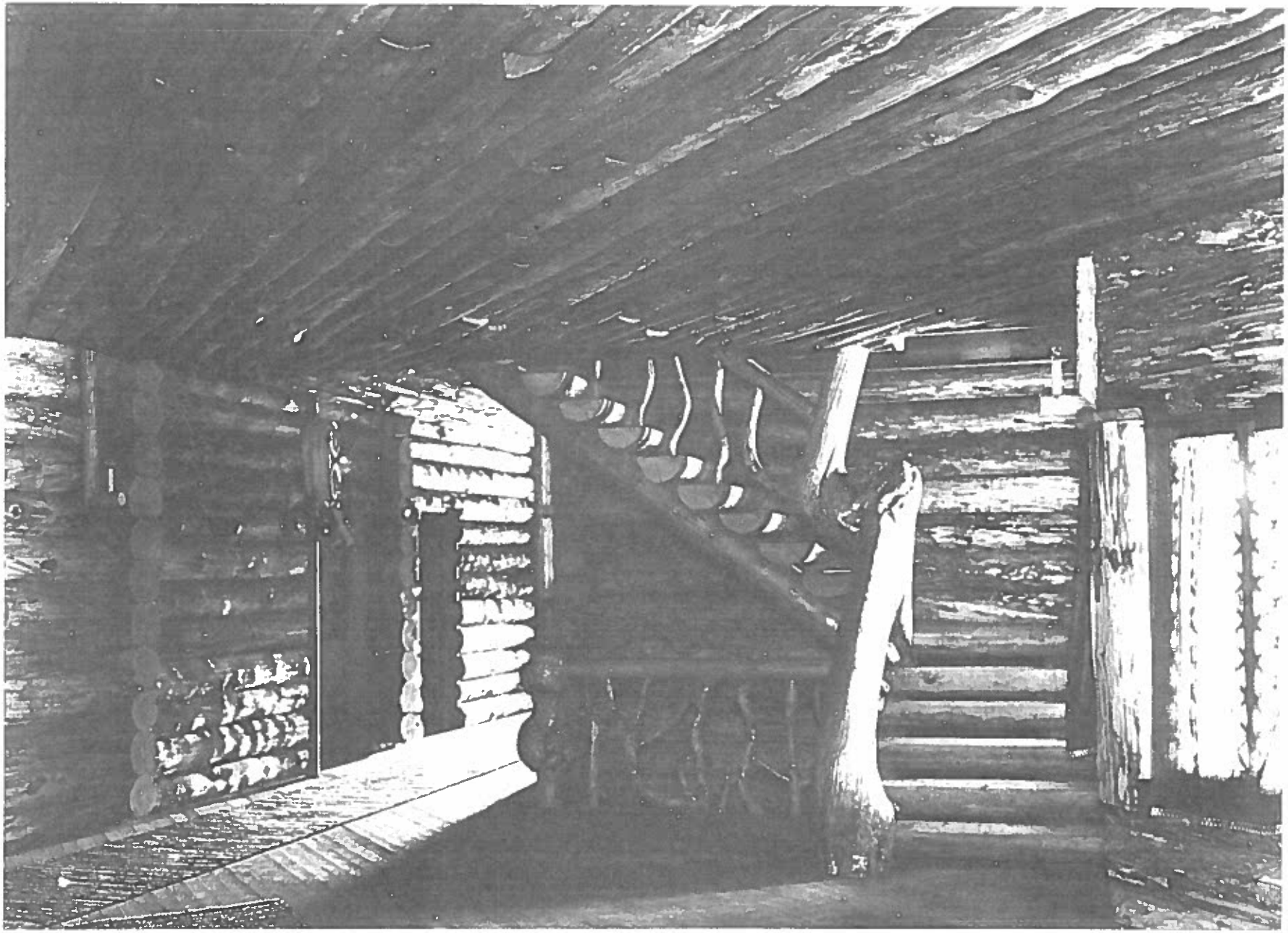


Figure H13: Old House west hall stairway c. 1905.
Colorado Historical Society.



Figure H14: Old House first-floor room 1904.
Haynes Foundation.

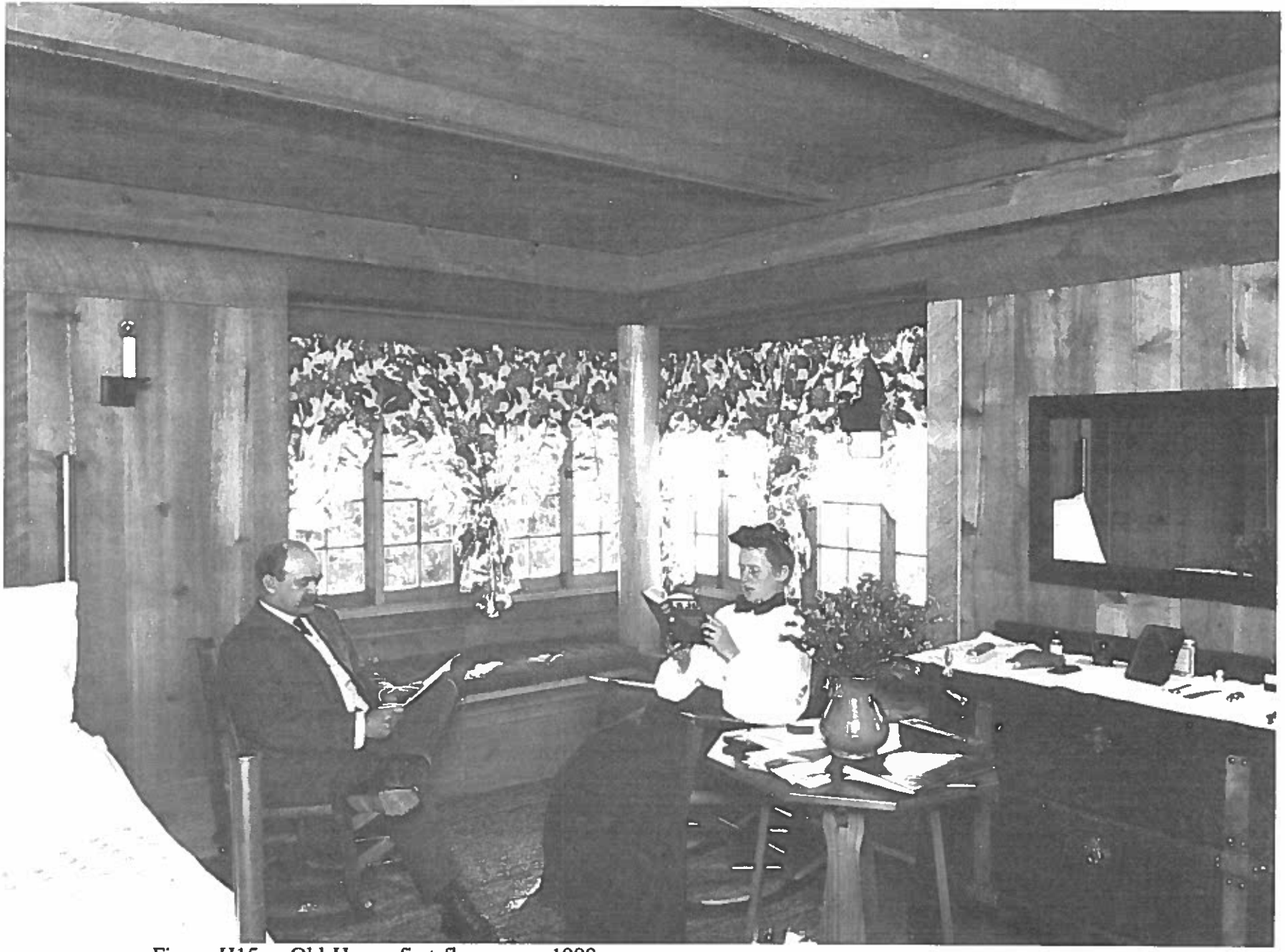


Figure H15: Old House first-floor room 1909.
Colorado Historical Society.

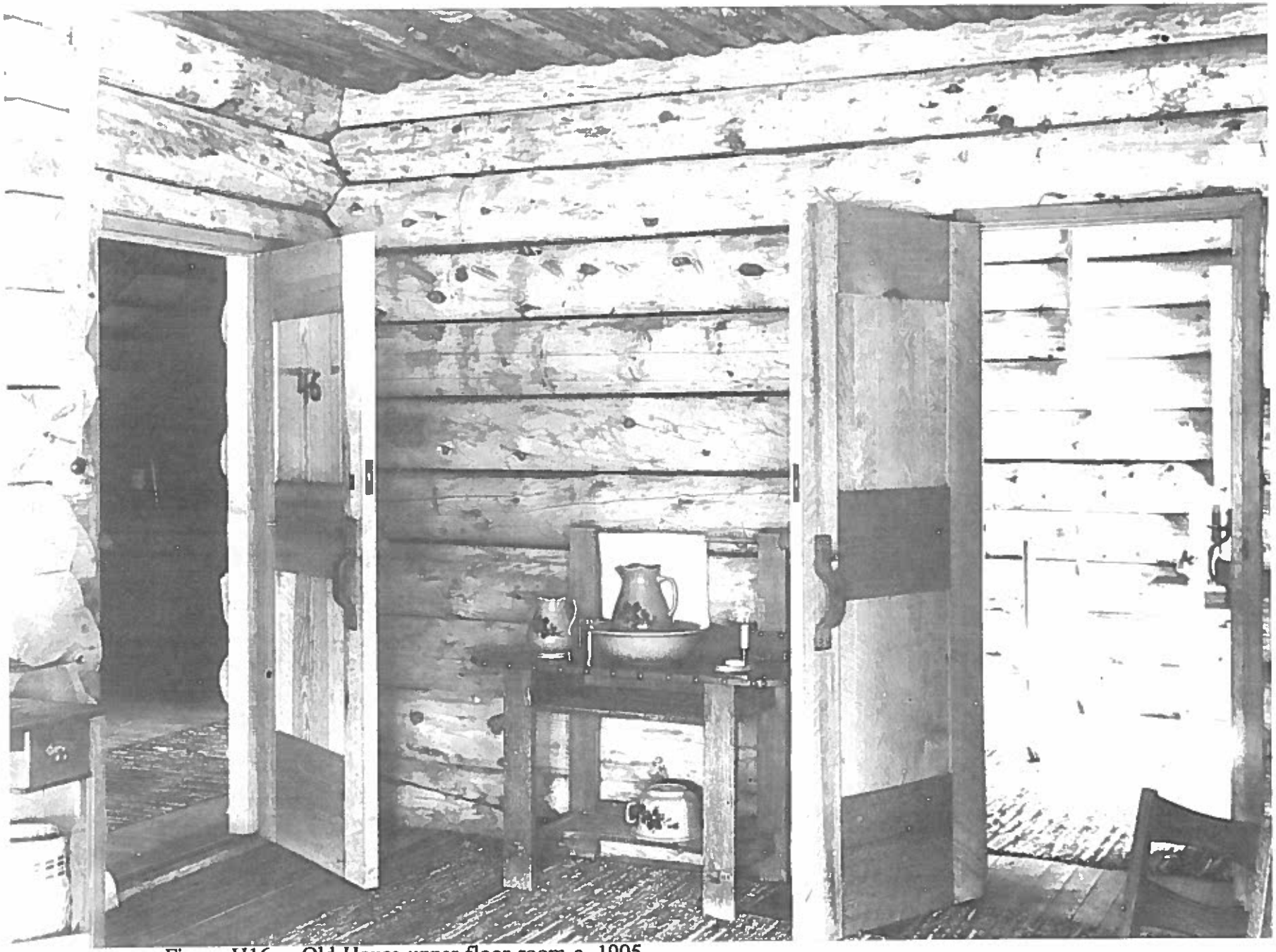


Figure H16: Old House upper-floor room c. 1905.
Colorado Historical Society.

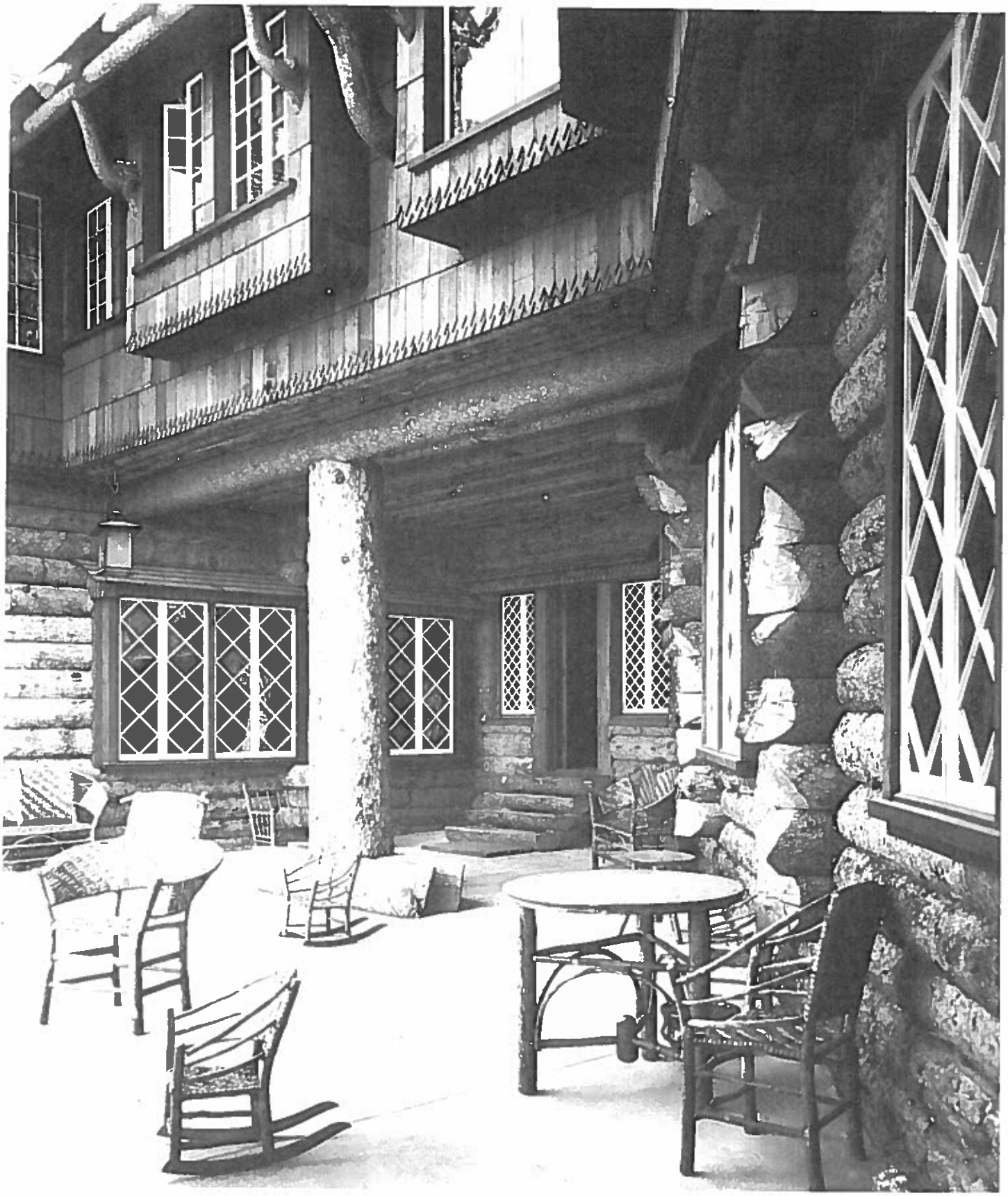


Figure H17: Recessed area of original west wing c.1905. Note furnishings, diamond-shaped window glazing, and siding shingles.
Colorado Historical Society.

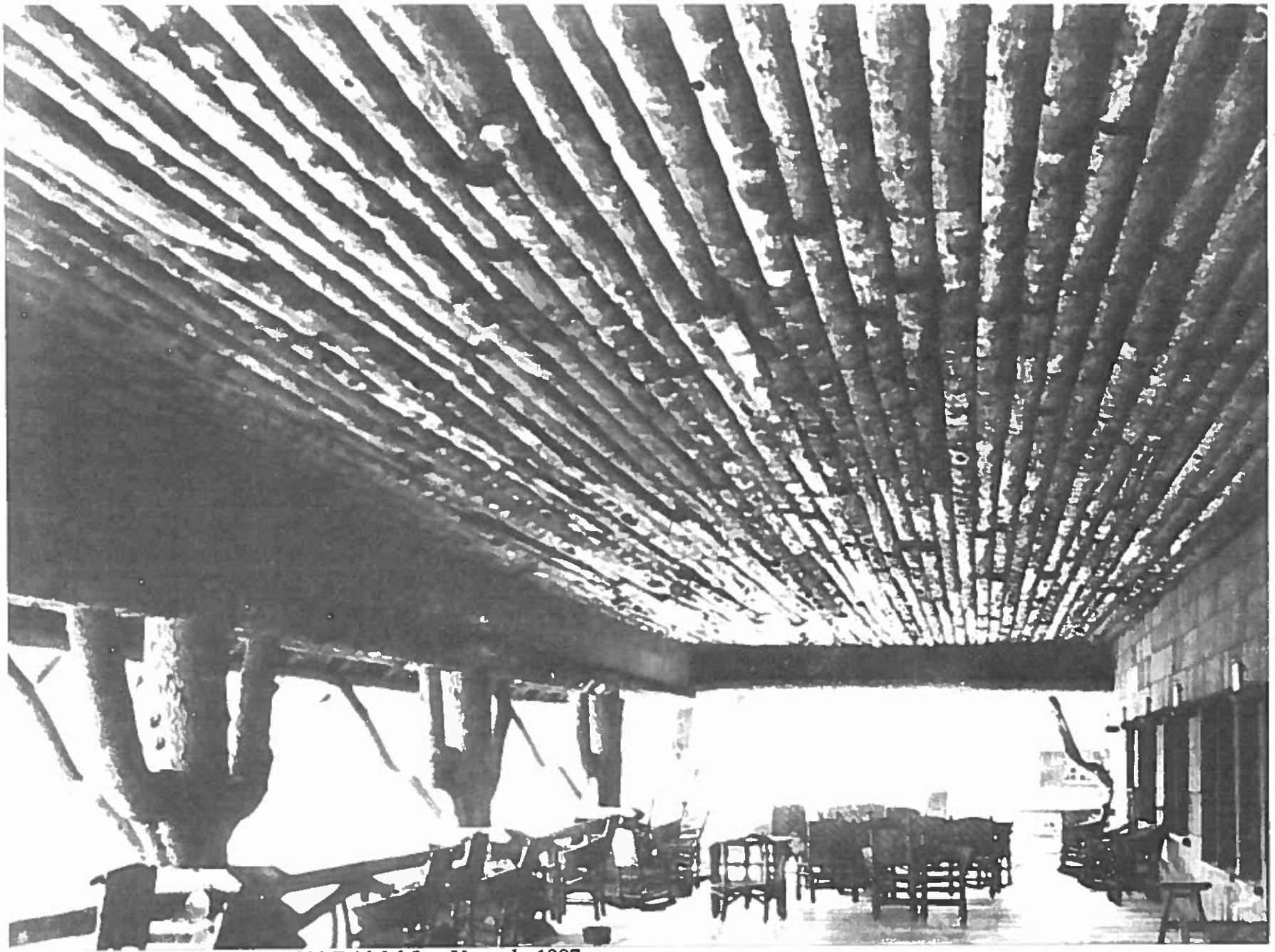


Figure H18: Old Faithful Inn Veranda 1907.
Minnesota Historical Society.

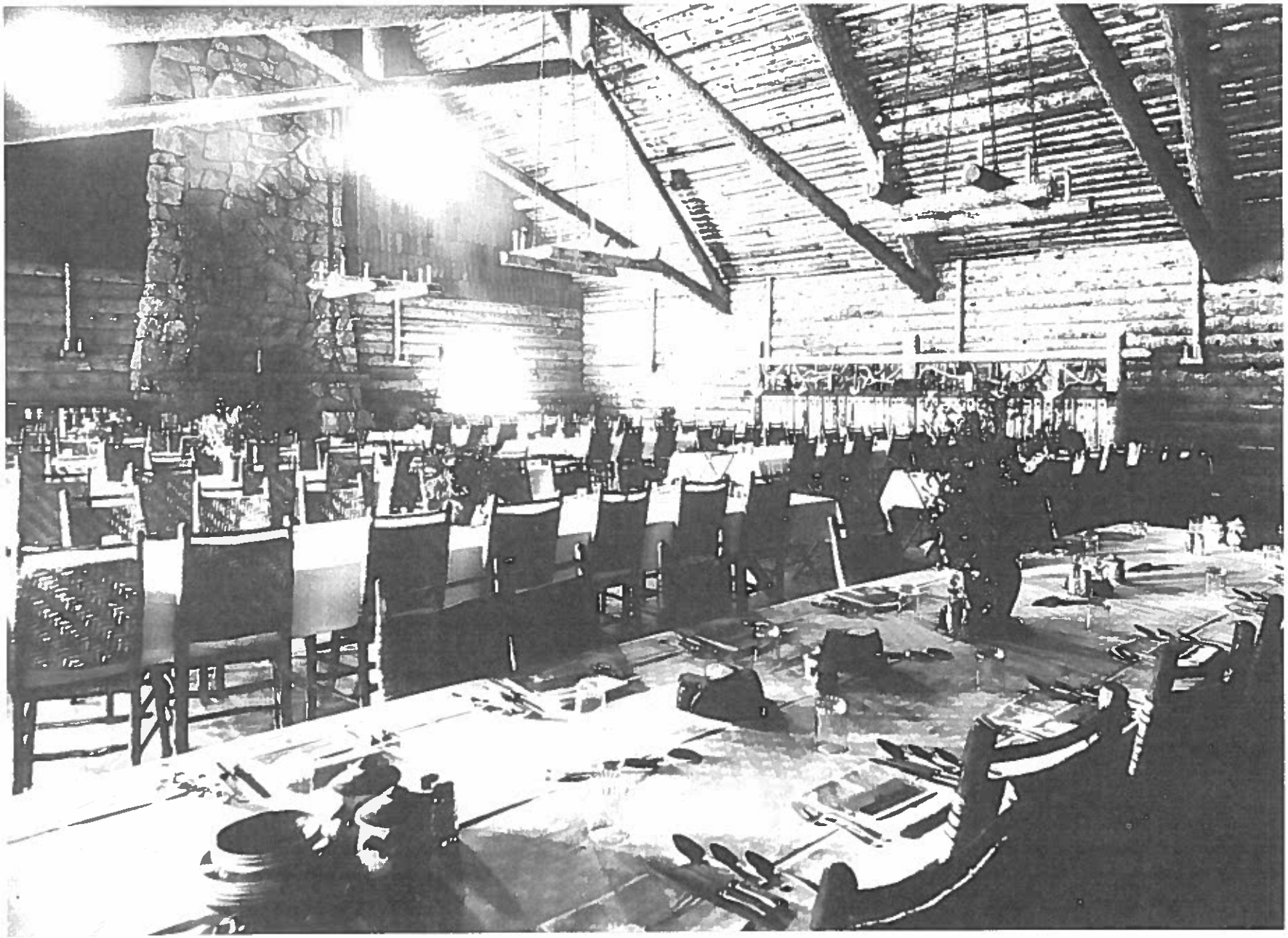


Figure H19: Original dining room c. 1905.
Henry Ford Museum.



Figure H20: East Wing (note slight mansard overhang) 1917.
Yellowstone National Park Photo Archives.



Figure H21: Old Faithful Inn 1907 west wing of Old House, prior to 1927 addition. Wyoming Historical Society.



Figure H22: West Wing under construction 1927.
Haynes Foundation.



Figure H23: Northwest end of West Wing 1927.
National Archives.



Figure H24: Old Faithful Inn 1907. Looking at the rear elevation, prior to construction of the dining room additions (1922 and 1927) and the Bear Pit Lounge (1936). Note log cribbing on lobby fireplace.



Figure H25: Interior of side dining room 1928.
Haynes Foundation.

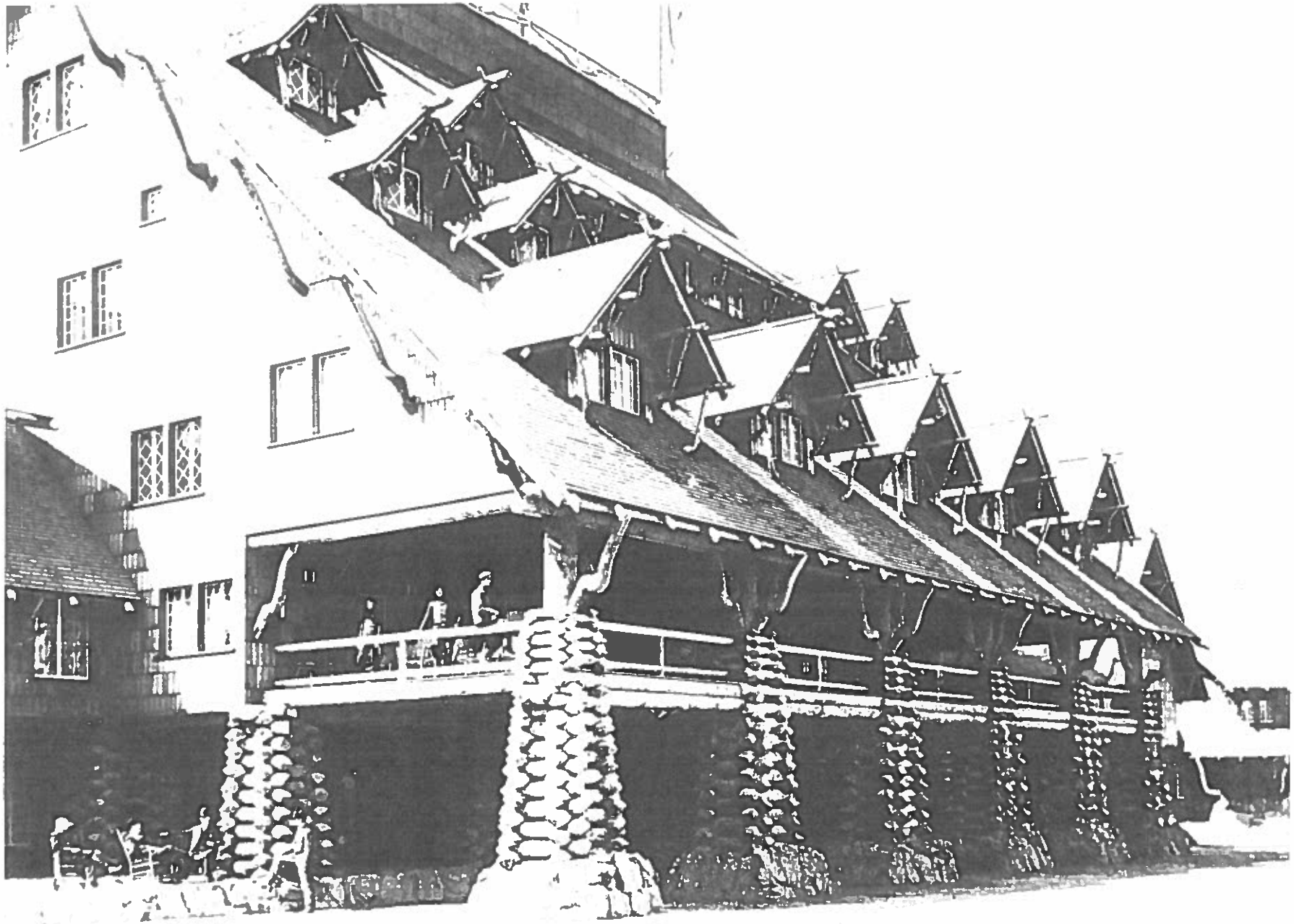


Figure H26: Old Faithful Inn c. 1907. Looking at the east end of original porte-cochere, prior to lobby extension.
Minnesota Historical Society.



Figure H27: Old Faithful Inn 1907. Looking at the west end of original porte-cochere, prior to lobby extension.
Wyoming Historical Society.



Figure H28: Old Faithful Inn 1909. "Interior" of porte-cochere, prior to lobby extension. Colorado Historical Society.



Figure H29: View of Porte-cochere extension 1935.
Haynes Foundation.

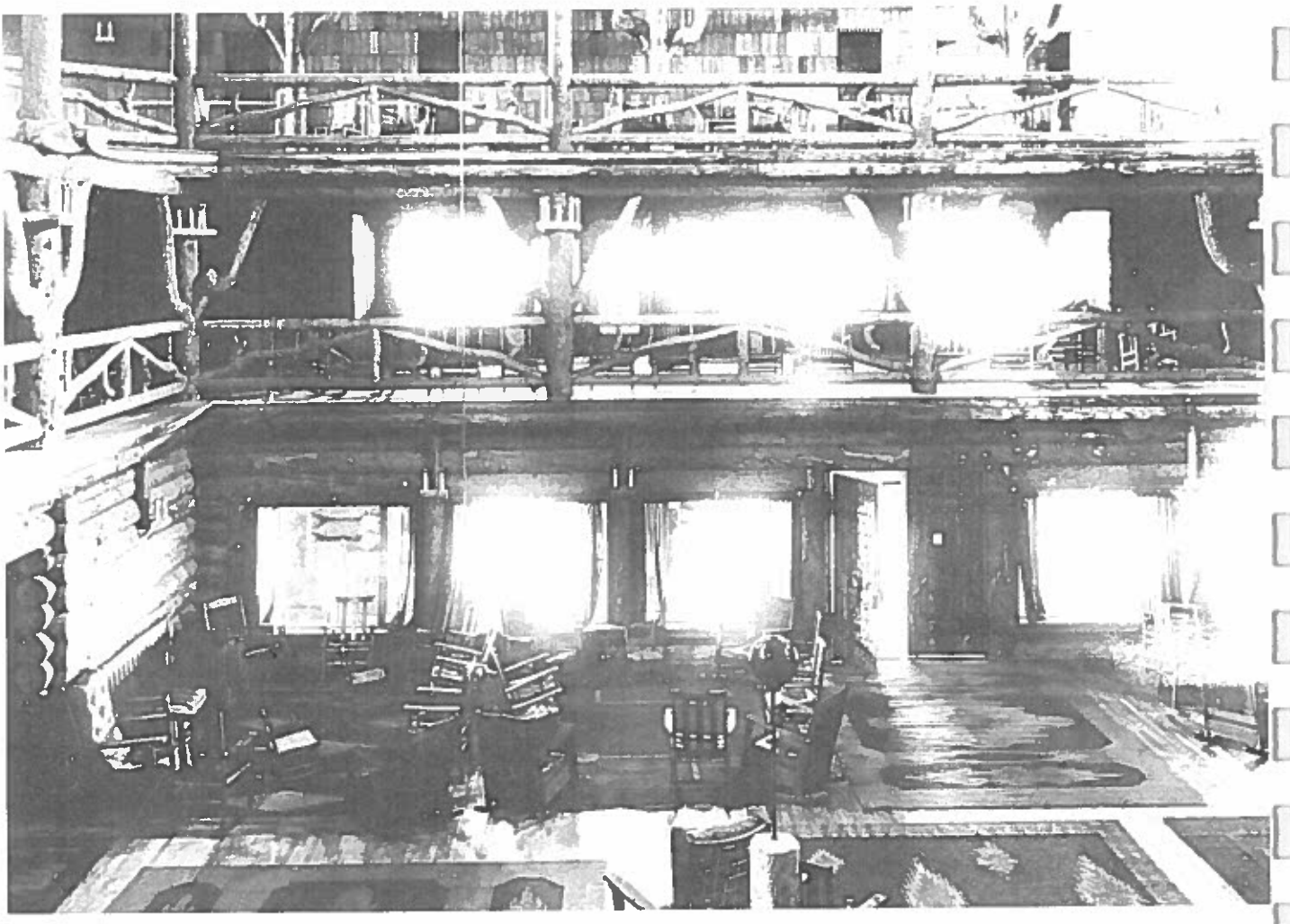


Figure H30: Old Faithful Inn Lobby 1905. A view of the original front wall of the lobby's interior. In 1927 the ground floor front wall was moved forward beneath the porte-cochere.
Haynes Foundation.

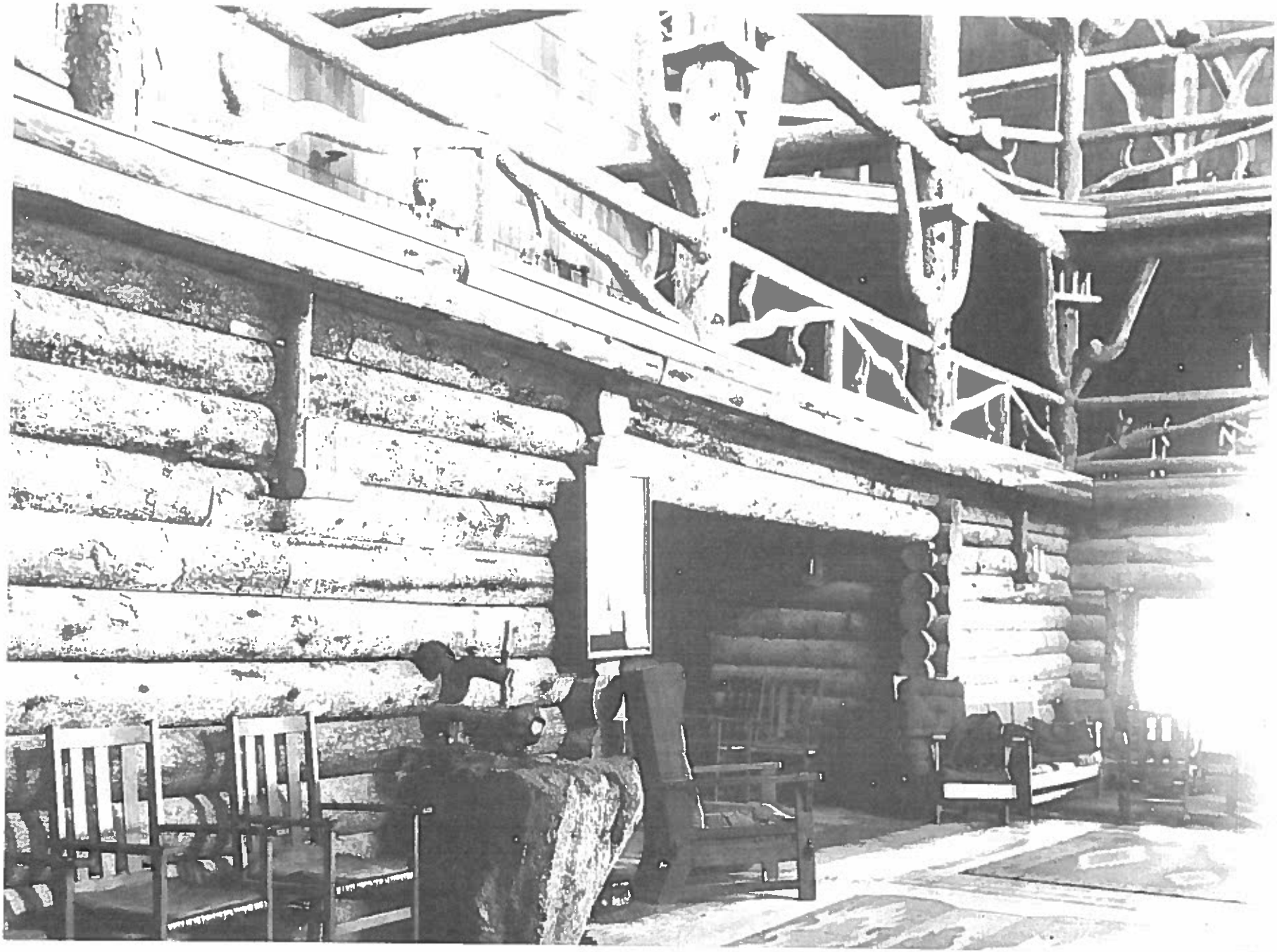


Figure H31: Old Faithful Inn Lobby c. 1909. The west wall of the lobby was removed c. 1915 to allow construction of a small gift shop.
Colorado Historical Society.

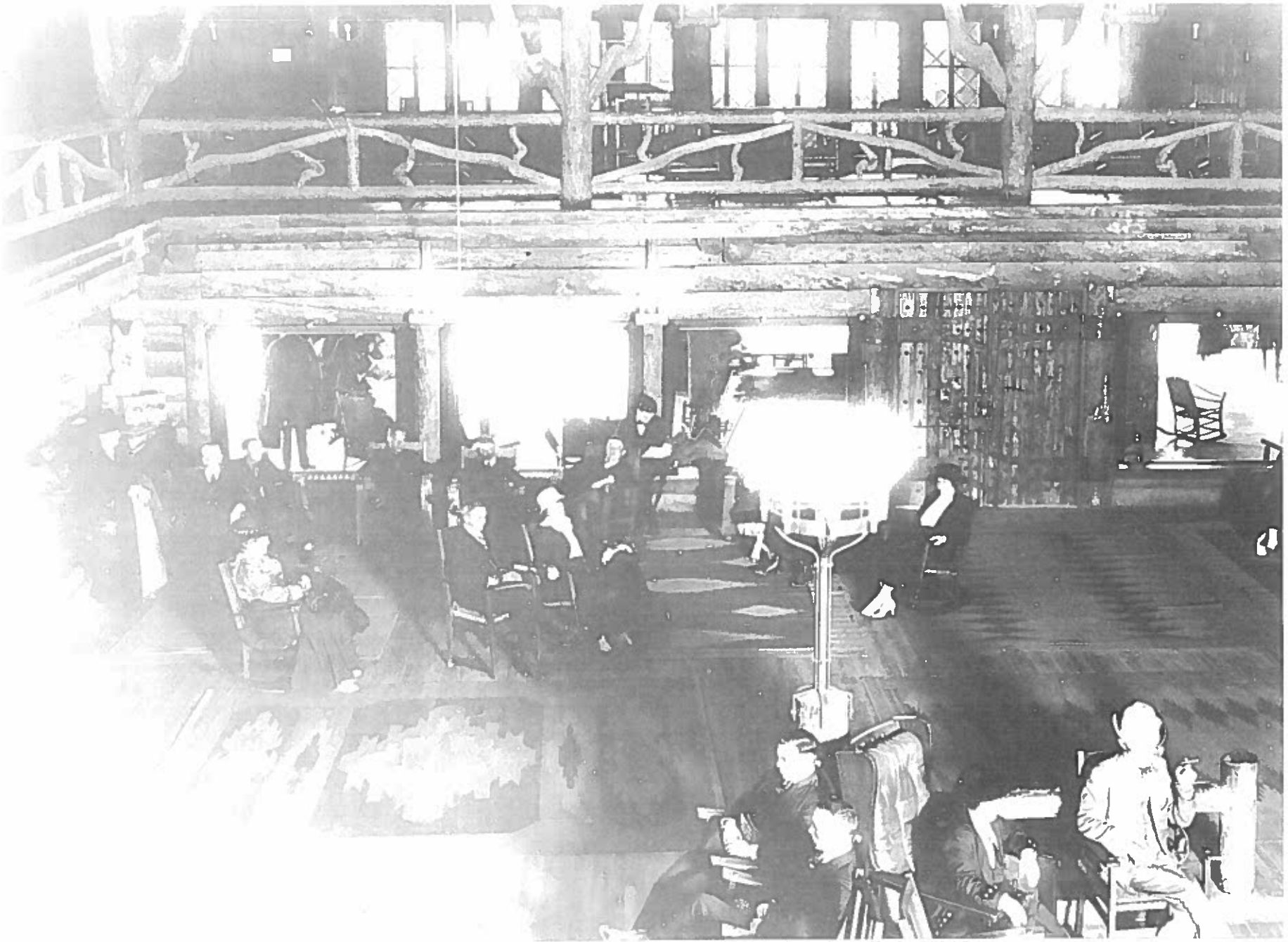


Figure H32: Old Faithful Inn Lobby 1917. Note entrance to gift shop installed c.1910. Haynes Foundation.



Figure H33: Old Faithful Inn Lobby 1909. Both log railings had been removed by 1926. Colorado Historical Society.

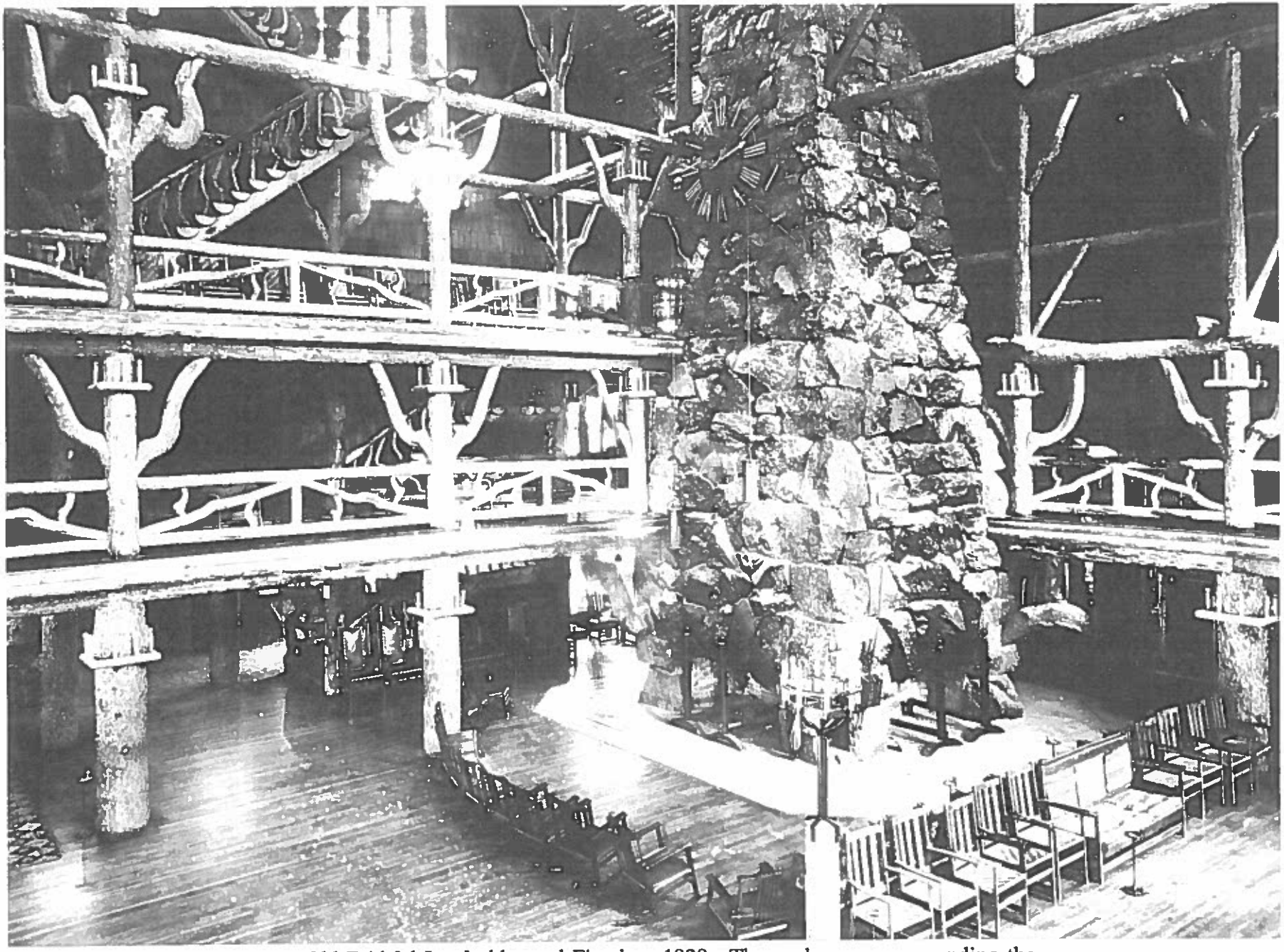


Figure H34: Old Faithful Inn Lobby and Fireplace 1929. The sunken area surrounding the fireplace was infilled in 1926.
Haynes Foundation.

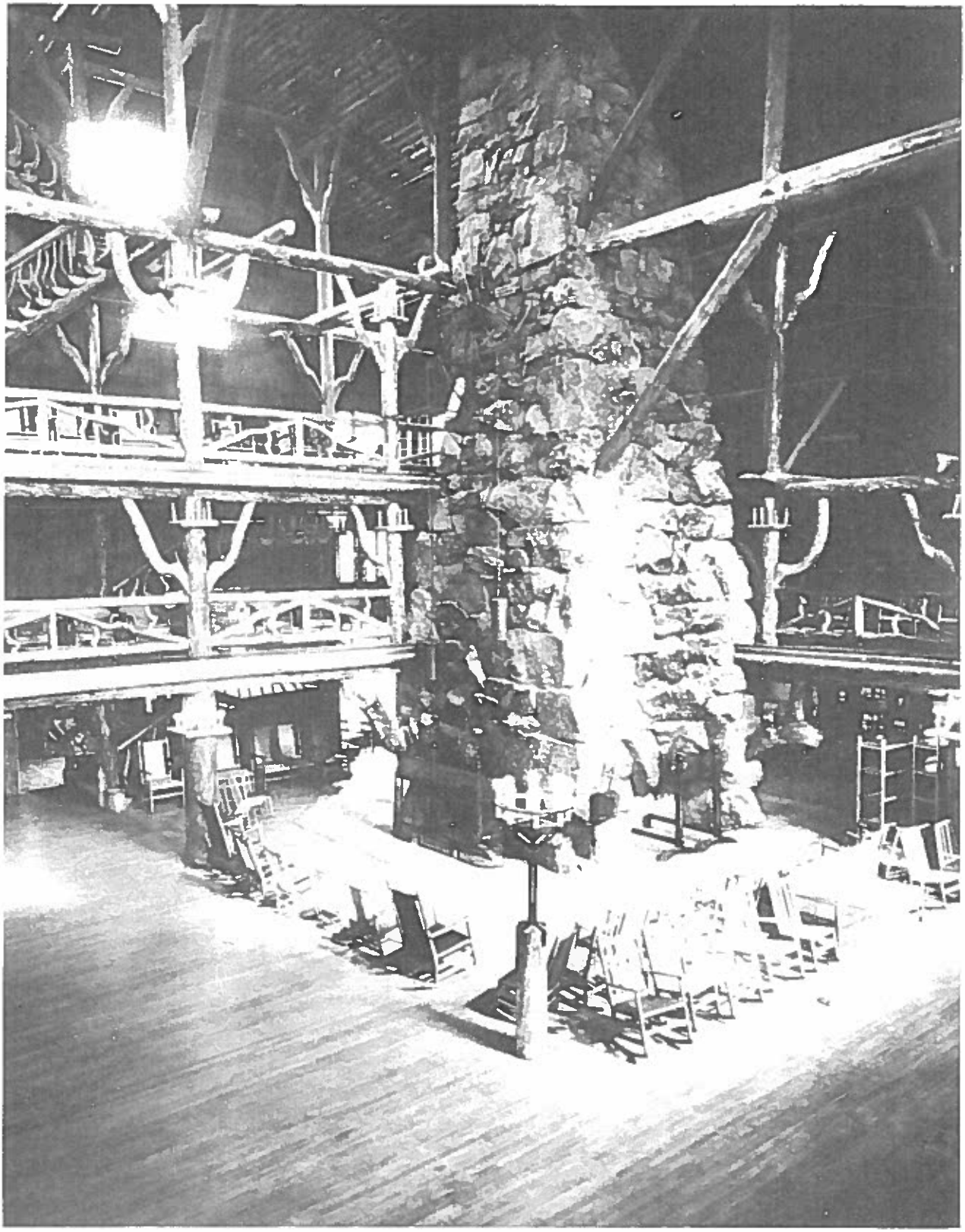


Figure H35: Double Purlin and Diagonal Brace 1952.
Haynes Foundation.



Figure H36: Original dining room, 1928. Note new light fixtures. Haynes Foundation.

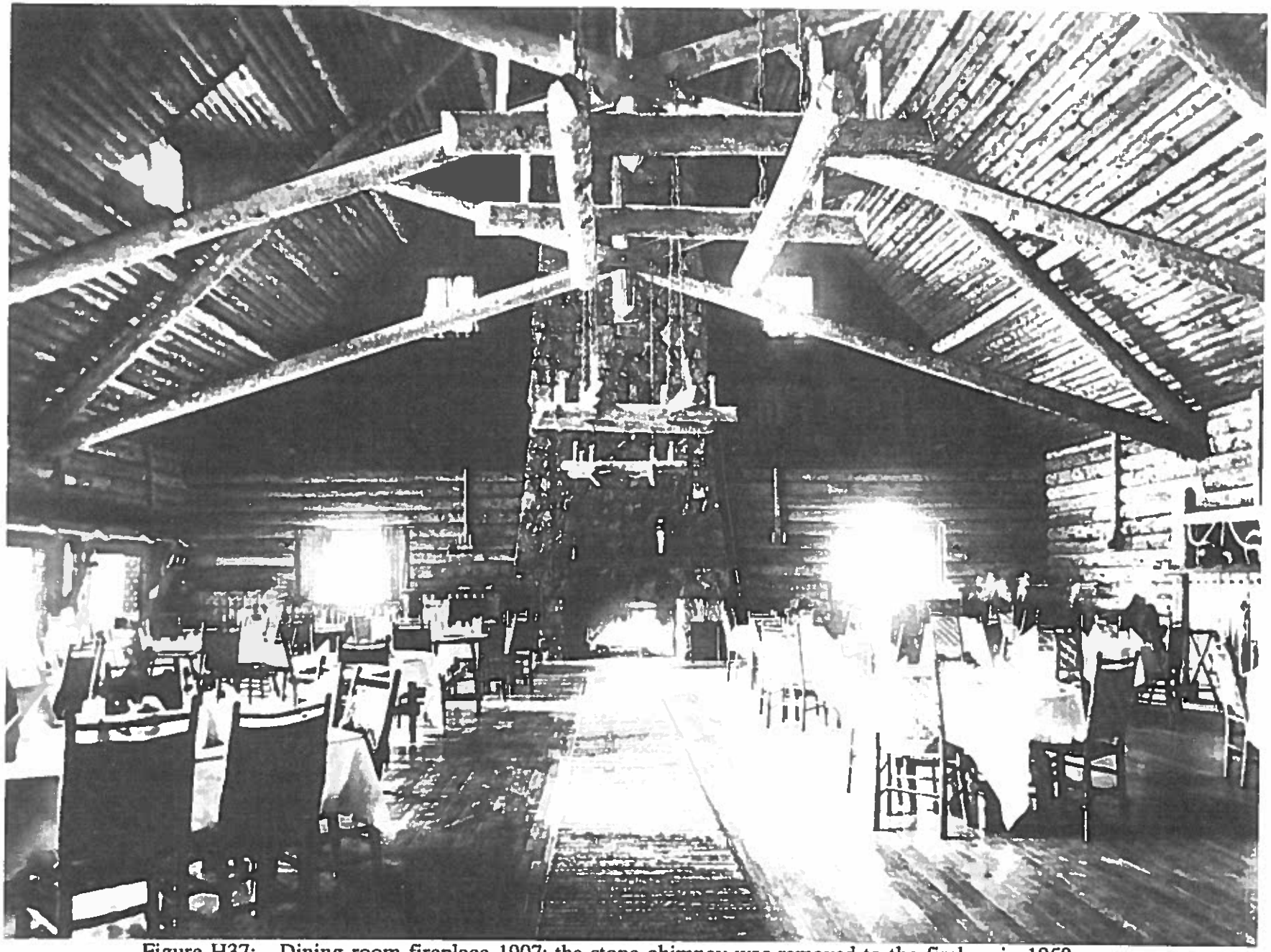


Figure H37: Dining room fireplace 1907; the stone chimney was removed to the firebox in 1959 and restored to its original appearance in 1987. Note the upper windows in south wall, which were removed in 1968.
Minnesota Historical Society.



Figure H38: Old House first-floor room 1929.
Haynes Foundation.



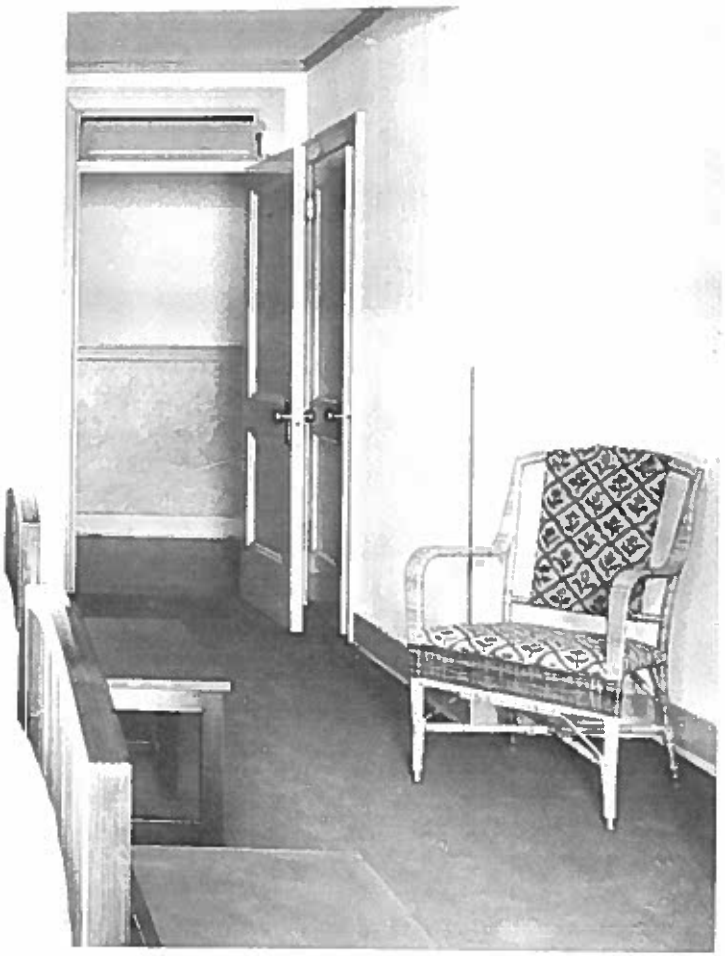


Figure H39: West Wing interior 1929.
Haynes Foundation.

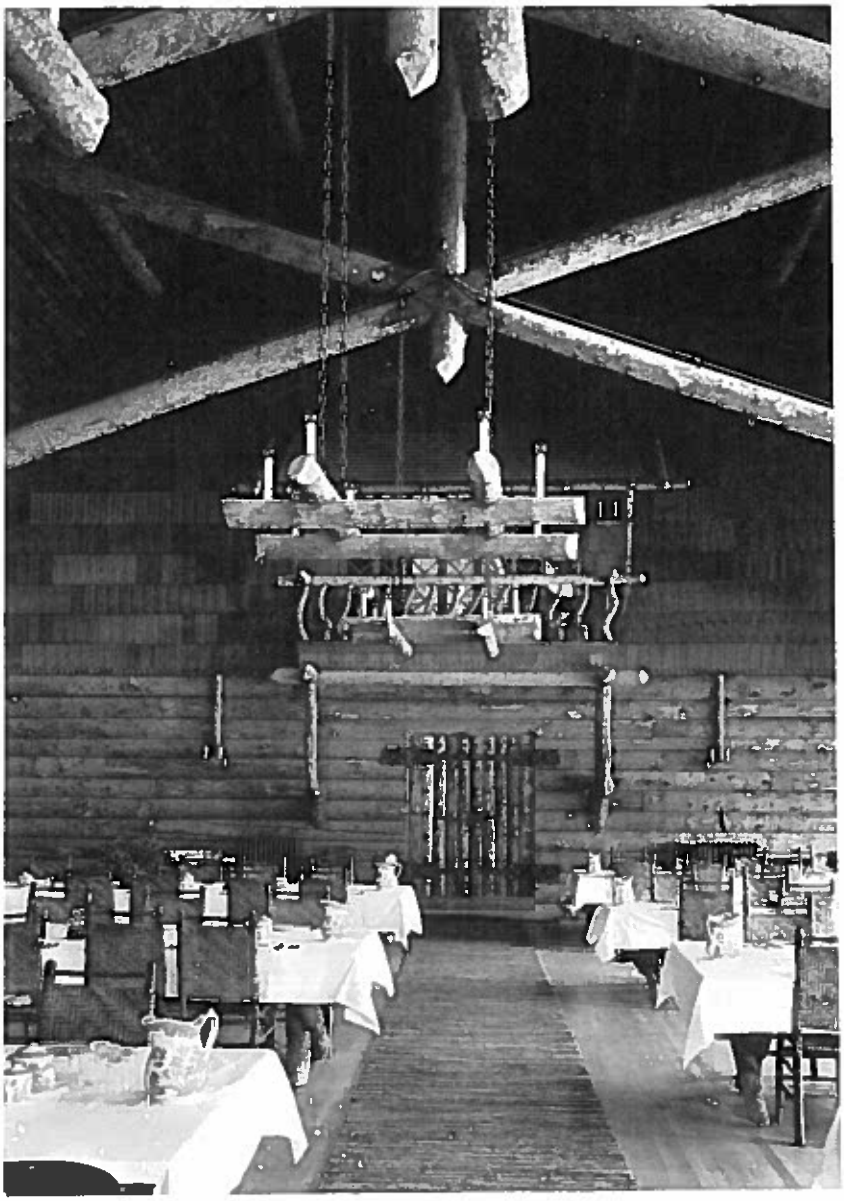


Figure H40: "Old Faithful Inn, YNP, dining room" F. Jay Haynes - photographer 1904. MHS.

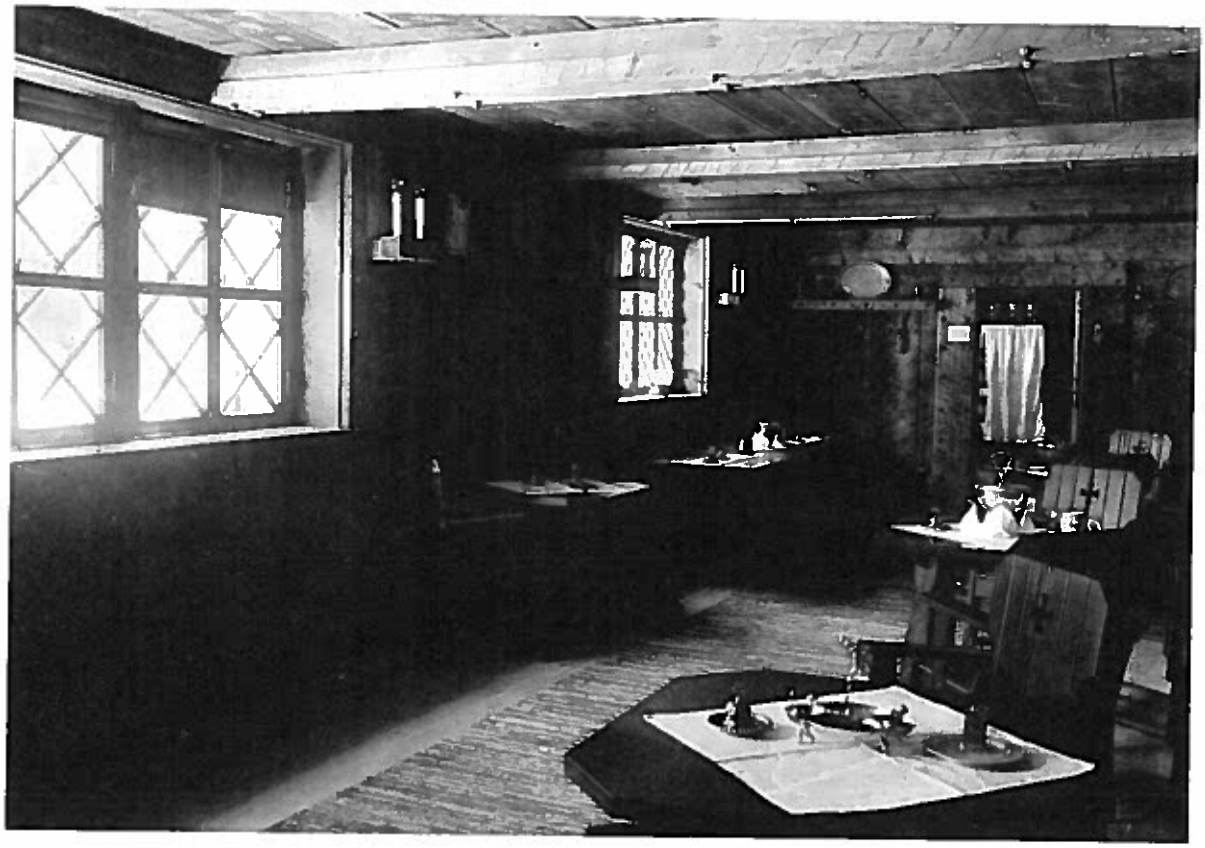


Figure H41: "Old Faithful Inn bar room, YNP" J.E. Haynes - photographer 1905. MHS.



Figure H42: Room 1 in the west wing of the Old House ca. 1905. Photographer unknown.



Figure H43: Early bathroom in the east wing of the Old House. Date unknown, photographer unknown.



Figure H44: Second floor balcony ca. 1905. Photographer unknown.



Figure H45: Third Floor of the balcony ca. 1905. Photographer unknown.



Figure H46: Old House and porte-cochere from the west ca. 1905. Photographer unknown.



Figure H47: West end of west wing ca. 1905. Photographer unknown.

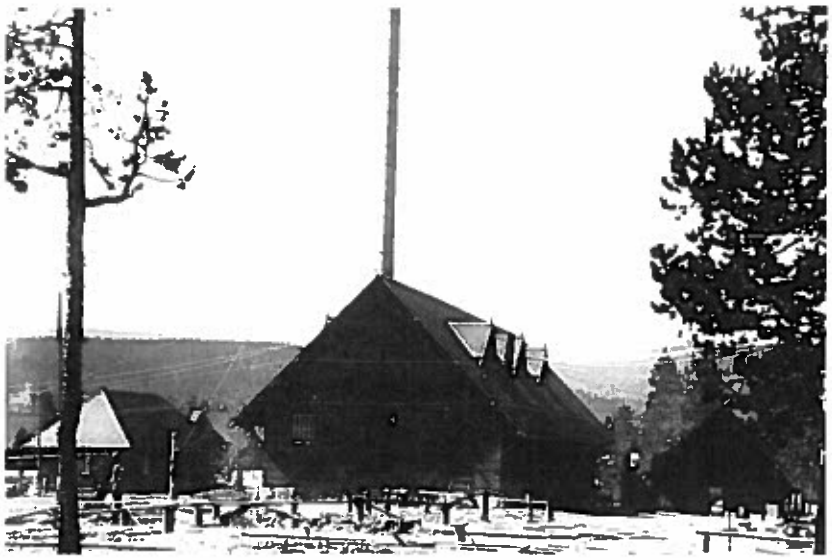


Figure H48: Old Faithful Inn power plant ca. 1910. Photographer unknown.

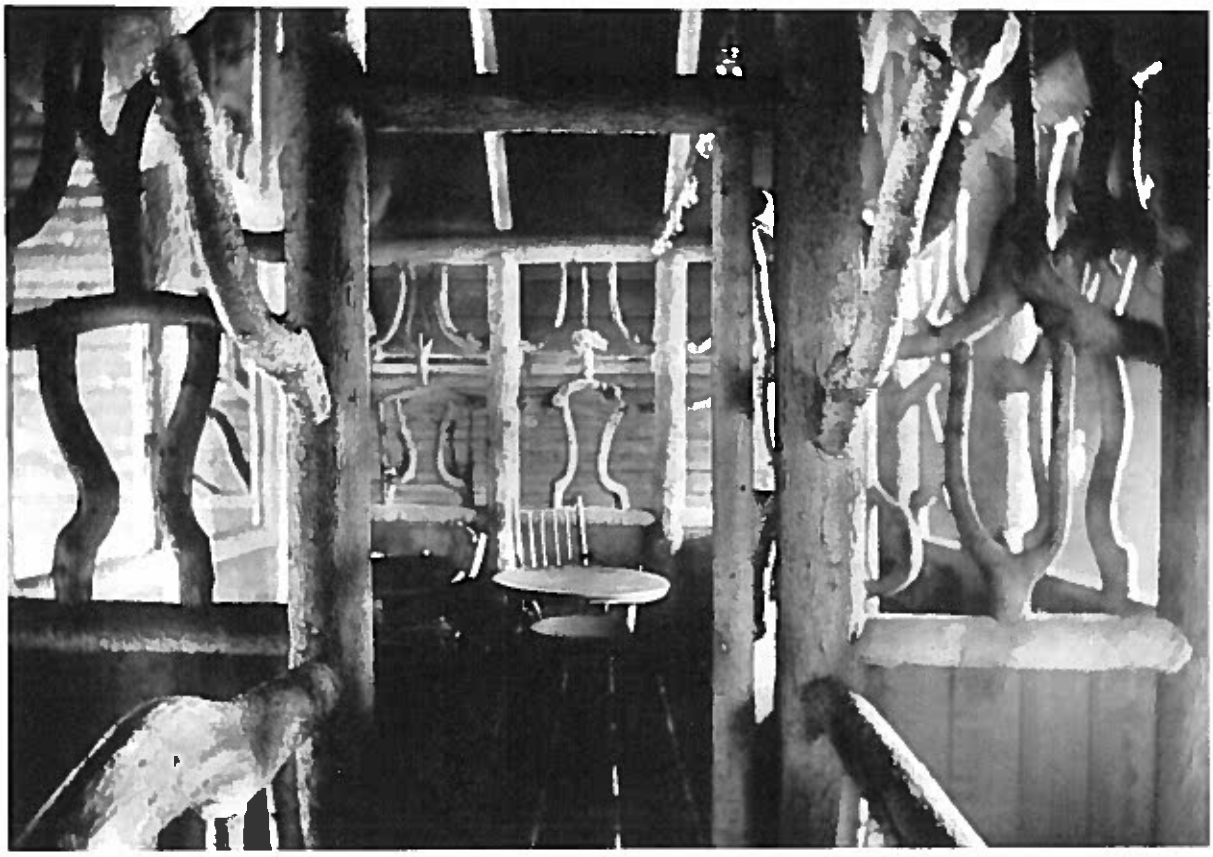


Figure H49: "Old Faithful Inn, YNP, Crow's Nest" J.E. Haynes - photographer 1911. MHS.



Figure H50: "Old Faithful Inn, YNP, barbershop" J.E. Haynes - photographer 1916. MHS.



Figure H51: "Old Faithful Inn, YNP, both wings" J.E. Haynes - photographer 1928. MHS.



Figure H52: "Old Faithful Inn, YNP, from west" J.E. Haynes - photographer 1929. MHS.

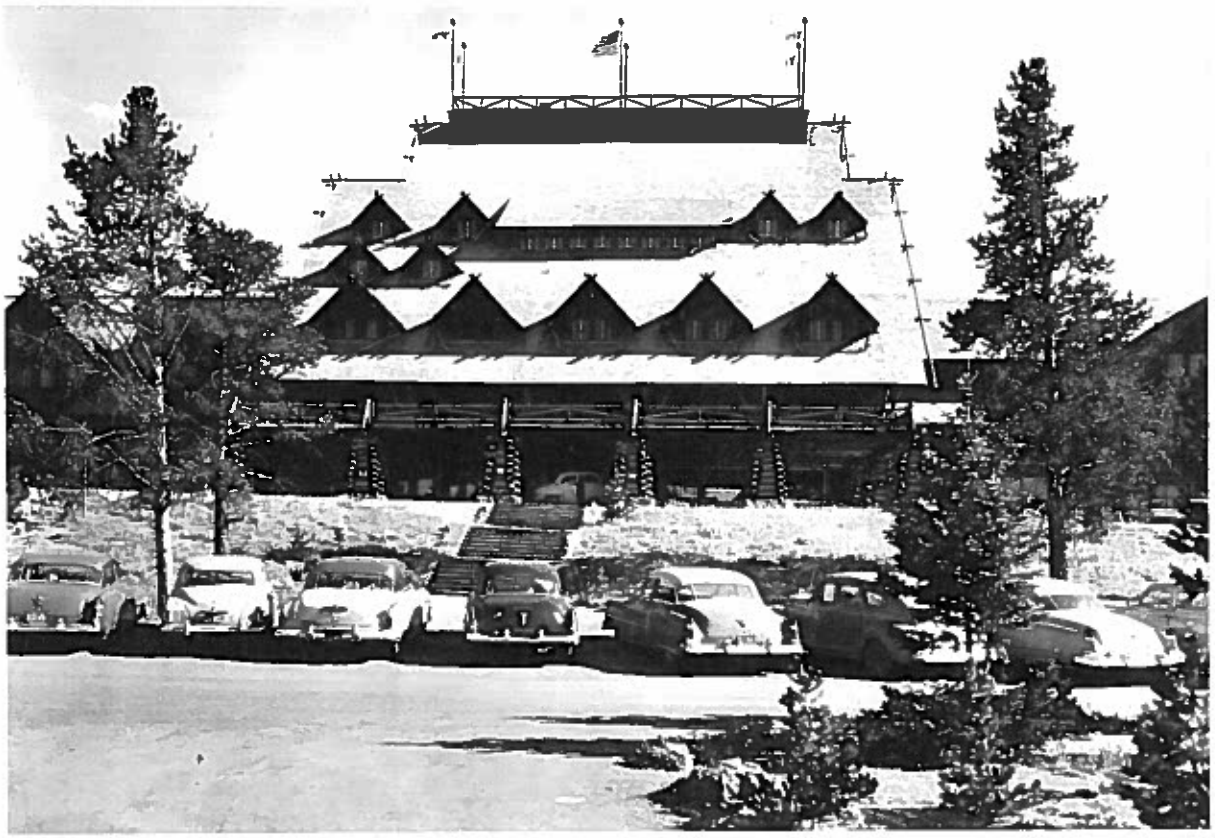


Figure H53: "Old Faithful Inn, YNP, exterior, front, center" J.E. Haynes - photographer 1952. MHS.



Figure H54: "Old Faithful Inn cocktail room (Bear Pit)" Wheale - photographer. MHS.



Figure H55: "Old Faithful Inn, YNP, from north with bridge" J.E. Haynes - photographer 1938. MHS.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Site Description

Old Faithful Inn sits in the Upper Geyser Basin with Old Faithful Geyser to the east of the main building. The Inn, part of the Old Faithful Historic District, faces north towards the geyser basin and is a very dominant and historically significant feature on the landscape. The Inn is surrounded by developed parking areas and pedestrian trails that lead to the Geyser Basin as well as provide access to the Old Faithful Geyser and the Visitor Center to the southeast of the building (Figure A1).

The Myriad Group Geysers Road, the principle artery to the Upper Geyser Basin, approaches the Inn from the northwest. This road connects with the main road to the parking lot just below the hill and north of the main entrance to the Inn. A driveway runs parallel to the front of the building and incorporates the porte-cochere where the passenger cars and tour buses unload. A walkway and concrete and stone stairway lead from the parking to the Inn. This formal route is often ignored in favor of the informal (and frequently shorter) paths that criss-cross the natural meadow between the Inn and the parking lot. A long asphalt walkway connects the Inn with the Hamilton Store complex to the west. A walkway to the east proceeds from the Inn to a National Park Service-constructed system of exposed concrete walkways surrounding Old Faithful Geyser and connecting to the Visitor Center and the main parking lot to the east.

The other major entrance to the Inn is the west parking lot directly to the south of the building. This parking lot connects to the entrance on the south end of the Old House near

the stone fireplace. This has become a major entrance to the Inn not only from the parking lot but from the other facilities on the site.

The landscaping around the Inn consists generally of obsidian sand with some meadow grass and wildflowers. There are a number of evergreen trees on the north side of the building in front of the 1927 West Wing, the Old House and 1913 East Wing. The rest of the area around the Inn has very few trees.

The service area on the west side of the kitchen wing next to the boiler building is a major driveway area to get supplies into the building. There are several small houses located in this area along with Laurel Dorm across the stream. The employees' pub and the maintenance shops are also located across the stream. Directly to the south of the Inn is the old laundry/boiler building and a small building used as a plumbing shop. All of these buildings are scheduled to be removed under the Old Faithful Development Concept Plan.

Site Condition

The major threats to the physical condition and historic integrity of the site around Old Faithful Inn are inadequate drainage away from the building and the loss of the meadow grass and wildflowers that were once prevalent. The drainage is very poor, water flows towards the walls of the 1913 East Wing and the north side of the 1927 West Wing. The south section of the Old House around the Dining Room, Bear Pit, and east wing are also problem areas that need to be redeveloped. Snow and water sit in these areas which causes the lower log of the building to rot. The ground on the north side of the 1927 West Wing is extremely eroded, to the point of undermining some of the trees. The area between the south end of the Old

House and the boiler plant and the area surrounding the service road near the stream are also seriously eroded.

Many of the trees on the north side of the 1913 East Wing are growing against the foundation and could eventually undermine the foundation. They are also pushing up the roof of the structure in some locations. The smaller immature trees could cause similar problems in the future. Due to excessive pedestrian traffic between the parking lot and the Inn, the meadow grass and wildflowers that once covered the area have been reduced to small isolated patches. There are some large patches of meadow grass on the end of the 1927 West Wing, an area less vulnerable to pedestrian traffic.

The asphalt sidewalks on the north side of the 1927 West Wing and the sidewalks and stairs around the parking lot are in poor condition due to the thermal activity and heavy pedestrian use. Many visitors, in search of the shortest route between their parked car and the Inn, ignore the established sidewalk and stair system and walk directly up the hill. This has resulted in development of an extensive pathway system amongst the trees between the parking lot and the Inn. The stair associated with the main walkway is also in poor condition. The stone sides have been covered with concrete and some of the stone has moved away from the edges of the concrete stair. In addition, the stairway is situated in such a manner that much of the runoff from the surrounding area runs onto the stair face and settles in the low spots, making the stairway unsafe and contributing to structural deterioration. There are no handrails on this stair and it is very poorly lighted for nighttime use (See Figure A1).

CONDITION ASSESSMENT NOTES

SITE

1. Poor drainage around buildings is causing problems with the undermining of the structure plus rotting of base materials.

2. Erosion occurring because of improper drainage and little grass or other materials to retain the soil.

3. Trees causing damage to the foundation and to the eaves of the roof.

4. Broken or poor sidewalks.

5. Electrical transformers or meter bases.

6. Propane tanks in fenced off areas.

7. Standpipes for fire suppression system. Some are disconnected.

8. Bare areas caused by pedestrian traffic walking across the landscaped areas.

9. Service and garbage area.

10. Buildings to be removed under the Development Concept Plan (DCP).

OLD HOUSE AND WINGS

Introduction

Old Faithful Inn, a distinctive rustic-style structure, represents one of the few remaining log hotels in the United States. Its unique design has made the Inn a significant part of the history of Yellowstone National Park, and it is well-known worldwide because of its association with Old Faithful Geyser, its namesake. Architect Robert C. Reamer designed the rustic building to blend in with Yellowstone's mountains and forests. All of the stones and logs, including the gnarled logs used for bracing and stairway railings, came from the immediate area around the Upper Geyser Basin.

Old Faithful Inn was constructed in three phases: the 1903 "Old House", with the central lobby ensconced under the steep six-story gable roof, a kitchen and dining room wing to the south, and short three-story guest room wings to the east and west; the four-story 1913 East Wing, containing guest rooms and public bathrooms; and the 1927 four-story "Y"-shaped West Wing, composed of guest rooms with private baths.

Old House Exterior Description

The first level of the Old House is constructed of native logs, joined with deep double-saddle notches. The six upper stories of the central lobby component, the myriad of dormers, and the upper two stories of the guest room wings are of frame construction with cedar-shingle siding. This frame component extends slightly beyond the lower level. A widow's walk, highlighted by a lodgepole railing and five massive flag poles, is located at the gable crest of the lobby roof. Cedar shingles cover the cross-gable roof. The building rests on a stone foundation of uncoursed rubble stone quarried from Black Sand Basin. The height and thickness of the foundation varies, with high points generally flanking entries and defining corners. The foundation slopes toward the building and the upper stones extend above the sill log, giving the foundation an organic look (Figures A5 through A8).

The floorplan consists of the central side-gable lobby component and three irregularly-

shaped wings composed of a number of gabled components. The southern wing, containing the dining room and the kitchen, was originally not seen by visitors approaching the Inn and displays less architectural detail than those components creating the front facade. The L-shaped east wing runs east from the lobby and then turns north. The asymmetrical west wing runs east/west before veering northwest. These northerly turns to the wing (as well as the cross-gable and hipped roofline that they engender) embrace the central lobby component and mitigate against a rigid linear design. They also allowed for rooms with prime views of Castle (room 1) and Old Faithful (room 46) Geysers.

The north gable slope of the immense lobby roof is broken by a series of small dormers arranged in assymetrical configurations: Five centered gabled dormers form the first course, two gable dormers, sharply offset to the east, form the second course,[1] and two pair of gable dormers, divided by a long shed roof dormer, form the third and final course. The lower course of dormers open to third-floor guest rooms located above the original second-story porch. The upper level dormers and windows provide light to the vast lobby space. This abundant use of gable- and shed-roof dormers is continued in the guest room wings. These dormers, however, are more substantial and extend the interior room space. Additional small shed-roof dormers are randomly located within the south gable slope of the west wing. Frame oriels, assymetrically located within the second floor, contain pairs of casement windows and form deep window seats in the interior spaces.

The original porte-cochere was recessed under the large gable roof of the central component, along with the second-story porch directly above it. In 1927, the lobby was expanded, incorporating part of the porte-cochere. Concurrently the north walls of the guest wings at the east end of the west wing were extended north to make room for an expanded gift shop. In association with this same reconstruction, the current flat-roofed porte-cochere was added to the north elevation of the original. This flat roof houses an un-roofed extension of the second-story porch. Piers supporting the porte-cochere and porch are surrounded by log cribbings. Both porches are cordoned with lodgepole railings. The remaining space of the

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[1]The eastern-most dormer and window of this second course is strictly decorative. The window does not open to the interior.

original porte-cochere is now a pedestrian walkway, accessed by a handicapped-accessible stone faced ramp.

All of the windows except the plate-glass windows of the first floor of the lobby are multi-lite casement or hinged -- single, paired, or arranged in ribbons. Wood muntins create a variety of lite configurations, including small diamonds, large diamonds, multiple lites over a single pane, diamonds broken by circles, circles, and rectangles. The windows of the first floor guest rooms in both the east and west wings are "framed" by the extended log ends of the interior walls and by small shed roofs located above the windows in the space created by the slight overhang of the frame upper stories.

The primary entry is located under the porte cochere within the north elevation. This massive double door is constructed of rough planks and secured with wrought iron hinges, latches, and a multitude of bolts. All hardware was forged on site. Additional entries include the french doors within the north elevation of the Old House's west wing, inset under the primary roof and accessed by log steps flanked by a gnarled lodgepole railing. A structural column supporting the second floor of the west wing is located directly in front of the entry. A single door, shown in historic photos was replaced at an unknown time. The concrete patio adjacent to the entrance is shown in historic photographs. The double doors within the south elevation of the Old House replaced the original single door in 1987 and accommodate the increased traffic generated by the southern parking lot.

Decorative details include the large gnarled-log brackets supporting the dormers, oriels, eves, and porch columns; the diamond-shaped ends of the two lower shingle courses; and the exposed purlins and rafters. Decorative outriggers supported by gnarled log brackets also project from the eves of the main gable.

North

EXISTING SITE PLAN
OLD FAITHFUL INN NO SCALE

Myriad Group
Geyser
Road

Lower Hamilton Store

Parking Lot

Old Faithful Geyser

1927 West Wing

Old House

Kitchen Wing

1913
East
Wing

Laurel Dormitory

Employee Laundry

Storage/Maintenance
Offices
Boiler Room

Visitor Center

FIGURE A1

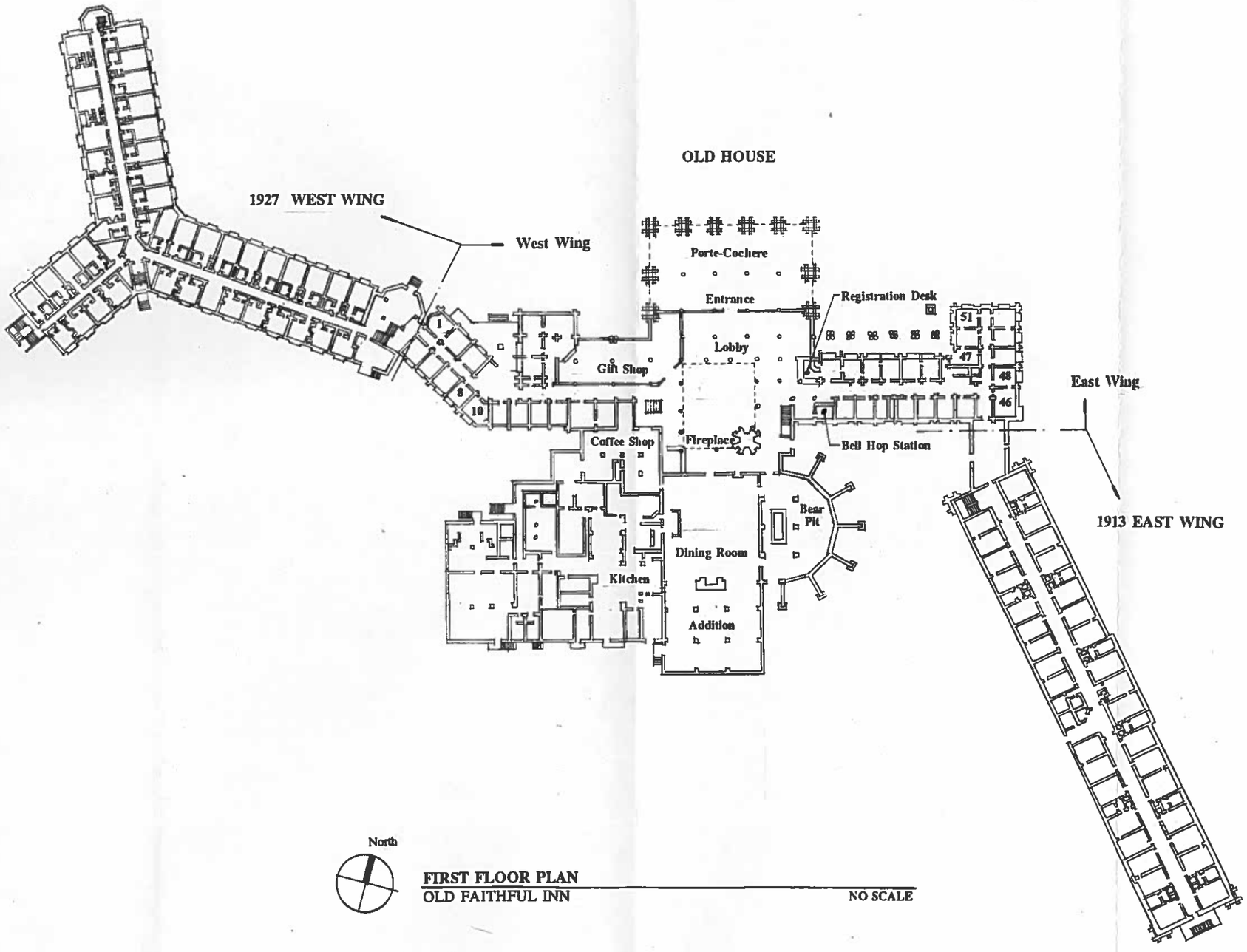
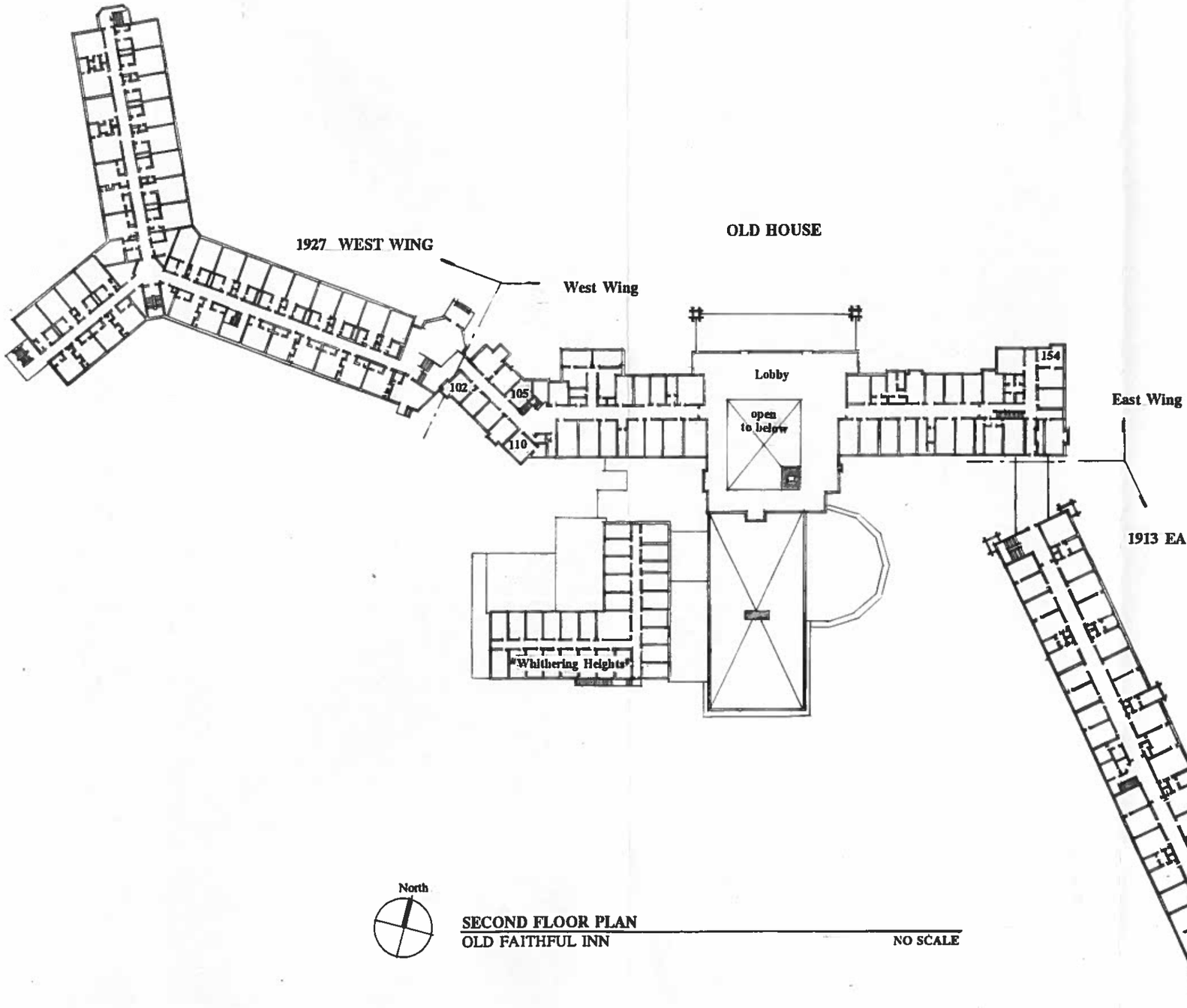

OLD HOUSE
1927 WEST WING
West Wing
Porte-Cochere
Entrance
Registration Desk
Lobby
Gift Shop
East Wing
Fireplace
Bell Hop Station
Coffee Shop
Bear Pit
Dining Room
Kitchen
Addition
1913 EAST WING
North
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
OLD FAITHFUL INN
NO SCALE

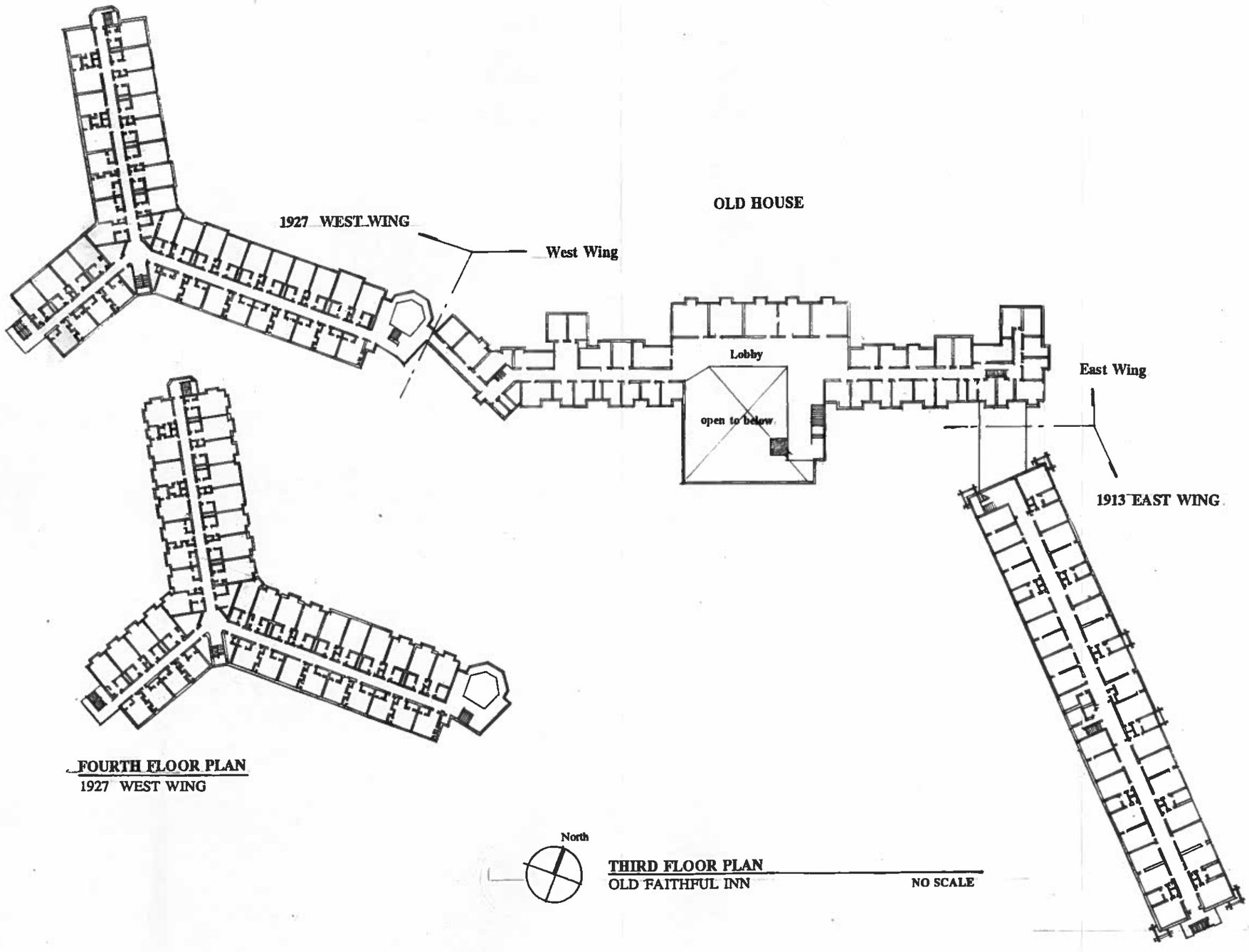
FIGURE A2



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
OLD FAITHFUL INN

NO SCALE

FIGURE A3



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
1927 WEST WING

THIRD FLOOR PLAN
OLD FAITHFUL INN

NO SCALE

FIGURE A4



FIGURE A5: Looking southwest at Old Faithful Inn from Beehive Geyser.



FIGURE A6: Looking east at Old Faithful Inn and Old Faithful Geyser.



FIGURE A7: Looking west at the front of Old Faithful Inn.



FIGURE A8: Looking northwest at the rear of the Old Faithful Inn showing the dining room additions and the 1913 East Wing to the right.

Old House Exterior Condition

The exterior of the 1903 Old House is generally in good condition with most of the problems related to the lack of preservation maintenance over the years. Most of the problems relate to water penetration into the structure or the rotting of decorative elements that are exposed to the weather. Most of these elements have lost their protective stain and have therefore started to deteriorate. Some of the features that were replaced in the 1982 renovation of the exterior have lost their bark thus the stain has also disappeared. No attempt has been made to stain these exposed features thus they have continued to deteriorate.

Other major areas of concern are the flat roofs over the widow's walk and the "Bear Pit" because they have started to deteriorate and leak. There are at least six major leaks around dormers in the high pitched gable roof of the Old House.

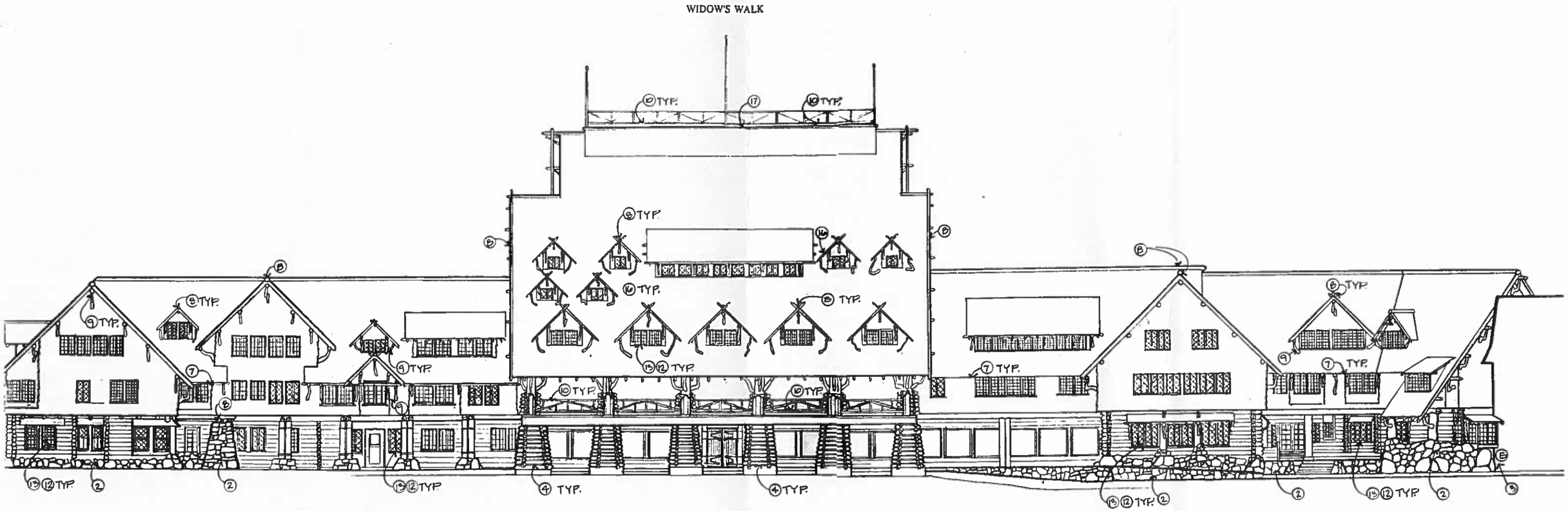
The west side of the 1922 dining room addition, the intersection of the west wing to the kitchen wing and the back of the snack shop are in very poor condition. Most of the log walls are rotted and the shingles and windows are in poor condition, to the point where most of them will have to be replaced.

The windows in the Old House and its wings are in need of some preservation maintenance because of weathered wood and loss of glazing putty. A few of the windows and sills are rotted and can not be maintained but will have to be repaired or replaced.

The following elevations (Figures A9 through A17) and photos (Figures A18 through A114) provide the condition assessment of the features of the exterior of the Old House.

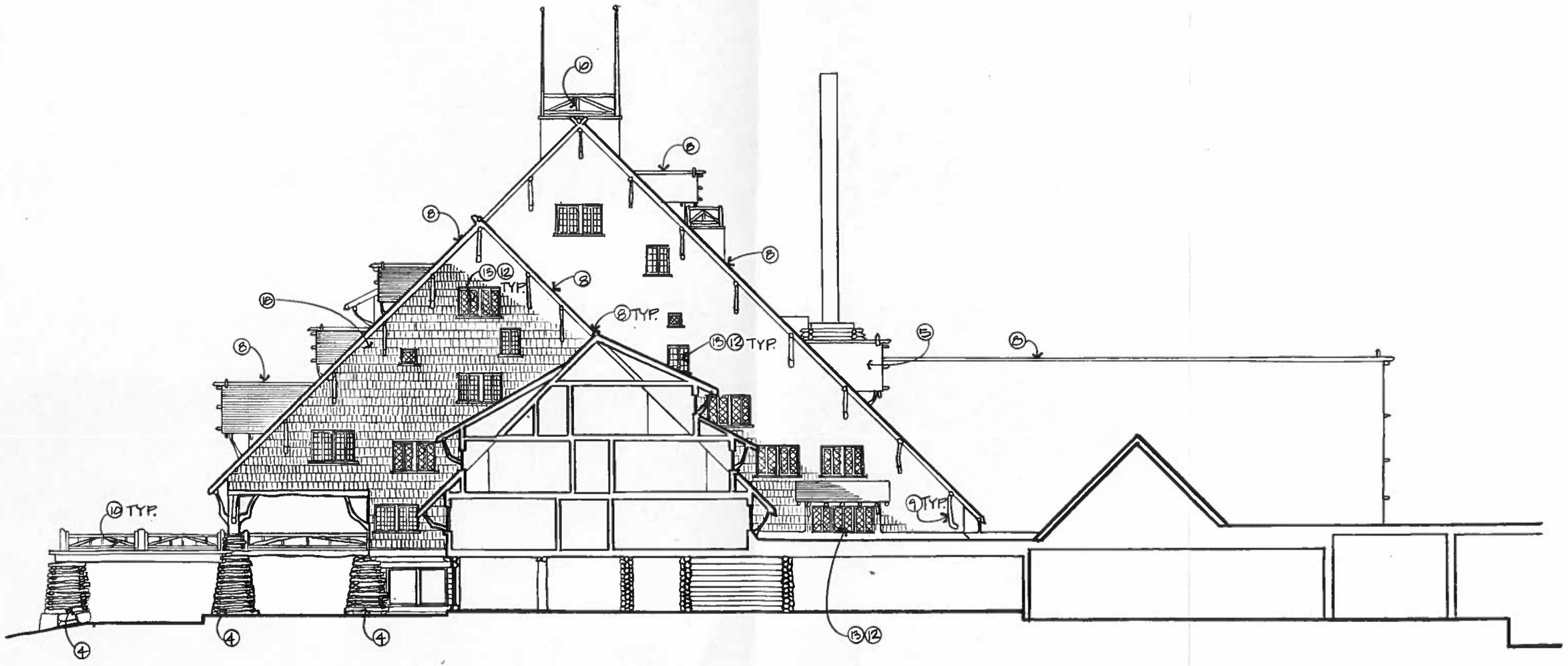
CONDITION ASSESSMENT NOTES
OLD FAITHFUL INN

1. Stonework settled in this area.
2. Stonework needs pointing or replacement of non-compatible mortar throughout.
3. Poor drainage around building.
4. Rotted log sill.
5. Rotted log wall.
6. Sidewall shingles need to be reattached.
7. Rotted rafter tips throughout.
8. Weathered ridge logs throughout.
9. Rotted brackets throughout.
10. Rotted railings.
11. Broken log rafter tip, outrigger log, log purlin, or bracket throughout.
12. Windows are weathered, need reglazing and paint, throughout.
13. Window and door trim is weathered and worn throughout.
14. Bare wood needs staining.
15. Roof shingles are deteriorating, curling and/or broken.
16. Roof flashing or valley is in poor condition causing water to penetrate into the roof of the Inn.
17. Flat roof area is deteriorating and needs work.
18. Woodpecker holes in the sidewall shingles.
19. Bird nests under the eaves.
20. Decorative logwork is pulling away from the face of the building throughout.
21. Wall is bulging out.



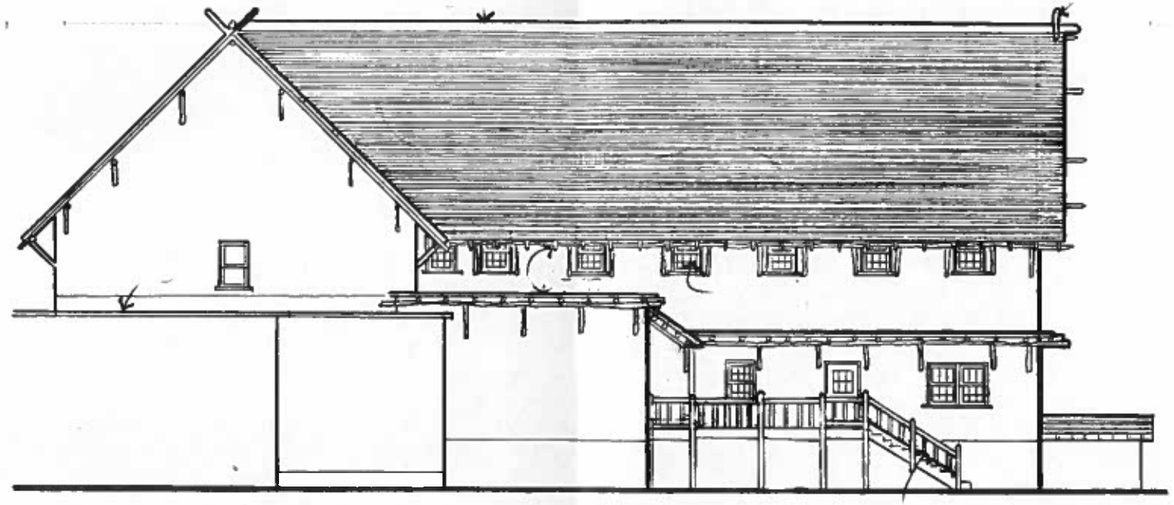
NORTH ELEVATION - OLD HOUSE
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A9



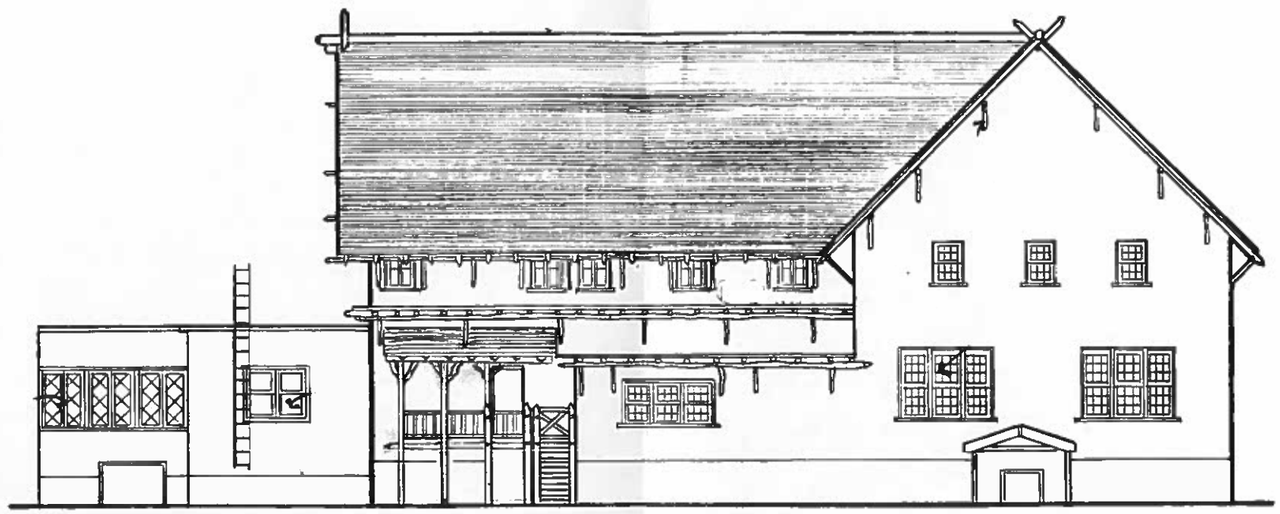
NORTH/SOUTH SECTION - OLD HOUSE, WEST WING
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A10



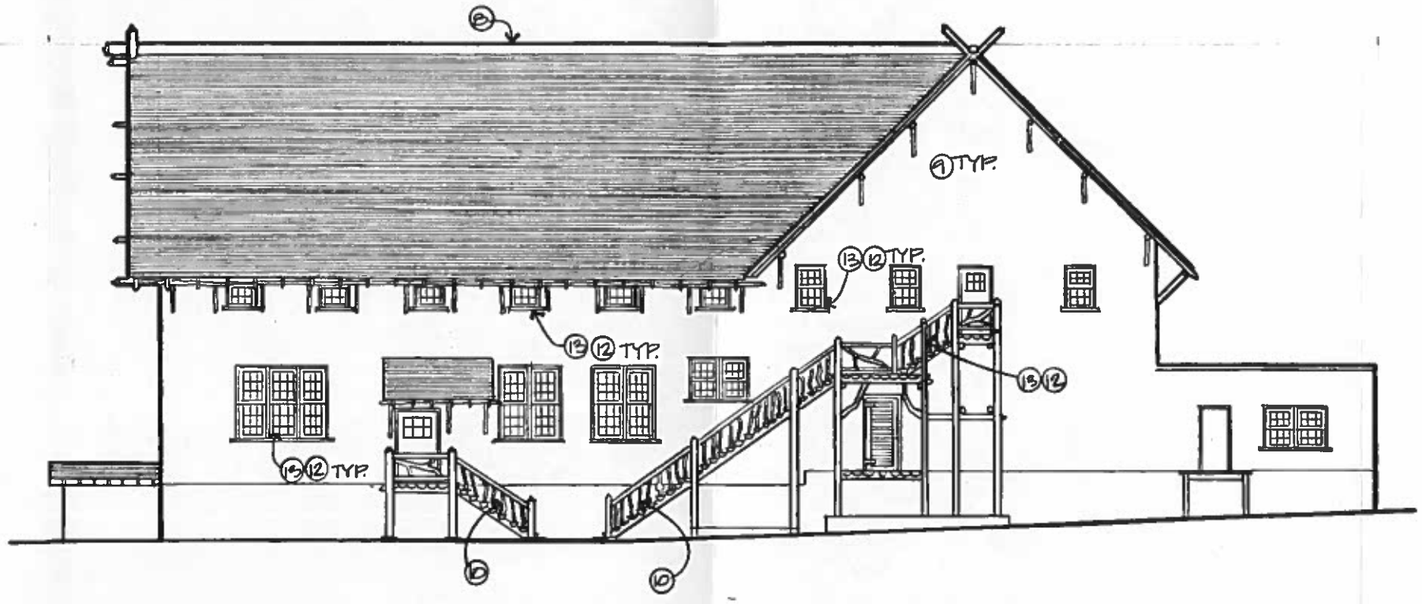
NORTH ELEVATION - OLD HOUSE, KITCHEN ADDITION
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A11



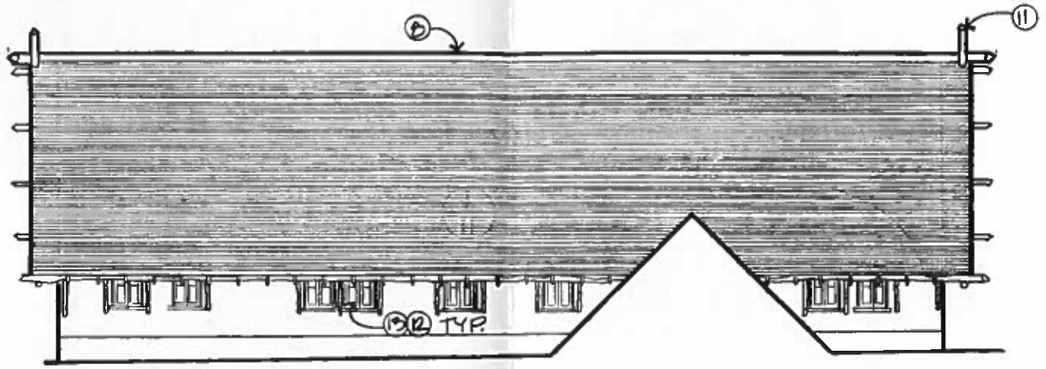
WEST ELEVATION - OLD HOUSE, KITCHEN WING
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A12



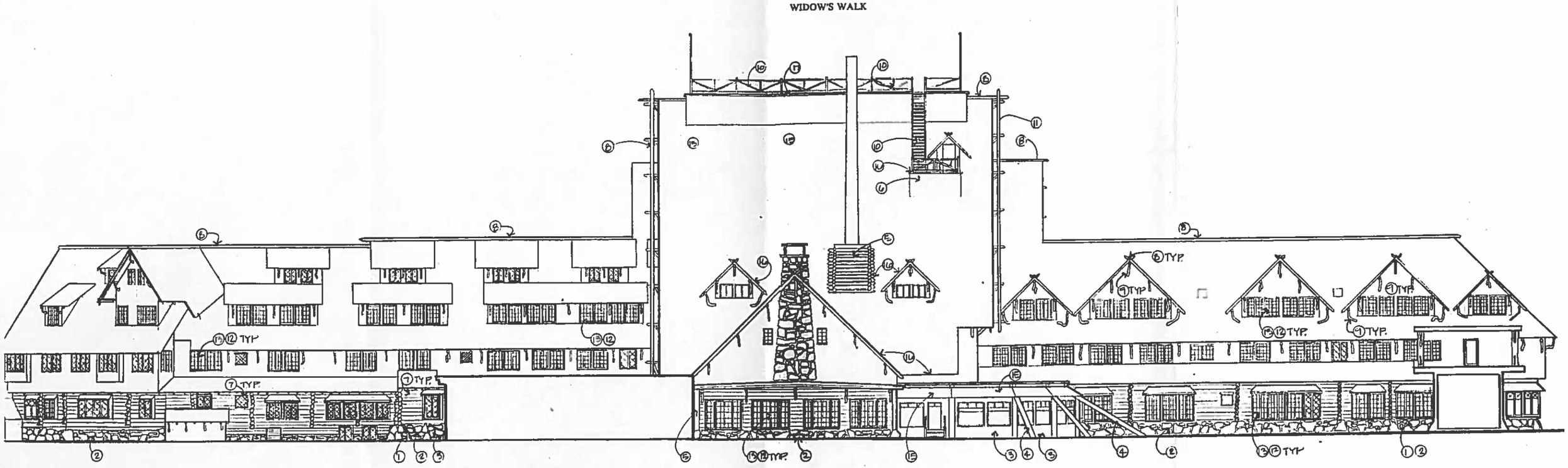
SOUTH ELEVATION - OLD HOUSE, KITCHEN WING
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A13



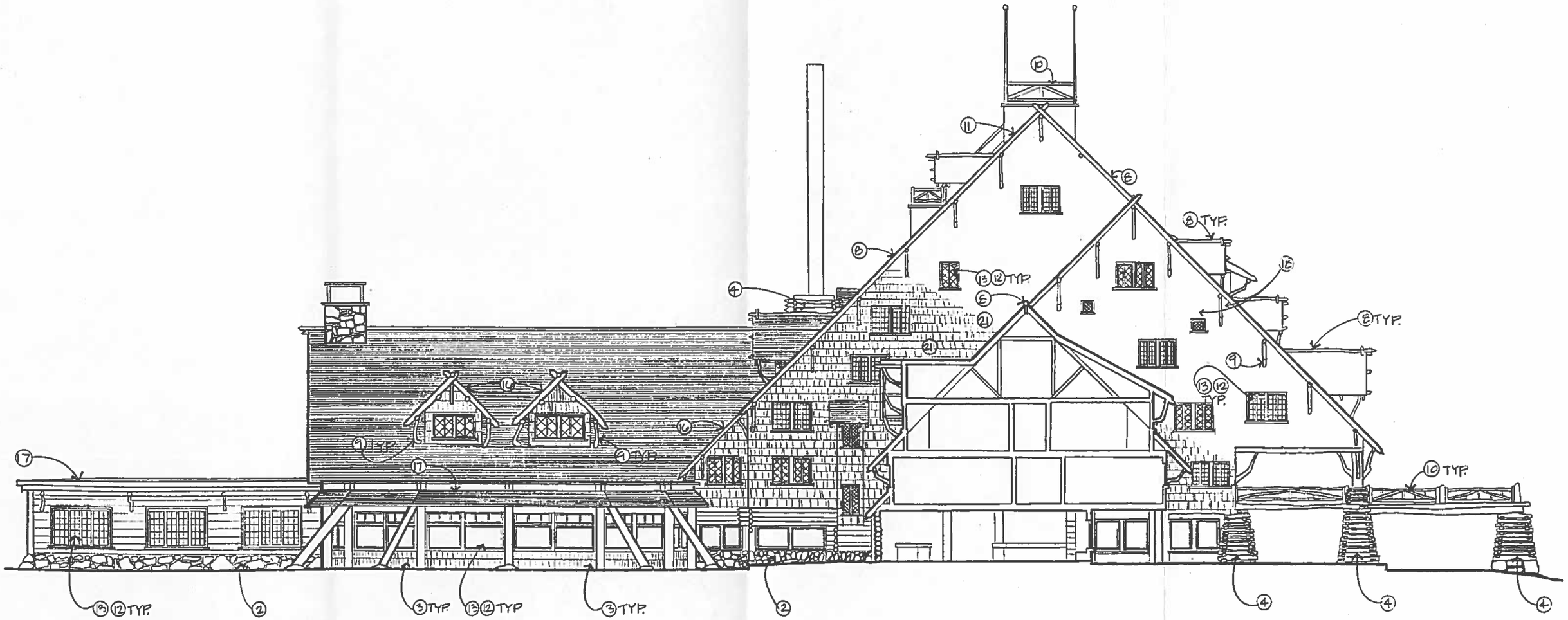
EAST ELEVATION - OLD HOUSE, KITCHEN WING
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A14



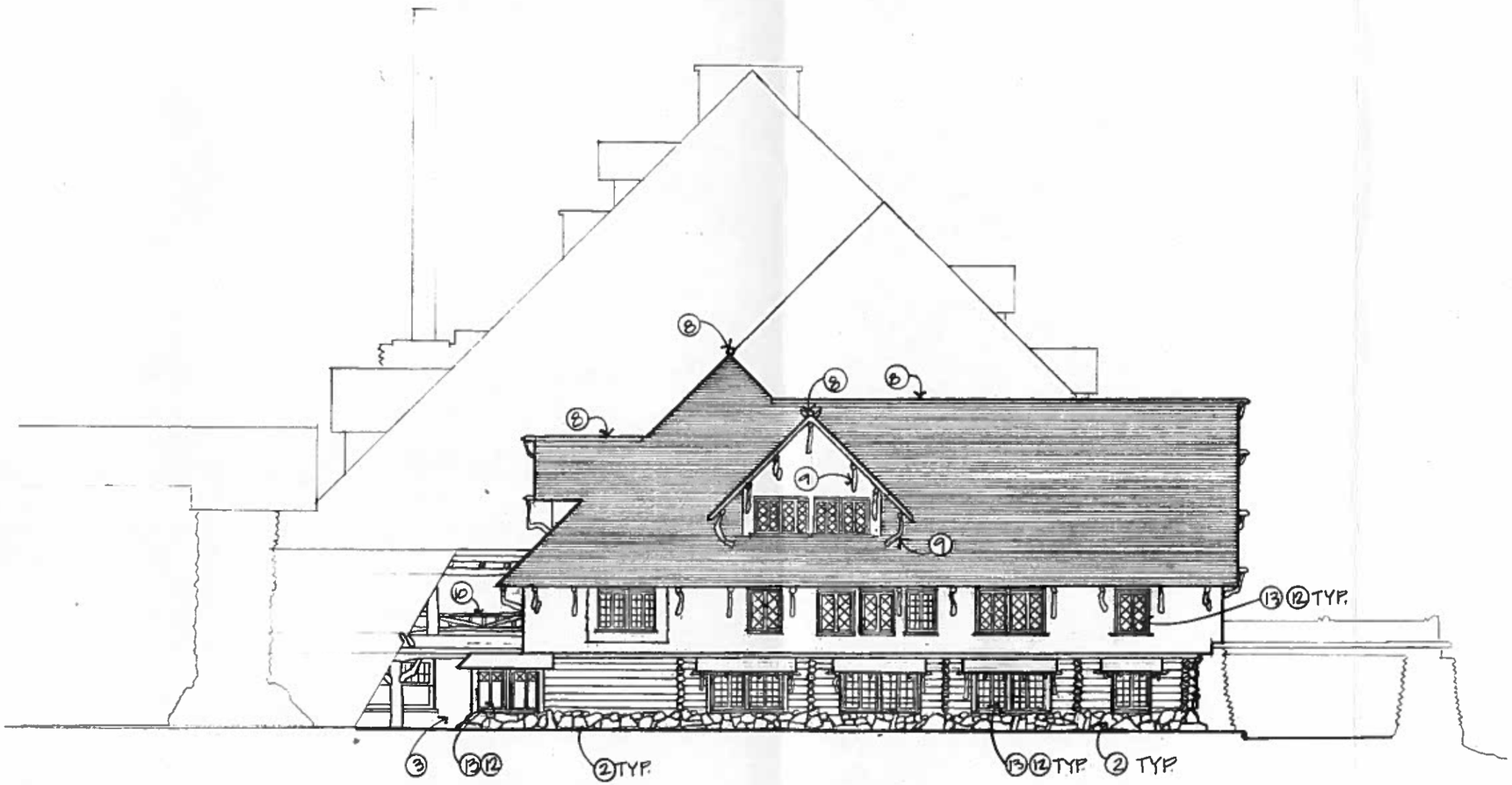
SOUTH ELEVATION - OLD HOUSE
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A15



NORTH/SOUTH SECTION - OLD HOUSE, EAST WING
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A16



EAST ELEVATION - OLD HOUSE
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A17

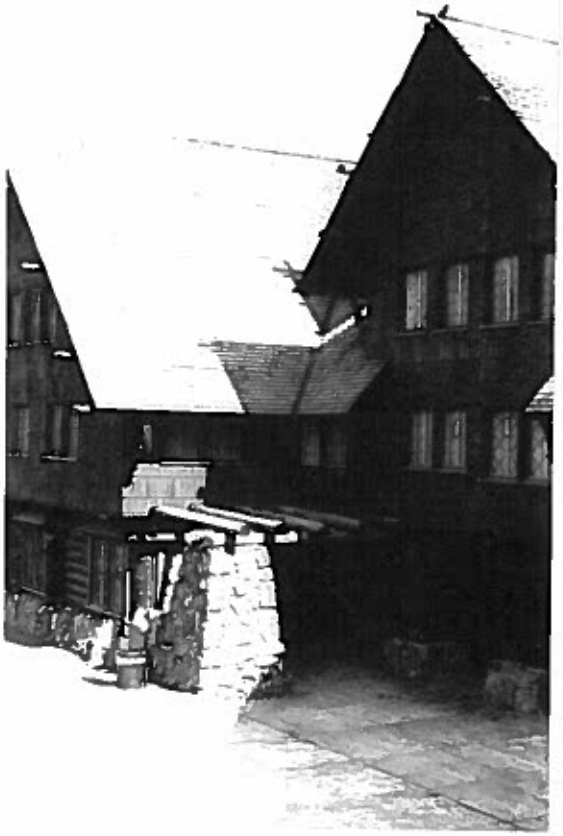


FIGURE A18: Looking southeast at the north side of the east wing of the Old House.

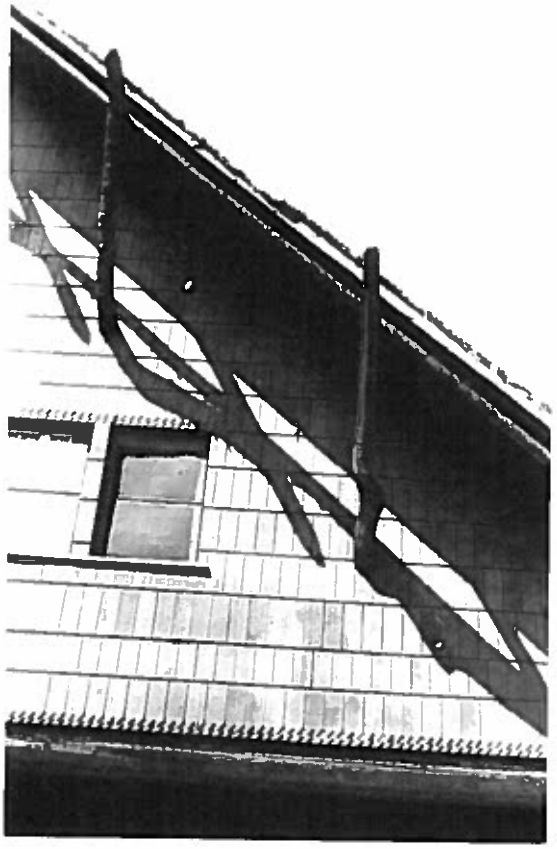


FIGURE A19: A typical wall with gnarled wood brackets on the north gable of the east wing. The exposed tips of the log brackets have some minor rot in them.

FIGURE A20: A typical window in the hallway and rooms of the east wing. The windows are weathered and need reglazing and paint. The foundation stone has some missing mortar plus there are approximately four different kinds of mortar patches on the stone face. The area between the stone and the bottom log is continuing to open up and water seeps in behind the stone. Various types of caulking and mortar have been used in this area also.



FIGURE A21: Looking southwest at the large stone pier of the east wing. The mortar is starting to fall out because of water penetration from the top of the pier. Also, note that the wood purlins have lost all of their stain due to snow build-up and water pouring over the logs from the valley that drains the roof above.





FIGURE A22: Looking southeast at the east wing of the Old House.

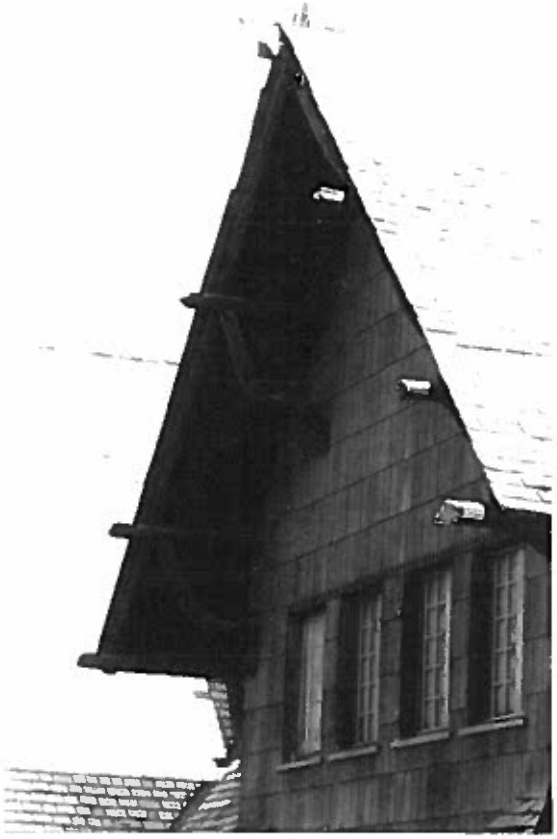


FIGURE A23: Looking southeast at the large gable end in the east wing. There is some minor rot in the exposed sections of the log purlin ends. The rafter that extends through the roof is rotted.



FIGURE A24: A decorative gable wall dormer on the north wall of the east wing. The ridge log is weathered and needs staining. Also, the rafter on the right side that extends through the roof has rotted off.



FIGURE A25: An upper gable on the east wing. The ridge log is weathered and the rafters extending through the roof are either rotted or have dropped off.



FIGURE A26: A typical set of columns on the east wing of the Old House. The log columns are cracked and being held in place by the metal straps. The stonework needs to be pointed.



FIGURE A27: Looking southwest at the deck area over the porte-cochere, and part of the east elevation of the Old House.

FIGURE A28: Looking southwest at the upper part of the east elevation of the Old House. The outrigger is weathered and has no stain on it. The log brackets are also weathered and some have rotted ends on the exposed portions. There are two broken panes of glass in the windows and most of the surfaces are weathered. The windows need reglazing and paint.





FIGURE A29: Looking west at a typical log crib surrounding the steel structural column on the porte-cochere. The bottom logs are rotted out and the cribbing has moved out of place after being hit by vehicles. The half log base below the upper deck is showing signs of weathered and rotted material.



FIGURE A30: Another typical log crib surrounding the steel columns. Note the displacement of the crib and the broken downspout and gutter. Water flows freely into the log areas. The stonework needs some pointing.



FIGURE A31: Looking at the railing above the porte-cochere. There are several rotted areas in the bottom rail and some in the top rail. The wood deck does not slope properly thus water seeps onto the layer of wood below. From there the water either drains to the ground or runs between the wood to the north side of the deck where it drains away. There is a heavy snowload on this area.



FIGURE A32: A typical column and crib holding up the roof overhang on the second floor deck. Note the weathered surface and missing stain on the logs.



FIGURE A33: Typical dormer on the north side of the Old House. The ridge log, exposed rafter tips and part of the brackets are weathered and have some minor rot.



FIGURE A34: Looking southeast at the main roof and west elevation of the Old House.



FIGURE A35: Looking east at the upper deck and wall of the west side of the Old House. Note the holes in the shingle walls caused by woodpeckers and inhabited by barn swallows.



FIGURE A36: Looking at the display windows on the exterior of the gift shop. The large concrete area in front of the gift shop is not compatible with the building.



FIGURE A37: Typical exit doors from the gift shop.

FIGURE A38: Looking at the intersection of the west wing's gable roof and sidewall shingles of the Old House. Note the water staining because of snow and water against the wall surface. The water is seeping into the building at various points in this area. The water is causing the loss of some glazing putty and some rot on the window. The rafter tips are rotted in this area.



FIGURE A39: Looking southwest at the roof and walls of the west wing of the Old House. Note the rotted rafter tips.

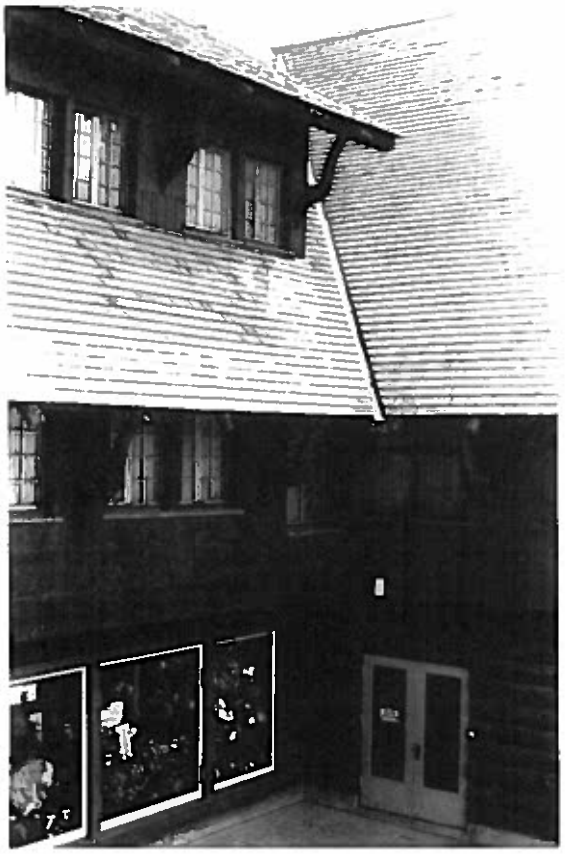


FIGURE A40: Looking southeast at the main gable of the west wing of the Old House. The stonework along the concrete ramp needs pointing. Again there are approximately four different kinds of mortar in the foundation wall.



FIGURE A41: Looking south at the major entrance to the west wing of the Old House. Some of the stonework needs pointing. Water from the roof does not flow off of the concrete deck area because of the stone face. Thus, water builds up around the log wall and steps to the smaller door causing rot in the logs.





FIGURE A42: Typical dormer on the west wing of the Old House. The brackets, ridge log and rafter tips are weathered and, in some cases, rotted.



FIGURE A43: Intersection of the west wing of the Old House and the 1927 West Wing. This area on the north side of the building is a very wet at all times, it never drys out. Furthermore, all the intersecting roofs drain a lot of water into this corner. There is some missing mortar in the stonework and the base of the logs on the later addition has some major rotting problems.



FIGURE A44: Typical stonework on the south side of the west wing of the Old House. The stonework needs to be pointed all along this area of the building.



FIGURE A45: Typical windows along the south side of the west wing. The sash and trim are very weathered and rotted.



FIGURE A46: Looking east at the intersection of the Old House and the kitchen. Drainage is very poor in this area usually running into the basement space.



FIGURE A47: This stonework pier needs realignment and pointing.

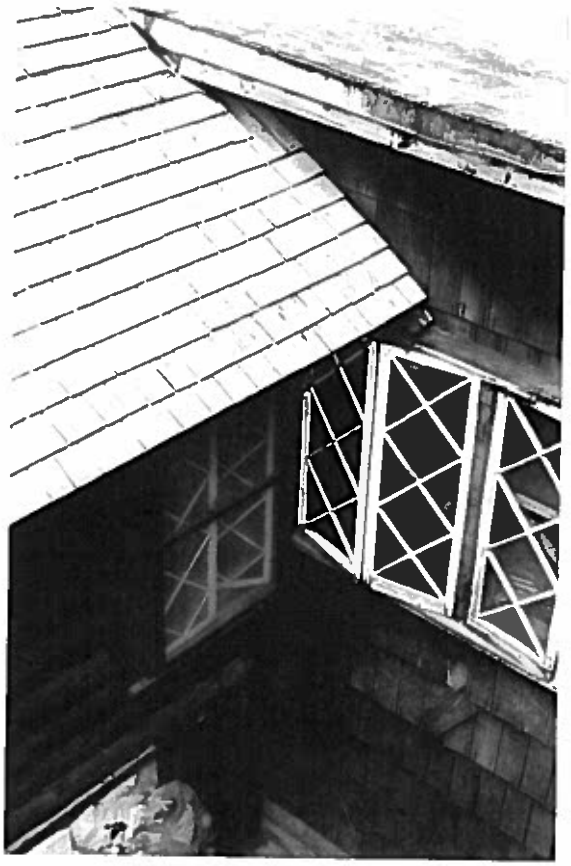


FIGURE A48: Looking at the intersection of the Old House and kitchen. Because of the slope of the flat roof, the tremendous snow load that develops against the shingled wall, and the heavy snowload on the roof, this area is in very poor condition. The walls, windows and part of the roof are rotted and there are broken shingles.



FIGURE A49: Looking east at the west wall of the Old House. The gables, even though in good condition, have some rotted rafter tips, weathered brackets, and weathered window trim.

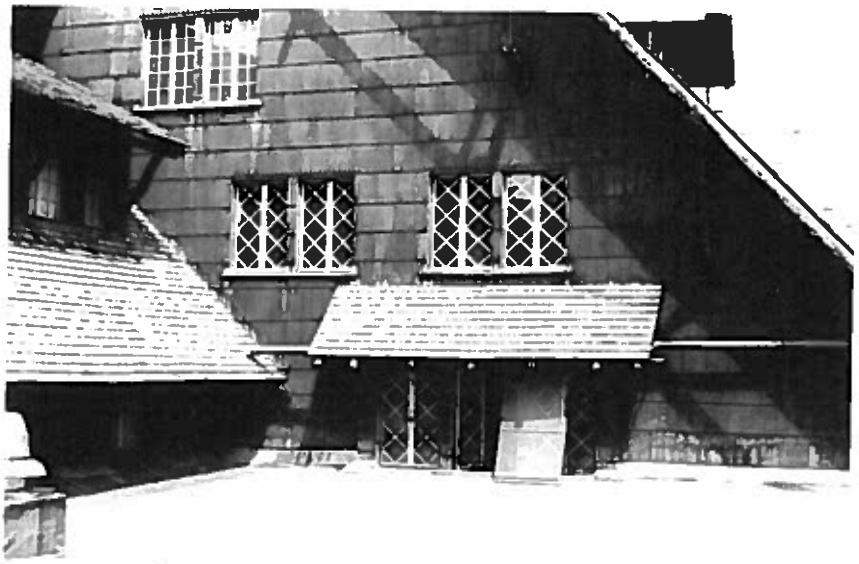


FIGURE A50: Looking east at the lower portion of the west wall of the Old House. The flat roof over the snack bar and kitchen is in good condition.



FIGURE A51: Typical window on the west face of the Old House. Note the weathered wood and shingles around the window. The bottom sash and sill of the window is also rotted.



FIGURE A52: These windows are just above the flat roof of the snack bar. The snow builds up so high in this area that water leaks into the second floor balcony of the lobby causing damage to the inside materials.

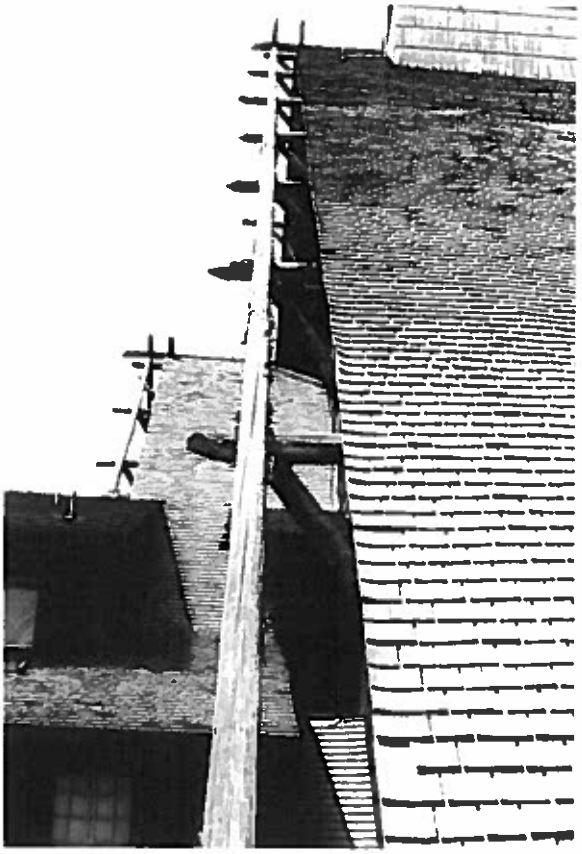


FIGURE A53: Looking north up the main roof of the Old House. Note the weathered outrigger log and the brackets.

FIGURE A54: The roof area just below the south side of the widow's walk has some shingles that have curled at the bottom.



FIGURE A55: A gable dormer on the south side of the Old House roof next to the chimney. Note the weathered brackets, rafter tips and ridge log.



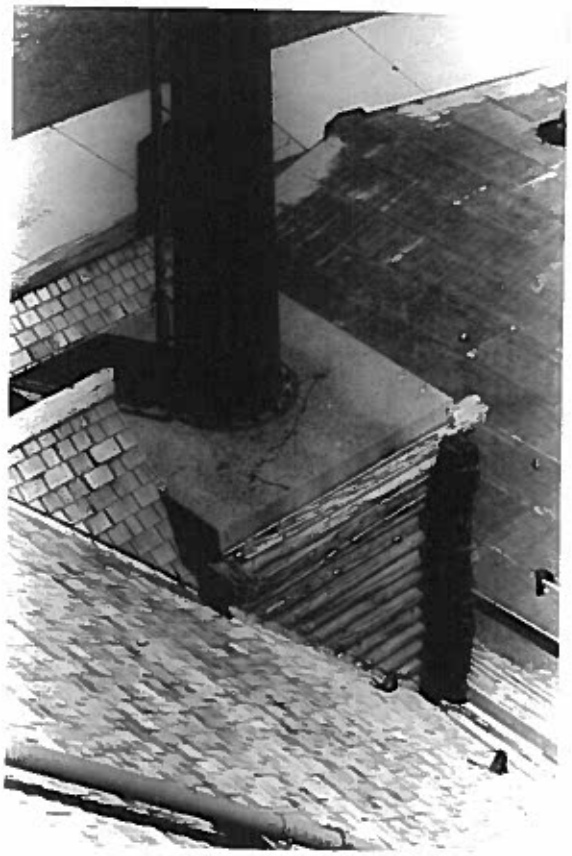


FIGURE A56: Looking at the log cribbing around the chimney and the concrete cap. Water penetrates to the inside from around the chimney and the dormer next to it. The concrete and metal chimney are in good condition.



FIGURE A57: Looking at the rotted log cribbing around the chimney. All of the walls are in poor condition.

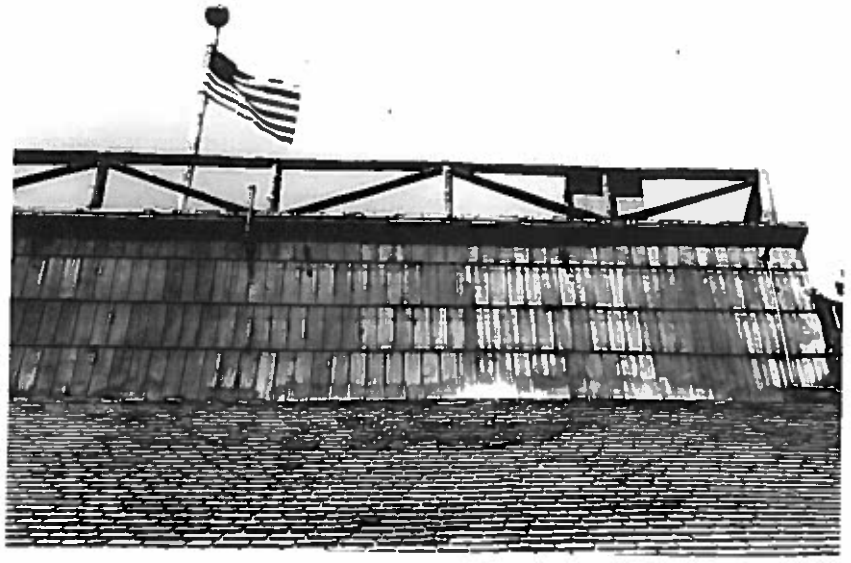


FIGURE A58: Looking at the south wall of the widow's walk. Note the stained shingles due to water draining off the roof of the widow's walk.

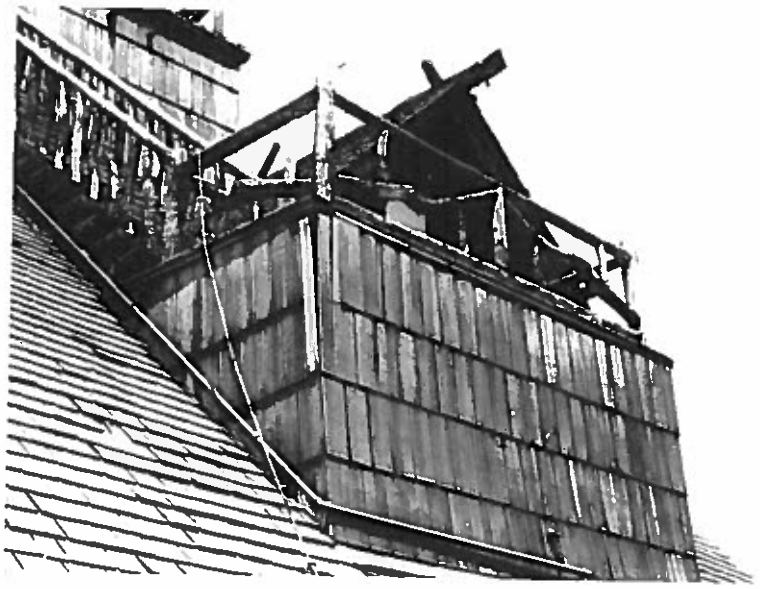


FIGURE A59: Looking at the landing to the widow's walk from the inside stairway and door to roof. Note the stained and broken shingles. This area retains a lot of snow because of the flat surface. A major leak occurs in this area of the Old House.



FIGURE A60: Looking at the weathered log outrigger on the east end of the Old House. The log outrigger is also broken between the top two brackets.

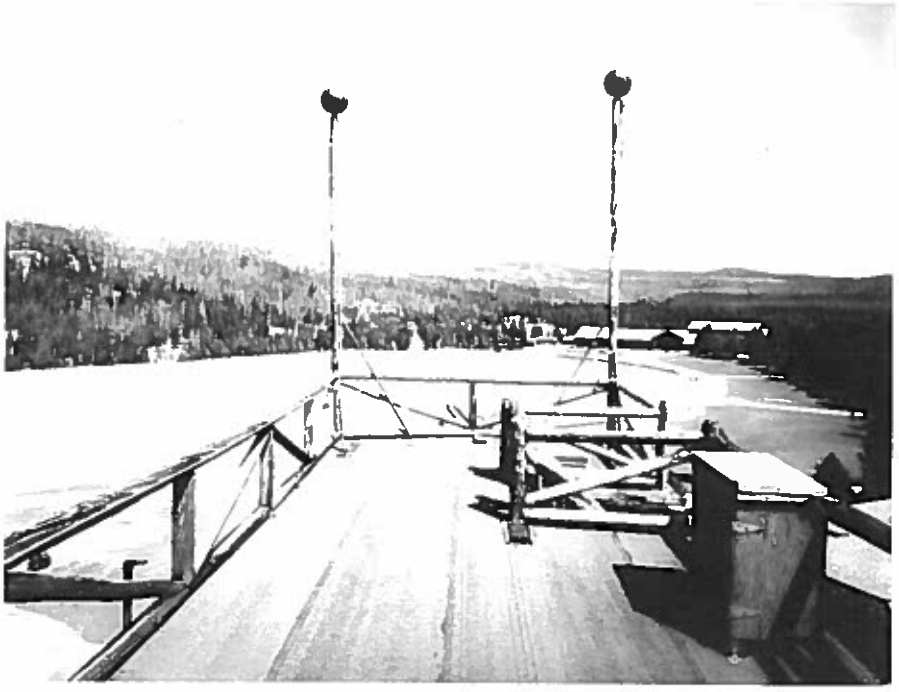


FIGURE A61: Looking east at the sheet asphalt roof, wood railing, and flagpoles on the widow's walk.

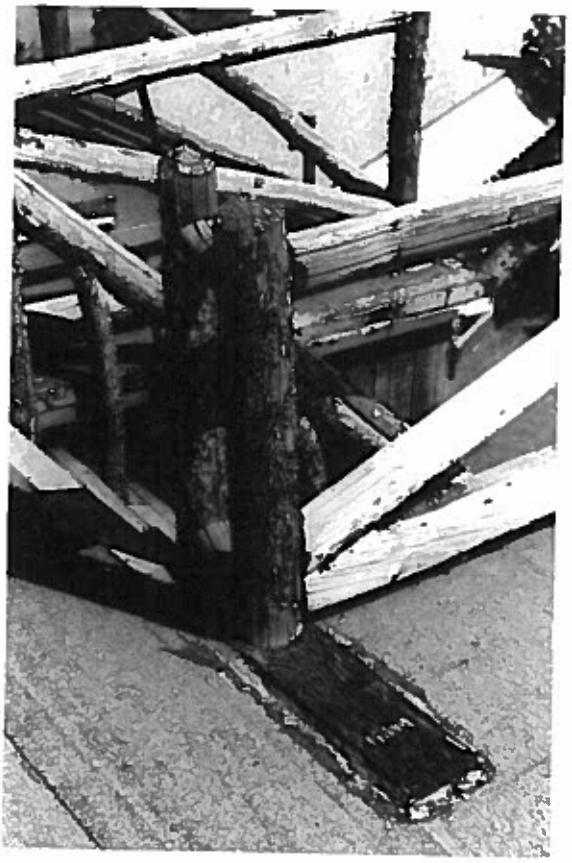


FIGURE A62: Detail at the stair leading down off the widow's walk. Note the wood pads that are cut into the asphaltic roof and the weathered posts and rails. The pads are cut into the roofing causing a gap for water penetration into the area below.

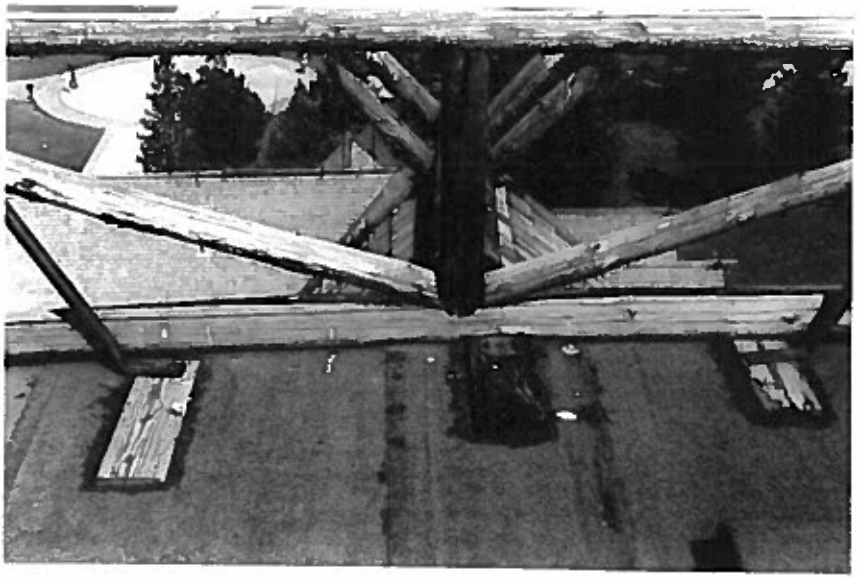


FIGURE A63: Detail of the railing on the east end of the widow's walk. Note the weathered railing with rotted base. The pads for the flagpole anchors are also a problem and continue to be caulked when water leaks in around them.



FIGURE A64: Looking at a rotted railing on the widow's walk.



FIGURE A65: The flagpoles are weathered or missing paint in some areas. The copper balls appear to be in good condition except for some minor holes in one of the balls.



FIGURE A66: Looking down the stair from the widow's walk, to the landing that leads into the building. There is a major water leak into the building at this point. Snow builds up on the flat portion and it appears that when it melts the flashing does not hold the water out of the interior.

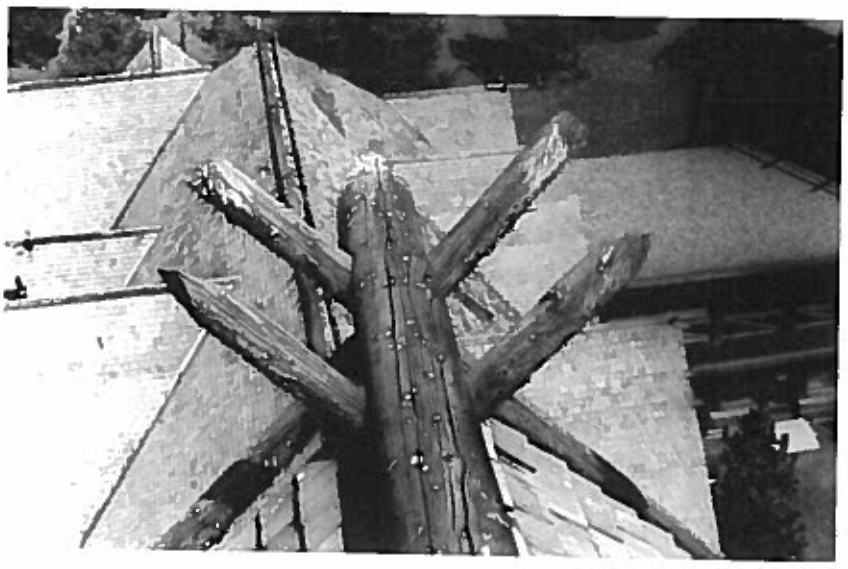


FIGURE A67: Looking east at a typical ridge log and intersecting log rafters, and outrigger logs. Note that the logs are weathered and some rot is starting to occur.



FIGURE A68: Looking west at a typical ridge log and intersecting log rafters and outrigger log. Note the weathered wood and badly rotted rafter log on the right.

FIGURE A69: Looking down from the widow's walk to the intersecting roofs over the kitchen area. The shingles generally are in good condition but the ridge logs are badly weathered. The flashing around the dormer in the foreground has a hole in it which allows leaking into the dining room area.



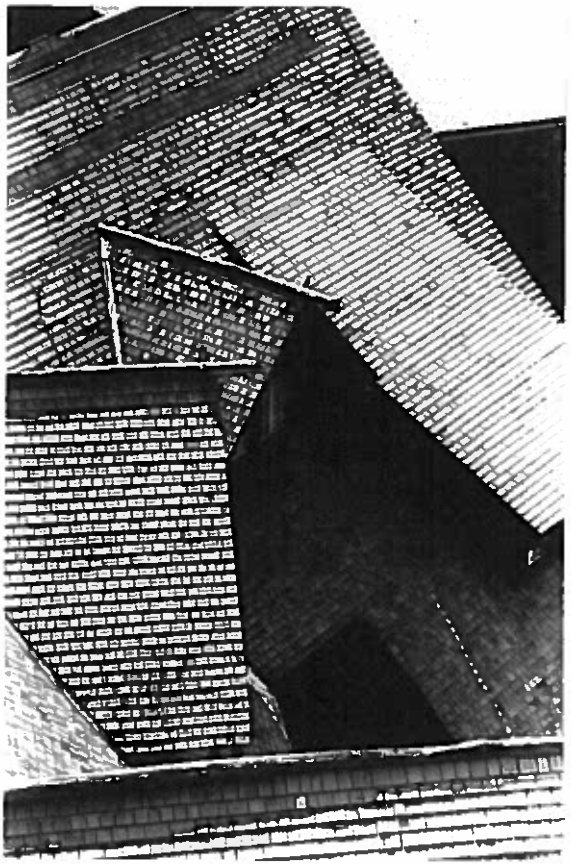


FIGURE A70: Looking down from the widow's walk to the intersecting roofs over the West Wing of the Old house. The shingles generally are in good condition but the ridge logs are badly weathered. Snow build-up on this side of the Inn is very heavy because it faces north. The intersecting valleys and roof shapes have to be watched for potential water problems.



FIGURE A71: Looking at ventilating fans on the flat roof over the kitchen area. Note the grease on the walls and roof from the sidewall fans.

FIGURE A72: Looking east at a wall of the kitchen area from the flat roof connection between the West Wing and main kitchen area. The shingles are in poor condition with loose, broken and rotted shingles. Also, note the rotted window, trim and screen on this wall.



FIGURE A73: Looking southeast at the kitchen wing. The stringers on the stairs are broken and propped up. The rest of the materials on the wall are in good condition with only minor maintenance needed.





FIGURE A74: Looking southeast at the kitchen wing. The sidewall shingles are weathered. There is some minor rot on the sills of the windows. The small gable roofed structure covers the ramp to the basement storage. The front of the roof is damaged due to trucks backing into it when preparing to unload.



FIGURE A75: Looking northeast at the Employee Dining Room (EDR) and kitchen wing. The stairs to the EDR on the left, and the stairs to withering heights on the right are in poor condition. The EDR staircase is being worked on at this time.



FIGURE A76: Looking at the EDR stairs after the initial steps had been worked on.

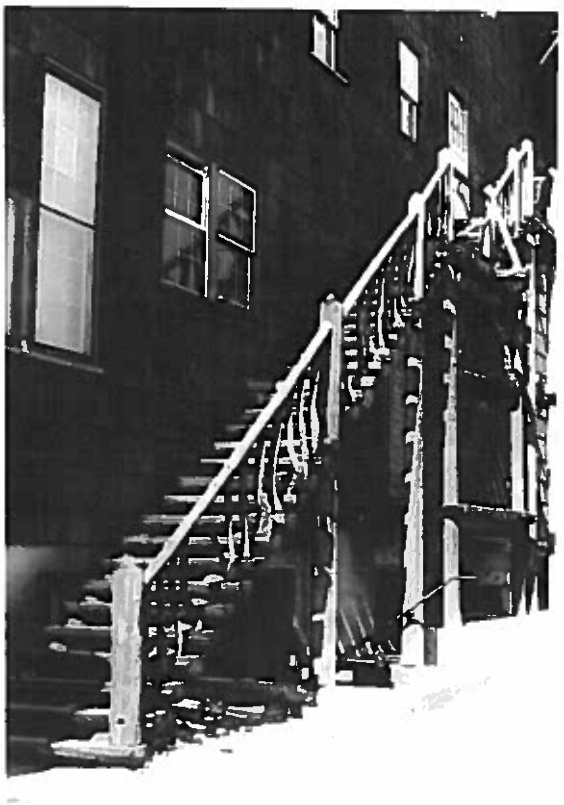


FIGURE A77: Looking northeast at "withering heights" stair. Note the broken rail and gnarled balusters.



FIGURE A78: Stairs to "withering heights". Note the broken and turned steps.

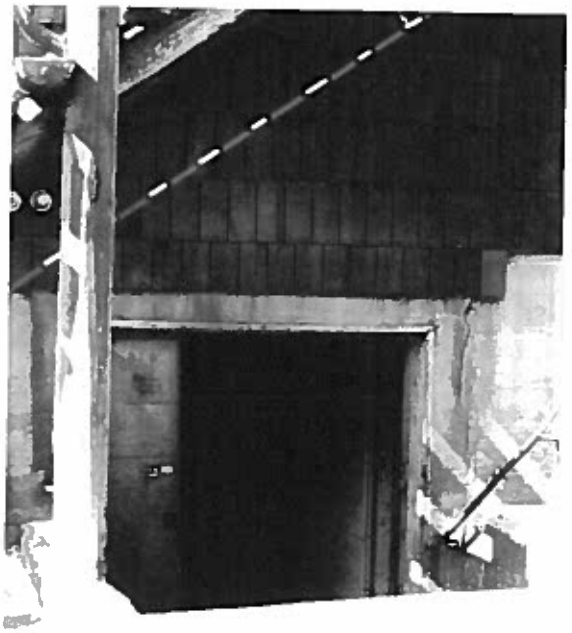


FIGURE A79: This doorway to the basement presents a water problem because the steps are not protected and water flows towards this area.

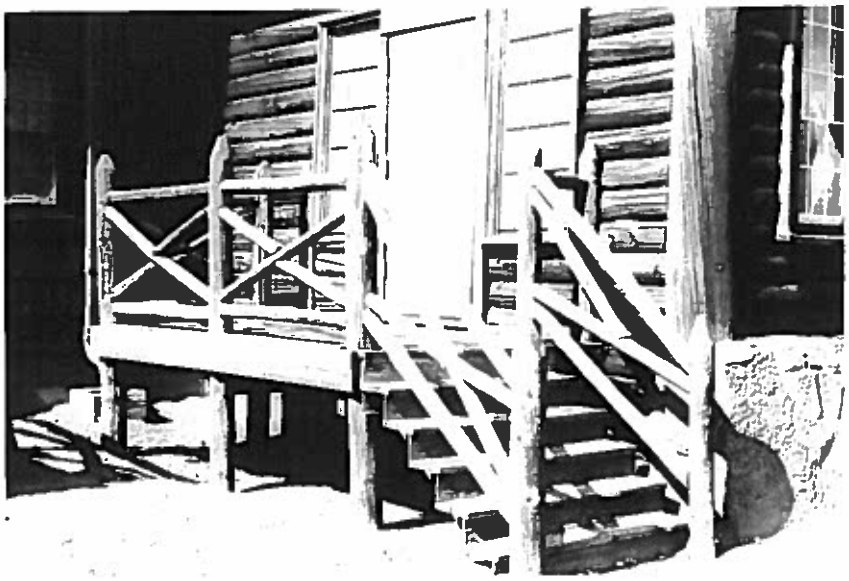


FIGURE A80: Looking east at the end of the dining room connection to the kitchen. The loading dock area needs to be redesigned and properly graded to allow for easy access and for proper water drainage.

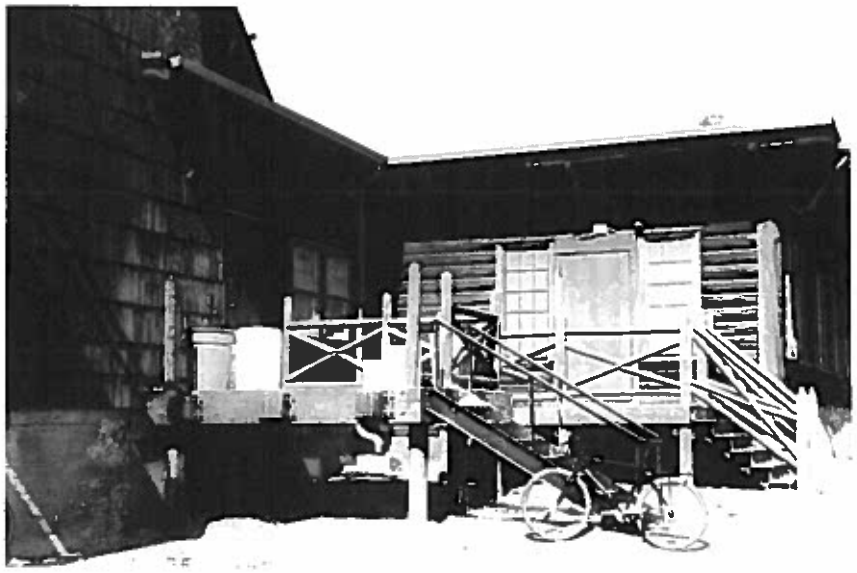


FIGURE A81: Looking at the west end of the dining room. The first six to eight logs of the log wall in this area are very rotted. The stair is not compatible with the original stair.

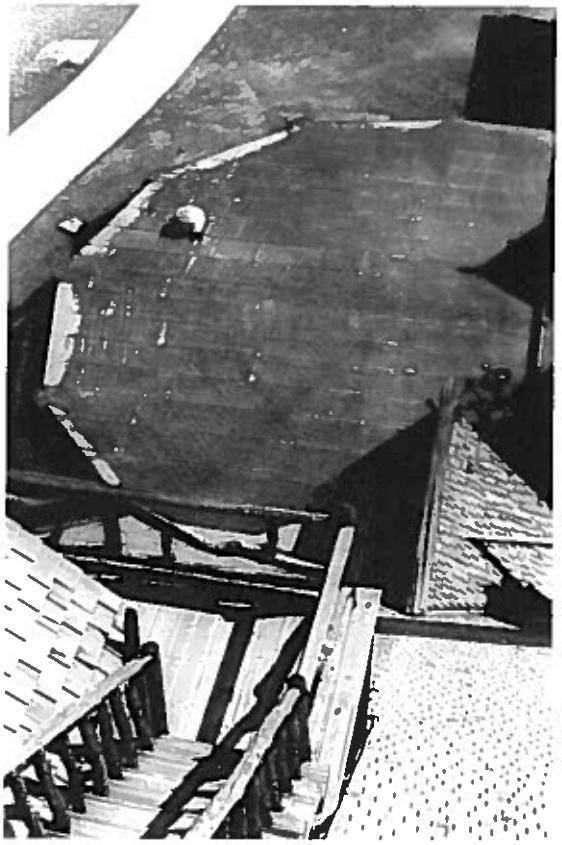


FIGURE A82: Looking down on the roof over the "Bear Pit". The built-up asphalt roof is in fair condition - there are some water leaks into the interior.



FIGURE A83: Roof detail over the "Bear Pit" showing the intersection of the built-up roof and shingle roof. It appears that this connection is deteriorated and because water puddles in these areas, it is breaking through into the interior.

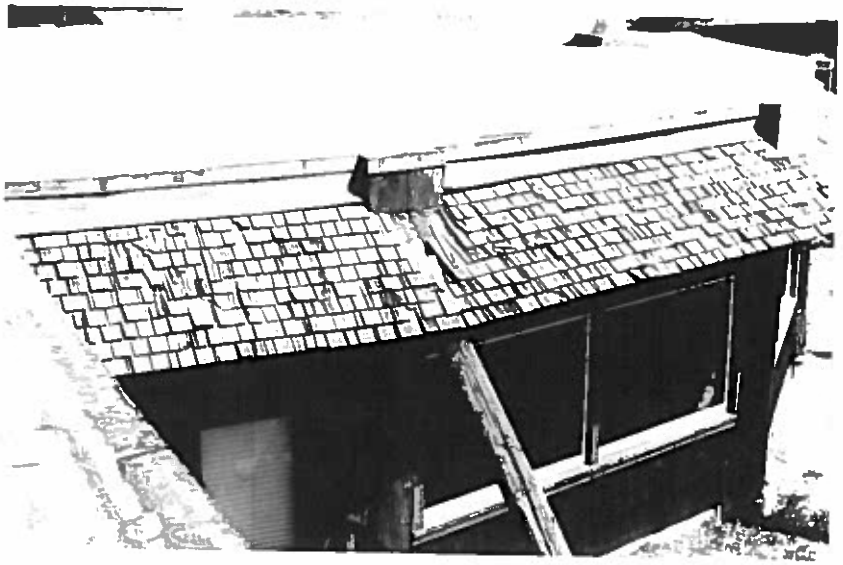


FIGURE A84: Looking at the shingle detail around the roof of the "Bear Pit". The wood shingles and metal flashing are in poor condition.

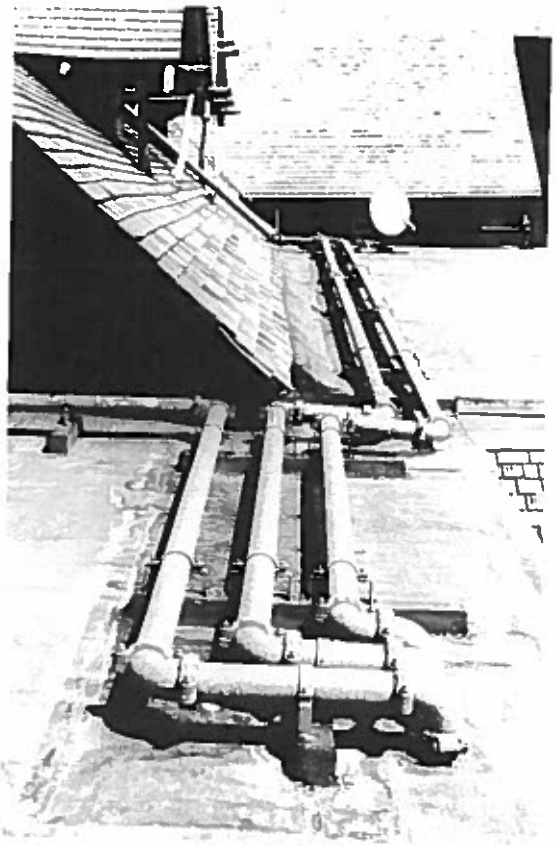


FIGURE A85: Looking at the fire sprinkler system running along the roof of the dining room and "Bear Pit". Note the deteriorated roofing where the snow and water has been held in place by the piping.



FIGURE A86: Looking at the rebuilt stone chimney on the south end of the original dining room. It appears to be in good condition.



FIGURE A87: This is the area under the original dining room roof where it overlaps the later flat dining room roof. It appears that water builds up in this corner. It should be watched and corrected before there is damage to the interior.



FIGURE A88: This is the post at the intersection of the Old House roof and the roof of the "Bear Pit". Note the deteriorated post. The snow load is so great that water causes a lot of problems in this corner of the building.



FIGURE A89: Looking northwest at the rear of the 1922 dining room addition.

FIGURE A90: Looking at the southeast corner of the dining room. Note the weathered facia boards due to the water dripping down off of the roof. Also, note there are supports under the window sill on the windows to the east but no supports on the windows to the south.



FIGURE A91: Looking at a typical window on the east wall of the dining room. Note the weathered condition of the window screens, sill and wood trim. The small lite windows themselves, in most cases, are in good condition with little or no loss of glazing or paint. The stonework is good in this area of the Inn but there is still a problem with different types of non-compatible mortar used on the surface.





FIGURE A92: Typical eave detail with bracket. Note the facia boards that are coming loose because of water penetration. Some of the bracket ends are starting to rot where exposed to the water.

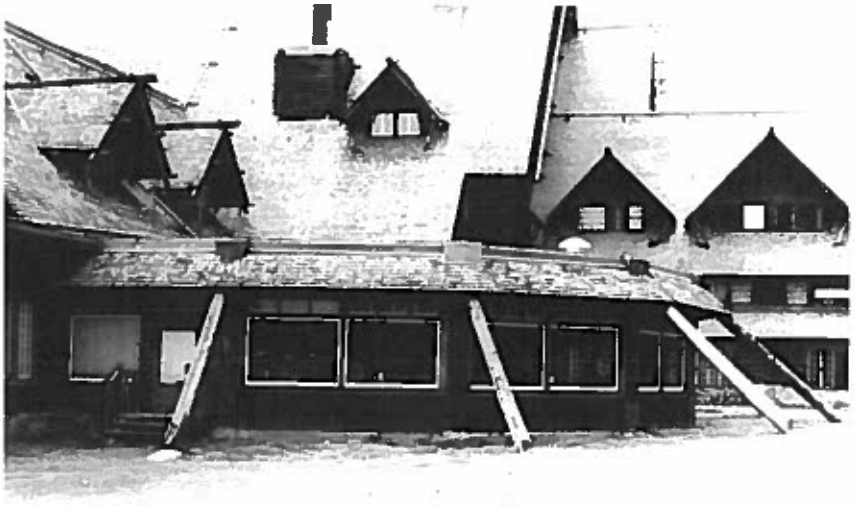


FIGURE A93: Looking north at the "Bear Pit", and the back of the Old House. This section of the Inn collects a lot of heavy snow because of the flat roof, and because the slope of the Old House roof forces the snow to the flat area.



FIGURE A94: Exit door from the "Bear Pit". The wood railing is loose and the steps are moving away from the log stringer.



FIGURE A95: Looking at a typical log column at an intersection of two wall segments of the "Bear Pit". Note the cracked log and rotted base. The grade around this section of the Inn allows water to flow towards the building causing some rot at the base of the walls.



FIGURE A96: Looking at a typical log buttress that is part of the original design of the building. This particular one is rotted clear through and is about ready to collapse.



FIGURE A97: Looking at a typical concrete pier at the end of a buttress. Most of the concrete does not meet the log any longer. Bricks have been added to make up the space between.



FIGURE A98: Looking at the intersection of the "Bear Pit", and the Old House. Because of lots of heavy snow in this area, three additional supports have been added to the roof. Also note the use of plywood and boards to cover the dining room windows. The covers were nailed directly to the woodwork which caused damage to the trim.



FIGURE A99: Looking northwest at the east elevation of the Old House. This entrance, built in 1987, has become a major entrance to the lobby interior.



FIGURE A100: Looking west at the south entrance to the Inn. The materials are in good condition.



FIGURE A101: Looking at the intersection of the Old House and the East Wing. The heavy water drainage from the roof in this corner is causing the logs, shingles and windows to deteriorate and rot.



FIGURE A102: Looking northwest at the east wall of the Old House.



FIGURE A103: Looking at a typical intersection of a gable roof and the east wall of the Old House. There is considerable water flowing to the interior rooms along this wall. There appears to be a lot of seasonal movement in this wall with the greatest bulging occurring in the winter.



FIGURE A104: Looking north at the east wing of the Old House. Note the two skylights on this roof that allow light into the bathrooms. It appears that they leak water when there is a large build-up of snow around the dormers.



FIGURE A105: Looking at concrete patch on the ground intended to keep water from undermining the foundation. Water is sprayed out of the pipe on the wall when cleaning and draining the sprinkler system. The water continues to seep around the patch.

FIGURE A106: Looking north at the east wing of the Old House. Some of the shingles have curled in this area because of ice dams that cause water to back up. The water freezes and pushes up the shingles. The rafter tips are rotted as are the bottoms of the corner brackets.



FIGURE A107: Looking at the intersection of the east wing of the Old House and the 1913 East Wing. Most of the windows need maintenance and definitely need to be painted.



FIGURE A108: Looking at a typical bay window on the first floor of the Old House east wing. The windows are weathered and very little paint remains. The sills and screens are rotted, plus many of the screens are made of non-compatible materials. The stonework is cracked and mortar joints are opening up causing water to penetrate into the foundation. There are many different kinds of mortar patches that are not compatible with the original stone foundation.



FIGURE A109: Looking at the intersection of the east wing of the Old House and the 1913 East Wing. This tree is causing problems in that it is starting to undermine the foundation. There is settlement in the 1913 East Wing connection, causing the foundation to break away.



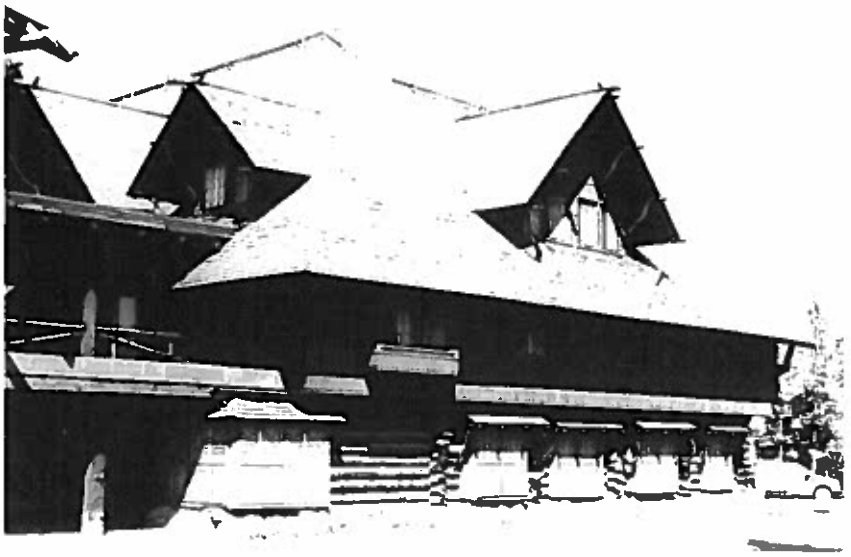


FIGURE A110: Looking northwest at the east end of the east wing of the Old House and the connecting bridge to the 1913 East Wing.

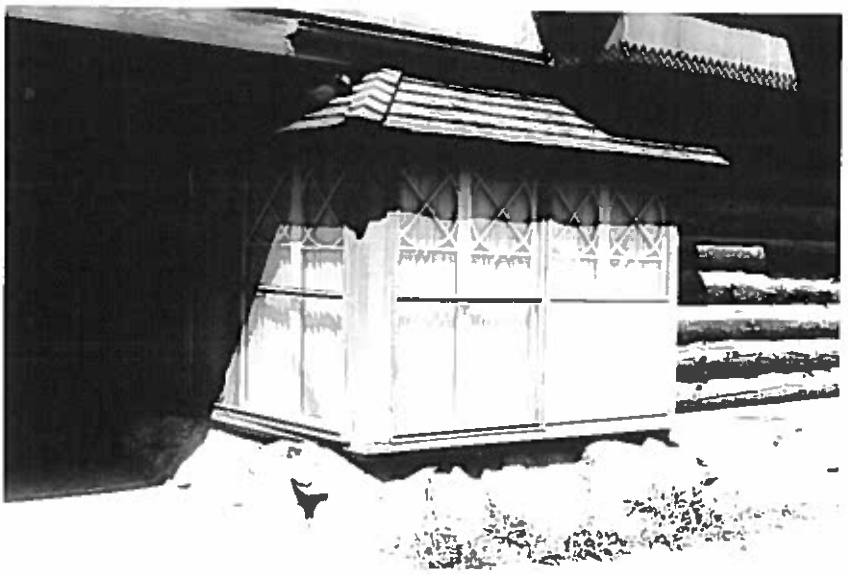


FIGURE A111: Looking at the corner bay window of Room 46 on the east wing. Most of the wood is weathered and it needs to be reglazed. The screens are in very poor condition. Most of the paint is missing.



FIGURE A112: Looking at another typical window on the first floor of the east wing. The window needs maintenance as do the other windows in this wing. The stonework in the foundation has problems similar to the stonework found throughout the Inn, i.e. mortar missing, caulking next to the woodwork failing, various mortar patches, etc.



FIGURE A113: Looking at a typical second floor window on the east wing. This window is in need of maintenance.

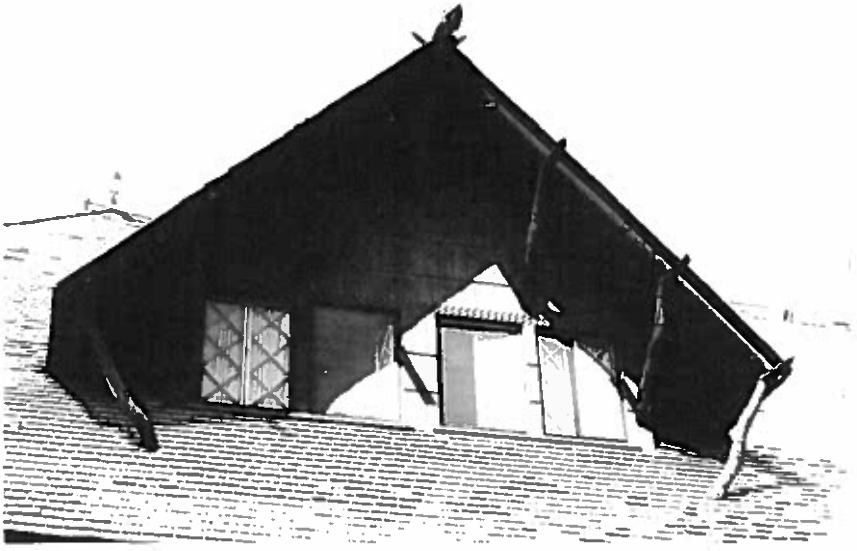


FIGURE A114: Looking at the main dormer on the east side of the east wing. Note the weathered corner brackets and rotted bracket tips.

Old House Interior
Description

LOBBY

The lobby and auxiliary spaces, including the bell hops' room and reception area, dominate the central component of the Old House. A huge entrance door constructed of rough planks with wrought iron hinges, lock, latch and studs (all forged on-site) opens to a public space vaulting six stories and 92 feet to the half-log ceiling (see Figure A117). The log columns near the entry, aligned parallel with the north wall, were added in 1927 to replace the structural support provided by the original exterior wall, extended forward to the porte-cochere. The walls of the lower story are constructed of peeled logs while the second story walls and the interior gable ends are covered with stained cedar shingles. Four-inch oak tongue and groove flooring with a glossy finish covers the floor. This flooring is modern but resembles the original. Rows of single pane fixed windows, separated by large vertical logs associated with the framing system, dominate the first floor of the north elevation while rows of multi-lite casement windows dominate the second floor. Additional windows include pairs of multi-lite casement windows within the dormers located high on the gable slopes and within the east and west gable ends. The structural logs of the lobby were peeled of bark in an effort to lighten the room.

Two levels of balconies, built on log framing, surround the lobby (Figures A115, A116). The oak flooring of the balconies is set atop log floor joists, creating a log ceiling for the space below. Access to these balconies is provided by a stairway in the southeast corner of the main lobby. The stairway is constructed of logs with a burl wood newel post and half-log treads (Figure A125). The lower balcony encircles the entire lobby, providing access to the porch over the porte-cochere. An opening in the east wall at the balcony level provides a view of the Dining Room. The L-shaped upper balcony runs along the north and west walls and, by virtue of a series of log staircases with gnarled-wood railings, provides access to third-floor guest rooms located above the second-story porch (Figures A127, A128). Access is also provided via this balcony system to the fourth-floor of the west wing, known as Bats' Alley. This balcony also houses the entry to the three-flight staircase leading to the small

landing near the roof known as the Crow's Nest, and on to the widow's walk. The stairway is constructed with log supports and half-log landings and tread. A large landing, surrounded by a gnarled lodgepole railing, is located between the second and third flights (Figure A126). An additional walkway runs from this landing to the second course of dormers on the north gable slope, providing a view of the geyser basin. The balconies and stair balustrades are embellished by gnarled log railings and decorative gnarled-wood knee braces.

The stacked truss system supporting the gable roof runs east-west. These trusses are in turn mortised to central log columns, running from floor to ceiling, and exposed rafters and purlins. Distorted lodgepole logs form balcony railings, the balustrades along staircases, and the decorative brackets attached to the columns of the framing system. Viewed in tandem with the mass of exposed trusses, columns, and rafters, the misshapen wood appears as gnarled branches of a forest. This illusion is strengthened by the filtered light provided by the multi-lite casement windows set within the dormers located high in the gable slope and by the series of candlestick light fixtures mounted high on the log columns. The light, streaming in from above, creates shadows and random patches of illumination reminiscent of sunlight through a forest canopy. The Crow's Nest, looking most like a child's tree house, reinforces the architectural analogy between the Inn and its forest surroundings (Refer to Figures A122, A123).

The large fireplace with exposed chimney, 16 feet square at its base and built of volcanic stone quarried from nearby Black Sand Basin, dominates the southeast corner of the lobby. The chimney incorporates the log ends of exposed trusses, rafters, and balcony railings. An immense clock with wrought iron and brass hands, pendulums, and roman-style numbers, utilizing the stone of the fireplace as the face, is centered on the fireplace's north elevation. The floor space surrounding the fireplace was recessed until 1926, when the surface was infilled with concrete. The original railing defining the fireplace seating area was removed at that time. The neat rows of leather-padded craftsman-style rockers and armchairs remain (Figure A121).

Furniture in the remainder of the lobby is sparse, contributing to the expansive feeling of the room. Rectangular area rugs extend along the north and east side of the fireplace, and lead to the reception area and the guest wings. A large area rug is centered along the primary

north entry, and additional rugs demark seating areas just east and west of the entry. Chairs and sofas within these areas are the original craftsman furnishings. The rugs, however, are modern replacements. A unique stone drinking fountain was relocated to its current position in the lobby in 1927. It was originally located closer to the open lobby space, west of its current location, near the west-wing hallway. The balconies are carpeted to within 18 inches of the edge, thus exposing a strip of oak flooring. Original craftsman-style chairs and sofas either overlook the lobby or are arranged in clusters. The original writing desks, manufactured by Limbert Co., are located along the back walls of both balconies (Figure A128). A large motorized fan is suspended from the second tier of the lobby support system near the entry to the west wing.

The reception area and bell hops' desk are located at the the eastern extreme of the west wing. They are separated from the larger hall space by log corner posts and by a large flagstone desks. The reception area was moved from its original location in the main lobby near the Dining Room entrance in 1923. The current flagstone activity desk, located just west of the entry to the Dining Room, was constructed in 1987 (Figure A118). The bellhops' desk was created in 1923 by removing two guest rooms (Figure A119). The removal of the original load-bearing walls necessitated strengthening the remaining log columns with steel columns.

The stairway to the basement, located just south of the reception desk, is flanked by log columns and cordended from the surrounding lobby space by a log railing curving downward to two half-circle burled logs (Figure A120). The small basement area, used to store luggage, is finished with rough-cut milled lumber.

A gift shop was constructed in a converted guest room during the historic period, expanded to incorporate central lobby space in 1962, and finally moved back to the west wing of the Old House in 1987, where it now encompasses space once taken by 10 guest rooms. In association with this final move and associated expansion, the guest room doors within the first-floor west wing hallway were replaced with a row of plate glass windows flanked by windows with multiple diamond lites. Diagonal walls and raised floor sections divide the gift shop into a series of distinct and irregularly-shaped spaces; steps flanked by lodgepole railings with gnarled-wood slats, connect the levels. The log columns and spandrel beams associated

with the original guest rooms remain visible and clearly illustrate the original room configuration.

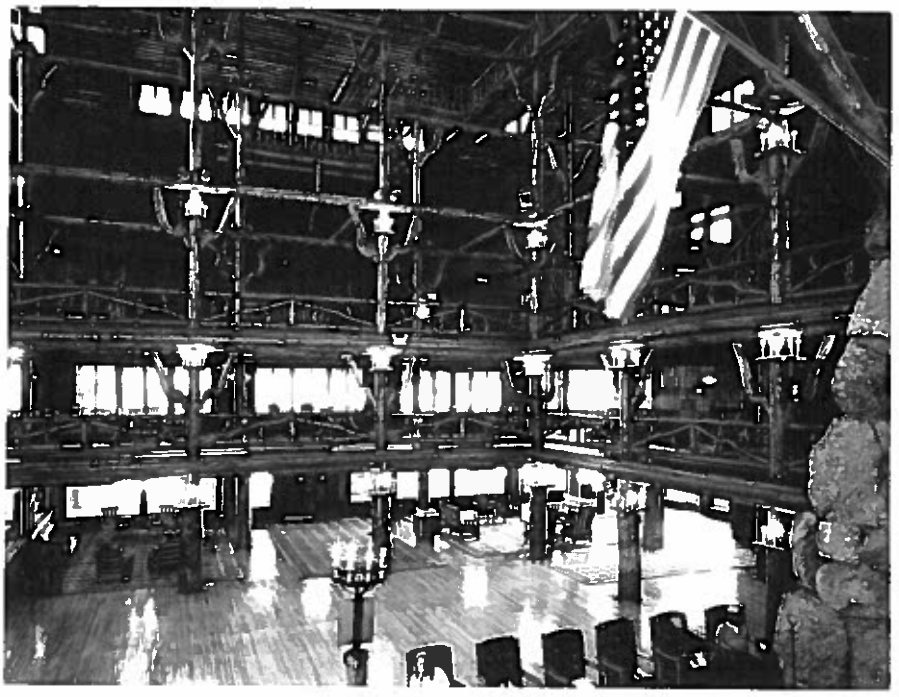


FIGURE A115: Looking north across the lobby of Old Faithful Inn from the second floor balcony.



FIGURE A116: Looking northeast across the lobby of Old Faithful Inn at the first floor level.



FIGURE A117: Looking north towards the main entrance doors.

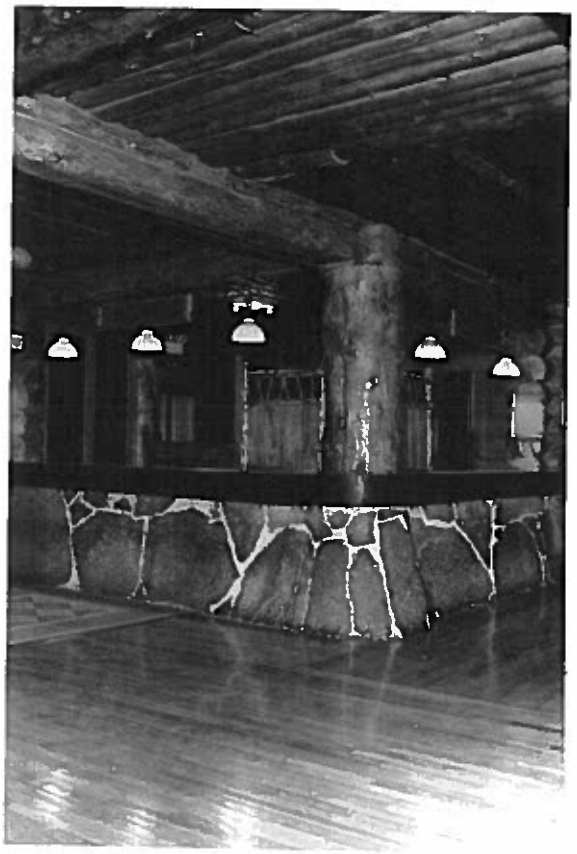


FIGURE A118: Looking east at the registration desk in the main lobby.



FIGURE A119: Looking southeast at the bell hops desk.



FIGURE A120: Looking west at the snack shop area and the corridor to the West Wing.

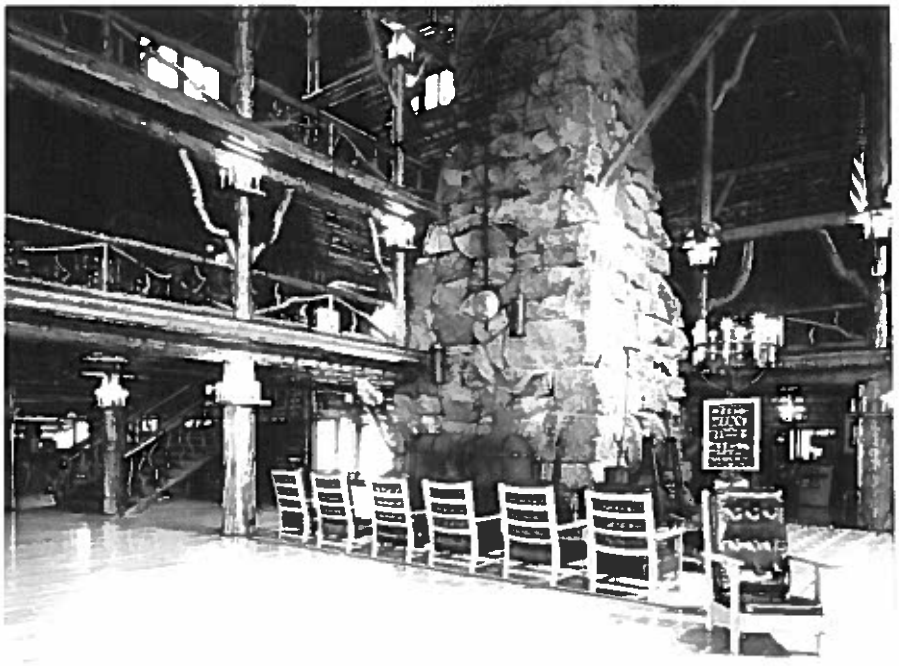


FIGURE A121: Looking southwest at the main fireplace area and stone chimney in the lobby.

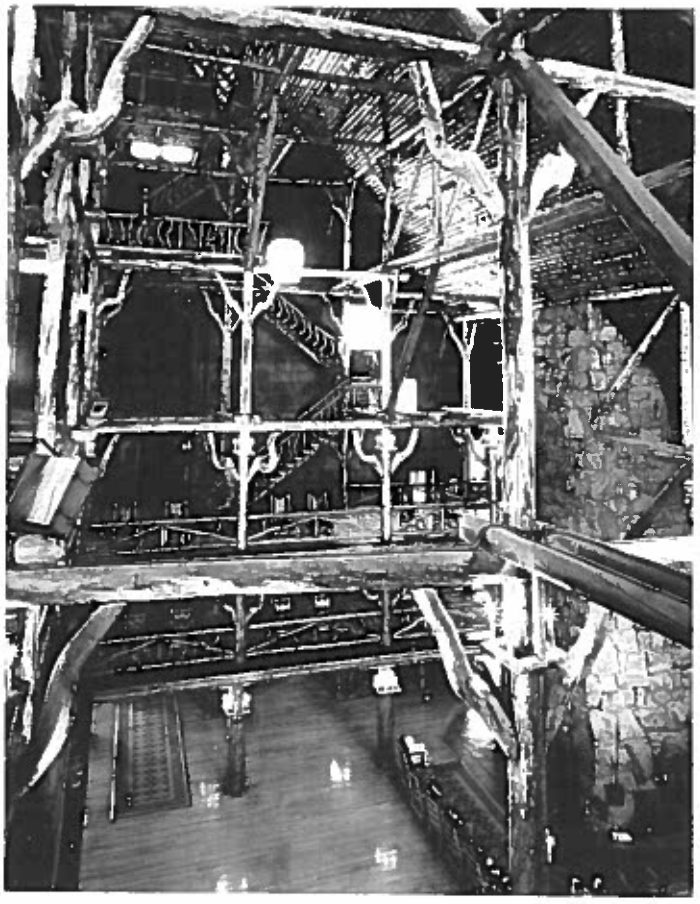


FIGURE A122: Looking east across the lobby space from the third floor balcony.

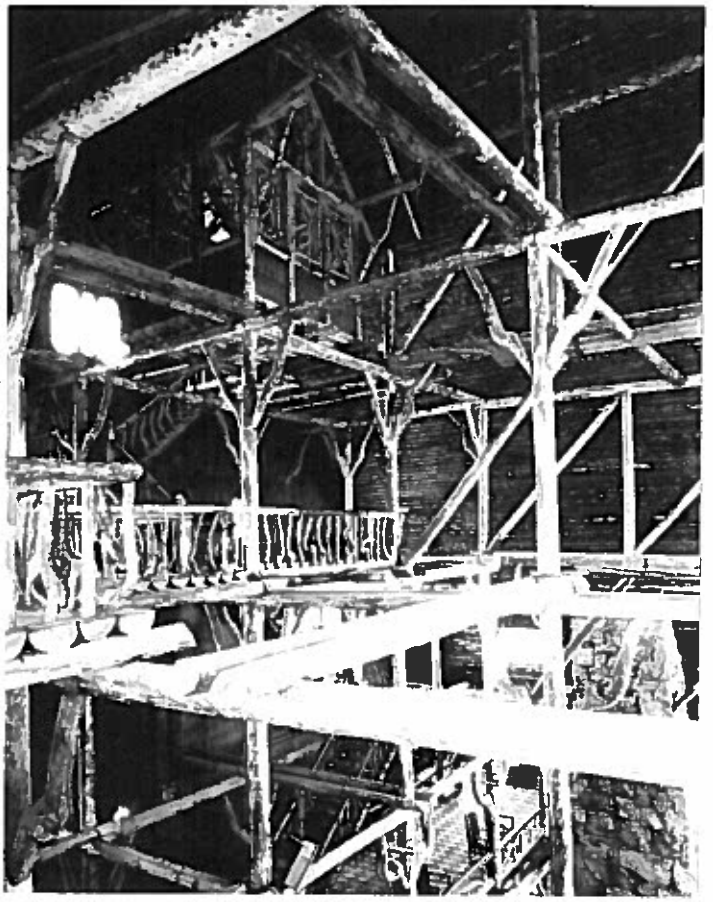


FIGURE A123: Looking southeast at the upper levels above the third floor balcony towards the Crow's Nest.

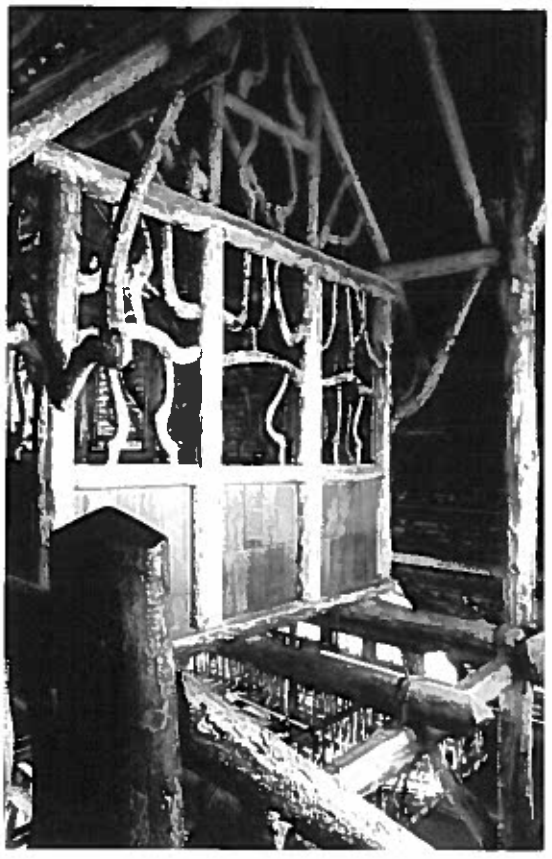


FIGURE A124: Looking north at the Crow's Nest.



FIGURE A125: Looking south at the main lobby stair.



FIGURE A126: Looking east at the second floor landing on the main stairs in the lobby.



FIGURE A127: Looking west at the stairs to the rooms on the third floor level of the lobby.

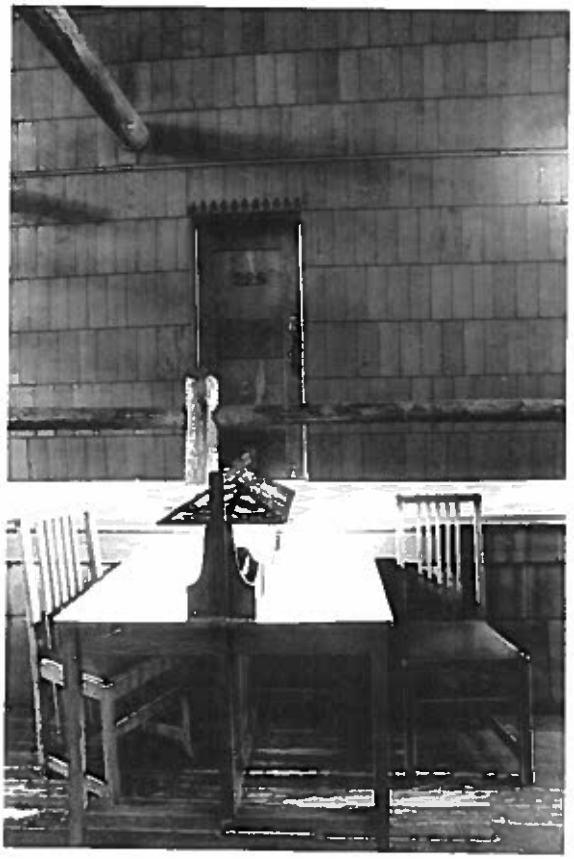


FIGURE A128: Looking north at the entrance door and wall of the rooms on the third floor lobby.



FIGURE A129: Looking southeast at the back entrance/exit to the lobby.

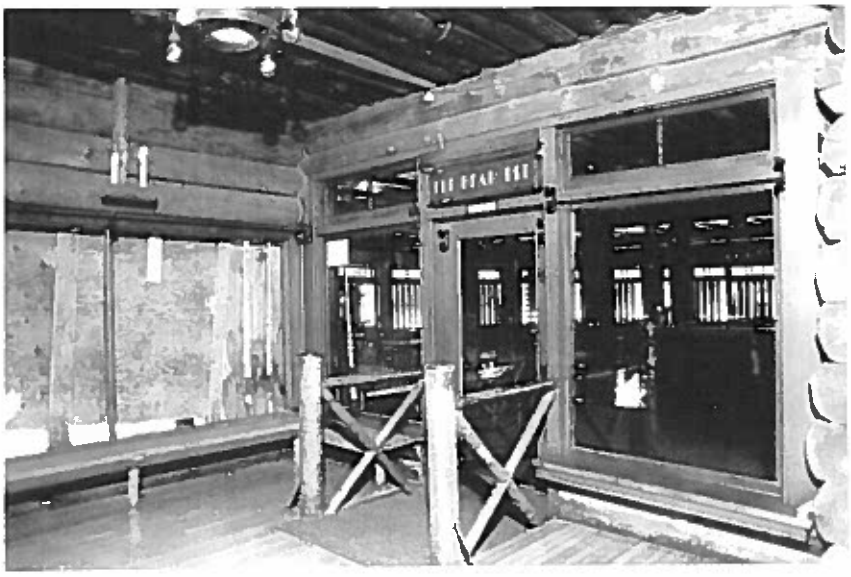


FIGURE A130: Looking southeast at the entrance to the "Bear Pit" from the lobby.

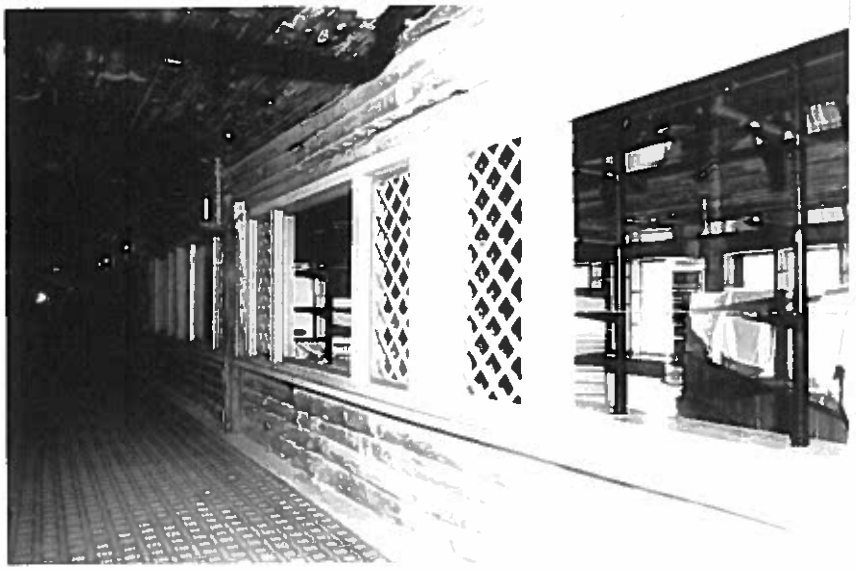


FIGURE A131: Looking northwest down the hallway next to the gift shop.



FIGURE A132: Looking south at the interior of the gift shop at the entrance.

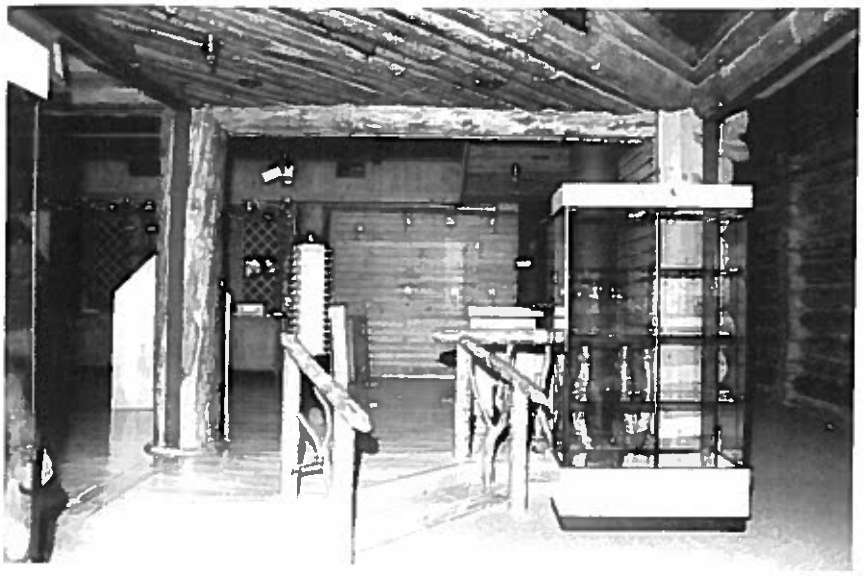


FIGURE A133: Looking south at the gift shop interior.



FIGURE A134: Looking north at the gift shop interior.

DINING ROOM

The original Dining Room to the south of the lobby has a vaulted ceiling with log scissor trusses. The gabled-ceiling is covered with small-diameter half logs. A large stone fireplace, constructed of rubble volcanic masonry similar to that used in the lobby fireplace, dominates the southern wall. The simple wood mantel is suspended from chains. This fireplace is a 1987 reconstruction of the original, destroyed in the 1959 earthquake and subsequently removed. Large openings with milled lumber surrounds flank the fireplace and lead to the southern component of the 1922 dining room addition. The lower level of the south wall is constructed of full logs while the interior gable ends are covered with cedar shingles. The north wall, dominated by the original log door to the lobby and modern glass windows and side doors, is also constructed of full logs below the shingle gable ends. The lower half of the east wall was removed in 1926 in conjunction with construction of the eastern component of the 1926 dining room addition. A shingled shed roof, supported by gnarled brackets, runs the length of the east wall between the dining room and the dining room addition (now the Bear Pit). The west wall is composed of full logs leading to the shingled gable slope. Four-inch oak tongue and groove flooring covers the floor. Fenestration consists of two pairs of eight-lite casement windows located high within the south gable end and pairs of multi-lite casement windows within the dormers that break the north gable slope. Historical massive wrought iron chandeliers are suspended from the center point of the scissor trusses. These fixtures replaced log chandeliers sometime during the historic period. Additional iron light fixtures are located along the east and west walls of the room; half log conduits disguise the wiring. An historic log partition sided with vertical half logs and topped with slats constructed of gnarled logs, hides the waiters' station. The original hickory and reed chairs from the Old Hickory Furniture Company are still in use. The original tables, with log legs and plank tops however, have been replaced with modern steel based/wooden topped tables, with simulated distress marks at the edges. A modern carpet runner, centered along the fireplace and constructed of durable indoor/outdoor carpet, divides the dining room into two distinct sections (Figures A135 through A137).



FIGURE A135: Looking north at the main Dining Room doors.

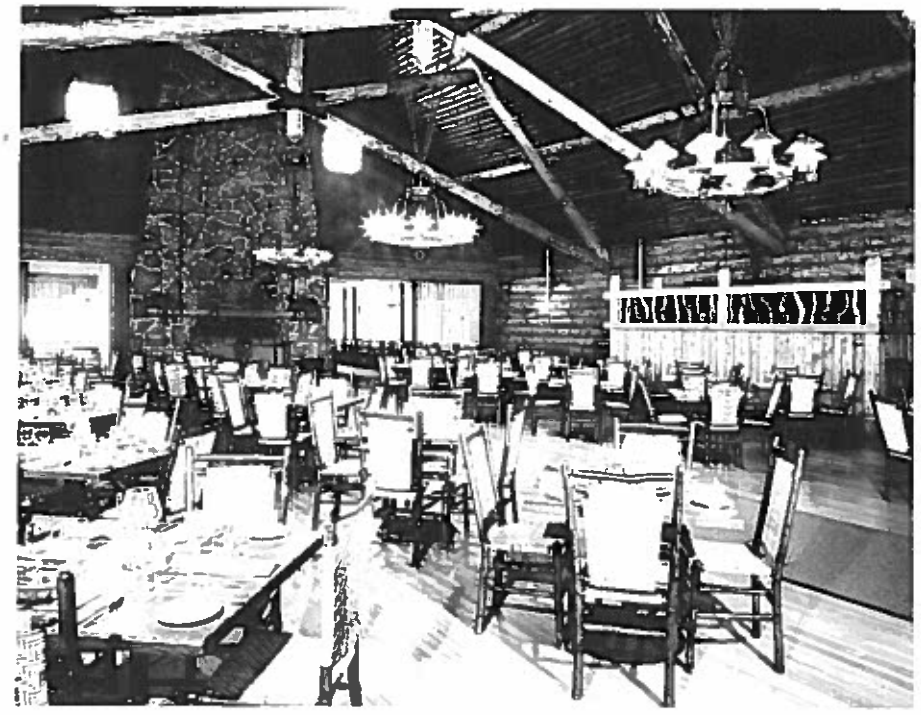


FIGURE A136: Looking southwest at the main Dining Room.



FIGURE A137: Looking northeast at the 1928 Dining Room addition.

BEAR PIT/DINING ROOM ADDITION/COFFEE SHOP

In 1926, the original Dining Room was expanded with a bay-shaped addition to the east elevation and a second addition to the south elevation. The Bear Pit cocktail lounge was moved to the bay-shape addition in 1962. The ceiling of the lounge and dining room is constructed of six-inch tongue and groove planks and is supported by exposed structural beams and large octagonal columns. The small decorative beams spanning between the larger structural beams support the ceiling planking. A parquet floor surrounds the bar area, while wall to wall durable indoor-outdoor carpet covers the remaining floor area. The bar dates to a 1980's remodel. The original Bear Pit panels, designed by architect Robert Reamer in 1935, form the partition behind the bar, separating the space from the original dining room. A ribbon of large picture windows with 6-lite transoms dominates the multi-faceted east-facing exterior wall of the lounge while pairs of multi-lite casement windows dominate the south elevation of the dining room. Interior walls are constructed of vertical tongue and groove planks. Sandblasted images of elk, geese, and bear embellish the wood columns and freize. Furnishings include leather covered octagonal-based tables and chairs, finished with brass tacks (dating to the original Bear Pit), and hickory and reed bar stools in the lounge area. The table seating section is furnished with Arts and Crafts chairs with mortise and tenon joints and modern tables identical to those in the main Dining Room. Additional furnishings include a variety of wrought-iron chandeliers and modern ceiling fans. Inconspicuous water lines associated with the sprinkler system run across the ceiling (Figure A138).

The original Bear Pit cocktail lounge, constructed in 1932 following the repeal of prohibition, is located west of the lobby in the juncture created by the west wing and the kitchen addition. The room was converted to a coffee shop in 1962.



FIGURE A138: Looking west at the "Bear Pit".

lodgepole ceilings, candlestick lights, half-log electric conduits, and multi-lite casement windows with milled-lumber surrounds and window seat. The original furnishings, however, have been largely removed, the curtain design altered, the plank floor carpeted, and the view to the Geyser impaired by the construction of the 1927 West Wing (Figure A140).

Rooms 8 and 10 and adjoining bath within the southeast end of the west wing form a suite. The floor plan incorporates the clipped corner of the exterior design. Two pair of diamond-lite casement windows are deeply inset within the south and southeast walls. Window seats are incorporated in the milled-lumber surrounds (Figures A141, A142).

The private bathroom associated with rooms 8 and 10 has log walls and ceiling, half-log electric conduits, and candlestick light fixtures. Original bathroom fixtures include the wooden water closet, the marble-topped sink with marble splash board, the claw-foot bathtub, and the copper-covered wash basin stand. Fenestration includes a small casement window and a pair of diamond-lite casement windows, all deeply inset with milled-lumber surrounds. Rolled linoleum covers the floor (Figures A143, A144).

Room 46, located within the northeast corner of the east wing, is distinguished by the ribbon of deeply inset casement windows that wrap around the northeast corner. Windows along the north elevation contain diamond-lites over a single pane; the stunning east-elevation windows consist of a single pane topped with four diamond lites breached by a full circle. Window seats are built into the milled-lumber surrounds. A huge log column forms the corner post. Paneled doors constructed of rough-sawn lumber and secured with wrought-iron hardware connect the room to the hallway and to room 48. The log ends of all that remains of the interior wall of a guest room originally located in what is now a corridor intrude approximately four inches into room 46, near the main entrance (Figures A159 through A161).

Room 47 is a long, narrow room with an angled northwest corner dictated by the exterior design. A pair of multi-lite casement windows with log window surrounds dominates this clipped corner.

Ribbons of diamond-lite casement windows wrap around the northwest corner of room 51, distinguishing this corner room of the east wing from surrounding rooms. Window seats are incorporated within the milled-lumber window surrounds. In contrast to room 46, where a

log column forms the corner post, the corner is created by the juncture of the window surrounds (Figure A162).

Room 102, located at the extreme southwest corner of the Old House's west wing, was originally distinguished by the ribbons of casement windows wrapping around the southwest corner. The western section of this window configuration was infilled in 1927 in conjunction with construction of the new wing. The window seat was retained and a clothes rod hung at the top of the original window casing (Figure A147).

Two-pair of diamond-lite casement windows, built in an oriel and thus providing a deep window seat, distinguish room 103 from others within the west wing (Figure A148).

The 45 degree angle of the west wing creates the irregular floor plan of room 105, located within the second floor of the west wing. Diamond lites breached by a full circle adorn the pair of casement windows located within the south elevation. The milled lumber window surrounds incorporate a window seat. In contrast to the majority of the rooms within the Old House, the candlestick light fixtures are mounted on wrought-iron rather than log bases (Figure A149).

Room 110 of the west wing is distinguished by the row of casement windows wrapping around the northwest corner of the room. These windows are not inset and do not have window seats. The candlestick light fixtures are mounted on wrought-iron rather than log bases (Figure A150).

Room 110 has a private bath. The bathroom walls and ceiling are finished with two-inch tongue and groove siding, painted white. Rolled linoleum covers the floor. Trim work includes quarter-round crown molding, two-inch baseboard trim, and four-inch door and window surrounds. Windows are limited to a pair of diamond-lite casement windows. Historic fixtures include a marble wash stand with inset porcelain sink, a claw-foot bathtub, and a copper-topped luggage rack (Figure A151).

The northeast corner of room 117 was extended to an outside wall so as to provide the room with a window. The resultant small irregularly shaped space houses the sink and is highlighted by a pair of casement windows in an unusual diamond-over-rectangle pattern. Linoleum flooring further differentiates the area from the carpeted main room (Figure A152).

Room 154, located on the second floor of the east wing of the Old House, contains

three pair of multi-lite casement windows, with window seats (Figures A166, A167).

Room 228 is L-shaped, creating a small sitting area under the two pair of multi-lite casement windows (Figures A168, A169). A painted four-panel door connects the main room from the long narrow bathroom running the length of the bedroom. The bathroom walls and ceilings are finished with three-inch tongue and groove bead board painted white. Ill-fitted linoleum covers the floor. There are no baseboards. The original marble top sink with inset porcelain bowl and the original claw-foot bathtub remain. The toilet is modern. Wire mold protects the electric wires. Windows are limited to a skylight in the north gable slope (Figure A170).

The L-shaped bathroom associated with rooms 235 and 237 contains elements similar to the bathroom in Room 228. The walls are finished with three-inch tongue and groove bead board painted white. The ceiling, which follows the irregular roof line, is similarly finished. Covering the floor is poorly-fitted linoleum with no baseboards. The toilet is modern, but the original marble top sink with inset porcelain bowl and the original claw-foot bathtub remain. Wire mold conduits protect the electric wires. A painted, paneled door connects the bathroom to rooms 235 and 237 (Figure A171).

It should be noted that originally there were no bathrooms within the third floor guest rooms.

The fourth floor of the Old House's west wing, known as Bats' Alley, is distinguished by the irregular ceiling-line dictated by the gable-roof exterior design. This roof line is visible along the north wall of the hallway, which runs along the exterior wall rather than the center of the wing as on the lower floors. There are no windows in the hallway (Figure A153). The ceiling of room A8, located at the west end of the west wing, also follows the roofline of the end of the main gable (Figure A155).

Walls and ceilings of all Bats' Alley rooms are finished with plaster. The window and door surrounds are constructed of milled lumber and are varnished rather than painted. Windows are casement, with diamond-shaped lites. Monotone wall-to-wall carpet covers the floors.

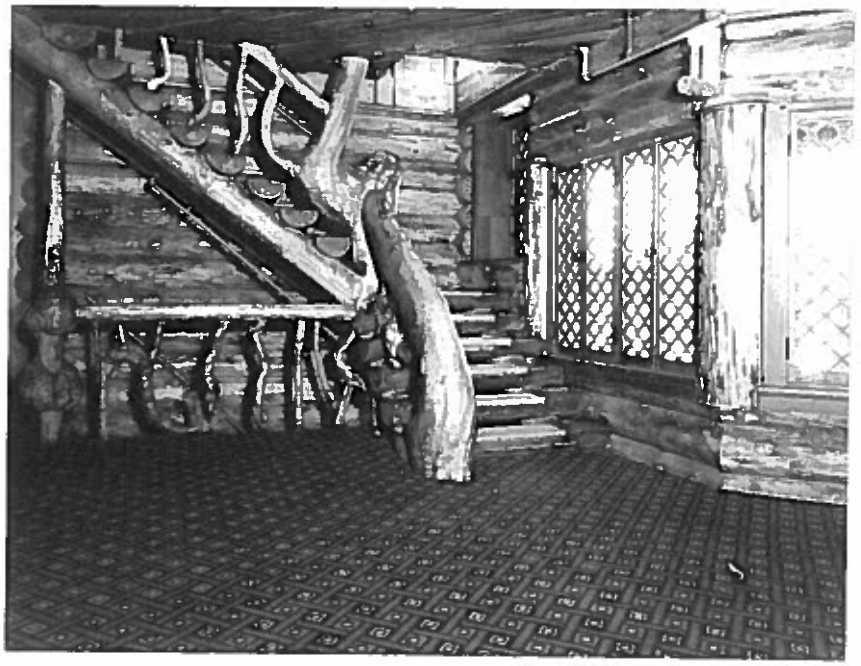


FIGURE A139: Looking west at the center stair in the west wing with its organic rail and gnarled balusters.

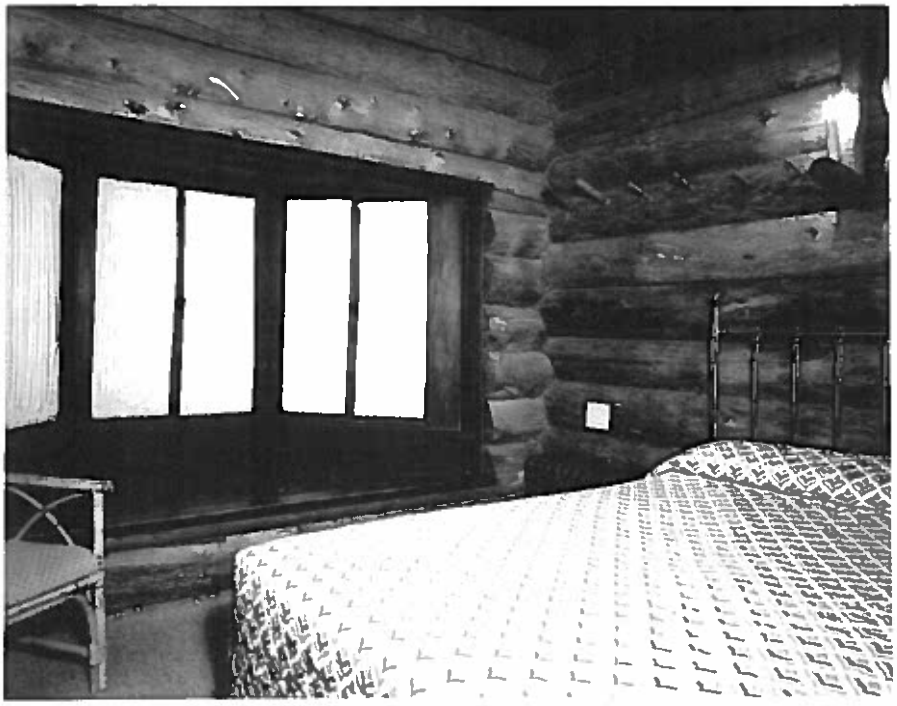


FIGURE A140: Looking west at room 1 in the west wing.

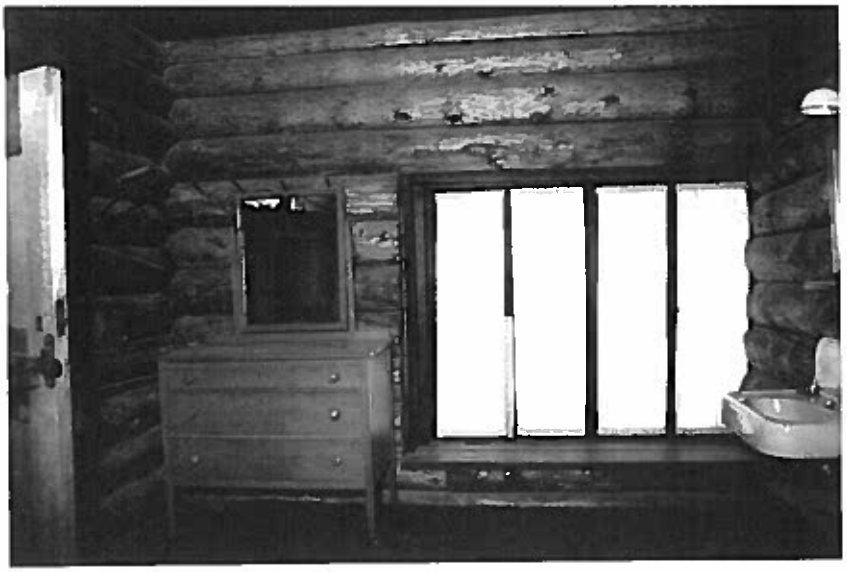


FIGURE A141: Looking south at room 8 in the west wing.

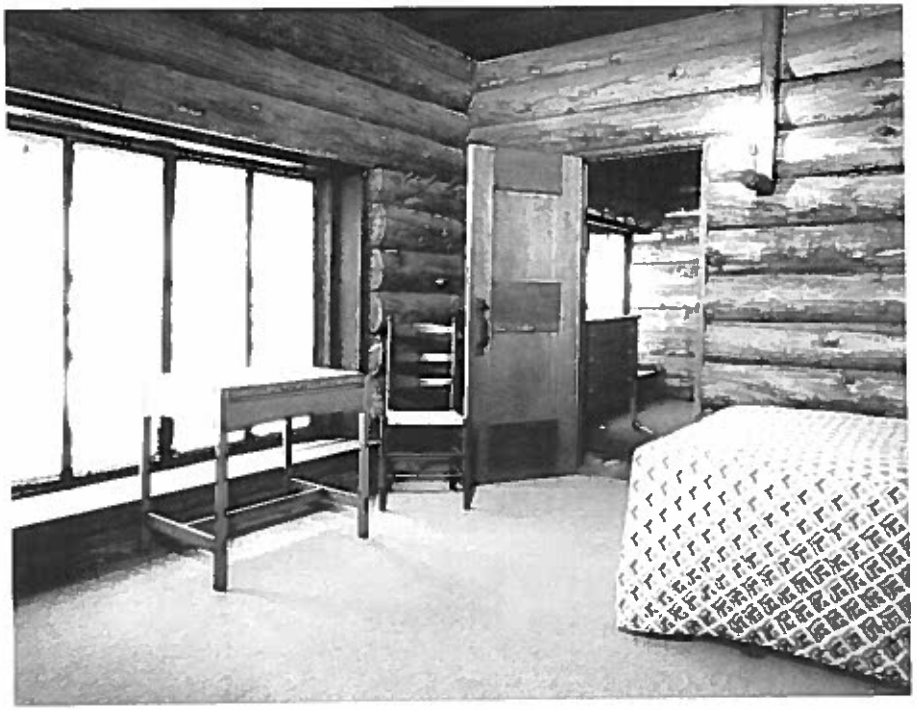


FIGURE A142: Looking southeast at room 10 in the west wing.



FIGURE A143: Looking south at the bathroom in suite 8-10 of the west wing.



FIGURE A144: Looking west at the bathroom.



FIGURE A145: Looking west at a typical hallway on the second floor of the west wing.

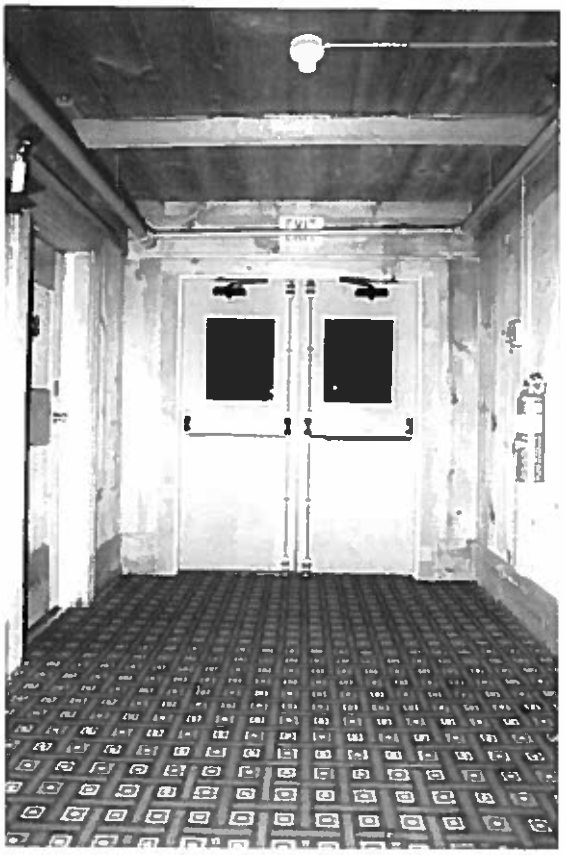


FIGURE A146: Looking west at the fire doors at the end of the hallway on the second floor of the west wing.



FIGURE A147: Looking west at room 102 in the west wing. Note the infilled portion where the 1927 West Wing was attached.

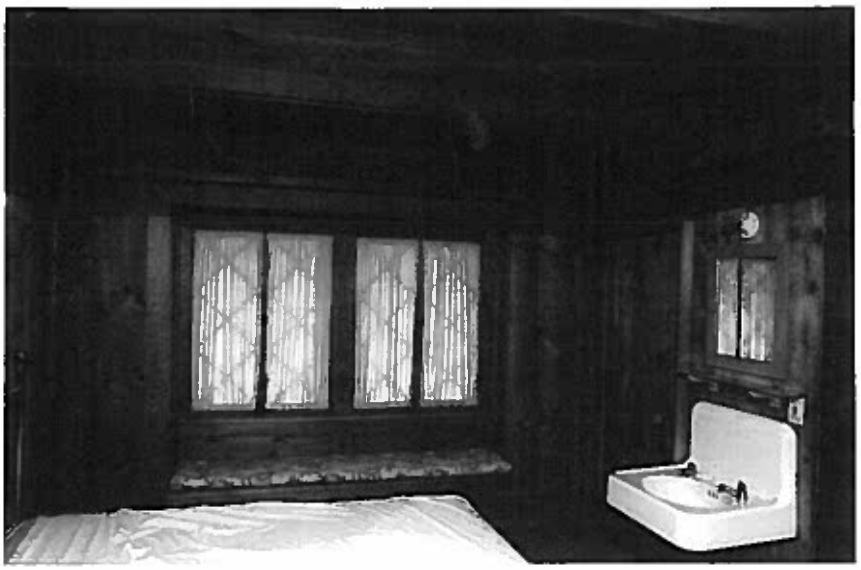


FIGURE A148: Looking north at room 103 in the west wing.

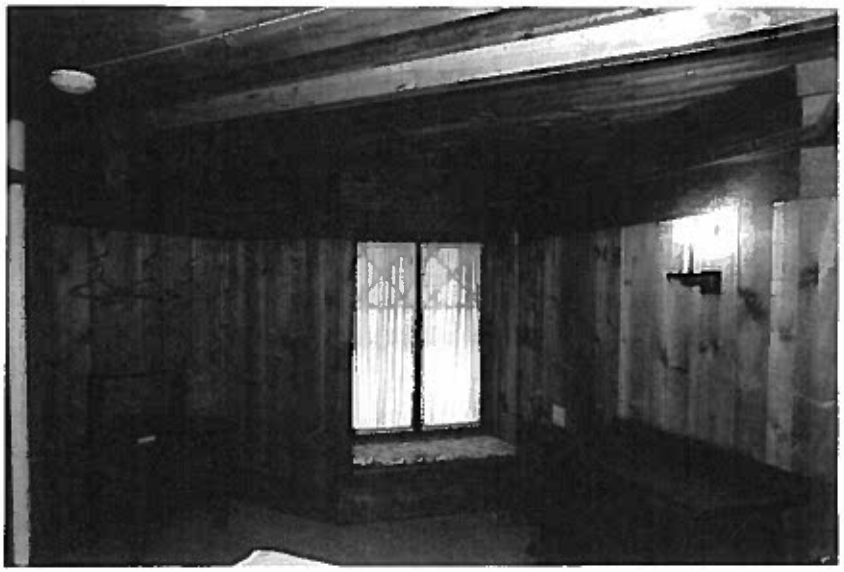


FIGURE A149: Looking north at room 105 in the west wing.

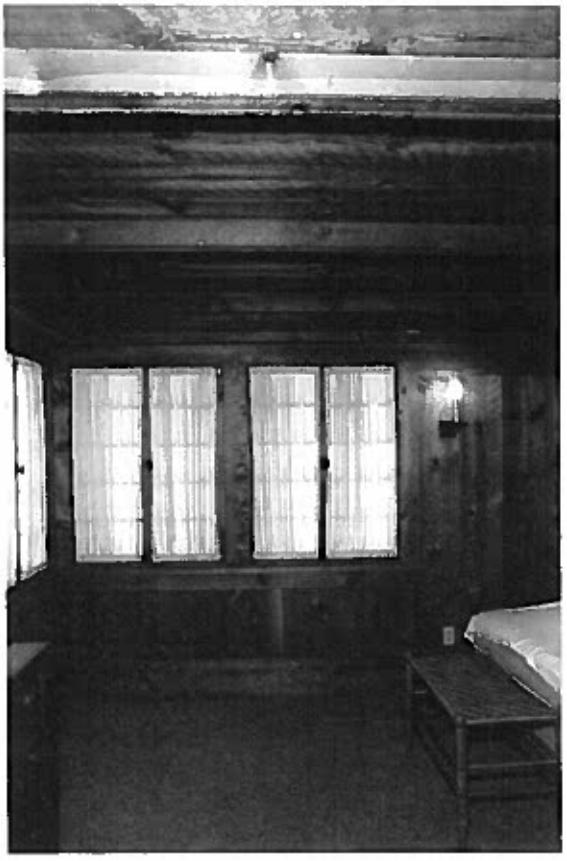


FIGURE A150: Looking south at room 110 in the west wing.



FIGURE A151: Looking south at the bathroom in room 110 of the west wing.



FIGURE A152: Looking north at room 117 in the west wing.



FIGURE A153: Looking west into the corridor of "Bats' Alley".

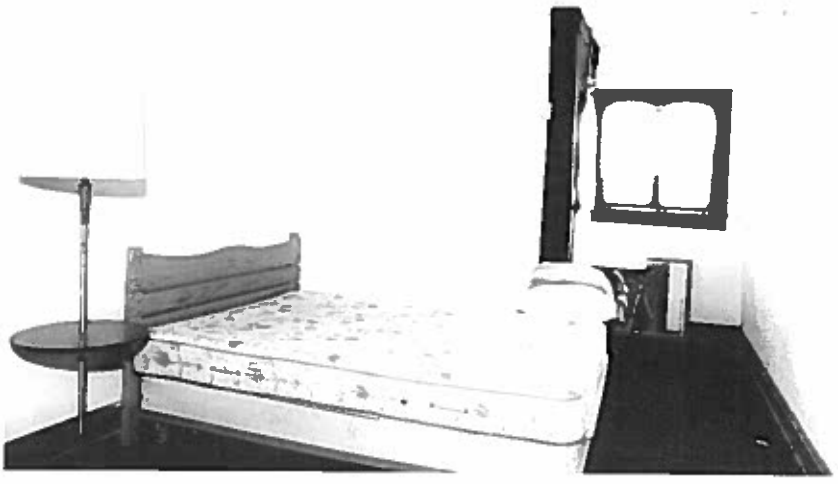


FIGURE A154: Looking south at room A1 in "Bats' Alley".



FIGURE A155: Looking south at room A8 in "Bats' Alley".

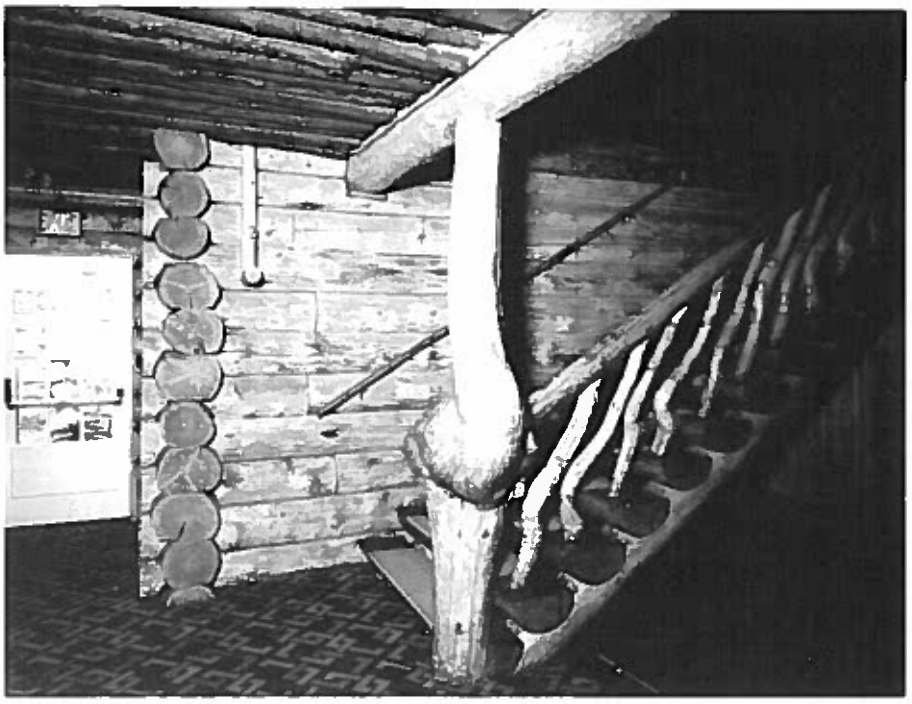


FIGURE A156: Looking north at the central stair in the east wing.

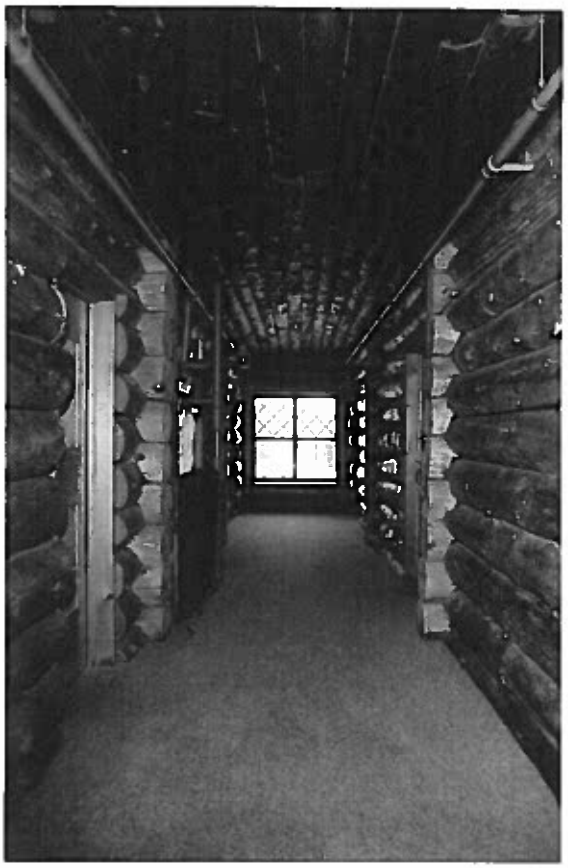


FIGURE A157: Looking north at the hallway on the first floor of the east wing.



FIGURE A158: Looking east at the entrance door to room 46 in the east wing.

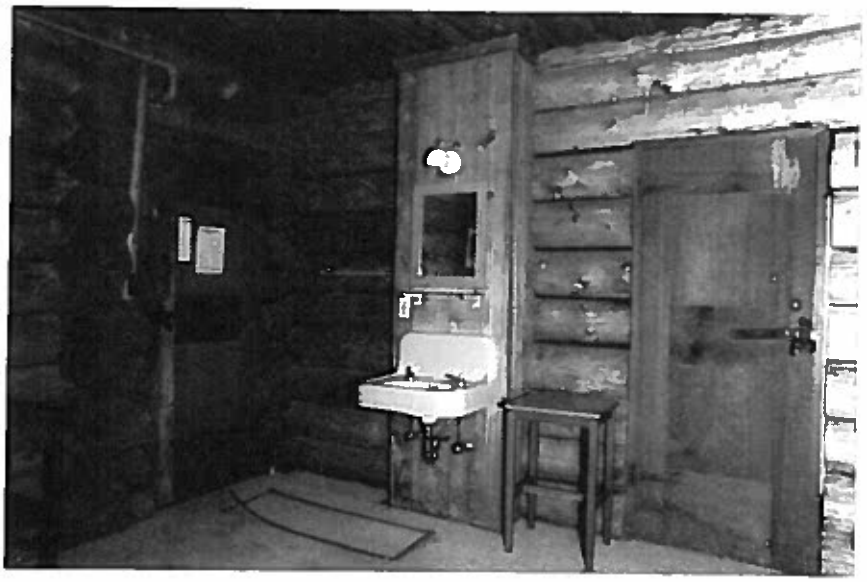


FIGURE A159: Looking north at room 46 in the east wing.

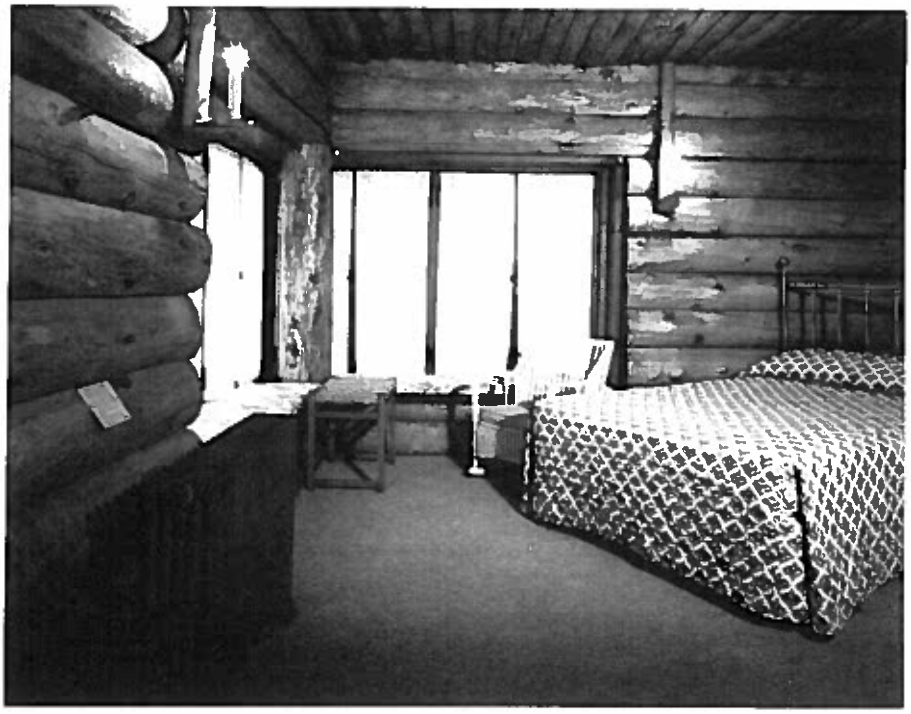


FIGURE A160: Looking south at room 46 in the east wing.



FIGURE A161: Historic furnishings in room 46 in the east wing.

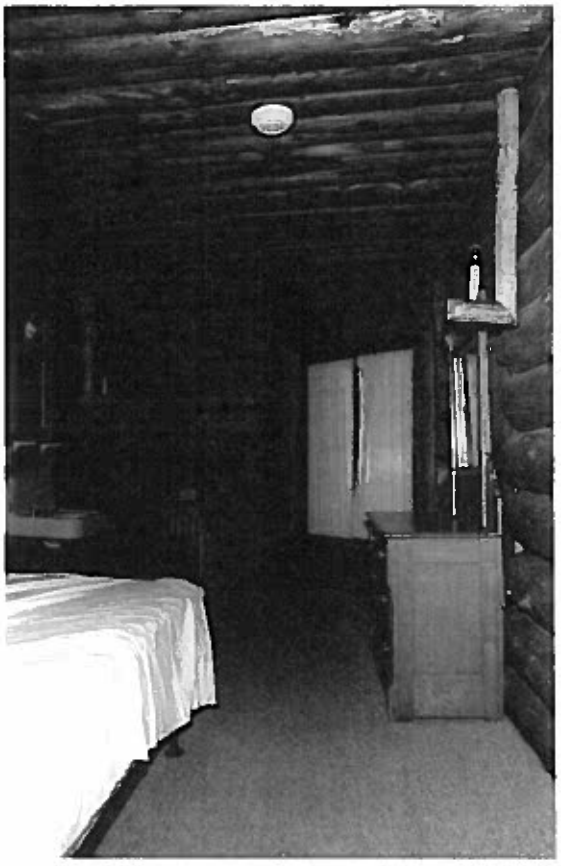


FIGURE A162: Looking west at room 47 in the east wing.

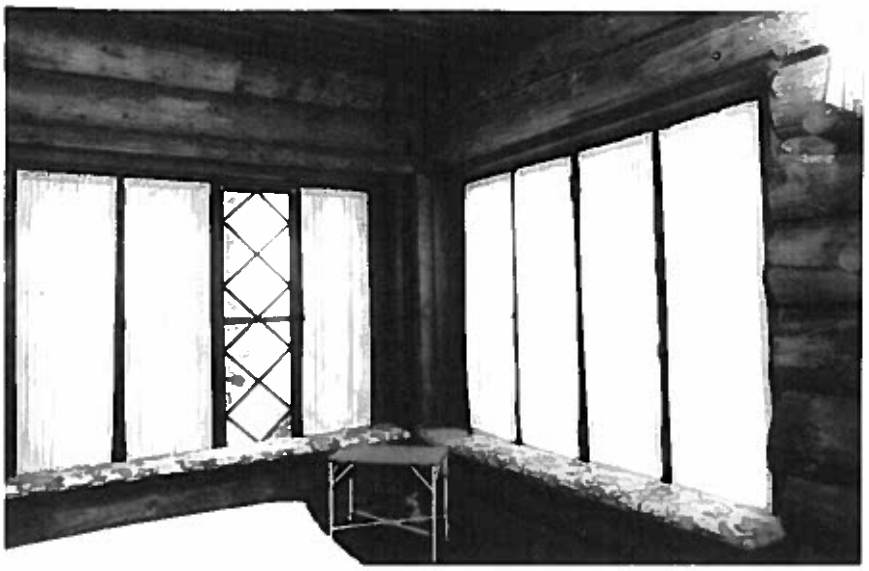


FIGURE A163: Looking northwest at room 51 in the east wing.



FIGURE A164: Looking west at the entrance to the bath on the second floor of the east wing.

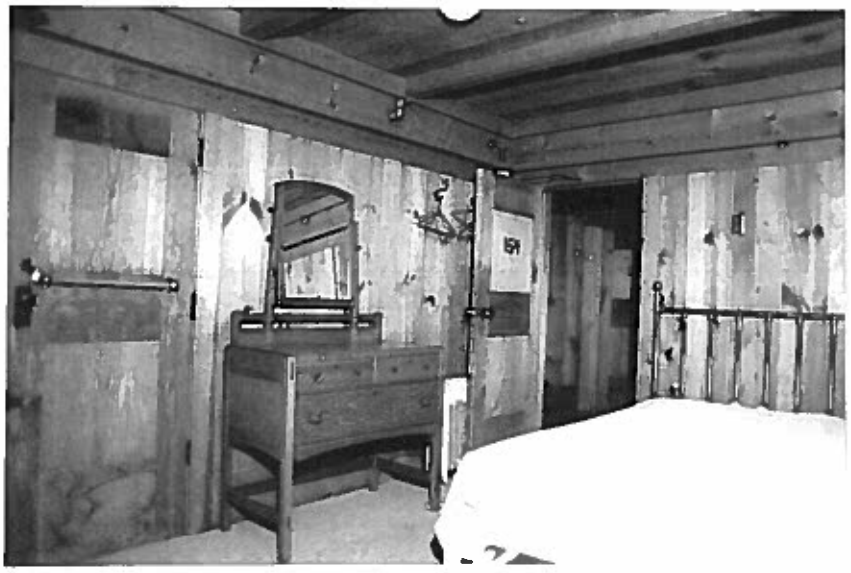


FIGURE A167: Looking west at room 154 in the east wing.



FIGURE A168: Looking south at room 228 in the east wing.

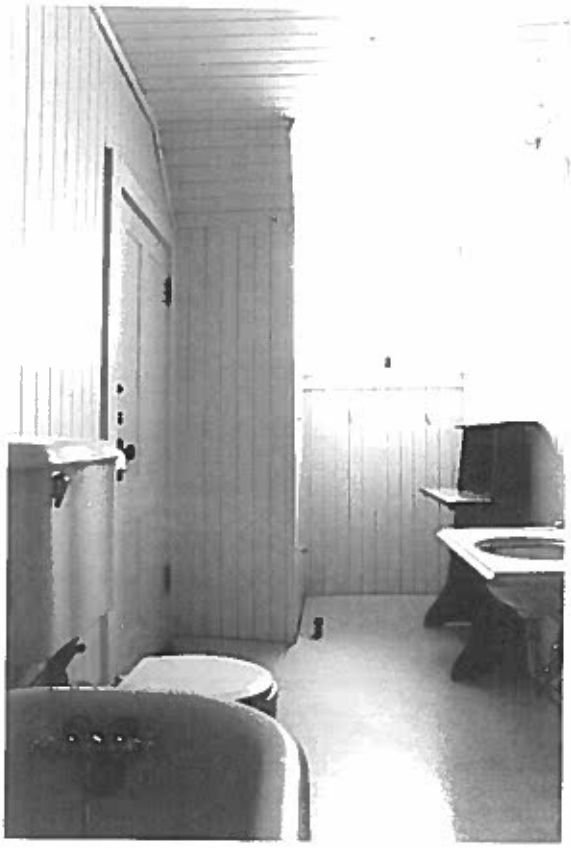


FIGURE A171: Original bathroom in between rooms 235 and 237 in the east wing.

Old House Interior
Condition

The interior of the 1903 Old House is generally in good condition with the major problems relating to the water problems from the exterior. The water is causing the interior walls to stain and the wood floors in these areas are separating. The ceiling has some stains from the water leaks on the roof. Most of the surfaces have normal wear and tear due to the large numbers of people that visit the Inn during the summer.

The woodwork is being constantly oiled and the walls, windows and doors are cleaned at least once a week. However the areas that can not be reached such as the upper wood elements and windows in the lobby do not receive any maintenance. Most of that logwork is very dry and brittle and the windows have large layers of dust and dirt.

Other concerns are the bulging of the east wall of the lobby space next to the stair to the Crow's Nest, and the separation of the connections of logs in the interior due to the drying out of the wood.

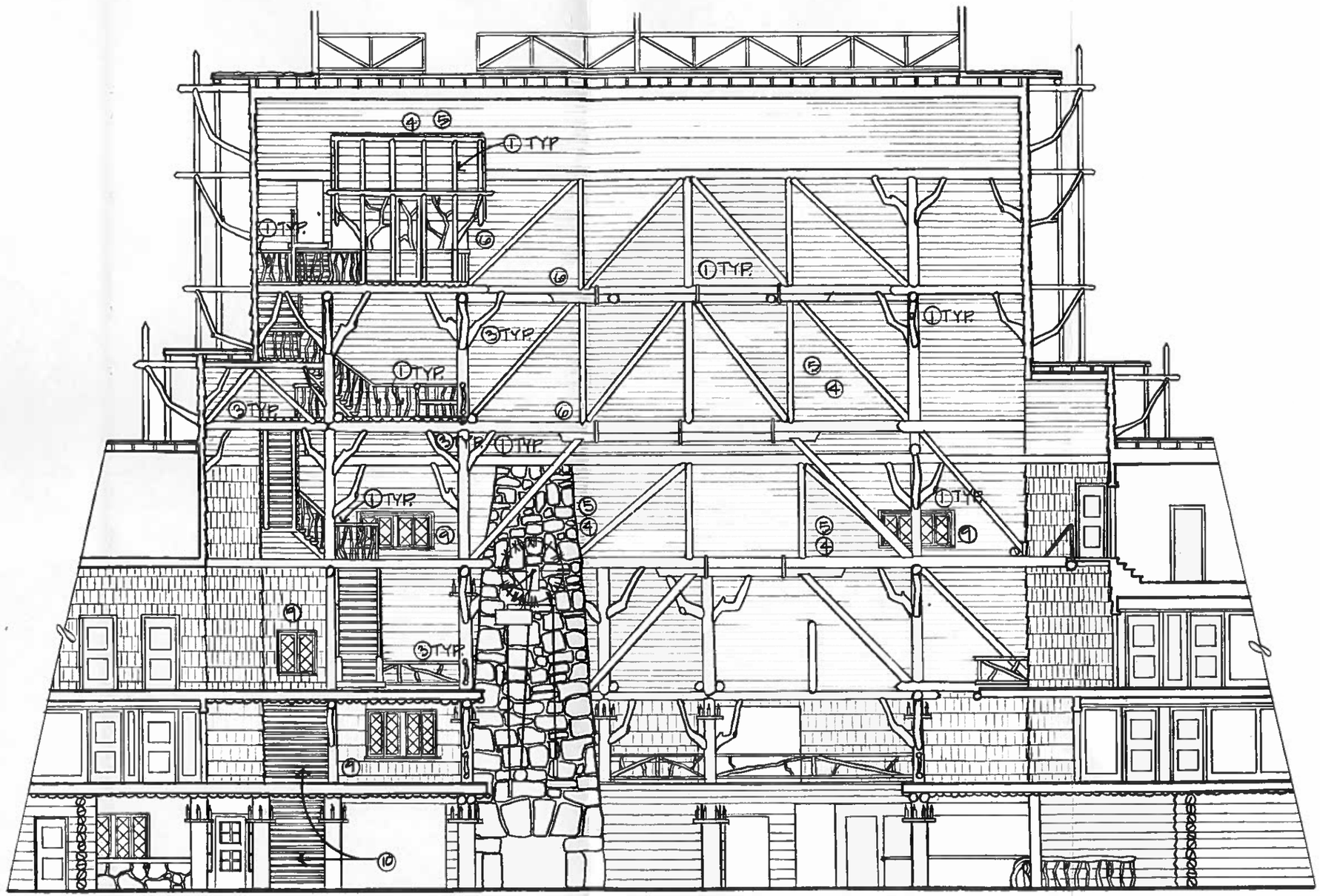
It appears that some of the ceiling boards are loose and need to be reattached. Maintenance is needed to fix loose treads in the main stair and in the second floor stair in the 1913 East Wing. Most of the items are odds and ends that should be repaired under normal maintenance.

The following sections (Figures A172, A173) provide the condition assessment of the features of the interior spaces of the Old House and wings.

CONDITION ASSESSMENT NOTES

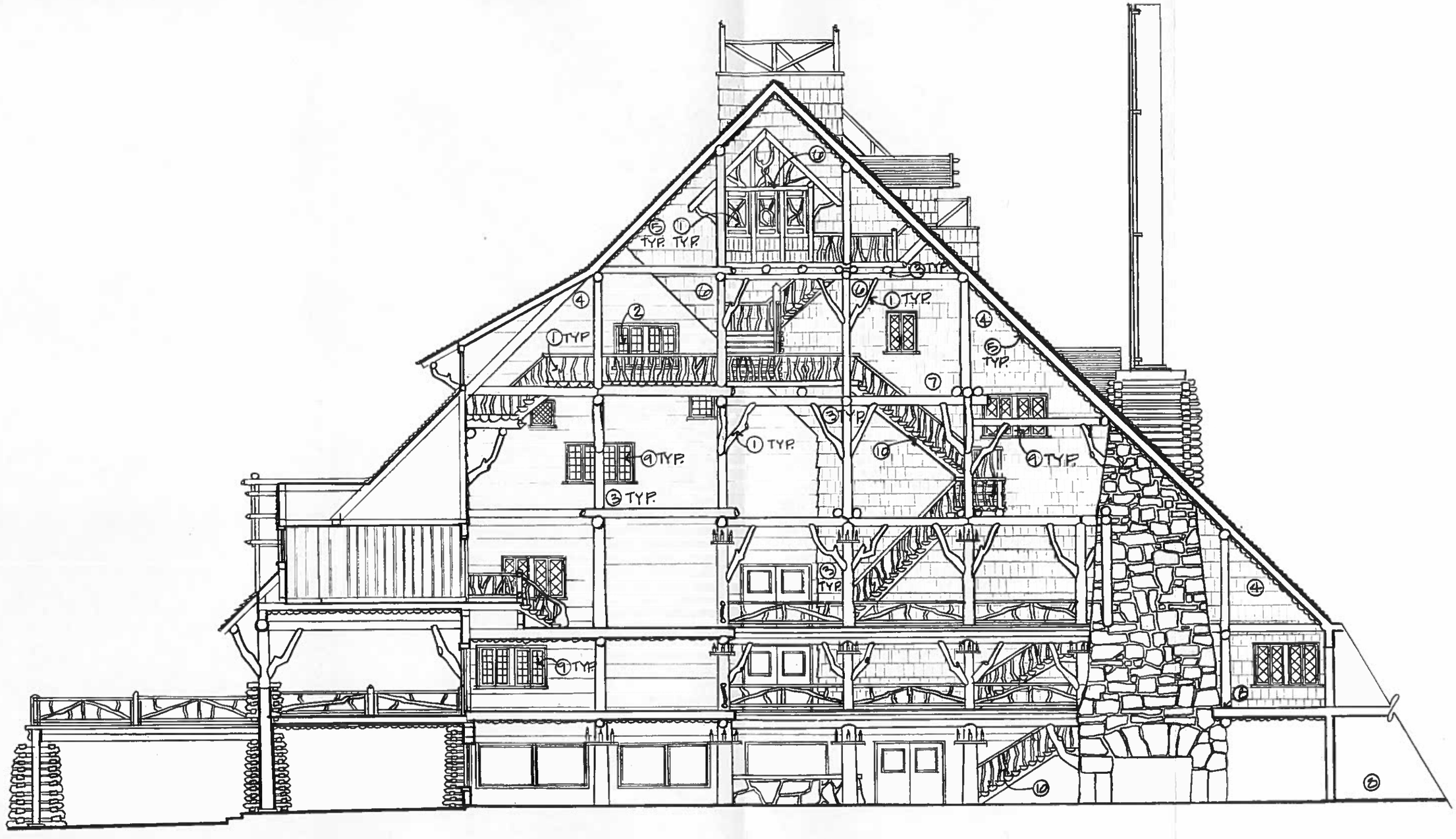
1903 OLD HOUSE INTERIOR

1. Wood is very dry and brittle.
2. Broken windows.
3. Log connections are separating.
4. Water leaks and staining of the ceiling.
5. Separation of the ceiling boards.
6. Old electrical wiring still in use.
7. Bulging wall in the winter especially.
8. Damage to floor from water leaks.
9. Windows need maintenance.
10. Loose treads on stairs.



EAST/WEST SECTION - OLD HOUSE, LOBBY
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A172



NORTH/SOUTH SECTION - OLD HOUSE, LOBBY
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A173

1913 East Wing
Description

The East Wing, constructed in 1913, is connected to the southern end of the Old House's east wing by a two-story passageway. The upper story of the passageway is open and edged with rustic railings. The lower story, narrower than the upper, is enclosed and lined with 8 over 1 double hung windows. Cedar shingles cover the exterior walls. The three-story wing itself is of frame construction, sided with cedar shingles. The building rests on a concrete foundation, sheathed in log. The roof is flat, with shed extensions running the length of both side elevations. Windows are multi-lite over 1-lite double hung. Although decorative detail is lacking on this addition, most likely due to the extent to which the bulk of the Old House hides the wing from the approaching traveler, the corners are highlighted by decorative log cribbing and three story log outriggers resting on a raised rubble-veneered concrete foundation. Roof purlins are also exposed. Exterior alterations appear to be limited to the addition of a steel frame fire escape and concrete handicapped access ramp to the eastern end of the wing in the 1980s (Figures A174 through A186).

Both exterior walls of the public space separating the 1913 East Wing from the Old House are lined with rows of 8-lite over 1-lite double hung windows, separated by a modern 1-lite door. Vending machines, phones, fire doors, smoke detectors, and a fire sprinkler system are modern additions to this space (Figures A187, A188). Stairways are located in the middle of the wing, adjacent to modern fire doors. The rectangular slats, arranged in triplet, and the wooden newel posts are noteworthy design features. The stairs are carpeted (Figures A195, A196).

Walls and ceilings throughout the East Wing, in the halls, public spaces, and guest rooms, are covered with gypsum board and finished with narrow crown moulding and 4" baseboards. Wall to wall carpet in both monotone or geometric patterns covers all floors. The majority of the light fixtures are original. Emergency lights, fire alarms, and water pipes associated with the sprinkler system are modern.

Modern fire doors provide access to the rooms. The original transom lights have been infilled (Figure A197). The rooms are all rectangular in design and contain a single 6-lite

over 1-lite or 8-lite over 1-lite double hung window with the original wood-frame window surrounds. Corner rooms have two windows. Modern pleated draperies cover the windows. With few exceptions, the light fixtures centered in the ceiling are original as are the wall-mounted fixtures illuminating the mirror (Figures A190 through A193). Modern chandeliers have been added to a minority of the rooms (see Figures A198, A199). Original single panel doors connect adjoining rooms. Single panel doors also lead to closets and to the bathrooms located between some of the rooms.

The private bathrooms of the East Wing vary widely in their retention of historic materials. The bathroom between rooms 67 and 68 retains the historic chair rail, 4" window surrounds, and 4" baseboards. Historic fixtures include a claw foot bathtub and the original overhead lighting fixture. The gypsum board on walls and ceilings, the sprinkler system pipes, the sink, and the toilet all post date the historic period (Figure A194).

The bathroom between rooms 76 and 77 has been completely remodeled with the exception of the original light fixture. Modern additions include wallpaper, a tiled shower stall, and a formica counter surrounding the sink (Figure A200).

The public bathrooms within the East Wing have been completely remodeled and retain no historic materials or fixtures.

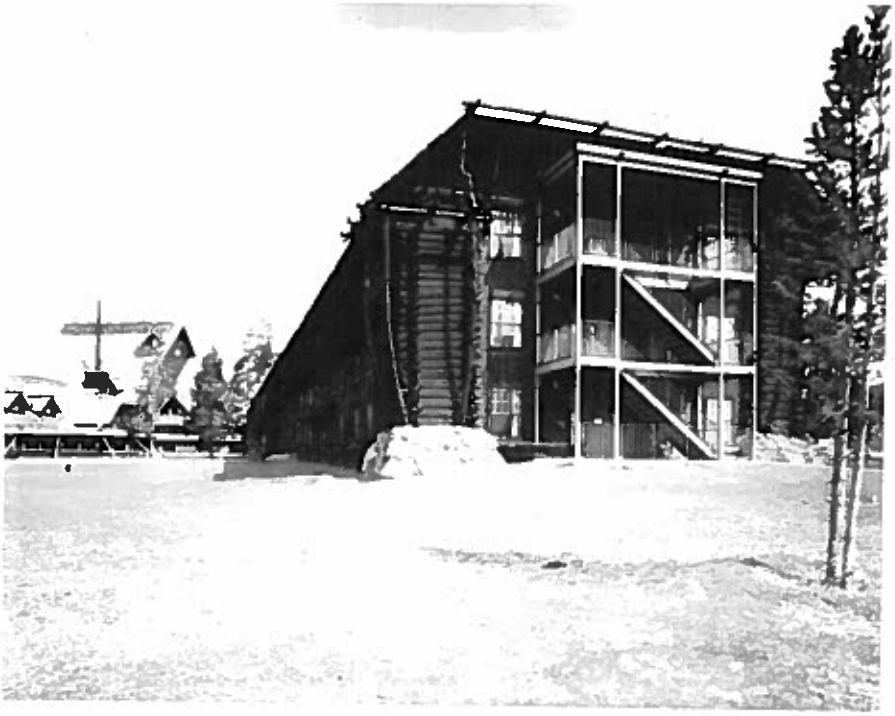


FIGURE A174: Looking north at the 1913 East Wing. The corner cribbing is pulling away from the main wall of the wing.

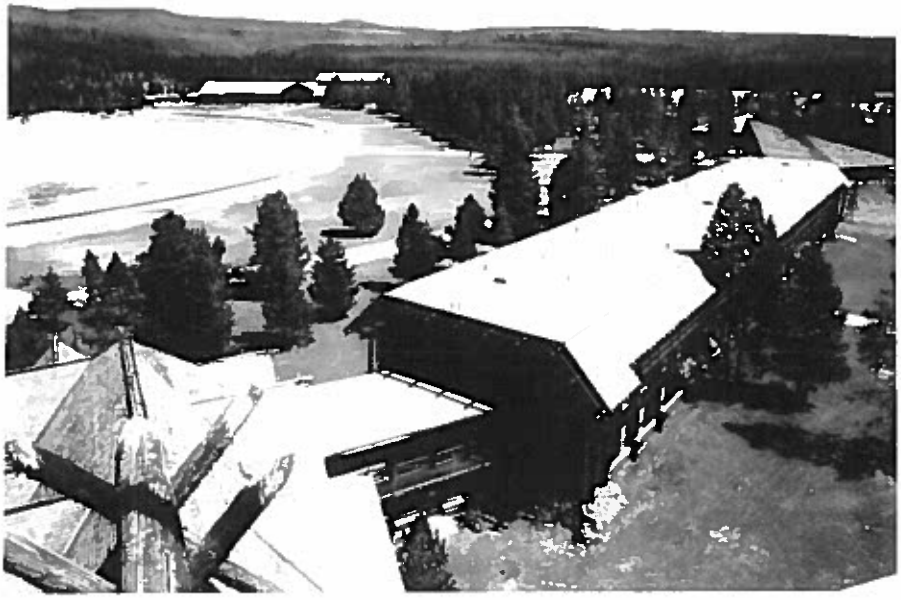


FIGURE A175: Looking southeast over the roof of the 1913 East Wing. The roof, even though in good condition, has water problems around the roof hatches and hose cabinets that were cut into the roof at a later date. They were not properly flashed.

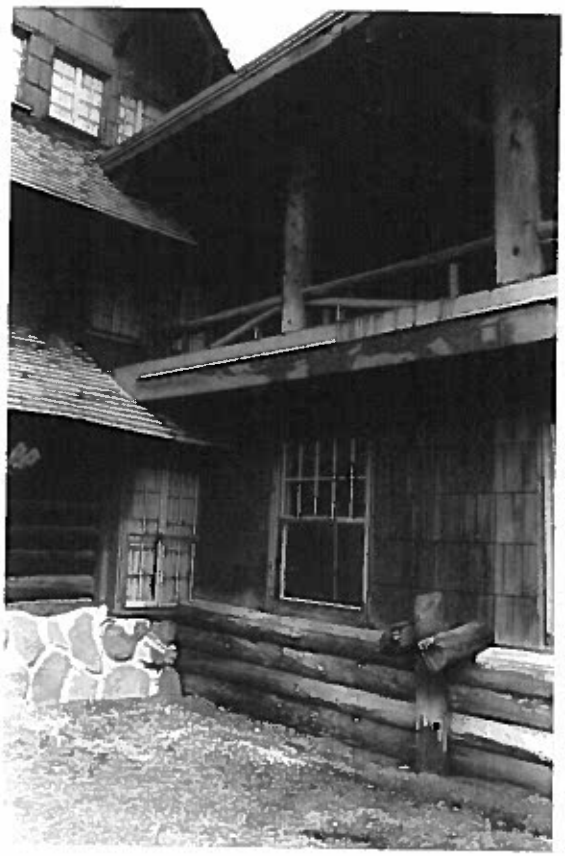


FIGURE A176: Looking north at the intersection between the Old House east wing and 1913 East Wing addition. The connection has settled in this area causing the stone foundation to settle and crack the plaster. The settlement has also affected the roof. Water is flowing into this corner causing deterioration of the logs.

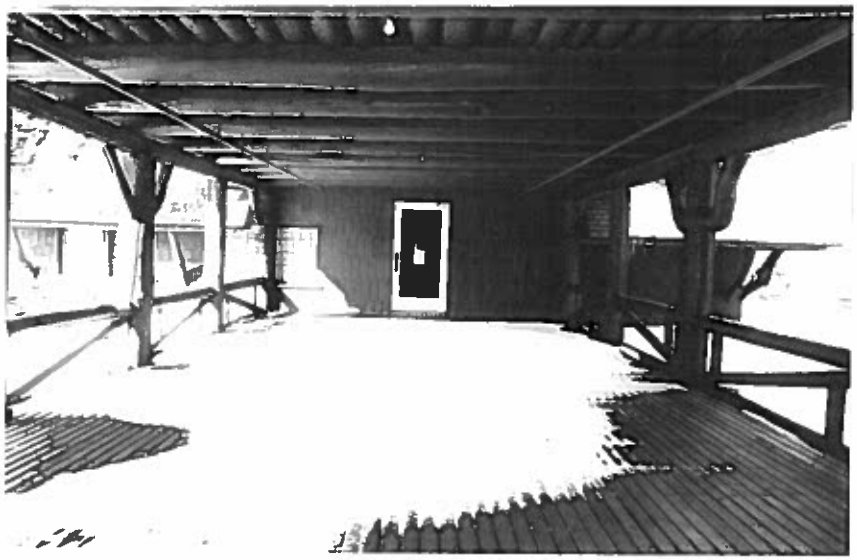


FIGURE A177: Looking north at the deck area and open breezeway on the second floor of the connection. Water is leaking through the roof to the northwest corner of the interior and down through the logs on the flat eaves. Most of the railing and much of the deck is rotted.



FIGURE A178: Looking at the stonework on the northwest corner of the building. Some of the stone has fallen away and needs to be replaced. There are many different kinds of mortar patching in the stonework.



FIGURE A179: Looking east at the center section of the 1913 East Wing. The sidewall shingles are in good condition except for some weathering of the surface. The original steps at the entrance have been completely covered with a concrete porch and steps.



FIGURE A180: Looking at a typical section of a wall of the 1913 East Wing. The bottom logs are weathered and there is some rot in the base log because of the high grade around the logs. The log wall is also pulling away from the main structure.



FIGURE A181: A typical window on the 1913 East Wing. All of the windows need to be reglazed and painted. The outer trim is badly deteriorated especially on the west side of the building. Most of the screens should be rebuilt.

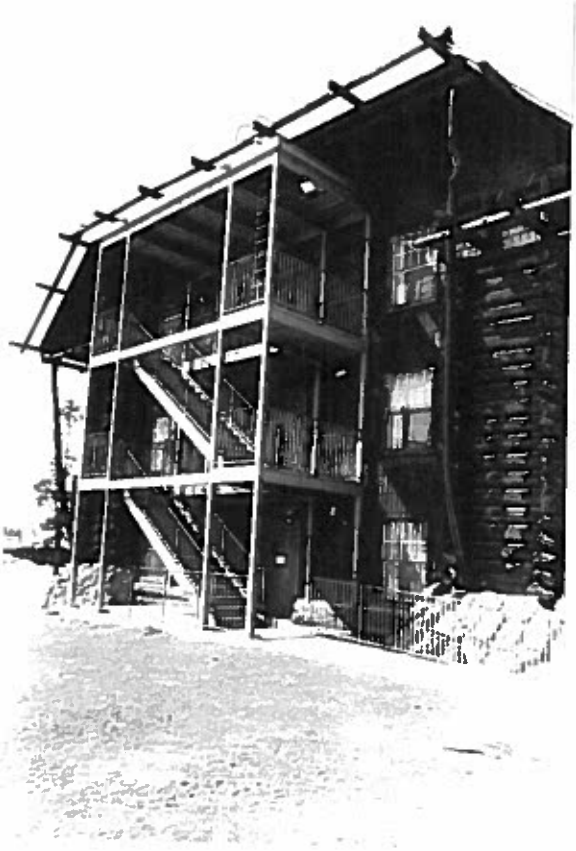


FIGURE A182: Looking northwest at the metal fire escape on the end of the 1913 East Wing. This structure is not compatible with the rest of the building. Also, in placing the stair at this point, many of the decorative elements in the center were interrupted. The sidewalk goes nowhere thus people walk across the sand areas that used to be grass.



FIGURE A183: Looking west at the decorative logwork around the extended bathrooms on the east side of the wing. The trees are starting to undermine the foundation and are causing problems with the decorative and roof overhangs.

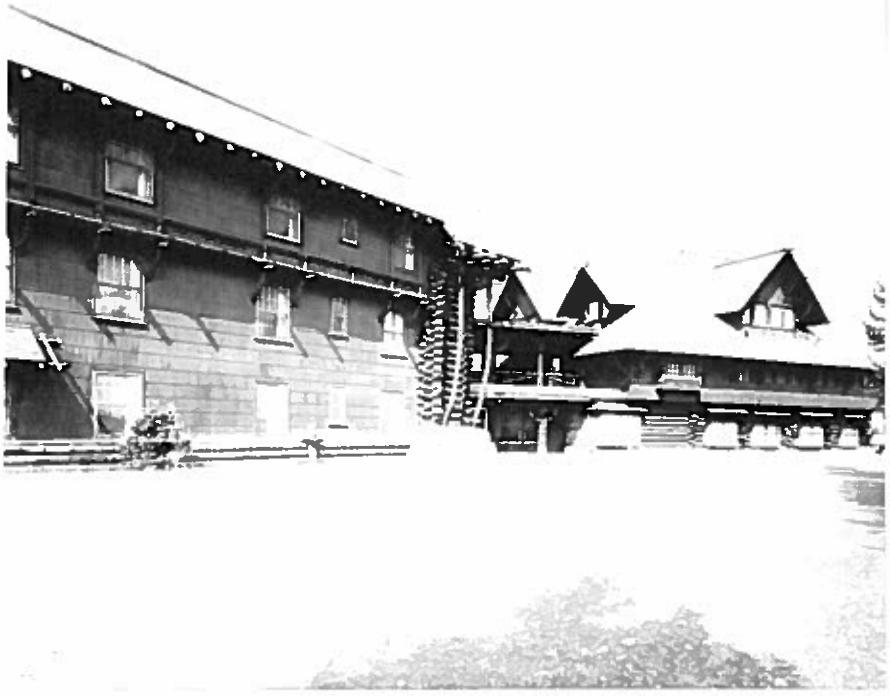


FIGURE A184: Looking northwest at the intersection of the 1913 East Wing and the Old House east wing.



FIGURE A185: Looking at the northeast corner of the 1913 East Wing. The vertical logs and the upper horizontal logs are all rotted due to the water that pours from the roof of the connection. Note the stained stonework at the base. The mortar is deteriorated in the stonework and various patches have been added to the surface.



FIGURE A186: Looking at the connection of the 1913 East Wing and the Old House east wing. The stonework and woodwork in this area needs preservation maintenance.

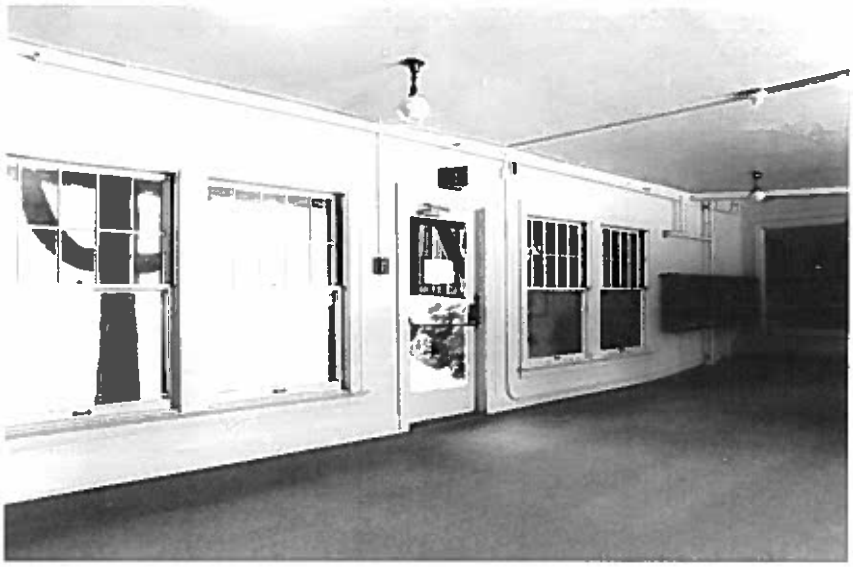


FIGURE A187: Looking southeast at the windows and doorways in the connection between the 1913 East Wing and Old House east wing. Note the original windows, doors and lighting fixtures.



FIGURE A188: Looking north at the connection between the wings. Note the addition of the vending machines, phones, fire doors, smoke detectors, and fire sprinkler systems.

FIGURE A189: Looking south at the main corridor of the 1913 East Wing. Note the fire sprinkler system, smoke detection systems, emergency lighting and the filled in transoms over the doors.





FIGURE A190: Looking northeast at the interior of room 93 of the 1913 East Wing. Note the wood flush fire doors that have replaced the original doors.



FIGURE A191: Looking southwest at the interior of room 93 in the 1913 East Wing. The simple wood trim around the doors, windows and base of the room is original. The single panel wood door between the rooms is also original.



FIGURE A192: Looking northeast at the interior of room 68 in the 1913 East Wing. Note the materials that are typical of the rooms in the east wing.



FIGURE A193: Looking southwest at the interior of room 68 in the 1913 East Wing. Note the single panel wood doors on the closet, to the hallway and to the bathroom and room 67.

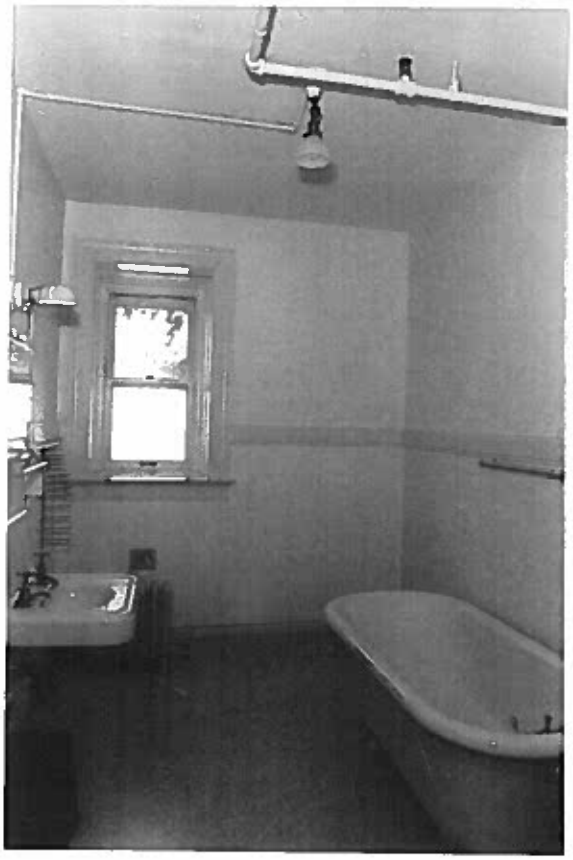


FIGURE A194: Looking northeast at the interior of the bathroom. Some of the original fixtures remain in the room however, new materials have been added to the walls.



FIGURE A195: Looking south at the original stairway in the middle of the 1913 East Wing. Note the added fire doors, exit signs, and sprinkler system.



FIGURE A196: Looking northwest at the center stairway in the 1913 East Wing. Note the added fire protection systems and doors.



FIGURE A197: Typical flush fire door in the corridors of the 1913 East Wing.



FIGURE A198: Looking east at the interior of room 77 in the 1913 East Wing. Note the materials that are typical of the rooms in the wing.



FIGURE A199: Looking west at the interior of room 77 in the 1913 East Wing. Note the new light fixture and flush wood fire door to the hallway.

1913 East Wing
Condition

The exterior of the 1913 East Wing addition is generally in good condition with most of the problems due to lack of maintenance. The main areas of problems include the grade around the building that allows water to flow towards the log wall at the base. Some of the logs are rotted and will need to be replaced. The windows on the Wing are also in poor condition with weathered trim and sills. The sashes need to be reglazed. Most of the screens will have to be rebuilt as the wood is badly deteriorated. The west side of the Wing appears to have the most damage.

Some of the decorative elements in the corners and along the upper floors need to be reattached as they are coming away from the walls. The stonework at the base in the corners of the wing is loose and has been pointed with all different kinds of mortar. The trees along the east side of the wing are too close to the structure and could cause damage by undermining the structure if they are allowed to continue to grow. The trees are already pushing up against the eaves.

The connection between the 1913 East Wing and the Old House east wing has settled causing some problems with the interior. The roof is in poor condition and water leaks into the interior as well as against the logwork and causes rotting of the logs.

The metal exit stair on the south end of the Wing is not compatible with architecture of the building.

The interior of the 1913 East Wing has been maintained and most of the problems relate to the exterior of the building. The connection settlement is causing problems in the interior. The windows are a major problem because they do not operate properly and need work. Most of the original plaster still remains with the exception of the fire stairs where it has been changed to sheetrock. There are some cracks in the plaster and there are several patches which were applied over the years when work was done in the walls.

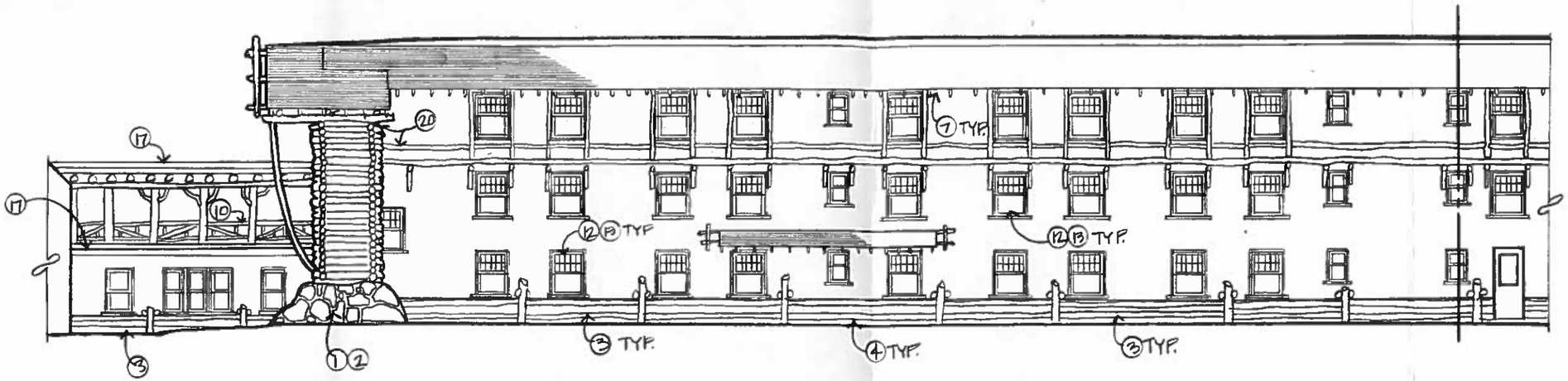
The wiring in most cases is original knob and tube wiring and presents a fire hazard. Most of the new wiring has been run exposed on the ceiling or walls to fixtures and outlets.

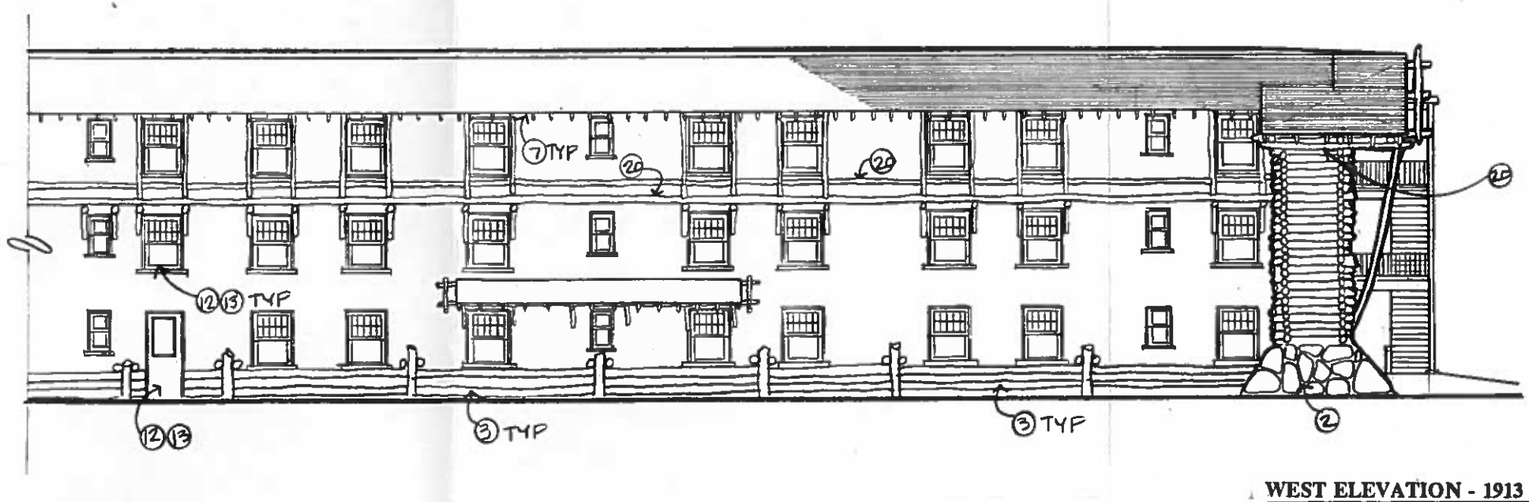
Most of the original wood trim and casing around the windows and doors still remains

but has seen a lot of wear and tear. Figures A201, A202 and A203 further illustrate the conditions described above.

CONDITION ASSESSMENT NOTES
OLD FAITHFUL INN

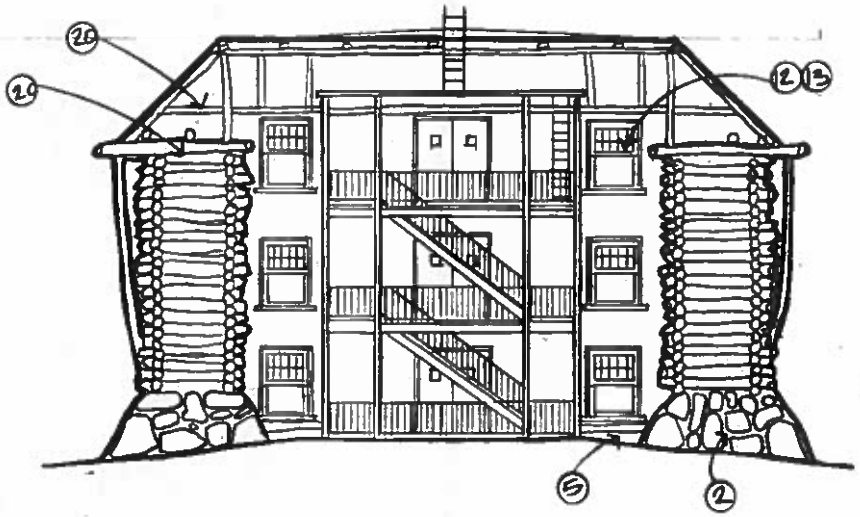
1. Stonework settled in this area.
2. Stonework needs pointing or replacement of non-compatible mortar throughout.
3. Poor drainage around building.
4. Rotted log sill.
5. Rotted log wall.
6. Sidewall shingles need to be reattached.
7. Rotted rafter tips throughout.
8. Weathered ridge logs throughout.
9. Rotted brackets throughout.
10. Rotted railings.
11. Broken log rafter tip, outrigger log, log purlin, or bracket throughout.
12. Windows are weathered, need reglazing and paint, throughout.
13. Window and door trim is weathered and worn throughout.
14. Bare wood needs staining.
15. Roof shingles are deteriorating, curling and/or broken.
16. Roof flashing or valley is in poor condition causing water to penetrate into the roof of the Inn.
17. Flat roof area is deteriorating and needs work.
18. Woodpecker holes in the sidewall shingles.
19. Bird nests under the eaves.
20. Decorative logwork is pulling away from the face of the building throughout.
21. Wall is bulging out.





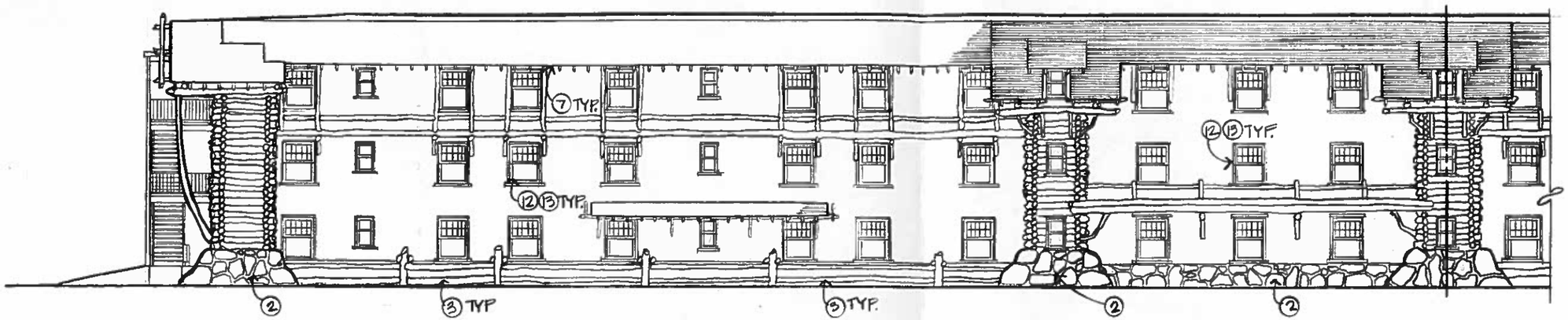
WEST ELEVATION - 1913 EAST WING
OLD FAITHFUL INN

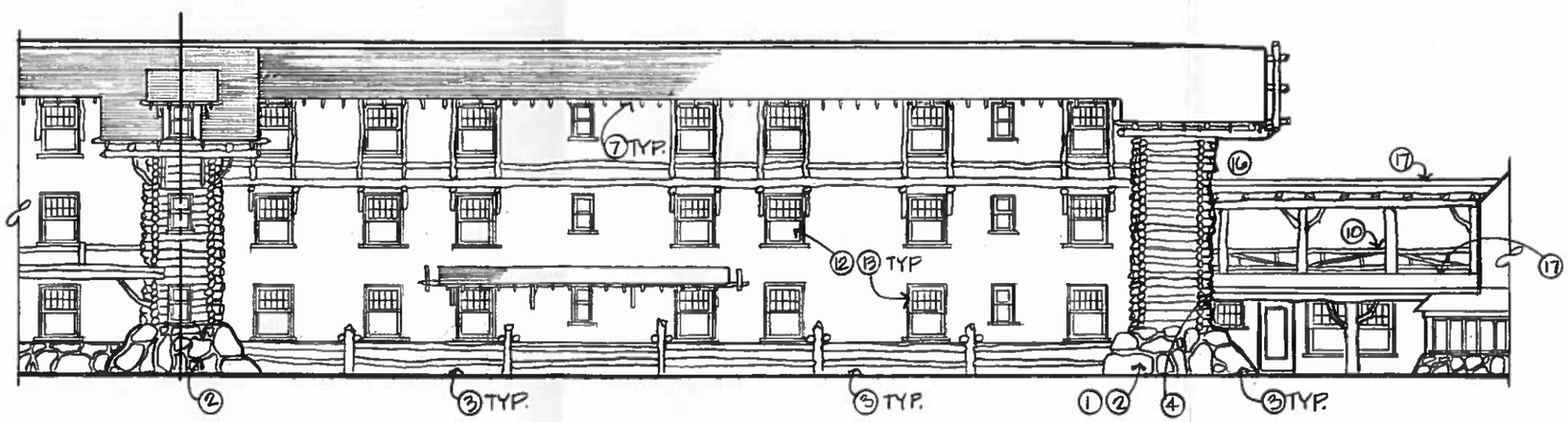
FIGURE A201



SOUTH ELEVATION - 1913 EAST WING
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A202





EAST ELEVATION - 1913 EAST WING
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A203

1927 West Wing
Description

The 1927 West Wing, the first component of the hotel viewed by incoming tourists, elucidated voluminous and passionate discussion between the architect and the Landscape Division of the National Park Service, responsible for aesthetic control. Park architects argued in favor of a gable roof, "in-keeping" with the Old House. Architect Robert Reamer argued that a gable roof large enough to incorporate the five-stories, and the wide floor plan necessitated by the private baths associated with most guest rooms, would throw the entire Inn "out of scale." Reamer's slightly modified original design, with flat roof and ornate north elevation, was ultimately accepted (Figures A204, A205).

The West Wing is connected to the Old House by a two-story lobby. It then extends in a westerly direction from the northwest corner of the Old House before breaking northwest and southwest into a "Y" configuration. The Wing contains five floors, all with a central hallway flanked by guest rooms with private baths. The use of a linear design and a flat roof allowed for a minimum of wasted interior space. The Wing is sided with large cedar shingles. The flat-roof is made to resemble a mansard roof by the slight curve to the exterior walls of the upper level, by the smaller-scale shingles used on this upper-level surface, and by the series of narrow shed-roof dormers capping the upper level windows. The Wing is visually tied to the Old House by the use of a stone-veneer on the concrete foundation and the construction of a five-story bay with extensive fenestration and log corners at the northern extreme of the wing. This bay houses the staircase. The southern extreme, not seen by incoming tourists, was finished with an unelaborate flat facade. A steel fire escape was added to this elevation in the 1980s (Figures A206 through A215).

Historical features of the lobby connecting the West Wing with the Old House include the wood railings surrounding the second level balcony, the woodwork on the large central columns, chair rails, and unpainted chair rails, crown moulding, and baseboards, and the original light fixtures. Modern additions to this space include the elevator, emergency lights, the gypsum board on the walls and ceilings, and modern wall-to-wall carpet. A wide four-stair stairway connects the lobby space to the West Wing hallways. All plaster wall and

ceiling surfaces in the West Wing were replaced with gypsum board in 1982 (Figures A216, A217).

The hallways are also finished with gypsum board walls and ceilings and carpeted floors. Painted chair rails running the length of the hall date to the historic period. Modern additions include smoke detectors, emergency lighting, and the fire sprinkler system. Sets of modern fire doors are located at the ends and centers of each hallway. Modern flush wood doors, meeting fire codes, also lead to the guest rooms. The original transom space above these doors has been filled in (Figures A219 through A221).

The stairway at the north end of the West Wing retains the original wood stairs with painted risers, wood railing and simple newel posts, and hardwood floors. Windows are six-lite over six-lite double-hung with 4-inch surrounds (Figure A218).

The West Wing rooms are virtually identical in their simple square floor plan, interior finishes, and furnishings. Ninety-five of the 150 rooms contain private baths. The original plaster walls and ceilings were replaced with sheetrock in 1982. The walls are finished with quarter-round crown molding and six-inch baseboards. Wall-to-wall carpet covers the floors. Entry, closet, and bathroom doors are modern solid-core and date to the 1947 code compliance renovation. Most rooms contain either an eight-over-one double-hung or a six-over-six double-hung window. Corner rooms contain two windows and upper floor rooms contain a window bay created by the shed-roof dormers that line the upper level of the wing. Modern pleated draperies cover the windows. Doors and windows are surrounded with rounded-edge molding. Closets and bathrooms located at either side of the entry create a private "hallway" into each bedroom space. The exposed sprinkler system hugs the ceiling/wall junctures (Figures A223 through A227). Sinks are located in those rooms without private baths. These fixtures are often inset into a distinct small sink alcove (Figure A226).

Room 609E of the West Wing is irregularly shaped to accommodate the wings split into a "Y" configuration (Figure A225).

Some of the bathrooms on the lower and upper floor of the West Wing have retained their original fixtures, including the bath in room 310 (see Figure A222). Most however have been completely remodeled.



FIGURE A204: Looking southeast at the end of the 1927 West Wing.

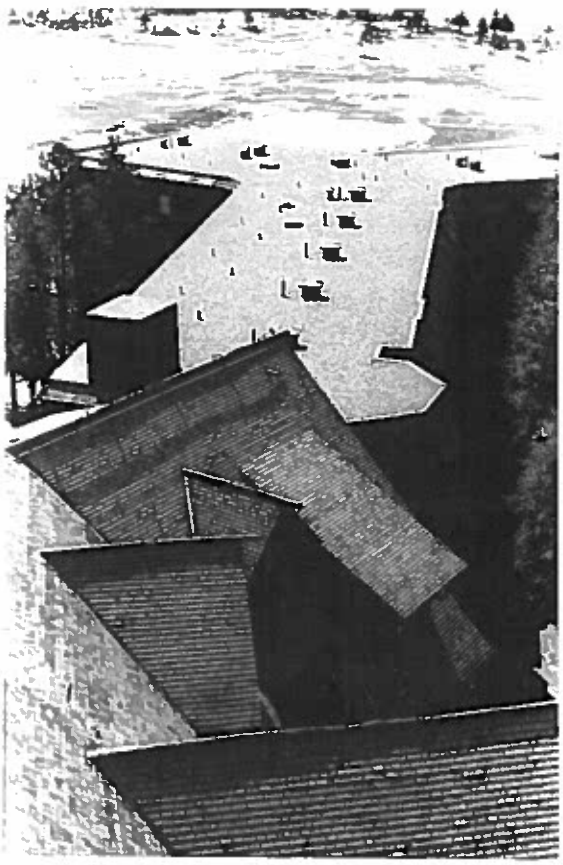


FIGURE A205: Looking west at the flat roof of the 1927 West Wing. The roof is in good condition with the exception of the roof hatches and hose cabinets that are not flashed properly to keep water out of the interior.



FIGURE A206: Detail around the north entrance doors of the connection between the 1927 West Wing and the Old House. Some of the decorative woodwork is loose.



FIGURE A207: Looking west at the north side of the 1927 West Wing.



FIGURE A208: Looking at a typical decorative feature on the 1927 West Wing. The windows are in need of preservation maintenance. The trim is weathered and checked. Most of the screens are weathered and deteriorated.



FIGURE A209: Looking at a stone feature that is coming away from the logwork. The joints need pointing and various mortar patches need replacing.



FIGURE A210: Looking south at the end of the 1927 West Wing. This area is used to drain the fire suppression system which is undermining the stonework. One of the stones is missing.



FIGURE A211: Looking south at the 1927 West Wing.



FIGURE A212: Looking east at the 1927 West Wing.



FIGURE A213: Looking east at the metal exit stair that was added to the 1927 West Wing. It is not compatible with the rest of the building. The sidewall shingles are weathered and need stain. The lower area on the left of the photo is bulging out and many of the shingles on this wall have their nails coming out.

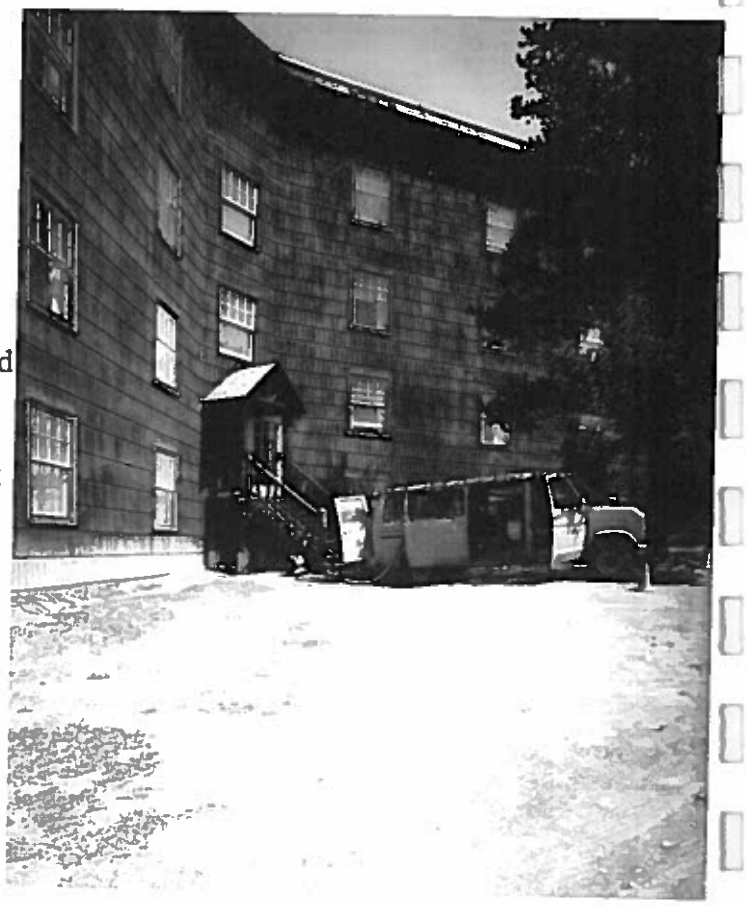


FIGURE A214: Looking northeast at the 1927 West Wing. The sidewall shingles at left need to be renailed. Note the weathered shingles on the base layer. This weathering is due to snow buildup. Also in this area, water drains towards the building beyond the stair which is causing problems (also see Figure A215).



FIGURE A215: Looking at the crawl space under the middle of the 1927 West Wing. Water has undermined the structure because it does not drain away from the building on the outside.



FIGURE A216: Looking east at the connecting space between the 1927 West Wing and the Old House west wing. Note the original stairway, railings, and woodwork on the columns.



FIGURE A217: Looking west at the upper part of the connecting space between the 1927 West Wing and the Old House west wing. Note the new elevator added to the space. Also note the original light fixtures in the space.



FIGURE A218: Looking northeast at the exit stairway on the 1927 West Wing. Note the original stairs and railings as well as the double-hung windows.



FIGURE A219: Looking north at the exit doors on the west end of the 1927 West Wing. Water runs into this space and causes damage. The bottom lites on the door are filled in with plywood.



FIGURE A220: Looking east at a typical hallway in the 1927 West Wing. Note the fire doors that have been added to the hallway and the rooms. The fire sprinkler system, smoke alarms, and emergency lighting has also been added.



FIGURE A221: Looking northwest at a typical room doorway in the 1927 West Wing. Note the new flush wood doors and the filled in transom space to meet fire codes.



FIGURE A222: This is the bathroom in room 310 of the wing. All of the fixtures are original to the 1927 period of construction.

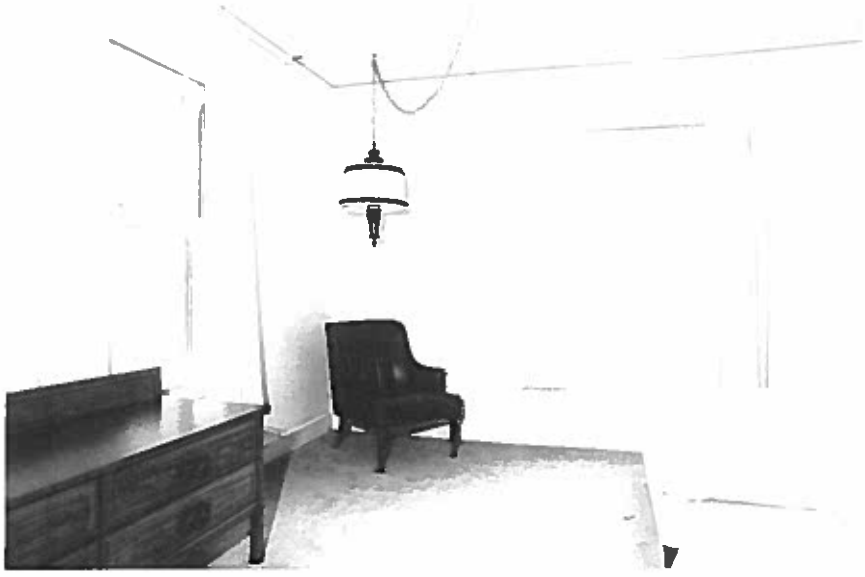


FIGURE A223: Looking east at the interior of room 417 in the wing. The original plaster walls were removed and sheetrock was installed. However, most of the window trim and room mouldings have been retained.



FIGURE A224: Looking west at the entrance to room 417 in the wing. The flush fire door was added but the closet and bathroom doors are original to the room.



FIGURE A225: Looking north at room 609E in the wing. Most of this room has been altered.

FIGURE A226: Looking south at the room sink in room 633 of the 1927 West Wing. Most of the rooms have this feature. Note the original light fixture on the wall.

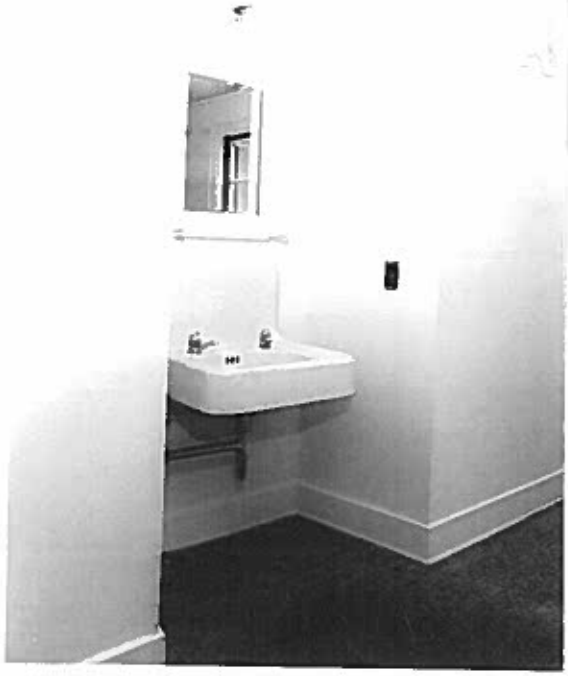


FIGURE A227: Looking north at the entrance door of room 633 in the 1927 West Wing. Materials are very similar to other rooms in the wing.



1927 West Wing
Condition

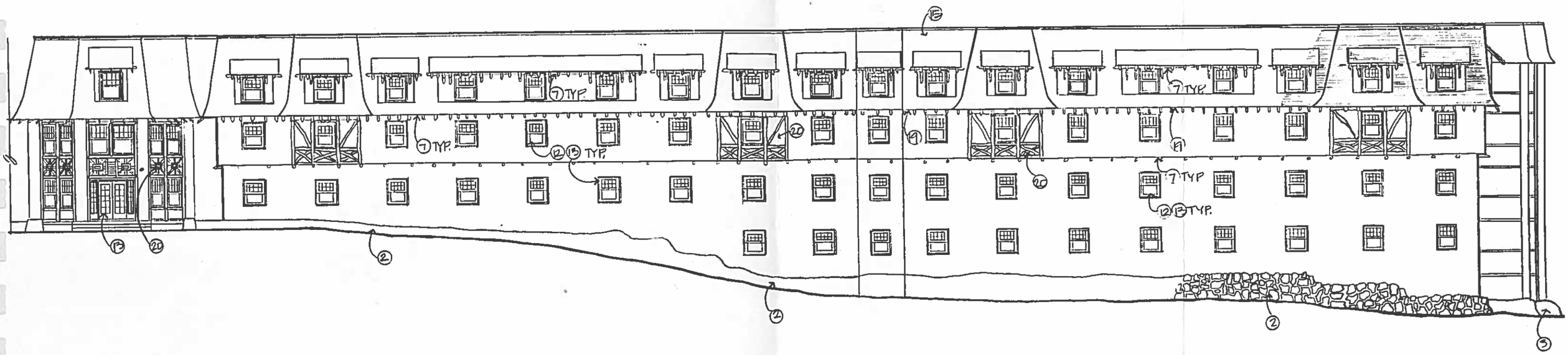
The exterior of the 1927 West Wing is generally in good condition with most of the problems relating to the lack of preservation maintenance over the years. The major areas of concern are the windows. They need maintenance and rebuilding of the screens, some sills and trim. The sidewall shingles that were replaced on the south end of the wing in 1982 are coming loose with many of the nails easing out of the wood. Some of the decorative elements are loose and need to be reattached. There are also areas of poor water drainage which is undermining the structure and rotting some of the base materials. Mortar joints in the stone foundation need repointing and old patching needs to be replaced (similar to the 1913 East Wing). Finally the roof, which is in good condition, needs to be repaired at the roof hatches to prevent water penetration.

The interior of the 1927 West Wing is in very good condition. The walls of the 1927 West Wing have all been redone in sheetrock and some of the wiring has been changed. The majority of original wood trim and moulding remains.

Figures A228 through A231 further illustrate the conditions described above.

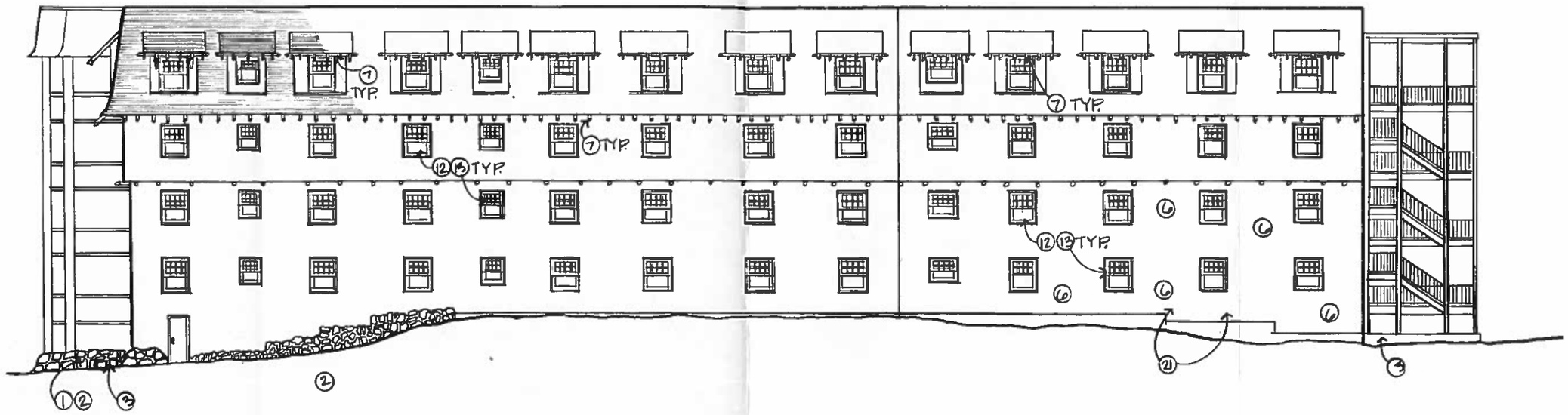
CONDITION ASSESSMENT NOTES
OLD FAITHFUL INN

1. Stonework settled in this area.
2. Stonework needs pointing or replacement of non-compatible mortar throughout.
3. Poor drainage around building.
4. Rotted log sill.
5. Rotted log wall.
6. Sidewall shingles need to be reattached.
7. Rotted rafter tips throughout.
8. Weathered ridge logs throughout.
9. Rotted brackets throughout.
10. Rotted railings.
11. Broken log rafter tip, outrigger log, log purlin, or bracket throughout.
12. Windows are weathered, need reglazing and paint, throughout.
13. Window and door trim is weathered and worn throughout.
14. Bare wood needs staining.
15. Roof shingles are deteriorating, curling and/or broken.
16. Roof flashing or valley is in poor condition causing water to penetrate into the roof of the Inn.
17. Flat roof area is deteriorating and needs work.
18. Woodpecker holes in the sidewall shingles.
19. Bird nests under the eaves.
20. Decorative logwork is pulling away from the face of the building throughout.
21. Wall is bulging out.



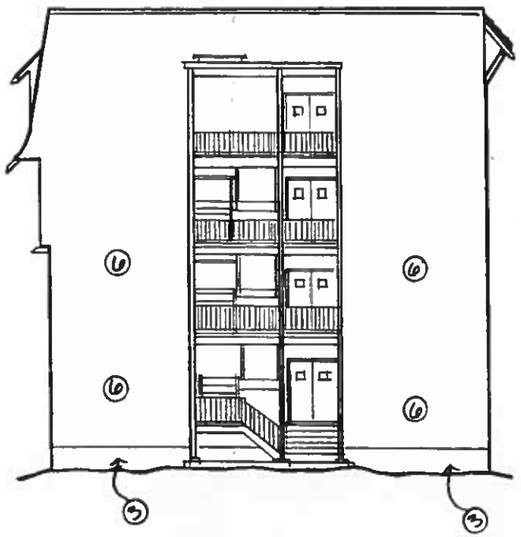
NORTHEAST ELEVATION - 1927 WEST WING
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A228

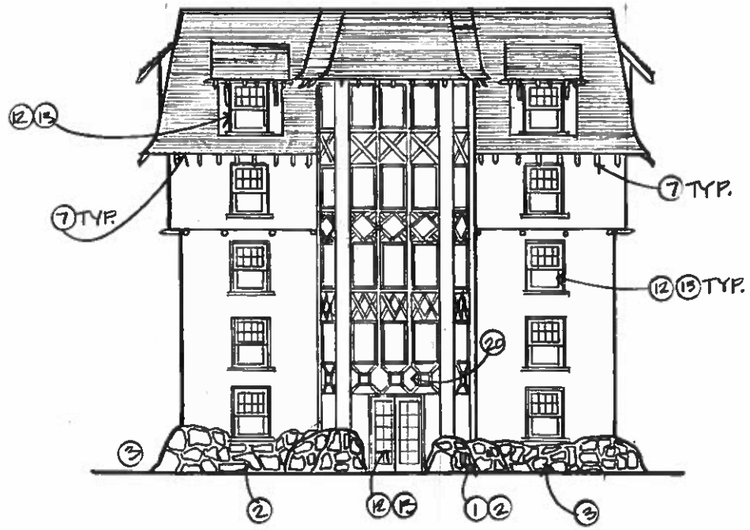


WEST ELEVATION - 1927 WEST WING
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A229



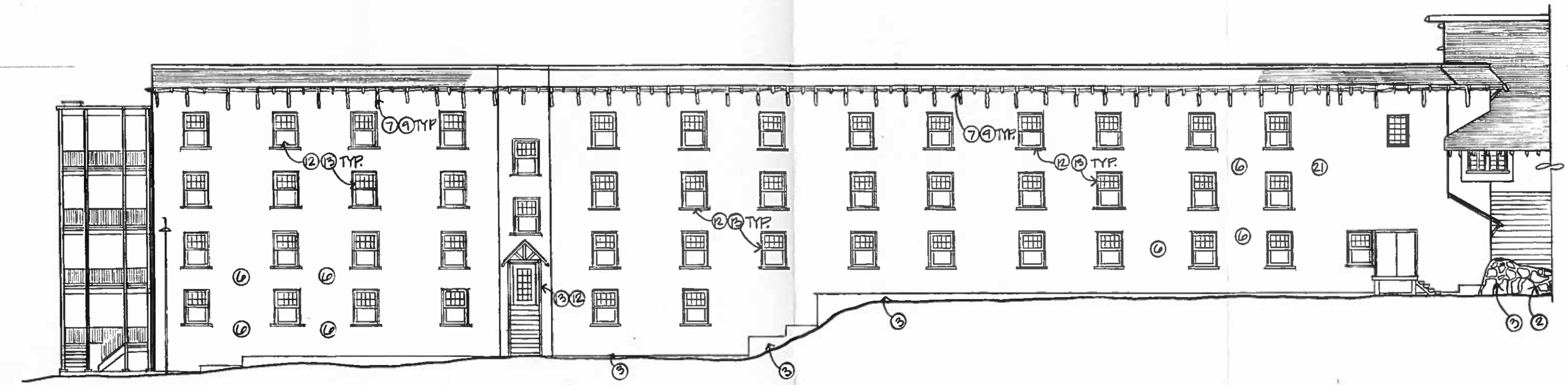
SOUTHWEST ELEVATION



NORTHWEST ELEVATION

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION - 1927 WEST WING
NORTHWEST ELEVATION - 1927 WEST WING
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A230



SOUTH ELEVATION - 1927 WEST WING
OLD FAITHFUL INN

FIGURE A231

PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Old Faithful Inn is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, because of its architectural and historical significance. Any plans for the renovation of this National Historic Landmark will have to be reviewed by the National Park Service to make sure that there will be no loss of significance. The Inn has three distinct time periods in the development of the building, starting with the original structure, (Old House) built in 1903-1904, the 1913 East Wing addition, and the 1927 West Wing addition. Each of these parts have their own distinct character and architectural features that will have to be maintained. However the spaces can be improved upon without destroying those character defining features which help to portray the development of Old Faithful Inn.

In order to preserve an 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 re-establish 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, 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 structures. 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 , including in-kind replacements, 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 Inn is in need of preservation maintenance to bring back the integrity of materials. Those materials are one of the reasons that makes this structure architecturally. significant. The 1913 East Wing and the 1927 West Wing have gone through some major changes in the development of fire detection and protection systems. Renovation of these spaces will have to be completed to bring back the historical character of these spaces and tie them into the Old House.

The recommendations for the preservation of Old Faithful Inn are presented in the following pages:

SITE

The site is in need of some major changes in order to not only bring back the qualities of the natural features around the Inn but also protect the Inn itself from further deterioration. The important thing is to maintain the historical integrity of the site as well as the building as a person views the cultural landscape.

1. Regrade the areas around the Inn in order to allow water to flow away from the building. This will also help in alleviating some of the problems relating to the erosion on the west end of the complex. The service area in the rear of the Inn needs to also be regraded to allow for better use by the service vehicles.

2. Bring a new concrete walkway up from the Lower Hamilton Store to the west end of the Old House as was originally constructed. Access to the 1927 West should be tied into the walkway and thus tied into the concrete platform on the west end of the porte-cochere. On the south side of the Inn extend concrete sidewalks from the major entrances/exits from the building to the major walkways so that people do not wander all over the area. All new work shall meet the accessibility standards. All concrete shall be a grey concrete with obsidian sand in the concrete as well as on the surface.

3. Run a post and pole railing up from the Lower Hamilton Store to the west end of the Old House to keep people somewhat on the major walkways. This railing which was part of the original sitework should also be extended along the geyser walkway on the east side of the 1913 East Wing from the end of the Old House, down to the visitors center. The walkway on the south side of the 1913 East Wing should also have a railing to keep people on the sidewalk and off the landscaped areas. This would run from the back entrance of the Old House down to the visitor center.

4. Remove the trees that are causing the undermining of the foundation and plant new trees at least a minimum of 8' from the building, or the maximum growth of the species selected.

5. Plant meadowgrass and wildflowers in the open areas around the building.

6. Screen all transformers and propane tanks from view with a combination of trees and fencing. Hopefully some of the propane tanks can be buried in the future.

7. All site lighting around the Inn shall be a log post with a metal and glass lantern to match some of the details of the arts and crafts design.

8. Site drainage at the areas where the fire sprinkler system is drained after testing each year, should be piped into a dry well away from the building to keep from undermining the stone foundation.

OLD HOUSE EXTERIOR

1. Point all masonry along the foundation with a proper mortar mix. A proper mortar mix will be determined under the preservation maintenance guide. The pointing should be in-kind and all mortar shall have obsidian sand in the mixture. Realign all settled stones and replace the ones missing. Seal space between the stone and logwork so that water can not penetrate behind the stone and cause damage.

2. Repair or replace rotted sills and walls in-kind that have rotted to point where they are not sound. This occurs mainly on the west end of the dining room, the west end of the fast foods area, and some minor areas around the rest of the building.

3. Repair or replace all rotted rafter tips, ridge logs, brackets, outriggers, and railings, in-kind. All exposed brackets along the eave lines and under the dormers are in need of repair or replacement, even the ones that were replaced in the 80's. All bark shall be removed as the bark does not stay on the logs and comes off exposing the wood to weathering. Use a "dutch-man" technique in especially the rafter tips to allow for replacement of just the rotted ends and also, to provide easily for future replacement as these logs will continue to rot out because of their location.

4. All windows need to have some degree of repair or maintenance including reglazing and painting of the surfaces. New screens will have to be made as there are quite a variety of styles and many are in very poor condition. The trim around the windows shall be repaired or replaced if necessary, in-kind. Use old glass where appropriate and restoration glass only if other glass can not be found.

5. The doors need to be reworked with repair of weathered or worn wood, adjustment of all hardware and staining of the wood. Missing or broken glazing shall be replaced with old glass.

6. The shingles on the south side of the widows walk shall be replaced as they continue to curl up and let water penetrate the interior. Also there are several woodpecker holes in the east and west walls of the main part of the old house that should be filled in with new shingles.

7. Repair leaks on the stair landing and dormers on the north and south sides of the main roof as well as the dormers on the dining room. There are several major leaks in the dormers on the main roof especially the dormer over the dining room on the west side and the dormer over the stair to the widows walk. There are some minor leaks in the front dormers. All of these should be reshingled and flashed to keep out the water.

8. The flat roof over the widows walk and the roof over the "Bear Pit" need to be replace to protect the interior spaces. They appear to be deteriorated to the point that they will cause damage in the future. There are already some minor leaks into the interior

especially over the "Bear Pit". The roof needs a single-ply roof with proper drainage and flashing at the edges.

9. The 1930's porte-cochere needs to be reworked to properly drain the flat surface and stop the rotting of the floor and structure. Temporarily drains should be put in the center of the floor to relieve the water in the spring thaws. Round gutters shall be put on the north face with gutters down through the cribbing to the street. Rotted railings and cribbing should be repaired or replaced. The floor and deck should be completely replaced when monies are available to provide proper drainage from the surface.

10. All bare or weathered shingles, logs, or decorative logwork shall receive a coat of the FPL treatment as well as stain, (Olympic 708). New wood shall receive the stain only.

11. The front doors should be painted white on the exterior.

12. General preservation maintenance.

OLD HOUSE INTERIOR

1. Retain all of the existing rooms and spaces. Furnish all of the rooms with original furnishings that are still in the building as well as out in the Park. The 1960's sinks should be replaced with a white sink out of the east wing spaces. Even though not original to the room the sinks should stay since most of the bathrooms are down the hall. The rooms with bathrooms should retain all of the original fixtures and replace if necessary with ones from the storage area from the other areas of the building. Most of the carpet in the rooms and hallways are in need of replacement. Room 46 should be restored as it is the most historic room in the Old House and can be as it is now for interpretation. The original wood floor should be refinished and a rug put down in the center of the room. Green shades should be put on the windows and draperies added to match the original. (see the historic photographs).

   The main lobby spaces shall retain all of the original furnishings. The runners on each of the floors will have to be replaced in the next few years as they are getting worn.

2. Repair and maintain the existing surfaces.
   Oil logs and woodwork.
   Repair stair treads.
   Fix broken windows.
   Loose ceiling boards.
   General cleaning and maintenance.

3. Windows should be maintained on the inside, also. The interior window surfaces

should be oiled only.

4. The electrical system should be renovated. Some of the original wiring is still in use in the building. All original lighting fixtures shall be reused.

5. The heating system should be renovated also even though this would be a lower priority. However, the original radiators should be reused or replaced with similar radiators. The radiators are leaking in several areas and should be replaced.

6. The carpet in the hallways is worn and should be replaced with an appropriate runner. The wood edges of the hallways should be refinished and pans put under the radiators to catch the leaks.

7. Bathrooms should be upgraded but with fixtures that are compatible with the architectural character of the building.

8. The draperies and windows on the west side of the 1930's dining room should be redesigned to bring back the character of the wall since the windows are no longer operable.

9. A structural analysis of the Old House structure should be completed to determine if there are problems with the bulging east wall, and the separation of the log connections in particular.

10. General preservation maintenance.

1913 EAST WING EXTERIOR

1. Point all masonry along the foundation with a proper mortar mix. Realign all settled stones and replace the ones missing. Seal space between the stone and logwork so that water can not penetrate behind the stone and cause damage.

2. Repair or replace rotted sills and walls that have rotted to point where they are not sound. This occurs mainly on the base of the log surround where the logs sit on the ground. There are several wall logs that will need to be replaced also.

3. Repair or replace all rotted rafter tips, ridge, brackets and railings, in-kind. The decorative logwork on the upper surfaces need to be reattached to the wall surface.

4. All windows need to have some degree of repair or maintenance including reglazing and painting of the surfaces. New screens will have to be made as their are quite a variety of styles and many are in very poor condition. The trim around the windows shall be repaired or replaced if necessary, in-kind. New flashing should be placed under the shingles at the head of the window to be used as a drip cap. Use old glass

where appropriate and restoration glass only if other glass can not be found.

5. The doors need to be reworked with repair of weathered or worn wood, adjustment of all hardware and staining of the wood. Missing or broken glazing shall be replaced with old glass.

6. The connection between this wing and the East Wing of the old house needs to be stabilized from settling in the northwest corner. The roof needs to be redone along with the deck and handrails which are rotted. Water from the deck and roof will have to be channeled into an area away from the walls and stonework.

7. All bare or weathered shingles, logs, or decorative logwork shall receive a coat of the FPL treatment as well as stain, (Olympic 708). New wood shall receive the stain only.

8. The new metal stairway on the east wing is inappropriate for the structure and needs to be replaced or at least enclosed to fit in with the historical character of the structure.

9. The clock needs to be repaired and put back into its original condition with the pendulum and original works operating.

10. General preservation maintenance.

1913 EAST WING INTERIOR

1. Retain the passageway to the wing from the wing from the old house. Move vending machines out of this space to a separate room. The space should be used as a public space for transition to the old house drawing in furnishings and color to tie the parts together.

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

3. Retain the original doorway openings as much as possible. Replace the doors with wood panelled doors.

4. The rooms are small and many of them have no bathrooms. Provide bathrooms for each of the rooms as well as move walls as necessary to accommodate the new room sizes retaining the windows on the exterior.

5. Add color to the rooms as well as furnishings to improve upon the spaces. Utilize

historical lighting, bathroom fixtures etc. to bring back the historical value as well as add to the original design.

6. Provide new mechanical and electrical systems.

7. Repair or replace the windows as necessary. (In-kind replacement if necessary) Maintain the original configuration. Replace screens to the windows. (In-kind)

8. Provide handicap accessible rooms to the west wing.

9. Standardize materials for easy cleaning an maintenance.

10. Provide hardware that will be compatible with the historic value but provide security to the building.

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

12. Provide compatible stairway on the end of the west wing to replace the metal stairs.

1927 WEST WING EXTERIOR

1. Point all masonry along the foundation with a proper mortar mix. Realign all settled stones and replace the ones missing. Seal space between the stone and logwork so that water can not penetrate behind the stone and cause damage.

2. Repair or replace rotted sills and walls that have rotted to point where they are not sound. This occurs mainly at the rotunda area.

3. Repair or replace all rotted rafter tips, ridge logs, brackets and railings, in-kind. The decorative logwork on the upper surfaces need to be reattached to the wall surface.

4. All windows need to have some degree of repair or maintenance including reglazing and painting of the surfaces. New screens will have to be made as their are quite a variety of styles and many are in very poor condition. The trim around the windows shall be repaired or replaced if necessary, in-kind. New flashing should be placed under the shingles at the head of the window to be used as a drip cap. Use old glass where appropriate and restoration glass only if other glass can not be found.

5. The doors need to be reworked with repair of weathered or worn wood, adjustment of all hardware and staining of the wood. Missing or broken glazing shall be replaced with old glass.

6. All bare or weathered shingles, logs, or decorative logwork shall receive a coat of the FPL treatment as well as stain, (Olympic 708). New wood shall receive the stain only.

7. The new metal stairway on the west wing is inappropriate for the structure and needs to be replaced or at least enclosed to fit in with the historical character of the structure.

8. General preservation maintenance.

1927 WEST WING INTERIOR

1. Retain the passageway to the wing from the old house. Move vending machines and phones out of this space to a separate room. The space should be used as a public space for transition to the old house drawing in furnishings and color to tie the parts together. Also, because of the large space it could be used for other functions as well. It could be used as a gallery for artwork or interpretive displays, as well as seating areas with plants and furniture groups.

2. Retain the hallway, with the historical lighting, trim around the doors, and present materials. Add accent lighting, color, carpeting and possibly some furnishings.

3. Retain the original doorway openings as much as possible. Replace the doors with wood panelled doors.

4. Remodel the bathrooms and the move the walls as necessary to accommodate the new room sizes retaining the windows on the exterior.

5. Add color to the rooms as well as furnishings to improve upon the spaces. Utilize historical lighting, bathroom fixtures etc. to bring back the historical value as well as add to the original design.

6. Provide new mechanical and electrical systems.

7. Repair or replace the windows as necessary. (In-kind replacement if necessary) Maintain the original configuration. Replace screens to the windows. (In-kind)

8. Provide handicap accessible rooms to the west wing.

9. Standardize materials for easy cleaning an maintenance.

10. Provide hardware that will be compatible with the historic value but provide security to the building.

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

12. Provide compatible stairway on the end of the west wing to replace the metal stairway.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Prepare a preservation maintenance plan for Old Faithful Inn.

2. Prepare an interpretive plan for self-guided and guided tours of the Old Faithful Inn.

3. Prepare a cultural landscape plan.

4. Prepare a furnishings plan which includes the inventory of existing historic furniture and its location within the building. All historic furnishings in the building or to be added in the future should have a identification number along with its location.

North

PROPOSED SITE PLAN
OLD FAITHFUL INN NO SCALE

Myriad Group
Geyser
Road

Lower Hamilton Store

new railing

Parking Lot

new railing

new sidewalk

new sidewalks

Old Faithful Geyser

1927 West Wing

Old House

new sidewalk

new railing

new planting

Kitchen Wing

1913 East Wing

new planting

new sidewalk

Laurel Dormitory

Employee Laundry

Storage/Maintenance
Offices
Boiler Room

new railing

new planting

Visitor Center

FIGURE A232

APPENDIX A:

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

Park Purposes and Values

Yellowstone was established by Act of Congress on March 1, 1872, as the world's first national park. This act stated that Yellowstone National Park was "dedicated and set apart as a public park, or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." It represents a hallmark in the history of human attitudes toward the earth, its lands and its resources. While Yellowstone represents a wild, natural environment of unquestioned uniqueness to most visitors, it is also significant culturally. The story of how people have explored, utilized, protected, and managed Yellowstone's natural environment is perhaps as significant as the unique natural resources found there. As people explore their relationships with the environment and their priorities for management of natural and cultural resources in relation to other human needs, they look to parks like Yellowstone for ideas and leadership. More and more, it is realized that even a park of Yellowstone's size cannot be protected in isolation. In order to effectively balance the park's natural and cultural resources with human needs, managers must consider what is happening throughout the greater Yellowstone ecosystem as well as within the park's boundary.

The most pressing concern is to ensure the welfare of Yellowstone National Park and to be watchful that management actions inside and outside the boundaries of the park do not impair the park's resources. These resources specifically include "all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park" (17 Stat. 32), and all those recognized and identified in the years since the Yellowstone Park Act of 1872 made history. Consistent with National Park Service Management Policies (1988), Yellowstone's fundamental goal is to preserve its cultural and natural resources and their interactions, while minimizing human influence on these resources.

Natural resource management focuses on preserving the components and processes of naturally evolving ecosystems rather than on preserving individuals of certain species, except where otherwise mandated by law. Components of the natural system include the geologic features that initially inspired the establishment of Yellowstone--the geysers, hot springs, mud pots, and fumaroles found in abundance here as nowhere else on earth--and other evidence of Yellowstone's unique geologic past. The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, the fossil forests created by ancient vulcanism, the glacial evidence left in the Lamar Valley, the high elevation expanse of Yellowstone Lake, and the landscape created by more recent volcanic activity are all significant geologic features that characterize Yellowstone. The resulting landforms and the overlying soil are fundamental to the animal and plant life that live on the surface landscape.

About 80 percent of Yellowstone National Park is forested. The vast majority, particularly

the volcanic plateau created by the eruption of the Yellowstone caldera 600,000 years ago, is covered by lodgepole pine. At higher elevations Englemann spruce, whitebark pine, and subalpine fir exist; at lower elevations, one finds Douglas fir and occasional aspen, cottonwood, and alder. In 1988 the park experienced the largest wildfires in its recorded history; approximately 793,000 acres of the park were burned by either ground- or crown-fire. The scale of these fires caught nearly everyone by surprise, although the fire history of Yellowstone's forests indicates that large-scale, infrequent fires have happened periodically, the last time being in the eighteenth century. The fires were immediately perceived by many in the public as being solely a destructive agent, however, ecologists believe fire is critical for maintaining the park landscape. Fire suppression has been suggested as a contributing factor to a perceived decline in aspen reproduction and to Douglas fir encroachment upon the northern range during this century.

The landscape and vegetation support the animal life that inhabits Yellowstone. The invertebrate, reptile, and amphibian species are less-known and less-appreciated than the often photographed "charismatic megafauna." The park, however, must be concerned with long-term preservation of all species. Five endangered species are currently listed for Yellowstone: the grizzly bear, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, whooping crane, and the extirpated gray wolf. The Endangered Species Act (87 Stat. 884, as amended) mandates that all federal agencies use their authorities to carry out programs for conservation of threatened and endangered species with the ultimate goal of species recovery and de-listing. Free-ranging populations of bison, elk, moose, mule and white-tailed deer, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn interact with black bears, mountain lions, and coyotes. Pine marten, beaver, river otter, weasels, wolverines, marmots, and other small mammals also live here. At least 279 species of birds have been identified, many of them finding key nesting habitat in the park. These include the white pelican, osprey, sandhill crane, and trumpeter swan.

Yellowstone's water support a variety of life, from the microscopic cyanobacteria and algae that thrive in thermal waters to the aquatic insects that feed the trout in fresh waters. Yellowstone Lake supports the largest natural cutthroat trout population in the world, a significant recreational resource as well as one that provides critical food to many other animals such as pelicans, osprey, and grizzlies. Other park waters support native Arctic grayling and four major introduced species; brown trout, brook trout, rainbow trout and lake trout. The park has long since ceased planting exotic fish in park waters. However, the non-native fish species continue to be managed for quality angling experiences and for other values. The park has been involved in several programs to restore wild fisheries elsewhere using stock from Yellowstone. It is ironic, but probably more and more inevitable, that exotic resources long preserved in parks may provide genetic stock to restore species extirpated elsewhere.

Crucial to the long-term maintenance of the floral and faunal resources is the conservation of their habitat and the large, relatively undisturbed nature of the land base here. The wilderness character of the landscape is integral both to resource protection and to the visitor experience. While the vast majority of Yellowstone's visitors do not have sufficient time or ability to

venture far into its backcountry, many value this resource as viewed from the summit of Mount Washburn or looking eastward across Yellowstone Lake. Of Yellowstone's 2.2 million acres, more than 98 percent is accessible only by foot or horse trail. As required by the Wilderness Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-577), the roadless area in Yellowstone National Park was studied for suitability as designated wilderness. Yellowstone's Wilderness Recommendation (August, 1972) suggested that 2,016,181 acres be designated as wilderness; legislation has never been enacted. Under National Park Service policy, areas of potential wilderness will be managed as wilderness, and no action will be taken that would diminish the wilderness suitability of an area. Use of motorized equipment (except in emergencies) or building of permanent structures in not allowed. Also essential to the wilderness character of the park is that there be minimal evidence of management activity and human presence; that "man himself is a visitor who does not remain."

The public presumes that air quality and water quality will be very high in the park. Yellowstone is a Class I airshed, as identified and protected under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 4201) and its amendments, which set forth standards for criteria pollutants and visibility. The absence of noise is also an increasingly valuable resource. Although the vast majority of visitors come to Yellowstone in the brief summer season, an increasing number of persons visit during the winter season. Many come to experience the unique harshness of Yellowstone's winter environment, and expect to find the park relatively quiet.

National Park Service management policies provide direction for the management of cultural resources in Yellowstone National Park. These management policies have their origin in federal law. Management in Yellowstone is directed to "locate, identify, evaluate, preserve, manage, and interpret qualified cultural resources. . . in such a way that they may be handed on to future generations unimpaired . . ." (NPS 28, Chapter 1, page 1).

Yellowstone National Park is rich in cultural resources. The cultural history dates to 10,000 years ago and extends through the middle of this century. It includes prehistoric and historic use by Native Americans and their contemporary descendants, the period of exploration by trappers and western adventurers, the park's establishment and early management, and Yellowstone's role in the history of the park preservation movement worldwide. The cultural resource components contained within Yellowstone include prehistoric and historic archeology, ethnography, historic structures, cultural landscapes, museum collections, significant collections not currently included in the museum collections, and archives.

For at least 10,000 years Native Americans occupied the greater Yellowstone area. A variety of Native American tribes relied heavily on the resources in this area. Approximately 1 percent of the park has been inventoried for archeological resources, and over 550 prehistoric and historic archeological sites have been recorded. Of these sites, approximately 84 percent are Native American. The archeological record is the primary source of information for the Native American presence; however, historic records and ethnographic accounts add to this information. Very little is known about the ethnographic resources of the park. (Ethnographic resources are defined as a tangible or intangible aspect of a cultural system,

past or present, that is identified as significant by a recognized ethnic group.) An ethnographic study is needed to identify the park's ethnographic resources.

The Euro-American exploration and occupation within the Yellowstone area gained momentum in the 1860s during westward expansion and discoveries of gold in the region. The Yellowstone expeditions of 1870 and 1871 resulted in the "wonders" of Yellowstone becoming more widely known and contributed to the Creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872. The Euro-American presence in Yellowstone is documented, in part through archeological sites (of the 550 known archeological sites in Yellowstone, approximately 16 percent are Euro-American), but much information is also found in written and photographic records, cultural objects, and remaining structures.

Yellowstone has over 952 historic structures associated with Euro-American occupation and management of the park; five of these structures are National Historic Landmarks. The majority of the historic structures are located in the six historic districts, and the vast majority of these structures are still in use today. The predominant architectural theme in Yellowstone is that of rustic architecture. The design of the structure and the use of local materials result in a structure that harmonizes with the surrounding environment.

Cultural landscapes have not been identified in Yellowstone. A cultural landscape is defined as a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values (NPS 28, appendix A, pg. 157). In order for Yellowstone to identify cultural landscapes, a study needs to be done.

Yellowstone National Park's museum collections include a diverse range of 64,000 natural and cultural objects. These include paintings, pencil sketches, Native American objects, archeological artifacts, historic objects, and a herbarium collection. Objects which are not currently in the collection but are considered significant include historical furnishings and vehicles, the photographic collection, rare books, and various natural resource specimens. Yellowstone National Park's archives contain 700 linear feet of irreplaceable historical documents. The Research Library contains 8,000 reference titles and manuscripts.

Yellowstone has a great diversity of cultural resources and much remains to be done to locate, identify, evaluate, preserve, manage, and interpret significant cultural resources. The challenge faced by the staff and management of Yellowstone National Park is to continue the development of a cultural resource program that adequately cares for these non-renewable resources. These resources serve as our windows into the past. Without these resources we would become isolated in our own time.

Park Management Objectives

As stated in the park's Master Plan (1974) and the Statement for Management (1991), resource management related objectives are:

To the extent possible, permit natural processes such as wildland fires and wildlife population dynamics to function within the park ecosystem without human disturbance.

Predicate all public and administrative use and development on sound resource management practices and the best available data.

Cooperate with the Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee and others in the greater Yellowstone area to coordinate management, conserve ecosystem resources, and encourage compatible activities.

Maintain an effective bear management program that emphasizes appropriate people-management actions such as garbage disposal and food storage to minimize bear-human interactions; through intensive training, retain a high level of expertise in bear trapping, immobilization, and handling; through education and interpretation, engender visitor cooperation and support for grizzly bear recovery.

Manage the fishery resource to restore and preserve native fish populations.

Allow fire to play a natural role in the park, within appropriate national guidelines, and with a high level of readiness to manage fire to protect human lives, property, and sensitive cultural or natural resources.

In cooperation with other agencies, develop ecosystem guidelines for management and recovery of threatened and endangered species.

Identify and minimize the effects of activities inside and outside the park boundaries which may be detrimental to park natural and cultural resources.

Minimize the visibility of human activities and presence in the backcountry wherever possible.

Conserve nonrenewable fossil fuel, and seek ways to use alternative energy sources for park operations. Establish recycling programs where possible with administrative and visitor programs.

Minimize visual intrusion of human development on park resources. Protect the air quality of the park consistent with provisions of the Clean Air Act related to areas of Class I designation.

Provide for public use and enjoyment of park resources in ways that will minimize interference with the natural environment and enhance public safety.

Provide a variety of interpretive techniques and activities to promote visitor understanding and appreciation of park cultural and natural resources, and to enhance public understanding of the philosophies, policies, and scientific information that are the basis of park resource management.

Cooperate on planning and development activities inside and outside of the park boundaries to ensure that quality visitor services and opportunities are provided consistent with resource conservation objectives and cross-boundary concerns.

Manage Yellowstone's significant cultural resources as vital components of the park's resource spectrum.

Provide for the protection and preservation of significant cultural resources through identification, inspection, monitoring, and law enforcement.

Continue to develop the park's archeological database.

Develop an ethnographic overview and assessment. Identify information and resource gaps and consultation needs.

Prepare Inventory Condition Assessment Reports for the historic structures and continue to develop a preventive maintenance program for the park's historic structures.

Base decisions relating to public use, protection, development, interpretation, and management of the park's cultural resources on data obtained through appropriate investigations, monitoring, and research.

Initiate a cultural resources research and training program.

Create understanding, appreciation, and support among park visitors for the welfare and integrity of cultural resources through public communications.

Implement a proactive archive and museum collection and research program, and ensure the preservation of existing collections.

Purpose of the Resource Management Plan

The Resource Management Plan is the park's fundamental documentation of needs and programmed actions relating to resource management objectives. It identifies, defines, and prioritizes inventorying, monitoring, research, mitigation, and enforcement activities required to perpetuate natural and cultural resources and knowledge about them and sets out a reasonable progression of activities designed to advance park management objectives in the near future.

Overview of Current Program and Needs - Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are non-renewable resources. It is the goal of cultural resources management to manage the cultural resources in order that they continue to exist in perpetuity. This is done through identification, evaluation, preservation and/or recordation, treatment, and protection. Yellowstone National Park is not solely a natural resources park. It is because of interplay of natural resources with cultural values that Yellowstone is truly a national park.

Federal law recognizes the existence of cultural resources and mandates cultural resources management and protection. It is within the framework of federal law and NPS policies and management guidelines that the cultural resources program in Yellowstone operates.

1. Archeology

Only one percent of the park has been archaeologically surveyed. Consequently, Yellowstone's archeology exists in a fairly pristine and largely unknown state. Significant archeological resources have been recorded in Yellowstone. Five hundred and fifty prehistoric and historic Native American Historic Euro-American archeological sites have been identified.

Yellowstone's archeological resources are threatened by a variety of environmental and human factors. Both management-oriented and research archeological surveys of Yellowstone National Park are needed; contexts need to be finalized; a plan needs to be developed that will identify priority areas for surveys and provide survey standards; sites need to be evaluated for eligibility to the National Register as they are identified; an archeological management plan needs to be developed that will provide guidance for park employees in managing archeological sites; site-specific management plans need to be developed for sites with specific needs; archeological concerns need to be integrated into other park operations such as law enforcement and fire management; and employees and the public need to be educated about Yellowstone's archeology and archeological site protocol.

Funding for archeological resource needs has been lacking. The majority of archeological surveys in recent years were a result of either cultural compliance actions or Federal Highway

Administration funded projects. A few exceptions exist. For example, as a result of the 1988 fires, fire recovery money was allocated for archeological inventory and study on a limited basis. Another example is the inventory and evaluation of the park funds and served as the basis for the National Historic Landmark nomination of the site. Research relating to the prehistoric occupation and use of resources within Yellowstone (such as the use of ungulates on the northern range, high altitude occupation, and lakeshore occupation) remain unfunded.

There is a great need in Yellowstone for a permanent, full-time archeologist. Most archeological work is compliance driven and is now being done by the Cultural Resources Management Specialist, MWAC, and by contractors. A qualified archeologist on staff would enable the park to meet the requirements of the federal laws and NPS policies and guidelines regarding the management of archeological resources.

2. Ethnography

Native American's have interacted with the Yellowstone environment for millennia. The historic record documents the presence of Shoshone, Blackfeet, Bannock, and Crow in the park; yet little is known about the park's ethnographic resources. Limitations in staff time and funding have severely limited Yellowstone's ethnographic program. What is known has been gained through the efforts of the park's archivist/historian. If ethnographic studies are to occur in Yellowstone, funding is needed.

3. Historic Structures

The National Park Service and park concessionaires actively manage over 952 historic structures. These structures include a variety of architectural styles and serve a variety of functions. The construction period of the structures range from the 1890's through the mid-1940's and in condition from excellent to poor. The management of these numerous, diverse structures presents a challenge to the NPS and concessionaires. These structures are in continuous need of preservation maintenance. The need for stabilization and/or rehabilitation for some of the structures in also ever present.

The structures need to be re-evaluated according to the contexts that are developed as a byproduct of the Historic Resource Study. Historic Structures Reports need to be written or revised. The inventory condition assessment program needs to be implemented in the park. Funding for preservation maintenance and rehabilitation of the park's historic structures (NPS) is insufficient. Preservation maintenance guides need to be written and adhered to. Historic structure information needs to be accessible to maintenance employees, ideally through a computer database, to assist in preservation maintenance activities and schedules, and to assist stabilization and rehabilitation planning. Maintenance employees need continued education in preservation maintenance skills. All employees need to be educated about historic structures and their special needs.

The quantity, diversity, and ongoing workload involved with the preservation, maintenance, rehabilitation, and stabilization of Yellowstone's historic structures warrants the expertise of a Historic Architect on the Yellowstone staff. Currently, technical expertise in historic structures is primarily obtained through the regional office or from contractors.

Yellowstone's historic structures also provide unique interpretive opportunities with regard to the national park idea, the role of the military in Yellowstone's history, the development of concessions within the park, and the development of the National Park Service. Interpretive materials need to be developed that will educate and inform the public in these areas.

4. Cultural Landscapes

Cultural landscapes have never been evaluated in Yellowstone National Park. There are, however, areas in the park that are treated as cultural landscapes (e.g. Lamar Buffalo Ranch), but formal determinations of eligibility are needed. Funding is needed to pursue the identification and evaluation of cultural landscapes.

5. Objects

Yellowstone's museum collections reflect the broad scope of natural and cultural resources. The broad categories of archeology, ethnography, history, paleontology, biology and geology are represented. The archives is managed as a special unit of the National Archives and contains the administrative record produced as a result of management of the park. The library collections have been acquired based on research needs and requests. All these collections have evolved since the 1930s. Today's program is aimed at an assessment of existing inventories and an evaluation as to the degree they reflect the park as a resource; determining deficiencies in the scope of collections and initiating an aggressive collection program to compensate for them; and improving the physical management and understanding of these collections to insure the preservation of objects and while at the same time improving accessibility for research purposes.

Program Structure and Staffing

Every park division is integrated in some way with cultural resources, and much of the work done in the park has the potential to affect cultural resources. The cultural resources program in Yellowstone is insufficient to deal with the quantity and diversity of cultural resources in the park. There are currently three full-time cultural resources positions: Cultural Resources Management Specialist (Planning/Cultural Resources), Archivist/Historian (Interpretation), and Curator (Interpretation). One half-time position, the Cultural Resources Assistant, is also in Planning/Cultural Resources.

The Section 106 compliance program in Yellowstone is immense. Currently, the time of the CRMS time and the Cultural Resources Assistant spend their time primarily on compliance

issues, with little time left for other cultural resource management activities. Because there is not an archeologist or historic architect on staff, the CRMS performs archeological surveys, prepares archeological scopes of work, evaluates projects, serves as a consultant for projects affecting historic structures, prepares Section 106 compliance documentation, trains employees in how to prepare Section 106 documentation, assists with preparation of Determination of Eligibility for Historic Structures, and prepares or reviews the cultural resources component of the compliance documents prepared for park projects.

The Cultural Resources Assistant assists the CRMS with project review and compliance, prepares compliance documentation, and assists with documentation of cultural resources sites.

The Divisions of Concessions has established a cultural resources coordinator. This individual works with the Cultural Resources Management Specialist in gathering information on cultural resources and preparing Section 106 compliance documents for concessioner facilities. This position has been very effective in facilitating Section 106 compliance for concessions projects.

The Division of Concessions administers the Capital Improvement and Cyclic Maintenance Program. This program is part of the contractual agreement between NPS and TWRS (a park Concessionaires). Program monies fund preservation activities and preventive maintenance needs of the TWRS historic buildings. TWRS has formed a preservation maintenance crew and created a preservation maintenance training program.

The more than 952 historic structures managed by the National Park Service and park concessionaires are in continuous need of preservation maintenance. The need for stabilization and/or rehabilitation for some of the structures is also ever-present. A historic architect is need in Yellowstone National Park to provide guidelines (and designs as needed) for preservation maintenance, stabilization, and rehabilitation. The historic architect would also assist with Section 106 compliance in relation to historic districts and structures.

Staffing for the collections program in Yellowstone has evolved, and, until recently, the responsibilities associated with the collections have been collateral duties of interpretive staff. In 1989 the Historian and Curator positions were re-established after a twenty-year lapse as permanent full-time positions. The librarians are non-professional part-time employees of the Yellowstone Association. The successful execution of a collections program rests on the recognition of the importance of professional staffing. Presently, the Park Historian also serves as the Park Archivist. This collateral duty prevents full execution of either set of responsibilities. An Archivist position should be established to provide the proper attention to the preservation of the historic record and to facilitate researcher needs.

Because of the diversity of items in the museum collection, the unique threats to the different materials, and the present size as well as the rapid expansion of the collection, ideally there should be both a natural history curator and a cultural history curator. Increased use, rapid

changes in computer technology, the need to better facilitate research needs, and institutionalization of the professional library standards requires that a professional librarian position be established.

Major Issues - Cultural Resources

1. Archeology

Funding for archeological resource needs has been insufficient. Yellowstone has extensive archeological record relating to prehistoric and historic Native American use and historic Euro-American use. Less than 10 percent of the park has had any kind of archeological survey, more than 550 sites have been recorded, and baseline information is lacking. The majority of archeological surveys in recent years have been the result of compliance actions. Since the fires of 1988, recovery money has allowed inventory and study on a limited basis (in 1988, 1989, and 1990). Research relating to the prehistoric and historic Native American occupation and use of resources within Yellowstone National Park and historic Euro-American presence remain unfunded. Archeological resources management needs to be more fully integrated into other park operations.

Projects are continually occurring that require archeological surveys as part of Section 106 compliance. Sites are frequently reported by employees (NPS and concessioner). The sites are recorded, but seldom visited by someone qualified to evaluate the site for National Register eligibility. Unauthorized collecting has been reported in parts of the park that have never been surveyed, and Archeological Resource Protection Act violations are occurring. An archeological resource protocol needs to be developed and integrated with other park operations. Management plans need to be developed that will encompass "generic" archeological sites as well as sites with special needs (Obsidian Cliff Quarry is one site that needs a specialized management plan). An archeological training program needs to be instituted for park employees (NPS and concessioner) that will include resource awareness, identification, and protection training.

Some archeological work is performed on a limited basis by the CRMS. MWAC has done the majority of the work in recent years. Contractors have also been involved with archeological work. However, the archeological work that has been done is only a fraction of what should be done. The park is in need of a permanent, full time archeologist.

2. Ethnography

The ethnographic record for Yellowstone is incomplete. An Ethnographic Overview and Assessment is needed. The primary source for ethnographic information has been historic records. The identification of contemporary Native American affiliations with Yellowstone is critical.

3. Preservation of Historic Structures

As previously discussed under "Present Resource Status," Yellowstone has 952 historic structures on the LCS. This includes NPS and concession-managed structures. The quantity, complexity, and age of the park's historic structures complicate the preservation program. The park (NPS and concessioners) has a backlog of historic preservation and rehabilitation projects.

Improvements have been made in maintaining and upgrading both park and concessioner facilities through identifying and prioritizing needs. Leaking roofs, structural failures, rehabilitation, and meeting health and life safety codes have been and still are, priorities. (In fact, the accommodation of safety needs such as rewiring, installing sprinkler systems and fire-rated materials, and constructing fire exits has left few resources to accomplish other cyclic needs.) The ongoing "preservation" program continues to rely heavily on cyclic and repair/rehabilitation money to maintain or repair National Park Service historic buildings and the Cyclic Maintenance Program to maintain or repair TWRS concessioner buildings. Hamilton Stores has possessory interest in its buildings and, with park approval, decides how to use its funds for building maintenance. Consideration should be given to base-fund the National Park Service preservation program.

TWRS has trained a preventive maintenance crew that is specifically addressing maintenance issues of its historic structures. Training in preservation maintenance for both NPS and concessioner employees needs to occur on a regular basis. Currently, there is little cultural resource monitoring of day-to-day NPS or concessioner activities in regard to historic structures with the exception of projects that undergo review on the park Project Clearance Form.

A Historical Architect is needed to ensure the management of the historic structures in Yellowstone National Park meets the Secretary's standards. The great number and diversity of historic structures in Yellowstone, the continued need for preservation maintenance, and the other multiple projects that effect historic structures require this expertise.

4. Cultural Landscapes

Cultural landscapes have never been evaluated in Yellowstone National Park. The parkwide Historic Resource Study will provide a basis for the study by identifying contexts. Funding is needed
for a cultural landscape study that would result in the identification, evaluation, and nomination of cultural landscapes to the National Register. In addition, a management plan should be developed for each eligible cultural landscape.

5. Museum Collections

Yellowstone's collections include a diverse range of natural and cultural objects, archival documents, and library research materials. The museum collection includes 26,000 objects in addition to approximately 80,000 historic photographs. Recent strides have been made in collections management, but inventory, evaluation, and accountability remain below NPS standards. A program of cataloging backlogged objects (funded by a servicewide Congressional appropriation), accessioning historic furnishings and vehicles, and upgrading the storage and management of the historic photograph collection are in progress. The collection Management Plan will provide recommendations on the management of the collections. Storage, security, environmental controls, and conservation treatment will also be addressed in this plan.

The archives contains 1,000 linear feet of administrative records which document the management of Yellowstone National Park from 1883 to the present. The management of the archives is based on the standards of the National Archives and Records Administration with a representative of the Administration performing annual inspections and providing recommendations for the management of the holdings.

The research library contains approximately 8,000 bound publications, 150 linear feet of vertical files, approximately 2,000 manuscripts, and the rare book collection. The rare books have recently been identified as items which need to be included in the museum collection to improve accountability. However, they will functionally remain in the library facility.

The museum, archives, and library functions are a branch operation under the Division of Interpretation. Within the National Park Service, the collection management, libraries, and research areas have a traditional association with the Division of Interpretation. This relationship is based on the primary objectives of facilitating research, disseminating information, and the development of museum exhibitry.

Much has been done in recent years toward developing and implementing a cultural resources program. However, this effort has been fragmented and driven by the priorities of the different divisions under which elements of cultural resources management are based. Developing a comprehensive cultural resources management program which effectively serves the priorities and mandates of park management is necessary. Completion of fundamental resource studies will provide the basis for making sound decisions regarding the management of these resources. Long-term planning, adequate staffing, funding, and training are essential for success in this resources management program.

6. Historic Studies

As identified in Section 2 of Cultural Context/Themes, there is a great need for administrative and historic resource studies. Since its creation, Yellowstone National Park has served as a "flagship" for the national park idea. Through the 120 years since the park's creation, the management of Yellowstone and its resources have been the subject of national and international interest. Despite the world-scope of Yellowstone National Park, an

administrative history has never been executed. A study such as this would provide an invaluable source with solid data in decision making in natural and cultural issues, potential litigation documentation, and an overall understanding of the often controversial administration of the world's first national park.

APPENDIX B:

POSTCARD VIEWS OF OLD FAITHFUL INN

POSTCARD VIEWS OF OLD FAITHFUL INN

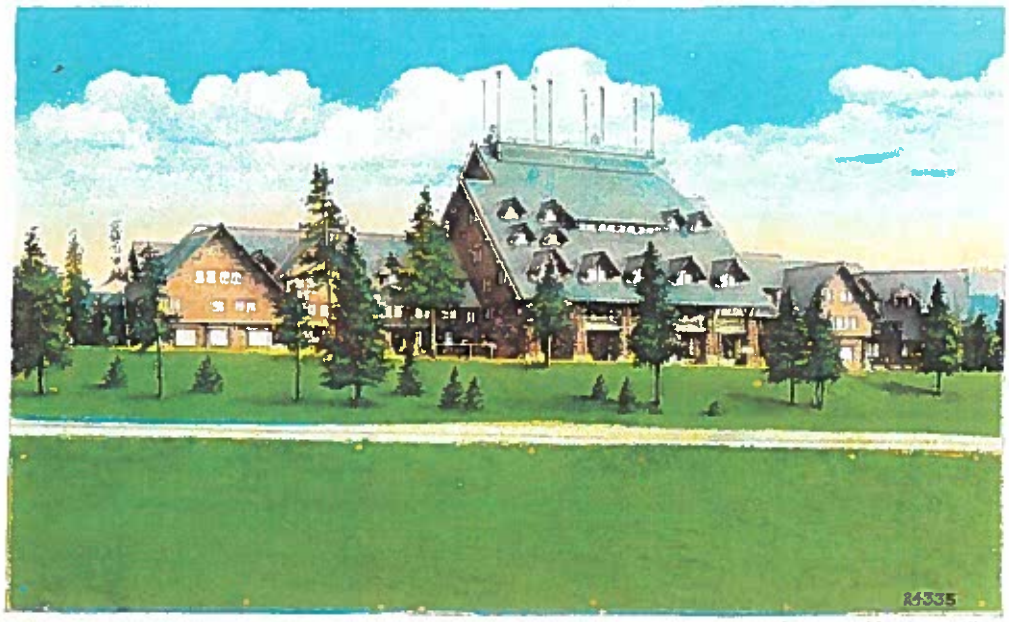
The following postcards, as well as the cover of this report, are included as part of the visual record of Old Faithful Inn spanning the period from 1905 through the mid-1940's. These hand-tinted photographs were created prior to the advent of color photography. The unique architecture combined with the artist's individual interpretation resulted in a wide variety of color definitions, not always accurate but intended to enhance the romantic aspects of the Inn and its natural setting. The colors were modified probably to reflect current taste. Occasionally elements such as clouds or trees were added or completely removed in an effort to best present the features of Old Faithful Inn.

Cover - West side view 1938.



Y. P. 61. OLD FAITHFUL INN, YELLOWSTONE PARK.

28:—Old Faithful Inn, Yellowstone National Park.



"Courtesy of the Union Pacific System."

East side views prior to 1913.



No. 134. OLD FAITHFUL INN – YELLOWSTONE PARK.



East side views prior to 1913.





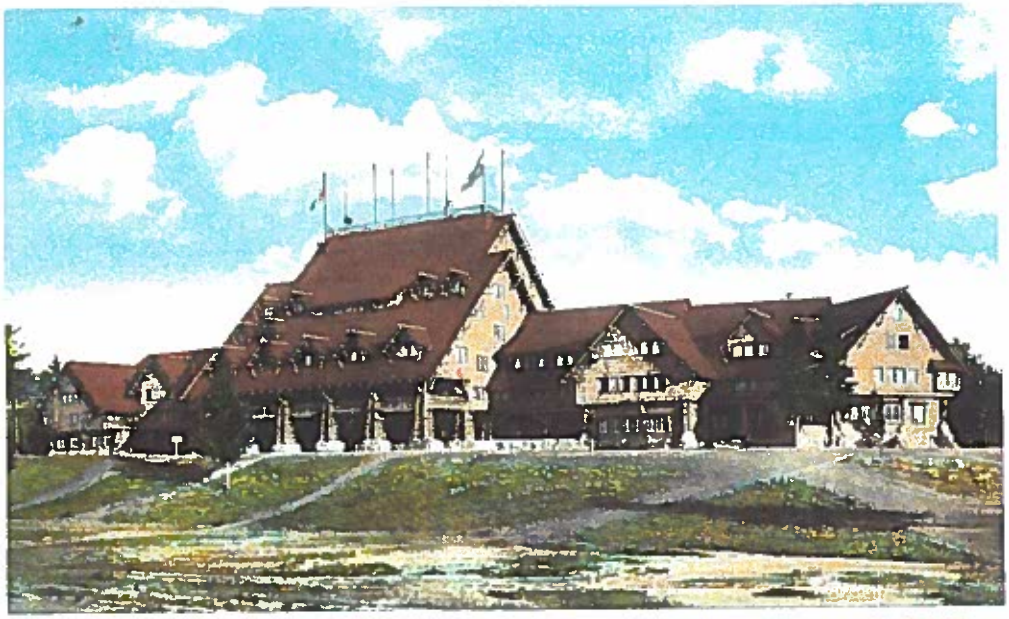
East side views after 1927.





East side views after 1927.





West side views prior to 1913.





West side views prior to 1913.



13087 OLD FAITHFUL INN AND GEYSER, YELLOWSTONE PARK HAYNES PHOTO.



12537 THE PORCH, OLD FAITHFUL INN, YELLOWSTONE PARK. COPR. DETROIT PUBLISHING CO

West side views prior to 1913.



28455 OLD FAITHFUL INN, YELLOWSTONE PARK HAYNES.



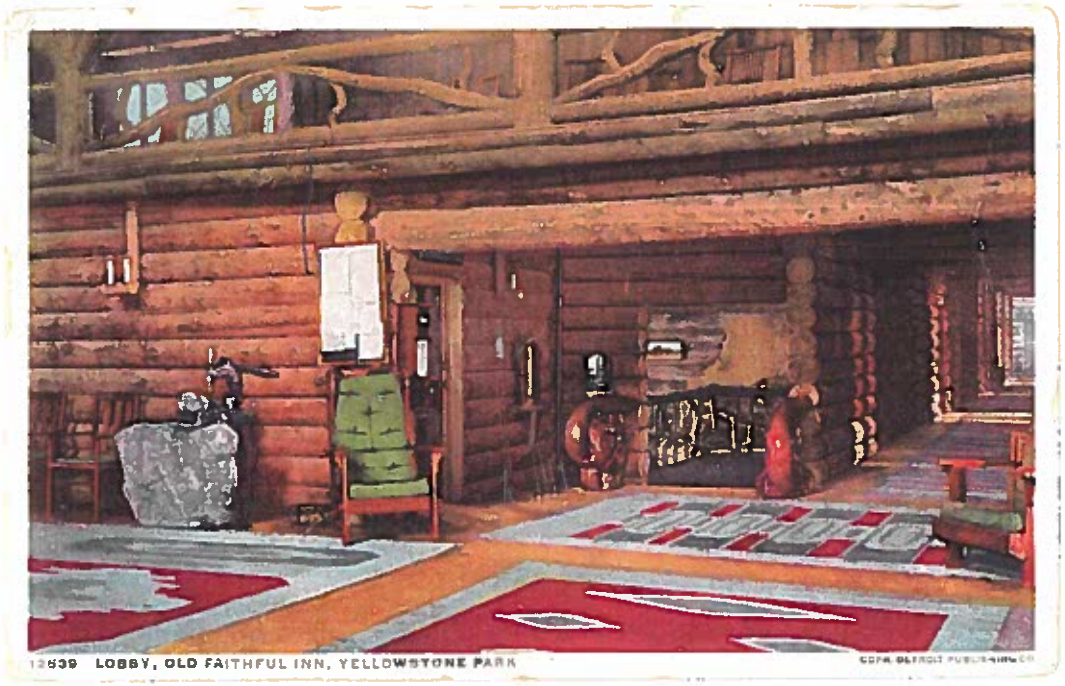
28478 OLD FAITHFUL INN AND GEYSER, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK HAYNES

West side views after 1927.



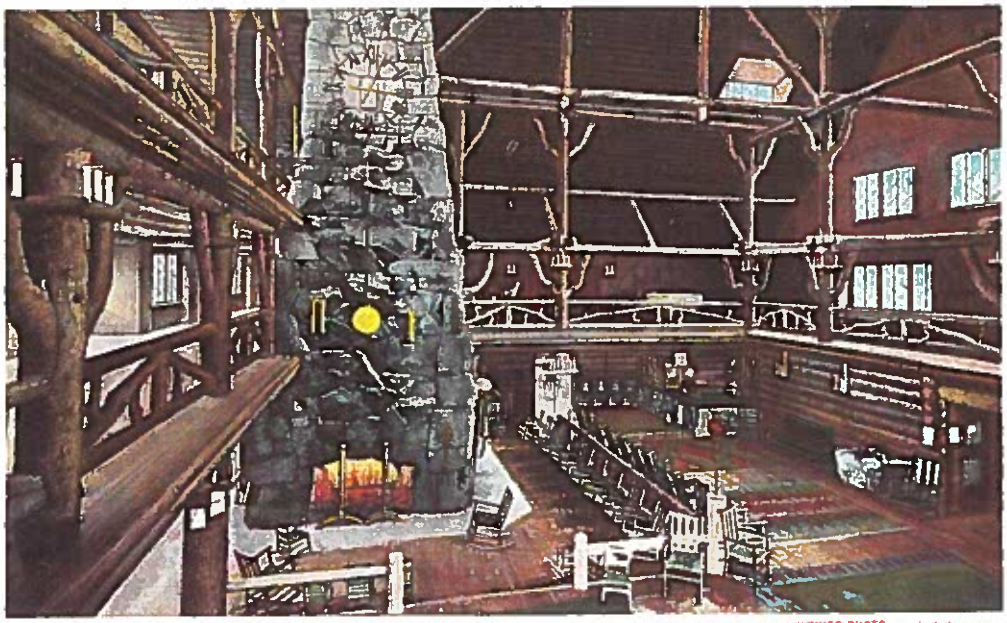


West side views after 1927.

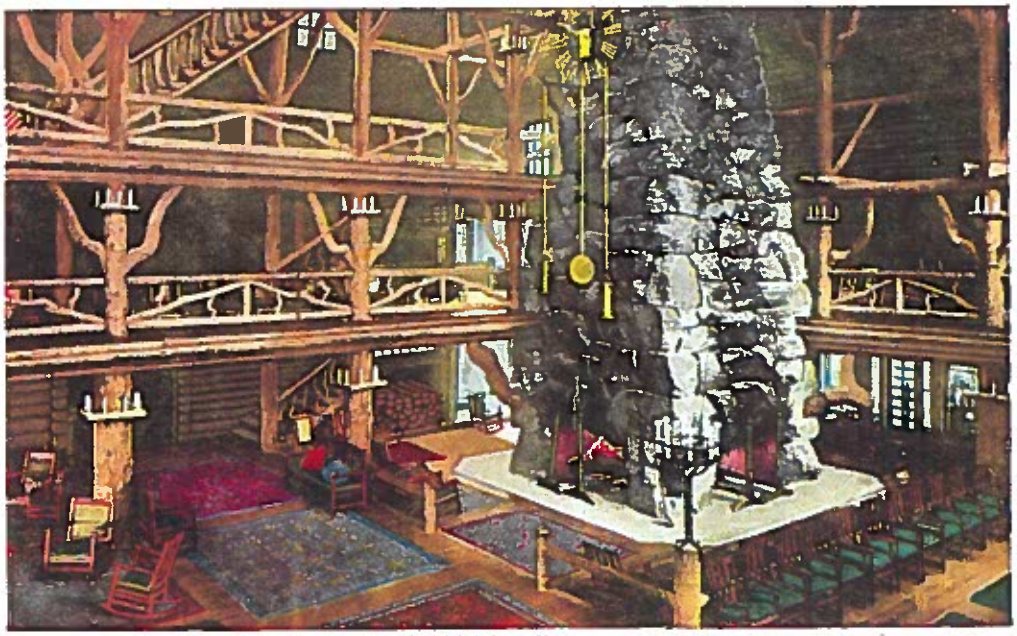




Lobby interior prior to 1910.

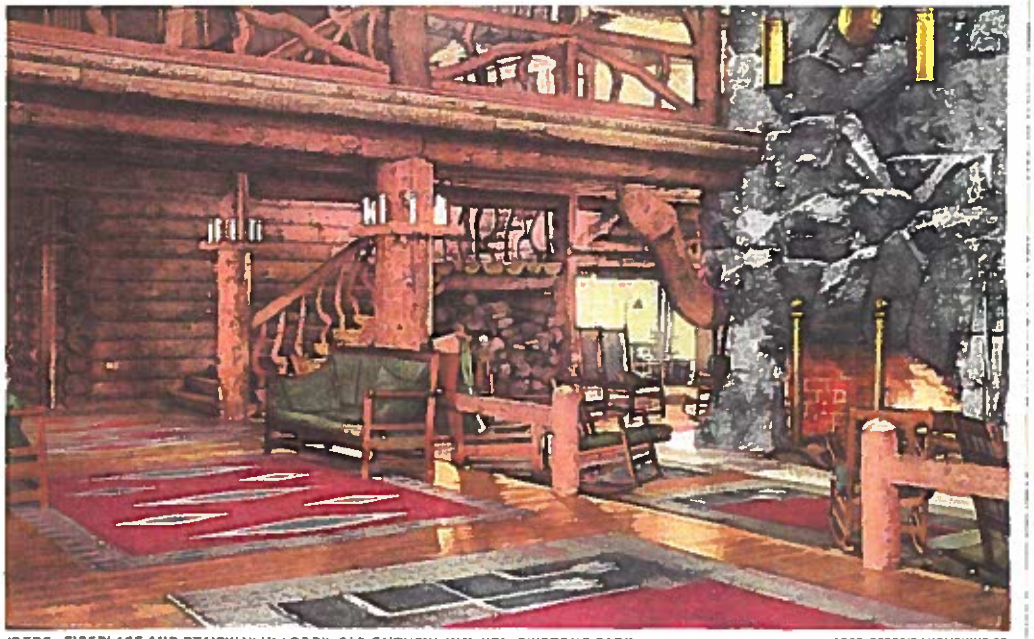


No. 135 LOBBY OLD FAITHFUL INN- YELLOWSTONE PARK. HAYNES-PHOTO

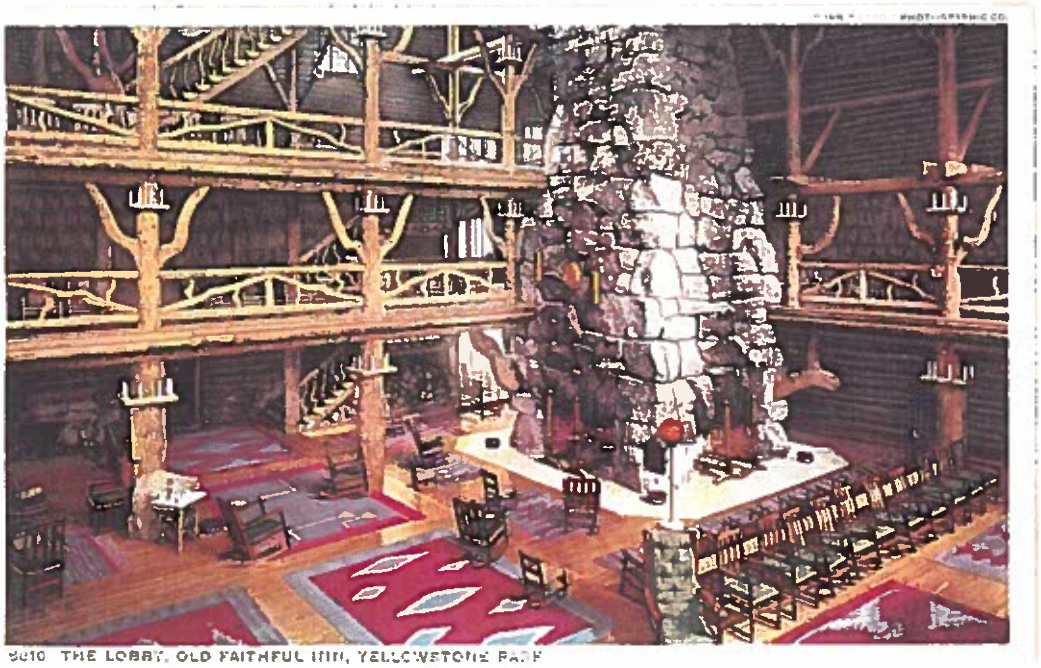


4411. Lobby, Old Faithful Inn, Yellowstone National Park

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Lobby interior prior to 1910.



Lobby interior after 1910.



No. 166 OLD FAITHFUL INN, DINING ROOM– YELLOWSTONE PARK. HAYNES-PHOTO.

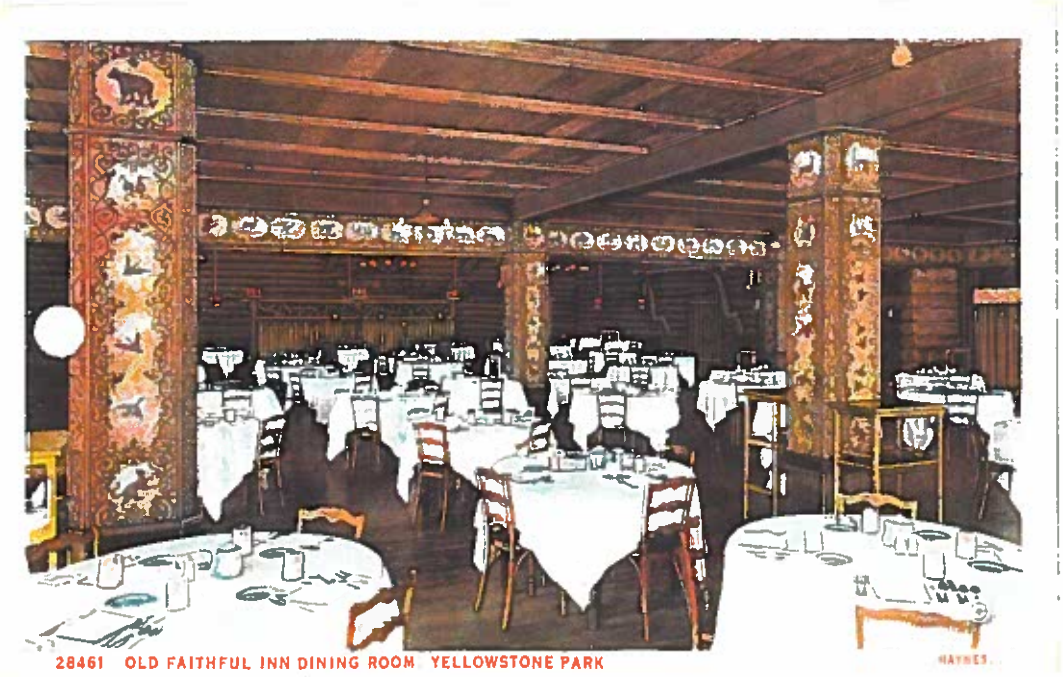


No. 166 DINING ROOM OLD FAITHFUL INN –YELLOWSTONE PARK. HAYNES-PHOTO.

Dining Room prior to 1928.



Dining Room prior to 1928.



Dining Room addition ca. 1928.



10165. OLD FAITHFUL INN BED ROOM, YELLOWSTONE PARK. HAYNES



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APPENDIX D:

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Box C-2, YPC Annual Reports 1936-1948
Box C-3, YPC Annual Reports 1949-1959
Box C-4, YPC Contracts and Schedules 1954-1967
Box C-5, YPC Assorted Reports and Meetings, 1956-1963
Box C-6, YPC Annual Rpts 1960-1965
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Box C-17: Concessioners, 1879-1916
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Box YPC 35-41 (odd): Misc. Business correspondence
Box YPC 85-95: Dept. of the Interior Correspondence, 1922-1966
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Box D-38: Landscape Architects and Engineers, 1919-1939
Box D-39: Landscape Architects and Engineers, Rpts and Misc., 1939-1954
Box D-47: Maintenance Reports, 1919-1969 (Maint. 1)
Box D-48: Maintenance Weekly and Monthly Rpts, 1954, 1956 -58, 1966-1971
Box D-55: Development and Maintenance, 1971
Box D-57: Development and Maintenance
Box D-49: Maintenance Misc., 1936-1968
Boxes D-50 to D-54: Individual Building Data File.
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