

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District

Cultural Landscape Inventory



SHAPINS ASSOCIATES
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Final (100%) Submittal

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District

Cultural Landscape Inventory

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
WYOMING



Prepared for:

Yellowstone National Park

Mammoth Hot Springs, WY



**SHAPINS
ASSOCIATES**

PLANNING URBAN DESIGN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
1818 SIXTEENTH STREET, BOULDER, COLORADO 80302
303.442.4588 FAX: 303.788.8028 MAIL@SHAPINS.COM

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PROJECT SCOPE

This document represents the final submittal for Phase II of a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District. In 2004-2005 Shapins Associates completed a CLI for the whole Tower Junction area, encompassing Roosevelt Lodge, Tower Ranger Station, the site of Yancey's, and the stage road that connects the Yancey's site with Roosevelt Lodge. Upon the findings of this CLI, a decision was made to treat Tower Ranger Station and Roosevelt Lodge as two separate districts, and to prepare separate CLIs for each. Because the *Tower Junction CLI* demonstrated that Yancey's did not possess historic integrity, a CLI was not needed for it.

This document contains all sections required for a complete CLI including: the site plan; component landscape description; chronology of major events; analysis and evaluation; and National Register information. Included within the National Register information are areas of significance, the period of significance, statement of significance, and historic context themes. The analysis and evaluation contains a discussion of landscape characteristics and an assessment of historic integrity. Also included are selected graphic materials: historic photographs obtained from the Yellowstone archives and from online resources, including Montana State Library and the Library of Congress; existing conditions photographs taken during the October 2004 site visit; historic maps and plans; and period plans executed by Shapins Associates. Additional fields required for CLI data entry are included at the back of the report. Entry of CLI data into the NPS CLI website will constitute completion of the project to 100%.

COMPONENT LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is located in the northern section of Yellowstone National Park, in an area known as Tower Junction. This area receives its name from two sources: the junction of two important park roads and Tower Fall, a scenic attraction located nearby. The two roads are the Grand Loop road and the Northeast Entrance road. Both of these roads were originally constructed in the first decade of the twentieth century. Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is located a short distance south of this intersection.

In the early twentieth century the inventory unit was the setting for a Wylie tent-camp. In 1919-1920 the Roosevelt Lodge was constructed on the site of the former camp, the first component of the new lodge system developed by the NPS at Yellowstone. For many years after the lodge was built, the area continued to be known as Camp Roosevelt. To this day, the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District preserves some aspects of the earlier tent camp such as the organization of a central dining and gathering facility surrounded by clusters of individual camping units. Roosevelt Lodge was designed to resemble a dude ranch. In comparison to lodging in more developed areas of the park, Roosevelt Lodge is modest in scale and appearance. Visitors are attracted to its peaceful setting at the edge of Pleasant Valley and to its low-key accommodations in rustic guest cabins. They enjoy recreational opportunities such as organized horseback riding trips and excellent fishing nearby in the Yellowstone River.

The buildings of the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District were listed on the National Register in 1983. The district is significant under Criteria A and C for its association with the development of tourist accommodations at Yellowstone National Park and with the Rustic style. Landscape features and patterns also contribute to the district's significance, but were not included in the

nomination form. This CLI discusses landscape features that should be added to the existing nomination. It suggests revising the period of significance from 1906-1942 to 1906-1948 to include important changes to the landscape. The component landscape possesses historic integrity. The physical condition of the cultural landscape is good.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Background

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 4, 1983. The 1982 nomination states that this district supports the park's nationally significant role in the area of NPS development under Criterion A, and that its role was in the areas of education and the accommodation of guests. The nomination also determined that the historic district was locally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Buildings are the focus of this nomination. This CLI recommends that the existing registration be amended to include landscape features and patterns that also contribute to the significance of the district. These contributing landscape features are discussed in the Analysis and Evaluation section of this CLI.

District Boundary

This CLI proposes expanding the existing district boundary to incorporate contributing landscape features and patterns. These features include: two access drives that date to an early period in the site's history, a grassy meadow upon which the first buildings of the district were oriented, and natural ledges and tree stands that allowed designers to site the Roosevelt Lodge so that it was concealed from view from the Grand Loop road and Tower Junction. The proposed boundary does not include the Roosevelt Corral development, which was constructed after the proposed period of significance. Please see the site plan for the existing and proposed district boundaries.

Period of Significance

The period of significance given for the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District in the nomination form is 1906-1942. This CLI, however, suggests revising the district's period of significance to 1906-1948. 1906 is a logical start date for the period of significance: it is the year that the Wylie Permanent Camping Company established Camp Roosevelt. 1942 marks the conclusion of an extensive period of development in the national parks, and is generally viewed as the end of NPS Rustic design and construction. Yet important changes to the Roosevelt Lodge property occurred after 1942, and these changes reflect proposals that had been set forth in an earlier master plan. Absent a compelling reason for ending the period of significance in 1942, this CLI proposes expanding the period of significance to 1948 to include these events, namely: the removal of the barn and corral dating to the Wylie era, and the relocation of guest cabins in their place.

Master plans from 1939 and 1941 depict the planned housekeeping cabin area laid out in an orderly fashion, with rows of guest cabins arranged along connecting loop drives. Fulfilling this plan would require removing a barn and corral that dated to the Wylie camp period. Planners probably wished to relocate the barn and corral at some distance from the guest cabins, so that

guests would not be subjected to objectionable sights and odors. During the 1920s and 1930s, it was customary for NPS planners to locate utility compounds and horse corrals away from lodge areas (McDonald Architects 1997, 13). Until 1947, however, the Wylie era barn and corral remained in place, in the midst of the developing housekeeping cabin area.

About this time, Lost Creek shifted course, migrating slightly to the east. Due to this change, the orderly loops depicted in the master plans could not be fully realized; the turnarounds would have been located on the other side of the creek. Planners were forced to adapt their plans to the new circumstances; they truncated the westernmost portion of this cabin area. It appears that the event spurred officials to remove the old barn/corral complex and to locate several guest cottages in its place, thus enacting a portion of the earlier plan, albeit in modified form. This change may be viewed as the final major stage in fulfilling the 1939 development plan for the Roosevelt Lodge area. Once the cabins were in place, the layout of the lodge district had assumed the same general form that it retains today. The CLI proposes extending the district's period of significance to 1948 to include this major change. In later years a new corral (Roosevelt Corral) was established away from the lodge and its guest cabins.

Criterion A

The Roosevelt Lodge National Historic District supports the park's nationally significant role in the area of NPS development. Specifically, the role of the district is in the areas of education and guest accommodations (Culpin 1982). Under Criterion A this historic district is associated with the historic context, "Development of Concessions, Yellowstone National Park: 1827-1955" under the Multiple Property Listing *Historic Resources of Yellowstone National Park, 1872-1955*. It is also associated with the historic context "Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916-1942" under the Multiple Property Listing *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks*. The district is associated with the rise of tourism in Yellowstone and the development of different types of tourist accommodations, from semi-permanent tent-camps to NPS lodges. This progression, in turn, parallels the evolution of transportation within the park, from stagecoaches to automobiles.

Camp Roosevelt – Wylie Tent-Camp

The first tourist facility to be built in the inventory unit was the Wylie tent-camp known as Camp Roosevelt. Prior to its establishment, visitor accommodations in this sector of the park were limited to the Pleasant Valley Hotel, a few miles from the inventory unit. Built by John Yancey in 1884, this establishment catered to tourists and to miners on their way to Cooke City. Its cheerful name notwithstanding, conditions in the log hotel were primitive. The hotel, which burned to the ground in 1906, always possessed a rough "frontier" quality.

1906 was also the year that the Wylie Permanent Camping Company established Camp Roosevelt, launching the period of significance for the district. The camp was located on the site rumored to have been occupied by President Theodore Roosevelt during a camping trip in 1903. Its name commemorated this famous visit (McDonald Architects 1993, 16). William Wallace Wylie, a school superintendent from Bozeman, formed the Wylie Permanent Camping Company in 1893. In the years to follow, this company opened a string of tent-camps at Yellowstone and in other national parks. At Yellowstone the tent-camps were located about a day's travel from one another. Using park roads which had been recently constructed, the Wylie Permanent Camping Company conducted their patrons on stagecoach tours and provided transportation from one camp to the next (John R. McDonald Architects 1993, 16).

Wylie had sold his company prior to the establishment of Camp Roosevelt, but it possessed the characteristic traits of other Wylie camps (Hert 2002, 16-17). Visitors were offered "the pleasures of the outdoor life with the little inconveniences kept to a minimum" (Culpin 1982). They enjoyed community events, such as campfire sing-alongs, and organized recreational activities, including horseback riding and fishing trips. Guests slept in brightly striped canvas tents. These tents were semi-permanent, erected on raised platforms, and equipped with wooden floors. In the center of the complex were larger tents where patrons could gather. These included a central lounge, registration tent, and dining tent (John R. McDonald Architects 1993, 16). The company built at least one bathhouse at nearby Nymph Spring for visitors who wished to soak in its warm waters.

A 1907 brochure produced by the Wylie Permanent Camping Company celebrated the natural setting:

Camp Roosevelt is the most perfectly ideal location for a camp in the Park... A beautiful little meadow with majestic fir trees encircling it on three sides and a grove of quaking-aspen screening it from the road on the fourth, a crystal, ice-cold mountain stream coming from the forest and skirting one side of the meadow: ...and a most superb view of the serried and crags of the Absarokas on the East and Northeast: surely Nature has done everything possible to make this a perfect spot to enjoy outdoor life (Hert 2002, 18 quoting: Wylie Permanent Camping Company brochure 1907, YNP, Chicago: Poole Brothers, 1907).

Roosevelt Lodge – the Lodge Period

Between 1915 and 1920, Yellowstone witnessed the end of the stagecoach era and the rise of the automobile as the principle means for touring the park. In response to this new automobile age, the NPS developed a new model for tourist accommodations, the lodge. The Yellowstone Park Company, a new concessionaire formed from earlier businesses, including the Wylie Permanent Camping Company, built Roosevelt Lodge in 1919-1920. It was the first component of a new lodge system, which was devised to serve the automobile-traveling public. A primary goal of this new system was to provide visitors with comfortable rooms at affordable rates (Matthews and Rydell E.44). Eventually lodges were constructed at Old Faithful, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, Sylvan Pass, and Mammoth Hot Springs. Roosevelt Lodge was the smallest of these (McDonald Architects 1993, 18).

Because the lodge system was patterned after the earlier tent-camp system, there are significant connections between the original Camp Roosevelt and the later lodge complex. Not only was the lodge built on the very site of the former tent camp, but it preserved key characteristics of the Wylie camp's layout, for instance the organization of a central dining and gathering facility surrounded by clusters of individual camping units in a natural setting. The lodge may have used an important circulatory feature of the previous camp, the access drives leading off the Grand Loop road. Even the camping tents persisted for a time. Though they were gradually replaced with frame cabins relocated from other portions of the park, some of the camping units remained tents into the 1950s. Like the earlier Wylie camp, Roosevelt Lodge attracted patrons who desired an economical method of experiencing the park, and appreciated accommodations with "western atmosphere" (John R. McDonald Architects 1993, 16).

Patterned after Dude Ranches

A Superintendent's monthly report from October 1919 recorded the intention of park officials to "make this camp [Camp Roosevelt] something of the order of the 'dude ranch' of the west"

(Culpin 1982). At the time, dude ranching was becoming an increasingly popular form of tourism in Wyoming and Montana. Attendance at dude ranches surged during World War I, as wealthy Easterners put off vacations in Europe in favor of trips out west. During the so-called "Golden Age" of dude ranching, which lasted from 1919 to the stock market crash of 1929, dude ranches proliferated in the highly scenic Yellowstone/Teton region. Guests at these ranches were known as "dudes." They paid for the opportunity to stay at a rustic ranch and enjoy organized recreational activities including horseback riding and fishing (Daugherty 1999, Chapter 14, "The Dude Wranglers").

The structures and layout of dude ranches were patterned after working cattle ranches. A 1933 article in *Dude Rancher* magazine described the typical dude ranch as "composed of little groups of cabins, corrals, and bunkhouses, all of which are familiar to the native westerner of cattle country, they are rustic and unique" (Daugherty 1999, Chapter 14, "The Dude Wranglers" quoting magazine found in Roundy Collection, 3550, Box 1, University of WY archives). Typically these ranches were located in remote, picturesque areas. Indeed, most considered this type of setting a prerequisite.

Strictly speaking, Roosevelt Lodge is not a dude ranch. The lodge is a form of tourist accommodations rather than a working tourist ranch. Yet in the character and arrangement of its buildings and spaces, Roosevelt Lodge adheres to the "dude ranch" model. In particular, the site's remote setting, proximity to great fishing along the Yellowstone River, and history of offering horseback riding to guests matched the dude ranch concept. Until they were removed in 1947, a barn and corral dating to the Wylie camp must have served as a base for these excursions. The new Roosevelt Corral, situated outside the district, eventually became the new staging area. To this day the Roosevelt Lodge landscape retains the character of a western dude ranch.

Science and Education

The Roosevelt Lodge landscape is also notable for its connection to education and scientific research. In 1918 the director of the National Park Service promoted the use of the national parks for scientific fieldwork. Soon the scientific resources of the Roosevelt Lodge area were being used more than in any other section of the park. In the field, early researchers studied a range of natural resource topics including trout, beavers, and large mammals. The National Park Service employed Dr. H.S. Conard of Grinnell College to conduct daily nature field trip for guests and to lecture on natural resource topics. These educational programs are the forerunners of the widespread educational programs now held in the national parks (Culpin 1982). In addition, Roosevelt Lodge was the headquarters for the Yellowstone Park Forest and Trail Camp from 1921 to 1923. Saddle-horse trips and other outings were important parts of the camp experience for the adolescent boys that attended the camp (Hert 2002, 19).

Criterion C

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is also significant on the local level under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Rustic style. This architectural and landscape architectural style was embraced by NPS officials and concessionaries from the 1910s through the 1940s. The sensitive design, natural materials, and careful workmanship of buildings and some landscape features at the lodge complex are representative of this style. While the main lodge building is modest in comparison to other examples of Rustic style architecture within the park, this horizontal log structure expresses the Rustic aesthetic in a straightforward manner. The assortment of guest cabins and service buildings—including log cabins, "logs-out" cabins, and "studs-out" cabins—also exhibit characteristics of this style.

Surviving small-scale landscape features are also important in establishing the district's Rustic character. Chief among these is one heavy log footbridge that spans the small ditch/swale west and north of the lodge building. A peeled-log flagpole is also consistent with the Rustic aesthetic, though it appears to be a later replacement. On the other hand, faux-Rustic elements added in recent years including the oversized log curbing that defines the intrusive parking area, are not contributing features of the district.

In addition to built features, landscape patterns at Roosevelt Lodge are representative of Rustic Style design precepts. These patterns include the siting of facilities in a natural setting, with emphasis on preserving natural features and views. Typically, landscape designers and builders working in the Rustic Style would achieve these objectives by preserving specimen trees for dramatic effect and employing existing stands of vegetation as natural screens. At Roosevelt Lodge, the complex is sited far from the Grand Loop road, above a distinct ledge, and behind a natural screen of Douglas-firs and lodgepole pines. Through this siting, planners/designers kept the major facilities relatively hidden from view from the road. One landmark tree was carefully preserved during lodge construction, though it has since succumbed to age. The proximity of this tree to the lodge emphasized the lodge's picturesque setting. Finally, the lodge building itself—the dominant feature of the Roosevelt Lodge landscape—was sited and oriented to take advantage of views. It was designed with a wide, spacious porch so that guests could rest while admiring the scenery of Pleasant Valley and the hills beyond. The foreground view from the porch has been compromised by an intrusive asphalt parking area. The distant views from the porch have been retained, however. Furthermore, this view could be restored through a sensitive redesign of roads and parking.

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A and C for its association with the development of the NPS and for its connection to the Rustic style. In addition to buildings, landscape features also contribute to the significance of the property, and should be added to the registration. Despite some incompatible development after the period of significance, overall the Roosevelt Lodge component landscape strongly conveys its historic significance. The district retains historic integrity.

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District CLI

Contributing and Non-contributing Features and Patterns

Natural Systems and Features

Contributing Features and Patterns

- Lost Creek
- Dry Stream channel

Spatial Organization/Topography

Contributing Features and Patterns

- Pattern of spatial organization determined largely by topography, with development at the base of slopes and obscured from sight by ridges
- Division of district into zones based on land and building use: lodge/services and guest accommodations

- Topographic features such as hills and ridges employed in screening development

Non-contributing Features and Patterns

- Asphalt parking lot in front of lodge

Vegetation

Contributing Features and Patterns

- Secluded natural setting in area of native vegetation
- Mature stands of Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and quaking aspen including those used for screening development
- Sagebrush and grassy meadow
- Specimen Douglas-fir tree preserved off NW corner of lodge building
- Specimen leaning Douglas-fir in meadow

Non-contributing Features and Patterns

- Main parking lot in front of lodge (replaces informal lawn)

Circulation

Contributing Features and Patterns

- Two narrow entry and exit drives where retains original narrow, informal alignment (from Roosevelt Corral to main parking lot, and from main parking lot to curve where road was realigned)
- Gravel roads throughout guest cabins
- Informal footpath network throughout cabin areas
- Hiking/bridle trails leading towards Lost Lake and falls on Lost Creek

Non-contributing Features and Patterns

- Asphalt parking lot in front of lodge
- Asphalt paved walks near main lodge building
- Large peeled-log curbing lining parking area and walks
- Asphalt paving on main entry drive (though alignment is historic)

Views and Vistas

Contributing Features and Patterns

- Pattern of setting back facilities behind natural screens of topography and vegetation
- Views from Roosevelt Lodge porch, Cabin Group C, and from trails behind lodge

Non-contributing Features and Patterns

- Main parking lot (compromises primary view from lodge)

Land Use

Contributing Features and Patterns

- Tourism/visitor accommodations and visitor services
- Recreational land uses (e.g. riding, fishing) relating to "dude ranch" theme
- Employee housing

Buildings and Structures***Contributing Features and Patterns***

- NPS Rustic Style design of structures (native materials, small scale etc.)
- Established contributing resources of Roosevelt Lodge Historic District (see table)

Non-contributing Features and Patterns

- Roosevelt Lodge Pumphouse (HS-7034)

Building Cluster Arrangement***Contributing Features and Patterns***

- Organization of district in five major building clusters, each with distinctive characteristics: Lodge and Services/Utilitarian (center of complex); Cabin Group A (linear arrangement); Cabin Group B (V-shaped arrangement); Cabin Group C (linear arrangement); and Housekeeping Cabin Area (formal arrangement)

Small-Scale Features***Contributing Features and Patterns***

- Original Rustic log footbridge to Cabin Group C

Non-contributing Features and Patterns

- Peeled-log flagpole (non-contributing, compatible)
- Log footbridge across Lost Creek (non-contributing, compatible)
- Large log curbing lining parking lot and adjacent walks
- Modern utilitarian features (garbage cans, water spigots, telephone booth etc.)

HISTORIC CONTEXT THEMES

Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment
Subtheme: *Conservation of Natural Features*
Facet: Origin and Development of the NPS

Historic Context Theme: Development of the American Economy
Subtheme: *Transportation*
Facet: Land Travel West of the Mississippi River
(Stagecoaches) after 1840
Facet: Automobiles, Buses, Wagons, and Highways

Historic Context Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme: *Recreation*
Facet: General Recreation
Facet: Tourism

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme: *Architecture*
Facet: Rustic Architecture
Subtheme: *Landscape Architecture*
Facet: Parks Produce a New Profession

CHRONOLOGY

Start Date	End Date	Major Event	Description	Assoc.
c. 1801	c. 1899	Established	The Bannock Indians established the Bannock Trail to access the lands east of the Rocky Mountains. Used in the nineteenth century, the trail ran across Blacktail Plateau and through Pleasant Valley. The trail was later used by fur trappers and explorers. A portion of this trail was incorporated into the later Cooke City Road through Pleasant Valley—the current “Stagecoach Road” maintained by the NPS (Blevins 1989, 13; <i>YNP Housing Plan</i> , 192).	Bannock Indians, Explorers
1872	1872	Established	U.S. Congress established Yellowstone National Park	Congress
1882	1882	Built	John Yancey, who had been squatting in Pleasant Valley, not far from the CLI inventory unit, constructed a building to serve as a mail station. The route of mail from Gardiner to Cooke City generally took two days in pleasant weather. Mail carriers used this first building as an overnight stop. This first building was a rock-walled, earth-roofed cavity built at the foot of a rockslide (Haines 1996, Vol. 2, 238; <i>The Spirit of Yancey's</i>).	John Yancey
c. 1883	1883	Developed	By 1883, the small sulfur-smelling hot-springs near the present site of Roosevelt Corral had been developed into a spot for bathing, complete with a tub. These springs were well-known in the early days of the park, but have since deteriorated. It was reported that they were used for bathing purposes since the 1870s. The name “Nymph Spring” developed by 1885 (Whittlesey 1988, <i>Nomenclature</i> , 512).	
1884	1884	Leased	Senator George Vest from Missouri proposed that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to grant limited area leases for hotel use in the National Park. John Yancey received a ten-year lease to ten acres of land in Pleasant Valley—not far from the CLI inventory unit—for use as a hotel (Whithorn 1994, 47; “Uncle John Yancey”).	John Yancey, Senator Vest, Dept. of Interior

Start Date	End Date	Major Event	Description	Assoc.
1884	1884	Built	After permission was granted, construction began on a "commodious hotel" for travel to Cooke City through the park. Operated by John Yancey, the hotel was a 5-room structure, which accommodated 20 guests for \$2/day. It was called the Pleasant Valley Hotel. Clientele included miners, freighters, and tourists. Over time, the hotel was enlarged somewhat and a saloon was built at the site. This was the only place for overnight accommodations in this part of the park until the establishment of Camp Roosevelt in 1906 (Whithorn 1994, 47-48; Haines 1996, Vol. 2, 238).	John Yancey, Miners, Tourists
1901	1901	Built	Construction of the last major portion of the belt line—or Grand Loop road—(between Grand Canyon and Tower Fall) led to the establishment of an outpost north of the Overhanging Cliff, about 500' west of Calcite Springs Overlook. This was the first Tower Fall Ranger Station (Haines 1996, Vol. 1, 183).	U.S. Army
1903	1905	Built	The Northeast entrance road and Grand Loop road were completed during 1903 to 1905. During President Roosevelt's visit in 1903, the road to Tower Fall was under construction and passable to foot or horse travel (Chittenden 1949, 83; Haines 1996, Vol. 1, 272).	YNP
1906	1906	Established	Camp Roosevelt was established as the newest addition to the Wylie Permanent Camping Company's touring circuit. William Wylie had previously sold the camping company to H.W. Child and A.W. Miles, whose management was responsible for adding this camp (Hert 2002 16-17). This tent camp was the first substantial development in the immediate vicinity of Tower Junction. Years later, Howard Hays, the president of the Yellowstone Park Camps Company, claimed that the camp had been built on the site occupied by Theodore Roosevelt in 1903. The original camp consisted of semi-permanent structures resting on raised wooden platforms and topped with brightly striped canvas. Small sleeping tents surrounded larger registration and dining tents (McDonald Architects 1993, 40).	Wylie Permanent Camping Co.
c. 1906	c. 1906	Built	The Wylie Camping Company built one or more bathhouses near Nymph Spring. This was the only real hot spring in the lodge area and visitors had been using the spring since the early days of park (Whittlesey 1988, <i>Nomenclature</i> , 512). Nymph Spring may have played a role in the siting/development of (Wylie) Camp Roosevelt.	Wylie Camping Co.

Start Date	End Date	Major Event	Description	Assoc.
1906	1906	Destroyed	A fire burned the Pleasant Valley hotel to ground in April 1906. The hotel had been operating during summer and during winter under charge of a keeper. W.A. Kelley was keeper during the fire. Dan Yancey had reportedly spent \$1500 on improvements to the property. The building was valued at \$2000 and its contents at \$800. Dan Yancey planned to rebuild hotel at site farther down the valley, where Lost Creek intersects road, to make the hotel more accessible. The lease was not renewed and the plans were blocked (Whithorn 1994, 56-58).	Dan Yancey, YNP
1907	1907	Relocated	The Tower Fall(s) Soldier Station was relocated to a spot close by Camp Roosevelt. A low ridge ensured it was out of view from the main portion of the camp.	U.S. Army
1915	1915	Planned	During the summer of 1915 the first automobiles and other gasoline-powered vehicles were allowed to enter the park. This marked the beginning of far-reaching changes in the way visitors experienced the park.	YNP
1916	1916	Established	National Park Service was established.	NPS
1919	1919	Planned	The Superintendent's Monthly Report for October 1919 stated the proposal to "make this camp [Camp Roosevelt] something of the order of the 'dude ranch' of the West." Plans were made to construct the central unit—a large log building with small log cabins placed around it (Culpin 1982).	Supt. of YNP, Horace Albright
1919	1920	Built	Roosevelt Lodge was constructed by the Yellowstone Park Camping Company (Culpin 1982) as the central building of reconfigured Camp Roosevelt. The site of Camp Roosevelt became a component of Yellowstone's Lodge System. Sleeping tents were retained for guest and employee housing. Prior to the lodge, the horse barn appears to have been the only permanent structure on the site (McDonald Architects 1993, 40).	Yellowstone Park Camping Co (YPCC), YNP
1921	1923	Established	The Yellowstone Park Forest and Trail Camp, a summer nature camp/school for adolescent boys, was in operation. It was designed to build character through experience with outdoor pursuits, including camping, hiking, fishing, and horseback riding. Many camp activities, including dining, were based at Roosevelt Lodge. The camp was sited on a series of natural ledges in the forest about ¼ mile south of the lodge. In addition to a council house (or schoolhouse) and several sturdy tents, the camp featured an outdoor swimming pool, fed by Lost Creek (Hert 2002, 19; <i>Yellowstone Park Forest and Trail Camp for Boys and Young Men</i> 1921, [no page numbers]).	Alvin G. Whitney, Syracuse University, Director of Camp

Start Date	End Date	Major Event	Description	Assoc.
1922	1922	Planned	Supt. Horace Albright requested that NPS Landscape Engineer, Daniel Hull, design a modification to the Tower Fall Ranger Station to conform to the new Rustic style. He suggested using the Haynes building at Tower Fall as a model; Albright described this building as very artistic and one of the prettiest in the park (HRA 1996-1997).	Horace Albright, Daniel Hull
1922	1929	Expanded	At Camp Roosevelt, YPCC began replacing tent cabins with permanent cabins. By 1929, three groups of tourist cabins had been established at Camp Roosevelt. They included: • 6 log cabins and one rustic-frame cabin located south-southeast of lodge (Cabin Group A) • 18 board-and-batten, rustic-frame, and tent cabins located southeast of lodge (Cabin Group B) • 18 rustic-frame cabins located northeast of the lodge (Cabin Group C). Frame bathrooms were also constructed adjacent to the southeast and northeast cabin groups, along with several service buildings, such as a linen house and a power house. (McDonald Architects 1993, 40-41)	YPCC, Vernon Goodwin Co. or the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Co. (for power house)
1924	1924	Built	YPCC constructed the log "wrangler's house" at Camp Roosevelt (McDonald Architects 1993, 41)	YPCC
c. 1925	1929	Built	By 1929 railings had been added to the Roosevelt Lodge porch. The porch was also converted to a wraparound (see maps and photos).	NPS Concessionaire
1931	1933	Neglected	Roosevelt Lodge was temporarily unused during the Great Depression. No services were provided during this time (Hert 2002, 19).	Concessionaire
1936	1936	Built	Haynes Incorporated built the Haynes Store at the Roosevelt Lodge (Culpin 1982). The photographic studio and store was located north of the lodge and it displaced six tent-cabins, which may have been moved behind the lodge (McDonald Architects 1993, 41).	Concessionaire, Haynes Inc.
1936	1937	Expanded	Camp Roosevelt was expanded with the relocation of 70 frame cabins from the recently dismantled Mammoth Lodge. These cabins formed the "Housekeeping Unit" west of the lodge building. Comfort stations were added to this area in 1938 (McDonald Architects 1993, 41).	YNP, Concessionaire
c. 1935	1939	Removed	The antler fence in the front lawn of Roosevelt Lodge appears to have been removed by 1939 because it does not appear on plans. The same may be true for the pentagonal seat/bench encircling the Douglas-fir, and possibly the peeled-log curbing protecting the lawn in front of Roosevelt Lodge.	YNP, Concessionaire

Start Date	End Date	Major Event	Description	Assoc.
1939	1939	Planned	Master Plan drawings from 1939 proposed a drastic reconfiguration for the circulation system in front of the lodge. Plans included removing access drives and small parking lot, to be replaced by oval loop drive with parking at edges. This system would preserve an area of natural space in front of the lodge, thus preserving important views to and from the lodge building (<i>General Development Plan for Roosevelt Lodge</i> , 1939). Later plans demonstrated that the circulation plan was not carried out, although the central concept was repeatedly considered. 1939 Master Plan also depicted orderly plan for "housekeeping cabin" area.	NPS
1943	1946	Neglected	Camp Roosevelt was again temporarily closed because of labor shortages brought about by WWII (Hert 2002, 19). After this period of diminished visitation, 1946 brought a huge surge of tourism in the park. Many facilities, which had been closed, were ill equipped to meet the new challenge (Matthews and Rydell E.48).	Concession aire
1946	1946	Relocated	The gas tank and pumps from the gas station at Tower Fall were moved to Camp Roosevelt. A small service station was located immediately north of the Roosevelt Lodge building (McDonald Architects 1993, 41; Matthews and Rydell E.50).	NPS, Concession aire
1947	1948	Altered	The wraparound porch on the SE corner of Roosevelt Lodge building was removed about 1947 or 1948. The original kitchen at the lodge was renovated (Culpin 1982; NP-YEL-2380 1947).	NPS, Concession aire
1947	1948	Altered	Due to a shift in Lost Creek's course, planners were forced to modify the housekeeping cabin area. The shift appears to have spurred planners to remove the old barn/corral from the cabin area and place guest cabins in the area formerly occupied by the barn/corral, as depicted in the 1939 Master Plan. For years, planners probably wished to relocate wrangler activities at some distance from lodge/cabin area (NP-YEL-2380 1947).	NPS
1947	1948	Removed	NPS dictated that the barn dating from the Wylie Permanent Camping Company was a fire hazard and the building and corral was removed (McDonald Architects 1993, 41; NP-YEL-2380 1947).	NPS
c. 1950	1959	Replaced	Tent cabins #31, #33, #35, and #36, which were located in the cabin complex southeast of the lodge, were removed during the 1950s. These cabins were replaced with frame cabins.	NPS, Concession aire

Start Date	End Date	Major Event	Description	Assoc.
c. 1950	1952	Paved/ Planned	The intrusive asphalt parking lot immediately in front of Roosevelt Lodge was probably created sometime during the 1950s, perhaps in 1951 or 1952. This required paving over an informal lawn, which had been maintained since the construction of the lodge. A photograph from 1951 illustrates that the lawn survived to that point (YELL 31809). A Master Plan drawing from 1952 suggests that the parking lot may have assumed its present configuration by that date. This plan again proposes reconfiguring the access drives and parking lot to provide an area of lawn, thus preserving or restoring views to and from the lodge (NP-YEL 2294). Perhaps the lot had not been paved by this point, but the practice of parking in the area formerly occupied by the lawn was well established.	YNP, Concession aire
c. 1958	c. 1958	Built	Construction began on the new Roosevelt Corral outside the current historic district. Planners probably wanted to locate this corral at some distance from the lodge/cabin area for many years.	YNP, Concession aire
1961	1961	Built	The modern service station at Tower Junction was built. Its low profile limited its impact on views from the Roosevelt Lodge area, especially from the northern cabin cluster (YELL 31818).	YNP
1962	1962	Built	The giant log "dude ranch" gateways were erected at the entrance to the driveways leading to the Roosevelt Lodge (McDonald Architects 1993, 39).	YNP, Concession aire
1962	1962	Altered	Master Plan drawings show the planned rerouting of the northeast entrance road and the drive from Roosevelt Lodge (NP-YEL 3713-A and 3714). These changes were put in place. One change not put in place was the proposal to build a Visitor Center by the Grand Loop road, near the recently constructed service station.	YNP
c. 1960	c. 1975	Removed	The mature Douglas-fir that figured prominently in the view of Roosevelt Lodge (and that Howard Hays claimed sheltered President Roosevelt's campsite) died or was removed. The date for this event is not known.	NPS
1983	1983	Established	On April 8, 1983 Roosevelt Lodge Historic District was listed on the National Register.	NPS
2001	2001	Paved	The main driveway access to Roosevelt Lodge was paved (<i>Comments on 75% draft of Tower Junction CLI</i>).	YNP, Concession aire
2006	2006	Planned	NPS sought from WY SHPO consensus determination of ineligibility for structures at Roosevelt Lodge.	NPS

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

Summary / Integrity Assessment

OVERALL INTEGRITY RATING

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District retains historic integrity

Through an analysis of landscape characteristics, researchers compared historic and existing conditions at the Roosevelt Lodge. Some historic landscape features that contributed to its distinctive character have been lost. Examples include a landmark Douglas-fir tree that grew near the lodge building and a unique pentagonal bench that protected it. Historic signs were replaced over time, and an important view from the front porch of the lodge was compromised. On the other hand, a certain amount of change is to be expected. On the whole, a surprising amount of historic fabric remains. The distinctive lodge building still remains the center of the complex. The historic driveways that led to this building have been retained. Log footbridges coordinate with the rustic buildings surrounding them. The lodge's secluded setting in a landscape of forest and meadow has survived. To a high degree, the Roosevelt Lodge component landscape preserves the character that developed during its period of significance.

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. The integrity of the Roosevelt Lodge component landscape has been assessed using the criteria established by the National Register. The seven aspects of integrity are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although the existing conditions of the historic district do not fully represent historic conditions, this CLI determines that the cultural landscape possesses integrity of all these qualities. Landscape characteristics that were instrumental in reaching this determination include: Buildings and Structures, Building Cluster Arrangement, Topography/Spatial Organization, Vegetation, and Land Use.

Roosevelt Lodge is associated with successive periods of tourist development at Yellowstone, namely the semi-permanent Wylie tent-camps and lodge system that succeeded such camps. The association with the lodge period is strong. The district is also associated with the Rustic style of architecture and landscape architecture. The materials and workmanship of buildings and important landscape features convey their Rustic design. Log footbridges, Rustic guest cabins, and a peeled log flagpole harmonize well with the forested setting. The lodge's stone chimneys echo large boulders nearby. Certain landscape patterns can also be traced to design precepts of the Rustic style. These include siting facilities in a natural setting, with emphasis on preserving natural features and views.

The setting of Roosevelt Lodge maintains a high degree of integrity, a natural landscape of native forest and sagebrush. Built on a sloping bench above Pleasant Valley, the lodge site still provides limited views of the valley, while remaining hidden from view from the valley by topographic and vegetative features. Roosevelt Lodge was patterned after a "Western dude ranch," and it maintains this feeling, despite the removal of the original corral, and the construction of a new corral outside the district. In general, the physical layout of the complex still adheres to the typical dude ranch plan, with a large but modest log structure surrounded by rustic guest cabins. Guests still enjoy ready access to horseback riding and fishing along the Yellowstone River. Overall, the Roosevelt Lodge complex preserves the character that developed during its period of significance. One major exception is the modern asphalt parking lot directly adjacent to the lodge. This unsightly intrusion compromises important views to and from the lodge. Frequently

vehicles are parked in the lot for extended periods. Nevertheless, the lot could be removed, and a circulation system put in place that more closely matches the designs proposed during the historic period.

LOCATION

Retains Integrity of Location

ASSOCIATION

Retains Integrity of Association

SETTING

Retains Integrity of Setting

FEELING

Retains Integrity of Feeling

DESIGN

Retains Integrity of Design

MATERIALS

Retains Integrity of Materials

WORKMANSHIP

Retains Integrity of Workmanship

Natural Systems and Features

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is located near the edge of Pleasant Valley, a broad, level, grassy valley within the Northern Range in the northern section of Yellowstone National Park. The eastern portion of Pleasant Valley drains to the Yellowstone River by a number of small intermittent streams (Aaberg and Crofutt 1999, 13). The western portion of the valley is drained largely by Elk Creek, which flows westward after being fed by tributary streams, including Lost Creek, which passes through the inventory unit. Compared to other sectors of the park, the Northern Range is unique in that its topography, vegetation and elevation combine to provide critical winter range for some of the largest wild herds of bison and elk in North America. Due to the presence of these animals and to the open character of areas such as the Lamar River Valley, wolf watching is a popular activity in this part of the park.

The Roosevelt Lodge site benefited from its proximity to Pleasant Valley and the Yellowstone River. Wildlife is routinely sited in Pleasant Valley. The river provided excellent fishing at places such as Yancey's Hole, which is located along the river's west bank, just below the mouth of the Lamar River (Whittlesey 1988, *Place Names*, "Yancey's Hole"). These features helped make the component landscape an attractive setting for a tent-camp, and later for a lodge styled after a dude ranch.

In promotional material from 1907, the Wylie Permanent Camping Company described the natural features of Camp Roosevelt in glowing terms:

Camp Roosevelt is the most perfectly ideal location for a camp in the Park... A beautiful little meadow with majestic fir trees encircling it on three sides and a grove of quaking-aspen screening it from the road on the fourth, a crystal, ice-cold mountain stream coming from the forest and skirting one side of the meadow: ...and a most superb view of the serried and crags of the Absarokas on the East and Northeast: surely Nature has done everything possible to make this a perfect spot to enjoy outdoor life (Hert 2002, 18 quoting: Wylie Permanent Camping Company brochure, 1907, YNP, Chicago: Poole Brothers, 1907).

Clearly, the scenic natural features of the location were very important in the siting of Camp Roosevelt. Some of these features will be described in the sections on "Vegetation" or "Views."

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is located on the east side of the lower reaches of Lost Creek. This creek meanders down the slope of Prospect Peak through forests of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine before its waters disappear from sight in the floor of Pleasant Valley (Culpin 1982, Whittlesey 1988, *Place Names*, "Lost Creek"). Above Roosevelt Lodge, the creek forms a cascade in a steep gorge, a scenic point that visitors to the lodge may visit. Historically, the creek may have also served as a source of drinking water. An examination of historic plans reveals that the barn and corral from the Wylie period (no longer extant) was built at the edge of the stream. Presumably, the horses had access to the stream for drinking water, at least on a temporary basis. About 1947 the stream course shifted slightly to the east in the vicinity of the housekeeping cabins. This shift necessitated relocating several cabins to the area formerly occupied by the Wylie barn and corral, where they stand to this day (or possibly, locating new cabins in this area; presumably the cabins stranded by the creek would have been lost).

A ditch that appears to be a former channel of the creek begins near the current channel in the forest above the lodge, passes the lodge on the west, and winds along the edge of the guest cabin area northeast of the lodge. At that point, the ditch parallels the drive leading back to Tower Junction, appearing like a roadside swale. This dry channel or possible diversion seems to have been incorporated into the lodge landscape as a scenic element. Small footbridges were constructed over the depression in the cabin areas. Early Master Plan maps clearly illustrate the depression, and seem to indicate flowing water inside. It is possible that this now-dry channel was once the stream that skirted one side of the meadow, as described in the Wylie brochure. The passage seems to fit the location of this channel better than it does Lost Creek because Lost Creek does not approach the meadow in the front of the lodge.

Nearby is Nymph Spring, a natural hot spring located just east of the Roosevelt Corral. Visitors bathed in its waters from the early days of the park. In 1883, geologist Walter Weed noted that a bathtub had been placed at the spring. The name "Nymph Spring" developed within the next few years. In the 1907 brochure, the Wylie Permanent Camping Company advertised hot baths at Camp Roosevelt, which could be enjoyed in porcelain tubs in a new bathhouse (Whittlesey 1988, *Nomenclature* 512). The presence of the spring, therefore, was probably a factor in siting the camp where it is. Though Nymph Spring was important during the period of significance, the spring is not counted as a contributing feature of the district. Today the spring is difficult to observe; it is not as large as during the historic period. Furthermore, it lies some distance from the proposed district expansion, east of the Roosevelt Corral. This entire corral appears to have been built after 1958, and thus this area bears little resemblance to its appearance during the period of significance. In 2005-2006, YNP Historical Architect Herb Dawson determined that the buildings in the corral are not eligible to the National Register. For this reason, the CLI does not propose including this area (and Nymph Spring) within the proposed district boundary.

Contributing Features and Patterns

- Lost Creek
- Dry stream channel

Topography and Spatial Organization

The slopes of Pleasant Valley form the physical backdrop on which the component landscape of Roosevelt Lodge developed. In fact, the spatial organization and building cluster arrangement of the landscape is largely influenced by this topography. Major facilities such as building clusters or parking areas are located on gently sloping land at the base of steep slopes.

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is located above the floor of Pleasant Valley on a sloping bench. From a distinct ledge set back from the Grand Loop Road, the site slopes gradually up towards the lodge building and beyond, rising through the forest behind the lodge to Lost Creek. At this point, the slope becomes a steep hill and the creek emerges from a narrow gorge.

Today the component landscape is organized into three main zones: the employee cabins, the guest cabins, and the lodge and operations zone at the center of the complex (containing lodge, cabin, store, parking lot, and facilities such as phone, laundry, and comfort stations). The major building clusters are discussed under "Buildings and Structures." Following precedent set by the *Roosevelt Lodge HSR*, the major cabin areas are discussed as Cabin Groups A, B, C, and the Housekeeping Cabin Group. During the historic period, the employee cabin area was used for guest cabins, but the overall spatial organization that developed during the historic period is largely intact. This layout is determined by the natural contours of the land. For example, the log cabins in the residential area are arranged at the foot of a steep slope, and the guest cabins are split into two sections by a low ridge that projects from the north. "Housekeeping cabins" lie to the west of this small ridge, and another cluster of cabins lies to the east.

The gently sloping area in front of the lodge is now occupied by a parking lot, but historic photos and plans show that this space was once maintained as an informal lawn, at least as late as 1951 (YELL 31809). At one time, this space was further defined by a decorative antler (or elkhorn) fence erected along its edges, as were many such informal lawns in Yellowstone National Park. The replacement of this lawn area with a large parking area is the most significant alteration to the historic spatial organization of the component landscape.

Another major change to the spatial organization of the district involves the Housekeeping Cabin area west of the lodge. This area was originally constructed in 1936-1937 when 70 frame cabins were moved to the site from Mammoth Lodge (McDonald Architects 1993, 32). At first, these buildings were arranged along distinct loop roads. This arrangement has been preserved, except at the cluster's western edge, where a change in the course of Lost Creek about 1947 necessitated significant modifications to the original layout. The loop roads were cut short and affected cabins relocated. Because this natural event appears to have spurred planners to implement an important part of the 1939 Master Plan—the relocation of the barn and corral away from the guest cabins—it is contained within the revised period of significance: 1906-1948. This change to spatial organization is historic.

Contributing Features and Patterns

- Pattern of spatial organization largely determined by topography, with development at the base of slopes and obscured from sight by ridges
- Division of component landscape into zones based on land and building use: lodge/services and guest accommodations
- Topographic features such as hills and ridges employed in screening development

Noncontributing Features

- Asphalt parking lot in front of Roosevelt Lodge

Vegetation

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is situated in a natural landscape of forest and meadow. The site's natural vegetation has always been important in establishing the character of the tourist facilities located there. In the wooded areas Douglas-firs are the dominant trees. Behind the lodge, mature specimens grow amidst scattered large boulders; the effect is quite picturesque. Grasses, forbs, and forest shrubs grow beneath the canopy, around the cabins. At the edge of the district, sedges, willows, and other riparian species grow along the corridor of Lost Creek. No ornamental plantings were identified during the inventory.

Today, one large Douglas-fir grows a short distance from the northwest corner of the lodge. Historic photographs show that another, much bigger Douglas-fir grew just off the other corner of the façade. This tree was removed in recent years. According to legend promoted by Howard Hays, this mature specimen had provided shelter for President Roosevelt's famous camping trip through the area in 1903 (McDonald Architects 1993, 40; *NPS Comments on the 75% draft Tower Junction CLI*). Although this story was apocryphal, the Douglas-fir was an especially prominent feature of the Camp Roosevelt landscape. During the historic period, a seat/fence was built around this tree to protect it. The pair of Douglas-fir trees must have been deliberately preserved during the construction of the lodge. It appears that the two were meant to flank the lodge façade, reinforcing its picturesque setting, though the one that survives today was always much younger and smaller than the landmark tree.

Areas of sagebrush and tall grasses dominate the plain in front of the lodge (beyond the existing parking lot), growing under a few scattered Douglas-firs. This is the beautiful meadow celebrated in the Wylie brochure (Hert 2002, 18). During the historic period, an informal lawn was maintained in the center of the complex, in front of the main lodge building. In historic photographs this lawn does not appear manicured; it may have consisted of native grasses. During the lodge's early years, an elkhorn fence and raised log guardrails protected this lawn. It appears that after these features were removed, the lawn area functioned as an informal parking area. At some point—perhaps during the 1950s—the lawn was paved over altogether. (Please see "Circulation" and "Small-Scale Features.")

Another feature mentioned in the brochure is a grove of quaking-aspen. Some historic photographs, including the panorama that was included in a Yellowstone Parks Camping Company promotional pamphlet from 1923 (reproduced later in this report) depict a young stand of aspens growing near the eastern cluster of cabins (current residences). Today this area appears to be bare of trees, but another aspen grove stands nearby, a short distance to the northeast. These

aspens are intermixed with Douglas-fir. Just as in the historic period, the white bark and bright green foliage of aspen trees stands out against the dark colors of the landscape's evergreens.

With the exceptions of the removal of the lawn, and the loss of the landmark Douglas-fir tree, the overall vegetative character of the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District has changed little since the period of significance.

Contributing Features and Patterns

- Secluded setting in an area of natural vegetation
- Mature stands of Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and quaking aspen, including those employed in screening the development
- Sagebrush and grassy meadow north of parking lot
- Specimen Douglas-fir off northwest corner of lodge building
- Specimen leaning Douglas-fir in meadow

Non-Contributing Features and Patterns

- Main parking lot in front of lodge (replaces informal lawn)

Circulation

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District developed in its current location due to the proximity of an important junction of park roads. One is the Grand Loop road, which enters the area from the northwest, in the direction of Mammoth Hot Springs, and continues to the southeast, in the direction of Tower Fall. The other is the northeast entrance road, which heads north across Pleasant Valley before crossing the Yellowstone River and continuing up the Lamar Valley. The intersection of these roads gives the entire larger area its name—Tower Junction. In 1903 the road to Tower Fall over Dunraven Pass (Grand Loop road) was under construction and passable to horse travel (Chittenden 1949, 83). The road to the northeast entrance of the park was opened to traffic in the same year, and the last portions of these roads were finished in 1905 (Haines 1996, Vol. 1, 272). Thus, when Camp Roosevelt was opened in 1906, its visitors could travel by stagecoach along these two newly constructed park roads. Both roads are now historic districts. The Smithsonian site number for the Grand Loop Road Historic District is 48YE520; the site number for the Northeast Entrance Road Historic District is 48YE821. (During the 1960s these two roads underwent minor realignments and the junction itself was reconfigured.)

The Cooke City stage road, which ran along the floor of Pleasant Valley, was another historic route that was important in the development of this sector of the park. Today, the NPS preserves a portion of this route, which passed by the hotel and mail station at Yancey's, as the "stagecoach road." This route is popular for concessionaire-led wagon trips that begin and end at the Roosevelt Corral. Neither Tower Junction nor the historic Cooke City stage road lies within the bounds of the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District.

Two narrow drives (currently one-way) lead into the Roosevelt Lodge complex from the Grand Loop road. One of the drives remains surfaced with gravel. It passes Roosevelt Corral and leads southwestward, heading directly for the lodge building. In front of the lodge it meets a large asphalt parking lot. From this lot, the other (paved) drive passes a cluster of cabins, leading northward toward the junction. This drive, which was paved in 2001, is the main entry to the lodge (NPS, *Comments on the 75% draft Tower Junction CLI*). Just before this drive reaches the

junction, a short spur leads to two small parking lots. The recycling station is located in the first lot, and the service station stands in the small lot to the west. This lot exits to the north and rejoins the Grand Loop road. To some degree, the fact that one of the drives has been paved detracts from the site's historic character. In contrast to more heavily visited portions of the park, Camp Roosevelt was always planned as a very modest and rustic place. Gravel lanes are more in keeping with its historic identity than paved roads. Nevertheless, within the proposed district, both drives maintain their narrow, somewhat winding character. By contrast to the paved parking area discussed below, the asphalt paving on the main entry drive does not seem very intrusive. Both drives retain integrity. Nevertheless, if feasible, the drive connecting Roosevelt Lodge and Roosevelt Corral should remain unpaved.

Historic maps and master plan drawings (reproduced later in this report) show that the main circulation system of two drives was established by 1929—probably earlier—though NPS officials repeatedly considered drastically reworking it. From very early photographs, it is apparent that automobiles were able to drive directly to the front porch of the lodge during its earliest days. Other maps and photographs show that for most of the 1920s, vehicular access to the lodge was restricted by raised peeled-log curbing and a fence built of antlers. A 1939 General Development Plan for Roosevelt Lodge shows a very small parking lot at the junction of the two drives in front of the lodge. These drives meet a considerable distance from the building, leaving a sizable open area in front of the buildings. The plan proposed removing the two drives and replacing them with one drive, which was to proceed from the Grand Loop road on axis with the center of the lodge. This proposed road terminates in a large oval drive that accommodates parking spaces along its edges, while preserving a large area of open space in front of the lodge building. Maintaining pleasing views to and from the lodge building was a primary concern of the 1939 plan.

In this proposed vision, small drives and paths radiate off the oval drive in an ordered way to service the cabin areas. A proposed road leads around the cabins in the southeastern portion of the site—the current employee residential area—in a loop. The proposed access road for the housekeeping cabins in the west appears roughly the same as the present configuration, except where Lost Creek now cuts off the western edge of the cabin area, due to a change in stream course about 1947. This change transformed the road network in this area from two orderly loops to three dead-end roads. One idea proposed in the 1939 plan was that the service area behind the lodge would be accessed by a road that peeled off from the oval drive a long way from the entry to the lodge building, thus preserving the attractive character of the lodge entry. In the plan, a wide proposed path leads straight to the steps of the lodge porch. A map from 1941 illustrates that the proposed plan had not changed but that it was not implemented.

A 1952 preliminary Master Plan drawing illustrates that the planned road configuration for the main body of guest cabins had been put in place. As in the 1939 plan, the removal of the existing exit drive was proposed, but in the 1952 plan, the drive leading from the Roosevelt Corral would be retained as the sole access drive. The plan restates a central idea of the earlier plan—the preservation of pleasing views to and from the lodge through sensitive road design. But instead of an oval loop at the end of the drive, the loop is asymmetrical and smaller. Still, the configuration in the 1932 plan would have left uncluttered a significant portion of land inside the loop. The proposed pedestrian system is simpler than the previous version; the character of the lodge entry has a more modest character in this 1952 design.

Today, the asphalt parking lot is a large and conspicuous feature that does not reflect the historic circulation system. In places, very large, peeled log curbs define its edges. The lot extends quite close to the lodge building, and wraps around its side to the service area. A wide asphalt walk

runs the length of the building façade, only separated from the asphalt lot by one of the log curbs. Other walkways that lead to important buildings are also asphalt and lined with (smaller) peeled logs. Near the lodge building itself, the walk system does not reflect historic conditions. Gravel roads service the cabin areas. Just northwest of the main lodge, a curved informal gravel lot serves many employee cabins. This gravel lot is separated from the main lot by only a thin grassy strip. Combined with the asphalt parking lot and the wide asphalt path, the inescapable impression of the area in front of the lodge is of a broad expanse of paved surface.

Today, a network of social trails braids through the cabin areas. Some trails lead from the lodge district to more distant places. One trail connects the employee housing area to the corral. In the forest southwest of the lodge, a hiking trail forks at a trail register. One side crosses Lost Creek on a footbridge, leading towards Lost Lake; the other leads to the waterfall upstream on Lost Creek. This informal network of trails is likely the historic circulation system in the cabin area, modified somewhat over time. For instance, historic maps show three footbridges spanning the dry channel west of the main lodge building. One of these footbridges is extant. Connecting the caretaker's cabin with the northernmost cabin cluster, this footbridge is evidence that at least some of the historic pedestrian circulation system survives.

In summary, the main circulatory feature of two access drives was in place at least by 1929, though NPS officials repeatedly considered reworking the vehicular access. Preserving or reinstating an open area in front of the lodge building—and thus, the views to and from the lodge across this open area—was consistently a primary objective of these planned realignments. Another idea that was repeatedly experimented with was the removal of one of the access drives, leaving one main access drive, which would terminate in a loop. Neither of these main ideas was ever implemented. The two drives survive, and an intrusive asphalt parking area now occupies the junction of the drives, extending almost to the lodge building itself. The gravel road network in the housekeeping cabins cluster and the northernmost cabin cluster dates to the period of significance. The planned loops at the western edge of the housekeeping cabin cluster were cut short by a change in stream course. Pedestrian circulation close to the lodge building does not reflect historic conditions. However, the network of informal trails throughout the district was established during the historic period. This network expanded over time.

Contributing Features and Patterns

- Two narrow entry and exit drives where they retain original informal alignment (from Roosevelt Corral to the main parking lot, and from the main parking lot to the curve where the drive was realigned)
- Gravel roads throughout guest cabins
- Network of informal footpaths throughout guest cabin areas
- Hiking/bridle trails leading towards Lost Lake and falls on Lost Creek

Noncontributing Features

- Asphalt parking lot in front of Roosevelt Lodge
- Asphalt paved walks near main lodge building
- Peeled-log curbing lining paths and parking area
- Asphalt paving on one main entry drive (though alignment is contributing)

Views and Vistas

Throughout the development of Camp Roosevelt, a conscious effort was made to employ natural features to screen the main facilities from the road and preserve the setting's secluded character. In the 1907 Wylie brochure, the camp is described as built on "a beautiful little meadow with majestic fir trees encircling it on three sides and a grove of quaking aspen screening it from the road on the fourth" (Hert 2002, 18; Wylie Permanent Camping Company 1907). Native vegetation and the site's topography combine to produce this natural screen. Douglas-firs grow at the crest of a long slope, which becomes a distinct ledge in places. As in the historic period, Roosevelt Lodge is never clearly visible from the Grand Loop road. Nevertheless, today a large log "ranch-style" gateway announces its presence to passing motorists. A second large gateway structure is located at the entrance to the Roosevelt Corral area, and it frames a direct (but rather inconspicuous) vista up to the lodge. Because both of these gateways were put in place during the 1960s, the framed view of the lodge is not a contributing feature.

Because Roosevelt Lodge is built on a sloping site, some of the best natural views from the area are obtained at the edge of Lost Creek, in the forest above the lodge. There, visitors may catch a glimpse of snow-capped peaks in the distance. This is the "most superb view of the serried and crags of the Absarokas" celebrated by the Wylie brochure (Hert 2002, 18; Wylie Permanent Camping Company 1907).

Roosevelt Lodge is a humble structure, but its spacious porch strongly suggests that it was sited and designed to provide pleasing views of the surrounding landscape. The porch was intended as a gathering place for guests. Originally it was furnished with Rustic benches, pine tables, and folding camp chairs (McDonald Architects 1993, 21). Currently the foreground view from this porch is dominated by the intrusive parking lot. Master Plan drawings demonstrate a consistent desire of NPS officials to reroute the circulation system so that the near view from the porch would be occupied by an open natural area or informal lawn. This view of natural space in the foreground would connect with, and complement, the distant views of the valley and hills beyond. The views from Roosevelt Lodge were never fully realized according to the plans, but during the period of significance an open area was maintained in front of the lodge. For much of this period, a fence built of antlers delineated and protected this informal lawn.

Despite the unsightly parking lot, today the lodge provides some good views to the northeast and to the north. In both directions the full impact of these views could be restored through proper planning and design. By the same token, these views are vulnerable to further development in either direction and could be further diminished by poor planning and design. One (somewhat compromised) view is obtained from the cabins to the north of the lodge (Cabin Group C). From the edge of this cabin zone there are sweeping views of the broad valley below. In the initial siting of the lodge complex, the views from these cabins themselves were not considered as important as the main view from the lodge porch. The cabin windows are high and do not seem meant for viewing. Furthermore, expansion of cabins into this area occurred over time. Nevertheless, because the cabins are located at a high spot at the edge of the vegetation that screens Roosevelt Lodge, this cabin area offers a wide, unobstructed view of natural landscape that can not be glimpsed from the lodge itself. Unfortunately, the dumpsters of the recycling station are prominent. The nearby service station does not intrude upon the view due to its low profile.

Contributing Features and Patterns

- Pattern of setting back facilities behind natural screens of topography and vegetation
- Views of natural landscape, especially from porch of Roosevelt Lodge
- Views from Cabin Group C
- Distant views of natural landscape from trails behind lodge

Noncontributing Features

- Main parking lot (compromises primary view from lodge)

Land Use

Land use in the area of Roosevelt Lodge has long been connected to tourism and visitor accommodations and recreation. The landscape surrounding the lodge developed in connection with evolving methods of touring the park. Towards the end of the stagecoach era, in 1904-1906, the Wylie Permanent Camping Company established a tent camp in the current location of Roosevelt Lodge, one of several such camps throughout the park (Hert 2002, 16-17). Dramatic changes in the way visitors toured the park occurred after 1915 when automobiles were allowed inside Yellowstone. In response to this automobile age, the National Park Service developed a system of lodges for tourist accommodations by merging several existing concessionaires. Roosevelt Lodge, the smallest such lodge built in Yellowstone, was constructed in 1919-1920. Visitors of that period could stay in guest cabins or tent-cabins and dine at the Roosevelt Lodge.

Roosevelt Lodge was planned to be “something of the order of the dude ranch.” The primary recreational activity offered at a dude ranch of the time would be horseback riding. Fishing was another popular activity offered at dude ranches. Camp Roosevelt, and later, Roosevelt Lodge, became a base for fishing parties and long and short saddle-horse trips (Culpin 1982). These uses have continued to this day; saddle-trips are staged out of the current Roosevelt Corral. However, Roosevelt Corral was not built during the historic period. Research indicates it was built about 1958. Therefore, the barn and corral dating to the Wylie period must have served as the staging area for saddle trips during the historic period, at least until 1947-48, when this barn/corral was removed. Research has not turned up any details about these early trips—where visitors met the horses, whether the Yancey’s site was a popular destination for the trips, and so forth.

The landscape around the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is also notable for its connection to education and scientific research. In 1918 the director of the National Park Service promoted the use of the national parks for scientific fieldwork. Soon, the scientific resources of the Roosevelt Lodge area were being used more than in any other section of the park. In the field, early researchers studied a range of natural resource topics, including trout, beavers, and large mammals. In addition, Professor Whitney of Syracuse University conducted a summer Forest and Trail camp for boys around Roosevelt Lodge (Hert 2002, 19). Finally, the National Park Service employed Dr. H.S. Conard of Grinnell College to conduct daily nature field trip for guests and to lecture on natural resource topics. These educational programs are the forerunners of the widespread educational programs now held in the national parks (Culpin 1982).

Contributing Features and Patterns

- Tourism/Visitor accommodations and Visitor Services
- Recreational land uses related to “dude ranch” theme (horseback riding, fishing)
- Employee housing

Buildings and Structures

Though an expansive asphalt parking lot detracts from the presence of the buildings in the landscape, the buildings at Roosevelt Lodge themselves retain their historic character. These buildings are associated with visitor lodging and other related functions. The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is listed on the National Register. This district contains the lodge, cabins, Delaware North Store (formerly a Haynes Picture Shop), and numerous service buildings, including bathhouses and comfort stations. Though not considered outstanding examples of Rustic design, the buildings of the historic district are representative of the type of work constructed at Yellowstone. Therefore, the district is significant under Criterion C at the local level (Culpin 1982). Over time, cabins were continually brought to Roosevelt Lodge from other sections of the park. Though many of these buildings do not qualify individually for the National Register, they contribute to the significance of the district as a whole and have been determined eligible to the National Register as part of the existing district (YNP *Housing Plan*, 216). Despite changes in building composition, the district retains its architectural and historical integrity (Culpin 1982).

The Yellowstone Park Company built the lodge in 1919-1920. Ultimately, Roosevelt Lodge was the smaller of the lodges built in Yellowstone National Park (Culpin 1982). Executed in the Rustic Style, the lodge is of horizontal log construction, and features large stone chimneys and a deep porch. In October 1919 the Superintendent's Monthly Report proposed to make the area "something of the order of the 'dude ranch' of the West" (Culpin 1982). The lodge was to be the center of this complex, surrounded by Rustic structures for accommodations. Strictly speaking, the buildings and landscape at Roosevelt Lodge constitute a lodge complex rather than a dude ranch. (The lodge is primarily a form of tourist accommodations, while a dude ranch is a ranch that caters to tourists on a reservation basis.) Yet the general arrangement of buildings and their rustic character is evocative of a dude ranch, even to this day.

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District does not include buildings in the Roosevelt Corral area, which lies outside its boundaries. In 2005-2006, YNP Historical Architect, Herb Dawson, determined that the buildings in the corral are not eligible to the National Register. Buildings and structures were ineligible because most had been constructed less than 50 years and did not possess extraordinary features that would merit an exception to the 50-year guideline. The buildings constructed more than 50 years ago were moved to the corral from other areas of the park and lacked historical integrity (Dawson 2006). This CLI concurs with the findings.

Contributing Features and Patterns

- NPS Rustic Style design of structures (native materials, small scale etc.)
- Established contributing resources of the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District (see table)

Structure Name	Struct. #	LCS #	Level
1. Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E44	HS-7330	50091	Local
2. Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E45	HS-7331	50092	Local
3. Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E43	HS-7332	50093	Local
4. Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E54	HS-7358	50119	Local
5. Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E55	HS-7359	50120	Local
6. Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E46	HS-7360	50121	Local
7. Roosevelt Lodge Housekeeping Office	HS-7374	50134	Local
8. Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E49	HS-7423	50182	Local
9. Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E47	HS-7424	50183	Local
10. Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E40	HS-7427	50186	Local

11.	Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E52	HS-7439	50197	Local
12.	Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E48	HS-7450	50208	Local
13.	Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E51	HS-7451	50209	Local
14.	Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E50	HS-7452	50210	Local
15.	Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E42	HS-7453	50211	Local
16.	Roosevelt Lodge Studs-Out Cabin #111	HS-7456	50214	Local
17.	Roosevelt Lodge Studs-Out Cabin #114	HS-7457	50215	Local
18.	Roosevelt Lodge Studs-Out Cabin #E22	HS-7463	50221	Local
19.	Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E53	HS-7529	50317	Local
20.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E8	HS-7532	50320	Local
21.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #109	HS-7534	50322	Local
22.	Roosevelt Lodge	HS-6130	50372	State
23.	Roosevelt Lodge Bathhouse	HS-6131	50373	State
24.	Roosevelt Lodge Comfort Station	HS-6132	50374	State
25.	Roosevelt Lodge Comfort Station	HS-6133	50375	State
26.	Roosevelt Lodge Powerhouse	HS-6134	50378	State
27.	Roosevelt Lodge - Miss North's Cabin	HS-6140	50382	State
28.	Roosevelt Lodge Employee Laundry Room	HS-6142	50383	State
29.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin	HS-6144	50384	State
30.	Roosevelt Lodge Haynes Picture Shop	HS-6151	50385	State
31.	Roosevelt Lodge Employee Recreation Hall	HS-7029	50387	Local
32.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #77	HS-7183	50394	State
33.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #89	HS-7185	50396	State
34.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #88	HS-7186	50397	State
35.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #87	HS-7187	50398	State
36.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #86	HS-7188	50399	State
37.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #85	HS-7189	50400	State
38.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #84	HS-7190	50401	State
39.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #83	HS-7191	50402	State
40.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #99	HS-7192	50403	State
41.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #96	HS-7193	50404	State
42.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #90	HS-7194	50405	State
43.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #91	HS-7195	50406	State
44.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #93	HS-7196	50407	State
45.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #92	HS-7197	50408	State
46.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E203	HS-7198	50409	State
47.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E17	HS-7199	50410	State
48.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E18	HS-7200	50411	State
49.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E35	HS-7201	50412	State
50.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E34	HS-7203	50414	State
51.	Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E33	HS-7206	50416	State
52.	Roosevelt Lodge Studs-Out Cabin #E14	HS-7207	50417	State
53.	Roosevelt Lodge Studs-Out Cabin #E15	HS-7208	50418	State
54.	Roosevelt Lodge Studs-Out Cabin #E16	HS-7209	50419	State
55.	Roosevelt Lodge Studs-Out Cabin #E19	HS-7210	50420	State

56.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #108	HS-7211	50421	State
57.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #110	HS-7212	50422	State
58.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #112	HS-7213	50423	State
59.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E10	HS-7214	50424	State
60.	Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E26	HS-7216	50425	State
61.	Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E25	HS-7217	50426	State
62.	Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E24	HS-7218	50427	State
63.	Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E23	HS-7219	50428	State
64.	Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E19	HS-7220	50429	State
65.	Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E20	HS-7221	50430	State
66.	Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E21	HS-7222	50431	State
67.	Roosevelt Lodge North Cabin Women's Restroom	HS-7225	50434	State
68.	Roosevelt Lodge North Cabin Men's Restroom	HS-7226	50435	State
69.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #64	HS-7227	50436	State
70.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #60	HS-7228	50437	State
71.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #74	HS-7229	50438	State
72.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #75	HS-7230	50439	State
73.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #76	HS-7231	50440	State
74.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E202	HS-7232	50441	State
75.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E200	HS-7233	50442	State
76.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #107	HS-7234	50443	State
77.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #106	HS-7235	50444	State
78.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #105	HS-7236	50445	State
79.	Roosevelt Lodge Duplex Board & Batten Cabin #5/5a	HS-7237	50446	State
80.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E12	HS-7238	50447	State
81.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #18	HS-7240	50448	State
82.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #17	HS-7241	50449	State
83.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #16	HS-7242	50450	State
84.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #15	HS-7243	50451	State
85.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #14	HS-7244	50452	State
86.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #3	HS-7245	50453	State
87.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #4	HS-7246	50454	State
88.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #10	HS-7247	50455	State
89.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #11	HS-7248	50456	State
90.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #12	HS-7249	50457	State
91.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #13	HS-7250	50458	State
92.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E32	HS-7251	50459	State
93.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E27	HS-7252	50460	State
94.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #1	HS-7253	50461	State
95.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #2	HS-7254	50462	State
96.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #66	HS-7255	50463	State
97.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #65	HS-7256	50464	State
98.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #63	HS-7257	50465	State
99.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #62	HS-7258	50466	State
100.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #61	HS-7259	50467	State

101.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #70	HS-7260	50468	State
102.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #71	HS-7261	50469	State
103.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #72	HS-7262	50470	State
104.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #73	HS-7263	50471	State
105.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #82	HS-7264	50472	State
106.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #81	HS-7265	50473	State
107.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #98	HS-7266	50474	State
108.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #97	HS-7267	50475	State
109.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #68	HS-7268	50476	State
110.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #67	HS-7269	50477	State
111.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #101	HS-7270	50478	State
112.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #104	HS-7271	50479	State
113.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #102	HS-7272	50480	State
114.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #103	HS-7273	50481	State
115.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E201	HS-7274	50482	State
116.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #6	HS-7275	50483	State
117.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #7	HS-7276	50484	State
118.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #8	HS-7277	50485	State
119.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #9	HS-7278	50486	State
120.	Roosevelt Lodge Log Cabin #E9	HS-7279	50487	State
121.	Roosevelt Lodge Log Cabin #E3	HS-7280	50488	State
122.	Roosevelt Lodge Log Cabin #E4	HS-7281	50489	State
123.	Roosevelt Lodge Log Cabin #E5	HS-7282	50490	State
124.	Roosevelt Lodge Log Cabin #E6	HS-7283	50491	State
125.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Duplex Cabin #E13	HS-7300	50493	State
126.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E31	HS-7602	50494	State
127.	Fishing Bridge Comfort Station at Roosevelt Lodge	HS-0325	50500	Local
128.	Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #79	HS-7204	101984	State
129.	Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #80	HS-7205	101985	State
130.	Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #69	HS-7215	102003	State
131.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E36	HS-7202	102004	State
132.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #78	HS-7184	248219	State
133.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #100	HS-7182	289499	State
134.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #50	HS-7181	289531	State
135.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #51	HS-7180	289537	State
136.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #52	HS-7179	289616	State
137.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #53	HS-7178	289621	State
138.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #54	HS-7177	289795	State
139.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #55	HS-7176	289807	State
140.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #56	HS-7175	289845	State
141.	Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #94	HS-7174	289850	State
142.	Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E56	HS-7162	289929	Local
143.	Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E57	HS-7161	289974	Local
144.	Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E58	HS-7160	289987	Local
145.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E7	HS-7159	289992	Local

146.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #113	HS-7158	290003	Local
147.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #115	HS-7157	290009	Local
148.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E11	HS-7156	290015	Local
149.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E28	HS-7173	290036	State
150.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E29	HS-7172	290042	State
151.	Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E30	HS-7171	290047	State

Noncontributing Features

Structure Name	Struct. #	LCS #	Level
1. Roosevelt Lodge Pumphouse (only building determined non-contributing to district)	HS-7034	50392	Not Significant

Building Cluster Arrangement

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District contains five major building clusters. In addition to the lodge and surrounding buildings which house guest and employee services, these clusters include (using the terminology established in the draft HSR): Cabin Group A, which is located east-northeast of the lodge; Cabin Group B immediately northeast of the lodge; Cabin Group C, which is the northernmost building cluster; and the Housekeeping Cabin cluster in the western portion of the district. These building clusters were all established in their present locations during the period of significance. Each cluster has evolved as buildings were added or removed over time.

The lodge and community services/utilitarian cluster lies at the very center of the district. The lodge building has always maintained its function as the center of the camp. In 1919-1920 it was built with a central lounge, dining room, and attached kitchen. Today, as during the period of significance, it is surrounded by small buildings that house various services. During the period of significance, these buildings included a commissary, a meat house, and a linen room, in addition to the camp store and the caretaker's cabin, both of which have survived to the present day. Historically, a few tent-cabins or cabins were erected behind the lodge building to house a limited number of employees. Today some employees continue to reside in cabins behind the lodge.

Cabin Group A is composed of a number of Rustic cabins that form a very irregular line at the base of a steep slope. The organization of this cluster is very loose: the size and orientation of the buildings vary. One rustic-frame "logs-out" cabin in this group was constructed as early as 1924. Other such cabins have been added over time (McDonald Architects 1993, 24). The most conspicuous members of the group are six original log cabins, which were built about 1922. Featuring horizontal logs and white chinking, these cabins were the first cabins constructed specifically for the new lodge system at Yellowstone. Within the park, this type of cabin is unique to Camp Roosevelt (McDonald Architects 1993, 23). Cabin group A is now used for employee residential purposes.

Cabin Group B is located immediately southeast of the central lodge. This cluster is notable for its V-shaped arrangement; in plan view the buildings form a distinctive angle. This formation, which has been retained since the Wylie tent-camp era, is evident in the panoramic photograph

from the Yellowstone Park Camps Company brochure for the 1923 season. Some of the tent-cabins were replaced with permanent cabins in the 1920s and 1930s. According to the draft HSR, others were not removed until circa 1952. These late tent-cabins were replaced with buildings from other sections of the park, either Mammoth Hot Springs or Fishing Bridge (McDonald Architects 1993, 24). So many cabins have been added to this cluster that the "V" is now composed of two rows of cabins. Other cabins added nearby can be considered part of this cluster. When the draft HSR was prepared in 1993 Cabin Group B was used for guest accommodations, but is now used for employee residences.

Of all the building clusters, Cabin Group C is the farthest north, located at the base of a ridge that divides it from the housekeeping area. In the 1922-23 photograph from the YPCC brochure a group of tent-cabins appears in the general vicinity of Cabin Group C. About 1927 the tent-cabins were converted to permanent cabins, as 13 rustic-frame "logs-out" cabins, one log duplex, and four frame cabins were erected on the site (McDonald Architects 1993, 25). These buildings were aligned in three orderly rows along two drives that are parallel to the main lodge entry drive. Over time some of the buildings in this cluster have been replaced, but the overall arrangement today very closely approximates that during the period of significance. Cabin Group C is still used for guest accommodations.

The fifth major building cluster is the housekeeping cabin area at the western edge of the district. This area is built in a gently sloping area on the northeast side of Lost Creek. The housekeeping cabin cluster was constructed in 1936-1937 when 70 frame cabins were moved from Mammoth Lodge, which had been recently dismantled. When initially constructed, these buildings were spaced along loop roads for convenient access. The layout of the western portion of the cluster was modified after Lost Creek switched course, moving slightly to the east. The housekeeping cabin area is still used for guest cabins.

Contributing Features and Patterns

- Organization of district in five major building clusters, each with distinctive arrangement
- Lodge and Services/Utilitarian cluster (center of complex)
- Cabin Group A (irregular linear arrangement)
- Cabin Group B (v-shaped arrangement)
- Cabin Group C (linear arrangement)
- Housekeeping Cabin Area (formal arrangement)

Small-Scale Features

Small-scale features provide detail and diversity to the landscape. Historically, they played an important role in establishing the character of Camp Roosevelt/Roosevelt Lodge. During the 1920s, four features in particular factored in the front view of the lodge: a low fence of antlers, a pentagonal seat/fence that encircled the prominent Douglas-fir off the lodge's east corner, the peeled log flagpole in front of the lodge, and a "Camp Roosevelt" entrance sign near the main driveway, which commemorated President Roosevelt's camping trip.

Maps and photographs demonstrate that the antler fence curved in an arc around the edge of the drive that led to Roosevelt Lodge. This functioned as a scenic element in the composition and also protected the front lawn from excessive foot or vehicular traffic. At one end, the fence appears to have connected with a line of raised peeled-log curbing, which also served to delineate

and protect the lawn. Such decorative elkhorn fences were common in the park during the early twentieth century. Following a 1921 visit to the park by the eminent landscape architects Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and Harlan P. Kelsey, NPS landscape engineer Daniel Hull suggested measures for improving the park's appearance to YNP Superintendent Horace Albright. Removing elkhorn fences from around ranger stations was one of these recommendations. Hull and others disdained the use of embellishments such as antlers. Hull, the principal NPS planner and designer for most of the 1920s, counseled Albright that "[s]imple, natural condition should be maintained rather than freak exhibits of craftsmanship" (Rydell and Culpin 2006, 90). The antler fence appears to have been removed during the 1930s or 1940s.

The seat/fence protected an important vegetation feature, the Douglas-fir that Hays claimed sheltered Roosevelt's campsite. The first version of the fence was primitive and small, perhaps constructed before the lodge itself (See photograph from Yellowstone Park Forest and Trail Camp). By 1923, a large pentagonal wooden seat/fence had taken its place. This feature was a favorite prop in group photographs. The General Development Plan of 1939 does not illustrate the fence, the seat/fence, or the entrance sign, so it is possible that these three features had been removed by this date. Of the four small-scale features that factored in the front view of the lodge, only a replacement log flagpole survives. This feature appears to have been replaced fairly recently. It is classified as a non-contributing, compatible feature.

One extant small-scale feature in the cabin areas is a small footbridge spanning the former stream channel near the caretaker's cabin. This is a log bridge of rustic design. Two historic maps (reproduced later in this report) show that three footbridges once crossed this channel, but only one such footbridge survives. A number of small water spigots for visitor use are also conspicuous features of the cabin area. These spigots do not appear to be historic but they have been designed to fit in the natural landscape. By design, they resemble small tree stumps burnt by fire.

Two conspicuous features in the surrounding area are the large log gateways erected at the entrances to the drives leading into the corral and lodge areas. These gateways, which reinforce the lodge's intended character as a dude ranch, were erected about 1962 (McDonald Architects 1993, 39). Though they frame views and figure prominently in the landscape, they are not contributing resources, and are outside the boundaries of the historic district.

Contributing Features and Patterns

- Surviving Rustic log footbridge to Cabin Group C

Noncontributing Features

- Peeled-log Flagpole (non-contributing, compatible)
- Log footbridge across Lost Creek (non-contributing, compatible)
- Large log curbing lining parking lot
- Modern utilitarian features (garbage cans, water spigots, telephone etc.)

Archeological Sites

Note: only general information is included

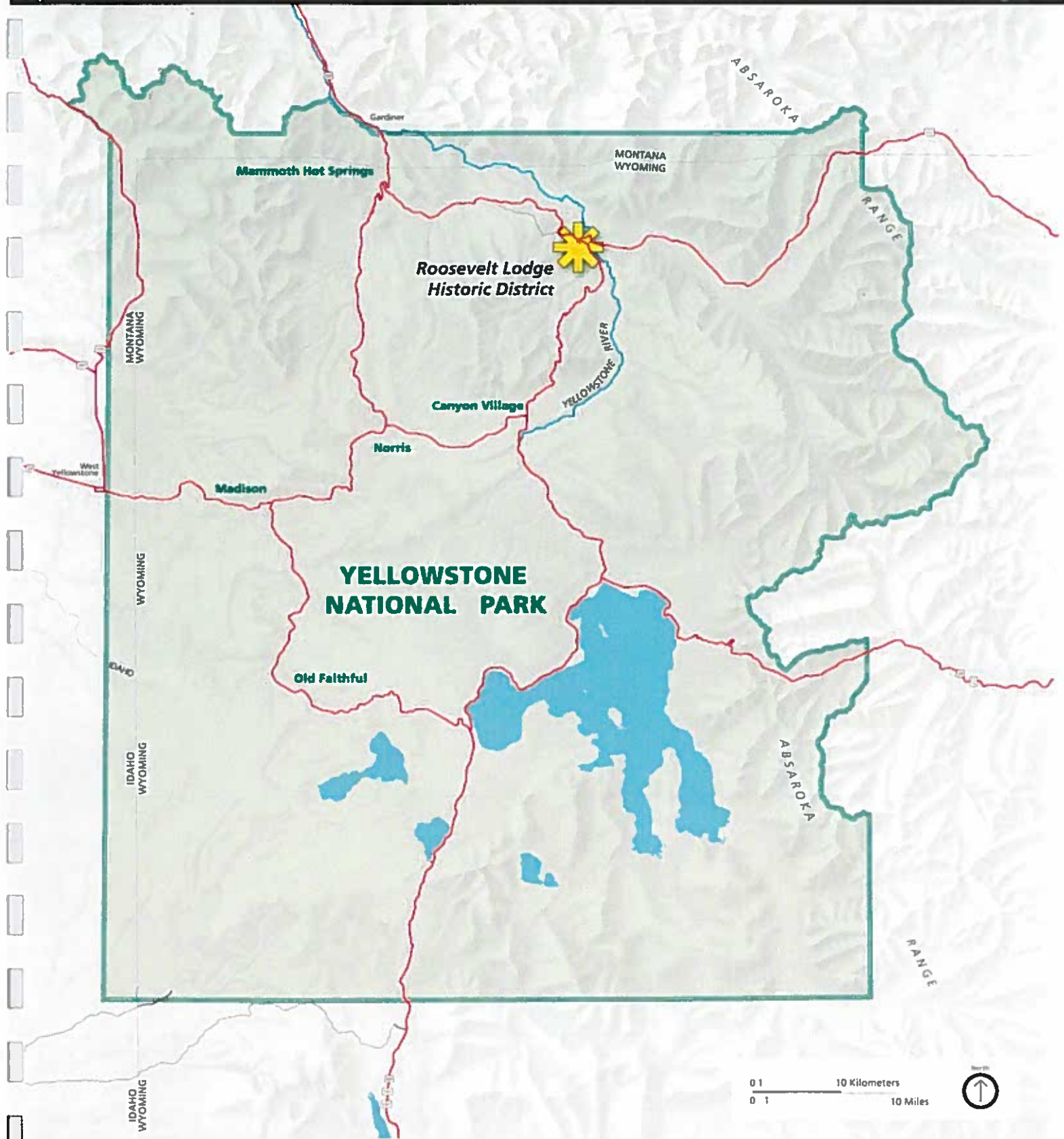
The concentration of archeological sites in the Tower District is quite high compared with many other portions of the park ("Yellowstone's Northern Range Complexity" 2004). Several archeological sites have been identified in the areas of Roosevelt Lodge and Tower Ranger Station. Some of these sites are prehistoric camps, which may be in need of a formal determination of eligibility to the National Register (YNP *Housing Plan* 216/Cannon & Phillips 1991). One of the sites dates from about 1100 A.D. and has features that are associated with cooking. Other prehistoric sites date to earlier times (Johnson 2004). One archeological site is 48YE743, which covers a significant portion of the Roosevelt Corral and extends to the edge of the hot spring (Aaberg and Crofutt 1999, 12; Johnson 2004).

Undetermined Features

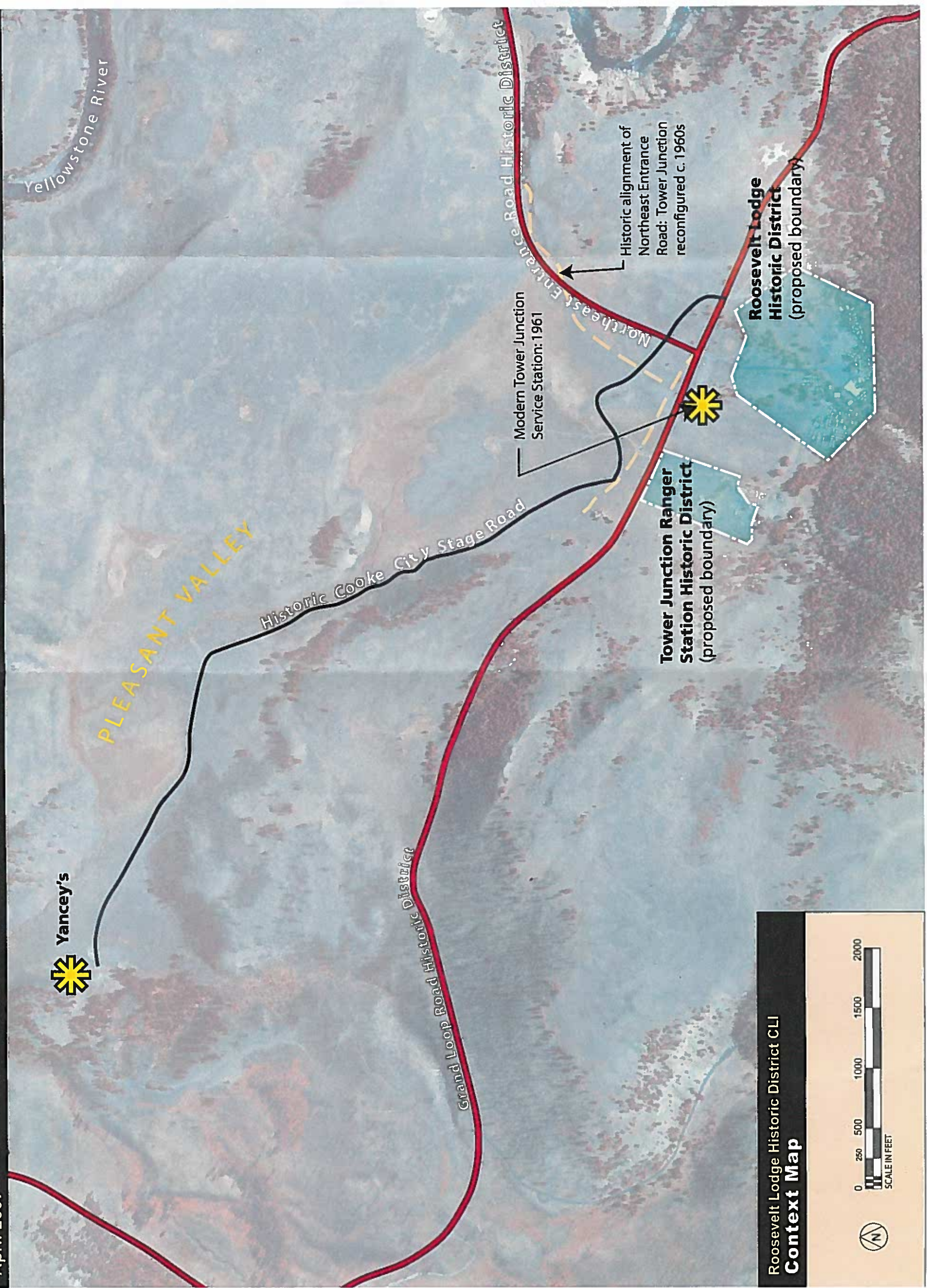
- Sub-surface features relating to various periods of Roosevelt Lodge's past (prehistoric and historic) within district boundary awaiting a Determination of Eligibility

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is located in the town of Mammoth, Wyoming. The district is bounded by the Yellowstone River to the north, the town of Mammoth to the south, and the town of Gardiner to the east. The district is composed of several historic buildings, including the Roosevelt Hotel, the Roosevelt Dining Room, and the Roosevelt Kitchen. The buildings are constructed of wood and are in good condition. The district is a significant part of the town's history and is a popular tourist attraction.

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is a significant part of the town's history and is a popular tourist attraction. The district is composed of several historic buildings, including the Roosevelt Hotel, the Roosevelt Dining Room, and the Roosevelt Kitchen. The buildings are constructed of wood and are in good condition.

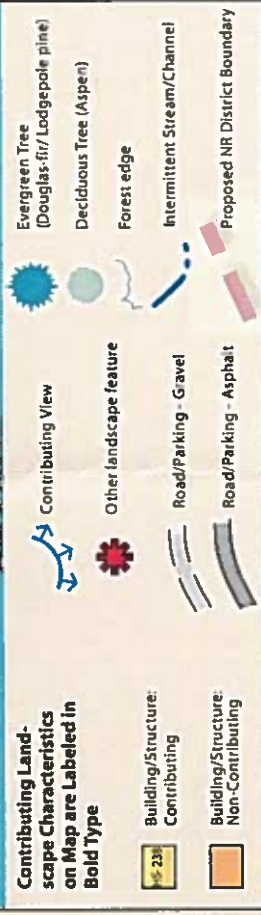


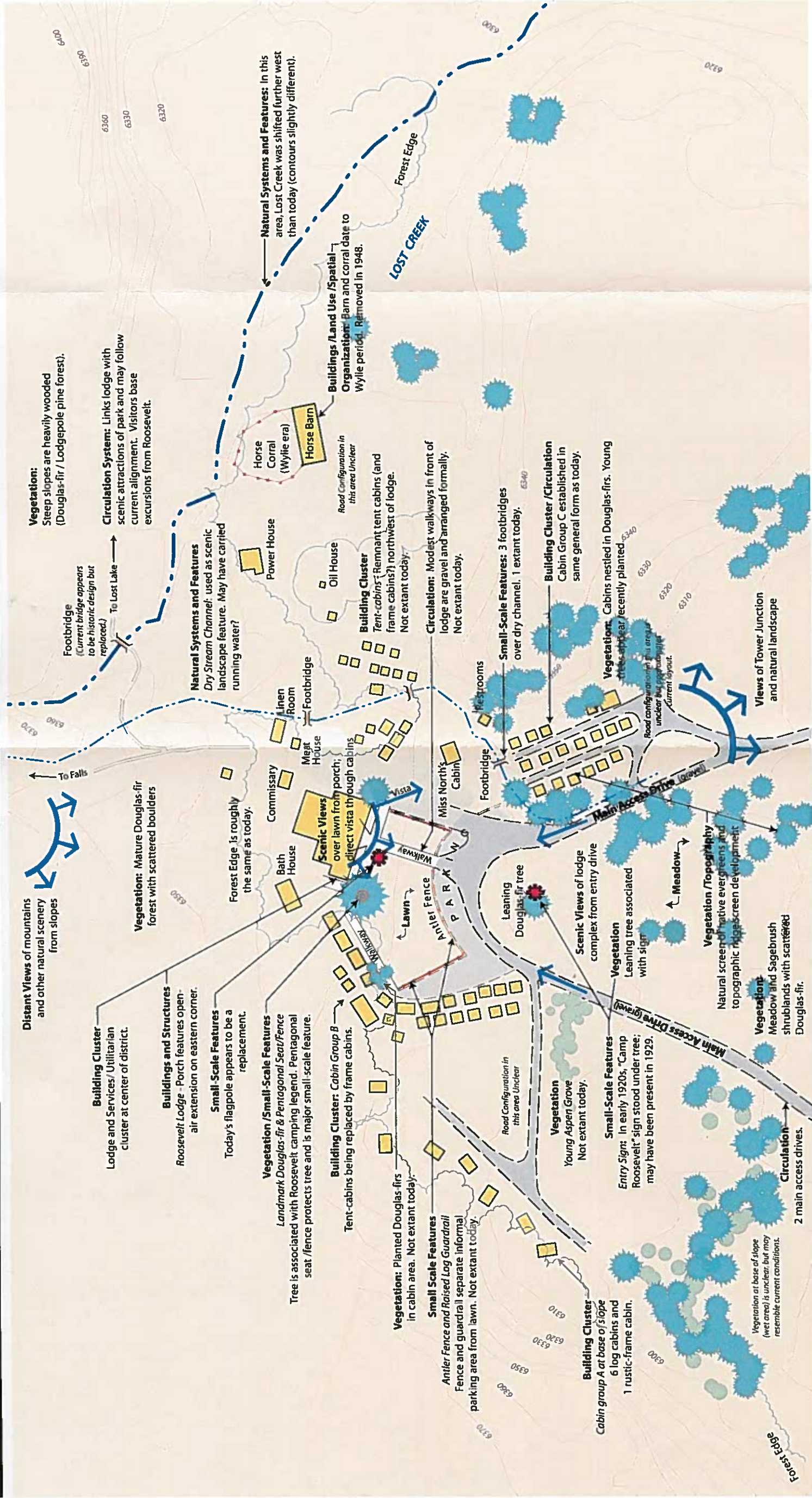
Roosevelt Lodge Historic District LOCATION MAP



Roosevelt Lodge Historic District CLI
Context Map

LEGEND



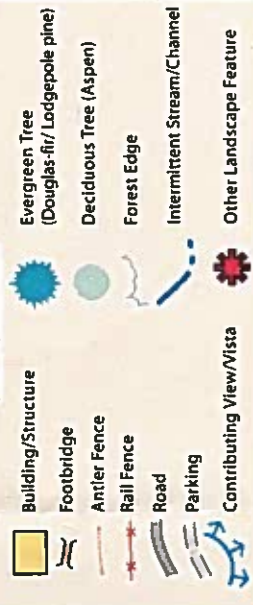


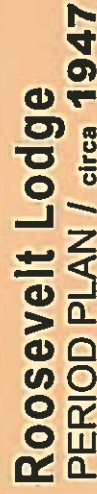
Roosevelt Lodge PERIOD PLAN / circa 1929



Note: All locations are approximate based on historic photographs, aerial photographs, and recent maps, and written descriptions.

LEGEND





Note: All locations are approximate based on historic photographs, aerial photographs, historic and recent maps, and written descriptions.

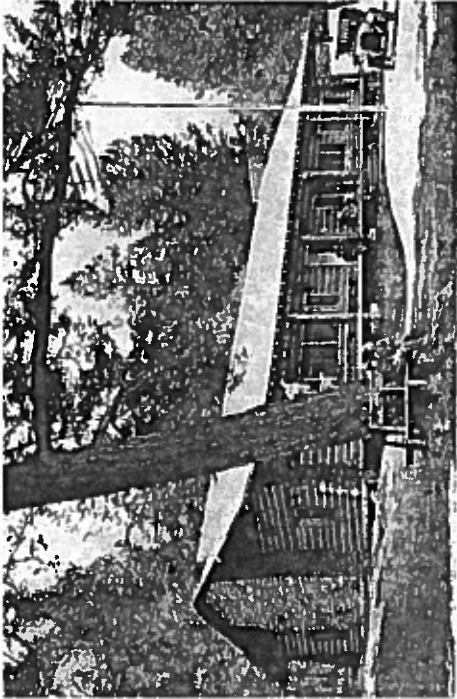
Building/Structure	Footbridge	Antler Fence	Rail Fence	Road	Parking	Contributing View/Vista
Evergreen Tree (Douglas-fir/ Lodgepole pine)	Deciduous Tree (Aspen)	Forest Edge	Intermittent Stream/Channel	Other Landscape Feature		

Note: Though 1948 is the end date for the period of significance, 1947 was selected for this period plan because accurate maps were available.



PANORAMA OF CAMP ROOSEVELT. ELABORATED AND PICT. BY DR. J. H. AND THE PHOTOGRAPH UP HERE, AND FOR THE CAMP OF THE CAMP.

Panorama of Camp Roosevelt from Yellowstone Park Camps Company promotional pamphlet for 1923 season. Log cabins at base of slope are established, while other cabin areas are occupied by tents and other type cabins. Aspen grove and mature Douglas-firs are evident: c. 1922.



Roosevelt Lodge soon after its completion. Cars may drive up to the porch. Seat surrounding Douglas-fir is primitive. No extension on porch. From pamphlet for Yellowstone Park Forest and Trail Camp for 1921 season.

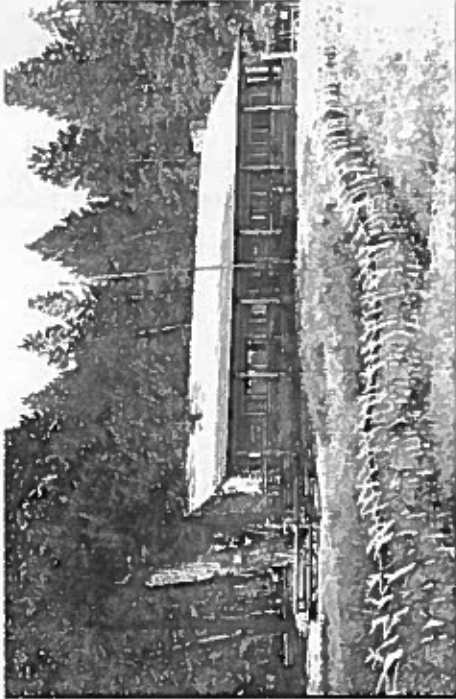


*Photo 223: Prominent features include the antler fence that encloses a lawn, peeled-log flagpole, and the large pentagonal seal/fence protecting the large Douglas-fir: c. 1924-1929.

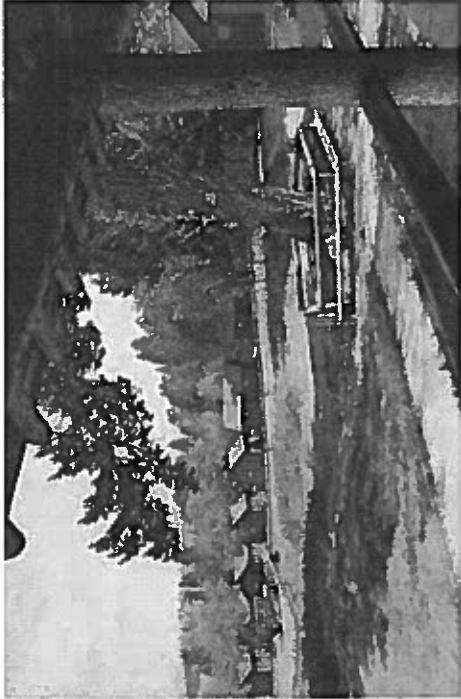
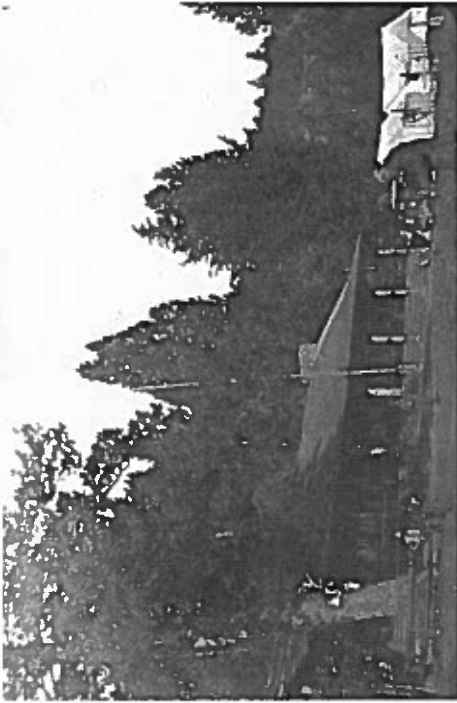


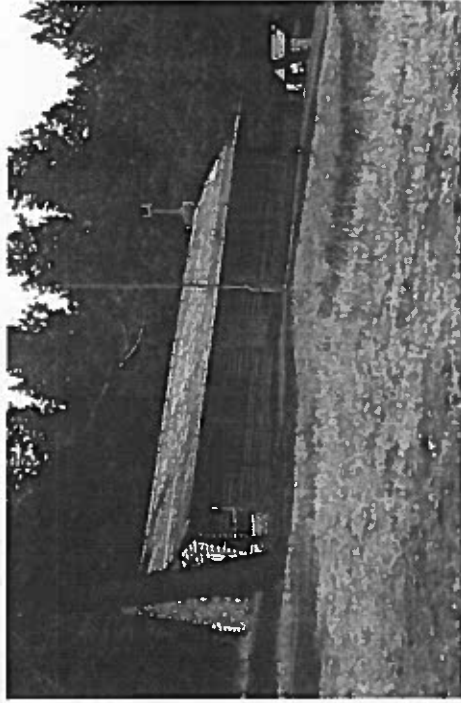
*Photo 219: Note the modest walkways near buildings and the raised log curbing, which seems to meet the antler fence and defines a parking area: c. 1924-1929.



Tent cabins are visible just off the north corner of the lodge in this early view. American Environmental Photographs Collection, AEP-WYS36, Dept. of Special Collections, University of Chicago Library.



*Photo 220: View to the cabins north of the lodge. Extension to porch on lodge is prominent in this view: c. 1924-1929.

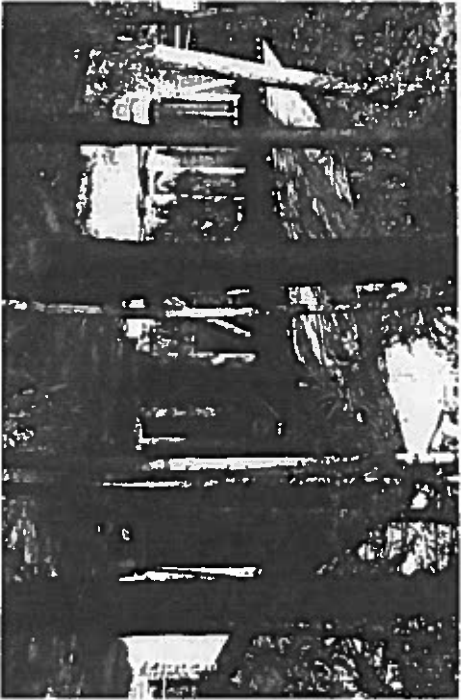


#YELL 31809: Roosevelt Lodge and small service station adjacent; antler fence, seal/fence and porch extension have been removed, but informal lawn still allows unobstructed prospect of the lodge: 1951.

Historic Photographs



*HABS, WYO, 15-TOWJU, 1A-1: By this point, the Douglas-fir has been removed and the parking lot/walkway defined by large peeled logs: HABS Survey c. 1977-1982?



#YELL 31799: Comfort Station and Boiler Room, Bldgs. #6131, 6134: 1951.



#YELL 31801: Picture Shop at Roosevelt Lodge, Hamilton's Mini Store, Bldg. #6130: 1951.



#YELL 31800: Linen Room and Propane House for Roosevelt Lodge Sheds, Bldg. #6135: 1951.



#YELL 31803: Oil House at Roosevelt Lodge, Bldg. #6130: 1951.



#YELL 31802: Hose Cart, Garage Lockup and Commissary: 1951.

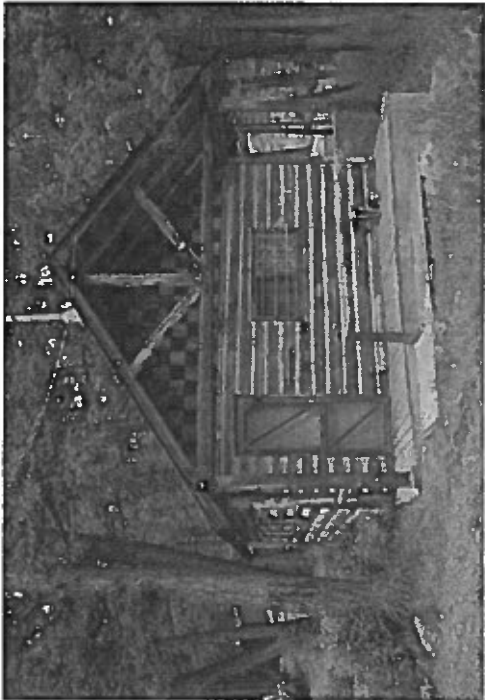
Historic Photographs



#YELL 31806: Power House for Roosevelt Lodge, Bldg. #6134: 1951.



*HABS, WYO, 15-TOWJU, 1-2: View across footbridge to Cabin Group C: HABS Survey c. 1977-82?



*HABS, WYO, 15-TOWJU, 1C-1: Caretaker's Cabin: HABS Survey c. 1977-82?

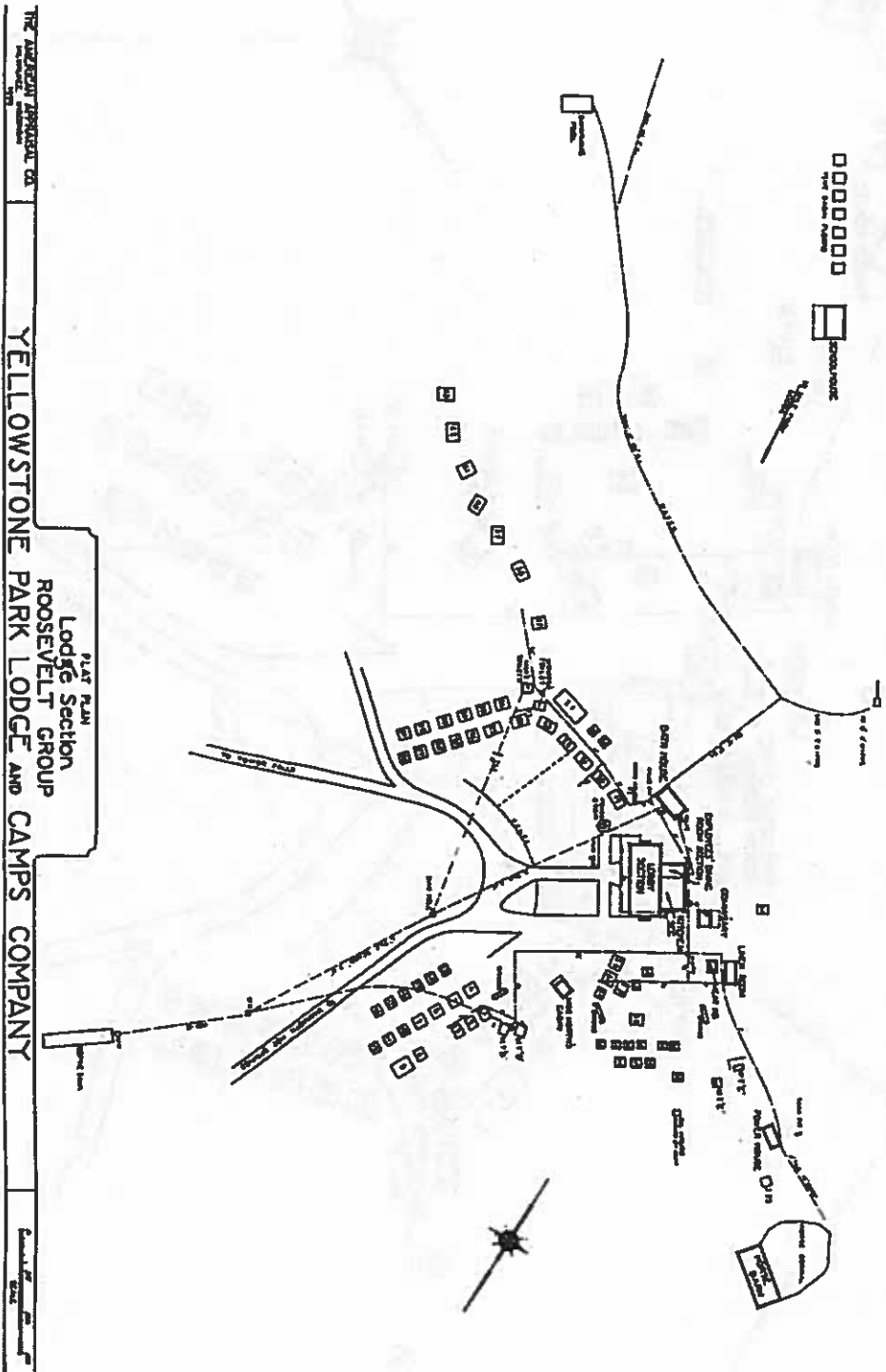


*HABS, WYO, 15-TOWJU, 1-1: Informal gravel parking; gravel drive has been established east of the lodge between cabins and lodge: HABS Survey c. 1977-82?

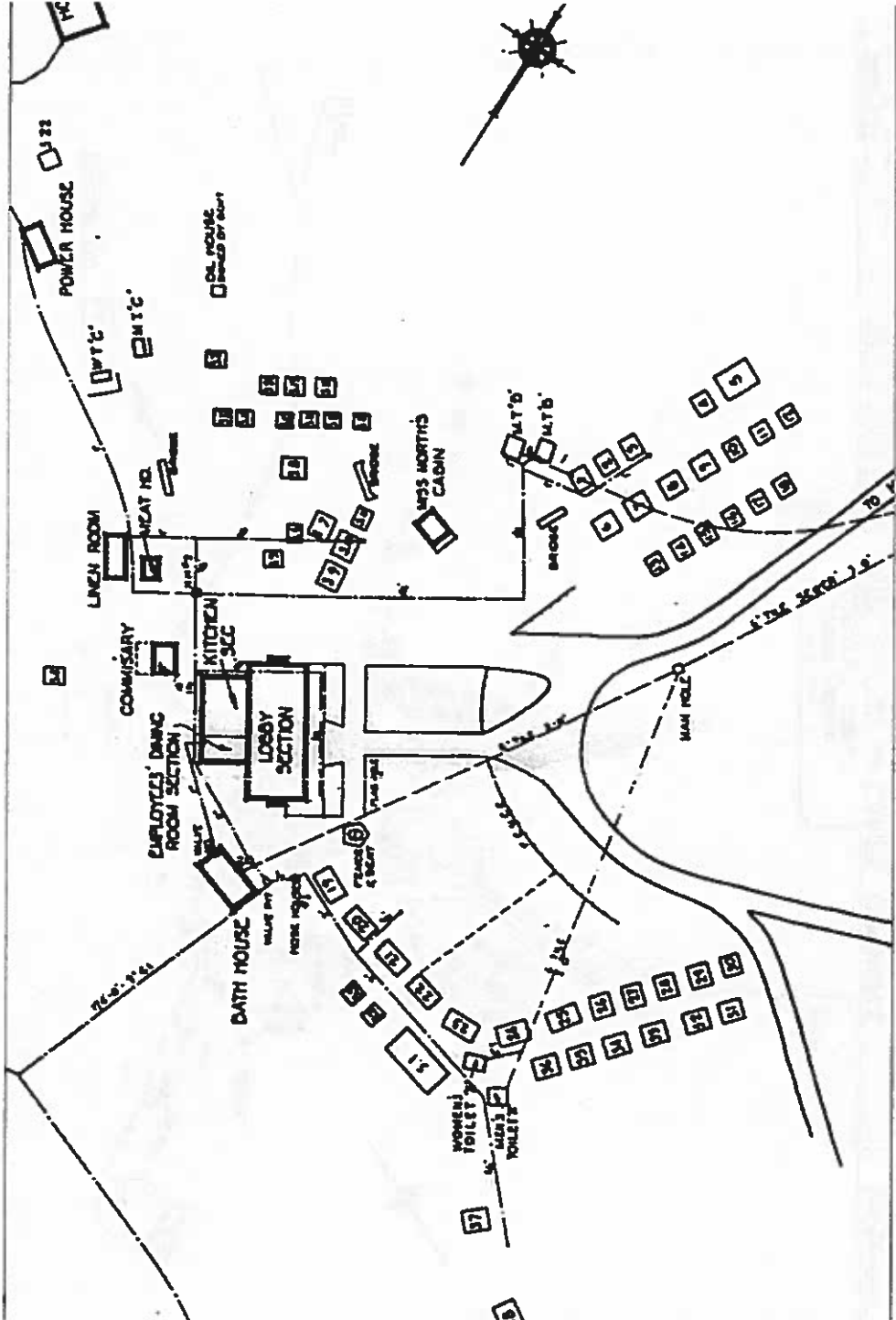
* Courtesy of Montana State University Library, Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collection, Isabel M. Haynes Photographs, Box 2, Subseries 4, Folder 31.

* HABS photographs courtesy of Library of Congress.

Historic Plans



This map from 1929 depicts the developing Roosevelt Lodge area. Tent-cabins are visible off the north corner of the lodge, as shown in some of the historic photographs. A horse barn and corral lie west of the powerhouse. The swimming pool, tent cabin floors, and schoolhouse of the Forest and Trail Camp are also shown on the map, labeled 1/4 mile from the lodge.



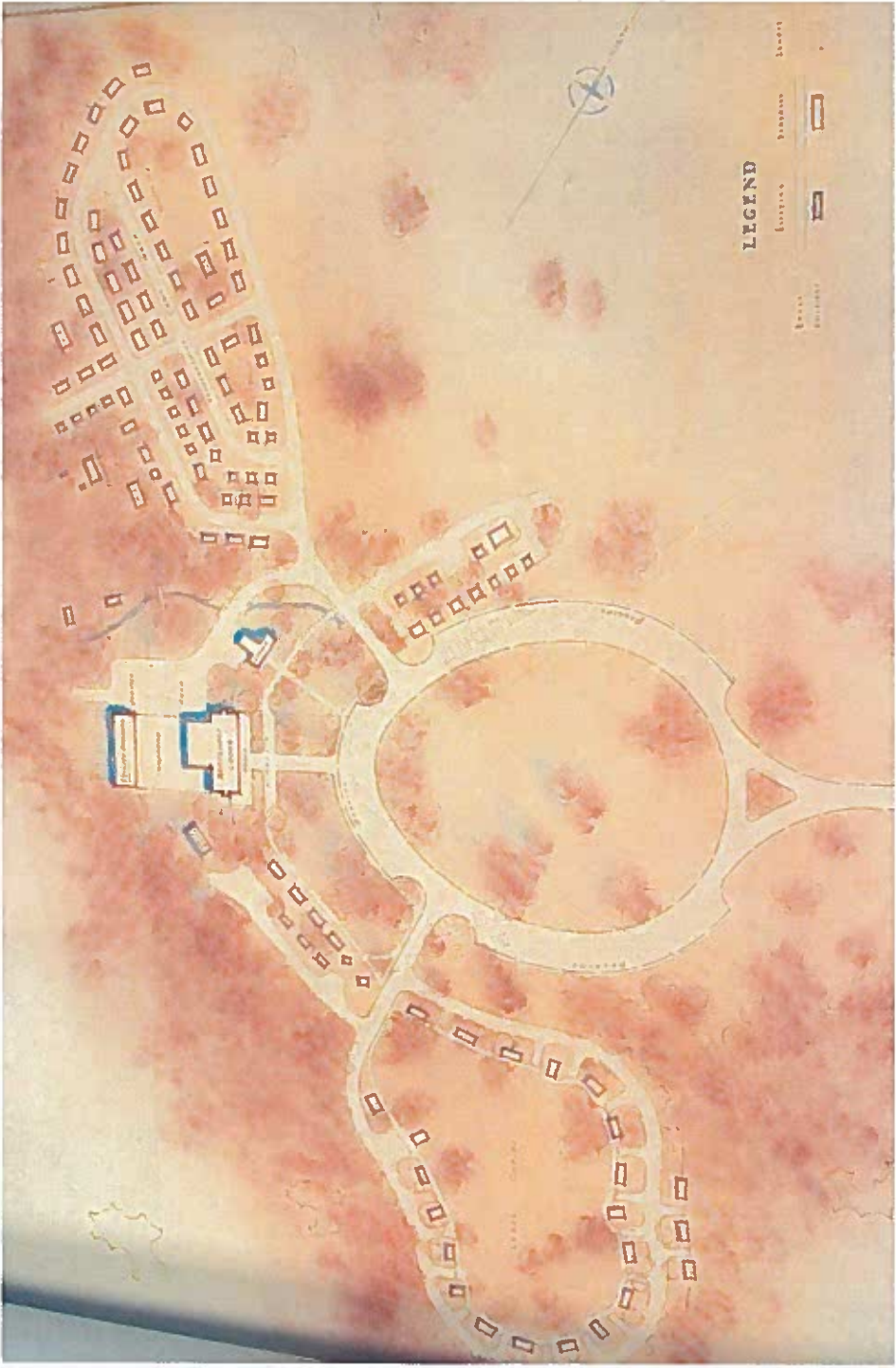
A closer view of the preceding map. Antler fence, pentagonal seat/fence surrounding Douglas-fir, and porch extension are visible landscape features, along with three footbridges that cross the (now) dry channel.

Historic Plans



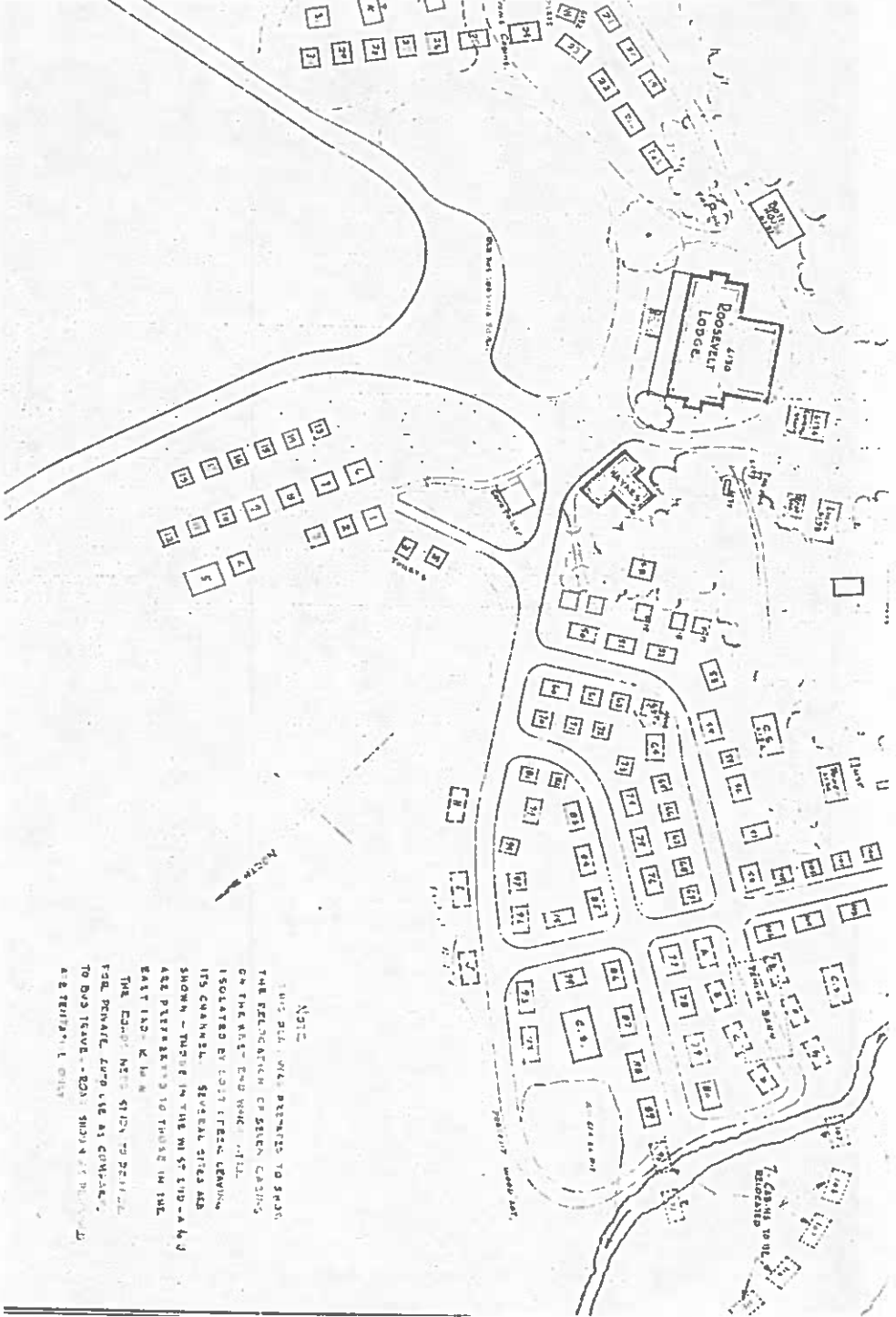
General Development Plan for Roosevelt Lodge, Part of the Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park, 1939. Existing features are represented as solid line, except for those proposed for removal, which are dotted; proposed features are dashed. Dramatic reconfiguration of the circulation system is proposed to preserve views to and from the lodge; existing access drives are slated for removal, as are several cabins or tent-cabins in the way of the proposed oval loop. No mention of the antler fence.

Historic Plans



General Development Plan for Roosevelt Lodge, 1941: This plan is a rendered version of the 1939 plan. Channel that is now dry appears to be depicted as carrying water. Note that the horse corral and barn (which were extant at this time) are absent in this plan and in the 1939 plan.

Historic Plans



NP-YEL 2380, 1947. Relocation - Lodge Cabins. Note change in course of Lost Creek and planned relocation of cabins to area occupied by old Wylie barn and corral. Map indicates porch on Roosevelt Lodge has already been modified; wraparound extension to the southeast has been removed.

Historic Plans



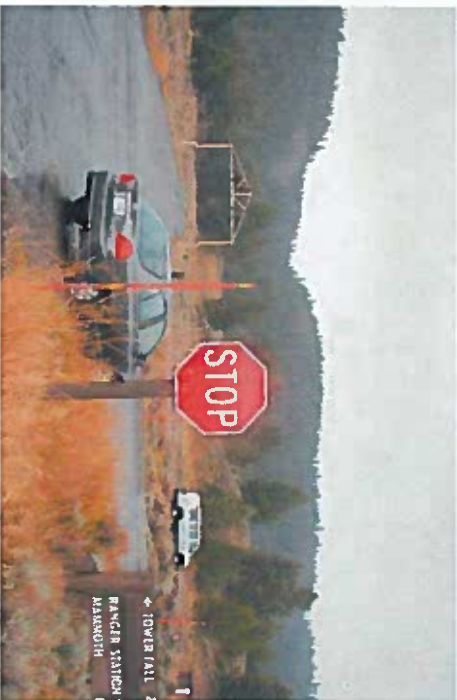
NP-YEL 2294, Preliminary Study for Roosevelt Lodge, Part of the Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park, Feb. 1952. By this point, the layout of the roads in the housekeeping cabins roughly follows the current configuration, except for the change necessitated by Lost Creek's migration. All current clusters of cabins are well established (some cabins are depicted as "proposed"). Reconfiguration of main access drives is still being considered. Existing parking lot may already be in place. As with 1929 map, this drawing depicts three footbridges spanning the channel.

Historic Plans



NP-YEL 3714, 1960. Tower Junction Vicinity, Part of the Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park. Map shows planned realignment of northeast entrance road, part of historic stagecoach road, and end of western access drive from Roosevelt Lodge, resulting in reconfigured junction. Also of note are other stagecoach roads drawn as "existing."

Roosevelt Lodge



At the junction, the lodge is obscured from view, but a log gate--erected in 1961-2, now announces its presence (Shapins 2004).



Views from the lodge porch have been compromised by the aphalt parking area (Shapins 2004).



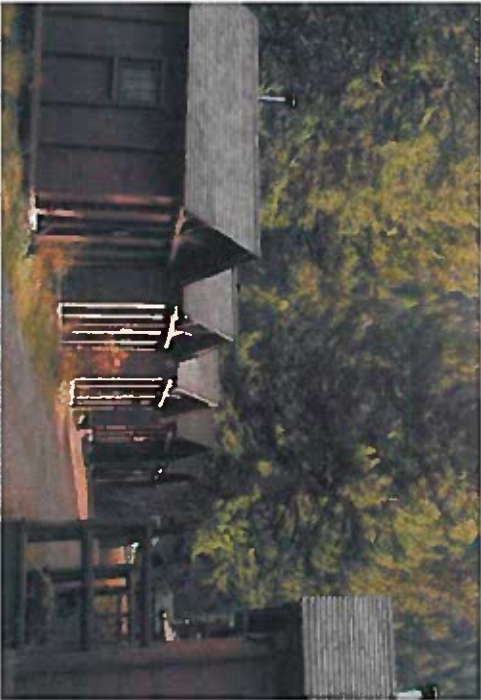
This cluster of log cabins were some of the first buildings built at Roosevelt Lodge. Over time, many frame cabins were brought to the area from other sections of the park (Shapins 2004).



Built in 1919-1920, the lodge remains the center of the developed area. This walk and log curbing non-contributing (Shapins 2004).



Rustic accomodations flank the lodge and today house employees as well as tourists (Shapins 2004).



Mature Douglas-firs, which provide shade for cabin areas, contribute to the rustic character of the landscape (Shapins 2004).

Roosevelt Lodge



Open, distant views from the northern cabin cluster (Cabin Group C) are contributing features (Shapins 2004).



The corral operations and staging area remain obscured from lodge views and do not interfere with distant views to the valley (Shapins 2004).



A network of informal footpaths and gravel drives reflect the historic circulation system in the cabin area (Shapins 2004).



The lodge is set back from the road, located behind a natural vegetative screen. This log gateway frames a direct vista of the lodge, but was erected after the period of significance (Shapins 2004).



ADDITIONAL FIELDS FOR CLI WEBSITE ENTRY

Inventory Unit Summary and Site Plan

Cultural Landscape Inventory Unit:	Roosevelt Lodge Historic District (890082)
Park:	YELL (1570) Yellowstone National Park
Inventory Unit Name:	Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Parent Landscape Inventory Name and Number:	Yellowstone National Park (890220)
Inventory Unit Size (Acres):	33 (proposed district)
Landscape Hierarchy:	Component Landscape
CLI Hierarchy Description:	N.A.
Site Visit Conducted:	Yes

Site Plan Graphic Information

A short caption will be entered into the website with the finished site plan.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status:	Incomplete
Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:	In 2005 Shapins Associates completed a CLI for the entire Tower Junction area, including Roosevelt Lodge, Yancey's, and Tower Ranger Station. This document represents Phase II of the project, in which this area was divided into two distinct inventory units, and a CLI prepared for each. It will be complete once data is entered into the NPS CLI website.
Date Data Collected:	5/30/2005
Date Data Entered:	future
Data Recorder:	Shapins Associates
Park Superintendent Concurrence:	No
Date of Superintendent Concurrence	
National Register Concurrence Determination:	Undetermined

Concurrence Determination (SHPO/Keeper) Date: Pending

Revisions

Revision Recorder:

Revision Date:

Revision Explanatory Narrative:

Geographic Information

Inventory Unit Boundary Description (Limited to 255 characters):

The inventory unit boundary is the same as defined for the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District.

Park Management Unit: Tower Subdistrict

Counties and States

State: Wyoming

County: Park County

Boundary UTM (these are UTM's for proposed expansion to NR district)

Boundary Source	Boundary Point Type	Boundary UTM Zone	Boundary UTM Easting	Boundary UTM Northing
a. USGS 1:24,000	point	NAD 83 12	546220	4973660
b. USGS 1:24,000	point	NAD 83 12	546320	4973470
c. USGS 1:24,000	point	NAD 83 12	546200	4973320
d. USGS 1:24,000	point	NAD 83 12	545950	4973340
e. USGS 1:24,000	point	NAD 83 12	545830	4973430
f. USGS 1:24,000	point	NAD 83 12	545970	4973670
g. USGS 1:24,000	point	NAD 83 12	546040	4973680
h. USGS 1:24,000	point	NAD 83 12	546130	4973630

Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained
Management Category Date: 09/11/2006

NPS Legal Interest
Fee Simple Reservation For Life: True
NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access to Site

Public Access: Unrestricted

National Register Information

Existing Property Status: Listed
Existing National Register Nomination: Nomination Exists
Existing National Register Landscape Documentation: Landscape Not Adequately Documented
National Register Significance: Individual
National Register Classification: District
National Register Significance Level: National
National Historic Landmark Status: No
World Heritage Site Status: No

National Register Significance Criteria

- 1. A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
- 2. C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

National Register Period of Significance

Start Year	Start Era AD/BC	End Year	End Era AD/BC	Identity Number
1906	AD	1948	AD	

National Register Areas of Significance

Area of Significance CategoryArea of Significance Subcategory

- Architecture
- Landscape architecture
- Entertainment/Recreation
- Transportation
- Other – NPS Development

Cultural Landscape Types

Cultural Landscape Type(s)Historic Designed Landscape

Current and Historic Uses/Functions

Major Category

01. Domestic01D. Hotel/Boarding House01DA. LodgeCurrent and Historic

Current and Historic Names

Name	Name Type
1. Roosevelt Lodge Historic District	Current
2. Roosevelt Lodge	Both Current and Historic
3. Camp Roosevelt	Historic

Condition

Stabilization Cost:\$0.00

Stabilization Cost Date:

Stabilization Cost – Level of Estimate:

Stabilization Cost Estimator:

Stabilization Measures Description:

Stabilization Cost Explanatory Narrative:

Condition Assessment

Condition AssessmentAssessment DateCondition Ass. Explan. Narrative

1. Good9/11/2006

Treatment

Approved Landscape Treatment:

These fields to be determined by park

Approved Landscape Treatment Document:

Approved Landscape Treatment Date:

Approved Landscape Treatment Narrative:

Approved Landscape Treatment Completed:

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost:

Cost Date:

Cost Estimator:

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