
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2008



Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

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treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

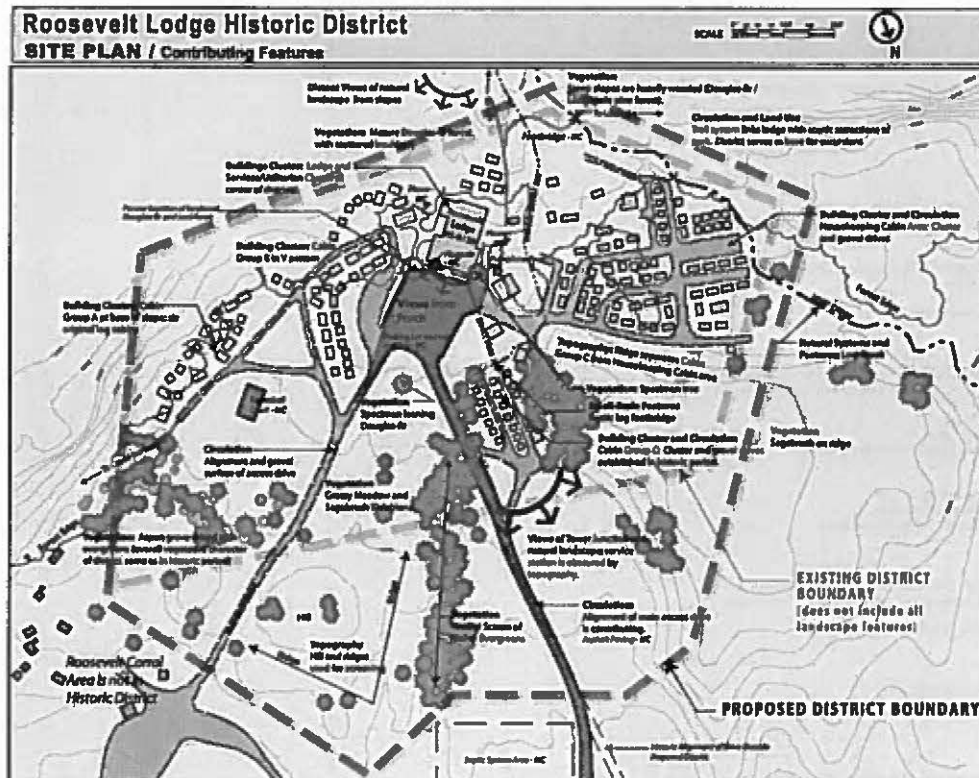
Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is located in the northern section of Yellowstone National Park, in an area known as Tower Junction. This area receives its name from two sources: the junction of two important park roads and Tower Fall, a scenic attraction located nearby. The two roads are the Grand 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.

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Site Plan



Site plan of Roosevelt Lodge with contributing features, April 2007. Source: Shapins Associates.



Legend for site plan with contributing features. Source: Shapins Associates.

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District Yellowstone National Park

Contributing Features and Patterns

Natural Systems and Features

- Contributing Features**
- Lost Creek
 - Dry Stream channel

Spatial Organization/Topography

- Contributing Features**
- 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**
- Asphalt parking lot in front of lodge

Vegetation

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

Circulation

- Contributing Features**
- Two narrow entry and exit drives where retains historic 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/riding trails leading towards Lost Lake and falls on Lost Creek
- Non-contributing Features**
- 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**
- 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**
- Main parking lot (compromises primary view from lodge)

Land Use

- Contributing Features**
- 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**
- NPS Rustic Style design of structures (native materials, small scale etc.)
 - Established contributing resources of Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
- Non-contributing Features**
- Roosevelt Lodge Pumphouse (HS-7004)

Building Cluster Arrangement

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

Small-Scale Features

- Contributing Features**
- Original Rustic log footbridge to Cabin Group C
- Non-contributing Features**
- Peeled-log flagpole (non-contributing; compatible)
 - Log footbridge across Lost Creek
 - Large log curbing lining parking lot and adjacent walks
 - Modern utilitarian features (garbage cans, water spigots, telephone booth etc.)

List of contributing features and patterns. Source: Shapins Associates.

Yellowstone National Park
April 2007

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

PLEASANT VALLEY

TOWER JUNCTION SERVICE STATION 1961

PROPOSED ALIGNMENT OF ROAD TOWER JUNCTION (INTERIM 1961)

TOWER JUNCTION HISTORIC DISTRICT
ESTABLISHED BOUNDARY

WILSON CREEK

WIDE CREEK

Context Map

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000
feet

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Park Information

CLI Hierarchy Description

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

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 that 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.

Data was collected for this CLI on 5/30/2005 by Shapins Associates. The data was entered into the database in April 2007.

This document contains: the chronology of major events; the analysis and evaluation of landscape characteristics and integrity evaluation; and National Register information, such as the period of significance, statement of significance, and historic context themes. 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; and historic maps and plans.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	07/29/2008
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	08/28/2008

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

Wyoming SHPO concurred with the findings of the CLI on August 28, 2008.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PO Box 168
Yellowstone National Park
Wyoming 82190

HD015(YELL)

JUL 28 2008

Memorandum

To: Paul Chatterley, Manager for Historic Preservation Programs,
Intermountain Region

From: Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park

Subject: Roosevelt Lodge Historic District, Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The NPS Cultural Landscape Inventory program is a joint effort between the park and regional offices and requires superintendent concurrence with the content and the assessment of the cultural landscape in the CLI. This concurrence is also required in order for the CLI to be considered complete under PMDS Goal 1a7. The Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consensus determination on the CLI findings will also be required.

I hereby concur with the content and the assessment of the cultural landscape for the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory. Specifically, I concur with the following findings and recommendations:

1. The CLI identifies the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District as a "Historic Designed Landscape" (page 62).
2. The CLI rates the condition of the cultural landscape as "Good" (page 62).
3. The Management Category is listed as "Should be Preserved and Maintained" (page 61).
4. The period of significance for the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is recommended to change from 1906-1942 to 1906-1948 for Criterion A and C (pages 2 and 61 of the CLI). This is six years beyond the existing period of significance listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and better captures important changes that were historically made to this area. These changes followed master plans of 1939 and 1941. This will be proposed to the Wyoming SHPO in our request for consensus determination of eligibility for the cultural landscape.
5. The contributing patterns and features are listed on pages 6, 7, and 8.


Suzanne Lewis

Attachment

cc: Jill Cowley, Historical Landscape Architect and CLI Coordinator, Intermountain Region w/attachment

2008 Superintendent concurrence memo

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
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RECEIVED

SEP 02 2008

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

State Historic Preservation Office
Barrett Building, 3rd Floor
2301 Central Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Phone: (307) 777-7697
Fax: (307) 777-4421
http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us

Aug 28, 2008

Suzanne Lewis
Superintendent
PO Box 168
Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190

Re: Determination of Eligibility on the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District (48YE681)
Cultural landscape Patterns and Features (SHPO File # 0808KLH007)

Dear Ms. Lewis:

Thank you for consulting with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) regarding the above referenced historic district. We have reviewed the report and find the documentation meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-42). We concur with your finding that landscape is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic. The landscape patterns and features, including the natural system and features, topography and spatial organization, vegetation, circulation patterns, views and vistas, land use, buildings and structures, building cluster arrangements, and small-scale features are eligible as additional contributing features to the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District (48YE681).

This letter should be retained in your files as documentation of a SHPO concurrence with eligibility. Please refer to SHPO project # 0808KLH007 on any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at 307-777-7828.

Sincerely,

Kara Hahn
National Register Program Coordinator



WY SHPO concurrence letter, August 28, 2008

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:

Other

Revision Date: 08/28/2008

Revision Narrative:

Updates and additional information, as contracted (WORD) CLI was entered into the database.

Revision Date: 06/13/2012

Revision Narrative:

Added image source information to all graphics and uploaded full, graphic CLI to Landscape Documents section, June 2012.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
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Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The IU includes Roosevelt Lodge and surrounding building clusters and landscape features. It includes the existing historic district and an area to the north that contains historic access drives and other features. See site plan and statement of significance.

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.

State and County:

State: WY

County: Park County

Size (Acres): 33.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point: Point

Datum: NAD 83

UTM Zone: 12

UTM Easting: 546,220

UTM Northing: 4,973,660

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point: Point

Datum: NAD 83

UTM Zone: 12

UTM Easting: 546,320

UTM Northing: 4,973,470

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point: Point

Datum: NAD 83

UTM Zone: 12

UTM Easting: 546,200

UTM Northing: 4,973,320

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point: Point

Datum: NAD 83

UTM Zone: 12

UTM Easting: 545,950

UTM Northing: 4,973,340

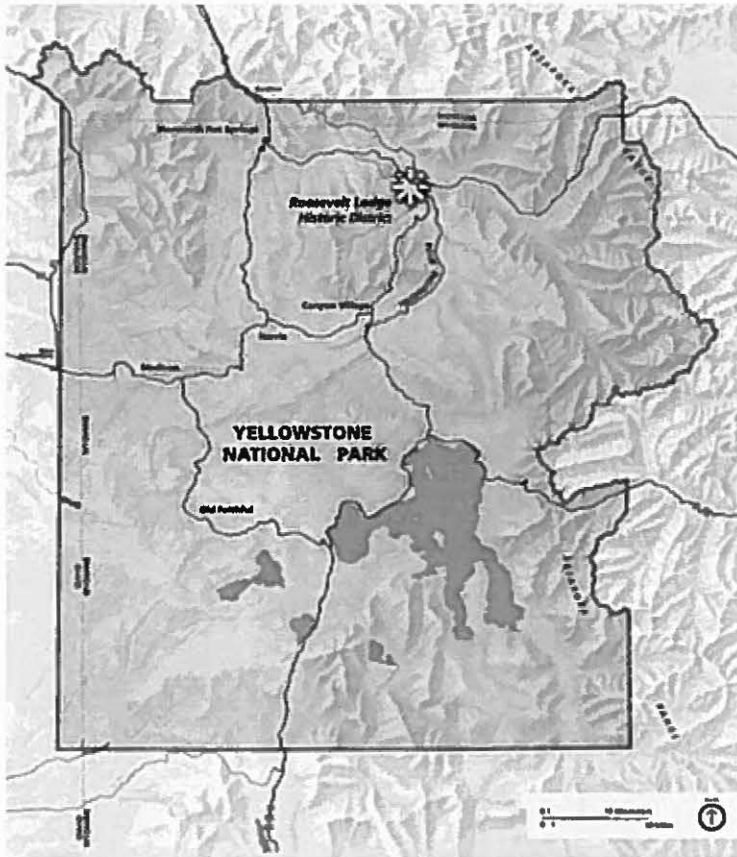
Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

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Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	545,830
UTM Northing:	4,973,430
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	545,970
UTM Northing:	4,973,670
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	546,040
UTM Northing:	4,973,680
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	546,130
UTM Northing:	4,973,630

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Location Map:



Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is located in the northern portion of Yellowstone National Park. Source: Shapins Associates.

Management Unit: Tower Subdistrict

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/29/2008

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and should be preserved and maintained. Superintendent concurrence was received July 29, 2008.

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
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NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest:

Fee Simple Reservation

Public Access:

Type of Access:

Unrestricted

National Register Information

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
NRIS Number:	83003363
Primary Certification Date:	04/04/1983

Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

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Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1906 - 1948
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	Origin And Development Of The National Park Service
Time Period:	AD 1906 - 1948
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Transportation by Land and Air
Facet:	Land Travel West Of The Mississippi (I.e., Stagecoaches), After 1840
Time Period:	AD 1906 - 1948
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Transportation by Land and Air
Facet:	Automobiles, Busses and other Vehicles
Time Period:	AD 1906 - 1948
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Recreation
Facet:	General Recreation
Time Period:	AD 1906 - 1948
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Recreation
Facet:	Tourism
Time Period:	AD 1906 - 1948
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Rustic Architecture
Time Period:	AD 1906 - 1948
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Parks Produce A New Profession

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Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Entertainment - Recreation
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Transportation
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Other
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Lodge (Inn, Cabin)

Primary Current Use: Lodge (Inn, Cabin)

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Roosevelt Lodge Historic Distr	Current
Roosevelt Lodge	Both Current And Historic
Camp Roosevelt	Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
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Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

AD 1801 - 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; YNP Housing Plan, 192).
AD 1872	Established	U.S. Congress established Yellowstone National Park.
AD 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; The Spirit of Yancey’s).
AD 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, Nomenclature, 512).
AD 1884	Planned	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”).

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	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).
AD 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).
AD 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).
AD 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).

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	Built	Circa 1906, 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, Nomenclature, 512). Nymph Spring may have played a role in the siting/development of (Wylie) Camp Roosevelt.
	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).
AD 1907	Moved	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.
AD 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.
AD 1916	Established	National Park Service was established.
AD 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).
AD 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).

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AD 1921 - 1923	Established	<p>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; Yellowstone Park Forest and Trail Camp for Boys and Young Men 1921,[no page numbers]).</p>
AD 1922	Planted	<p>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).</p>
AD 1922 - 1929	Expanded	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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). <p>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).</p>
AD 1924	Built	<p>YPCC constructed the log "wrangler's house" at Camp Roosevelt (McDonald Architects 1993, 41).</p>
AD 1925 - 1929	Built	<p>By 1929 railings had been added to the Roosevelt Lodge porch. The porch was also converted to a wraparound (see maps and photos).</p>
AD 1931 - 1933	Neglected	<p>Roosevelt Lodge was temporarily unused during the Great Depression. No services were provided during this time (Hert 2002, 19).</p>

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AD 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).
AD 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).
AD 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.
AD 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 (General Development Plan for Roosevelt Lodge, 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.
AD 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).
AD 1946	Moved	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).

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AD 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).
	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).
	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).
AD 1950 - 1959	Removed	c. 1950 to 1959, 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.
AD 1950 - 1952	Paved	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.
AD 1958	Built	Circa 1958, 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.

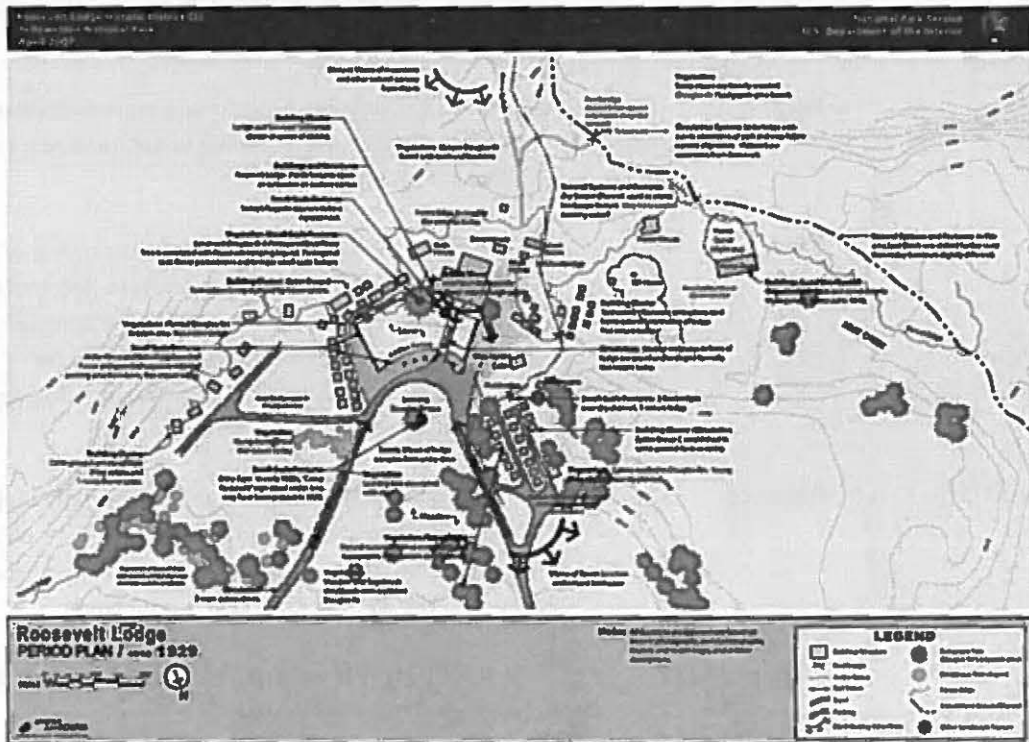
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AD 1961	Built	The modern service station at Tower Junction was built. Its low profile limited its impact on views from the Roosevelt Lodge area, especially from the northern cabin cluster (YELL 31818).
AD 1962	Built	The giant log "dude ranch" gateways were erected at the entrance to the driveways leading to the Roosevelt Lodge (McDonald Architects 1993, 39).
	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.
AD 1960 - 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.
AD 1983	Established	On April 8, 1983 Roosevelt Lodge Historic District was listed on the National Register.
AD 2001	Paved	The main driveway access to Roosevelt Lodge was paved (Comments on 75% draft of Tower Junction CLI).
AD 2006	Planned	NPS sought from WY SHPO consensus determination of ineligibility for structures at Roosevelt Lodge.

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Physical History:

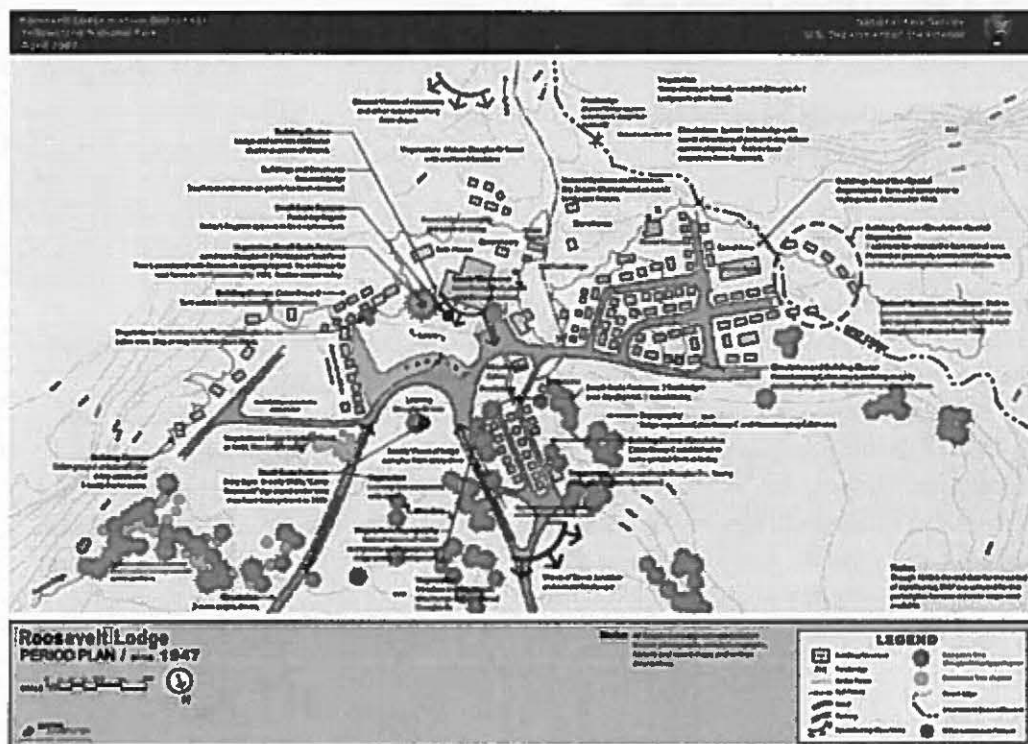
1929



Roosevelt Lodge period plan, circa 1929. Source: Shapins Associates.

1947

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Roosevelt Lodge period plan, circa 1947. Source: Shapins Associates.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

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

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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.

CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES & 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

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
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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.)

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- 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.)

Aspects of Integrity:

Location

Association

Setting

Feeling

Design

Materials

Workmanship

Landscape Characteristic:

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

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.

A table of contributing features (buildings) and patterns is below. However, since the list is long, the authors of this CLI would like to call attention to the following patterns and one building determined not contributing to the district.

Contributing Patterns

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

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

Noncontributing Features

(Structure Name, Struct. #, LCS #, Level)

Roosevelt Lodge Pumphouse (HS-7034, LCS50392, Not Significant)

Note: The Roosevelt Lodge Pumphouse is the only building determined non-contributing to the district.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Pattern - NPS Rustic Style design

Feature Identification Number: 116454

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E44 HS-7330 LCS50091

Feature Identification Number: 116354

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50091

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E44

LCS Structure Number: HS-7330

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E45 HS-7331 LCS50092

Feature Identification Number: 116544

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50092

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E45

LCS Structure Number: HS-7331

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E43 HS-7332 LCS50093

Feature Identification Number: 116548

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50093

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E43

LCS Structure Number: HS-7332

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E54 HS-7358 LCS50119

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Feature Identification Number: 116550
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50119
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E54
LCS Structure Number: HS-7358

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E55 HS-7359 LCS50120

Feature Identification Number: 116552
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50120
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E55
LCS Structure Number: HS-7359

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E46 HS-7360 LCS50121

Feature Identification Number: 116554
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50121
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E46
LCS Structure Number: HS-7360

Feature: Housekeeping Office HS-7374 LCS50134

Feature Identification Number: 116556
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50134
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Housekeeping Office
LCS Structure Number: HS-7374

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E49 HS-7423 LCS50182

Feature Identification Number: 116558
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50182
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E49
LCS Structure Number: HS-7423

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Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E47 HS-7424 LCS50183

Feature Identification Number: 116560

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50183

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E47

LCS Structure Number: HS-7424

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E40 HS-7427 LCS50186

Feature Identification Number: 116562

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50186

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E40

LCS Structure Number: HS-7427

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E52 HS-7439 LCS50197

Feature Identification Number: 116564

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50197

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E52

LCS Structure Number: HS-7439

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E48 HS-7450 LCS50208

Feature Identification Number: 116566

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50208

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E48

LCS Structure Number: HS-7450

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E51 HS-7451 LCS50209

Feature Identification Number: 116568

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50209

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E51

LCS Structure Number: HS-7451

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
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Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E50 HS-7452 LCS50210

Feature Identification Number: 116570

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50210

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E50

LCS Structure Number: HS-7452

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E42 HS-7453 LCS50211

Feature Identification Number: 116572

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50211

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E42

LCS Structure Number: HS-7453

Feature: Studs-Out Cabin 111 HS-7456 LCS50214

Feature Identification Number: 116574

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50214

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Studs-Out Cabin #111

LCS Structure Number: HS-7456

Feature: Studs-Out Cabin 114 HS-7457 LCS50215

Feature Identification Number: 116576

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50215

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Studs-Out Cabin #114

LCS Structure Number: HS-7457

Feature: Studs-Out Cabin E22 HS-7463 LCS50221

Feature Identification Number: 116578

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50221

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Studs-Out Cabin #E22

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
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LCS Structure Number: HS-7463

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E53 HS-7529 LCS50317

Feature Identification Number: 116580

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50317

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E53

LCS Structure Number: HS-7529

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin E8 HS-7532 LCS50320

Feature Identification Number: 116582

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50320

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E8

LCS Structure Number: HS-7532

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 109 HS-7534 LCS50322

Feature Identification Number: 116584

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50322

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #109

LCS Structure Number: HS-7534

Feature: Roosevelt Lodge HS-6130 LCS50372

Feature Identification Number: 116586

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50372

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge

LCS Structure Number: HS-6130

Feature: Bathhouse HS-6131 LCS50373

Feature Identification Number: 116588

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50373

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
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LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Bathhouse
LCS Structure Number: HS-6131
Feature: Comfort Station HS-6132 LCS50374
Feature Identification Number: 116590
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50374
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Comfort Station
LCS Structure Number: HS-6132
Feature: Comfort Station HS-6133 LCS50375
Feature Identification Number: 116592
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50375
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Comfort Station
LCS Structure Number: HS-6133
Feature: Powerhouse HS-6134 LCS50378
Feature Identification Number: 116594
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50378
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Powerhouse
LCS Structure Number: HS-6134
Feature: Miss North's Cabin HS-6140 LCS50382
Feature Identification Number: 116596
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50382
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Miss North's Cabin
LCS Structure Number: HS-6140
Feature: Employee Laundry Room HS-6142 LCS50383
Feature Identification Number: 116598
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

IDLCS Number: 50383
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Employee Laundry Room
LCS Structure Number: HS-6142
Feature: Logs-Out Cabin HS-6144 LCS50384
Feature Identification Number: 116600
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Haynes Picture Shop HS-6151 LCS50385
Feature Identification Number: 116602
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50385
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Haynes Picture Shop
LCS Structure Number: HS-6151
Feature: Employee Recreation Hall HS-7029 LCS5038
Feature Identification Number: 116604
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50387
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Employee Recreation Hall
LCS Structure Number: HS-7029
Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 77 HS-7183 LCS50394
Feature Identification Number: 116606
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50394
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #77
LCS Structure Number: HS-7183
Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 89 HS-7185 LCS50396
Feature Identification Number: 116610
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50396
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #89

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

LCS Structure Number: HS-7185

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 88 HS-7186 LCS50397

Feature Identification Number: 116612

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50397

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #88

LCS Structure Number: HS-7186

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 87 HS-7187 LCS50398

Feature Identification Number: 116614

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50398

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #87

LCS Structure Number: HS-7187

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 86 HS-7188 LCS50399

Feature Identification Number: 116616

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50399

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #86

LCS Structure Number: HS-7188

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 85 HS-7189 LCS50400

Feature Identification Number: 116618

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50400

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #85

LCS Structure Number: HS-7189

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 84 HS-7190 LCS50401

Feature Identification Number: 116620

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50401

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #84

LCS Structure Number: HS-7190

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 83 HS-7191 LCS50402

Feature Identification Number: 116622

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50402

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #83

LCS Structure Number: HS-7191

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 99 HS-7192 LCS50403

Feature Identification Number: 116624

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50403

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #99

LCS Structure Number: HS-7192

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 96 HS-7193 LCS50404

Feature Identification Number: 116626

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50404

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #96

LCS Structure Number: HS-7193

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 90 HS-7194 LCS50405

Feature Identification Number: 116628

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50405

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #90

LCS Structure Number: HS-7194

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 91 HS-7195 LCS50406

Feature Identification Number: 116630

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

IDLCS Number: 50406
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #91
LCS Structure Number: HS-7195
Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 93 HS-7196 LCS50407
Feature Identification Number: 116632
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50407
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #93
LCS Structure Number: HS-7196
Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 92 HS-7197 LCS50408
Feature Identification Number: 116634
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50408
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #92
LCS Structure Number: HS-7197
Feature: Wood Frame Cabin E203 HS-7198 LCS50409
Feature Identification Number: 116636
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50409
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E203
LCS Structure Number: HS-7198
Feature: Wood Frame Cabin E17 HS-7199 LCS50410
Feature Identification Number: 116638
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50410
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E17
LCS Structure Number: HS-7199
Feature: Wood Frame Cabin E18 HS-7200 LCS50411
Feature Identification Number: 116640

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50411
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E18
LCS Structure Number: HS-7200

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin E35 HS-7201 LCS50412

Feature Identification Number: 116642

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50412
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E35
LCS Structure Number: HS-7201

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin E34 HS-7203 LCS50414

Feature Identification Number: 116644

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50414
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E34
LCS Structure Number: HS-7203

Feature: Board/Batten Cabin E33 HS-7206 LCS50416

Feature Identification Number: 116646

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50416
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E33
LCS Structure Number: HS-7206

Feature: Studs-Out Cabin E14 HS-7207 LCS50417

Feature Identification Number: 116648

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50417
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Studs-Out Cabin #E14
LCS Structure Number: HS-7207

Feature: Studs-Out Cabin E15 HS-7208 LCS50418

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Feature Identification Number: 116650
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50418
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Studs-Out Cabin #E15
LCS Structure Number: HS-7208

Feature: Studs-Out Cabin E16 HS-7209 LCS50419

Feature Identification Number: 116652
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50419
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Studs-Out Cabin #E16
LCS Structure Number: HS-7209

Feature: Studs-Out Cabin E19 HS-7210 LCS50420

Feature Identification Number: 116654
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50420
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Studs-Out Cabin #E19
LCS Structure Number: HS-7210

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 108 HS-7211 LCS50421

Feature Identification Number: 116656
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50421
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #108
LCS Structure Number: HS-7211

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 110 HS-7212 LCS50422

Feature Identification Number: 116658
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50422
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #110
LCS Structure Number: HS-7212

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 112 HS-7213 LCS50423

Feature Identification Number: 116660

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50423

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #112

LCS Structure Number: HS-7213

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin E10 HS-7214 LCS50424

Feature Identification Number: 116662

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50424

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E10

LCS Structure Number: HS-7214

Feature: Board/Batten Cabin E26 HS-7216 LCS50425

Feature Identification Number: 116664

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50425

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E26

LCS Structure Number: HS-7216

Feature: Board/Batten Cabin E25 HS-7217 LCS50426

Feature Identification Number: 116666

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50426

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E25

LCS Structure Number: HS-7217

Feature: Board/Batten Cabin E24 HS-7218 LCS50427

Feature Identification Number: 116668

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50427

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E24

LCS Structure Number: HS-7218

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Feature: Board/Batten Cabin E23 HS-7219 LCS50428

Feature Identification Number: 116670

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50428

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E23

LCS Structure Number: HS-7219

Feature: Board/Batten Cabin E19 HS-7220 LCS50429

Feature Identification Number: 116672

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50429

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E19

LCS Structure Number: HS-7220

Feature: Board/Batten Cabin E20 HS-7221 LCS50430

Feature Identification Number: 116674

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50430

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E20

LCS Structure Number: HS-7221

Feature: Board/Batten Cabin E21 HS-7222 LCS50431

Feature Identification Number: 116676

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50431

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #E21

LCS Structure Number: HS-7222

Feature: N.Cabin Women's Restroom HS7225 LCS50434

Feature Identification Number: 116678

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50435

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge North Cabin Women's Restroom

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

LCS Structure Number: HS-7226

Feature: N. Cabin Men's Restroom HS-7226 LCS50435

Feature Identification Number: 116680

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50434

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge North Cabin Men's Restroom

LCS Structure Number: HS-7225

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 64 HS-7227 LCS50436

Feature Identification Number: 116682

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50436

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #64

LCS Structure Number: HS-7227

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 60 HS-7228 LCS50437

Feature Identification Number: 116684

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50437

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #60

LCS Structure Number: HS-7228

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 74 HS-7229 LCS50438

Feature Identification Number: 116686

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50438

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #74

LCS Structure Number: HS-7229

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 75 HS-7230 LCS50439

Feature Identification Number: 116688

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50439

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #75

LCS Structure Number: HS-7230

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 76 HS-7231 LCS50440

Feature Identification Number: 116690

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50440

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #76

LCS Structure Number: HS-7231

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin E202 HS-7232 LCS50441

Feature Identification Number: 116692

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50441

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E202

LCS Structure Number: HS-7232

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin E200 HS-7233 LCS50442

Feature Identification Number: 116694

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50442

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E200

LCS Structure Number: HS-7233

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 107 HS-7234 LCS50443

Feature Identification Number: 116696

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50443

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #107

LCS Structure Number: HS-7234

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 106 HS-7235 LCS50444

Feature Identification Number: 116698

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

IDLCS Number: 50444
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #106
LCS Structure Number: HS-7235
Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 105 HS-7236 LCS50445
Feature Identification Number: 116700
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50445
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #105
LCS Structure Number: HS-7236
Feature: Board/Batten Cabin 5/5a HS-7237 LCS50446
Feature Identification Number: 116702
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50446
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Duplex Board & Batten Cabin #5/5a
LCS Structure Number: HS-7237
Feature: Logs-Out Cabin E12 HS-7238 LCS50447
Feature Identification Number: 116704
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50447
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E12
LCS Structure Number: HS-7238
Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 18 HS-7240 LCS50448
Feature Identification Number: 116706
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50448
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #18
LCS Structure Number: HS-7240
Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 17 HS-7241 LCS50449
Feature Identification Number: 116708

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50449
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #17
LCS Structure Number: HS-7241

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 16 HS-7242 LCS50450
Feature Identification Number: 116710
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50450
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #16
LCS Structure Number: HS-7242

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 15 HS-7243 LCS50451
Feature Identification Number: 116712
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50451
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #15
LCS Structure Number: HS-7243

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 14 HS-7244 LCS50452
Feature Identification Number: 116714
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50452
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #14
LCS Structure Number: HS-7244

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 3 HS-7245 LCS50453
Feature Identification Number: 116716
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50453
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #3
LCS Structure Number: HS-7245

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 4 HS-7246 LCS50454

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Feature Identification Number: 116718
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50454
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #4
LCS Structure Number: HS-7246

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 10 HS-7247 LCS50455
Feature Identification Number: 116720
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50455
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #10
LCS Structure Number: HS-7247

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 11 HS-7248 LCS50456
Feature Identification Number: 116722
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50456
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #11
LCS Structure Number: HS-7248

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 12 HS-7249 LCS50457
Feature Identification Number: 116724
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50457
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #12
LCS Structure Number: HS-7249

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 13 HS-7250 LCS50458
Feature Identification Number: 116726
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50458
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #13
LCS Structure Number: HS-7250

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin E32 HS-7251 LCS50459

Feature Identification Number: 116728

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50459

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E32

LCS Structure Number: HS-7251

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin E27 HS-7252 LCS50460

Feature Identification Number: 116730

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50460

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E27

LCS Structure Number: HS-7252

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 1 HS-7253 LCS50461

Feature Identification Number: 116732

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50461

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #1

LCS Structure Number: HS-7253

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 2 HS-7254 LCS50462

Feature Identification Number: 116734

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50462

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #2

LCS Structure Number: HS-7254

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 66 HS-7255 LCS50463

Feature Identification Number: 116736

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50463

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #66

LCS Structure Number: HS-7255

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 65 HS-7256 LCS50464
Feature Identification Number: 116738
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50464
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #65
LCS Structure Number: HS-7256

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 63 HS-7257 LCS50465
Feature Identification Number: 116740
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50465
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #63
LCS Structure Number: HS-7257

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 62 HS-7258 LCS50466
Feature Identification Number: 116742
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50466
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #62
LCS Structure Number: HS-7258

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 61 HS-7259 LCS50467
Feature Identification Number: 116744
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50467
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #61
LCS Structure Number: HS-7259

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 70 HS-7260 LCS50468
Feature Identification Number: 116746
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50468
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #70

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

LCS Structure Number: HS-7260

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 71 HS-7261 LCS50469

Feature Identification Number: 116748

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50469

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #71

LCS Structure Number: HS-7261

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 72 HS-7262 LCS50470

Feature Identification Number: 116750

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50470

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #72

LCS Structure Number: HS-7262

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 73 HS-7263 LCS50471

Feature Identification Number: 116752

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50471

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #73

LCS Structure Number: HS-7263

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 82 HS-7264 LCS50472

Feature Identification Number: 116754

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50472

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #82

LCS Structure Number: HS-7264

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 81 HS-7265 LCS50473

Feature Identification Number: 116756

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50473

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #81

LCS Structure Number: HS-7265

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 98 HS-7266 LCS50474

Feature Identification Number: 116758

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50474

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #98

LCS Structure Number: HS-7266

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 97 HS-7267 LCS50475

Feature Identification Number: 116760

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50475

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #97

LCS Structure Number: HS-7267

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 68 HS-7268 LCS50476

Feature Identification Number: 116762

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50476

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #68

LCS Structure Number: HS-7268

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 67 HS-7269 LCS50477

Feature Identification Number: 116764

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50477

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #67

LCS Structure Number: HS-7269

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 101 HS-7270 LCS50478

Feature Identification Number: 116766

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

IDLCS Number: 50478
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #101
LCS Structure Number: HS-7270

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 104 HS-7271 LCS50479
Feature Identification Number: 116768
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50479
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #104
LCS Structure Number: HS-7271

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 102 HS-7272 LCS50480
Feature Identification Number: 116770
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50480
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #102
LCS Structure Number: HS-7272

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 103 HS-7273 LCS50481
Feature Identification Number: 116772
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50481
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #103
LCS Structure Number: HS-7273

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin E201 HS-7274 LCS50482
Feature Identification Number: 116774
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50482
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E201
LCS Structure Number: HS-7274

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 6 HS-7275 LCS50483
Feature Identification Number: 116776

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50483
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #6
LCS Structure Number: HS-7275
Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 7 HS-7276 LCS50484
Feature Identification Number: 116778
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50484
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #7
LCS Structure Number: HS-7276
Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 8 HS-7277 LCS50485
Feature Identification Number: 116780
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50485
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #8
LCS Structure Number: HS-7277
Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 9 HS-7278 LCS50486
Feature Identification Number: 116782
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50486
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #9
LCS Structure Number: HS-7278
Feature: Log Cabin E9 HS-7279 LCS50487
Feature Identification Number: 116784
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50487
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Log Cabin #E9
LCS Structure Number: HS-7279
Feature: Log Cabin E3 HS-7280 LCS50488

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Feature Identification Number: 116786
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50488
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Log Cabin #E3
LCS Structure Number: HS-7280

Feature: Log Cabin E4 HS-7281 LCS50489

Feature Identification Number: 116788
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50489
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Log Cabin #E4
LCS Structure Number: HS-7281

Feature: Log Cabin E5 HS-7282 LCS50490

Feature Identification Number: 116790
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50490
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Log Cabin #E5
LCS Structure Number: HS-7282

Feature: Log Cabin E6 HS-7283 LCS50491

Feature Identification Number: 116792
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50491
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Log Cabin #E6
LCS Structure Number: HS-7283

Feature: Logs-Out Dplx Cabin E13 HS-7300 LCS50493

Feature Identification Number: 116796
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50493
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Duplex Cabin #E13
LCS Structure Number: HS-7300

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin E31 HS-7602 LCS50494

Feature Identification Number: 116798

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50494

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E31

LCS Structure Number: HS-7602

Feature: Fishing Bridge Comf. Sta. HS0325 LCS50500

Feature Identification Number: 116800

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 50500

LCS Structure Name: Fishing Bridge Comfort Station at Roosevelt Lodge

LCS Structure Number: HS-0325

Feature: Board/Batten Cabin 79 HS-7204 LCS101984

Feature Identification Number: 116802

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 101984

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #79

LCS Structure Number: HS-7204

Feature: Board/Batten Cabin 80 HS-7205 LCS101985

Feature Identification Number: 116812

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 101985

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #80

LCS Structure Number: HS-7205

Feature: Board/Batten Cabin 69 HS-7215 LCS102003

Feature Identification Number: 116806

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 102003

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Board and Batten Cabin #69

LCS Structure Number: HS-7215

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin E36 HS-7202 LCS102004

Feature Identification Number: 116808

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 102004

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #E36

LCS Structure Number: HS-7202

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 78 HS-7184 LCS248219

Feature Identification Number: 116810

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 248219

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #78

LCS Structure Number: HS-7184

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 100 HS-7182 LCS289499

Feature Identification Number: 116804

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 289499

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #100

LCS Structure Number: HS-7182

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 50 HS-7181 LCS289531

Feature Identification Number: 116794

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 289531

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #50

LCS Structure Number: HS-7181

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 51 HS-7180 LCS289537

Feature Identification Number: 116814

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 289537

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #51

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
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LCS Structure Number: HS-7180

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 52 HS-7179 LCS289616

Feature Identification Number: 116816

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 289616

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #52

LCS Structure Number: HS-7179

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 53 HS-7178 LCS289621

Feature Identification Number: 116818

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 289621

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #53

LCS Structure Number: HS-7178

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 54 HS-7177 LCS289795

Feature Identification Number: 116820

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 289795

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #54

LCS Structure Number: HS-7177

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 55 HS-7176 LCS289807

Feature Identification Number: 116822

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 289807

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #55

LCS Structure Number: HS-7176

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 56 HS-7175 LCS289845

Feature Identification Number: 116824

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 289845

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LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #56

LCS Structure Number: HS-7175

Feature: Wood Frame Cabin 94 HS-7174 LCS289850

Feature Identification Number: 116826

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 289850

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Internal Wood Frame Cabin #94

LCS Structure Number: HS-7174

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E56 HS7162 LCS289929

Feature Identification Number: 116828

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 289929

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E56

LCS Structure Number: HS-7162

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E57 HS7161 LCS289974

Feature Identification Number: 116830

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 289974

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E57

LCS Structure Number: HS-7161

Feature: OF Snow Lodge Cabin E58 HS7160 LCS289987

Feature Identification Number: 116832

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 289987

LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge OF Snow Lodge Cabin #E58

LCS Structure Number: HS-7160

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin E7 HS-7159 LCS289992

Feature Identification Number: 116834

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
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IDLCS Number: 289992
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E7
LCS Structure Number: HS-7159
Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 113 HS-7158 LCS290003
Feature Identification Number: 116836
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 290003
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #113
LCS Structure Number: HS-7158
Feature: Logs-Out Cabin 115 HS-7157 LCS290009
Feature Identification Number: 116838
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 290009
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #115
LCS Structure Number: HS-7157
Feature: Logs-Out Cabin E11 HS-7156 LCS290015
Feature Identification Number: 116840
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 290015
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E11
LCS Structure Number: HS-7156
Feature: Logs-Out Cabin E28 HS-7173 LCS290036
Feature Identification Number: 116842
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 290036
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E28
LCS Structure Number: HS-7173
Feature: Logs-Out Cabin E29 HS-7172 LCS290042
Feature Identification Number: 116844

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
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Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 290042
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E29
LCS Structure Number: HS-7172

Feature: Logs-Out Cabin E30 HS-7171 LCS290047

Feature Identification Number: 116846
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 290047
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Logs-Out Cabin #E30
LCS Structure Number: HS-7171

Feature: Pumphouse HS-7034 LCS50392

Feature Identification Number: 116546
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
IDLCS Number: 50392
LCS Structure Name: Roosevelt Lodge Pumphouse
LCS Structure Number: HS-7034

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Yellowstone National Park



Built in 1919-1920, the Roosevelt Lodge remains the central building in the district. The walk and log curbing in this view are non-contributing. Source: Shapins Associates, 2004.



View to the cabins north of the lodge. Note porch extension and Douglas-fir with seat/fence (not extant today). Source: Montana State University Library, Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collection, circa 1924-1929, photo 220.

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 CLD). 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.

Character-defining Features:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Feature: | Narrow entry and exit drives |
| Feature Identification Number: | 116486 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Gravel roads throughout guest cabins |
| Feature Identification Number: | 116488 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Informal path network - cabin areas |
| Feature Identification Number: | 116490 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Hiking/bridle trails to Lost Lake/ falls |
| Feature Identification Number: | 116492 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Asphalt parking lot in front of lodge |
| Feature Identification Number: | 116494 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Non Contributing |
| Feature: | Asphalt paved walks – near lodge bldg |
| Feature Identification Number: | 116496 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Non Contributing |
| Feature: | New peeled-log curbing – walks, parking |

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Feature Identification Number: 116498

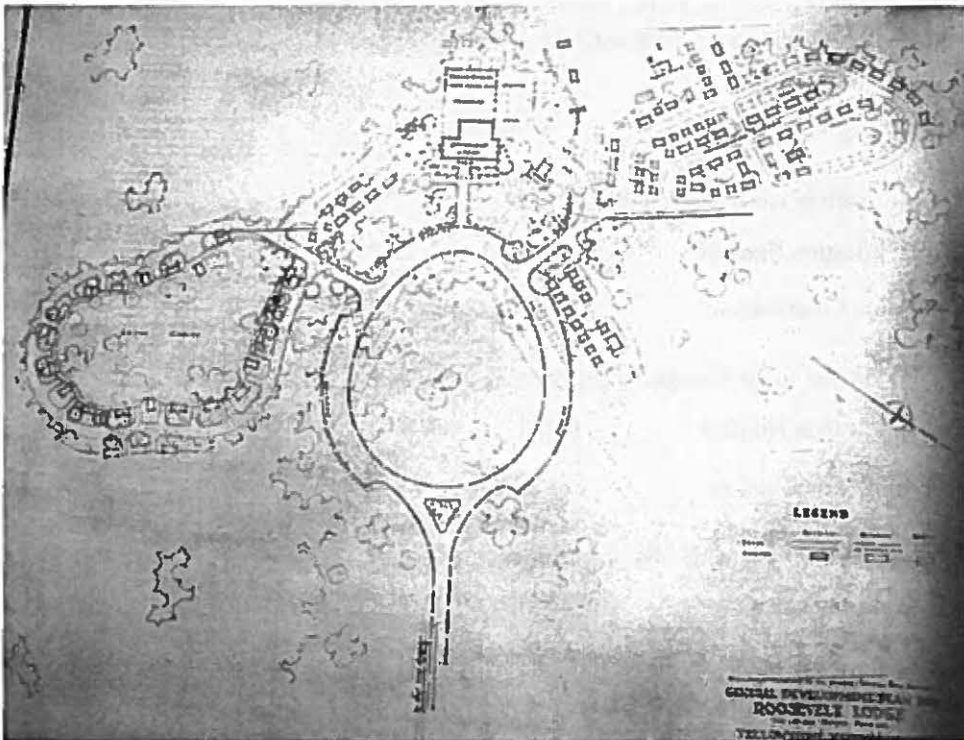
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Entry drive asphalt paving (align. hist.)

Feature Identification Number: 116500

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



General Development Plan, part of the Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park, 1939, proposes reconfiguration of circulation systems to preserve views; removal of existing drives; and removal of several cabins/tent-cabins in the proposed loop drive.



Historic view of walkways and raised log curbing, which appears to meet the antler fence and defines a parking area. Source: Montana State University Library, Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collection, circa 1924-1929, photo 219.

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.

The overall organization of the district in five major building clusters, each with its distinctive arrangement is a contributing pattern of the district. The table that follows lists these building clusters as contributing features.

Character-defining Features:

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Feature: Lodge and Services (center of complex)

Feature Identification Number: 116518

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cabin Group A (linear arrangement)

Feature Identification Number: 116520

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cabin Group B (V-shaped arrangement)

Feature Identification Number: 116522

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cabin Group C (linear arrangement)

Feature Identification Number: 116524

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Housekeeping Cabin Area (formal arrange.

Feature Identification Number: 116526

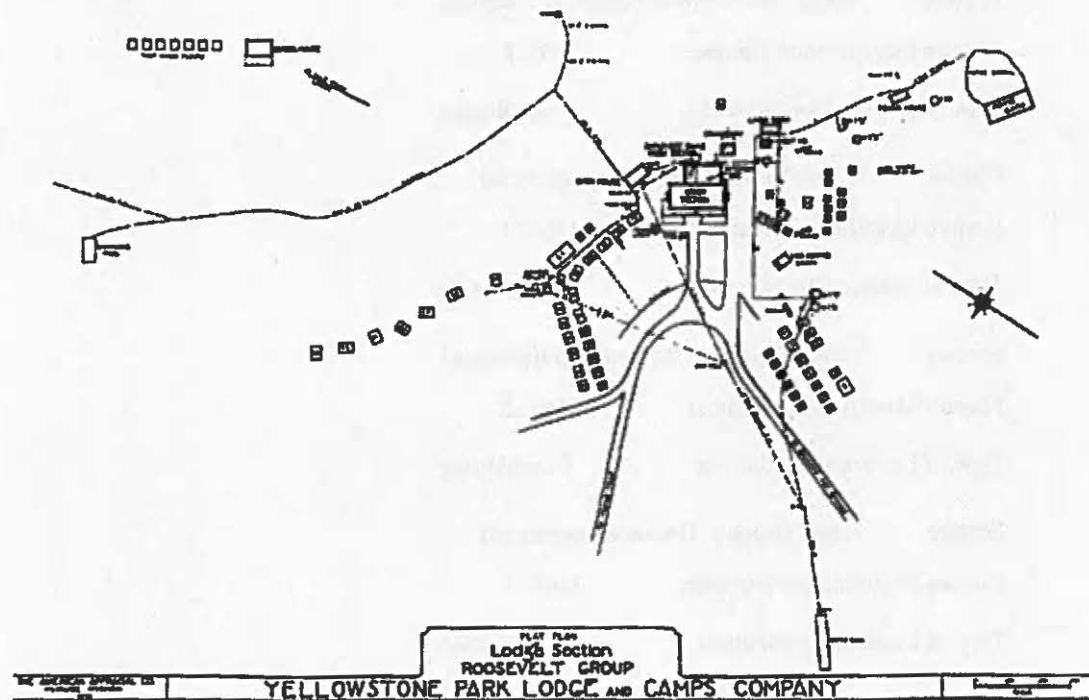
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

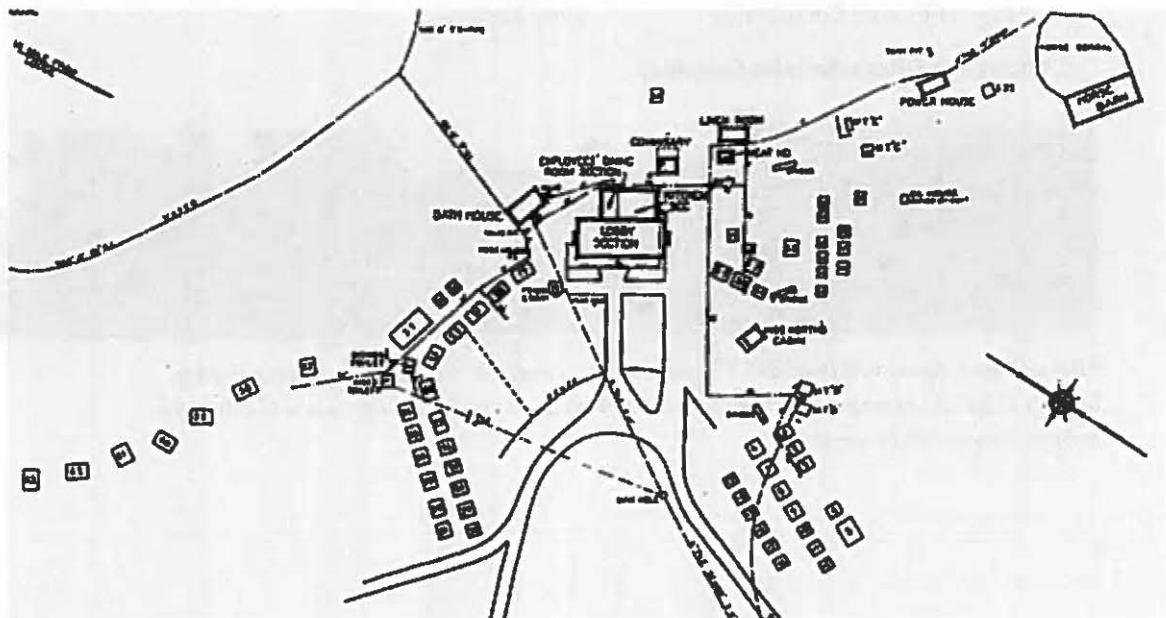


View of Camp Roosevelt from YPCC promotional pamphlet, 1923 season. Log cabins at base of slope are established, while other cabin areas are occupied by tents and other type cabins. Source: YELL archives.

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Plat Plan of Lodge Section, Roosevelt Group, Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company, American Appraisal Co., 1929. Source: YELL archives.



Detailed view of the American Appraisal Co. plan from 1929. Antler fence, pentagonal seat/fence surrounding Douglas-fir, and porch extension are visible, along with three footbridges that cross the (now) dry channel. Source: YELL archives.

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The cluster of log cabins in Cabin Group A were some of the first buildings erected at Roosevelt Lodge. Over time, many frame cabins were brought to this area from other sections of the park. Source: Shapins Associates, 2004.

Constructed Water Features

N/A

Cultural Traditions

N/A

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 Patterns are listed below.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Tourism/Visitor accommodations/services

Feature Identification Number: 116512

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Recreational land uses (riding/fishing)

Feature Identification Number: 116514

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Employee housing

Feature Identification Number: 116516

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

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.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Lost Creek

Feature Identification Number: 116456

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Dry Stream channel

Feature Identification Number: 116458

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

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.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Rustic log footbridge - Cabin Group C

Feature Identification Number: 116528

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Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Peeled-log flagpole (compatible)

Feature Identification Number: 116530

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Log footbridge across Lost Creek (compat

Feature Identification Number: 116532

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: New peeled-log curbing – walks, parking

Feature Identification Number: 116534

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Modern garbage cans

Feature Identification Number: 116536

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Water spigots – cabin areas

Feature Identification Number: 116538

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Modern telephone booths

Feature Identification Number: 116540

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Other modern utilitarian features

Feature Identification Number: 116542

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Small-scale features include an elkhorn fence, peeled-log flagpole, and the large pentagonal seat/fence protecting the landmark Douglas-fir. Source: Montana State University Library, Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collection, circa 1924-29.

Spatial Organization

See "Topography"

Topography

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.

Character-defining Features:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Feature: | Spatial org. influenced by topography |
| Feature Identification Number: | 116460 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Lodge/services zone |
| Feature Identification Number: | 116462 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Guest accommodations zone |
| Feature Identification Number: | 116464 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Hills, ridges used to screen lodge |
| Feature Identification Number: | 116466 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |

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Feature: Asphalt parking lot in front of lodge
Feature Identification Number: 116468
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

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 CLD). 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 elk horn 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.

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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.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Natural setting with native vegetation

Feature Identification Number: 116470

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Mature Douglas-fir stands

Feature Identification Number: 116472

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Mature quaking aspen stands

Feature Identification Number: 116474

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Mature lodgepole pine stands

Feature Identification Number: 116476

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Sagebrush and grassy meadow

Feature Identification Number: 116478

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Specimen Douglas-fir – Lodge, NW corner

Feature Identification Number: 116480

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Specimen leaning Douglas-fir - meadow

Feature Identification Number: 116482

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Main parking lot -replaces informal lawn

Feature Identification Number: 116484

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Roosevelt Lodge soon after completion with landmark Douglas-fir and early, primitive version of seat encircling it. Source: YELL archives, pamphlet for Yellowstone Park Forest and Trail Camp for 1921 season.

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.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Pattern – siting behind natural screens

Feature Identification Number: 116502

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views from Roosevelt Lodge porch

Feature Identification Number: 116504

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views from Cabin Group C

Feature Identification Number: 116506

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

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Feature: Views from trails behind lodge

Feature Identification Number: 116508

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Main parking lot (compromises view)

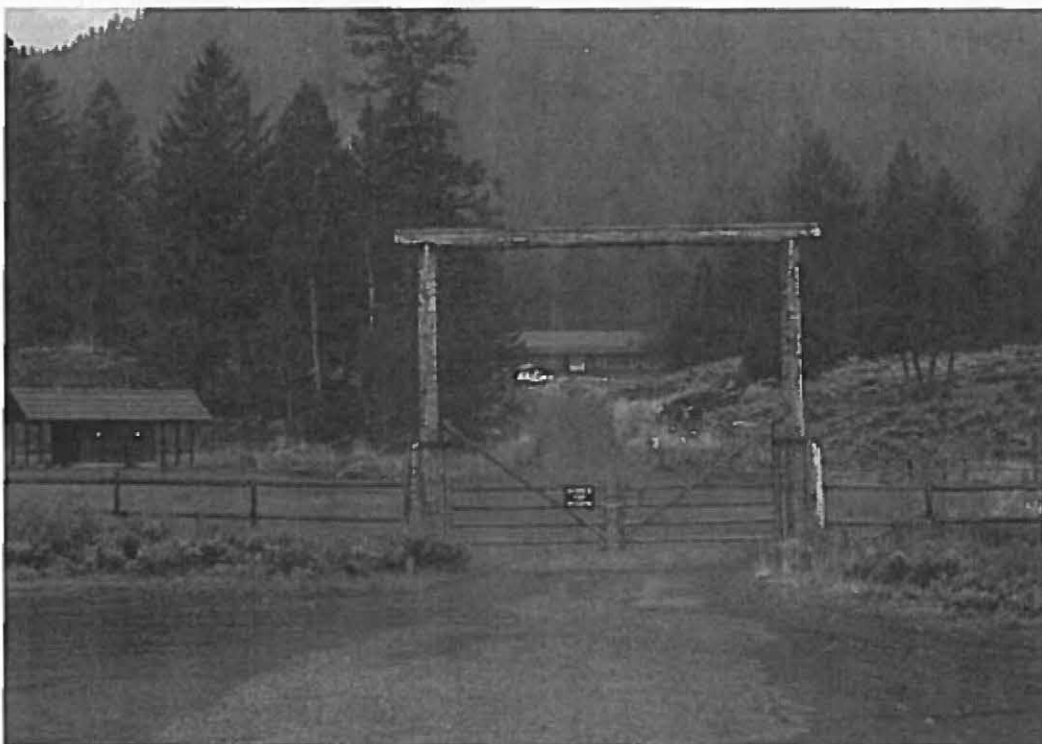
Feature Identification Number: 116510

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



At the junction, the lodge is obscured from view, but a log gateway erected in 1961-1962 (outside the district) now announces its presence. Source: Shapins Associates, 2004.



The lodge is set back from the road, located behind a natural vegetative screen. This second log gateway frames a direct vista of the lodge from the corral area, but it was erected after the period of significance. Source: Shapins Associates, 2004.



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The corral operations and staging area remain obscured from lodge views and do not interfere with distant views to the valley. Source: Shapins Associates, 2004.



Views from the lodge porch have been compromised by the asphalt parking area. Source: Shapins Associates, 2004.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/29/2008

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The landscape was assessed in good condition. Superintendent concurrence was received July 29, 2008.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

There are no approved treatment plans for the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District.

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