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National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
2002



Stephens Creek  
Yellowstone National Park

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## Contents

Executive Summary  
Landscape Description  
CLI Hierarchy Description  
Location Map  
Boundary Description  
Regional Context  
Site Plan  
Chronology  
Statement Of Significance  
History  
Analysis And Evaluation  
Management Information  
Appendix

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## Executive Summary

### General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, integrity and current management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for evaluating information associated with the CLI.

The information contained within the CLI is derived primarily from existing sources found in parks, libraries, archives, NPS regions and support offices, as well as through on-site investigation of the existing landscape. A variety of steps are involved in completing each cultural landscape inventory, from initial meetings with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI, to the historical research, to fieldwork and data input into CLAIMS, to assisting with the preparation of State Historic Preservation Officers consensus determination documentation.

Completion of the CLI for each landscape fulfills the inventory requirements of Section 110(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies, and the Cultural Resource Management Guideline. The CLI effort has established a baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System and serves as a vehicle for tracking the condition of these resources. Hence, the CLI effort supports the mission and long-term goals of the National Park Service Strategic Plan. Completion of the CLI, and entry of the data into the CLAIMS database, provides each park with an official count of the landscapes in the park, as well as the condition assessment required by the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA).

The Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers completion of the CLI a servicewide priority. The information is needed at the national and regional levels to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI is needed to aid managers in planning, programming, prioritizing funding, enhancing interpretation programs, and recording treatment and management decisions for their park landscapes.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Regional/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development and construction projects, lack of documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and regional/support office priorities. The priority list is updated regularly as landscapes are inventoried and as priorities change. Once each landscape's CLI is completed, it is entered into the Regional/Support Office CLAIMS, and uploaded annually to the National Center in Washington, D.C. Only the data officially entered into the National Center database, considered certified data, is used for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a four level process; each level corresponds to a specific degree of effort and detail. The four levels include:

Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey identifies the scope of landscapes and component landscapes in a particular park, existing and needed information about the resources, immediate threats to the resources,

and establishes priorities for Level I inventory. Priorities for Level I are landscapes lacking information and consequently adversely affecting preservation or management of the resource, or is required for current or proposed park planning, resource management efforts, cultural and natural resource research projects (e.g. Historic Resource Study, Cultural Landscape Report, Vegetation Management Plan), or development and construction projects (e.g. utilities upgrade, FHWA projects, section 106 projects).

Level I: Landscape Reconnaissance Survey identifies existing and needed information for a specific landscape or component landscape in a park. Research is the primary function of Level I, involving a literature search of all readily available secondary source material. In addition, a site visit is conducted. Level I provides an initial evaluation of the significance and character of the landscape or component landscape if the landscape has not been previously evaluated or adequately documented. Additionally, priorities are established for Level II inventory. Priorities for Level II inventory are landscapes with immediate threats, proposed development or construction projects, are part of park planning or resource management efforts, have undetermined National Register status, or are lacking information.

Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation identifies the landscape characteristics and their associated features of a specific landscape or component landscape. A landscape's National Register eligibility is determined or clarified if necessary. Level II includes condition assessment, as well as costs associated with treatment and stabilization. A Level II for landscapes or component landscapes whose National Register eligibility was formerly undetermined, is completed with a consensus determination by the State Historic Preservation Office. Finally, priorities are established for Level III inventory and the preparation of Cultural Landscape Reports. Priorities for Level III inventories are landscape features whose significance, condition, park planning or resource management objectives require a more detailed level of information. The CLI is not considered complete until a Level II CLI is finished.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment provides an inventory and evaluation of a physical feature identified in Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape. In addition, the condition of the feature is assessed and costs associated with treatment are recorded.

As the inventory process proceeds from Level 0 to II, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions regarding if and how to proceed are made. The relationship between Level 0, I and II is direct; the CLI is not considered finished until Level II has been fully completed.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a completed inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and associated features in the National Parks. The end result, when combined with the List of Classified Structures (LCS), will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

#### Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI provides information to identify historic significance and determine whether there are features still present to generally convey that historic significance. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR.

A Cultural Landscape Report involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material. The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve

the identified landscape and its contributing features. Conversely, the CLI records previous management decisions relating to the landscape and may advise on simple and appropriate mitigation for adverse impacts affecting the landscape. The CLI does not contain any new recommendations on preservation treatment, other than a very general cost estimate for stabilizing the landscape and its features.

Once the park makes the decision to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, the Historical Landscape Architect providing technical assistance to the park can assist the park in deciding whether an identified landscape needs a Cultural Landscape Report to develop specific recommendations for treatment. For minimal actions, a CLI may be sufficient to guide Section 106 assessments of impacts.

## Park Information

**Park Name:** Yellowstone National Park  
**Administrative Unit:** Yellowstone National Park  
**Park Organization Code:** 1570  
**Park Alpha Code:** YELL

## Property Level And CLI Number

**Property Level:** Landscape  
**Name:** Stephens Creek  
**CLI Identification Number:** 890229  
**Parent Landscape CLI ID Number:** 890229

## Inventory Summary

**Inventory Level:** Level II

### Completion Status:

#### Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 8/16/1999  
Level 0 Recorder: Kristin Cypher  
Date Level 0 Entered: 8/16/1999  
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: Kristin Cypher  
Level 0 Site Visit: No

#### Level II

Date Level II Data Collected: 6/17/2002  
Level II Data Collection: Brian G. Fuller  
Date Level II Entered: 6/17/2002  
Level II Data Entry Recorderr: Brian G. Fuller  
Level II Site Visit: Yes

#### Explanatory Narrative:

The draft Stephens Creek CLI Level II was completed by Peggy F. Nelson of Historical Research Associates. The inventory information was compiled following a site visit (May 29, 1997) and reviewing a variety of historical research. The inventory was edited, revised, and entered into CLAIMS by Brian G. Fuller in June/July 2002.

## **Landscape Description**

Stephens Creek Administrative Area is a landscape in a remote, northwestern section of Yellowstone National Park, in Park County, Montana, near the Town of Gardiner. Yellowstone National Park is part of the Rocky Mountain Cluster in the Intermountain Region. Stephens Creek consists of two smaller landscape areas: one is the Game Ranch Administrative Area, and the other is the Game Ranch Nursery.

## **Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description**

The Stephens Creek cultural landscape is a part of Yellowstone National Park. The landscape was documented as two separate sections connected by a common access road; one being the Game Ranch Administrative Area, and the other being the Game Ranch Nursery. However, for database inventory purposes, the two areas have been combined into one contiguous landscape.

## Location Map



*Shown are the approximate boundaries of the Stephens Creek landscape in northwestern Yellowstone Park. (1986 Electric Peak USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle)*

## **Boundary Description**

The site boundary encompasses a small, mostly linear area from Gardiner Back Road along the site Access Road, around the Residence, and including the old Nursery boundary.

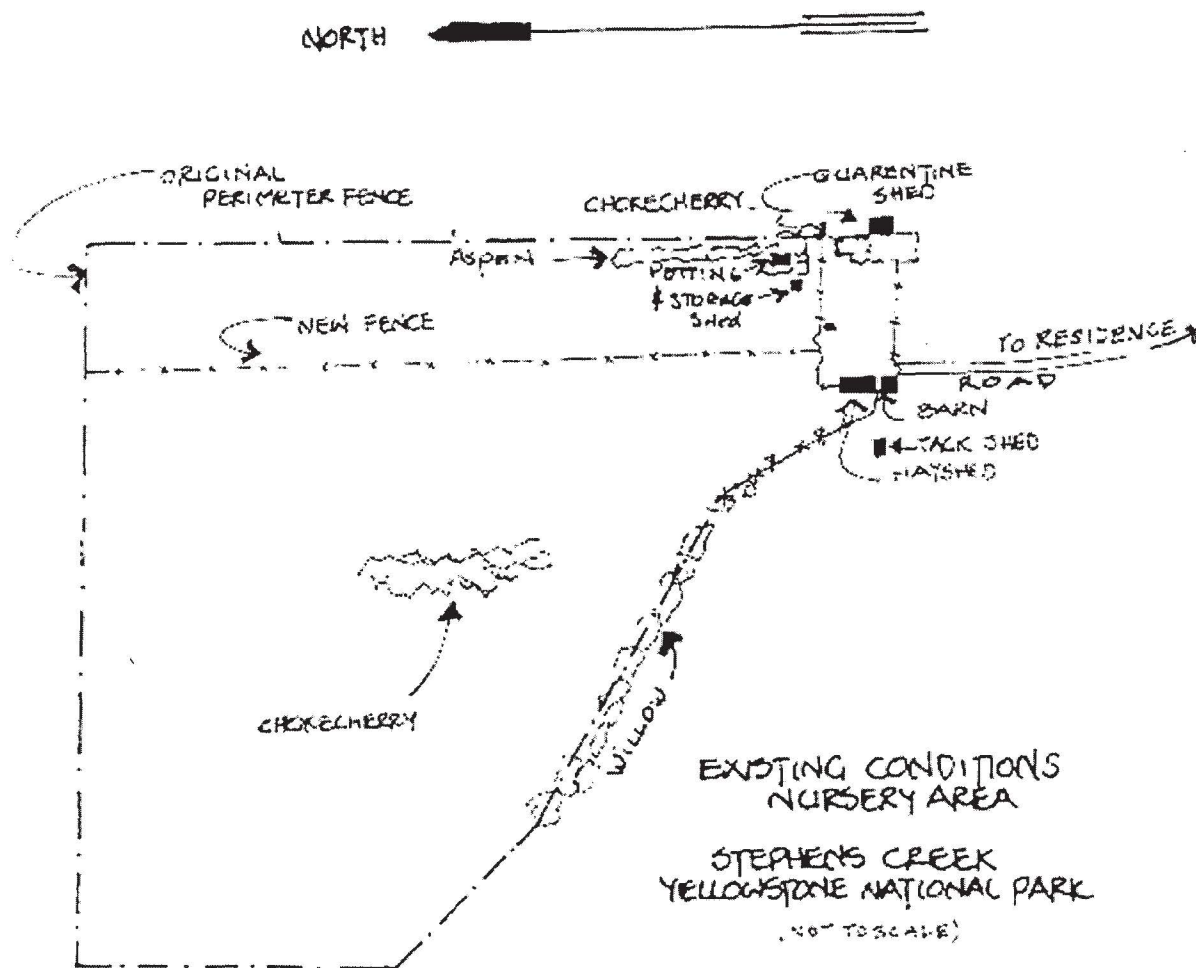
## **Regional Context**

### **Cultural Context**

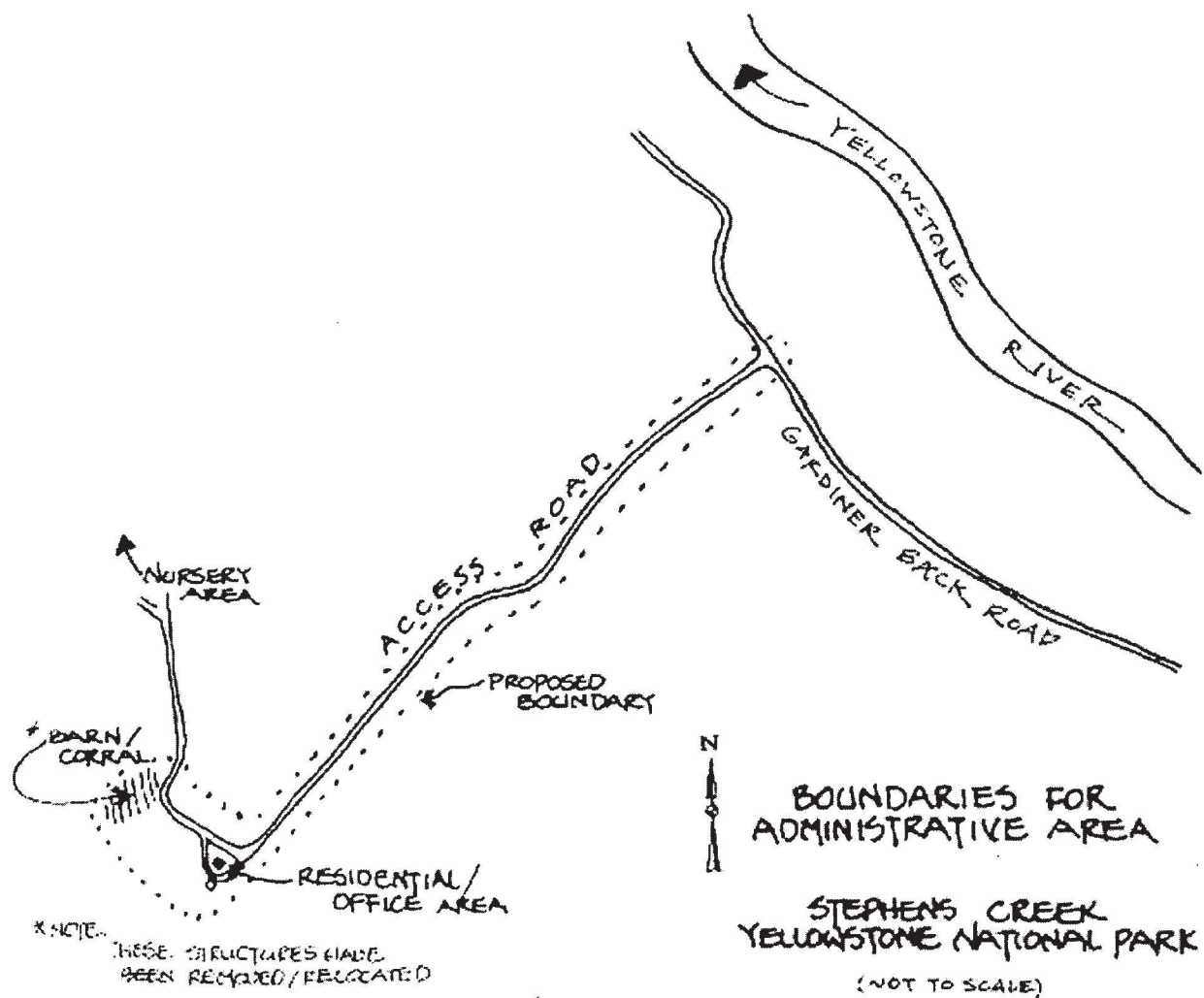
From the last quarter of the nineteenth century until the first quarter of the twentieth century, the area was initially used as open range land and later claimed under the various homestead legislation. The buildings and structures located within the inventory unit were representative of the rustic style of architecture favored by the park service during the New Deal era. The Nursery was in operation during a time when landscape elements were preferred to be grown within the boundaries of the park.

## Site Plan

Existing conditions plan of the Nursery Area at Stephens Creek



Site plan for the Administrative Area in Stephens Creek



## Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1925 AD - 1925 AD	Purchased/Sold	<p>The Game Preservation Society purchased the Walter Hoppe Ranch</p> <p>Owner: Game Preservation Society</p>
1931 AD - 1931 AD	Land Transfer	<p>Game Preservation Company transfers title to the Game Preservation Ranch to Yellowstone National Park</p> <p>Owner: National Park Service</p>
1933 AD - 1934 AD	Moved	<p>The Rife house, located on an adjacent homestead is purchased and moved to the site for remodeling.</p> <p>Owner: National Park Service</p>
1934 AD - 1934 AD	Designed	<p>Junior Landscape Architect Frank Mattson begin work on the design for the new Administrative Area.</p> <p>Owner: National Park Service</p>
1934 AD - 1934 AD	Designed	<p>Mattson holds on-site discussions regarding the development of the grounds. The stable, garage, and storage are located and the entrance road is discussed.</p> <p>Owner: National Park Service</p>
1935 AD - 1935 AD	Removed	<p>Seven old buildings from the Hoppe Ranch are removed.</p> <p>Owner: National Park Service</p>
1935 AD - 1935 AD	Designed	<p>Design and preliminary work initiated and includes clearing of brush, disc cultivation of first unit and some planting for shelter belt.</p> <p>Owner: National Park Service</p>
1935 AD - 1935 AD	Built	<p>Perimeter fence constructed and water system installed.</p> <p>Owner: National Park Service</p>

1935 AD - 1935 AD	Built	The water storage system is completed and pipeline is installed.  Owner: National Park Service
1935 AD - 1935 AD	Built	The four-horse barn (stable and corral) and the garage/storage building constructed between January and April of 1935.  Owner: National Park Service
1935 AD - 1935 AD	Planted	The access road from the county highway is completed. Additional landscaping and seeding is undertaken for area around the game ranch house.  Owner: National Park Service
1935 AD - 1935 AD	Planted	Work in preparing beds and transplanting is initiated. Moving and planting of trees for the shelter belt was underway.  Owner: National Park Service
1935 AD - 1941 AD	Planted	Nursery continues to be utilized by park for growing and cultivating a variety of plant materials for use in Yellowstone National Park and neighboring park areas  Owner: National Park Service
1942 AD - 1942 AD	Planted	Operation of Game Ranch Nursery is disbanded and all land under cultivation within the Nursery area, except that which was occupied by transplant beds, was plowed, harrowed, disked and seeded with crested weed grass.  Owner: National Park Service
1942 AD - 1942 AD	Planted	Park Superintendent allows park employees to use the area for "Victory Gardens" during World War II.  Owner: National Park Service
1958 AD - 1962 AD	Ranched/Grazed	Yellowstone National Park horse herd is moved to the Game Ranch from the Lamar Buffalo Ranch. The corral system is incorporated into the area of the old nursery.  Owner: National Park Service

1963 AD - 1963 AD      Moved

The horse barn is removed from its original location and placed in the vicinity of the abandoned nursery.

Owner:                      National Park Service

1992 AD - 1992 AD      Planted

Plant nursery is reestablished by park staff within perimeter fence of historic nursery. Additional structures are added to the nursery site and include a potting shed, tool shed, outhouse, tack room, and quarantine shed.

Owner:                      National Park Service

## Statement Of Significance

The Game Ranch Administrative Area and the Game Ranch Nursery represent two smaller landscape areas within the larger Stephens Creek landscape. Preliminary research indicates that Stephens Creek as a whole is associated with two areas of significance as defined by the National Register data categories: Conservation and Landscape Architecture. The area was first used by ranchers for the open grazing lands in the Yellowstone River Valley. However in 1917, under the care of game conservationists, a private wild game preserve was established to protect northern Yellowstone elk from hunting and poaching. The park eventually took over these duties, and the Stephens Creek Administrative Area was formed to patrol the park's northern elk herd. The Stephens Creek area also offered a suitable location within Yellowstone park boundaries for the establishment of a Nursery. The park hoped to encourage the propagation and use of native plant materials from Yellowstone for restoration and re-vegetation projects within Yellowstone park and surrounding area parks.

Minimal changes occurred to the ranch landscape during the creation of the Game Ranch Administrative Area, and there has been little alteration to the site since. While the Game Ranch Nursery was initially a major development project, there appears to be very few period landscape features that reflect the original layout and design of the Nursery Area. While the majority of the original perimeter fence and the east-side tree shelterbelt remain intact, none of the interior circulation systems, nor the seed beds remain. With the advent of World War II, the Nursery was plowed over and seeded in native grass. In the later war years, the nursery was somewhat re-cultivated for use as a Victory Garden.

Two decades later in 1962, the Nursery area was significantly altered for use as a corral for Yellowstone park horses. A barn was moved to the site, and other supporting structures were constructed. While the corral area is still in use today, a small park nursery was re-established in the early 1990's. However, this existing nursery is not to scale with the size and layout of the original nursery. The access road and three logs-out buildings are all that remain from the historic landscape of the Nursery.

## Physical History

### 1870-1925 Early Settlement

The Game Ranch Administrative Area, or the Stephens Creek Administrative Area, as it is commonly referred to today, is located in the area historically known as the Cinnabar Triangle. Between the 1870s and the early 1920s, this area, north of the original park boundary (between the Roosevelt Arch and Yankee Jim Canyon), was used by ranchers as open rangeland and later claimed by private citizens under various federal homestead legislation. Improvements associated with private ranching endeavors usually included a cluster of residential and agricultural buildings, with infrastructure such as fencing and irrigation ditches constructed on outlying lands (Lee H. Whittlesey, "They're Going to Build a Railroad!": Cinnabar, Stephens Creek, and the Game Ranch Addition to Yellowstone National Park", unpublished draft manuscript, in the possession of the author.)

As early as 1917, the Cinnabar Triangle became the focus of an attempt by the park management to protect the northern Yellowstone elk herd from depletion due to human predation. During the 1910s hunting and poaching pressure on the northern Yellowstone elk herd was extreme during the fall months, when the elk migrated to lower elevations outside the park boundary. This factor, plus a series of harsh winters, had resulted in large reductions in the size of the herd.

A solution to this problem advocated by Park Superintendent Horace T. Albright and others, was to bring suitable winter range under federal management. The privately owned lands between Roosevelt Arch and Yankee Jim Canyon, and adjacent to the then northern park boundary, provided all of the requirements of wildlife winter range. In order to accomplish this, in 1917 some federal lands north of the park had been withdrawn from "patentability," through a presidential proclamation. In 1919, a second proclamation closed these lands to all withdrawals under the public lands law (Whittlesey, "They're Going to Build a Railroad!").

The manner in which the park received title to the Game Ranch warrants discussion. According to Park Archivist Lee Whittlesey, Superintendent Albright was responsible for "the courting of Thomas Cochran (of the J. P. Morgan Company) and George D. Pratt, two New York businessmen who became the founders of the Game Preservation Company." Formed in 1922, the Game Preservation Company used private funds to purchase lands suitable for elk winter range, and then donated the parcels to federal land managing agencies. The majority of the land purchased by the Game Preservation Company ultimately was transferred to the Gallatin National Forest; however the park service received the title to the privately patented lands in the Cinnabar Triangle. Albright identified the Walter Hoppe ranch (of nearly 1000 acres) as particularly suitable for winter range--not only for elk, but for antelope as well. At Albright's behest, the Game Preservation Company purchased the Hoppe Ranch in 1925. As Whittlesey discusses, the transfer of ownership to the park could not take place until the passage of two pieces of legislation. In 1926, Public Law No. 295 gave the Secretary of the Interior the right to accept private funds donated for acquisition of lands between the north park boundary and Yankee Jim Canyon, for deposit into a special account. In 1928, Congress approved \$150,000, to use as matching funds for the Game Preservation Company's contributions.

### **1926-1942 Development of Park Service Administrative Infrastructure**

Although the park service did not receive title to the property until 1931, from 1926 onward, park personnel managed the ranch for the express purpose of conservation of elk and antelope herds. Specifically, this management included hay production on the 225 acres previously cultivated by Hoppe, as well as on an additional 75 acres of land. Park employees irrigated the hay fields during the summer, cut the hay in the fall, and used it to feed game animals during the winter months. Posted notices prohibited hunting at the ranch and a ranger patrolled the area in an effort to limit poaching (Whittlesey, "They're Going to Build a Railroad!").

This level of management may have continued unchanged but for the formation of the various New Deal programs initiated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration during the 1930s. Beginning in 1934, park managers were able to use both funding and manpower associated with these programs to develop an "administrative group" at the Game Ranch. Most of the work at the Game Ranch was accomplished with Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) funding, with Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) enrollees also contributing their labor to several construction projects at the site.

The majority of the park service improvements currently present at the Stephens Creek property were completed between 1934 and 1935. Development of park service infrastructure was initiated during the winter of 1933-1934, when the building known as the "Rife house" was moved onto the Game Ranch, to serve as a residence and office for the new administrative group. The Rife house came from an adjacent ranch on the east side of the railroad tracks. By the spring of 1934, Junior Landscape Architect Frank Mattson, of the Branch of Plans and Design in San Francisco, California, was drafting plans for "revising and remodeling the structure." (Frank E. Mattson, "Report to the Chief Architect through the Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, Period - March 1 to 9, Inclusive", File: 1934 Reports (2), Box No. D-37, Landscape Architects & Engineers Reports & Misc., Yellowstone National Park Archives, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming [hereafter YNPA]). The moving of the building was done

as a Civil Works Administration (CWA) project (Project #15). The finish work on the interior of the building was completed with ECW funding.

During the remainder of 1934, Mattson continued to report on the progress of the house. In the early summer, he found the work being done by the single carpenter foreman and his CCC crew to be unsatisfactory. On August 1, 1934, Mattson again inspected the house, and reported progress by the new carpenter, who was having to "correct the poor workmanship which was done previously." In October, Mattson (now resident landscape architect) reported that the house was habitable and occupied. The only elements still incomplete were the basement floor and the stone veneer base. (Frank E. Mattson and Robert G. Hall, Report to the Chief Architect through the Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, Period July 25 to August 29, 1934, File: 1934 Reports (2), Box: D-37, YNPA and Frank Mattson, Robert G. Hall and Robert W. Albers, Report to the Chief Architect through the Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, Period September 28 to October 28, 1934, File: 1934 Reports (2), Box: D-37, YNPA).

In addition to his attention to the house, Mattson worked on other ECW Game Ranch projects. On August 13, 1934, Mattson, in company with other park service personnel, selected the sites for the barn (ECW project #9-19) and a storage building/garage (ECW project #10-58), and discussed the new service road (ECW project #21-23b). The removal of the old Hoppe ranch buildings, some of which were in the way of the construction of the new barn, was given a separate ECW project number (#14-11).

Associate Landscape Architect Sanford Hill (also from the Branch of Plans and Design) reported on the progress of these and other Game Ranch projects in his "Final E.C.W. Report, Fourth Enrollment Period." (Sanford Hill, Associate Landscape Architect E.C.W., "Final E.C.W. Report Fourth Enrollment Period to the Chief Architect", File: 1935 Reports (2), Box D-37, YNPA.) This report indicates that most of the projects had been completed. Only the construction of the barn was unfinished, being 75 percent complete at the end of the period. The service-road project was 100 percent complete, including the obliteration of the old road where it diverted from the new 12-foot-wide roadway.

The barn was completed in April of 1935. Hill notes in his monthly report that the barn "has been stained the regular Park Service brown. The shade of green for the roof, however, has been changed from the regular blue green to a Bronze green which blends well with the surrounding hillsides." (Sanford Hill, "Monthly Report for April 1935", File: 1935 Reports (2), Box D-37, YNPA.)

Other completed Game Ranch projects included the installation of a "water system storage facility." The storage facility consisted of a 5000 gallon concrete storage tank on the hillside above the Game Ranch buildings. (CCC enrollees constructed the storage tank.) The tank was fed by a spring running 20 gallons per minute. Five hundred and twenty-three feet of ditch were excavated for the 3" pipe that carried the water to the Game Ranch buildings. The water system included two fire hydrants placed behind the residence directly west of the garage. (These fire hydrants and a small fire hose shelter, presumably constructed as part of the fire suppression system, still remain at the site.) The construction of a 10' x 30' x 14' septic tank, northeast of the residence, also was accomplished as ECW Project #13-26a. (Sanford Hill, "Monthly Report for April 1935", File: 1935 Reports (2), Box D-37, YNPA.)

Also in 1935 the Game Ranch was one of several sites considered for the establishment of a plant nursery, for which the park had received \$10,000 in Public Works funding (J.W. Emmert, Acting Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, to F. A. Kittredge, Chief Engineer, April 24, 1935, Yellowstone 619, Entry 7: 1907-1949, RG 79, National Archives). Linda McClelland indicates that park nurseries were established to support the park service's "landscape naturalization program." She states that "... the main purpose of the park nurseries was to provide large numbers of native trees and shrubs for mass plantings in areas whose native cover had been destroyed by forest fires and previous

destructive uses." She further states that Sequoia National Park was one of the first to establish a nursery. Acadia National Park had a nursery sometime before 1930 (Linda McClelland, *Presenting Nature: The Historical Landscape Design of the National Park Service 1916 to 1942* (US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1993) pp. 160-161).

The proposed nursery would be used to grow seedlings, which would then be used for planting projects in the park. In April of 1935, Sanford Hill in company with other park service personnel, and "Mr. Fox," supervisor of the US Forest Service's Savenac Nursery, inspected three sites for their suitability as a nursery. The Reese Creek Area, the Game Ranch, and the "Old Hoppe Place," were discussed as potential locations for the nursery. Hill explained that the Game Ranch was considered because "... the administrative group which already existed, soil conditions, and conveniently [sic] located which would allow hiring labor from Gardiner for operation without the necessity of constructing a mess and bunk house group. Heavy winds at the Game Ranch were considered a serious handicap for the growing of the small seedlings." (J.W. Emmert, Acting Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, to F. A. Kittredge, Chief Engineer, April 24, 1935, Yellowstone 619, Entry 7: 1907-1949, RG 79, National Archives.) Ultimately, the Reese Creek site was rejected on the basis of a lack of level ground, the "Old Hoppe Place," on the basis of its gravelly soil and also because of a question regarding its water rights. Both Hill and "Mr. Wirth" recommended the Game Ranch site, although Wirth originally suggested an area northeast from the Game Ranch buildings. The problem of high winds at the Game Ranch was mitigated by the incorporation of extensive shelter belt plantings at the nursery.

The establishment of the nursery proceeded quickly. In October of 1935, Hill reported that construction of the nursery fence (ECW project #105), was 50 percent complete. "All posts and post braces have been set, some of the posts have been set in concrete and part of the small wire mesh has been installed at the ground line." (Sanford Hill, E.C.W. Report to the Chief Architect, October 1935, File: 1935 Reports (2) Box D-37, YNPA.) Other E.C.W. projects included preparation of the beds and transplantings (Project #106); collecting tree seeds for the nursery (Project #107); and, moving and planting trees for the nursery's shelter belt (Project #108).

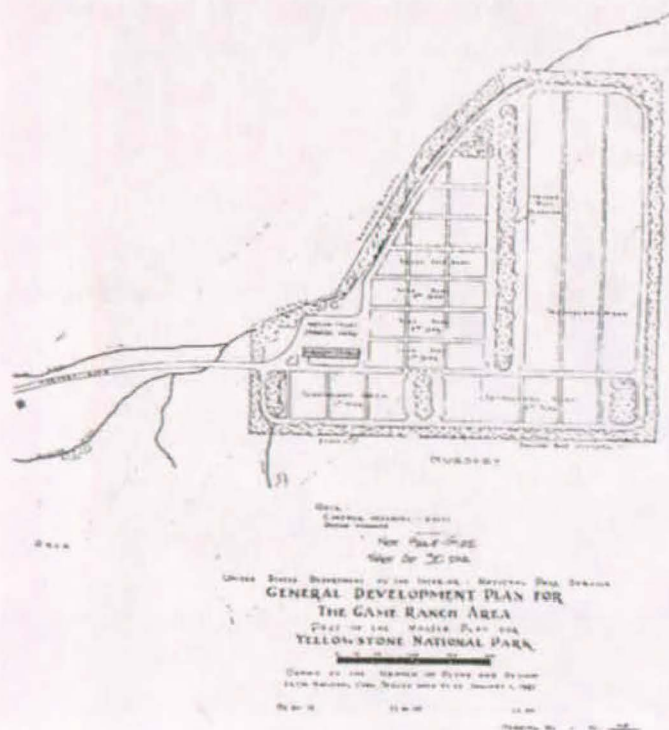
By the end of 1935, most of the park service improvements associated with the "administrative group" at the game ranch were completed. For the most part, these improvements would not be modified until the 1960s. However, the nursery continued to be operated as long as New Deal funding lasted. In 1942, the nursery project, which had been operated under the auspices of the ECW, was discontinued. The Superintendent's Annual Report for 1942 explained the situation:

"The Yellowstone nursery was operated up to the close of May 1942, when the project was disbanded. Twenty-seven thousand lodgepole pine transplants were lifted and shipped to Glacier Park and a small number of miscellaneous plants were removed from the nursery and planted in the Mammoth area. All land under cultivation in the nursery area, except that which was occupied by transplant beds, was plowed, harrowed and disced and seeded with crested wheat grass." (sic) [Superintendent's Annual Report for 1942, bound volumes in Yellowstone National Park library.]

Although the formal use of the nursery ceased in 1942, former park personnel indicate that the park superintendent allowed park employees to use the area for "Victory Gardens" during the World War II. It has been reported that the casual use of the old nursery for private gardens continued to a greater or lesser degree through the 1980s.



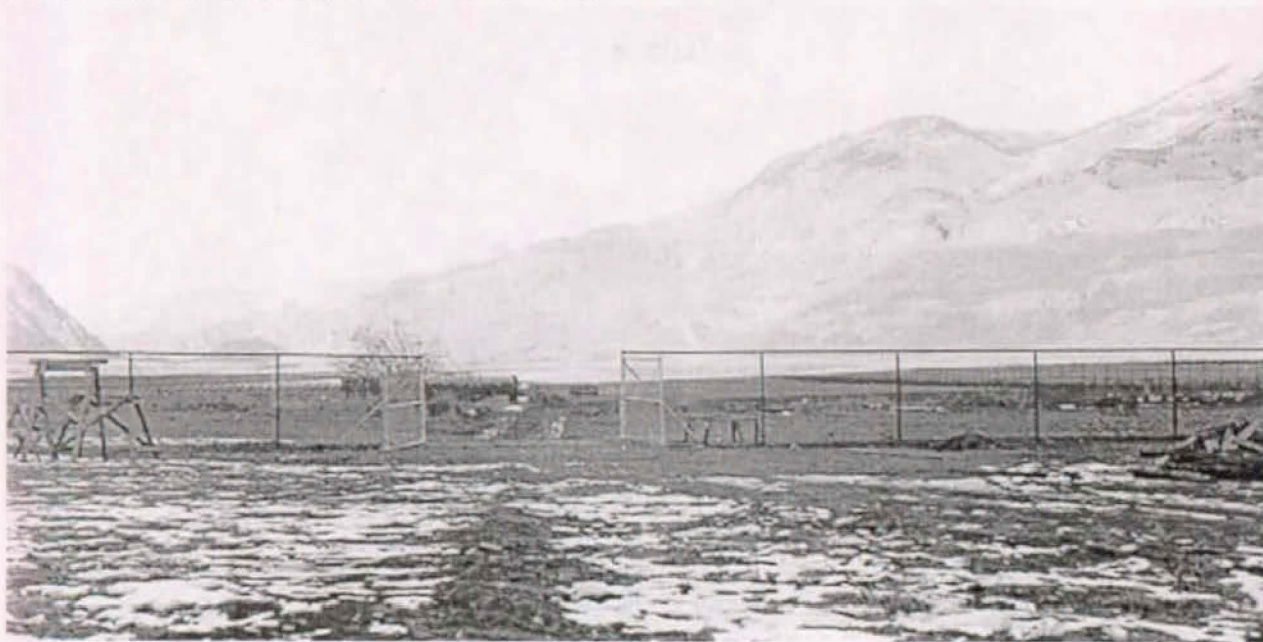
Modern view of the residence that was constructed in 1917, and moved to Stephens Creek in 1935 (1996)



January 1941 plan of the Nursery at Stephens Creek drawn by the Branch of Plans and Designs, National Park Service



*Completed rodent and game-proof fence (2 Dec 1935)*



*View from inside Nursery Area before construction began on road (2 Dec 1935)*



*Maintenance on Nursery rows (circa 1936)*



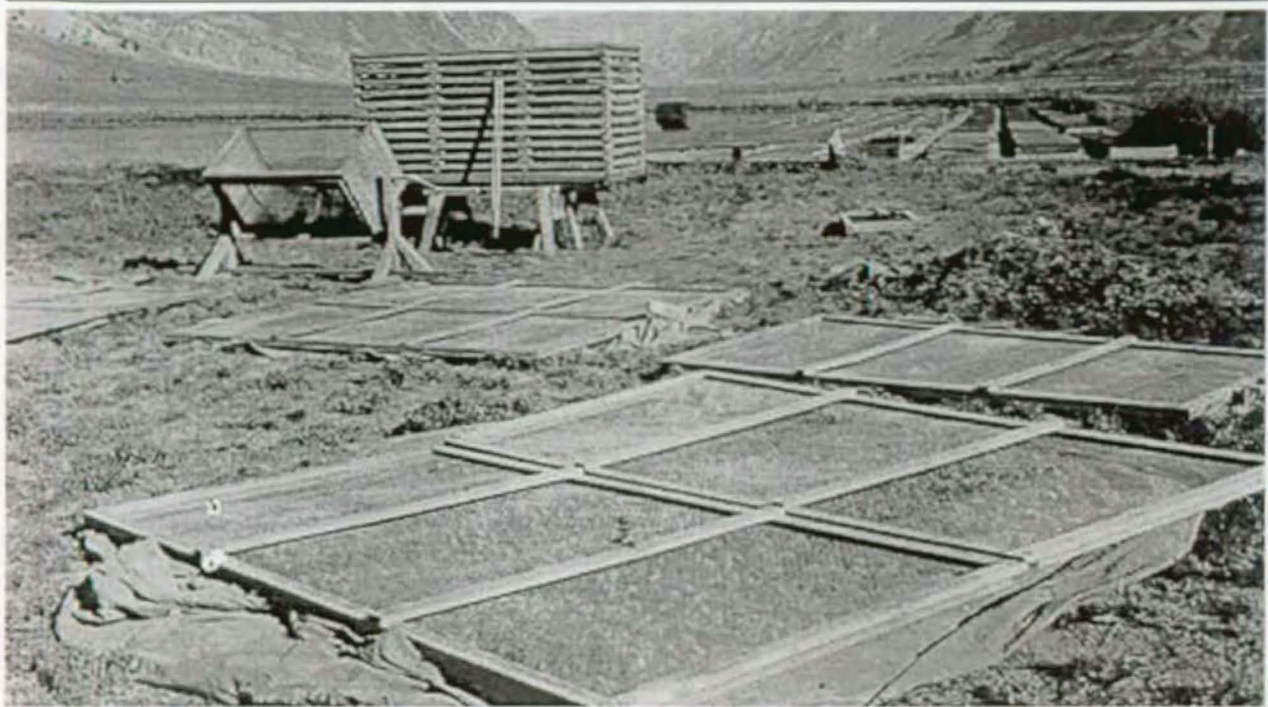
*Maintenance on Nursery rows (circa 1936)*



*Nursery equipment and storage tent (4 Aug 1936)*



*Inspecting seedling for diseases under shade-screen lathing (7 Aug 1936)*



*Pine cones drying under screens (22 Sept 1936)*



*View of surrounding landscape from Nursery (16 Aug 1937)*

## 1942 to 2002

There is little information in park service planning and administrative documents regarding the Stephens Creek for the period following completion of the administrative group in 1935. Robert Murphy (retired park ranger who worked in Yellowstone during the 1940s and early 1950s) has indicated that the park had ceased irrigating the hay meadows at the Game Ranch prior to his leaving the park in 1957. He suggested that this change resulted from a change in game management philosophy instituted by a new park superintendent. In short, the artificial feeding of elk and bison was no longer considered to be appropriate. Murphy further stated that during his tenure in the park, the residence was not necessarily occupied year round, but that a park ranger was always stationed there during the fall hunting months. The principal job of the ranger was to patrol the area of the park north of the original boundary, in the area known as the Cinnabar Triangle (Telephone conversation with Robert Murphy, October 17, 1996.)

Another change in use that occurred during the postwar years was the transferring of the Yellowstone park horse herd from the Lamar Buffalo Ranch to the Stephens Creek ranch area. Again, Robert Murphy indicates that this administrative change took place after he left the park in 1957. Drawing No. 2261-A/NP-YEL, dated March of 1962, shows that park planners had considered building a large corral system and a barn immediately northeast from the Game Ranch residence, not far from the Nursery area. Prior to that, the Nursery had been formally abandoned for nearly two decades, and was little used by the park.

However, the new corral plan was never implemented. Instead, the corral system was incorporated into the old nursery area. This strategy included moving the Game Ranch barn from its original location by the residence in the administrative area, to the vicinity of the nursery sometime after 1962. Today, the barn is still used for stock maintenance (shoeing, storage of vet supplies and grain storage). New fencing was also added inside the nursery perimeter fence for corrals. Since the early 1960s, the park has kept its principal corral operation at the old Nursery near Stephens Creek. A tack room and a quarantine shed have been added to the vicinity of the nursery to support the corral operation.

To the extent that the Game Ranch provides low-elevation winter range, and is closed to hunting, it continues to contribute to the park's management of wildlife. A park service employee occupies the residence and uses the garage. Additionally in the early 1990s, the park reestablished a small plant nursery within the boundary of the old nursery perimeter fence. Infrastructure added to support this modern nursery operation includes a potting shed and a tool shed. Other non-historic uses of the area include the placement of the "boneyard" adjacent to the west edge of the nursery. Also, a shooting range is located adjacent to the west nursery boundary.



*Modern view of entrance to Stephens Creek along access road (1996)*

## Analysis And Evaluation

### Summary

The landscape characteristics that were important in the formation of the inventory unit include natural systems and features, land use, vegetation, circulation, spatial organization, buildings and structures, cluster arrangement and small scale features. The integrity of nearly all of these characteristics in both the Administrative Area and the Nursery have been affected by post-historic period modifications to the site. One of the primary land uses associated with the site (care of livestock) has been eliminated from the area. This, in turn, has affected both clustering and spatial organization of the site, since the improvements associated with this use have been removed. In addition, the ornamental and agricultural vegetation originally associated with the site is in declining health, due to a combination of factors, age being one factor and lack of maintenance another.

### Landscape Characteristics And Features

#### Natural Systems And Features

The buildings and structures within this component landscape were placed on the edge of the sage brush lands up against the toe of the slope to the adjacent mountain located to the south. North of the developed areas were numerous trees that provided a wind break for the winds coming out of the north. The park service administrative buildings were located in the same area as the improvements associated with the Hoppe Ranch—an area that provides a relative degree of shelter from the winds that blow through the Yellowstone River Valley corridor.

The water storage tank was located partially up the slope behind the office and residential area. It was located adjacent to a small spring that flowed approximately 20 gallons per minute. The spring was used to fill the large 5,000 gallon tank and provide water for the Game Ranch operations.

As for the Nursery, an on-site visit was conducted in 1935 to evaluate the Game Ranch environment and its desirability for the establishment of a nursery. Natural factors that proved to be important with regard to the selection process included readily available water from the nearby spring, deep and well drained soils, good elevation (about 5300 ft.), naturally occurring willows and aspen that could be utilized as a wind break or shelter belt. Another supporting factor noted by the nursery selection team was “the added protection which was afforded by locating the nursery in an area surrounded on three sides by hills.” (Sanford Hill, April Report - April 29, 1935, File No. 212, File 1935 Reports (2), Box D-37, YNPA.)

The winds were noted as an undesirable element with regard to the siting of the nursery but it was decided that the entire nursery area could be protected from any potentially damaging winds by planting a dense wind break or shelter belt around the perimeter fence.

Summary: Some of the natural systems and features that dictated the placement of the Game Ranch administrative infrastructure are still apparent within the site. Specifically, the sheltering effect of the local topography remains evident, and the deep, well developed soils could be used for growing seedlings. The landscape characteristic of natural systems and features retains historical integrity.



*Notice the flat floor of the Yellowstone River Valley, surrounded by mountains (circa 1936)*

### **Spatial Organization**

During the period of significance, the spatial organization of the Stephens Creek Administration Area component landscape was linear, with the improvements constructed adjacent to the internal Game Ranch access road. In this respect, park service landscape designers continued the pattern established by the Hoppes. The park service elaborated on the pattern by separating the building development according to function. The main residential area was sited so that it was the first development to be encountered while accessing the site, with the horse barn and corral area located farther along the access road. In the past, the Nursery consisted of a storage yard/work area, numerous seedbeds, transplant areas, and shelter belt plantings surrounding the area to protect it from the wind. Post-historic period changes have altered the organization of the area within and adjacent to the fence. The corrals associated with the horse barn are located inside the fenced perimeter, as is a hay storage structure. The historic barn and the quarantine shed are both located outside the perimeter fence. There are some remnants of the shelter belt plantings but their placement does not necessarily correspond with the historic design (i.e. they may be volunteer masses introduced to the site by birds or other means of dispersal.) Some of the historic seedbeds remain evident within the area now utilized as pasture by the park's horse herd. The area formerly used for transplanting seedlings is now being utilized by the modern nursery operation, where a storage shed, greenhouse and outhouse are also located.

**Summary:** Overall, the pattern of spatial organization has been altered. Although the residential area is generally unmodified, the stock facility has been relocated to the Nursery. Both areas no longer follow the initial design criteria that was used for its original development, and the spatial organization lacks integrity.

## Land Use

During the historic period, land uses associated with the residential landscape included residential and administrative uses, as well as agricultural facilities for the care of park service horses in the adjoining stable area. Although the house was designed for permanent, year-round residency, for a period of time it has been used only seasonally, typically in the fall during the hunting season, when a ranger was needed to patrol the area for poachers. Currently, the residence is once again occupied year round by a permanent park service employee. The agricultural land use of the Administrative Area ended in the 1960s, when the horse barn and corral was moved farther north to the old Nursery.

Historically, the Nursery area had only been used to grow plants for the park. Then during the early 1960s, the park's horse herd was relocated from the Lamar Buffalo Ranch to the Game Ranch. This administrative change required the development of new infrastructure at the Game Ranch. The Game Ranch barn, originally located in the administrative area near the residence, was moved to the area outside the nursery's perimeter fence. Log corrals and a large shelter for storing hay – both of which support the corral operation – have been constructed inside the nursery fence. Other additional infrastructure associated with this use includes the quarantine shed and a small tack shed.

A return to the historic uses inside the nursery fence occurred in the early 1990s, when the park once again established a small plant nursery within the nursery fence. This operation is much smaller than the original, occupying only about 2.5 acres of the original nursery.

Summary: Today, the only historic land use that remains in place is the residence. Modern, noncontributing land uses have been introduced into the area formerly used for the nursery. Therefore, the landscape characteristic of land use lacks historical integrity.

## Vegetation

During Period of Significance, park service landscape designers incorporated previously existing ornamental and agricultural vegetation into their developmental plans for the site. Principally, this included a row of Lombardy poplar trees located adjacent to the south side of the access road, and a small apple orchard located in the area that became the front lawn of the new park service residence.

In addition to this previously established vegetation, park service landscape architects created a more formal appearance in the residential area by planting grass in the yard surrounding the residence and garage. There is also a reference to planting 50 trees in the vicinity of the Game Ranch buildings; however, these are not apparent today.

Early written accounts describing the selection of the Game Ranch site for development as the park nursery mention the recommended relocation and use of both willow and aspen as shelter belt plantings surrounding the nursery. The design drawing for the Nursery dated May 1935 shows an existing shelter belt area labeled "willows and aspen" along the west southwest edge of the Nursery. The remaining shelter belt areas shown surrounding the perimeter of the Nursery are labeled "proposed" and no particular species are noted. Later, a 1941 drawing shows shelter belt plantings around the entire perimeter of the Nursery, within the boundary fence.

Today, possible remnants of the old shelter belt plantings remain in the Nursery. One linear segment of chokecherry is located in the approximate middle of the Nursery in the area shown on historic maps as containing "seed beds." In addition, a dense row of chokecherry bushes is located adjacent to the inside of the southeast corner of the perimeter fence and may represent a segment of the "proposed" perimeter shelter belt. In this same vicinity, along the south end of the east perimeter fence, there are aspen trees and a few large specimen conifers, located in the area formerly designated as "transplant" areas. Finally, portions of the willow shelter belt (indicated as "existing" on the 1935 planning map) remain along the southwest side of the Nursery.

The vegetation that was historically cultivated within the Nursery consisted of a variety of native plant materials including lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, willow, wild rose, aspen, and white bark pine.

Summary: In general, the ornamental and agricultural vegetation once associated with the Stephens Creek Administrative Area and the Nursery is in very poor condition and lacks integrity. Of the substantial row of poplars that once lined the access road to the site, only a few remain, located along the stretch of road northeast of residence. The few remaining apple trees are also in poor condition, principally due to neglect. A few small segments of shelter belt plantings remain; however, on the whole, they do not reflect the original extent of these plantings. In addition, all of the original seed plots and transplant beds have been removed from the Nursery.

## Circulation

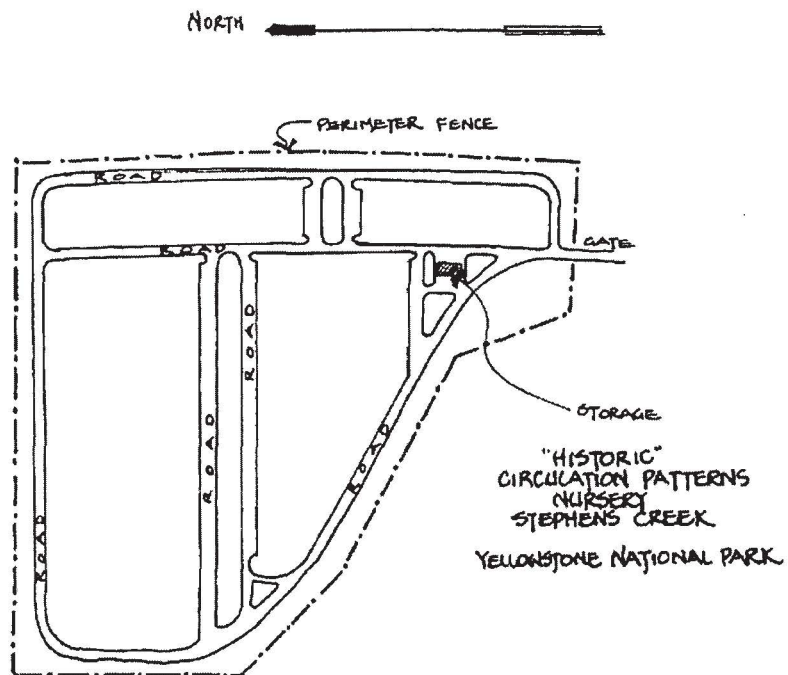
**Vehicular circulation:** The historical vehicular circulation system associated with the Administrative Area consisted of two components. One is the access road to the site, reconstructed by the park service in 1935, and the other is an internal spur roads that led to the residence and the barn areas. The park service improved the access road into the area at that same time that they constructed the other improvements. The park service straightened the alignment of the road and upgraded the road base. The previously existing ranch road had been little more than a two-track, constructed through the sagebrush flats, with numerous drainage crossings.

The short spur road into the residential area branched from the access road and led around the east side of the house to its rear entrance. A gravel drive accessed the front of the garage. The spur road to the barn led directly to the pedestrian entrance in the side of the building. Sometime prior to the 1960s, the access road to the house was redesigned to be a continuous through-road.

This through-road led to the interior of the nursery, which was bisected by a series of roads that facilitated vehicular circulation through the area. A parking and storage yard was located just inside the gate at the south end of the nursery. From this area, a road led around the inside of the entire perimeter fence. Another bisected the interior of the nursery on an east west axis, separating the transplant area at the north end of the nursery from some seedbeds to the south. Another road bisected the area on a north/south axis.

**Pedestrian paths:** Formal pedestrian paths appear to have been limited to the residential area. A stone-lined path leads from the front of the building to the access road, and another leads from the rear of the house to the pedestrian entrance in the west elevation of the garage.

**Summary:** The vehicular access road into the site has not been modified since the historical period. However, the internal access roads have been changed. After the historical period, the access road to the rear of the residence was extended to the west, making it a through road. Also, the spur road into the horse barn and corral complex was eliminated when the barn was removed. But, there are two pedestrian paths that remain in place. Around the Nursery area, the abandonment and rehabilitation of the site for new, noncontributing land uses has destroyed the internal circulation of the nursery. Neither the parking area nor the roads remain apparent; the landscape characteristic of circulation lacks integrity.



*Historic Nursery circulation patterns*

## **Buildings And Structures**

Historically, there were three buildings within the Administrative Area landscape: the residence, the garage, and the barn. Contributing structures used to included the corral, the hose house, and the water storage tank. The three primary buildings were all constructed in the "rustic style" typically promoted by the park service during the 1930s. Although the residence was originally constructed as a private residence, after being moved to the site, new materials were applied to the building to make it compatible with the garage and the barn, both of which were constructed according to park service standard plans. These "rustic" materials include the wide weatherboard siding on the exterior walls, the stone veneer on the concrete foundation; and sawn wood shingles doubled every 6th row on the roof.

Structures present during the historical period included the corral attached to the horse barn, the storage tank associated with the water supply system and the small fire hose shelter.

During the historical period, the only building located within the Nursery included a vehicular garage. This building is no longer present; however, a variety of buildings have been moved into the area to be used in the modern nursery or corral operations. These include an outhouse, a greenhouse and a tool shed located in the newer Nursery area, the original Administrative Area barn, a tack shed, a quarantine shed and a hay shed in the vicinity of the corral area.

The single remaining historic structure currently in the Nursery Area is the perimeter fence. Constructed with iron posts, hog wire and chicken wire at the bottom, it remains substantially intact, except for the segment along the southwest end of the enclosure where the barn and associated corral are now located.

Summary: Currently, only the residence and the garage remain on the Administrative Area site. The horse barn has been moved to the Nursery area. Of the three smaller contributing historic structures once present, only the small fire hose shelter is extant. Both the corral and the water storage tank have been removed. The buildings and structures that do remain on site possess integrity, and may possess individual architectural merit, qualifying them for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. There are more buildings located in the Nursery currently than there were during the historic period. Although the majority of the perimeter fence remains in place, on the whole, the buildings and structures landscape characteristic lacks integrity.



*View of Ranger Residence, the main structure of the Stephens Creek landscape (1996)*



*Rear view of residence (1996)*



*2-car garage near residence in Administrative Area (1996)*



*View of park horse barn in old Nursery Area (1996)*



*Corral area beside barn (1996)*



*Modern planting shed in Nursery Area (1996)*



*Original logs-out building, currently used for tool storage in Nursery Area (1996)*

### **Cluster Arrangement**

During the period of significance, the park service development on the Administrative Area site was segregated by function into two areas. The residence and the garage were located together, while the horse barn and its associated corral was located farther west. In the early 1960s, the horse barn and its associated improvements were moved to the Nursery Area.

**Summary:** The historical cluster arrangement of buildings and structures within the site is no longer apparent since one of the two historic building clusters has been moved to another area. This landscape characteristic lacks integrity.

### **Small Scale Features**

Historically, the Stephen Creek Administrative Area contained a few small-scale features, including the two fire hydrants located near the fire hose shelter. These features continue to exist within the landscape today. The Nursery contained many small-scale features including a variety of drying and sorting screens for cones and seeds, irrigation features (sprinkler heads, head gates along irrigation ditch, etc.), and shade laths. However, these features were removed when the Nursery was abandoned in 1942. Therefore, while the Nursery possess no small scale features with integrity, the hydrants and hose shelter near the Administrative Area could be considered as contributing features to the historic landscape.



*The hosehouse, one of the last remaining small scale structures in Stephens Creek (1996)*

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Administrative Area Residence	Contributing	Stephens Creek Residence	051012	HS-0102
Barn	Contributing	Stephens Creek Barn	051011	HS-0100
Administrative Area Garage	Contributing	Stephens Creek Garage	051010	HS-0099
Hose House	Contributing			
Hay Shed	Non-Contributing			
Tack Shed	Non-Contributing			
Tack Shed/Director's Shed	Non-Contributing			
Logs-out Building No. 200	Non-Contributing			
Logs-out Building No. 216	Non-Contributing			
Logs-out Building No. 3 (possibly 33)	Non-Contributing			

Federal Highways Administration Non-Contributing  
trailer

Two fire hydrants                      Undetermined

## Management Information

### Descriptive And Geographic Information

**Historic Name(s):** Old Hoppe Ranch; Game Preservation Ranch  
Administrative Area and Game Preservation Ranch  
Nursery

**Current Name(s):** Stephens Creek Administrative Area and Stephens  
Creek Nursery

**Management Unit:** Yellowstone National Park

**Tract Numbers:**

**State and County:** Park County, MT

**Size (acres):** 28.00

### Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	12	518515	4988000
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	12	518090	4988000
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	12	518090	4987770
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	12	518360	4987580
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	12	518515	4987295
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	12	518360	4987240
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	12	519320	4988160
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	12	519440	4988040
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	12	518600	4987100

**GIS File Name:**

**GIS File Description:**

### National Register Information

**National Register Documentation:** No Documentation

**Explanatory Narrative:**

This inventory unit has not been previously documented. The National Register documentation is

part of the research and writing of the CLI, even if one has not been done prior to beginning CLI work.

**National Register Eligibility:** Undetermined

**Explanatory Narrative:**

This inventory unit has not been previously documented. The Level II inventory will be submitted to the Montana SHPO for a consensus determination of eligibility. However, it is the opinion of the researcher s and recorder that the property does not qualify for listing as a cultural landscape due to the lack of historic landscape integrity.

**Date of Eligibility Determination:**

**National Register Classification:**

**Significance Level:**

**Contributing/Individual:**

**Significance Criteria:** A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

**Period Of Significance**

Time Period: 1933 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Historic Context Subtheme: Landscape Architecture

Historic Context Facet: Protection Of Natural And Cultural Resources

**Area Of Significance:**

Category: Conservation

Priority: 1

Category: Landscape Architecture

Priority: 2

**National Historic Landmark Information**

**National Historic  
Landmark Status:** No

**World Heritage Site Information**

**World Heritage Site Status:** No

**Cultural Landscape Type and Use**

**Cultural Landscape Type:** Historic Designed Landscape

**Current and Historic Use/Function:**

Use/Function Category: Domestic (Residential)  
Use/Function: Small Residential Landscape  
Detailed Use/Function: Small Residential Landscape  
Type Of Use/Function: Both Current And Historic

Use/Function Category: Agriculture/Subsistence  
Use/Function: Horticulture Facility  
Detailed Use/Function: Horticulture Facility  
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Agriculture/Subsistence  
Use/Function: Livestock  
Detailed Use/Function: Livestock  
Type Of Use/Function: Current

**Ethnographic Information**

**Ethnographic Survey Conducted:** No Survey Conducted

**Adjacent Lands Information**

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?** Yes

**Adjacent Lands Description:**

All of the lands originally purchased by the Game Preservation Company for donation to Yellowstone National Park for use as the Game Preservation Ranch could potentially contribute. These lands are located in the northwestern section of Yellowstone Park in Montana, along the north bank of Stephens Creek between Electric Peak and the Yellowstone River. Additional research regarding the landscape will be required to determine the exact extent of these lands.

## General Management Information

**Management Category:** Not Specified

**Management Category Date:**

**Explanatory Narrative:**

## Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

*Good:* indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

*Fair:* indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

*Poor:* indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

*Undetermined:* Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

**Condition Assessment:** Undetermined

**Assessment Date:**

**Date Recorded:** 06/17/2002

**Park Management Concurrence:** No

**Level Of Impact Severity:** Unknown

### Stabilization Measures:

**Impact:**

Type of Impact: Neglect

Internal/External:

Description:

**Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access**

<b>NPS Legal Interest:</b>	Fee Simple
<b>Explanatory Narrative:</b>	
<b>Public Access:</b>	With Permission
	Administrative Area
	No Access Currently
	Nursery

## Treatment

**Approved Treatment:** Undetermined

**Approved Treatment Document:**

**Document Date:**

**Explanatory Narrative:**

There is no specified treatment for this property.

**Approved Treatment Completed:**

## Approved Treatment Cost

**LCS Structure Approved  
Treatment Cost:**

**Landscape Approved  
Treatment Cost:**

**Cost Date:**

**Level of Estimate:**

**Cost Estimator:**

**Explanatory Description:** The Intermountain Support Office in Denver is in the process of updating the LCS for Yellowstone National Park.

## Stabilization Costs

**LCS Structure Stabilization Cost:**

**Landscape Stabilization Costs:**

**Cost Date:**

**Level Of Estimate:**

**Cost Estimator:**

**Explanatory Description:** The Intermountain Support Office in Denver is in the process of updating the LCS for Yellowstone National Park.

## Documentation Assessment and Checklist

**Documentation Assessment:** Fair

**Documentation:**

Document: General Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1974

Adequate Documentation: No

Document: Land Protection Plan

Year Of Document: 1986

Adequate Documentation: No

Document: Land Protection Plan

Year Of Document: 1990

Adequate Documentation: No

## Appendix

### Bibliography

#### Citations:

Citation Author: Mattson, Frank B.  
Citation Title: Report to the Chief Architect through the  
Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, Period -  
March 1 to 9, 1934  
Year of Publication: 1934  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1934 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects  
& Engineers Reports & mIsC., YNPA

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Citation Author: Mattson, Frank B  
Citation Title: Report to the Chief Architect through the  
Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, Period -  
June 26 to July 26, 1934  
Year of Publication: 1934  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1934 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects  
& Engineers Reports & Misc., YNPA

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Citation Author: Mattson, Frank B.  
Citation Title: Report to the Chief Architect through the  
Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, Period -  
July 25 to August 29, 1934  
Year of Publication: 1934  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1934 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects  
& Engineers Reports & Misc., YNPA

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Citation Author: Mattson, Frank B.  
Citation Title: Report to the Chief Architect through the  
Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, Period -  
August 28 to September 29, 1934  
Year of Publication: 1934  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1934 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects  
& Engineers Reports & Misc., YNPA

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Citation Author: Mattson, Frank B.  
Citation Title: Report to the Chief Architect through the  
Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, Period -  
September 30 to October 28, 1934  
Year of Publication: 1934  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1934 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects  
& Engineers Reports & Misc., YNPA

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Citation Author: McClelland, Linda  
Citation Title: Presenting Nature: The Historical Landscape Design of  
the National Park Service 1916 to 1942  
Year of Publication: 1993  
Publisher: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service  
Source Name: DSC/TIC

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Citation Author: Popham, Walter D.  
Citation Title: Emergency Conservation Work, Report to the Chief  
Architect through the Superintendent of Yellowstone  
National Park - August 1934  
Year of Publication: 1934  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1934 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects  
& Engineers Reports & Misc. 1933-1938, YNPA

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Citation Author: Popham, Walter D.  
Citation Title: Emergency Conservation Work, Report to the Chief Architect through the Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park - September 1934  
Year of Publication: 1934  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1934 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects & Engineers Reports & Misc. 1933-1938, YNPA

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Citation Author: Hill, Sanford  
Citation Title: Report - Yellowstone National Park - August 1934  
Year of Publication: 1934  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1934 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects & Engineers Reports & Misc. 1933-1938, YNPA

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Citation Author: Hill, Sanford  
Citation Title: Report - Yellowstone National Park - November 1934  
Year of Publication: 1934  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1934 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects & Engineers Reports & Misc. 1933-1938, YNPA

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Citation Author: Hill, Sanford  
Citation Title: Report - Yellowstone National Park - December 1934  
Year of Publication: 1934  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1934 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects & Engineers Reports & Misc. 1933-1938, YNPA

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Citation Author: Hill, Sanford  
Citation Title: Report - Yellowstone National Park - February 1935  
Year of Publication: 1935  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1935 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects & Engineers Reports & Misc. 1933-1938, YNPA

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Citation Author: Hill, Sanford  
Citation Title: Report - Yellowstone National Park - March 1935  
Year of Publication: 1935  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1935 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects & Engineers Reports & Misc. 1933-1938, YNPA

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Citation Author: Hill, Sanford and Howard Gregg  
Citation Title: Report to the Chief Architect- Yellowstone National Park, Period - May 26 to June 25, 1935  
Year of Publication: 1935  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1935 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects & Engineers Reports & Misc. 1933-1938, YNPA

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Citation Author: Hill, Sanford and Howard Gregg  
Citation Title: Monthly Narrative Report to the Chief Architect- Yellowstone National Park, Period - May 25 to June 27, 1935  
Year of Publication: 1935  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1935 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects & Engineers Reports & Misc. 1933-1938, YNPA

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Citation Author: Hill, Sanford and Howard Gregg  
Citation Title: Report to the Chief Architect- Yellowstone National  
Park, Period - June 26 to July 26, 1935  
Year of Publication: 1935  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1935 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects  
& Engineers Reports & Misc. 1933-1938, YNPA

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Citation Author: Hill, Sanford, Howard Gregg and others  
Citation Title: Report to the Chief Architect- Yellowstone National  
Park, Period - July 26 to August 26, 1935  
Year of Publication: 1935  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1935 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects  
& Engineers Reports & Misc. 1933-1938, YNPA

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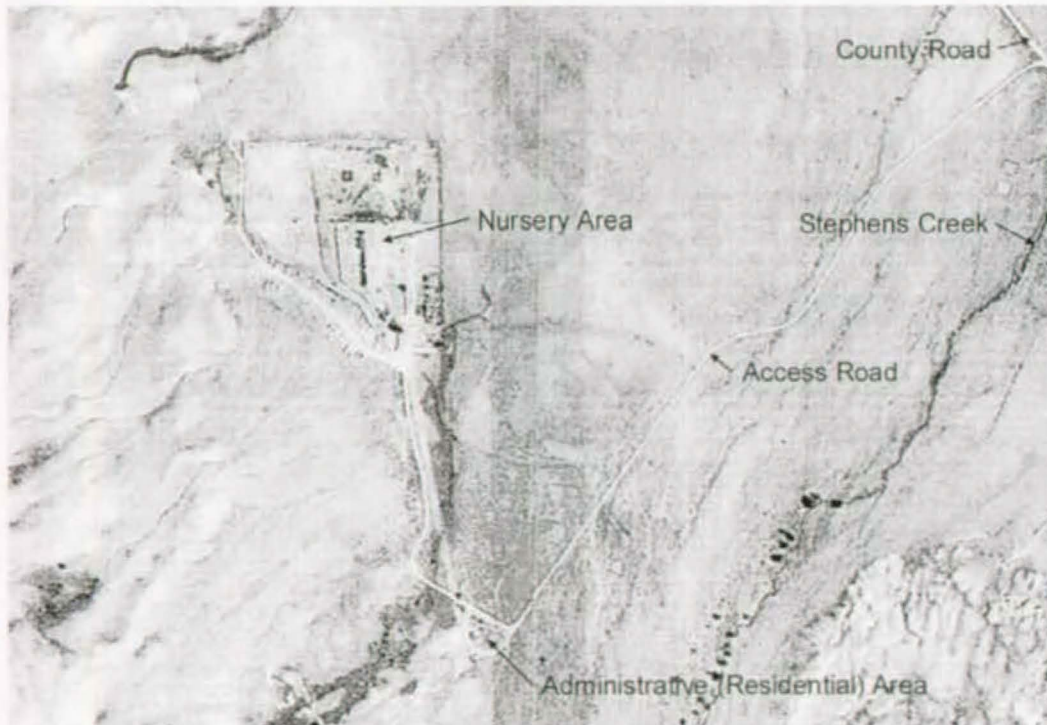
Citation Author: Hill, Sanford, Howard Gregg and others  
Citation Title: Report to the Chief Architect- Yellowstone National  
Park, Period - August 26 to September 26, 1935  
Year of Publication: 1935  
Source Name: Report  
Citation Location: File 1935 Reports (2), Box D-37, Landscape Architects  
& Engineers Reports & Misc. 1933-1938, YNPA

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## Supplemental Information

**Title:** Aerial Photograph

**Description:** USGS Aerial Photograph, 25 Aug 1994  
([www.terraserve.com](http://www.terraserve.com))



USGS Aerial Photograph, 25 Aug 1994 ([www.terraserve.com](http://www.terraserve.com))