

# ROOSEVELT LODGE HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT



27468 ROOSEVELT LODGE, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

HAYNES

## YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

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**ROOSEVELT LODGE  
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK  
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT**

**DECEMBER 1993**

**Prepared for:**

**TW RECREATIONAL SERVICES**

**and**

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK  
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, WYOMING**

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**ROOSEVELT LODGE  
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK  
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District has been determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Camp Roosevelt was the first component developed within a Lodge system that would eventually include facilities at Old Faithful, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, Sylvan Pass, and Mammoth Hot Springs. The Roosevelt site was chosen for its relative isolation and the availability of traditional western activities, particularly fishing and horseback riding. The complex thus served both the middle-class auto tourist in rapid transit and those looking for a seasonal resort "off the beaten path." Moreover, the Roosevelt site had the advantage of being an established component of the Yellowstone tour. It was familiar to tourists and already possessed access roads and tents for temporary tourist and employee housing. The new development continued to be known as Camp Roosevelt, in commemoration of its standing as a seasonal resort and of its tie to the Wylie Camp system.

The major period of construction at Camp Roosevelt occurred between 1919 and 1927, and was initiated with the raising of Roosevelt Lodge. By 1929, Camp Roosevelt included the central lodge building, 37 tourist cabins arranged in three distinct groups northeast and southeast of the lodge, 26 tent cabins, a Caretaker's cabin, and assorted service buildings (See Appendix A, Map 1). The service buildings, "constructed between 1918 and 1927," included a commissary, a meat house, a linen room, a power house, and a horse barn, and were located behind the lodge in the "utility area."

The construction of Roosevelt Lodge was started in 1919 and completed in 1920. The Lodge, a one-story unpeeled log building sits on a stone foundation. There are two massive fireplaces, one on each end of the building. It has a full porch running across the front of the building which becomes the prominent location for viewing the trees and mountains to the north. The



Lodge is the most prominent building within the Historic District and is the most visual building associated with the site. Its historical and architectural significance should be protected along with the cabins that are associated with the building.

For two years following construction of Roosevelt Lodge, the candy-striped tents dating to Wylie's Camp provided "cabin" accommodations at Roosevelt Camp. However in 1922, the Yellowstone Park Camps Company (YPCC), began construction of permanent cabin units "planned and executed in order to preserve the restful atmosphere which exists and which it is the purpose of the company to encourage." By 1929, three groups of tourist cabins had been established at Camp Roosevelt. These included: six log cabins and one "rustic-frame" cabin located south southeast of the Lodge (Cabins 37 — 43, Cabin Group A); 18 board-and-batten, rustic-frame, and tent cabins located southeast of the lodge (Cabins 19 — 36, Cabin Group B); and, 18 rustic-frame cabins located northeast of the Lodge (Cabins 1 — 18, Cabin Group C) (see Appendix A, Map 1).

In the 1920s, bathroom and shower facilities were added to the Camp Roosevelt complex. Two bathrooms were constructed adjacent to the southeast and northeast cabin groups. These were simple buildings, of frame construction with wood-shingled gable roofs.

For the most part, modifications to the Roosevelt complex have been minimal and expansion efforts have involved the relocation of cabins from dismantled facilities elsewhere in the Park. Between 1936 and 1937, 70 frame cabins were moved from the newly-dismantled Mammoth Lodge facility to a "housekeeping area" west of the Lodge. This area consisted of six distinct "loops" (Appendix A, Map 2). The most recent additions to the Roosevelt Complex included cabins from Old Faithful Inn and cabins from Fishing Bridge which were located throughout the complex.

The most intrusive element to the Historic District is the automobile which has caused a creation of roads and parking areas

throughout the complex. The most intrusive parking area is the area in front of the Lodge which blocks the view to and from the Lodge. All of these roads and parking areas have compromised the cultural landscape which is not only important to the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District but to Yellowstone National Park as a whole.

Roosevelt Lodge has retained much of its original historical and architectural significance but because of the changes in operation throughout the years some of the overall site integrity has been compromised. Roosevelt Lodge is a unique site in that the integrity of the buildings and their layout is still intact. Restoration of the original site will tie the buildings back into the cultural landscape and return the overall historical integrity to the site. By maintaining that historical and architectural significance the visitor experience at Roosevelt Lodge will be enhanced, bringing back the character of the original Lodge and site. In order to bring back the historical and architectural integrity of the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District the following general preservation recommendations are proposed:

1. Retain the historical and architectural character of the Lodge, the cabins, and the related support structures. Do not alter the architectural features of the spaces, except to improve upon the historical qualities of the spaces. This would include new mechanical and electrical systems.
2. Preserve and maintain the architectural features of all aspects of the exterior and interior of the Lodge as well as the features of the historic cabins and related support structures.
3. Repair, rather than replace, when possible, to retain original historic fabric.
4. Renovate the interior and exterior of the Lodge to preserve the original historical and architectural features. This includes the removal of the later addition offices, mechanical and electrical systems, and added doors and fire safety features. With the exception of the offices replace these items with less intrusive and more compatible systems.

5. Provide for the renovation of the cabins to bring back the historical and architectural qualities which were part of the original Camp Roosevelt. Along with the preservation maintenance of the cabins, two mock-up cabins will be renovated and will include restored ranch oak furnishings to bring back those original qualities. The two cabins will be used during the 1994 season to see how they hold up and how the people feel about the results.
6. Prepare a landscape plan for area around the Lodge and the cabins to the east. This will include moving the parking to smaller areas to the north of the present parking and separated to bring back the views from the Lodge. The existing parking will be landscaped with the original features including natural berms, meadowgrass and wildflowers, crushed gravel walkways, trees flanking the Lodge, and the proposed return of the antler fence.
7. Move some of the uses out of the Lodge to other buildings so that the original character of the Lodge can be preserved. Move the manager and personnel offices to Miss North's Cabin. Move the comptroller to the laundry/computer building. Move the employee laundry to an area relating more to the employees and away from the Lodge.
8. Move the employees to cabins on the east side of the site and move all guests to the cabins on the west and northwest sides of the site. This will help reduce conflicts between the employees and guests that has been a problem for years.
9. In order to meet the requirements of the Community Plan for the Roosevelt Lodge area additional employee housing is required for the site. The plan calls for new housing in the east side employee area. It is proposed to bring in cabins from other areas of Yellowstone National Park that are being removed that meet with the historical aspects of replacing and adding cabins to the Roosevelt Complex since 1939 when cabins were moved to the site from Mammoth. In the National Register Nomination the cabins from other areas were included in the nomination based on the idea of a "cabin museum" where these cabins have been moved to the site. This does not mean that every cabin that is being removed from other areas should be moved to Roosevelt but only cabins that are compatible with the architecture of the site, and for which there is a need. The relocation of the cabins is not intended to increase employees or guests. Cabins presently being removed from the Old Faithful Snow Lodge area and the Lamar Buffalo Ranch are compatible with the architecture of Roosevelt because similar cabins have been built and moved there. This still meets the basic concept of the Community Plan in providing additional housing at Roosevelt. It also provides historically

compatible cabins that have been a historic aspect of Roosevelt.

In order to protect the historic and architectural significance of the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District there are only certain locations where additional buildings can be sited. The main area for employees is the behind the existing employee housing area on the east side of the site. Also, there are some guest cabin areas on the ends of the loops in the west side in each of the loops near the creek. There are no other areas that cabins can be placed without impacting the integrity of the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District. The number of cabins for employees whereby there are two employees per cabin at the most can not totally be met and there should be an exception to the National Park Service housing standard rule.

10. There is a need for additional shower/restrooms in the area and it is proposed to bring in two restroom buildings from the Fishing Bridge Campground for use at Roosevelt. The present linen building is in very poor condition and it is proposed to bring in a larger restroom building from Old Faithful Snow Lodge to replace this building. In addition, log storage and molly cart storage will also be accommodated in this building. The only new building proposed for the site will be an employee recreation building which is needed for the Roosevelt area because at this time we can not find a large enough building from another area that is being moved.

The preservation recommendations as stated above will bring back the historical and architectural integrity of the Roosevelt Historic District without changing use of any of the structures and will meet the general concepts of the National Park Service Community Plan. The following report provides more detail as to the general recommendations and preservation of the site.

## INTRODUCTION

Roosevelt Lodge and its associated historic district has the distinction of being the first facility of its kind within Yellowstone National Park. Its evolution as the first "auto-camp" symbolizes an era in American history when technology united with the great outdoors and produced a new kind of travel adventure for tourists. Over the years it has been subjected to only minimal change and retains most of its architectural and historic integrity. Its value as a "living museum" has been recognized and is being nurtured. It is the goal of the National Park Service to preserve and maintain the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District and to enhance it while providing appropriate, comfortable visitor accommodations.

Over the years modifications have been made to the structures on the site as solutions to immediate needs of the time, such as new wiring or repair work, but which were not made within the historic context. Now there is a need to address this historic context and return the buildings as much as possible to their original intent.

To that end, this Historic Structures Report has been compiled. It will serve as a basis for decisions regarding preservation efforts combined with necessary improvements to meet current code and use requirements. The report catalogs as much historic and physical information as possible so that "educated" decisions can be made; it analyses, but does not offer detailed solutions to, encountered problems. More in-depth descriptions, as well as photographs, drawings and site plans which help to describe the history and development of the camp, are found in the body of the report. As a reference, a table (Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures) listing all the buildings in an organized format, with basic information about each, has been included at the end of the Architectural Analysis.

Included at the end of the report are general recommendations for preservation, adaptive reuse and modifications to the diverse elements that make up the site. Most of the recommended work is preservation through maintenance of the existing features, repair in-kind where necessary, replacement in-kind of deteriorated materials, or removal of added non-historic elements that take away from the historic character of the buildings.



## Historical Development

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### BEGINNINGS OF "CAMP ROOSEVELT":

#### THE WYLIE PERMANENT CAMPING COMPANY

In 1906, the Wylie Permanent Camping Co. developed "Camp Roosevelt" on the site rumored to have been occupied by Theodore Roosevelt in 1903.<sup>1</sup> The Yellowstone Park Lodge system, and Roosevelt Lodge in particular, owe many of their physical and cultural attributes to the "Wylie Way."

William Wallace Wylie formed the Wylie Permanent Camping Company in 1893.<sup>2</sup> He subsequently developed a string of permanent camps offering accommodation alternatives to the luxury hotels being developed by the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company. These camps consisted of semi-permanent structures resting on raised wooden platforms and topped with brightly striped canvas. The camp sites were situated approximately one-day's travel apart and included small sleeping tents surrounding the central lounge, registration, and dining tents. The Wylie Camping Company provided stage transportation between camps at a rate of \$35 for a seven-day tour, in contrast to the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company's charge of \$50 for a six-day tour.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Yellowstone National Park historian Aubrey Haines reports that: "A legend has developed to the effect that Roosevelt's camp was on the site of the present Roosevelt Lodge, under the shelter of the huge Douglas fir that still stands there, but Jack Haynes always maintained the story was a fabrication of Howard Hays, who found it useful to popularize his Roosevelt Lodge established at that point" (Aubrey Haines, *The Yellowstone Story, Vol. II*, Yellowstone National Park: Yellowstone Library and Museum Association in cooperation with Colorado Associated University Press, 1977, p. 233).

<sup>2</sup> Facilities at the "Permanent Camps" were semi-permanent, consisting of wooden platforms and framing systems, topped with canvas roofs and walls. These facilities are referred to as "tent-cabins" in the following report.

<sup>3</sup> Haines, *The Yellowstone Story, Vol. II*, p. 134.

"Wylie Way" patrons included both those drawn by the lower cost of the Wylie camps and those attracted to the "western atmosphere." School teachers and college students staffed the camps, in contrast to the "colored waiters ... with their quiet courteous manners" and the "bellboys and porters" employed at the YPIC hotels. Wylie guests participated in campfire songfests while guests at the hotels danced to professional orchestras. Wylie dining rooms served "family style" while a coat rule was enforced at the formal hotel dining rooms.<sup>4</sup>

Prior to 1916, the vast majority of Park visitors arrived by rail. Circa 1908, fare to Cody or Wyoming from the Midwest, for a family of five, totaled \$175.00. Many found this cost "simply prohibitive". Thus despite the availability of lower-cost accommodations, the Park was not successfully opened to the middle-class until 1916 when private automobiles were first allowed entrance.<sup>5</sup>

The rush of auto tourists revolutionized the concession system. At the National Park Service's bidding, The Wylie Permanent Camping Co. and the rival Shaw and Powell Camping Co. (established in 1913) merged to form the Yellowstone Park Camping Co (YPCC).<sup>6</sup> All transportation privileges once held by the camping

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<sup>4</sup> Haines, *The Yellowstone Story, Vol. II*, p. 134; G.L. Henderson, September 22, 1890, Box 1, Collection 430, Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collections, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana

[MGB SC]; J. A. Hill, Inspector, Dept of the Interior, "Report on Inspection of Yellowstone, Glacier, Rainier, Crater Lake, and Yosemite Parks," 1916, MGB SC, p. 4; Horace Albright, "Special Report on the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company," October 29, 1926, Box YPC-85, Yellowstone National Park Archives [YNPA].

<sup>5</sup> Department of the Interior, "Parks Reservations and Antiquities, Yellowstone National Park: Automobiles," June 22, 1907 to June 7, 1909, passim. File No. 12 12 6 (part 1) Box 207, Entry #6, RG 79, National Archives [NA].

<sup>6</sup> The Yellowstone Park Camping Co. was sold to Howard Hays in 1920. Hays changed the name to the Yellowstone Park Camps Co. Hays sold to Vernon Goodwin in 1924 and the name was changed to the "Vernon Goodwin Company." Yellowstone Park Hotel Co. president and principal stockholder H.W. Child's acquired the Company in 1928 and renamed it the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Co. (Haines, p.421, fn35).

companies were revoked and assigned to the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company.

The YPCC established new camps and dismantled old camps to conform to the automobile-era's definition of "a day's travel." In 1917, the YPCC tour included camps at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, Yellowstone Lake, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and Camp Roosevelt.<sup>7</sup> These camps concentrated on serving the auto tourist, maintaining prices between the newly developed campgrounds and the hotels.

In 1919, in response to the business opportunities presented by the ever-increasing auto tourists and to NPS demands for an increase in simple, cheap lodging and food, the YPCC initiated development of a "lodge" system patterned after — and often located at the site of — the tent camps. Central log buildings surrounded by log cabins were to give "a dude-ranch appearance"<sup>8</sup> and thus continue the legacy of the camps' western atmosphere. This cultural tie to the Old West and to the camps of the stage-coach era remained a key feature in Lodge promotion for decades:

The Lodges have personality. They have the vacation spirit. The unique cottages, the rustic lobbies, recreation and dancing rooms, the attractive dining rooms, the community singing and campfires, the college boys and girls who serve guests with right good will, the restful, refreshing, cordial informality and friendliness — the "Out-West Americanism" of the Lodges — these create an outing adventure which will share interest with the wonders of Yellowstone itself.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Haines, *The Yellowstone Story*, Vol. II, p. 274.

<sup>8</sup> Horace Albright, quoted in Clemensen, *Historic Structures Report, Historical Data Sections*, "Roosevelt Lodge," n.d., p.77.

<sup>9</sup> "Yellowstone Park, Hotels - Camps - Lodges Transportation," c. 1936 brochure, Folder 20, Box YPC-1, YNPA.

Camp Roosevelt was the first component developed within a Lodge system that would eventually include facilities at Old Faithful, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, Sylvan Pass, and Mammoth Hot Springs. The Roosevelt site was chosen for its relative isolation and the availability of traditional western activities, particularly fishing and horseback riding. The complex thus served both the middle-class auto tourist in rapid transit and those looking for a seasonal resort "off the beaten path". Moreover, the Roosevelt site had the advantage of being an established component of the Yellowstone tour. It was familiar to tourists and already possessed access roads and tents for temporary tourist and employee housing. The new development continued to be known as Camp Roosevelt, in commemoration of its standing as a seasonal resort and of its tie to the Wylie camp system.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Following the completion of the Old Faithful, Lake, and Canyon Lodges — each with large recreation centers, expansive lobbies and dining rooms — and of smaller "housekeeping" or tourist-cabin facilities — providing minimal services — Camp Roosevelt was increasingly recognized as a unique facility without clear ties to other accommodation "types" found in the Park. In 1926, Yellowstone National Park Superintendent Horace Albright reported that "heretofore the main establishments of the [Yellowstone Park Camps] Company were called "permanent camps" or simply "camps" but recently by mutual agreement between Company and Government officials the names were changed to "lodges" except in the case of Camp Roosevelt." By 1941, Roosevelt was excluded from the lodge division and loosely classified as a "tourist-cabin" facility. By the 1960s, officials increasingly promoted the facility as Yellowstone's dude ranch, again in contrast to other accommodation types.

## CAMP ROOSEVELT DEVELOPMENT, 1919-1929

The major period of construction at Camp Roosevelt occurred between 1919 and 1927, and was initiated with the raising of Roosevelt Lodge." By 1929, Camp Roosevelt included the central lodge building, 37 tourist cabins arranged in three distinct groups northeast and southeast of the lodge, 26 tent cabins, a Caretaker's cabin, and assorted service buildings (See Appendix A, Map 1).<sup>12</sup> The service buildings, "constructed between 1918 and 1927", included a commissary, a meat house, a linen room, a power house, and a horse barn, and were located behind the lodge in the "utility area."<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> In 1929, The American Appraisal Company completed a detailed inventory of Roosevelt Lodge assets. This study included building, furnishing, and landscape specifications as well as a site map. Thus it provides detailed information regarding the initial phase of historical development at the site, which is incorporated into this report.

<sup>12</sup> Between 1921 and 1923 the Yellowstone Park Camps Company and Professor Alvin Whitney of the New York State School of Forestry operated The Boys Forest And Trail Camp in conjunction with Camp Roosevelt. The boys were to be trained in "woodcraft and other branches of education." Buildings and structures associated with the Boys Camp were located 1/4 mile south of the Lodge and included eight tent cabins, a 24' x 40' council-house with stone fireplace (also known as the schoolhouse), and a 20' x 40' concrete swimming pool, fed by Lost Creek. The Boys Camp closed after three seasons, "during which the YPCC lost \$4000."

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District has been determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places in part for its "significance in the area ... of education." The Boys Forest and Trail Camp was central to Camp Roosevelt's historic association to the development of National Park Service educational programs. However, the Boys Camp is not being renovated or reconstructed at the present time and thus is not addressed in this Historic Structures Report (Monthly report for 10/1920, pp. 9-10, File: Reports, Monthly (Supt), part 8, Box 242, Entry 6, RG 79, NA; Monthly report for May 1921, p.9, File: Reports, Monthly (Supt), part 9, Box 243, Entry 6, RG 79, NA; Aubrey Haines, *The Yellowstone Story*, Vol. II).

<sup>13</sup> American Appraisal Company, "Appraisal Summaries of YPL & CCo., 9/30/1929, volume 1, p.39, YNPA.

These service buildings are shown on a 1929 map of Camp Roosevelt. An undated unsigned speech by an official of the Yellowstone Park Co., reports that the "log building at Roosevelt was built in 1919 but "other parts" had been built by the Yellowstone Park Camping Co. (1906-1916). These "other parts" were not further identified and may simply have been a reference to the tent platforms used prior to completion of log and frame cabins circa. 1925 and to the barn, constructed by the Wylie Permanent Camping Co. in 1914. A 1915 Contract between the Department of the Interior and the Yellowstone Park Camping Co. for the operation of a newsstand in conjunction with the permanent camps notes the presence of a 15 x 20 log building at each camp." None of the service



## Construction of Roosevelt Lodge

Workers constructed the four exterior walls of the central lodge in the fall of 1919 and completed the building in 1920. Soon thereafter, Landscape Engineer Thomas Pritchard assured Yellowstone Park Superintendent Horace M. Albright that "Camp Roosevelt is developing in a particularly pleasing manner. The main building is unique in design, harmonious in its surroundings and commodious."<sup>14</sup>

As originally constructed, the Lodge was one story, of log construction — with log floor and roof framing — and rested on a rubble-stone foundation.<sup>15</sup> The logs were unpeeled and joined with saddle notches. The side-gable roof extended to protect a porch along the front (northeast) elevation. This porch also wrapped around the southeast elevation. Wood shingles covered the gable ends.

The porch piers were constructed of stone rubble; posts and columns were log. The porch floor was constructed of matched and dressed (M&D) pine flooring atop log joist and the porch railing was constructed of peeled eight-inch logs. Stairs were constructed of M&D tread on log stringers. A pair of double doors, constructed of 1" M&D planks, provided access to the lounge and dining room. Windows within the lounge/dining room included: 12-lite beveled

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buildings shown on the 1929 map match this description: the commissary at Camp Roosevelt, no longer extant, and the linen room were both of frame construction and the log meat house was considerably smaller and unsuitable for a commercial operation (Untitled, unsigned, and undated document, File: "Consolidation," Box YPC-86, YNPA; USDI and YPCC: contract signed 4/12/1915, File 190: "Contracts and leases expired, WPCC, Box 28, YNPA; "List of Buildings Owned by Interior Dept, 1/21/1918, Vertical Files: History YNP Structures, YNPA).

<sup>14</sup> Tho. Pritchard to Horace Albright, July 21, 1920, Folder 1: 1919-1920, Box D-38, YNPA.

<sup>15</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the following information is found in the American Appraisal Company's *Appraisal Inventory of Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company*, Volume 10, September 30, 1929, Roosevelt Lodge, Main Lodge Building, pages 47-79. Available at the YNPA.

french windows, with a six-lite beveled transom; two mullion French windows, with 12 beveled lites; one double mullion window, two sash, with 16 beveled lites; two triple mullion windows, two sash, with 16 beveled lites. Kitchen windows were four-lite double-sash and employee dining room windows were 12-lite double-sash.

The interior of the building consisted of a lounge and dining room under the primary roof (39' x 89'9"), and a kitchen (29' x 40') extending from the rear elevation. This "L"-shaped design was modified in 1926 with the construction of an employee dining room measuring 26' x 29' and extending from the south elevation of the kitchen.

Interior features in the lounge/dining room included two stone fireplaces with 14' x 8' steel stacks with double-stack tops,<sup>16</sup> concrete hearths and log mantels. Twenty-five linear feet of log rail defined the fireplace seating areas and separated the lounge from the dining room. The floors were finished with oiled fir planks and the drop ceilings were finished with painted beaver board and varnished 1" x 6" battens. The kitchen was finished with fir floors and board and batten walls, and contained two brick chimneys.

The walls of the employee dining room were constructed of stained shiplap siding, and the floor was constructed of 1" x 3.5" M&D vertical-grain flooring. Interior features included a brick chimney and 29 linear feet of board partition, 9'6" high.

Known alterations to the Lodge include the 1947 removal of the southeastern porch, renovation of the original kitchen, the 1962 construction of two interior offices on either side of the lobby fireplace, and the kitchen expansion and remodel in 1985.

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<sup>16</sup> These metal stacks were added in the late 1920s. Clemensen, *Historic Structure Reports*, "Roosevelt Lodge," n.d., p.80.

Roosevelt Lodge furnishings mirrored the "rustic" theme of Lodge construction. Lounge furnishings included an 11"-diameter enameled-iron drinking fountain, a Bradford upright Grand piano, pine tables, arm benches (painted yellow and black), ferneries, a "rustic" hat rack, rustic log settees with loose seat cushions, 110 maple folding chairs, and assorted bookcases. The room was accessorized with striped linen curtains on wrought-iron rods and brackets, rustic picture frames, rustic log lantern fixtures, and mounted horns on shields (Figure 1).

The Registration area contained: a 14' x 28' x 42' "desk counter" with one shelf, two drawers, two doors, and an oilcloth top; a counter case with mirror back; two showcases; and a "rustic mail box with cocoons and birds" (Figure 2).

Dining room furnishings included 14 pine tables (of various sizes), pine serving stands, and 93 black and yellow dining chairs, with bar backs and cane seats. Accessories consisted of rustic candle lamps, rustic log lantern fixtures, striped linen curtains on wrought-iron rods and hangers, mounted deer horns, Beaver-board screens in wood frames, a framed print of Colonel Roosevelt, and Buffalo China (plain white with a roll edge) (Figure 3). The porch was furnished with two rustic benches with loose cushions, pine tables and "shoe stands," and folding camp chairs with canvas seats and backs.

#### **Construction of Roosevelt Camp Guest Cabins**

For two years following construction of Roosevelt Lodge, the candy-striped tents dating to Wylie's camp provided "cabin" accommodations at Roosevelt Camp (Figure 4). However in 1922, the YPCC began construction of permanent cabin units "planned and executed in order to preserve the restful atmosphere which exists

and which it is the purpose of the company to encourage."<sup>17</sup> By 1929, three groups of tourist cabins had been established at Camp Roosevelt. These included: six log cabins and one "rustic-frame"<sup>18</sup> cabin located south southeast of the Lodge (Cabins 37 — 43, Cabin Group A); 18 board-and-batten, rustic-frame, and tent cabins located southeast of the lodge (Cabins 19 — 36, Cabin Group B); and, 18 rustic-frame cabins located northeast of the Lodge (Cabins 1 — 18, Cabin Group C) (see Appendix A, Map 1).<sup>19</sup>

Total guest capacity was estimated at 110 persons, in single, two-room, and four-room cabins.<sup>20</sup> With occasional exceptions, linen curtains "divided" the cabins into individual rooms.

#### Cabin Group A

The six log cabins, extending in linear fashion south southeast from the Lodge (Cabins 38 — 43), were the first constructed specifically for the new Lodge operation. These buildings are unique to Camp Roosevelt — in contrast to subsequent cabins that conformed to a design "type" used throughout the YPCC Lodge system (Figure 5).

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<sup>17</sup> Thomas Pritchard to Horace Albright, July 21, 1920, Folder 1: 1919-1920, Box D-38, YNPA.

<sup>18</sup> "Rustic-frame" is consistently used in Park Service documents to describe "studs-out" construction. The exposed framing systems were originally constructed of log. Post-1930s "rustic-frame" cabins often displayed exposed dimensional-lumber framing systems. Drop-lap or shiplap siding — either mounted behind or between the framing system — most often encased the buildings.

<sup>19</sup> Horace Albright, "Special Report on the Yellowstone Park Camps Company," 10/30/1926, Box YPC-85, YNPA.

In the following report, cabins will be referenced by their historic building numbers. These numbers do not necessarily correspond to current numbers. Please see Figure 1.

<sup>20</sup> Horace Albright, "Special Report on the Yellowstone Park Camps Company," 10/30/1926, Box YPC-85, YNPA.

In 1929, the American Appraisal Company described the log cabins (38 — 43) as measuring 15'6" x 19'6" and resting on concrete pier foundations. Wood shingles covered the gable roofs and gable ends. Doors were constructed of 1" boards. The six-lite sliding-sash windows were framed with 2x8-inch boards. Entry porches, constructed of dimensional lumber, measured three feet by four feet. Interior walls were unfinished and the floors were constructed of 1 x 8-inch shiplap planks.

The one rustic frame cabin in this group (No. 37) was constructed circa 1924 and was identical to the other rustic frame cabins located in the group southeast from the Lodge.<sup>21</sup> These cabins measured 12'9" x 14'9" and rested on a high concrete and cobblestone foundation. Four-inch diameter log studs (flattened on one side) and 6-inch diam. log corner posts supported the buildings. Exterior and interior walls were formed by nailing 1 x 8-inch stained shiplap siding to the interior of the log frame. Stained wood shingles covered the gable roofs and gable ends. The six lite sliding-sash windows were framed with 2 x 8-inch boards. The entries contained wooden, five panel doors, and were accessed by 2'4" x 3'8" entry porches constructed of dimensional lumber and log posts. One inch by eight inch shiplap boards formed the interior floors (Figure 6).

#### **Cabin Group B**

The group of cabins located southeast of the Lodge included five tent cabins, six rustic frame cabins, and seven frame cabins. The five tent-cabins (32 — 36), dated to Wylie's original "permanent camp". The tents measured 13'9" x 15'9" and rested on post and log sill foundations. Partial 1 x 12-inch plank walls rose to

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<sup>21</sup> Shivers-Culpin, "National Register Nomination, Roosevelt Lodge Historic District," 1982, Item 7, page 6.

a height of four-feet above the platforms. These walls were topped by screened openings. Canvas flaps, extending from the eaves to the foundation, encased the buildings. The gable roofs were constructed of frame rafters and braces topped by canvas. Additional features included paneled doors, a 2'6" x 3' dimensional-lumber porch accessed by a single step, and 1 x 12-inch interior floorboards. (Tent cabins 32 and 34 were removed between 1929 and 1939. Tent cabins 33, 35, and 36 were removed circa 1952 and replaced soon thereafter with buildings moved in from other areas of the Park--either Mammoth Hot Springs or Fishing Bridge.)

Five of the six rustic-frame cabins in this group (26-29, and 31) were identical to Cabin 37 described above.<sup>22</sup> Cabin 30 differed only in size measuring 10'9" x 12'8" rather than 12'9" x 14'9".

The remaining seven cabins in this group (19 -- 25) were frame buildings, constructed with both dimensional lumber and logs. These were constructed between 1924 and 1929, measured 12'4" x 20'4", and rested on stone and log-post foundations. Stained wood shingles covered the log-framed gable roofs and the exterior walls were covered with 12-inch boards and 2-inch battens. The doors were constructed of one-inch boards and windows were six-lite sliding sash in wood frames. Entry porches measured 2'8" x 2'8" and were constructed of dimensional lumber. Interior finishes included board-and-batten walls, 1" x 8" shiplap-plank floors (resting on log joists),<sup>23</sup> and open ceilings -- with the dimensional lumber beams and log-rafters exposed.

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<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> In Cabins 24 and 25, the floor joist were constructed of 2" x 6" dimensional lumber rather than of log.



### Cabin Group C

This group of cabins also contained a variety of construction types. These included 13 rustic frame cabins, one log duplex, and four frame cabins. Cabins 1 — 4, 10 — 18, were rustic frame buildings and were identical to Cabin 30 described above (Figures 7 and 8).

The log duplex (Cabin 5), constructed circa 1927, measured 24'2" x 16'3". The building rested on a stone and log-post foundation. Wood shingles covered the gable roof and the gable ends. Corner boards covered the log notching. The doors were constructed of 1-inch boards and windows were six-lite sliding-sash. The dimensional-lumber porch measured 3' x 5'6" and was finished with 1-inch floor boards. Interior finishes 1 x 8-inch shiplap floors, and unfinished ceilings with exposed log rafters and dimensional-lumber collar beams.

The four frame cabins in this group (6 — 9), constructed c. 1927, were sided with 1 x 8-inch shiplap siding and rested on mud-sill foundations. They had square floor plans (14'3" X 14'3") and gable roofs covered with wood shingles. Decorative exterior features included corner posts and 4"-diam. logs in the gable ends. The dimensional-lumber porches measured 1'6" x 3'8". The entries contained wooden, five panel doors and the windows were six-lite sliding-sash. Interior features included shiplap walls, 1 x 8-inch shiplap floors, and open ceilings with exposed dimensional-lumber rafters and collar beams.

## Tourist-Cabin Furnishings<sup>24</sup>

In 1926, Horace Albright described the cabins as being:

of simple design and construction ... [Each contains] a special sheet iron stove designed to heat quickly with wood fuel. Wood is chopped and is available in the room, together with "dope", a mixture of kerosene and sawdust used to start fires... Boys come around in the morning and if fires are requested, they go into the cabins or tents and build fires for guests. There are no locks on the doors, and the Company will not be responsible for anything left in the cabins or tents, but does keep watchmen about its properties to protect its guest and their belongings.<sup>25</sup>

All Roosevelt cabins and tents were furnished with one or more: carpenter-made pine beds, twin and/or double, painted or unpainted;<sup>26</sup> cotton felt mattresses; carpenter-made pine washstands, painted with 24 x 15-inch tops, base shelf, and towel rack; a carpenter-made pine table, painted, with 30 x 22-inch top and 2 x 2-inch legs; maple-frame folding chairs with canvas seat and back panels; maple-slat folding chairs; a carpenter-made pine bench, painted and measuring 26 x 12-inches; a sheet iron stove, with strap-iron feet;<sup>27</sup> a pine firewood box; a laced-felt (27" x 60") or velvet rug (27" x 54"); division curtains; and muslin curtains. Accessories included: enameled pail and cover (chamber pot); an enameled wash basin; enameled four-quart and two-quart pitchers; a candle-stick holder; a china soap dish; glass tumblers; an oak-frame mirror; a teakettle; a plate. Cabins 6 — 9 also contained

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<sup>24</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the following information is taken from the American Appraisal Company's *Appraisal Inventory of Yellowstone Park Lodge & Camps Company*, Volume 10, September 30, 1929, "Furnishings," pp. 133-164 and "Furnishings Glossary," pp. 61-64.

<sup>25</sup> Horace Albright, "Special Report on Yellowstone Park Camps Company," Oct. 30, 1926, p.3, Box YPC-85, YNPA.

<sup>26</sup> In 1926, the National Park Service requested that all double beds be replaced with twin beds "more in favor with the traveling public." Horace Albright, "Special Report on the Yellowstone Park Camps Company," 10/30/1926, Box YPC-85, YNPA.

<sup>27</sup> Sheet-iron stoves were "distinctive appliances resembling a nail keg turned on its side, with the upper surface flattened to hold a coffee pot or frying pan," Haines, *The Yellowstone Story*, Vol. II, p. 361.

a metal-framed cot. Cabins 32 — 43 contained two double beds. All furniture within the log cabins (38 — 43) was unpainted.

### **"Comfort Stations"**

In the 1920s, bathroom and shower facilities were added to the Camp Roosevelt complex. Two bathrooms were constructed adjacent to the southeast and northeast cabin groups. These were simple buildings, of frame construction with wood-shingled gable roofs.

The Bath House (19'4" x 37'4"), conveniently located at the apex of the three cabin groups, was a one-story, rustic-frame building resting on a concrete-pier foundation. National Park Service architect Thomas Vint designed the bathhouse and YPCC crew completed it in time for the 1926 season. The building served not only as a shower house for lodge guests but also as "a public wash room for transient guests — people who come in only for lunch and do not have a cabin."<sup>28</sup>

The exposed log framing system was enclosed with 8-inch shiplap boards. The interior dividing walls were formed in the same manner. Stained wood shingles covered the gable roof. Exterior fixtures were limited to a brick chimney and a "wood stair and platform approach". Interior finishes included painted 4-inch M&D flooring, 8-inch shiplap cross partitions, and 1-inch M&D toilet and bathroom partitions. Plumbing fixtures included: one shower head; three 5-foot enameled iron roll rim bath tubs; six "syphon jet water closets with enameled iron lowdown tanks; five enameled iron toilets; one 5-foot enameled-iron, roll-rim urinal. Hot water was stored in a 48" x 72" x 1/4" vertical steel water

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<sup>28</sup> Monthly report for April 1926, p. 10, File: Reports, Monthly (Supt), part 18, Box 245, Entry 6, RG 79, NA; Horace M. Albright to Mr. Hull, 4/15/1926, File: Landscape Engineers (F.4), 1926, File 5, Box D38, YNPA.

tank and heated by a 24-inch diameter x 60-foot high asbestos covered vertical boiler. Furnishings included oak-frame mirrors, folding stools, rag mats, and enameled pitchers.

### Employee Housing<sup>29</sup>

In the 1920s, Camp Roosevelt employees and those tourists "prefer[ing] tents" were housed in twenty semi-permanent tent cabins concentrated north of the lodge.<sup>30</sup> Additional tent-cabins were located behind the lodge within the utility area and adjacent to tourist-cabins 21-23. These cabins varied in size yet generally consisted of platforms constructed of 1-inch floorboards atop log joist. Foundation styles included log-post, mud-sill, and concrete-pier. The partial walls were constructed of shiplap or drop siding and were topped by screens with canvas flaps. Roofs were both hipped and gabled, covered with either white canvas or brightly striped cotton duck. The tent-cabins were furnished in a manner similar to the tourist cabins, with pine beds, nightstands, tables, and folding chairs. In the 1930s, a number of tent-cabins were dismantled and the remainder were removed to the utility area. All tent-cabins had been replaced by the 1950s.

The 1929 site map identifies the substantial log cabin adjacent to the tent-cabin complex as "Miss North's Cabin;" it is likely that the house mistress responsible for the waitresses and

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<sup>29</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the following information was taken from the American Appraisal Company's *Appraisal Inventory of Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company*, Volume 10, September 30, 1929, "Employee's Dormitory Specifications," pp. 29-127, and "Cabin Specifications - Miss North's Cabin," p. 44.

<sup>30</sup> Horace Albright, "Special Report on Yellowstone Park Camps Company," Oct. 30, 1926, p.3, Box YPC-85, YNPA.

maids lived in the cabin.<sup>31</sup> The building (17'3" x 26'9") was constructed by the YPCC in 1924. The log bearing walls rested on a rubble-stone foundation. Wood shingles covered the gable roof and gable ends. The porch was constructed of dimensional lumber. Interior finishes included a ceiling constructed of 3/4" M&D planks and 3 1/2" M&D vertical-grain floor boards. Interior walls were constructed of M&D partitions, and the building had an interior concrete chimney. This is the only "employee" housing unit dating to the initial phase of development that remains on site today.

### Service Buildings<sup>32</sup>

In 1929 service buildings concentrated behind the lodge included a commissary, a horse barn, a meat house, a linen room, and a power house. Only the linen room (now known as the house-keeping cabin) and the power house remain.<sup>33</sup>

The power house, constructed circa 1928 by either the Vernon Goodwin Co. or the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Co., is

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<sup>31</sup> This building is extant and is now known as the Wrangler's Cabin. It is described as the Caretaker's Cabin on the National Register Nomination for Roosevelt Lodge Historic District (Shivers-Culpin, 1982: item number 7, p. 2).

<sup>32</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the following information is taken from The American Appraisal Company's *Appraisal Inventory of Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company*, Volume 10, September 30, 1929, "Service Buildings," pp. 81-108.

<sup>33</sup> The horsebarn, constructed in 1914 by the Wylie Permanent Camping Company, was a 30 1/2' x 71'6" log-bearing building that housed 28 horses. The barn was removed in 1947 when seven cabins threatened by changes in the Lost Creek stream channel were relocated to the barn site.

The commissary (16'3" x 20'4"), constructed circa 1920, was a one-story "studs-out" building resting on a log-post foundation. Composition shingles covered the gable roof. Exterior features included a 8'10" x 20'4" wood shed lean to. The commissary was removed post-1959.

The meat house, located north of the commissary, was a one-story, log building with no foundation. Three inch logs "laid close" covered the gable roof. The interior floor was gravel. Furnishings included a 6' pine cabinet, a wood meat block, and oak shelving. The building was deemed "75% depreciated" in 1929 and was also removed post-1959.

described as a one-story, "rustic-frame" building, resting on a concrete-footing foundation. Exterior walls were constructed of 8-inch stained shiplap with log posts and corner posts. It contained double-hung windows and doors made of 1-inch board. Stained wood shingles covered the gable roof. The 10-inch interior concrete floor had a float finish. Power Plant equipment included a Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg Co. 12.5 k.w. D/C generator and an Otto Engine MFG. Co., 25 HP, single cylinder gas engine (water cooled). Furnishings were limited to a pine table, a pine work shelf, and a mirror.

The Linen Room (now known as the Housekeeping Office) was built between 1920 and 1929. Board and batten siding covered the one-story, wood-frame building. Composition shingles covered the gable roof. Interior finishes included 8-inch shiplap ceilings and shiplap flooring atop log joist. Furnishings included folding tables, a camp chair, a wood stove and vent pipe, numerous rack-shelf units, and four mirrors.

### **Landscape Features and Utilities**

Review of the 1929 American Appraisal Company map indicates that roads from Mammoth Hot Springs and from Tower Falls (approaching from the southeast and the northeast, respectively) merged to a single approach road approximately 50 yards from the Lodge. A web of walkways provided access to the cabin groups. These roads and walkways were surfaced with crushed stone and bordered by peeled log walk liners.<sup>34</sup> In addition, recreational facilities included bridal paths/hiking trails to Garnet Hill, Specimen Ridge,

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<sup>34</sup> American Appraisal Company, *Appraisal Inventory of Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company*, Volume 10, September 30, 1929, "Roosevelt Group, Miscellaneous Construction," pp. 166-177 and "Roosevelt Group, Outside," pp. 178-184.



Tower Falls, and Lost Lake.<sup>35</sup>

A wooden dam on Lost Creek and 1200' of 2 1/2" pipe carried water to the Lodge building. A 60 H.P. Diesel engine and system of overhead wires provided the lodge and bath facilities with electrical power.

Other, small scale landscape features associated with the original lodge development included:

1. a peeled-log flagpole with two peeled-log halyards, supporting a 10 x 16-foot American flag;
2. Painted pine benches (6'9" x 18");
3. Wood signs on 8-foot log posts with pine braces;
4. Pine waste boxes (18" x 18" x 30");
5. Two sign boards on galvanized-iron panels (framed in wood and set on 10' pine posts), painted and lettered "Roosevelt Lodge" in 14" letters;
6. Three bridges constructed of planks with log stringers and log rails;
7. A pentagon-shaped seat around the Douglas Fir in front of the lodge, constructed of 10-foot planks, 6-inch log rails, and 4-inch diameter log seats;
8. Fencing, including 160 linear feet of 8-inch diameter peeled-log fencing with 8-inch diameter posts, and 222 linear feet of fence constructed of log rails infilled with elk horns.

Figure 9 shows a number of these landscape furnishings. Figure 10 shows a historic exterior light.

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<sup>35</sup> Schedule of Basic Rates, YPLCC, 1936 Season, File: part 2, Box 1790, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

## CAMP ROOSEVELT EXPANSION, 1930-1940

By 1932, the Great Depression had dramatically curtailed travel to Yellowstone National Park. Yellowstone Park Hotel Company facilities ceased operation, and operation of the more inexpensive lodge facilities was dramatically curtailed. No services were provided at Camp Roosevelt in 1932 or 1933.

In 1934, YPLCC officials closed the housekeeping camp at Tower Falls (which had provided spartan cabins for those traveling with their own kitchen and bedding equipment) and reorganized Camp Roosevelt as a housekeeping camp. This reorganization did not result in modifications to the Camp Roosevelt complex—rather existing buildings were simply used for different purposes. The lodge/dining room remained closed.<sup>36</sup>

As the Depression abated, YPLCC Co. officials deemed the operation of Roosevelt "with furnished cabins and housekeeping cabins ... much more satisfactory than the service heretofore given at Tower Falls" and recommended that the operation again include meal service:

... the service to the public at this location providing them with meals, completely furnished lodgings and partially furnished cabins in the housekeeping section, would make more or less of a complete operation. With the new road between Red Lodge and Cooke City opening soon, meal service should be given at this location as well as lodgings."<sup>37</sup>

The YPLCC did not respond to requests by the National Park Service to construct a general store, garage/repair shop, and

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<sup>36</sup> W.M. Nichols to Vernon Goodwin, 11/7/1932, File: YPLCCo., 1932-1937, Box YPC-14, YNPA.

<sup>37</sup> Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Co., "Proposed Major Improvements, 1935." File: YPLCCo. part 4, Box 1790, Decimal classification 900-01, Entry 7, RG79, National Archives.

cafeteria or coffee shop at Camp Roosevelt. This reticence was due in part to the decision to fix the Cooke City Road junction at Tower Falls rather than at Roosevelt and in part to YPLCC concern over the viability of the Roosevelt operation.<sup>38</sup> This concern predated the depression: In 1927, W.M. Nichols of the YPLCC reported that Camp Roosevelt "has been a rank failure ever since it was built. It is filled possibly three or four nights during the season. It has an ideal location ... [with] good fishing near it, good horseback rides, and yet it is off the beath [sic] path."<sup>39</sup>

Camp Roosevelt's lack of financial viability appears to have been a lasting phenomenon and influenced the subsequent development. For the most part, modifications to the Roosevelt complex have been minimal and expansion efforts have involved the relocation of cabins from dismantled facilities elsewhere in the Park. Between 1936 and 1937, 70 frame cabins were moved from the newly-dismantled Mammoth Lodge facility to a "housekeeping area" west of the Lodge.<sup>40</sup> This area consisted of six distinct "loops" (Appendix A, Map 2).

These frame cabins measured 12'3 x 20'3". Exterior walls were finished with 6-inch drop siding with 1 x 4-inch painted corner trim. "Ready roofing" covered the gable roofs. Entries contained wooden five-panel doors, with 4-inch trim and frames and were painted on one side. Windows were six-lite sliding sash with 4-inch painted trim. Entry "platforms" measured either 3'x5' or

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<sup>38</sup> Roger W. Toll, Supt., to the Director, NPS, 6/12/1934, File: Yellowstone General, part 1, Box 1775, Decimal Classification 900-01, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

<sup>39</sup> W.M. Nichols to Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, 2/15/1927, File: YPC, correspondence with D of I 1932, Box YPC-85, YNPA.

<sup>40</sup> USDI, NPS (Branch of Plans and Design), "General Development Plan for Roosevelt Lodge; Part of the Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park," drawing No. YELNP 2540A, from NPS data as of Jan. 1, 1939, YNPA; USDI, NPS (Branch of Plans and Design), "General Development Plan for Roosevelt Lodge; Part of the Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park - Tower Junction Area Existing Developments," from NPS data as of Jan. 1, 1939, YNPA.

2'x3'3" and were constructed of 1-inch boards on dimension lumber frames. Interior details included 1 x 8-inch shiplap floors and unfinished wall and ceiling surfaces.

In association with development of the Housekeeping Area, three "Comfort Stations" were constructed in 1938, two northwest of the Lodge and one southeast.

Depression-era modifications to the original Camp Roosevelt cabins appear to have been limited to minor modifications or to the removal of buildings. The modifications included installation of door and window screens and the introduction of electricity: In 1937, Yellowstone Park Superintendent Edmund Rogers reported that "Roosevelt Lodge and Camp has been screened ... except about 39 [cabins] which were moved from Mammoth Lodge."<sup>41</sup> In 1938, W.M. Nichols of the Yellowstone Park Company reported that "all cabins, whether log and frame or canvas and frame are electrically light-ed."<sup>42</sup> Cabin unit 26 and Tent cabins 32 and 34 were removed and not replaced.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> Edmund Rogers, YNP Superintendent, to Mr. Director, NPS, July 27, 1937, File: correspondence with Department of Interior, 1937-38, Box YPC-86, YNPA.

<sup>42</sup> Edmund Rogers, Superintendent Yellowstone National Park, to Mr. Director, National Park Service, July 27, 1937, File: correspondence with Department of the Interior, 1937-1938, Box YPC-86, YNPA; Memorandum for W.M. Nichols, 8/20/1938, File: correspondence with Department of Interior, 1937-38, Box YPC-86, YNPA.

YPC plans to "doll ... up [the Lodge-system cabins] somewhat ... to make the cabins a little more comfortable when people go into them" apparently did not include the Roosevelt cabins. This facelift involved re-oiling of cabin floor, repainting of furniture, the purchase of new and matching curtains, rugs and bedspreads, and the replacement of wire curtain hangers with brass rods. However, in 1938 the Roosevelt cabins were described as containing plain blankets, curtains hung with wire, and room accessories identical to those present in 1929. (W.M. Nichols to Mrs. Agnes Malling, 5/28/1936, Folder: YPLCC, 1932-'37, Box YPC-14, YNPA; Mrs. Agnes Malling to V. Goodwin and W.M. Nichols, 7/14/1936, Folder: YPLCC, 1932-'37, Box YPC-14, YNPA; B.C. Downey and M.C. Deason, "Field Inspection of Lodge Facilities," June to July 1938, File: General, part 1, Box 1775, Decimal classification 900-05, Entry 7, RG 79, NA).

<sup>43</sup> American Appraisal Company, "Plat Plan Lodge Section, Roosevelt Group, Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company," 1929. YNPA.

By the late 1930s, Camp Roosevelt also contained two cabins with private baths - the only such cabins in the Lodge system. One cabin measured 14 x 18 and contained two twin beds, a bathtub, a toilet, and a sink. The second cabin measured 14' x 30' and contained two rooms and an adjoining bath. The two-room cabin was "rented as either a room without bath and a room with bath or the entire cabin [was] rented."<sup>44</sup> A 1952 site map shows these cabins southeast of the lodge, on the original site of Cabins 19 - 21. Cabins 19 - 21 were relocated across the walkway, to the original site of three employee tent-cabins (Appendix A, Map 3).

In 1936, Haynes Incorporated constructed a photographic studio and store north of the lodge, displacing six of the tent-cabins. The tent cabins were presumably moved to a location behind the lodge, within the utility area.<sup>45</sup>

Additional changes proposed in 1939 included: replacement of all employee tent-cabins and guest tent-cabins 31, 33, 35, and 36 with permanent frame buildings; rearrangement of cabins for better development east of the Lodge area (including removal of Cabin Group B (19 - 36) and completion of the partial loop created by Cabin Group A (37 - 43); reconstruction of the access road in a circular configuration (the proposed loop to run across the site of tent-cabins 13 - 18 and Cabins 27 - 33); development of additional Housekeeping units ("if travel create[d the] need);" and replacement of existing service buildings with a central multi-purpose

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<sup>44</sup> B.C. Downey to Mr. Wilt, 9/18/1936, File: Yellowstone Conc. General, Box 1775, 900-05, Box 1775, Entry 7, RG 79, NA; Memorandum for W.M. Nichols, 8/20/1938, File: correspondence with Department of Interior, 1937-38, Box YPC-86, YNPA; Field inspection of lodge facilities, YNP, June to July 1938, by B.C. Downey and M.C. Deason, pp.14-15. File: General, part 1, Box 1775, 900-05, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

<sup>45</sup> A 1939 site map shows six cabins within the utility area; these cabins are recommended for removal. If the tent cabins displaced by construction of the Haynes store had been replaced with cabins from Mammoth Lodge, it is unlikely that they would have been proposed for demolition in 1939.

facility.<sup>46</sup> These changes were reiterated in 1941, 1952, and 1959 (see Appendix A, Map 2).

#### **Camp Roosevelt Development, 1940-1950**

Camp Roosevelt was closed from 1943 until 1946 because of the labor shortage generated by America's involvement in World War II.<sup>47</sup> In 1947, the United States Public Health Service recommended that Roosevelt Lodge not be operated another season unless a new kitchen were built.<sup>48</sup> This closure and mandated reconstruction inspired an extensive debate over the future of Camp Roosevelt.

Problems cited by the Health Service included the poor repair of the kitchen floor; unfinished, dirty and unpainted wall and ceiling surfaces; poor screening; lack of smoke and grease abatement devices; lack of convenient employee toilet facilities; lack of a safe water supply system; lack of hand-washing facilities; unsanitary tables, utensils, knives, pots and pans; insufficient dishwashing facilities; and lack of dust-proof storage.<sup>49</sup> The Yellowstone Park Company believed that the problems could be rectified for approximately \$20,000 - money spent either on reconstruction of the current kitchen or construction of a new

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<sup>46</sup> USDI, NPS (Branch of Plans and Design), "General Development Plan for Roosevelt Lodge; Part of the Master Plan for Yellowstone National Park," drawing No. YELNP 2540A, from NPS data as of Jan. 1, 1939, YNPA.

<sup>47</sup> Resident Landscape Architect's Monthly Report, July 10, 1946, File:101-15, Box D49, YNPA.

<sup>48</sup> Lawrence C. Merriam, Regional Director, to The Superintendent, YNP, 3/30/1949, File: YPC, Box 1785, Decimal Classification 900-01, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

<sup>49</sup> Yellowstone Park Company, "Camp Roosevelt, Bureau of Public Health Report and Proposed Corrections, Enclosure C," September 10, 1948, File: Yellowstone Park Company, Box 1785, decimal classification 900-01, RG 79, NA.

kitchen designed by the Dohrmann Hotel Supply Company.<sup>50</sup> The Health Service failed to approve the Dohrmann design and suggested a \$50,000 alternative kitchen design.<sup>51</sup>

W.M. Nichols responded with a proposal to abandon Camp Roosevelt and move all associated cabins to the Fishing Bridge tourist-cabin complex:

From the attached tabulation . . . you will notice that this operation has never been profitable. Even in years of heavy travel like 1947 and 1948 . . . when the house counts were nearly maximum, and were due solely to overflow of business from other points in the Park and not from any particular desire of tourists to stay there, the added depreciation [from a 50,000 kitchen] would put the Roosevelt operation constantly in the red.

By abandoning Camp Roosevelt and moving the cabins to Fishing Bridge, it would bring the Fishing Bridge capacity up to that of the tourist cabin camp at Old Faithful, and the cabins would be at a point where tourists want to stay. There is room in the designated area at Fishing Bridge to install these cabins. We much prefer this plan to the continuation of Roosevelt as an operation.

As an alternative, we can remodel the present kitchen at a cost of approximately \$20,000 and comply with the recommendations of . . . the Bureau of Public Health.<sup>52</sup>

Nichols later acknowledged that "the difficulty with th[is] suggestion is that, in the meantime, accommodations for 318 people would not be available," yet reiterated that... "[i]f Roosevelt

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<sup>50</sup> Construction of a new kitchen necessitated construction of a new boiler house "with an adequate boiler for the heating of hot water and furnishing of steam, as well as adequate steam for operating the steam generator to furnish the electrical power to operate the modern kitchen ... Prior to the burning of oil we used wood burning boilers and because of the difficulty and expense of securing wood, and the many statements that have been made that wood will no longer be available in Yellowstone Park, an oil installation is deemed necessary... We have had considerable difficulty in the past several years obtaining competent chefs and cooks to work in kitchens using wood ranges and feel that gas should be installed." Huntley Child Jr, to Edmund B. Rogers, Supt, 3/30/1948, File: YPC, Box 1785, decimal classification 900-01, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

<sup>51</sup> W.M. Nichols to A.E. Demaray, 4/12/1948, File: YPC, Box 1785, decimal classification 900-01, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

<sup>52</sup> W.M. Nichols to Rogers, 9/10/1948, File: YPC, Box 1785, decimal classification 900-01, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

Lodge continues to be a losing operation, certainly we do not want to put additional money in it."<sup>53</sup>

Park Service personnel voiced unanimous opposition to closure of Camp Roosevelt. They further noted that "even if Roosevelt Lodge were ever abandoned, the existing cabins and other structures would not be considered desirable units for expansion of operations in other developed areas."<sup>54</sup>

Ultimately, plans to relocate Camp Roosevelt to Fishing Bridge were dismissed and sanitation problems noted by Health Service were rectified through renovation of the original kitchen. This renovation included: the installation of a new floor; lining of the shiplap walls and ceilings; installation of new screens on all exterior openings; and installation of a Chlorination plant, hooded propane ranges, hand-washing facilities, a new dishwashing machine, and dust-proof storage units.<sup>55</sup>

Sinks within select cabins may also date to the 1940s. In 1939, the YPC embarked on "a large program of rehabilitation and rebuilding of all the lodge cabins ... [including] the installation of running water and sinks in cabins at Camp Roosevelt."<sup>56</sup>

Additional 1940s changes included the removal of mature

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<sup>53</sup> W.M. Nichols to Mr. Rogers, Superintendent YNP, 3/15/1949, File: YPC, Box 1785, decimal classification 900-01, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

<sup>54</sup> Lawrence C. Merriam, Regional Director, to the Superintendent, YNP, 3/30/1949, File: YPC, Box 1785, decimal classification 900-01, Entry 7, RG 79, NA; Fred. T. Johnston, Acting Superintendent YNP, to the Regional Director, Region 2, 3/21/1949, File: YPC, Box 1785, decimal classification 900-01, Entry 7, RG 79, NA.

<sup>55</sup> Yellowstone Park Company, "Camp Roosevelt, Bureau of Public Health Report and Proposed Corrections, Enclosure C," September 10, 1948, File: Yellowstone Park Company, Box 1785, decimal classification 900-01, RG 79, NA.

<sup>56</sup> W.M. Nichols to Arno B. Cammerer, [undated; sometime in 1939], Box YPC-86, YNPA.



lodgepole from the cabin areas; relocation of the gasoline station from Tower Falls to a location immediately north of Roosevelt Lodge; removal of the porch on the south elevation of the Lodge; and removal of the barn that dated to the Wylie Permanent Camping Company. NPS personnel had determined that the barn constituted a "fire and safety hazard."<sup>57</sup>

#### **Camp Roosevelt — Modern Development (1950-1990)**

The 1952 "Roosevelt Lodge Master Plan" again called for: development of a large loop cabin complex east of the Lodge (incorporating Cabins 38 — 43); reconstruction of the primary access road; replacement of the employee tent cabins concentrated behind the lodge with permanent structures; replacement of cabin group 20 — 36 with "modern facilities" (and consequent abandonment of the 1926 bathhouse); and removal of the original service buildings and consequent construction of a multi-purpose utility building. New proposals included replacement of Cabins 1 — 18 with "multiple overnight units," removal of the Haynes photo shop and commensurate construction of a large addition to the lodge (to house a store and photo shop), and the removal of "Miss North's" [the Caretaker's] cabin (Appendix A, Map 4).

Of the proposed changes noted above, those that were carried out appear to have been limited to the removal and replacement of tent cabins 31, 33, 35, and 36, and the construction of a storage shed and tank pit within the utility area. The employee tent-cabins located behind the lodge were also removed and replaced with frame buildings c. 1959. These replacement buildings are believed to have been moved into the area rather than constructed on site.

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<sup>57</sup> Frank E. Mattson, Regional Landscape Architect, "Field Report YNP," 1947 file: Landscape and Landscape Architects, part 3, Box D49, YNPA; Resident Landscape Architect's Monthly Report, July 10, 1946. File:101-15, Box D49, YNPA; Mary Shivers Culpin, NPS, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, Roosevelt Lodge Historic District," 1982, Item 7, p. 1; American Appraisal Company, "Plat map, Roosevelt Lodge," 1952, YNPA.

However, their origin has not been determined.

By 1960, "the only change proposed for Roosevelt Lodge was the relocation of the service station to the Information and Service center [at Tower Junction] ... [thus] eliminat[ing] traffic through Roosevelt Lodge of those wishing to buy gasoline and seek information."<sup>58</sup>

Circa 1962, eight cabins were painted "inside and out," flooring was replaced in 87 cabins, toilets were installed in fifteen cabins, and showers and toilets were installed in 10 cabins — "if shower is installed we can add \$5.75 [to the current rate of \$5.75] "we have no trouble selling bath cabins." Also circa 1962, the Roosevelt sign was replaced with a "Dude Ranch Gate ... for better identification."

In the late 1960s, two offices were installed in the interior of Roosevelt Lodge—one on either side of the lobby fireplace.<sup>59</sup> In 1981, six frame cabins from Fishing Bridge were relocated to the southern end of the western cabin complex. The Employee Recreation Hall, not shown on a 1959 site map, was moved to its current location in c. 1985. The kitchen of the Lodge underwent extensive enlargement and remodeling the same year. These changes included the addition of storage rooms, walk-in refrigerator, walk-in freezer, employee restrooms and upgraded public restrooms

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<sup>58</sup> "Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of YNP, Wyoming, Chapter 5: Design Analysis, Tower Junction," April 1960, Box D-23, File: Tower/Roosevelt Ranch, YNPA.

<sup>59</sup> "Yellowstone Park Company - Proposed Improvements 1962 Season," File: Projects Approved, Box YPC-Maintenance.

## TIMELINE

1906 Wylie Permanent Camping Co. develops "Camp Roosevelt" on the site rumored to have been occupied by Theodore Roosevelt in 1903. This 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.

1919 Site of Camp Roosevelt becomes first component of Yellowstone's Lodge System. Development initiated with construction of Roosevelt Lodge. Sleeping tents retained for guest and employee housing. The horse barn appears to have been the only permanent structure on site.

1922-1929 During this period, YPCC begins replacing tent cabins with permanent cabins. By 1929, three groups of tourist cabins had been constructed at Camp Roosevelt. These included:

1. Six log cabins and one "rustic-frame"<sup>60</sup> cabin located south southeast of the Lodge (cabins #37-43);
2. 18 board-and-batten, rustic-frame, and tent cabins located southeast of the lodge (cabins #19-#36).
3. 18 rustic-frame cabins located northeast of the

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<sup>60</sup> "Rustic-frame" is consistently used in Park Service documents to describe "studs-out" construction. The exposed framing systems were originally constructed of log. Post-1930s "rustic-frame" cabins often displayed exposed dimensional-lumber framing systems. Drop-lap or shiplap siding -- either mounted behind or between the framing system -- most often encased the buildings.

Lodge (cabins #1-18).

Two frame bathrooms constructed adjacent to the southeast and northeast cabin groups.

Circa 1925      A "Linen room" (now known as the Housekeeping Office) was built between 1920 and 1929. Board and batten siding covered the one-story, wood-frame building.

Circa 1928      Either the Vernon Goodwin Co. or the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Co. constructed the one-story, "rustic-frame" Power House.

1924            YPCC constructs log "wranglers house".

1926            Bathhouse added at apex of three cabin groups.

1936            Haynes Incorporated constructs a photographic studio and store north of the lodge, displacing six of the tent-cabins. The tent cabins were presumably moved to a location behind the lodge, within the utility area.

1936-1937      70 frame cabins moved to Roosevelt Lodge area from newly-dismantled Mammoth Lodge. These cabins form a housekeeping unit.

1938            Three comfort stations constructed to serve new

housekeeping area

All cabins wired for electricity by this time.

All but half of the cabins moved from Mammoth Lodge outfitted with screens.

Cabin 26 and Tent Cabins 32 and 34 removed and not replaced.

Two cabins with private baths present within complex. These cabins are unique within the Lodge system.

1939 YPC embarks on rehabilitation program for all lodge cabins including installation of running water and sinks in Camp Roosevelt cabins.

1947 Southeastern porch removed and original kitchen renovated on Roosevelt Lodge.

NPS dictates barn dating from the Wylie Permanent Camping Company a fire hazard--building is destroyed.

1940s Tower Falls service station moved to a location immediately north of Roosevelt Lodge.

1950s Removal of tent cabins #31, #33, #35, and #36, located in the cabin complex southeast of the lodge. These cabins are replaced with frame cabins, origin unknown.

Storage shed and tank pit constructed in utility

area.

1960s

Service Station removed from Roosevelt Lodge complex.

Seven cabins adjacent to Lost Creek (originally part of the Mammoth Lodge complex; moved to Roosevelt Lodge in 1936/37) removed. These cabins are believed to have been frame with droplap siding, similar to the other Mammoth Lodge cabins. Two of these cabins may have been moved to other areas of the housekeeping unit (cabins #53 and #63); two others may have replaced two of the tent-cabins located behind the lodge.

Employee tent-cabins located behind the lodge removed and replaced with frame buildings moved in from other areas of Park and/or from the Lost Creek area of the Camp Roosevelt complex (see above).

1962

Eight cabins were painted "inside and out,"

Flooring replaced in 87 cabins

Toilets were installed in fifteen cabins

Showers and toilets installed in 10 cabins.

Two offices constructed in Roosevelt Lodge lobby, one on either side of the fireplace.

1981

Six frame cabins from Fishing Bridge relocated to the southern end of the Western Cabin Complex.

1982

Thirteen frame cabins from Old Faithful Lodge were relocated to Camp Roosevelt where they are currently used for employee housing. Eight of these cabins (modern cabins #32-#39) were situated on the original site of the Camp Wylie horse barn; the remainder (E7, E8, E10-E11) were located within the original group of log cabins.

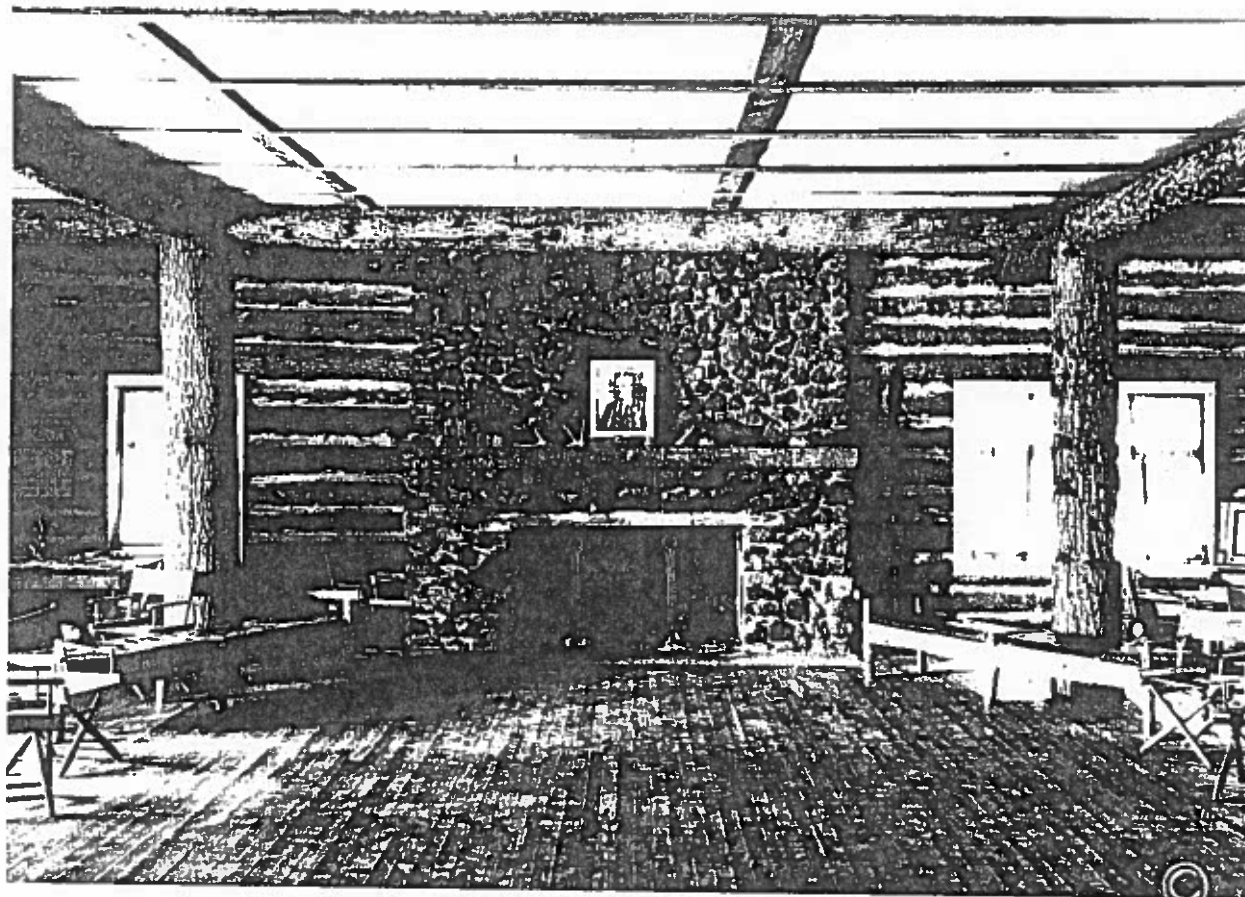
1985

Employee Recreation Hall relocated on site.

Lodge kitchen expanded and remodeled.

***HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS  
OF  
ROOSEVELT COMPLEX***

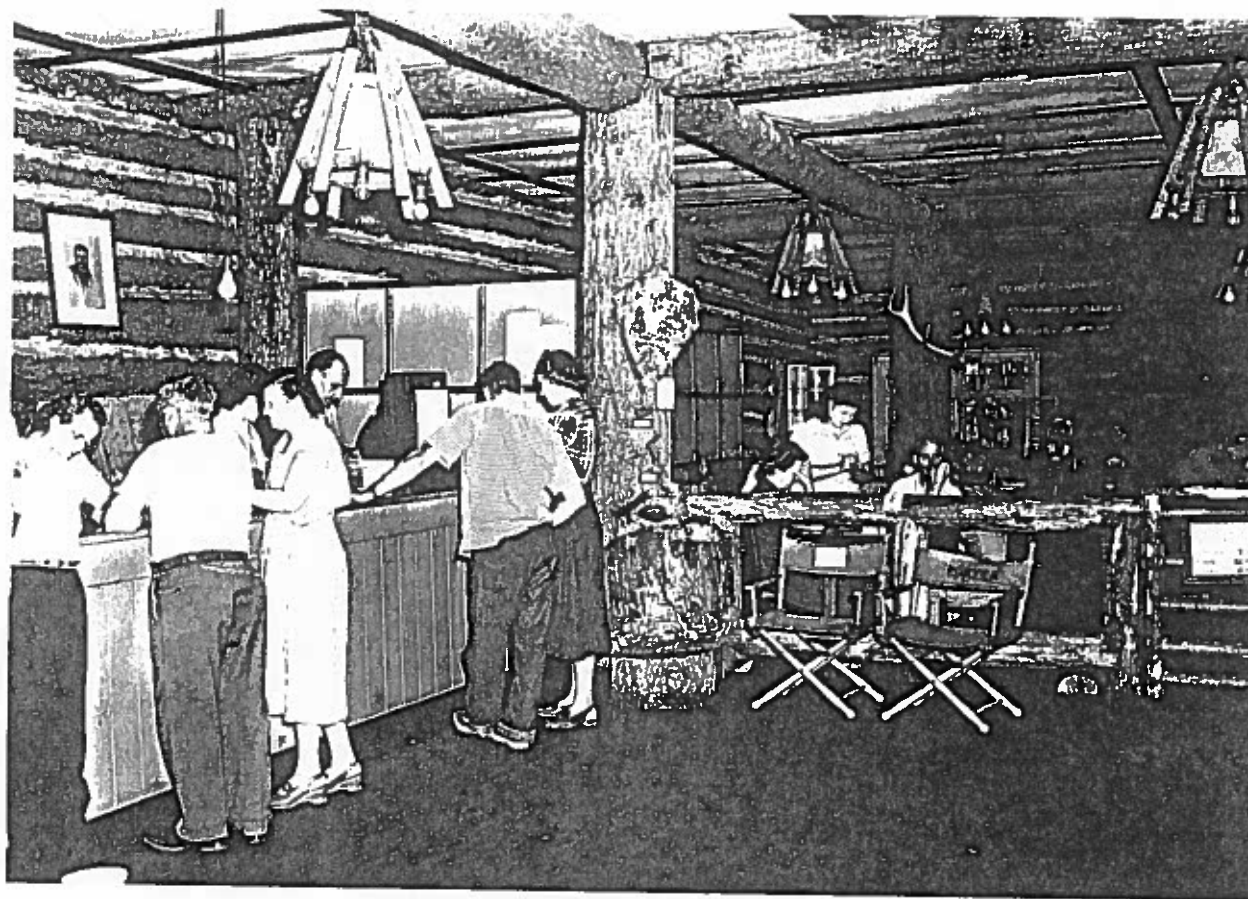




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Figure 1. Roosevelt Lobby, 1922. Photo #H-22740, Haynes Collection, Montana Historical Society Photo Archives, Helena, Montana.

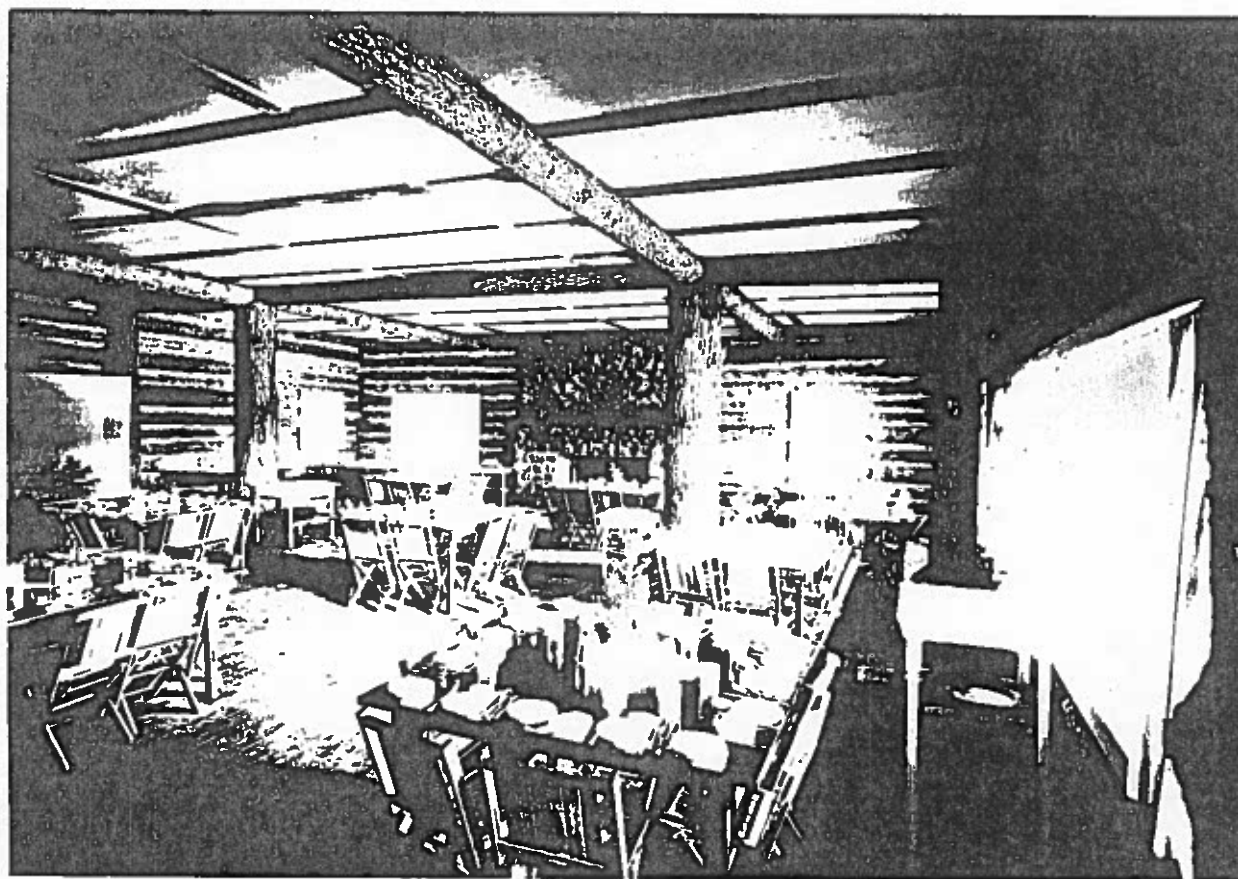
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Figure 2. Roosevelt Registration Desk, 1949. Photo #H-49060, Haynes Collection, Montana Historical Society Photo Archives, Helena, Montana.

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Figure 3. Roosevelt Dining Room, 1929. Photo #H-22741, Haynes Collection, Montana Historical Society Photo Archives, Helena, Montana.

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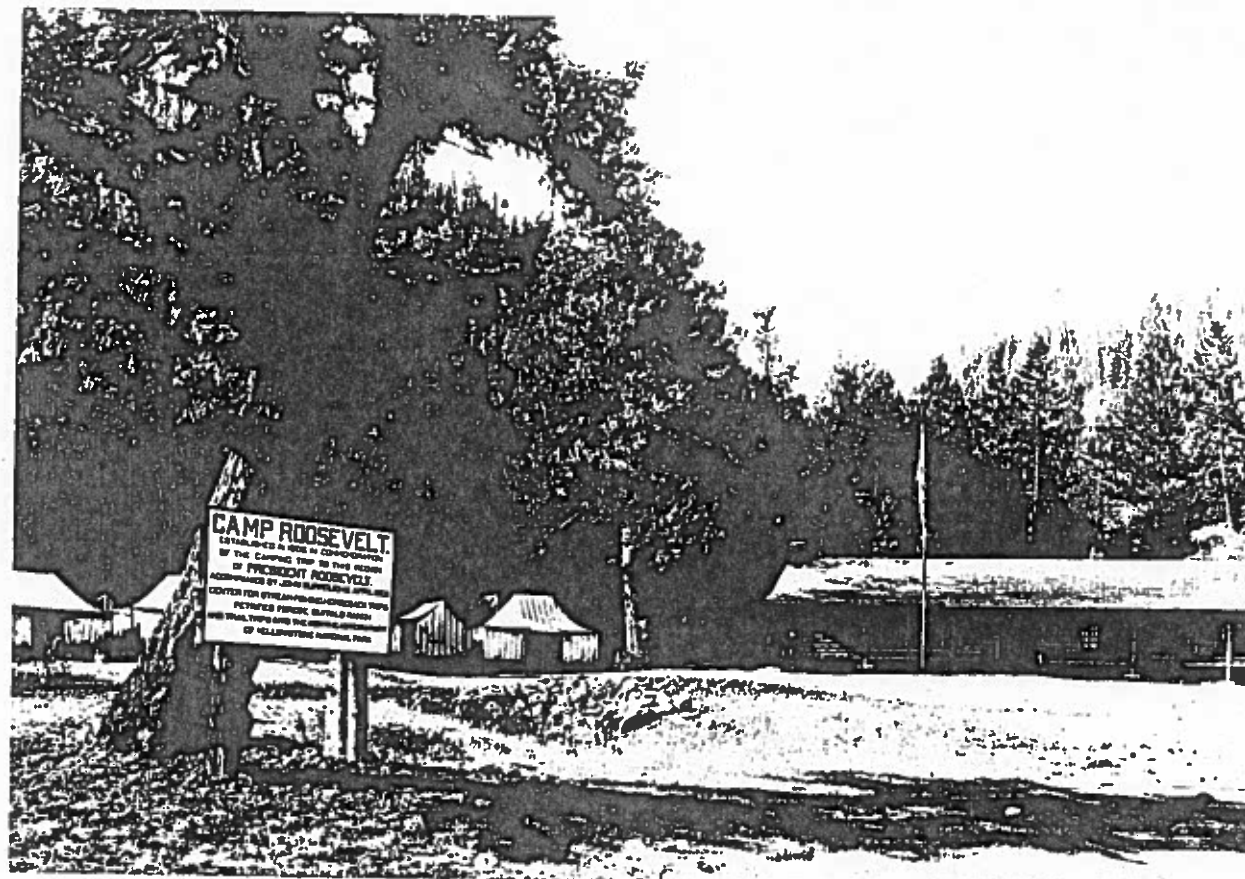


Figure 4. Camp Roosevelt, Roosevelt Lodge and Wylie Tents, c. 1921. Photo Albums, Yellowstone National Park Archives.

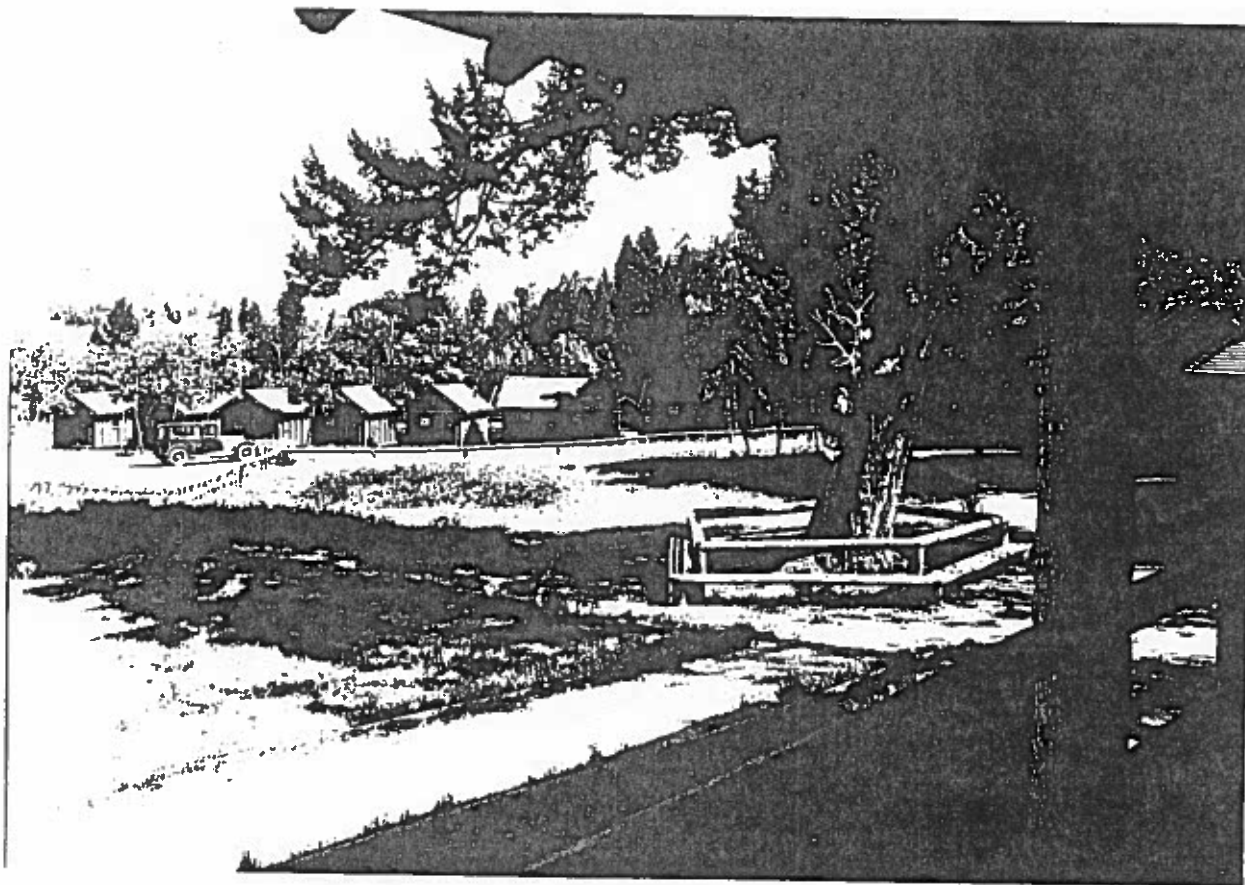


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Figure 5. Roosevelt Log Cabin, 1929. Photo # H-29076, Haynes Collection, Montana Historical Society Photo Archives, Helena, Montana.

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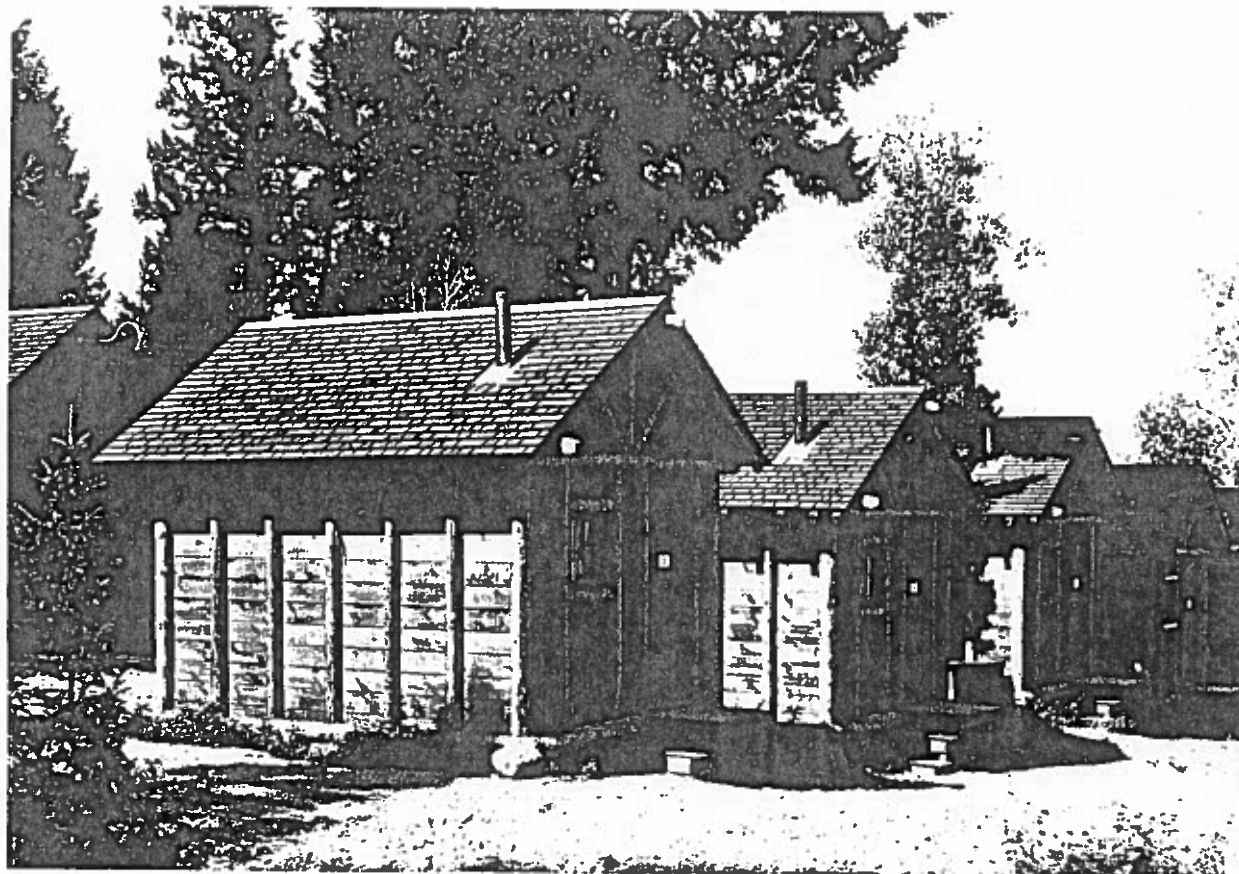




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Figure 6. Roosevelt Cabins #19-#30, 1929. Note the tent frames visible behind the cabins. Photo # H-29072, Haynes Collection, Montana Historical Society Photo Archives, Helena, Montana.

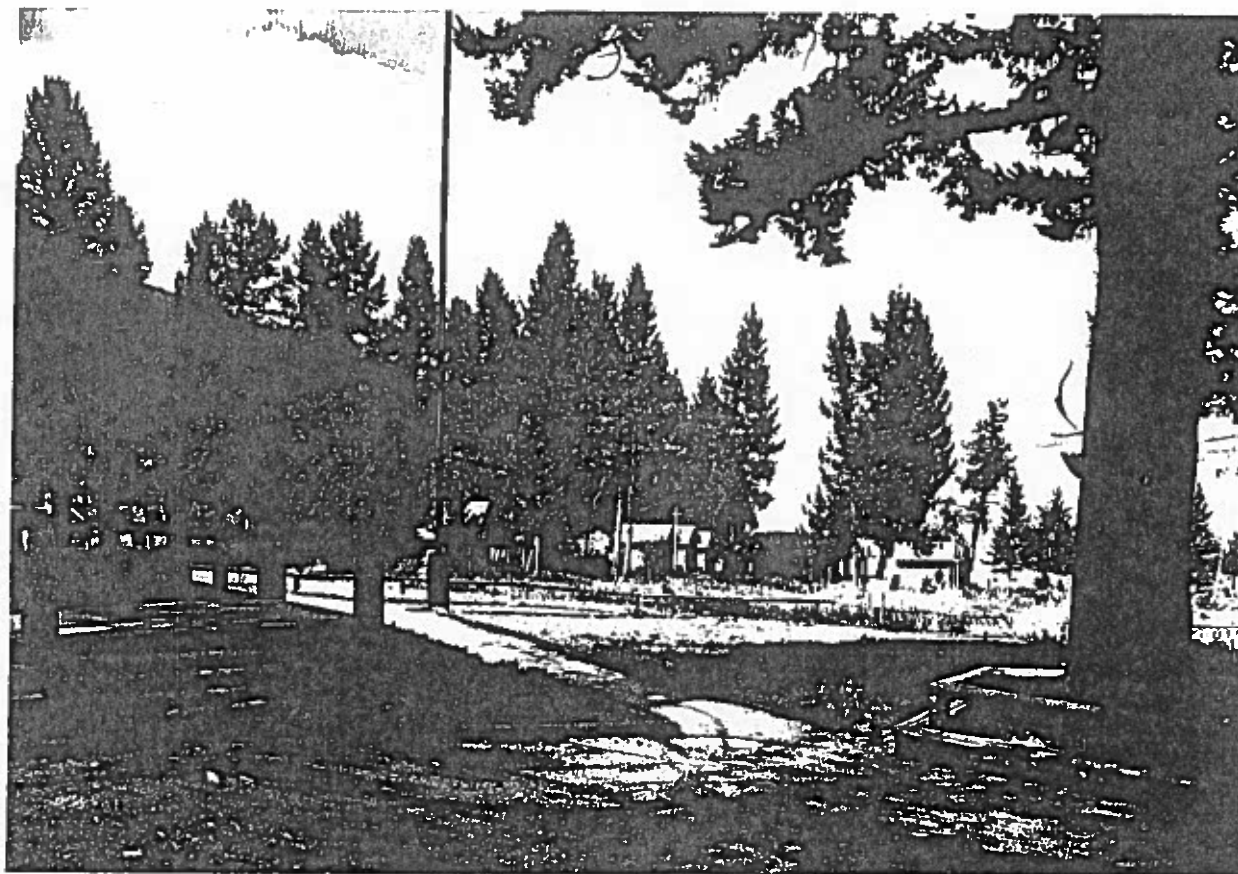
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Figure 7. Roosevelt Cabins #10-#18, 1929. Photo # H-29074, Haynes Collection, Montana Historical Society Photo Archives, Helena, Montana.

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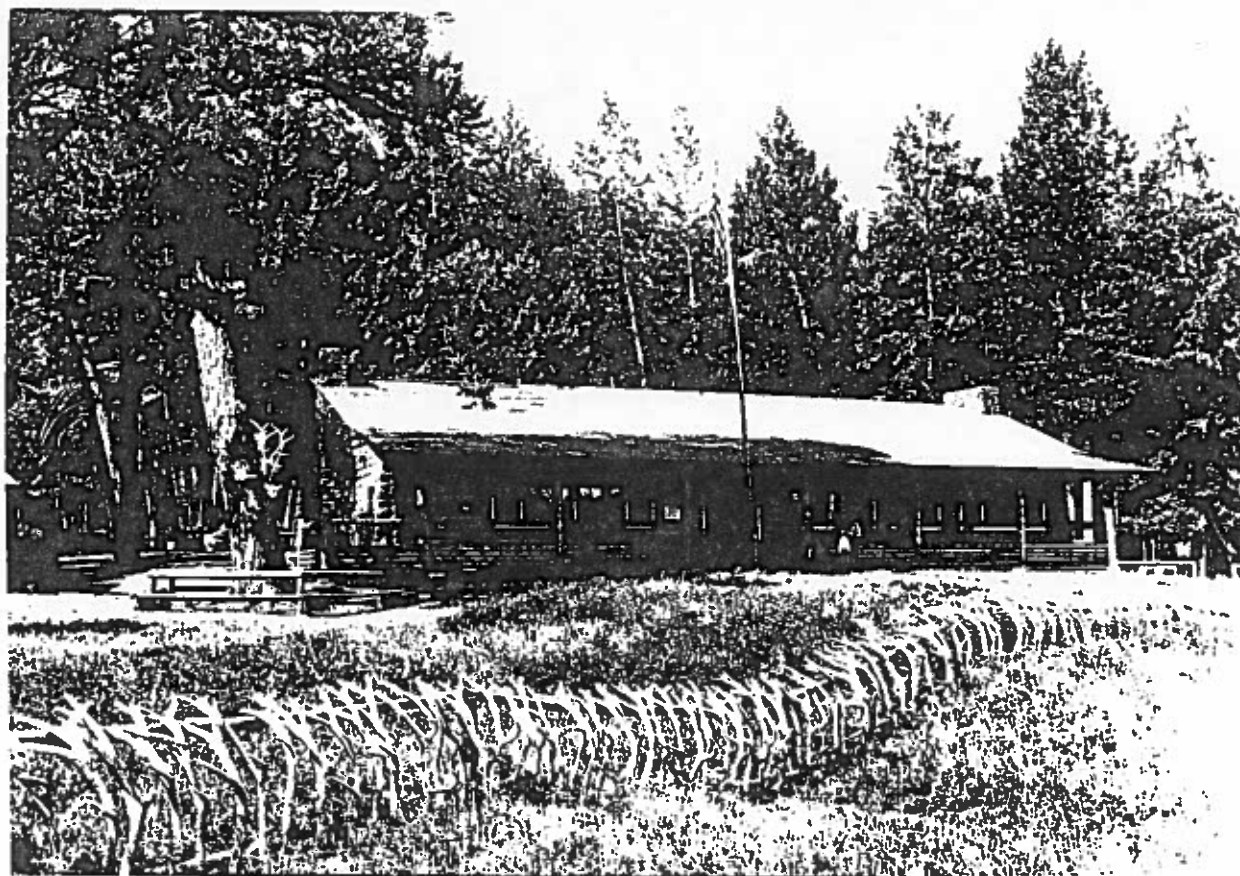


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Figure 8. Roosevelt Lodge and Cabins northeast of Lodge, 1929. Photo #29071, Haynes Collection, Montana Historical Society Photo Archives, Helena, Montana.

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Figure 9. Roosevelt Lodge, 1927. Photo # H-27468, Haynes Collection, Montana Historical Society Photo Archives, Helena, Montana.

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Figure 10. Camp Roosevelt, 1922. Photo #22738, Haynes Collection, Montana Historical Society Photo Archives, Helena, Montana.

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# Architectural Analysis

## **ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS**

### **CAMP ROOSEVELT SITE CONDITION DESCRIPTION**

Camp Roosevelt is located on Lost Creek, 18 miles east of the Mammoth Hot Springs Headquarters area. Lost Creek meanders down the slope of Prospect Peak through Lodge Pole pines, Douglas Fir forests and sagebrush flats toward the Yellowstone River. All of the buildings sit nestled in the trees up against the hillside with the Lodge as the main focal point. Two rows of guest cabins run out to the east from the end of the Lodge like a hook back down to the parking area. Directly behind the cabins along the hillside to the east is a row of five original log structures and some later frame structures intermingled together for employee housing. Down at the end of the row to the east is the employee recreation hall. There are two bathrooms in the middle of the group and a employee laundry/computer room and restroom and shower building near the Lodge. Directly behind the Lodge are six employee cabins.

North of the Lodge along the main road to the site are eighteen cabins with men's and women's restrooms. They are lined up in a formal pattern. The main cabin area is to the west of the Lodge and is bounded by Lost Creek to the south and west, a hill on the north side, and the Lodge on the east. The cabins are set up in rows facing onto the roads. There is only one vehicular way into the area along the Lodge and in front of the Haynes Photo shop (Hamilton Store).

There are several living trees in the area that are leaning over or up against buildings. There are several trees south of the Lodge that have died and are starting to lean and fall down. They should be removed. Because of the automobile and the pedestrians traffic in the area around the Lodge and the cabins, there is very little grass or wildflowers around the building which were part of the original cultural landscape.

The areas of concern include what to do with all the cars and provide a pedestrian space that is compatible with the cultural landscape and protect the historical integrity of the buildings. The other area is in site maintenance to keep the water off of the buildings and keep it away from the bases.

The water system and sewage system is a problem in that they do not meet the requirements of the plumbing code. Also, it appears that the cesspool system is failing and needs to be looked at to determine if it should be replaced and what are the best solutions to take care of the increased use of the area.

The following site plan and photos shows some of the problems associated with the site.





FIGURE 11



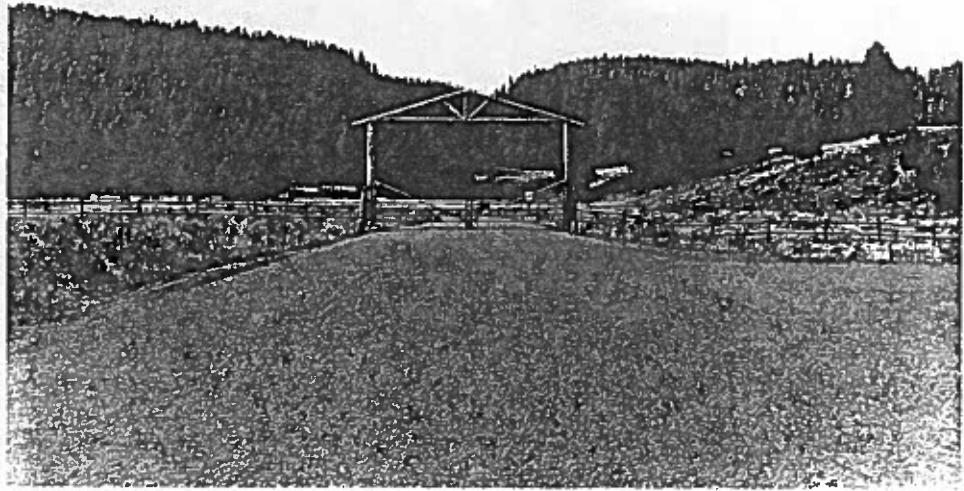


Figure 12: Looking south at the main entrance gate to Roosevelt Lodge at Tower Junction.



Figure 13: Looking south at the entrance road to the Lodge. At this point you start to see the first cabins nestled into the trees and hillside. All of the open flat space is void of buildings.

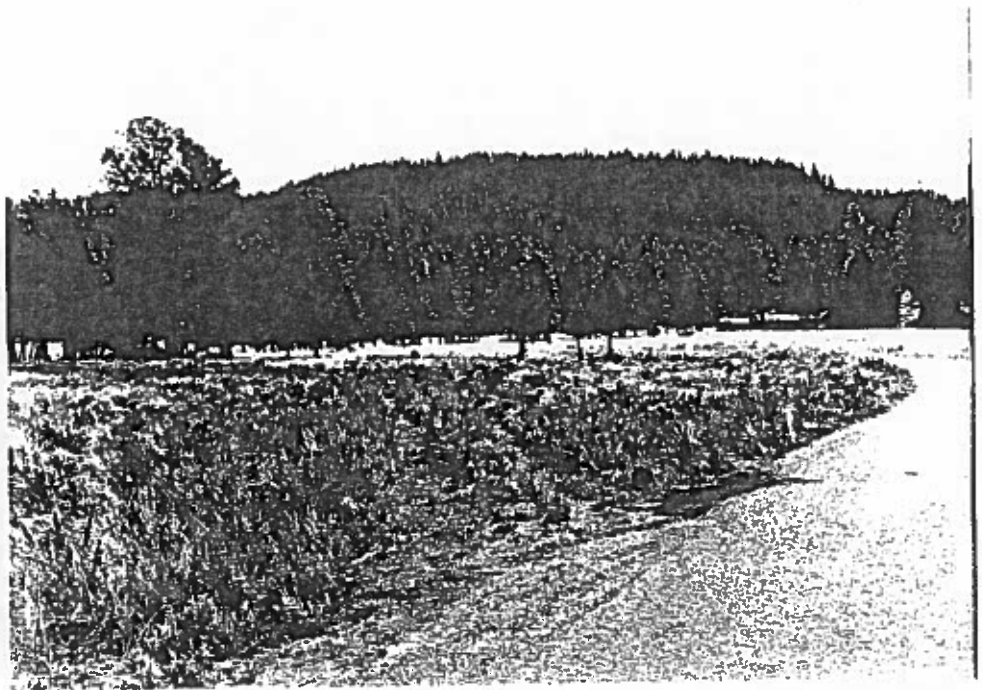


Figure 14: Looking southeast at an old roadway across the fields in the area of the cesspool system.



Figure 15: Looking south at the first group of cabins along the road to the Lodge. Note the large dumpster located in front of the cabins.



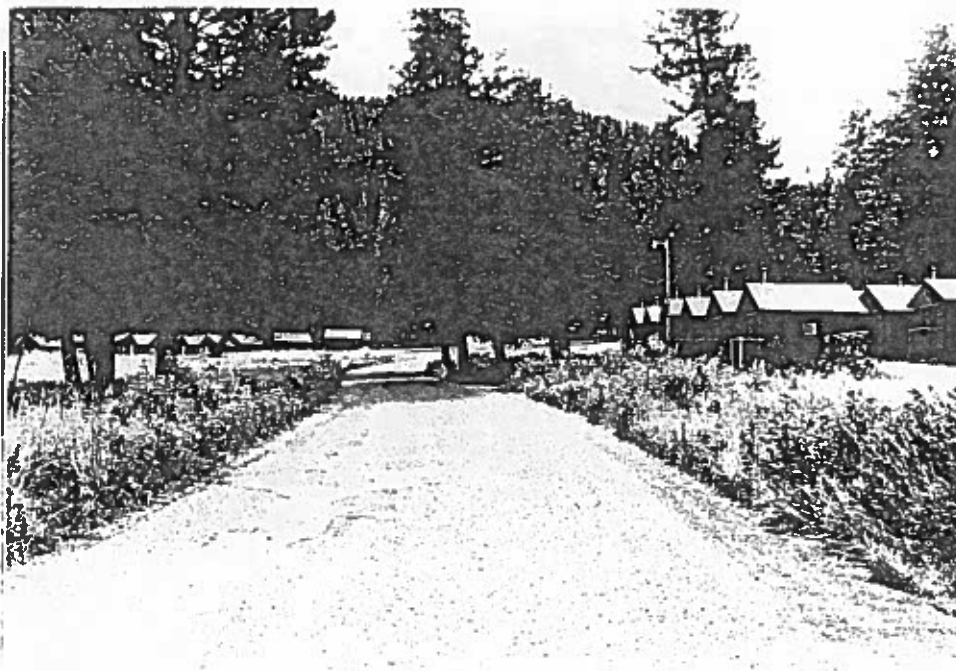


Figure 16: Looking southeast at the roadway to the Lodge. Note the other rows of cabins starting to appear in through the trees to the left.



Figure 17: Looking south at the first group of cabins. This historic view has to be maintained and preserved.



Figure 18: Looking southwest at the fronts of the first group of cabins along the roadway.

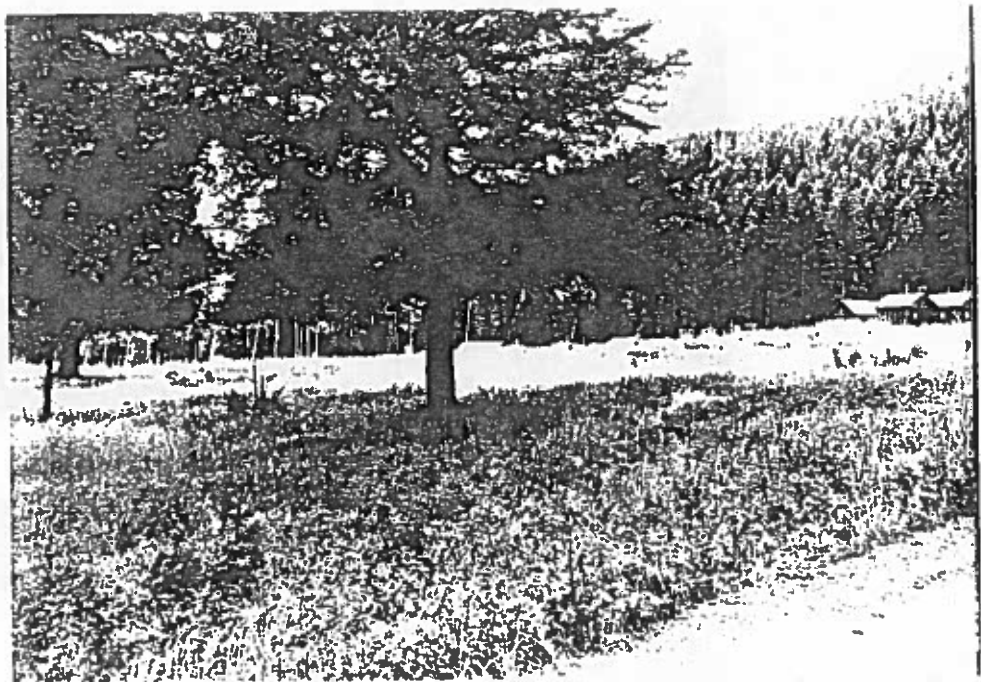


Figure 19: Looking east at the open area on the other side of the road opposite the first group of cabins. Most of this ground area has been disturbed over the years.

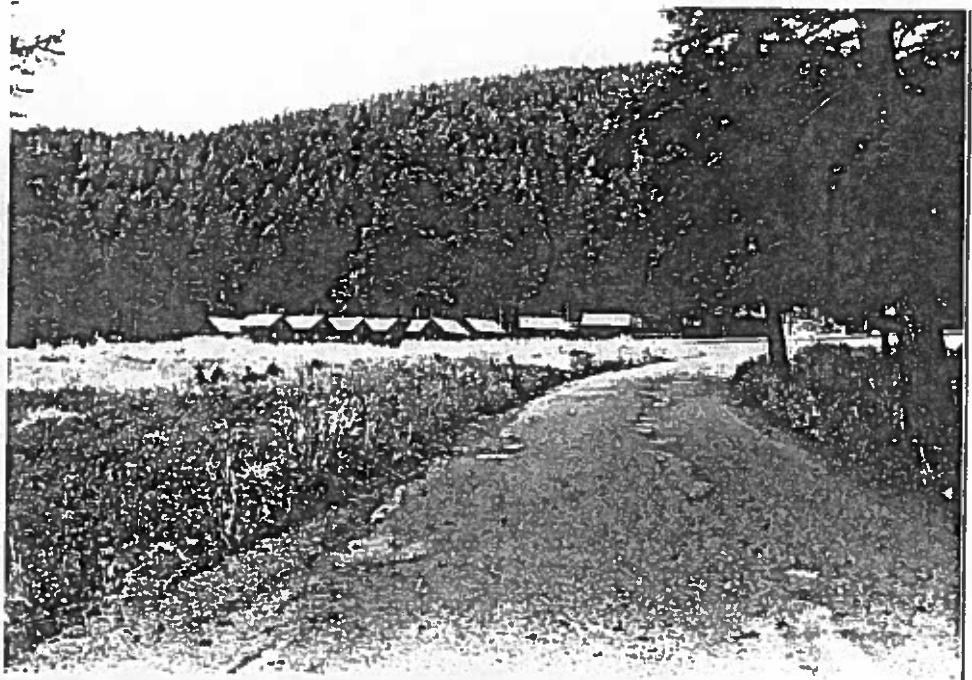


Figure 20: Looking southeast at the second group of cabins to the left of the Lodge. This historic view has to be preserved and maintained.



Figure 21: Looking south at the Lodge and parking lot in front of the building.



Figure 22: Looking south at the Lodge and parking lot with cars parked in the lot. Most of these cars are small but when the buses and RV's park in the lot the Lodge is completely blocked out.



Figure 23: Looking southwest at the Lodge from the road to the corrals across the parking lot to the Lodge.





Figure 24: Looking southwest at the original tree next to the original sign in Figure 4. This tree, especially, should be protected.



Figure 25: Looking northeast back at the entrance road and the sagebrush flat area below the parking lot.

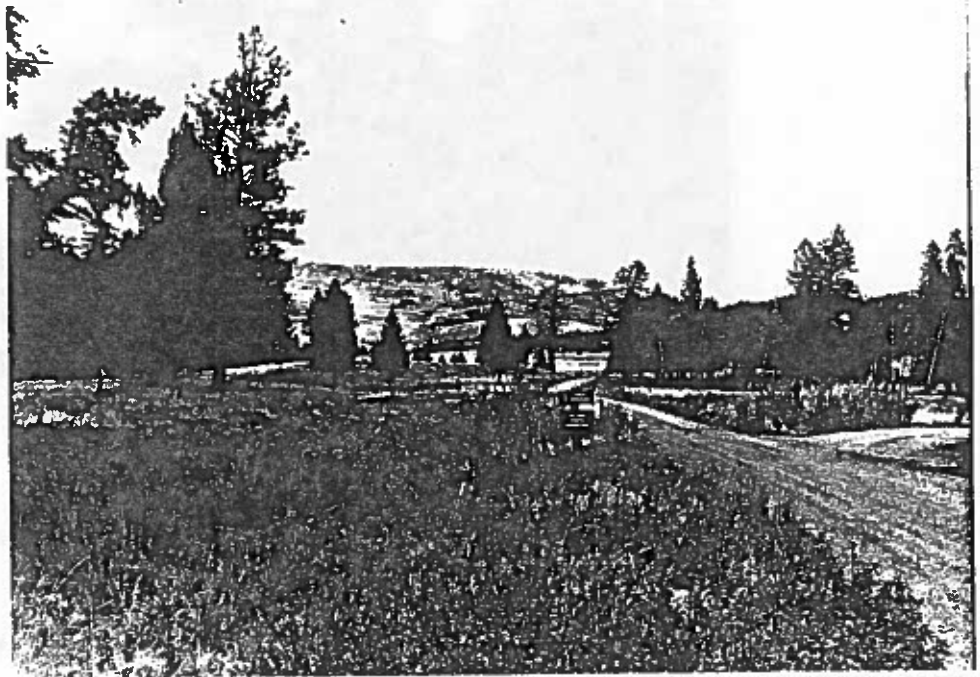


Figure 26: Looking east down the road to the corrals from the parking lot. This area has been disturbed over the years.



Figure 27: Looking southwest at the Lodge from the roadway to the corrals.



Figure 28: Looking southwest at the Lodge and Hamilton Store from the road to the corrals and the cabin row. The roads and parking have created a large open "no mans land" area.



Figure 29: Looking north at the parking lot from the front steps of the Lodge. Note how the cars obscure the view even though there are fewer and smaller cars than would normally park here.



Figure 30: Looking east at the cars in the parking lot from the front porch of the Lodge.

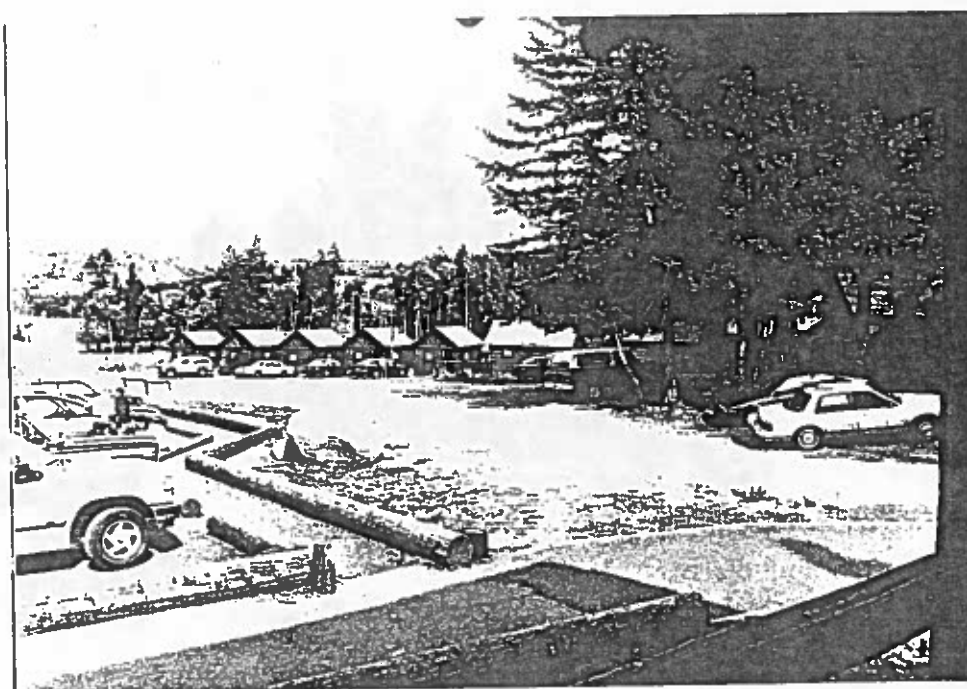


Figure 31: Looking east at the guest cabins with the cars parked in front of them. Note the large log bumpers lining the pedestrian walkway. The large boulder is also out of character. Originally there were trees, meadow grass and wildflowers in this area.





Figure 32: Looking west at the Lodge. Note the log lined walkways up to and along the front of the Lodge.



Figure 33: Looking west at the front of the Lodge with its log lined walkways. Picnic tables are from the small grassy areas in front and along the sides of the Lodge.



Figure 34: Looking south along the roadway between the cabins and the Lodge. The original meadowgrasses and wildflowers are virtually gone from the front of the Lodge.

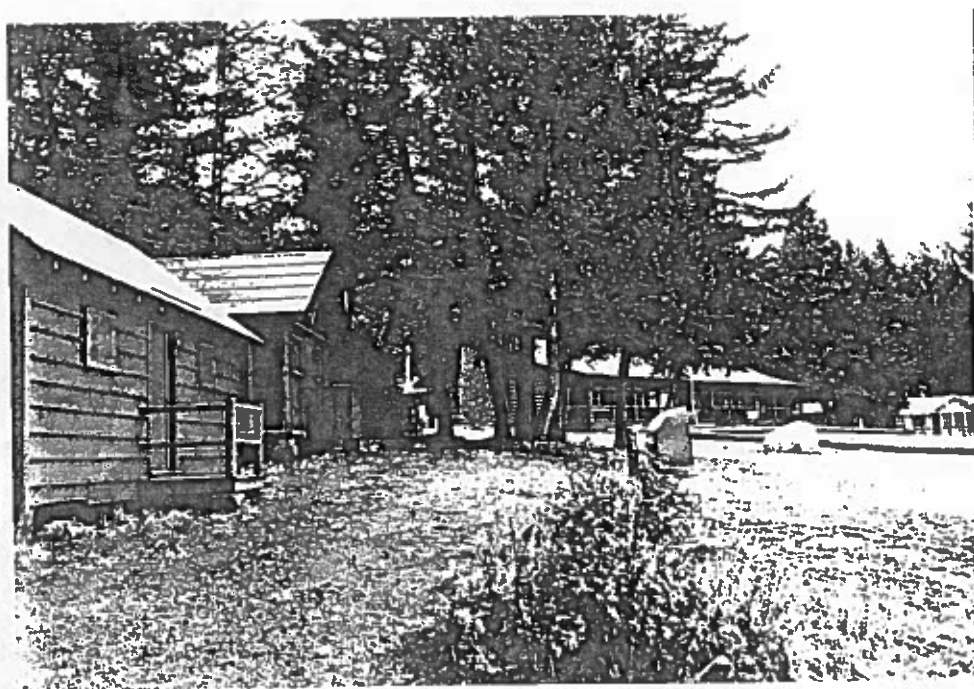


Figure 35: Looking west at the Lodge from the guest cabins to the east. Figure 35 and Figure 10 are very similar views for historic reference.



Figure 36: Looking south at the guest cabins on the east side of the parking lot and Lodge. These cabins are some of the original cabins built on the site.



Figure 37: Looking south at the back row of guest cabins on the east side of the parking lot and Lodge. These are some of the original cabins built on the site and possibly some of the cabins were part of the bases for the original tent camp.



Figure 38: Looking south at the employee cabin area on the east side of the site. The picnic tables are used by guests.



Figure 39: Looking southeast at the employee cabin area. Note the frame structures as well as the original log cabins. The recreation hall is the last building on the left.





Figure 40: Looking northeast along the employee cabins on the east side of the site. Note the employee cars parked throughout the area.



Figure 41: Looking east at the recreation area in front of the employee cabins on the east side of the site. Most of this ground has been disturbed over the years.



Figure 42: Looking northeast at the aspen and fir trees on the east side of the site. There is a wetland area in the trees; the corrals are directly beyond the trees.

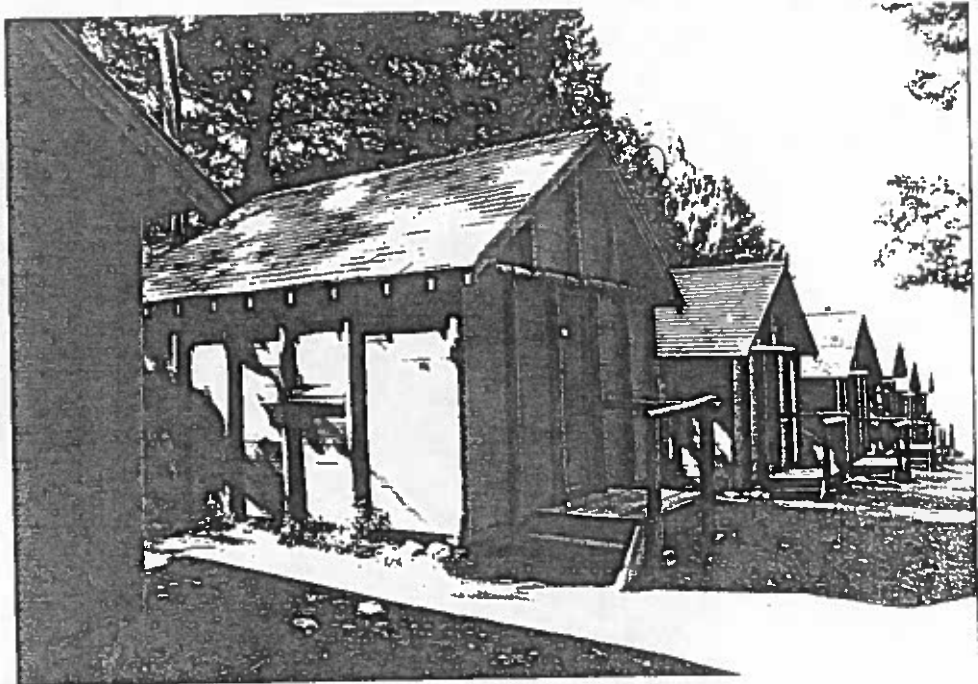


Figure 43: Formal line of log-out cabins on the north side of the site. Most of the grasses are gone from this area due to automobiles and pedestrians walking across this area.

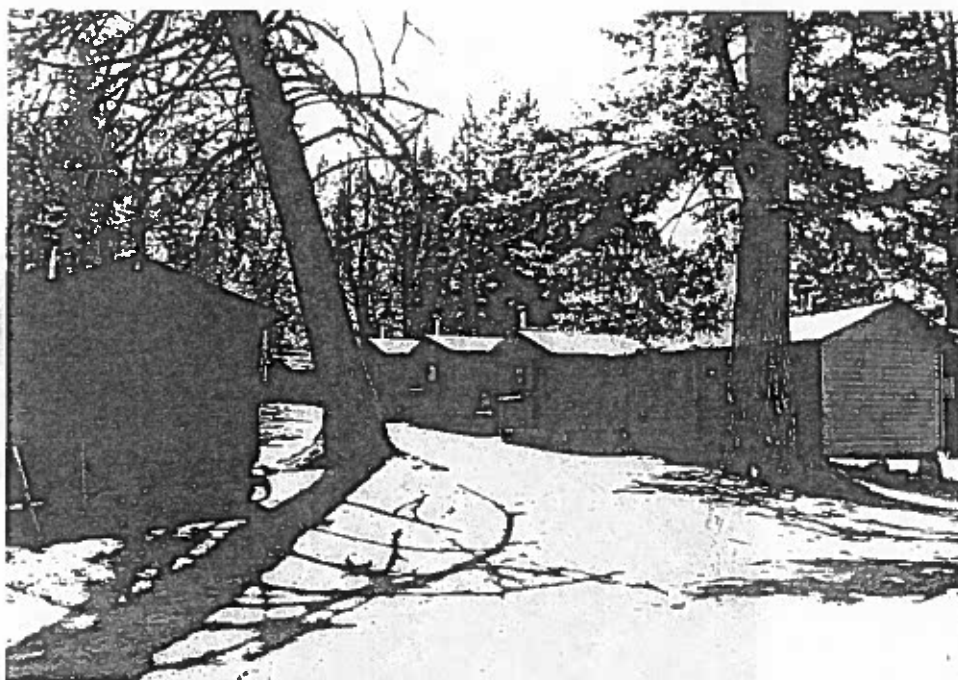


Figure 44: Looking west at the guest cabin area on the west side of the site. This is the first row of cabins you see as you come into this area. The large tree on the left is dying and leaning towards the cabin. There are many dead branches on the lower part of the tree.

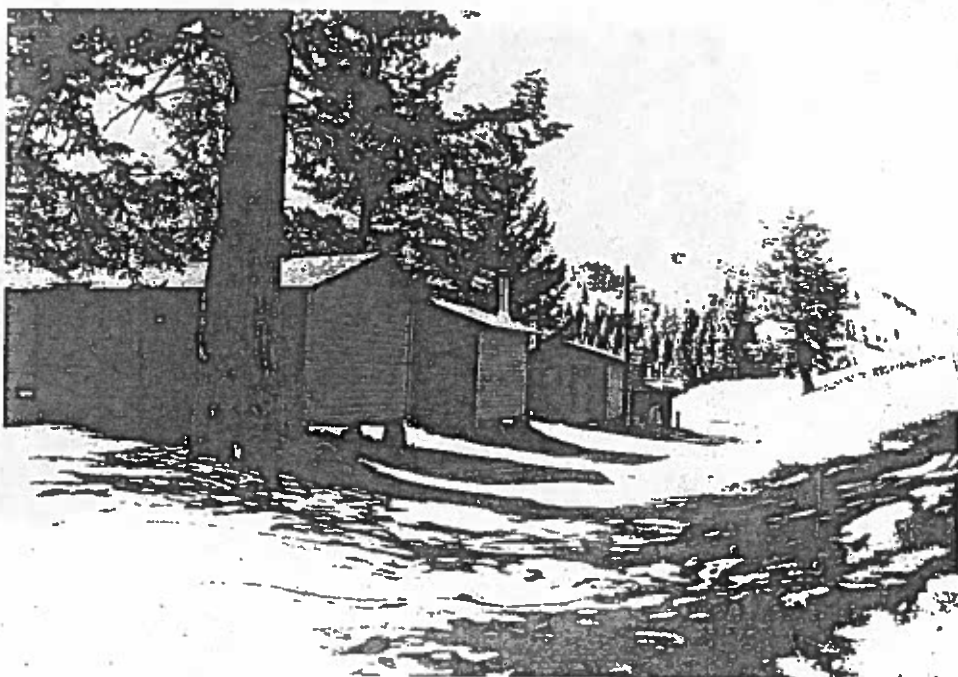


Figure 45: Looking northwest at the guest cabins on the west side of the site. This is the only roadway into the site of the 80 cabins. There is no other vehicular exit from the area.

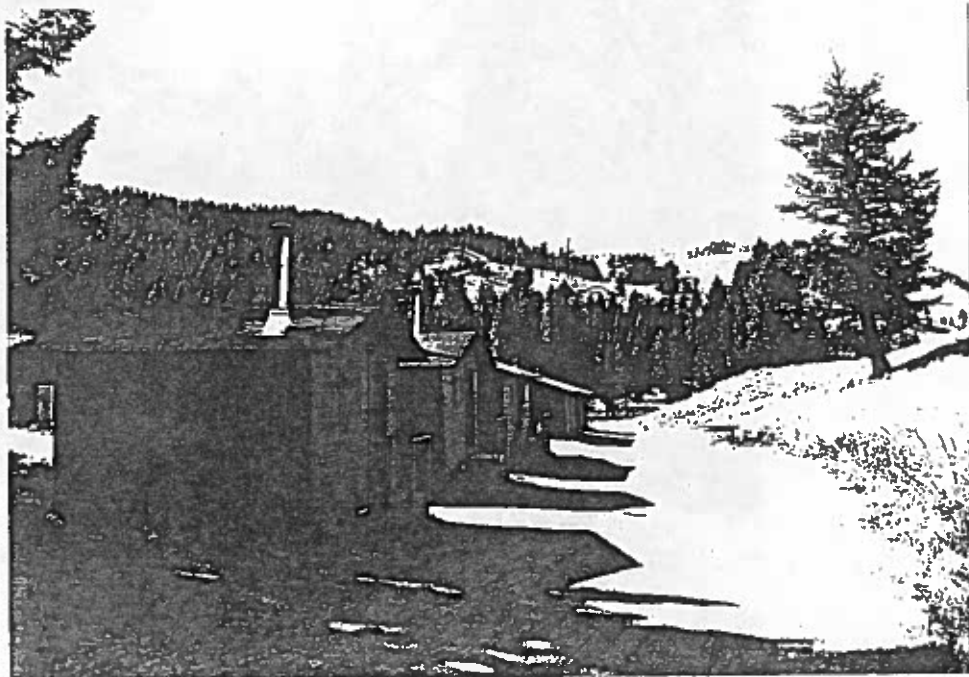


Figure 46: Looking northwest at the guest cabins further down the road on the west side of the site. Parking is directly in front of the cabins along the roadway.

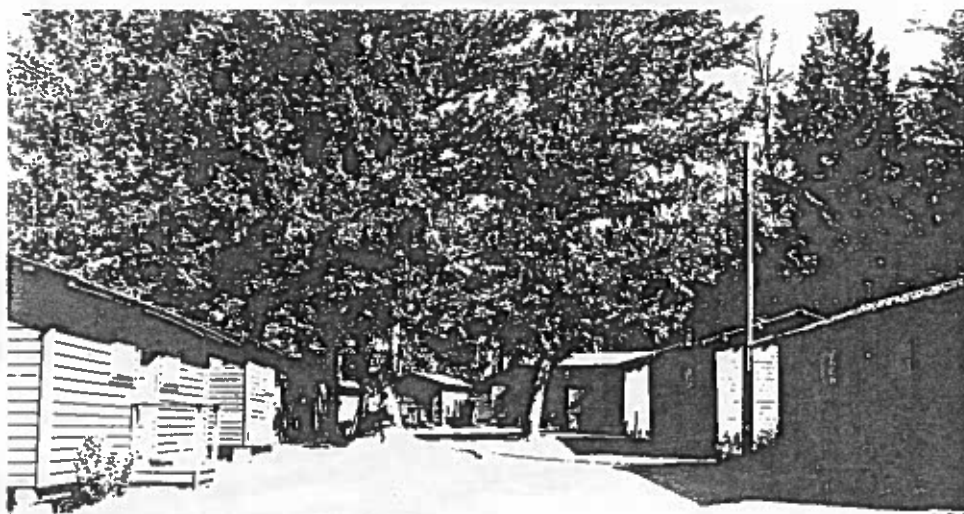


Figure 47: Looking east through the center of a row of guest cabins on the west side. The area between the cabins has become one big roadway.





Figure 48: Looking west along a row of cabins on the west side of the site. Lost Creek runs along the end of the row of cabins. Note the large yard light that is not appropriate with the cabins.



Figure 49: Looking southwest at an area of employee cabins on the west side of the site. Note the garbage cans and light pole on the left of the photo.

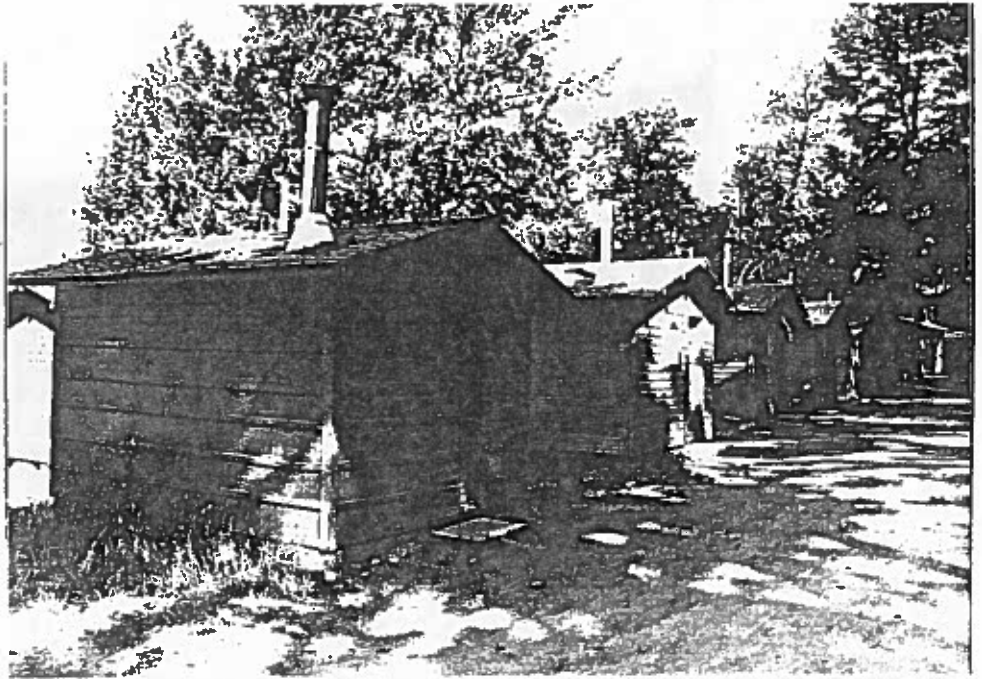


Figure 50: Looking east at a group of guest cabins on the west side of the site. The area around some of the cabins is not graded properly to keep water away from the wood bases.

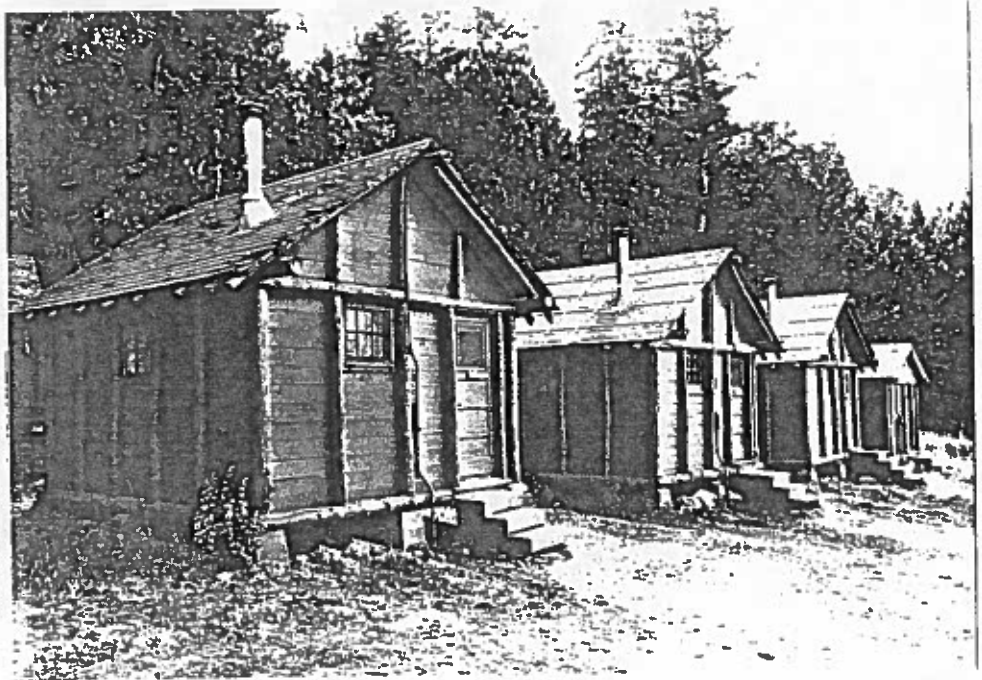


Figure 51: Looking west at a group of employee cabins on the west side of the site. The employees and guests are mixed together in this area.



Figure 52: Looking at typical green garbage cans and a red ash can that are located throughout the area.



Figure 53: Looking at typical red ash cans, green electrical transformers, and light green telephone boxes that are located throughout the site.

Figure 54: Looking at typical phone booths located on the site. These are not compatible with the site, especially at night when the tops light up.

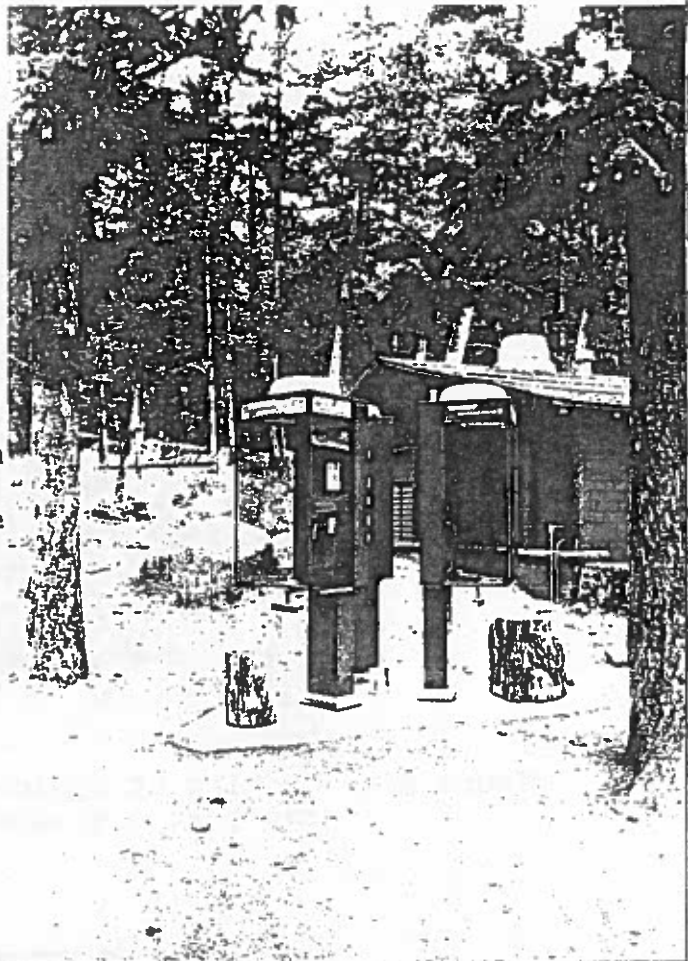


Figure 55: Looking southwest at large trash bins located on the west side of the Lodge along the walkway to the guest cabin area.





Figure 56: Looking southwest at the electrical transformers along the west side of the Lodge and along the trail to Lost Creek Falls.



Figure 57: Looking east at the trail from the guest cabins on the west side of the site and the Lodge. Most of the trails are smooth and directional, however there are some areas that have not been maintained.



Figure 58: Looking south at an area behind the guest cabins on the east near the laundry. There are a lot of dead and leaning trees in this area.



Figure 59: Looking northeast at an open area on the east side of the site and behind the guest cabins. There is potential for additional cabins sites in this area.



Figure 60: Looking southwest at employee cabins on the east side of the site. There are additional cabin locations behind and to the left of these employee cabins.



Figure 61: Looking northeast at the area behind the log employee cabins on the east side of the site.



Figure 62: Looking west at the area behind the log employee cabins on the east side of the site.



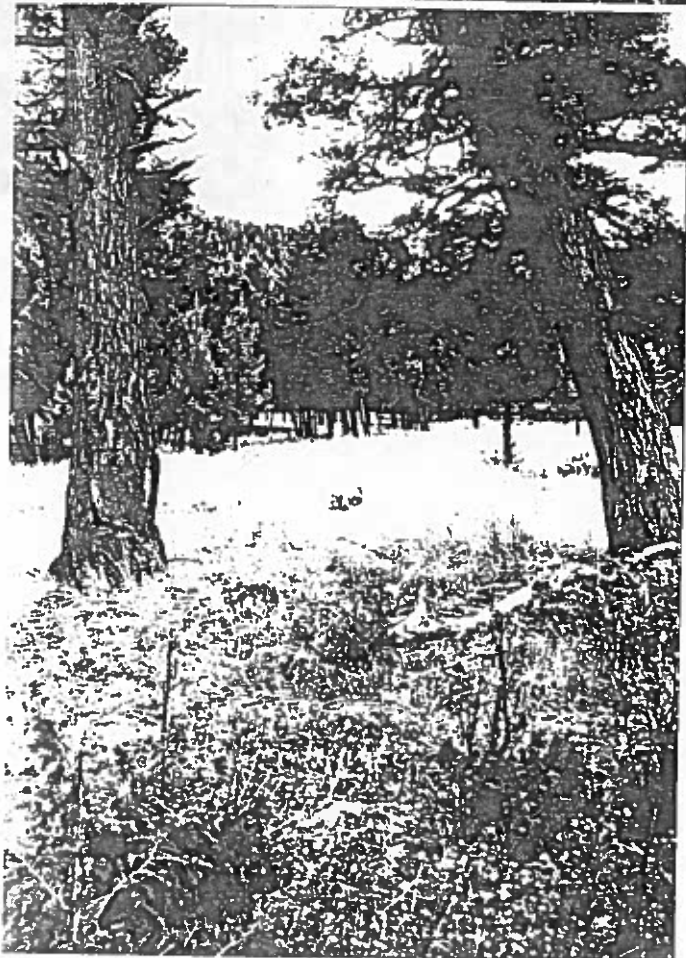
Figure 63: Looking southeast at an area between the last log cabin and recreation hall that is a good cabin site area.



Figure 64: Looking north along the cesspool tanks down near the main highway on the north end of the site. These tanks are failing causing some sewage to leak out in other areas besides the drainfield.



Figure 65: Looking south from the cesspool tanks back up toward the Lodge area where the sewer line for the whole area runs through the trees.



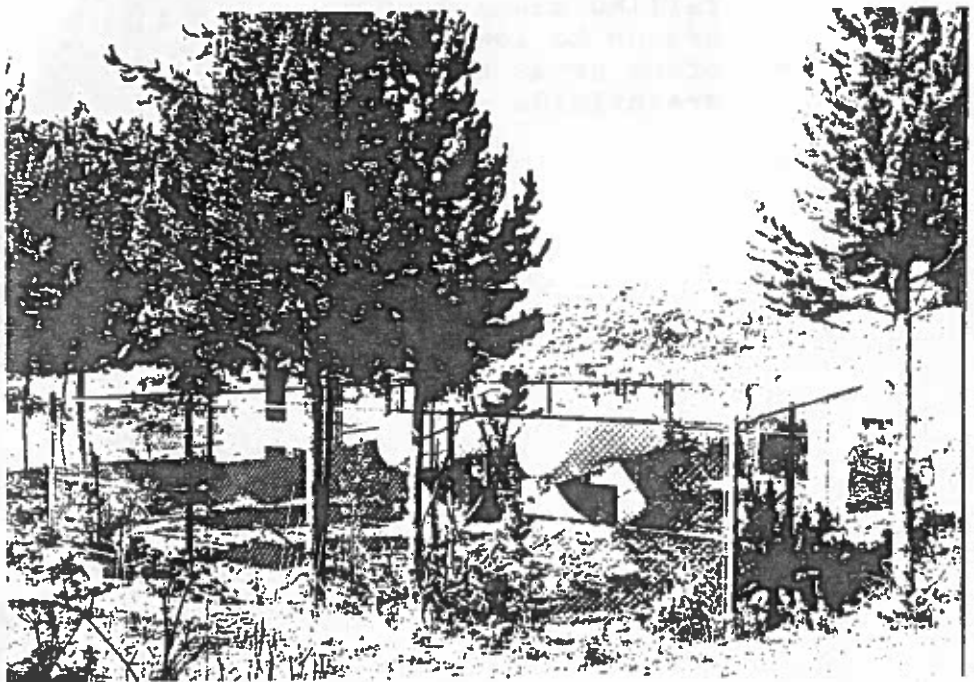


Figure 66: Looking north at the propane tanks in the guest cabin area on the west end of the site.

## CAMP ROOSEVELT BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

The buildings within the Camp Roosevelt complex occupy a large oval-shaped area at the base of Mt. Whitmore, near Tower Junction, Yellowstone National Park. The primary building within the complex is Roosevelt Lodge, around which all other buildings are situated. The original buildings on the site are oriented on a north-south axis. Buildings moved into the complex at later periods tend to be oriented at either a north-south axis or a northwest-southeast axis.

The complex currently consists of 127 buildings, all operated by TW Services, except for the Haynes Picture Shop, which is managed by Hamilton Stores Inc. In addition to Roosevelt Lodge, the complex contains 76 tourist cabins, 37 employee cabins, and 14 service/utility buildings. Approximately 40 of the current buildings are original to the site, including the lodge, Haynes Picture Shop, approximately 30 tourist cabins, 7 employee cabins, the Wrangler's cabin, the bath house, the linen room, and the power house. The remainder of the buildings were moved in from the Mammoth Hot Springs Lodge complex in the 1930s and from the Fishing Bridge complex in the 1980s. Several modern service buildings, primarily restrooms, have also been added to accommodate the increased capacity of the Lodge area.

In general, the buildings within the Camp Roosevelt complex can be described as "rustic." However a variety of construction styles are present including log bearing buildings, and variations of frame buildings. The primary building, Roosevelt Lodge, and a number of the employee cabins are log bearing. The remaining buildings (mostly small, one-room cabins) include both exposed and interior frame buildings. The exposed-frame buildings can be further divided into two subtypes based upon the materials used in construction of the frame — either poles or dimensional lumber. All are enclosed with horizontal eight-inch

shiplap boards. The frame buildings exhibit either six-inch droplap siding or board-and-batten siding. Within the major construction types noted above, individual buildings display minor variations in overall size, construction materials, and fenestration. These variations are described further in the following text.

#### **Exposed, Log-Frame Buildings**

(Includes Cabins 1 — 4, 6 — 18, 27 — 32, E7, E8, E10, E11, E12, E32 — E34, E36, E37, E39, the Employee Recreation Hall, Bathhouse, Northwest Loop Restrooms, Haynes Picture Shop and Power House/Maintenance Building)

All of these buildings have exposed frames made with peeled logs and/or poles. They are one-story buildings with front or side-facing gable roofs. Exterior walls are enclosed with horizontally placed, eight-inch shiplap boards; the exterior surfaces are painted. Within this major type, groups of two to six cabins share similar construction details, and are discussed as groups in the following text.

#### **Cabins 1 — 4**

These four cabins are supported by sill logs resting on concrete piers. The exteriors of the cabins are painted. Wood shingles cover the roofs, and each building possesses a metal stove pipe in the south aspect of the gable roof. "King's Post" trusses are located in the apex of the gables in the front and rear elevations. Pole rafter and purlin ends are exposed under the eaves. The front (east) elevations of the buildings contain a door and a window. The rear (west) and side (south) elevations contain no features. The remaining side elevations (north) contain a single window. All windows are six-lite sliding windows, paired with wood frame screens. Entries are wooden, five-panel doors.

The interior wall surfaces are covered with sheets of fiber-board (celotex) held in place by metal battens. Shiplap boards, used to enclose the buildings remain exposed on the gable ends. Painted eight-inch shiplap boards cover floors and the upper surface of the exposed pole rafters in the ceilings.

Each building is heated by a wood stove that rests on an asbestos hearth. An asbestos liner protects the adjacent wall. A single bare bulb lights the interiors. The wiring system is exposed. There is one electrical wall outlet and a smoke detector in each cabin.

Cabins 2, 3, and 4 have open porches on the main elevation. These porches are framed with dimensional lumber, have twelve-

inch plank floorboards, and display pole railing and vertical supports.

#### Cabins 6 — 9

These buildings differ from Cabins 1 — 4 in having a vertical pole truss system in the front and rear elevations. Wood shingles cover the front-facing gable roofs which also have exposed rafters and purlins. Metal stove pipes project from the north slope of the gable roofs.

The main (east) elevations contain centered entries, protected by open porches. The entries have wooden, five-panel doors. The north and south elevations each contain a single, six-lite sliding window in a wooden frame, paired with a wood frame screen window. The west elevations contain no features. The porches are constructed of dimensional-lumber with pole railings and vertical supports. The porch floors are covered with alternating six-inch and four-inch planks. Cabin 7 retains a historical feature that apparently has been removed from the other cabins — an exterior light located directly over the entry door.<sup>61</sup>

The interiors of these buildings have not been finished. The ceilings are open to the rafters, and the interior walls and floors (both eight-inch shiplap) have been painted. Wood stoves sitting on asbestos hearths provide heat. Asbestos sheets protect the adjacent walls. The interiors are lit with two bare bulbs (with exposed wiring). Each cabin possesses one outlet and a smoke detector.

(Reference Figure 75 for a representative floor plan of this cabin group.)

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<sup>61</sup> This exterior light is present in a 1929 Haynes photograph found in the American Appraisal Company's 1929 appraisal of Park structures owned by Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company.



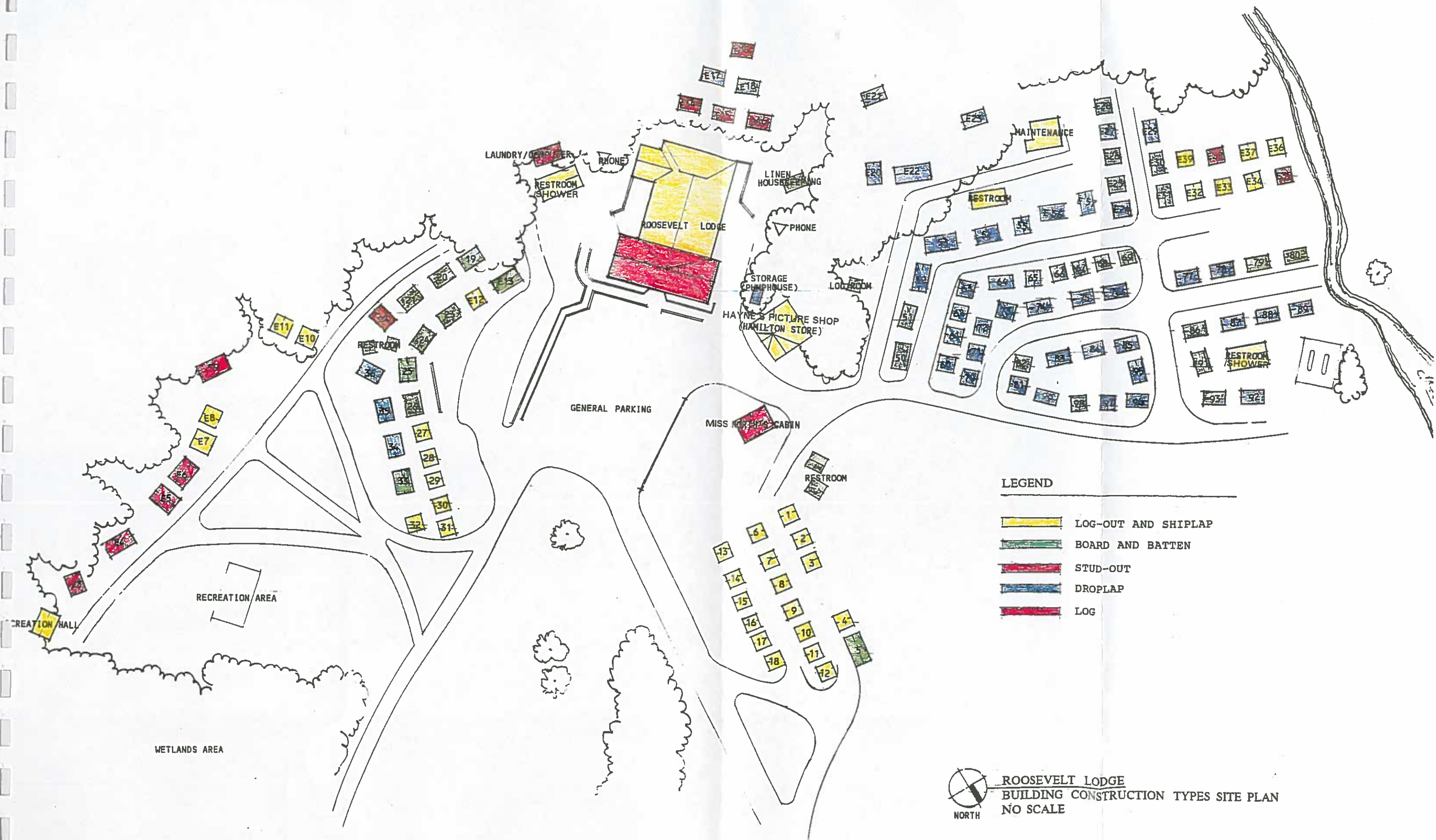


FIGURE 67

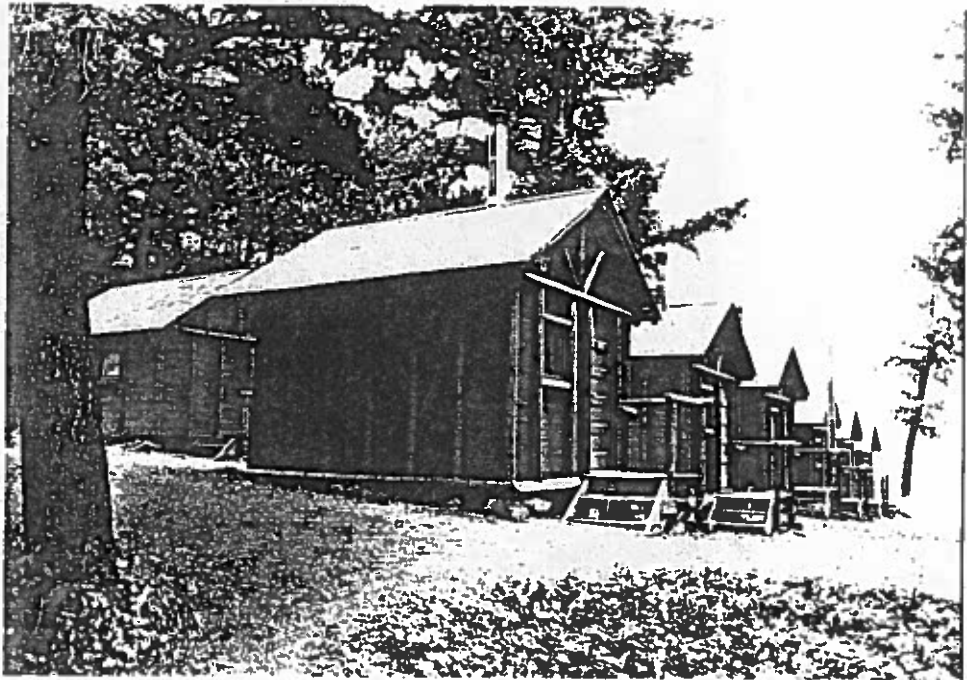


Figure 68: Looking north down a row of "log-out" cabins along the roadway to the Lodge. Generally these are in good condition with the only problems being sill logs that have rotted.



Figure 69: Typical rotted sill log next to and under the wood stoop. This seems to be a problem on all of the buildings because of the slope of the stoop.



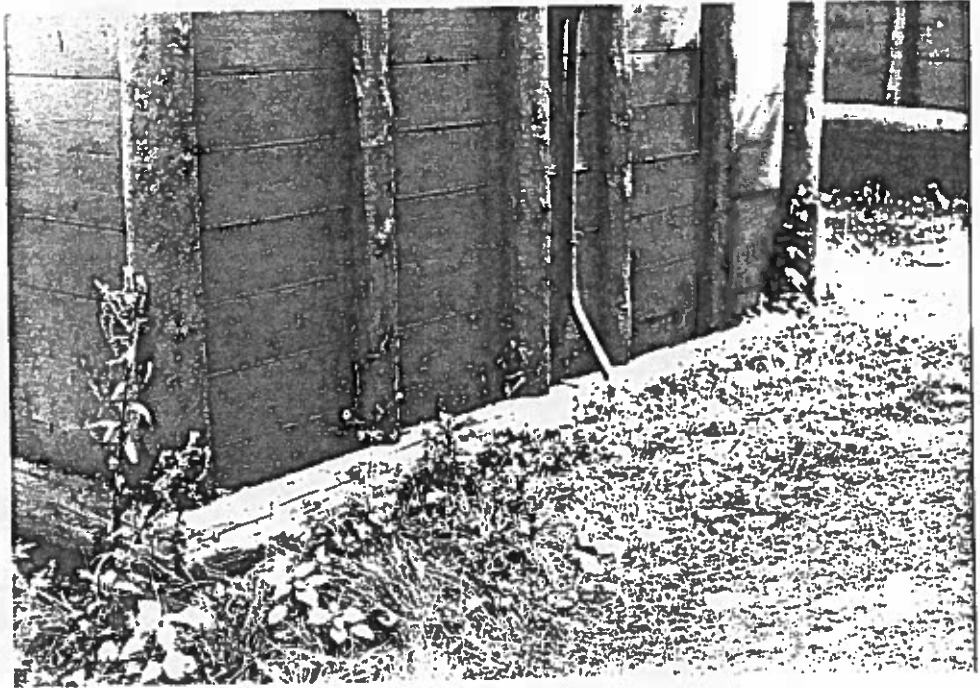


Figure 70: Typical problem where the ground is covering up a log and causing it to rot. About 20% of the cabins have this problem or could have the problem in the future.

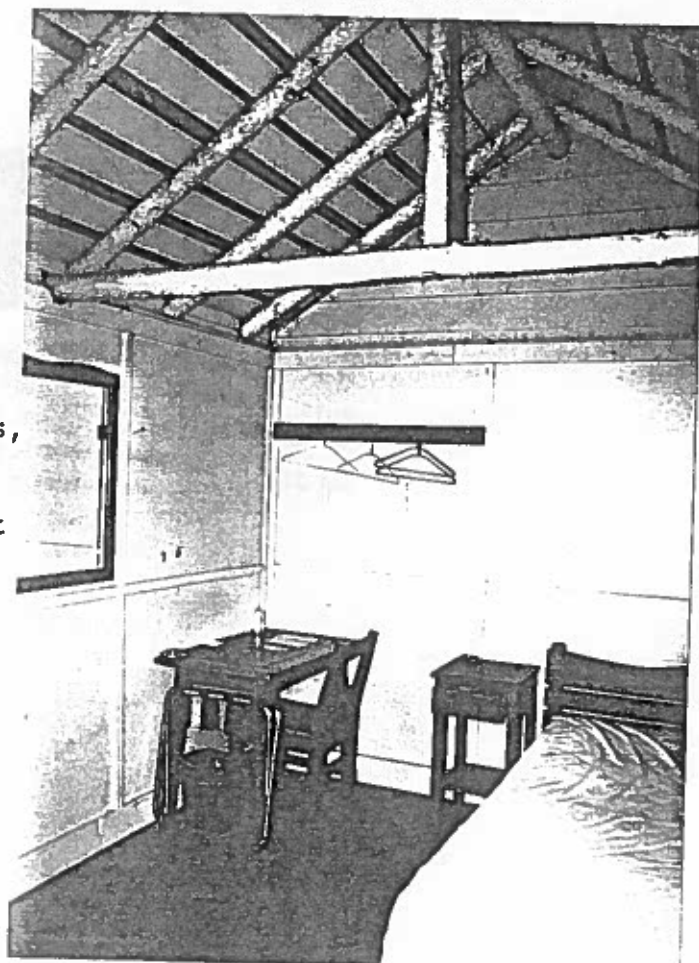


Figure 71: Looking north at cabin 4. Note the logs sitting on the ground where they are rotting. Also note the electrical conduit in the front of the building.

Figure 72: Looking west at the front of cabin 4. Note the poor condition of the railing and stoop. There is some rot in the front sill log.



Figure 73: Looking west at the interior of cabin 4. Note the celotex materials on the walls, and the spray painted surfaces throughout. These materials do not retain the historical character of the cabins.



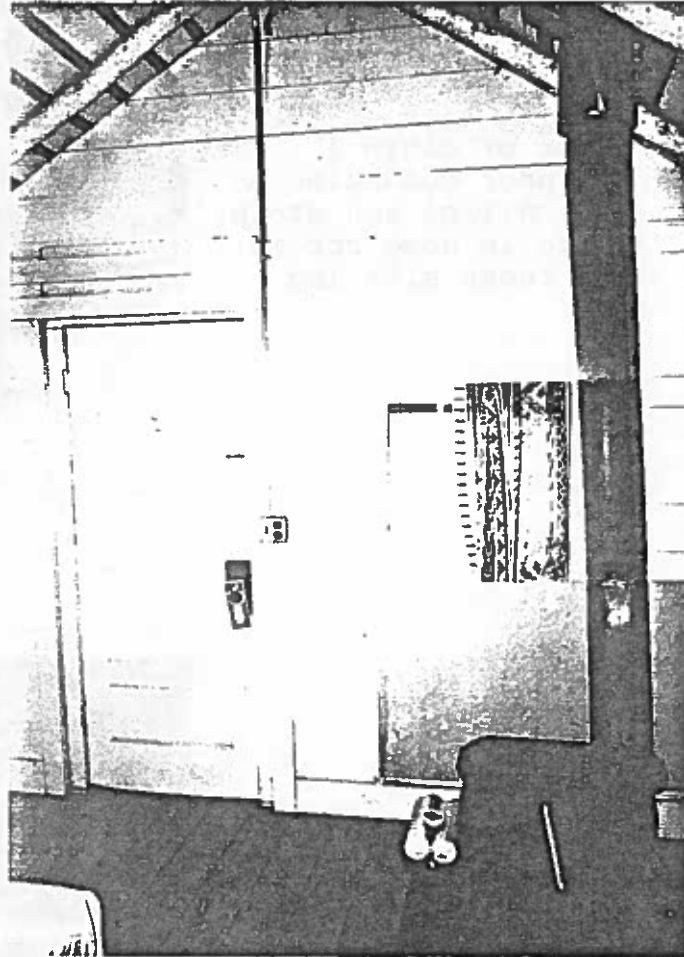
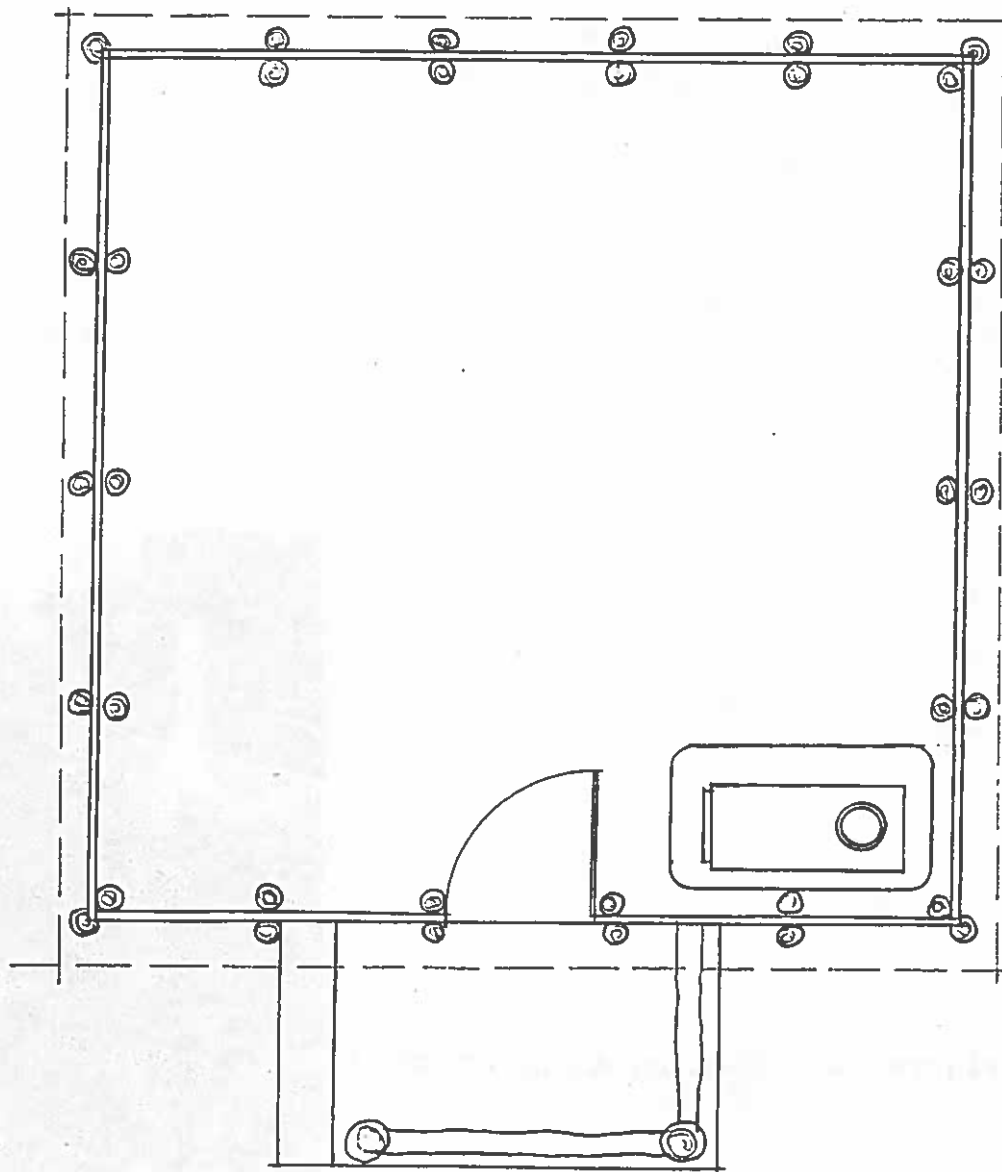


Figure 74: Looking east at the entrance door, window, and woodstove of cabin 4. Note the electrical conduit run directly down the walls. The smoke detector and a bare bulb fixture sit below the ridge log in the middle of the room.



CABIN 9  
EXISTING PLAN  
NO SCALE

FIGURE 75

## Cabins 10 — 12

Cabins 10 through 12 are identical to Cabins 2 — 4, with the exception that the interiors have no celotex finish material. The floor consists of eight-inch shiplap boards.



Figure 76: Looking north at cabins 10-12.

Figure 77: Looking southwest at cabin 10. The stoop and railing are not appropriate. The stoop slopes into the sill log causing water to get into the log and rot the wood.

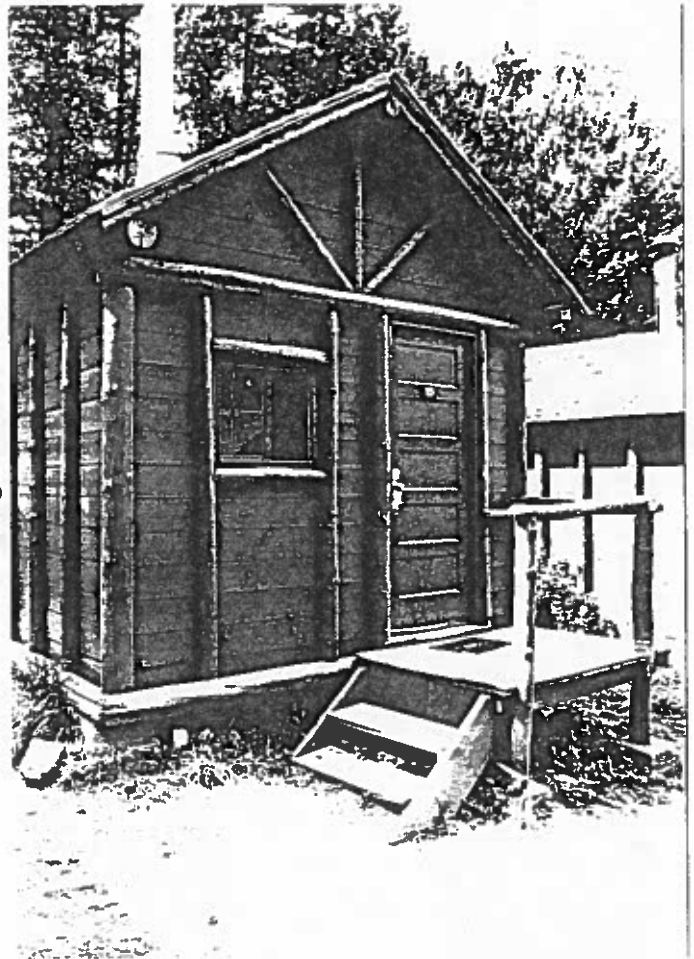


Figure 78: Looking southwest at the interior of cabin 10. Note the spray painted walls, ceiling, and log structure.

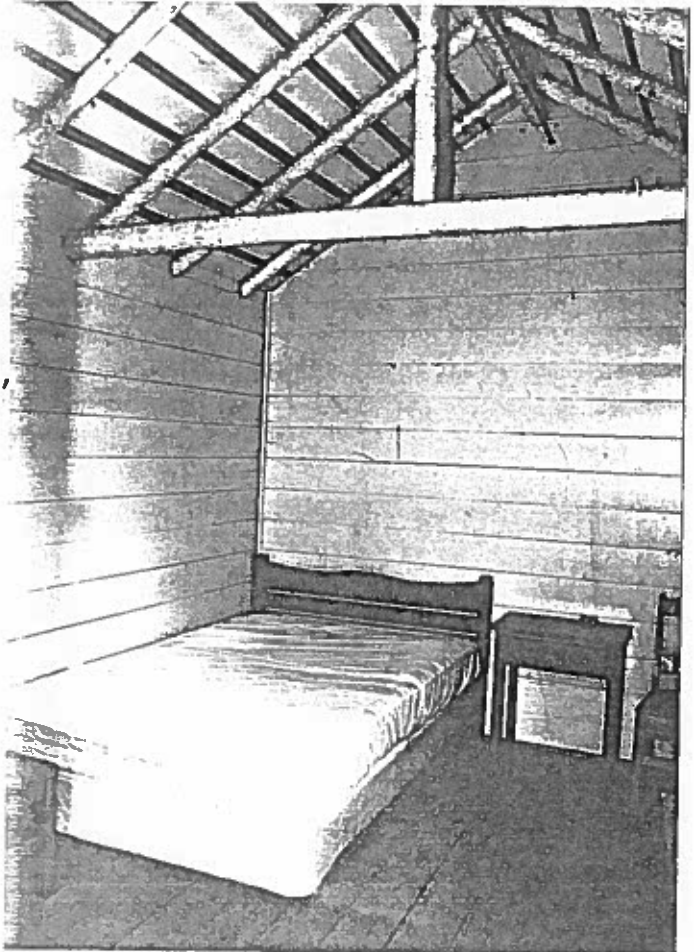




Figure 79: Looking southeast at the ceiling of cabin 10. Note the electrical conduit run across the surface, the smoke detection, and bare bulb light fixture.

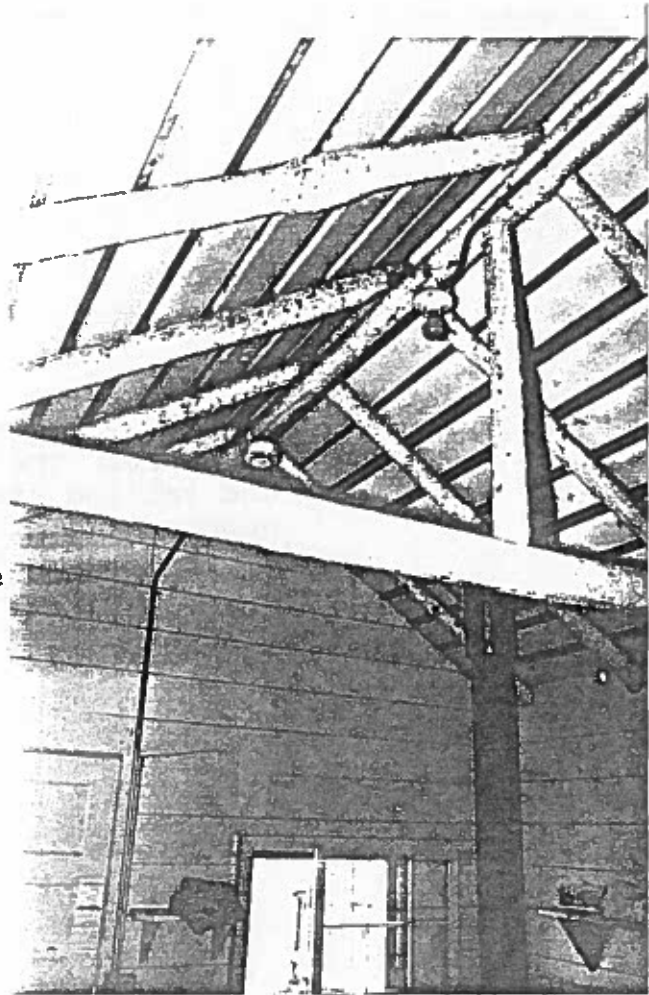
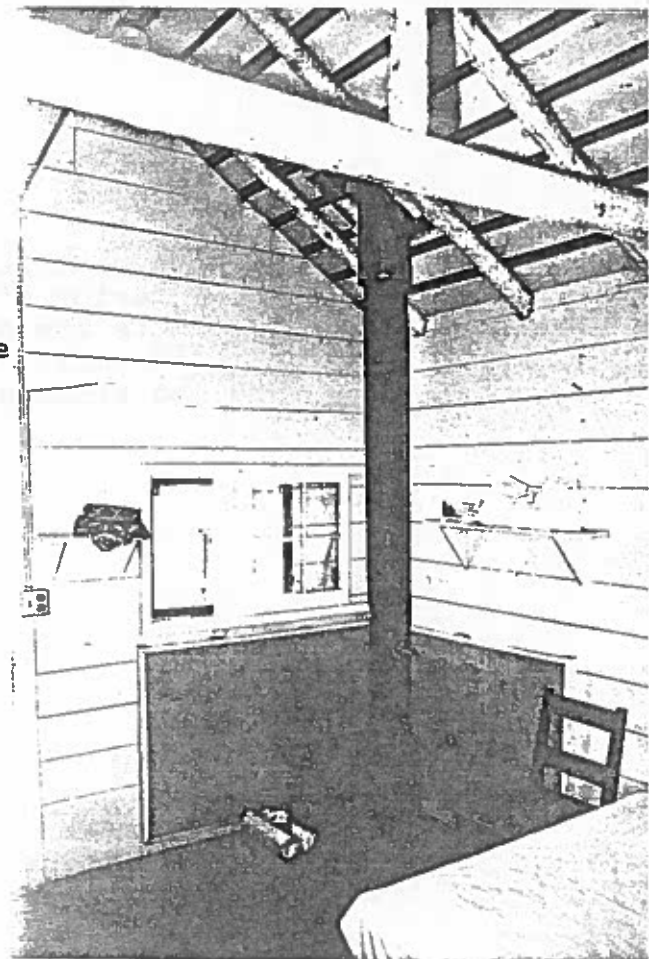


Figure 80: Looking southeast at the interior of cabin 10. Note the woodstove with the asbestos surround.

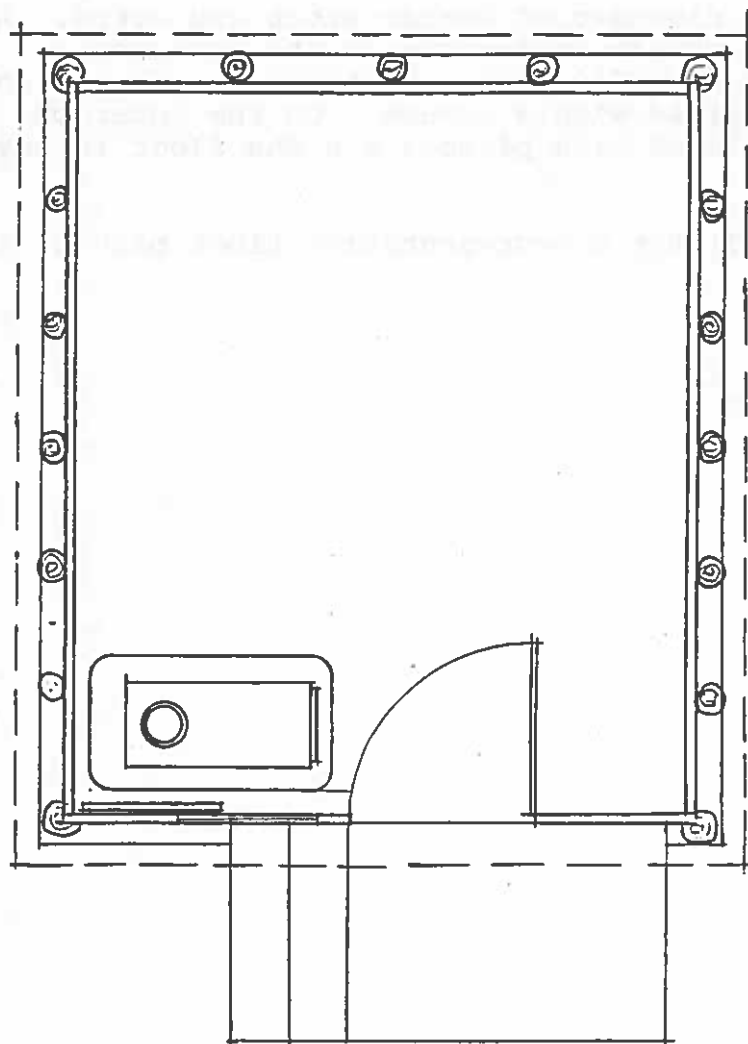


**Cabins 13 — 18, E32 — 34, E36 & 37, E39**

These twelve cabins are similar in most respects to Cabins 1 — 4. However, these buildings rest upon concrete pier and concrete block foundations, and the two side elevations each contain a six-lite sliding window. Other minor differences include the following:

- Cabins 13 and 17 have two layers of floorboards on the porch.
- Cabin E32 possesses a stoop and steps constructed of dimensional lumber, and the interior floor is covered with sheets of particle board and rolled linoleum.
- Cabin E33 has a stoop and steps constructed of dimensional lumber.
- Cabin E34 has dimensional lumber stoop and steps. Also, a three-inch baseboard is located on the interior.
- Cabin E36 has a wooden door with three panels and one lite. The lite is paired with a screen. On the interior, the walls are surfaced with plywood and the floor is covered with carpet.

(Reference Figure 81 for a representative floor plan of this cabin group.)



CABIN 13  
EXISTING PLAN  
NO SCALE

FIGURE 31

Figure 82: Looking southwest at cabin 16 on the front row of the cabins along the roadway into the Lodge.



Figure 83: Looking southwest at the base detail on cabin 16. Note the poor condition of the stoop and the rotted sill log.

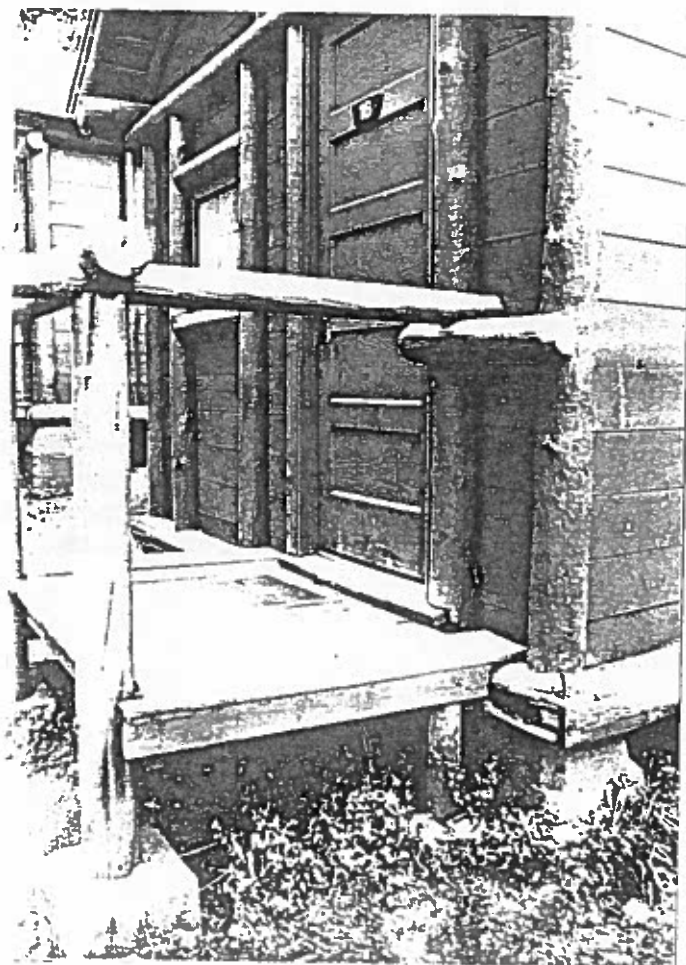


Figure 84: Looking southwest at the interior of cabin 16. Note the celotex wall finish and white interior.

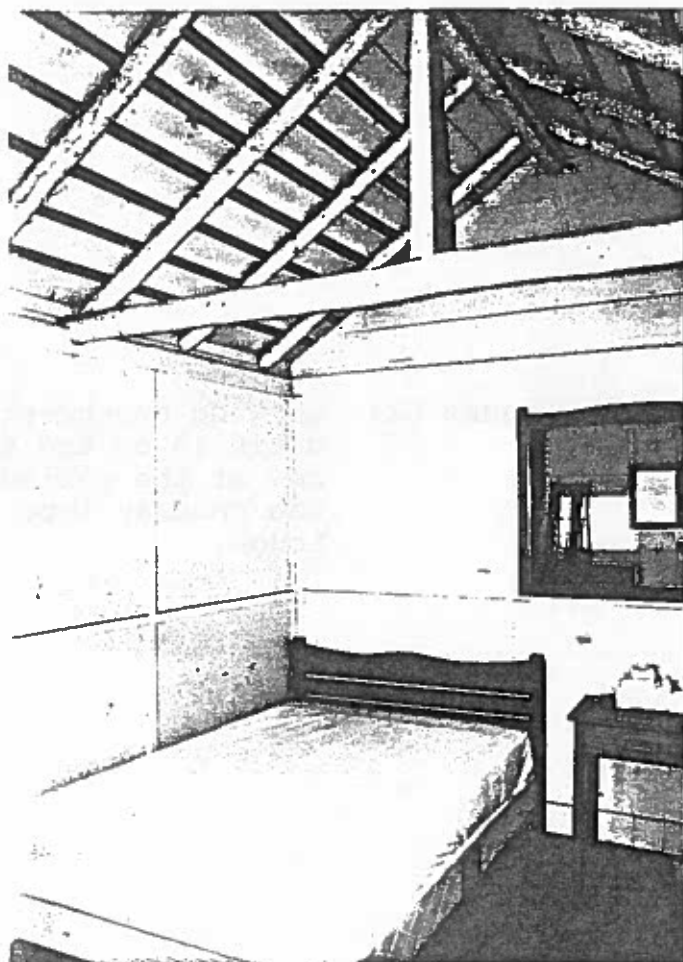
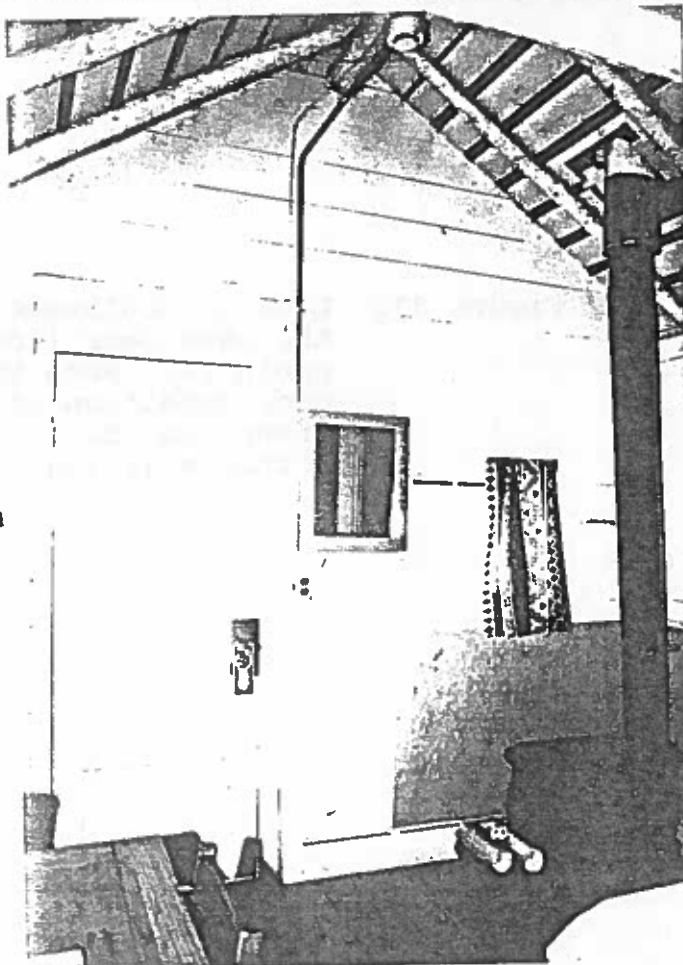


Figure 85: Looking southeast at the interior of cabin 16. Note the electrical conduit run down the walls.



## Cabins 27 — 32

These buildings are similar to Cabins 1 — 4 in most major structural aspects. However, they contain only a single window (located in a side elevation) and a centrally placed entry. With the exception of Cabin 32, the original paneled doors have been replaced with modern hollow-core doors. There is also considerable variation in the porch/stoop that protects the entry. Cabins 27 and 28 have porches constructed of 1 x 3-inch dimensional lumber. Cabins 29, 30, and 31 have no exterior porch, but rather a landing constructed of 12-inch dimensional boards. Cabin 32 has no exterior landing or porch. All of these buildings have new shingle roofs, and each is carpeted on the interior.

### Cabin E12

This building is similar in exterior appearance to Cabins 1 — 4. The exterior and interior differences that distinguish this cabin are: the main elevation contains a centered door flanked on both sides by a single window; the side elevations contain a pair of centered windows; the southern-most of these on the southwest elevation now contains a fixed sash due to the addition of a bathroom to the interior of the building; the rear elevation contains a single window.

The entry is protected by a porch constructed of dimensional lumber, with a decorative railing. The wooden steps leading to the porch appear to be new. The exterior door is paired with a wood-framed screen door.

The interior wall and ceiling surfaces are covered with simulated-wood paneling. However only the ceiling is painted. The interior floor consists of three-inch planks, covered in some areas with carpet pieces. A built-in plywood closet is located in the northwest corner, and an electric heater is located in the southern half of the northeast wall.

A portion of the southern corner has been enclosed to serve as a bathroom. The walls and ceiling are finished with simulated-wood paneling, and the floor is covered with linoleum. This room contains a modern toilet and a clawfoot bathtub. The bathroom contains an overhead light with shade.

A modern porcelain sink is attached to the outside of the southeast wall of the bathroom. The main room contains a light and an electrical outlet above the sink. Additional features include two overhead lights with shades and two electrical wall outlets.



### **Cabins E7, E8, E10, and E11**

These four cabins share the major construction characteristics of Cabins 6 — 9 discussed previously. The primary differences are in the placement of windows throughout the buildings. The front elevations contain an entry and a single window. Both side elevations also contain a window. The rear of the buildings possess no window or door openings. Only E10 has a porch protecting the front entry (constructed with dimensional lumber with log railings and vertical supports). E7 has a modern hollow-core door; E8 and E10 have the original wooden five-panel doors. E11 displays a wooden door with three panels and one lite.

The interior walls of Cabins E7, E8, and E10 are finished with simulated-wood paneling, except in the gable ends (where the shiplap is exposed). Plywood covers the interior walls of Cabin E11. The ceilings of all four buildings are unfinished, and the floor material consists of two-inch shiplap planks. In Cabins E8 and E10, carpet covers the wood flooring. Cabin E7 contains only scattered carpet pieces. All buildings are heated with small stoves, and have two electrical wall outlets.

Figure 86: Looking east at cabin 29 a similar "log-out" cabin. The wood flush door is not appropriate.

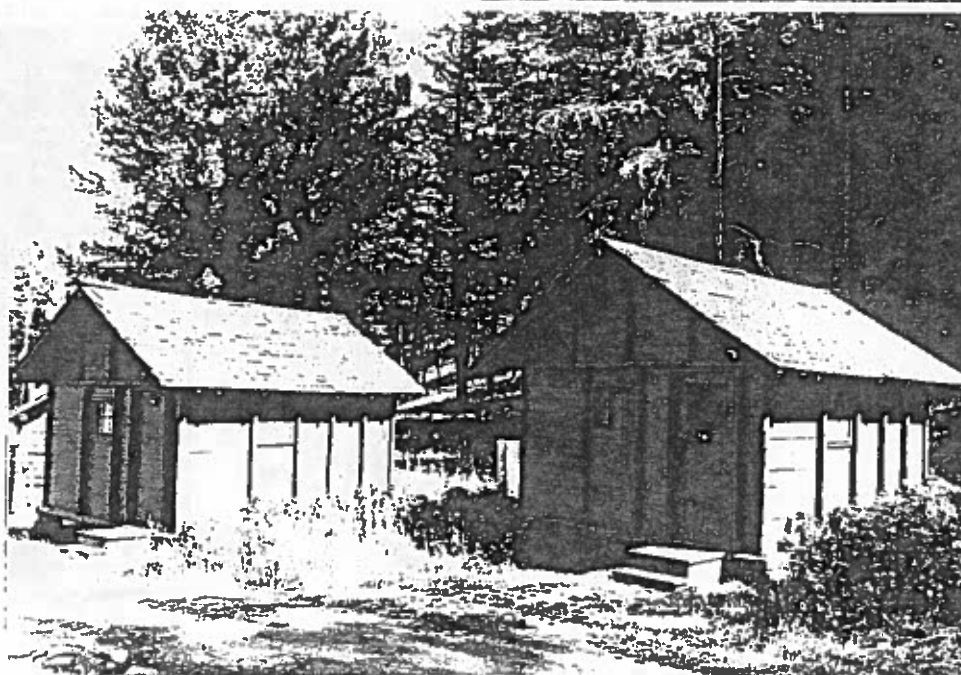


Figure 87: Looking east at "log-out" cabins E7 and E8.

Figure 88: Looking east at cabin E7. Note the different types of blocking for the piers. The stoop is deteriorated; the flush door is not appropriate.

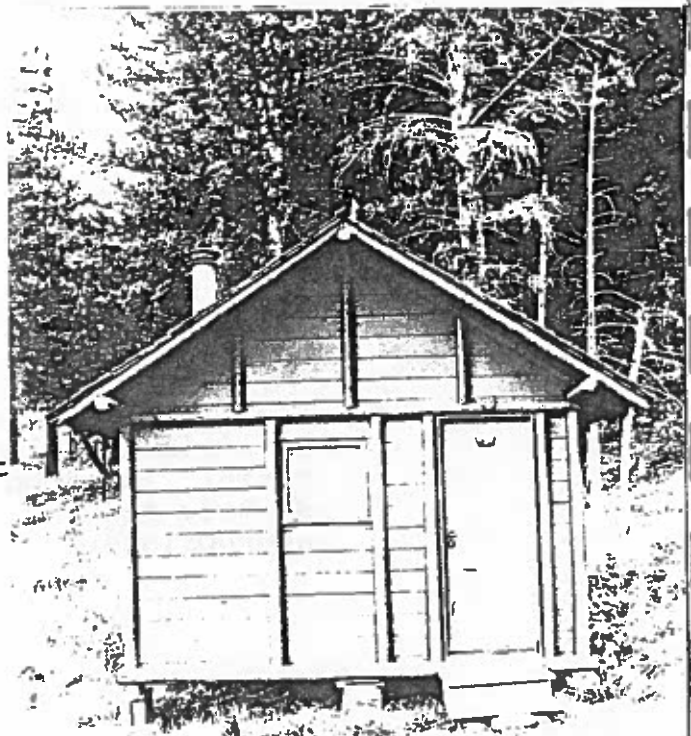


Figure 89: Looking south at "log-out" cabins E10 and E11. Both of the roofs will need replacement in a few years.

## Recreation Hall

This building is slightly larger than the small cabins discussed previously. The vertical log-out system has the addition of down braces at the front and rear elevations. The Recreation Hall's wooden post and pier foundation rests on wooden blocks. Wood shingles cover the front-facing gable roof. The west (front) and the south elevations of the building each contain a centered door flanked on both sides by a single window. The north elevation contains one window. The east elevation contains a single door. Wood-framed windows throughout the building are nine-lite sliding. The wood-framed doors in the building are made with eight-inch vertical boards with two-inch battens and cross braces.

The interior of the building is divided into two rooms by an east/west oriented partition. The interior wall surfaces consist of the painted shiplap siding, and the ceilings remain open to reveal the log truss system in the roof.



Figure 90: Looking east at the employee recreation hall. Note the poor roof, rot in some of the sill logs, and broken windows. The building was just set here temporarily; however, it has been here a long time and still sits on its moving blocks.

### **Bathhouse and Northwest Restrooms/Showers (near fuel tanks)**

These one-story exposed log-frame buildings are sided with horizontal eight-inch shiplap boards. Log sills lie on concrete piers and a poured concrete foundation. A side-facing gable roof covered with wood shingles caps the building. King's Post trusses are present in the apexes of the gable ends. The north elevation of the buildings contains a pair of windows, two single windows, and an entry. The east and west elevations each contain two pairs of windows and a louvered vent in the gable end. The south elevation contains, from west to east, three windows, a door, a window, and a door. Both entries are protected by open porches constructed of dimensional lumber with poles used as railings and vertical supports. All of the windows in the buildings are four-lite sliding in wood-frames. The doors are constructed of plywood with 1 x 4-inch cross braces.

The interior of each building is finished with ceramic tile floors and "marlite" walls and ceilings. The buildings are separated into an east and west halves which correspond to men's and women's restroom facilities. Between the two areas is an unfinished space with a dirt floor that is used as access to the pipes for the restrooms.

Marlite separates the toilet and shower stalls. All fixtures are modern. The women's side contains four shower stalls flanked by a sink at either side along the east wall and two centered sinks flanked by two toilets on the west side. Four shower stalls and a sink are located along the east wall of the men's room. Two sinks flanked by two toilets and two urinals are located along the east wall.

(Reference Figure 91 for the floor plan of this building type.)

### **Restroom at Northwest Loop**

This one-story exposed log-frame building is enclosed with eight-inch shiplap boards. The sill logs rest on a poured concrete foundation. Wood shingles cover the front-facing gable roof which has exposed rafter ends. King's Post trusses are visible in the apex of the gable ends. The exterior of the building is painted.

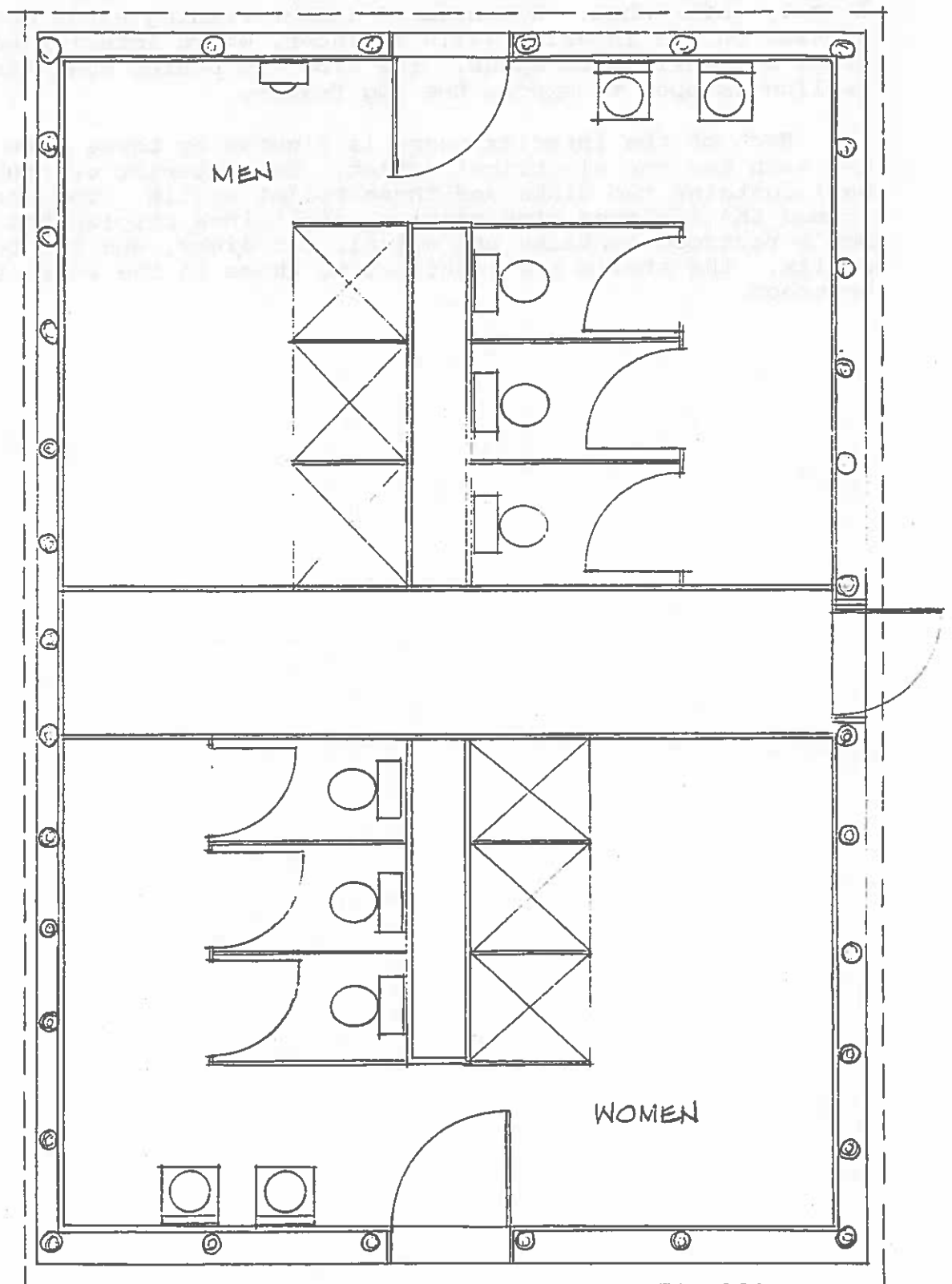
The north and south elevations each contain a door and vents at the roof-wall juncture. Each entry has a wooden door constructed of three-inch vertical tongue and groove boards, and is accessed by concrete stoops. The north elevation also contains an open log porch with cross-gable roof, King's Post trusses in the gable apex, and eight-inch floorboards. Features within the long side elevations are limited to the wood-frame vents located at the top of the wall between the vertical framing members.

The interior is divided into two identical halves, one for men and one for women. These two rooms are separated by an

unfinished interior space that facilitates access to the water pipes. Except for the painted siding, the two interior rooms are largely unfinished. Dimensional-lumber framing studs are also exposed on the interior walls surfaces, where interior walls block the unfinished space. The floor is poured concrete and the ceiling is open to expose the log framing.

Each of the interior rooms is lighted by three bare bulbs and each has one electrical outlet. The interior of the women's half contains two sinks and three toilet stalls. The stalls are framed and finished with vertical eight-inch shiplap boards. The men's restroom contains one urinal, two sinks, and two toilet stalls. The stalls are identical to those in the women's restroom.





RESTROOMS/SHOWERS  
EXISTING PLAN  
NO SCALE

FIGURE 91

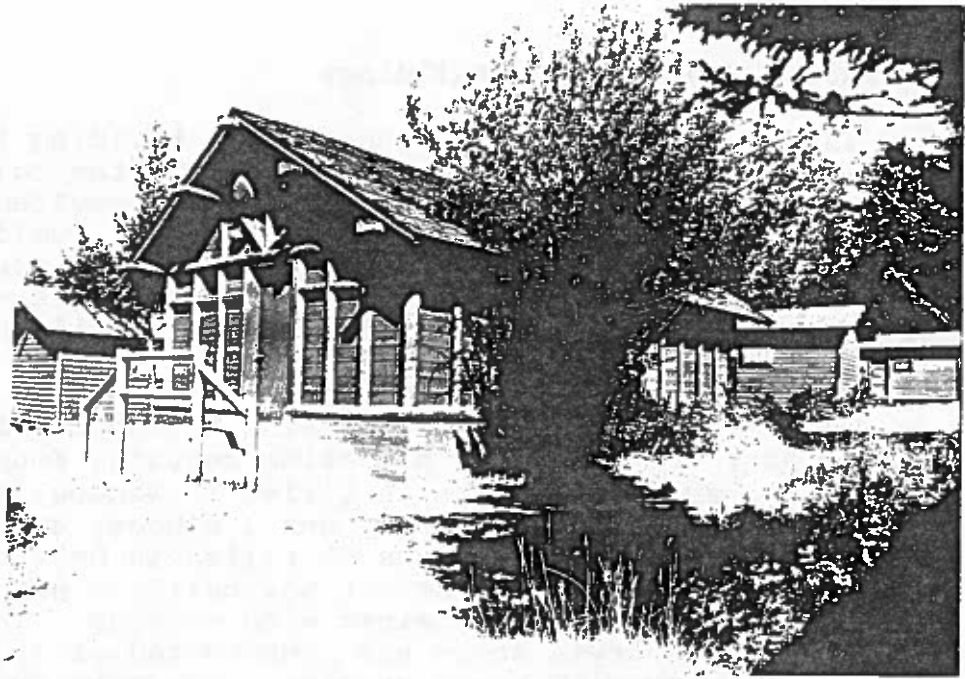


Figure 92: Looking east at the restroom structure on the northwest loop of the cabin area. Note the concrete steps.

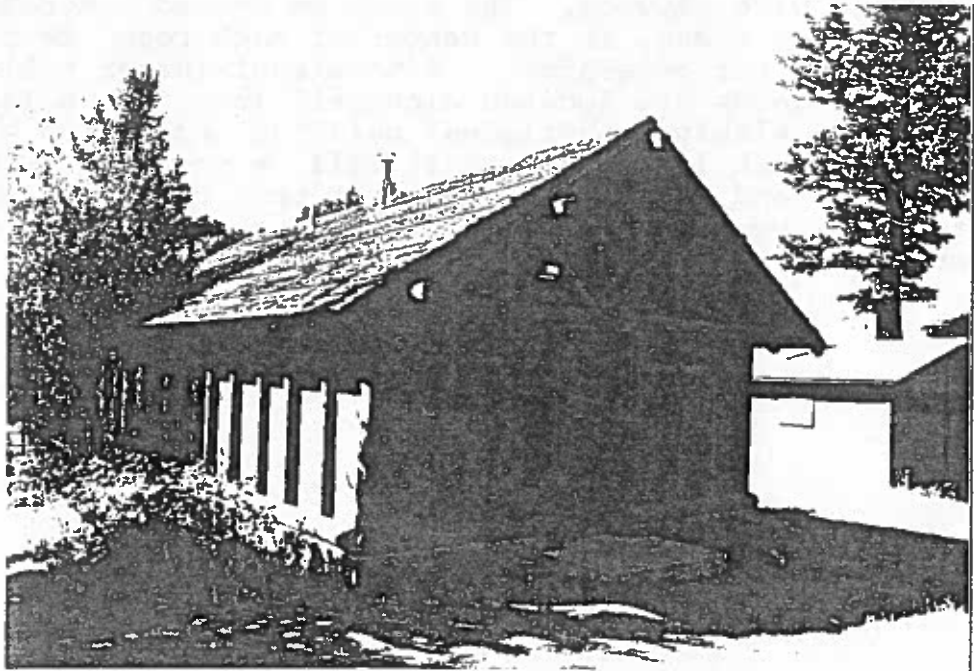


Figure 93: Looking northwest at the restroom structure on the northwest loop of the cabin area. The building is in good condition with the exception of the interior which does not ventilate well putting a lot of water on the walls causing deterioration.

### **Powerhouse (Maintenance Building)**

This one-story exposed log-framing building is enclosed with eight-inch shiplap boards. An addition to the building (constructed of exposed-stud framing) has resulted in the current "L" shape. Both the original portion of the building and the addition are painted. The building rests on a concrete foundation. Wood shingles cover the cross-gable roof, which has exposed rafter ends (poles in the original building and dimensional-lumber in the addition).

The northwest elevation contains a window and a double garage door; the northeast elevation contains four windows; the southeast elevation contains a filled-in window, two boarded-over holes, a vent in the gable end, and a window; and the southwest elevation contains two windows, a filled-in hole, and a double garage door. Windows throughout the building are six-over-six-lite, double-hung windows paired with screens. The wood-framed exterior garage-style doors are constructed of eight-inch diagonal shiplap with cross bracing. Concrete entrance ramps are located at two elevations.

The interior of the building is finished with twelve-inch acoustic tiles on the wall surfaces and the ceiling. The exception to this is the northwest wall in the addition which is covered with plywood. The floor is poured concrete. There are two raised areas, in the center of each room, that were used as platforms for generators. Dimensional-lumber built-in shelves and cupboards are located along all interior walls. Electric fixtures within the original building include an electric wall heating unit in the southeast wall, a smoke detector, four outlets, and a large modern light that runs most of the length of the ceiling. The addition contains a single bulb and a single outlet.

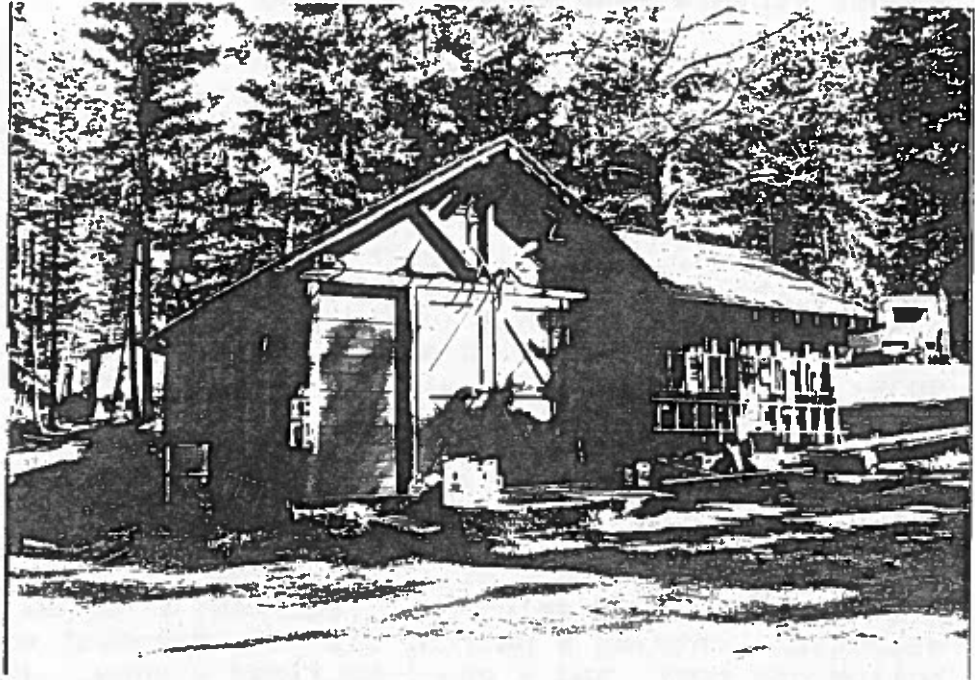


Figure 94: Looking southeast at the maintenance building. Note the deteriorated concrete along the base.



Figure 95: Looking northeast at the maintenance building. Note the clutter of materials and equipment on and around the building.

### Haynes Picture Shop (Hamilton Store)

This one-story building lies on a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are enclosed with eight-inch shiplap, and all exterior walls have been painted. Originally, this building was "T"-shaped with a cross gable roof. Two subsequent additions (each with a shed style roof) have resulted in the current square floorplan. (The roofs of all three components are covered with wood shingles.) Although both additions have the exposed log frames, the northwest addition is enclosed with shiplap boards and displays dimensional lumber rafter ends, while the southeast addition is enclosed with plywood sheets and displays pole rafter ends. The front and rear elevations have King's Post trusses in the gable apexes.

The east (main) elevation contains two, twelve-lite, casement windows and two wooden doors with eight lites. The south elevation contains a wooden, one-lite, fixed window, an eight-lite door, and a six-lite casement window. The west elevation has two twelve-lite, casement windows. The north elevation contains a pair of six-lite casement windows, a hollowcore door, and a one-lite fixed window. (All of the windows are in wooden frames.) Three open porches (constructed of six-inch dimensional-lumber) protect the entries. The porch on the east (main) elevation has a pole railing.

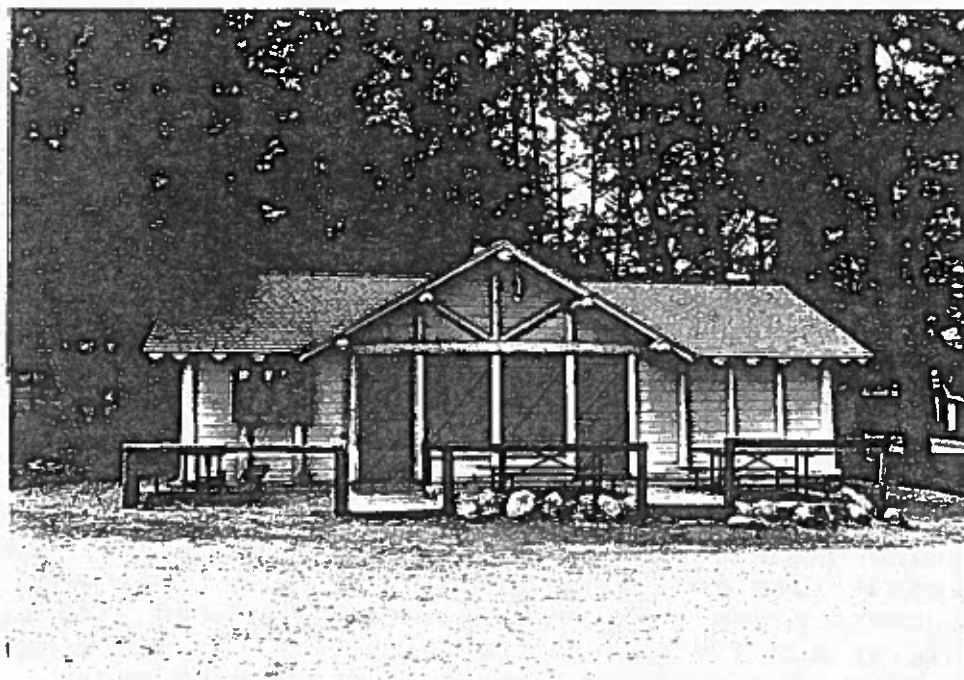


Figure 96: Looking west at the front of the Haynes Picture Shop (Hamilton Store). The building is in good condition generally; however, the white color is not appropriate with the rest of the buildings at Roosevelt.



Figure 97: Looking northeast at the side of the Haynes Picture Shop. This side and the back of the building sit in the ground with the water rolling into the building causing rot on the sill logs.



### **Exposed, Dimensional-Lumber Frame Buildings**

**(Includes Cabins 22, E14, E15, E16, E19, E35 and E38)**

The buildings in this category have exposed frames of dimensional lumber. Eight-inch shiplap siding is used to enclose the walls in all the cabins with the exception of cabin 22 which has plywood sheathing. The buildings' wood sills lie on concrete piers and the exterior wall surfaces have been painted. Unless otherwise stated, the buildings contain six-lite sliding windows. The cabins can be divided into two sub-categories based upon differences in roof structure, window and door placement, and the dimensions of the lumber used in the framing.

#### **Cabins E14, E15, E16, and E19**

These four buildings are virtually identical and have side-facing gable roofs covered with wood shingles. Metal stove pipes project from the roofs of each building. The wood sills rest on concrete piers. The exteriors are surfaced with eight-inch shiplap and 4 x 4-inch dimensional-lumber was used in the framing. The exterior wall surfaces are painted.

The main elevation of each building contains a centered door flanked on either side by a wooden, six-lite sliding window paired with screens. The rear elevation contains two of the same type of windows — also with screens. The gable ends each contain two pair of irregularly-shaped windows, located at the juncture of the roof and wall. The wooden doors at the entries have five horizontal panels. Each of the buildings has a concrete stoop.

On the interior, the walls are covered with simulated-wood paneling and the floors with eight-inch shiplap planks protected with carpet pieces. The ceilings are open to the rafters — exposing the 2 x 4-inch roof trusses. A wood stove placed on an asbestos hearth heats each interior. Asbestos liners protect the adjacent wall. The interiors are lit with two bare bulbs and each building contains two electrical outlets.

#### **Cabins 22, E35 and E38**

These three buildings display 2 x 6-inch dimensional lumber in the exposed frames and have front-facing gable roofs. The main elevations contain a door and a window; the rear elevations contain a window; and the side elevations contain two windows (all six-lite sliding windows). Stoops made of dimensional lumber lead to the entries which have wooden doors with one panel and one lite.

The interior surfaces include: painted plywood walls, carpet-covered floors, and ceilings finished with painted acoustic tile or simulated-wood paneling. These buildings also contain wood stoves with asbestos hearths and wall protectors. Each building contains one bare bulb, a smoke detector, and two outlets.

Figure 98: Looking north at the "studs out" cabin 22. The flush wood door is out of character with the building.

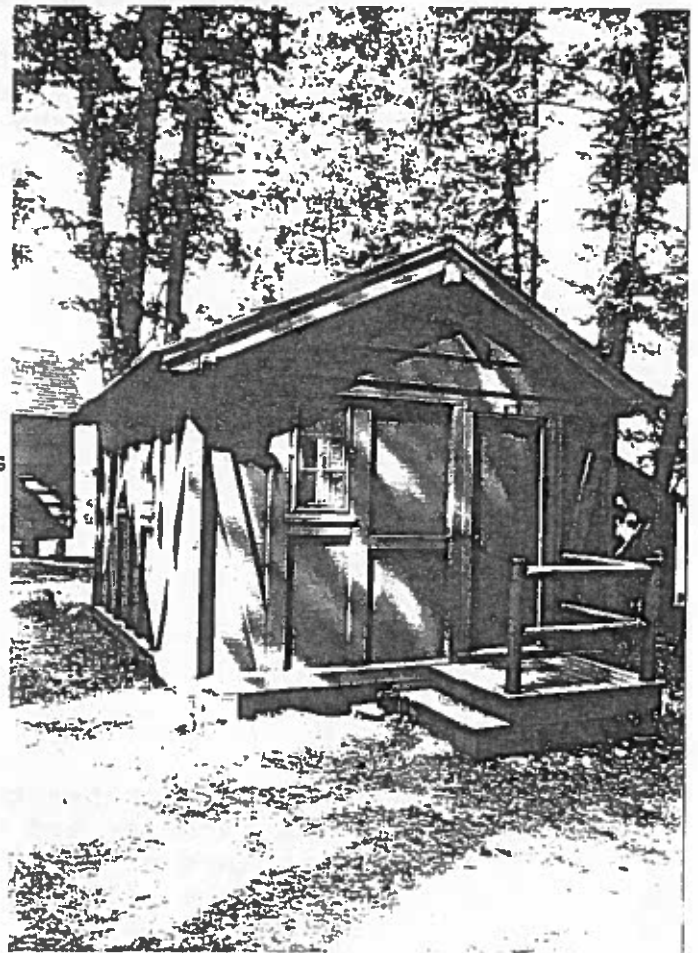


Figure 99: Looking northwest at the interior of cabin 22. Note the dark wood paneling and the acoustical tile ceiling which is not appropriate with the rustic or even western atmosphere of the Lodge.

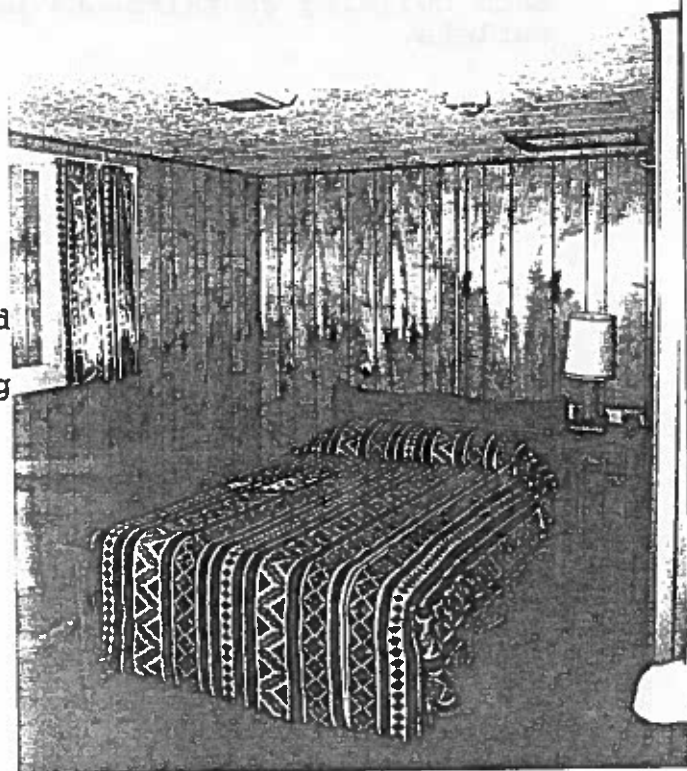


Figure 100: Looking southeast at the interior and the entrance of cabin 22. Note the lighting and darkness of the paneling.

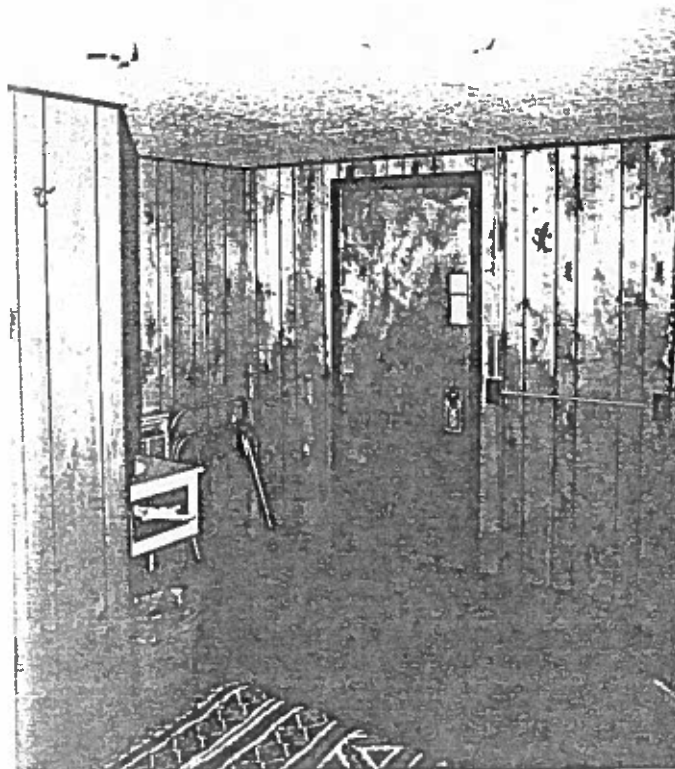


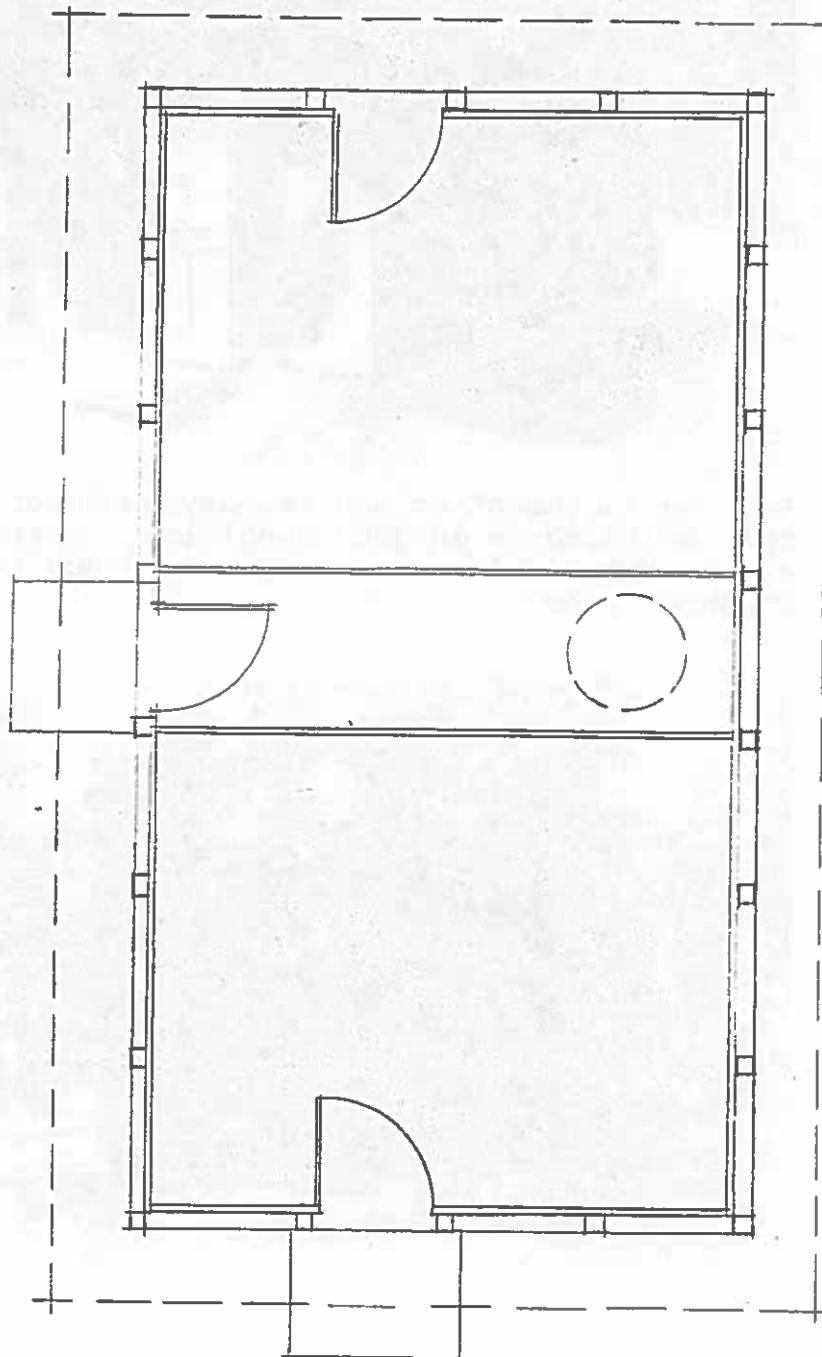


Figure 101: Looking north at the bathroom in cabin 22.

## **Laundry/Computer Building**

This one-story building lies on a poured concrete foundation. Painted exterior walls are enclosed with eight-inch shiplap boards and wood shingles cover the front-facing gable roof. King's Post trusses are visible in the apex of both gable ends. The entries into the building have wooden doors constructed of vertical boards with cross bracing. Screen-covered vents are located in the upper portion of the gable ends.

The interior of the laundry portion has unfinished walls and ceiling. The floor is concrete. Five washers, four dryers, and a laundry tub are located in this area. (The interior of the computer room was not inventoried.)



 NORTH  
COMPTROLLER/COMPUTER  
EXISTING PLAN  
NO SCALE

FIGURE 102





Figure 103: Looking southeast at the laundry/computer building. This building is in good condition. Note the electrical service next to the entrance to the computer room.



Figure 104: Looking west at the laundry/computer building. This is the entrance to the laundry section of the building.

### Internal Frame Buildings

(Including Cabins 5, 19 — 21, 23 — 26, 33 — 36, 50 — 55, 60 — 69, 70 — 89, 92 — 93, 95 — 99, E13, E17 — E18, E20 — E31, E56, E57, A, Men's and Women's Restrooms serving Cabins 1 — 18, East Loop Restrooms (2), Log Storage Room, Shed Southeast of Powerhouse, Pumphouse, Linen House)

A variety of internal frame buildings are located within the Camp Roosevelt Complex. Among the frame cabins, groups of from two to sixteen identical buildings can be further identified within this larger category, associations being dependent upon features such as roof type, the materials used to enclose the buildings, and interior finish.

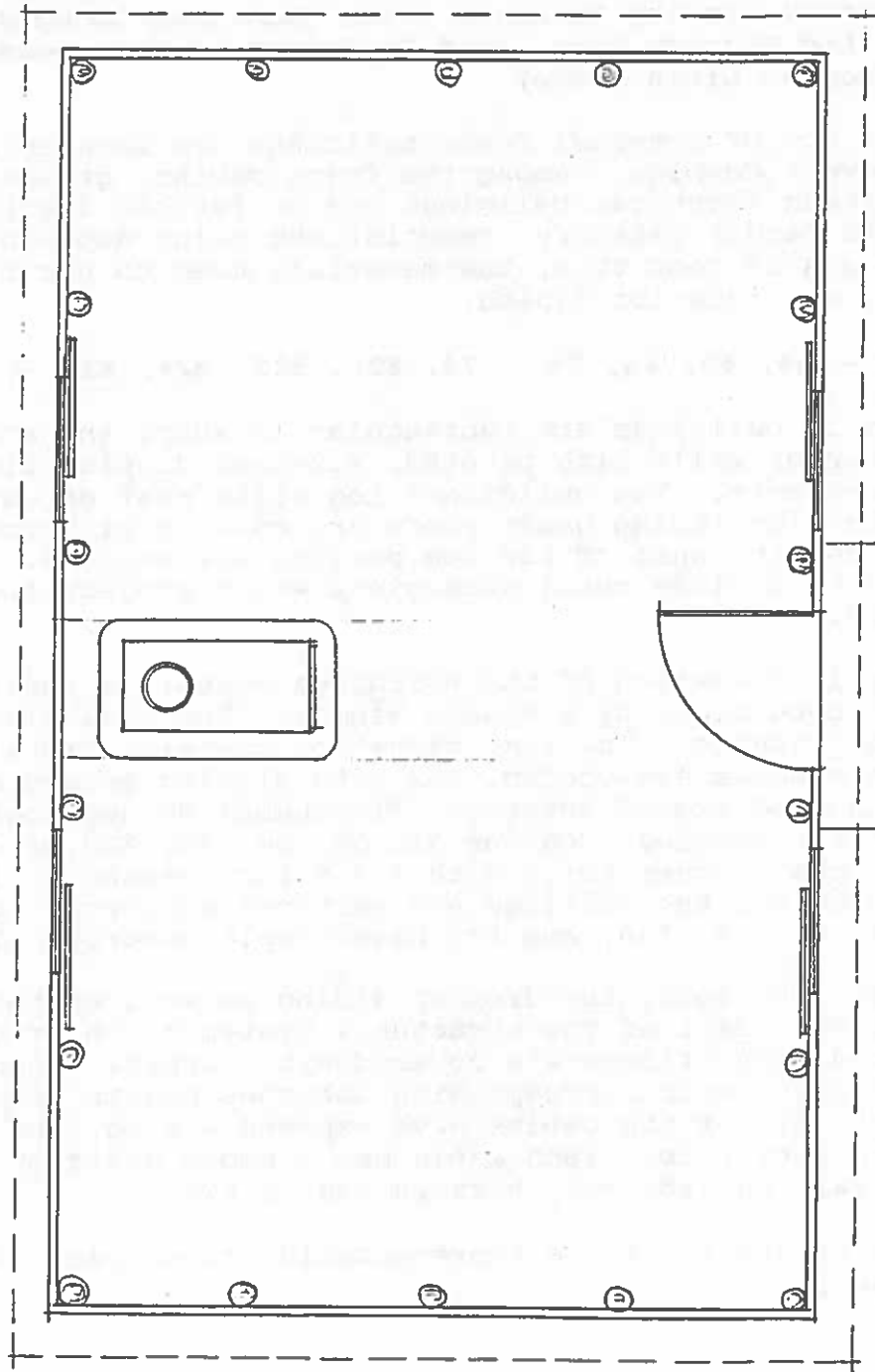
**Cabins 50 — 54, 60, 64, 74 — 76, E20, E21, E24, E29 — E31**

These 16 buildings are rectangular in shape and are finished on the exterior walls with painted, six-inch droplap siding with corner-board trim. The buildings' log sills rest on concrete piers. The side-facing gable roofs are covered with wood shingles, and the ends of the log purlins are exposed. Other roof features include metal stovepipes which project from the gable slope.

The main elevation of the buildings contain a centered door flanked on both sides by a single window. The side elevations contain no features. The rear elevation contains two windows. All of the windows are wooden, six-lite sliding sashes and are paired with wood-framed screens. Five-panel wooden doors are located in the entries. Cabins 51, 52, 54, 76, E20, E24 and E29 each have open porches built with 2 X 6-inch dimensional lumber. Logs are used for the railings and vertical supports. Cabins 50, 53, 60, 64, 74, 75, E30, and E31 have simple concrete stoops.

On the interiors, the droplap siding as well as the log poles that form part of the structural system of the roof have been painted. The floors are covered with carpet. Each building has a wood stove with corresponding asbestos hearth and wall protection. All of the cabins have exposed wiring, and are lit by a single bare bulb. Each cabin has a smoke detector but the number of wall outlets vary between one or two.

(Reference Figure 105 for a representative floor plan of this cabin type.)



CABIN 50  
EXISTING PLAN  
NO SCALE

FIGURE 106



Figure 106: Looking east at cabin 50 in the west group of cabins. Note the electrical service on end of the building. Also, note the broken corner boards.

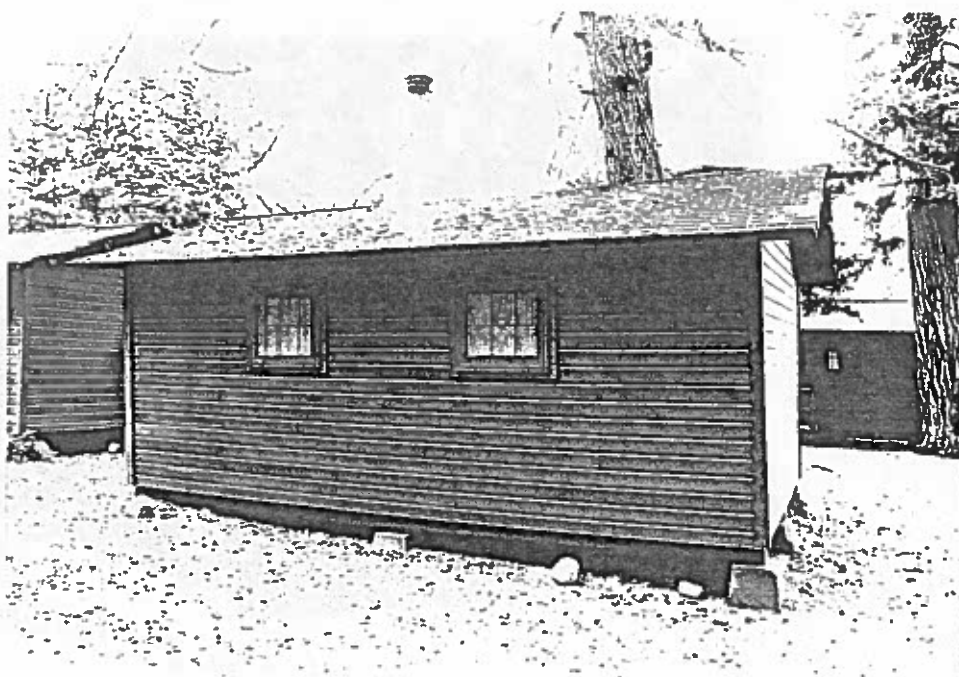


Figure 107: Looking west at the back of the "droplap" cabin 50. Windows and screens are typically in need of maintenance.

**Cabins 34 — 36, 88, 89, 92, 93, 96, E17, E18, E22, E23, E56**

These 16 buildings are essentially identical to the first group of internal frame buildings, with the exception that dimensional lumber rather than logs were used in roof construction and the rafter ends are not exposed. Cabins 34, 35, 36, 88, 96, E23, and E56 have open porches, whereas Cabins 89, 92, 93, E17, E18, and E22 possess simple concrete stoops.



Figure 108: Looking south at cabin E23 an employee cabin in the west end near the maintenance area. This porch needs to have a railing because of its height. The other similar cabins have the same problem.

**Cabins 73, 81, 82, 97, and 98**

These five buildings are the same style as the first group of interior frame cabins described previously with the exception that they have 2 x 4-inch framing studs on the interior wall surfaces and exposed, dimensional lumber rafter ends. Buildings 73 and 98 have porches, and 81, 82, and 97 have simple concrete stoops. Interior finishing consists of painted surfaces.

**Cabins 55, 61 — 63, 65 — 68, 70 — 72, and E25 — E28**

These 15 buildings resemble the first group of interior frame cabins described above with the exception that they are smaller in size and have front-facing gable-roofs. Each building has a porch constructed of dimensional-lumber with log railings and posts. The main elevations contain a window and a door. There are no features on the side elevations. The rear elevations contain a single window.

For the majority of these buildings, interior finishing consists of painting the drop-lap siding. However "celotex" has been applied to the interior wall surface between the studs in Cabins 55, 65 and E28. Structural modifications have been made to the interiors of Cabins E26, E27 and E28. Each of these has a framed, sheetrocked, bathroom with modern fixtures. In addition to the bathroom, Cabin E28 has two frame closets built with eight-inch vertical boards and cross braces.



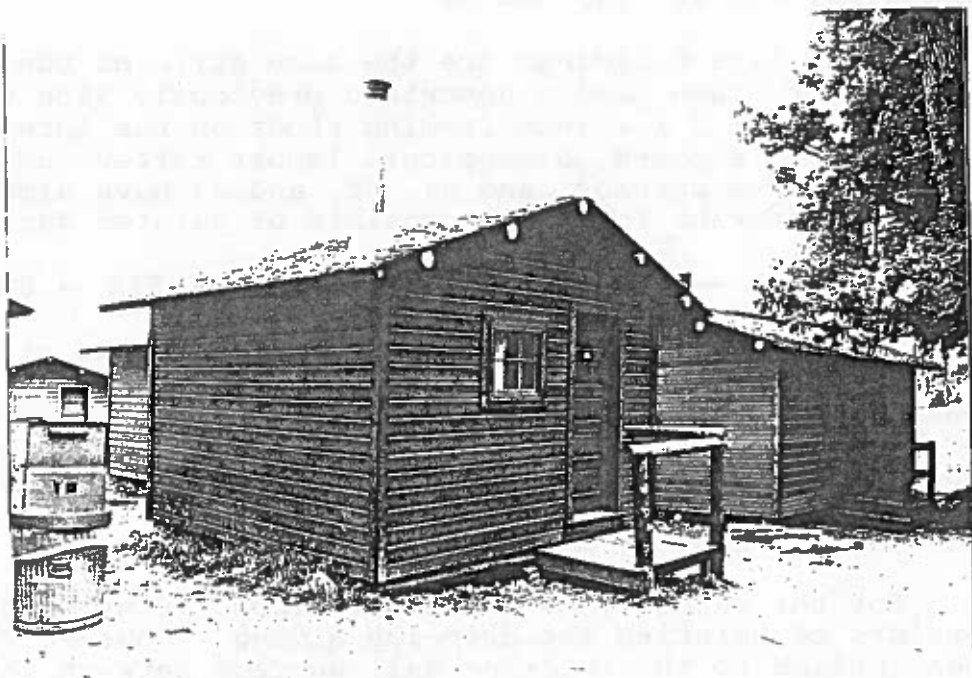


Figure 109: Looking north at cabin 61 a guest cabin in the west group of cabins. The roof is in poor condition, the porch needs work, and windows and doors need maintenance. Note the cracks in the corner boards.

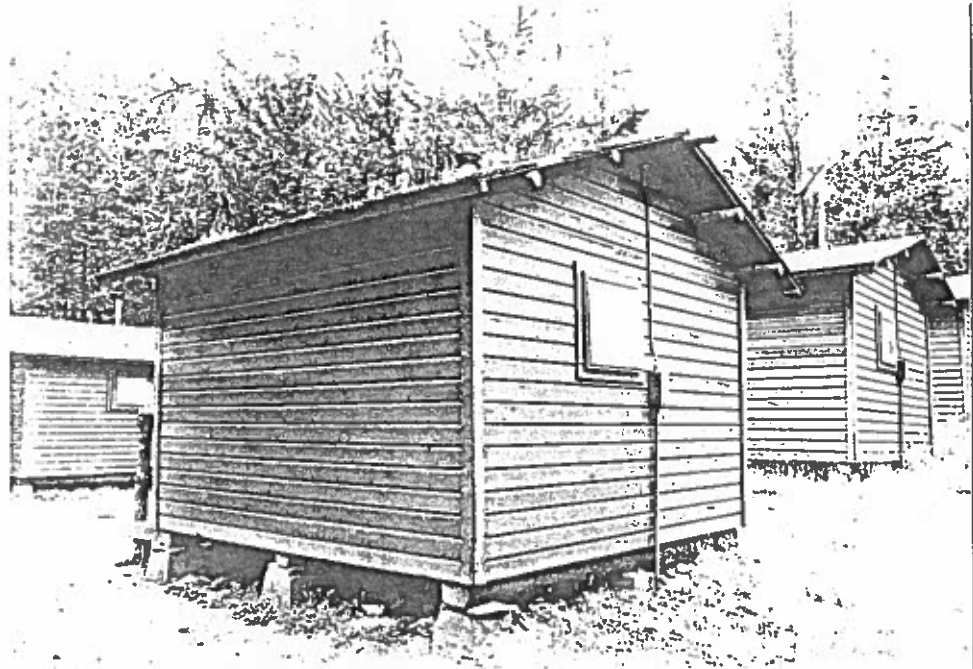


Figure 110: Looking south at cabin 61 which is generally in good condition. There are a few cracks in the drop-lap siding and the corner boards have come apart. Note the electrical conduit on the rear of the cabin.

Figure 111: Looking northwest at the interior of cabin 61. Note that one color was sprayed on all of the walls and on the log structural elements including the bark.

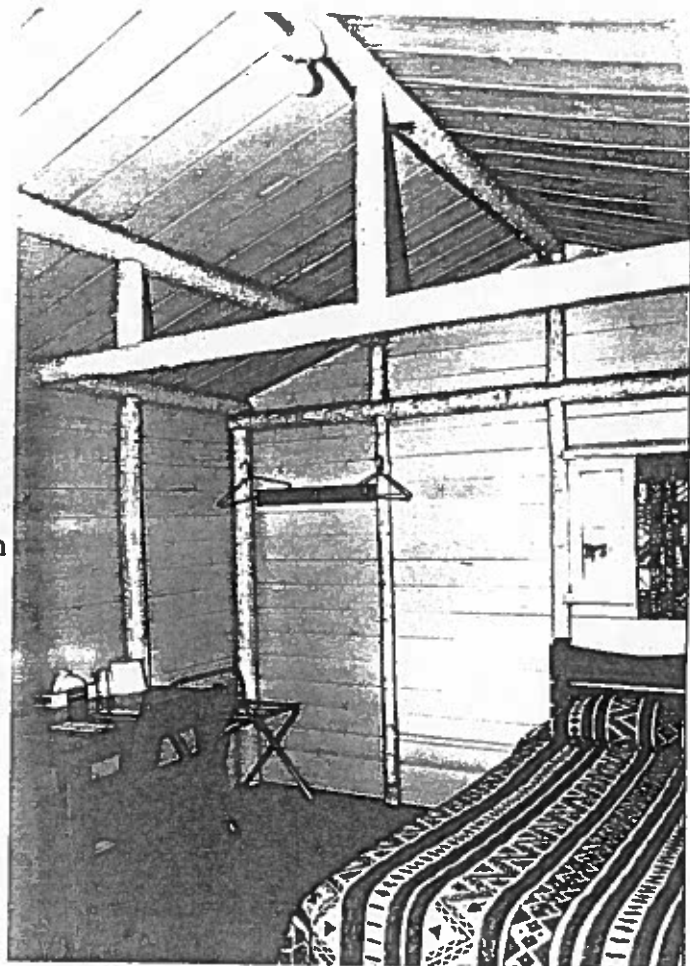
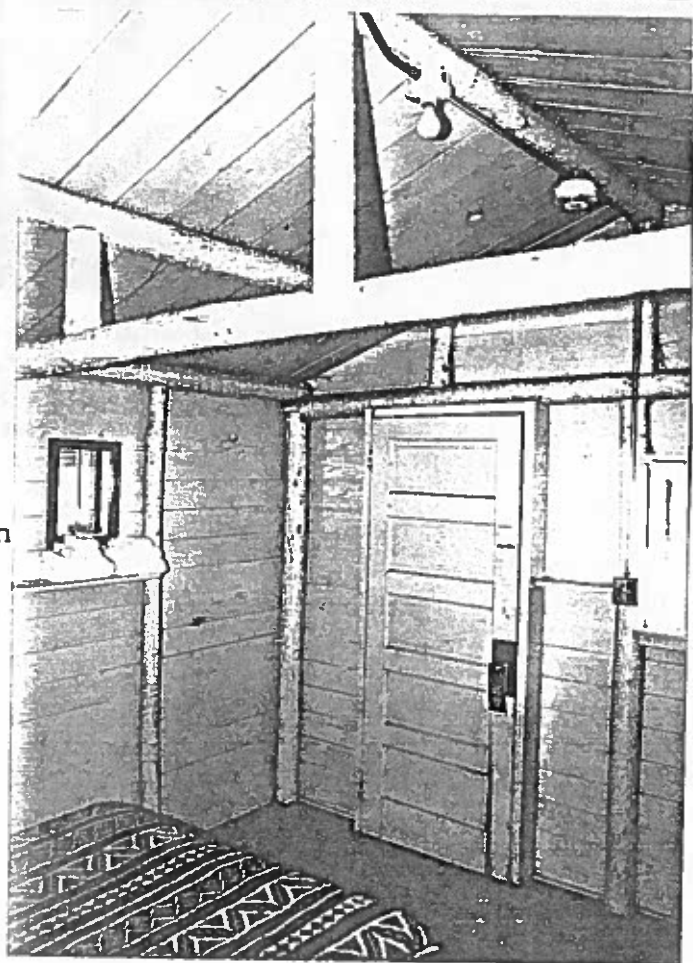


Figure 112: Looking southeast at the interior of cabin 61. Note the electrical conduit run along the logs and down the walls. The floors are carpeted.



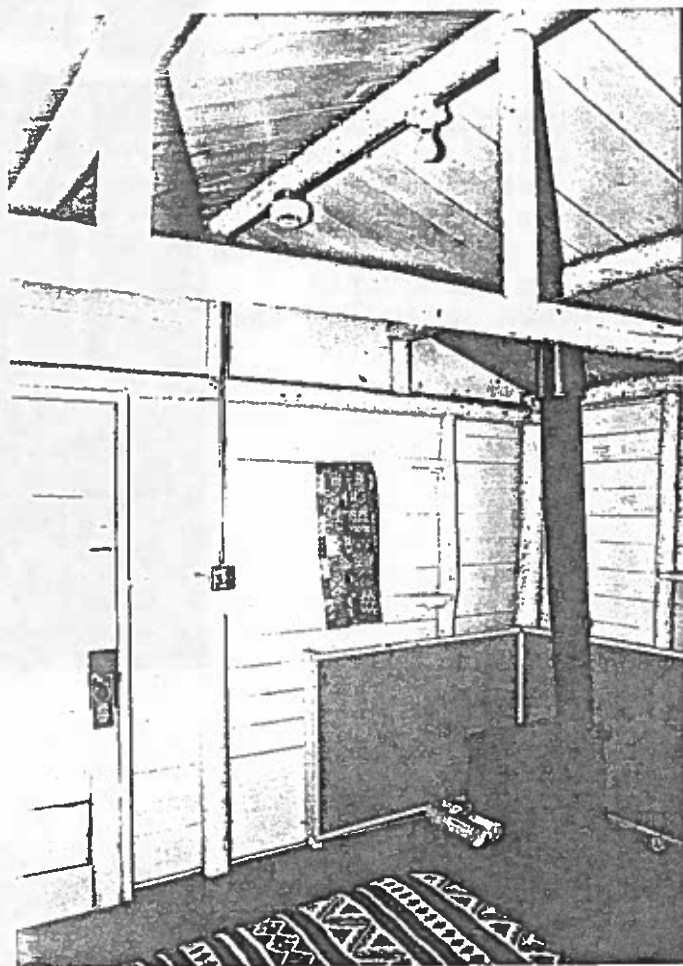


Figure 113: Looking south at the interior of cabin 61. Note the wood stove with the asbestos surround. Note the curtains. The door needs some work as there are some cracks on the inside.

#### **Cabins 77, 78, 83 — 87, 95, 99, and A**

These ten buildings are identical to the first group of interior frame buildings, with the exception that 2 x 4-inch framing studs are visible on the interior wall surfaces, dimensional-lumber rafter ends are exposed and bathrooms have been added to the interior space.

The interiors of these buildings are finished with simulated-wood paneling on the walls and ceiling (the ceiling is painted). The floors are carpeted. The added bathrooms are framed-in and finished with plywood or simulated-wood paneling walls and hollowcore doors. The bathrooms contain modern fixtures (sink, shower, and toilet), and an overhead light/outlet. The wood stoves in these buildings have been replaced with electric wall units.

#### **Cabins 19 — 21 and 23 - 26**

These seven buildings are covered on the exterior with twelve-inch boards and two-inch battens and the walls have been painted. The sill logs of these cabins rest on log posts and concrete piers. New wood shingles cover the side-facing gable roofs. The main elevation of each building contains a centered door flanked on both sides by a single window. The side elevations each contain a window; and the rear elevations contain no window or door openings. Open porches (made with dimensional lumber) on the front of the buildings shelter the entries which have modern solid wood doors. All of the windows are six-lite sliding sashes.

The interior of the buildings is finished and contain bathrooms. The walls and ceiling are covered with painted simulated-wood paneling. The wood floors are covered with carpet. The framed-in bathrooms have plywood walls and hollowcore doors. All the bathroom fixtures are modern. The bathrooms contain an overhead light, heat lamp, and outlet. Each building has an electric heating unit in the wall, two outlets, and two lamps.

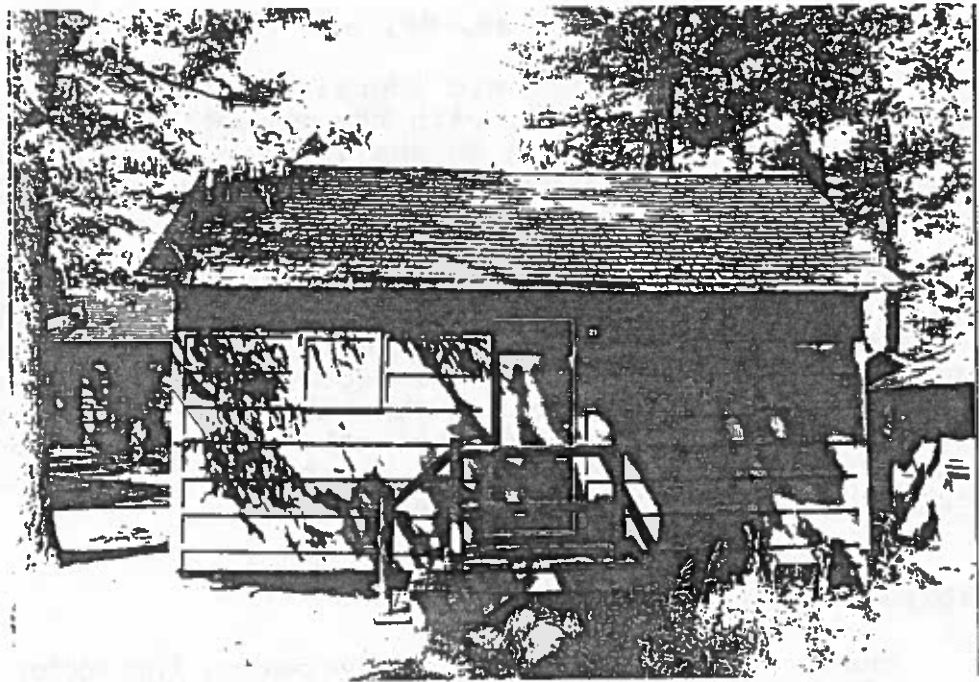


Figure 114: Looking north at a "board and batten" cabin 21. Note the flush wood door that was not part of the original building. The roof will need to be replaced in three to five years.

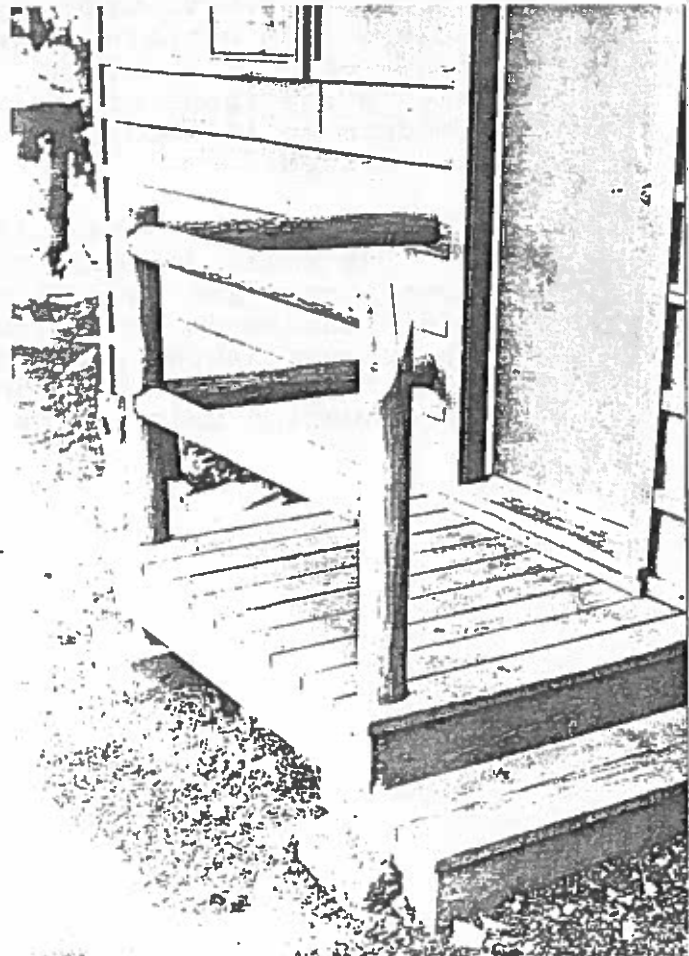


Figure 115: Looking at a typical handrail detail. This is a good model for all cabin stoops.



Figure 116: Looking east at a "board and batten" cabin 26. Note the flush door that was not part of the original design. Most of these types of buildings are in good condition, with some exceptions where some boards will have to be replaced and the walls tightened up.



### **Cabins 33, 69, 79 and 80**

These four buildings are similar to the other board and batten cabins described immediately above. However, they lack bathrooms; Cabins 79 and 80 have concrete stoops instead of porches; and the placement of windows and doors is slightly different. Features are limited to a window and door in the front of the buildings.

The interior wall surfaces are covered with twelve-inch shiplap planks. The ceiling is open to the rafters and carpets cover the floor.



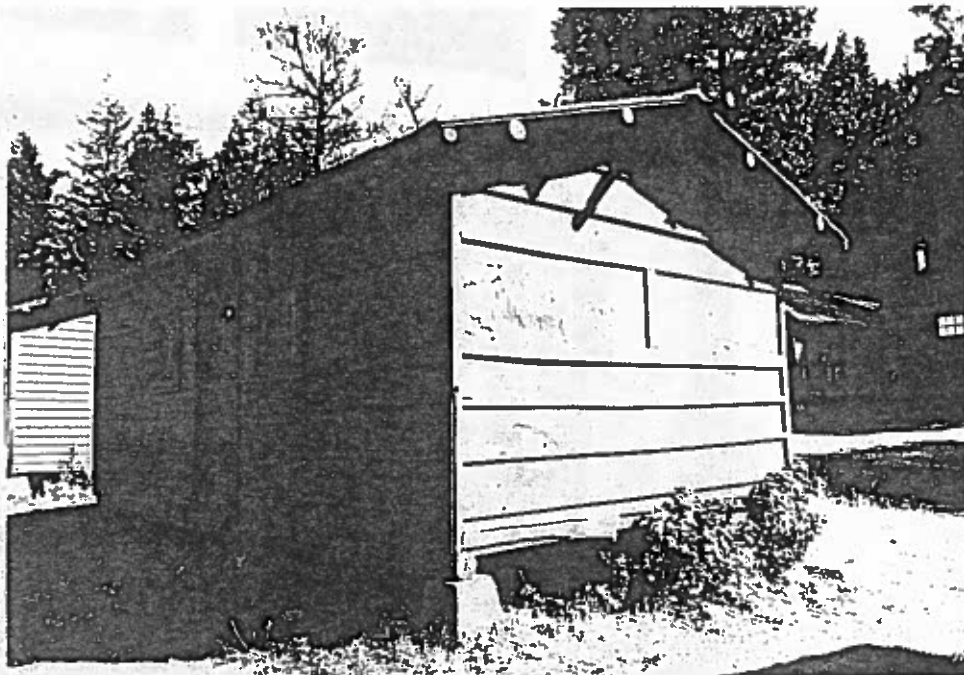


Figure 117: Looking south at cabin 79. Note the painted tarpaper on the window level. There is some rot in the sill plates. A new step is required into the front door.

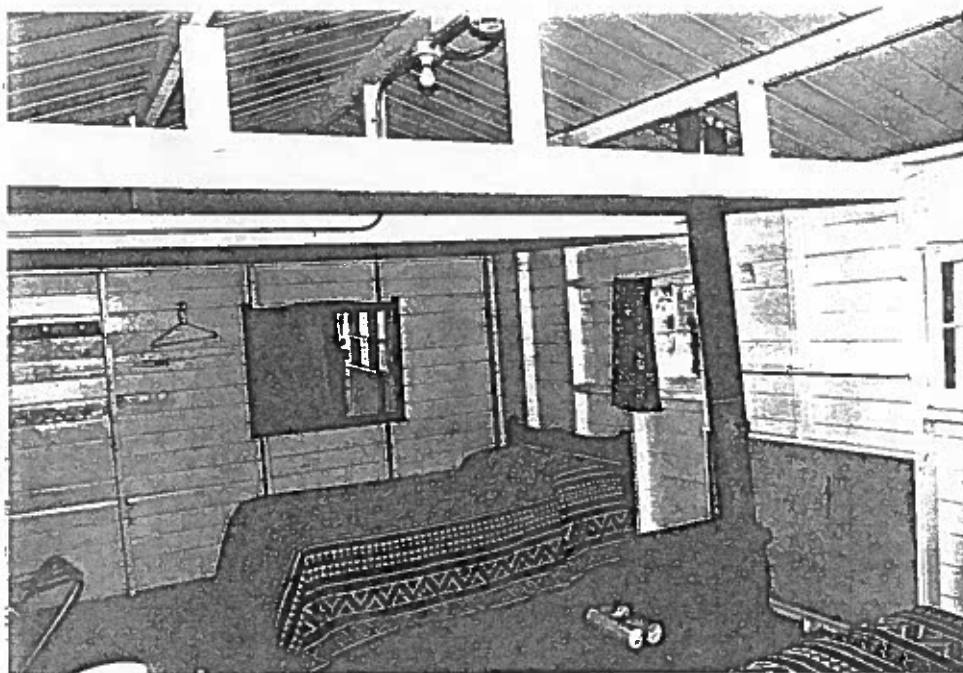


Figure 118: Looking south at the interior of cabin 79. Note the dimensional frame in the interior. Also, note the conduit run along the timber and up on the ceiling.

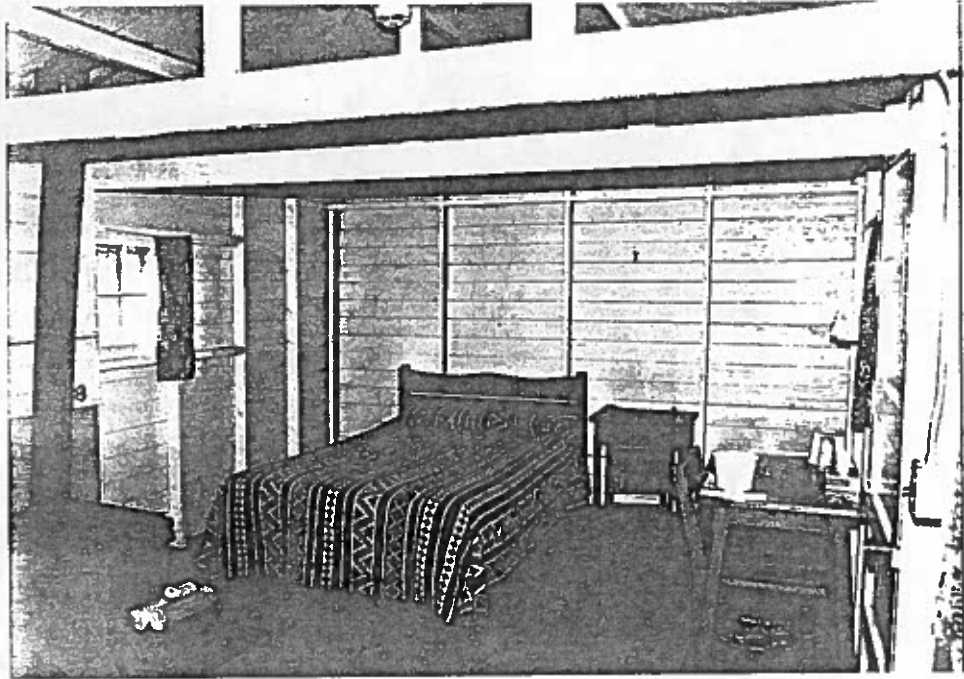


Figure 119: Looking west at the interior of cabin 79.

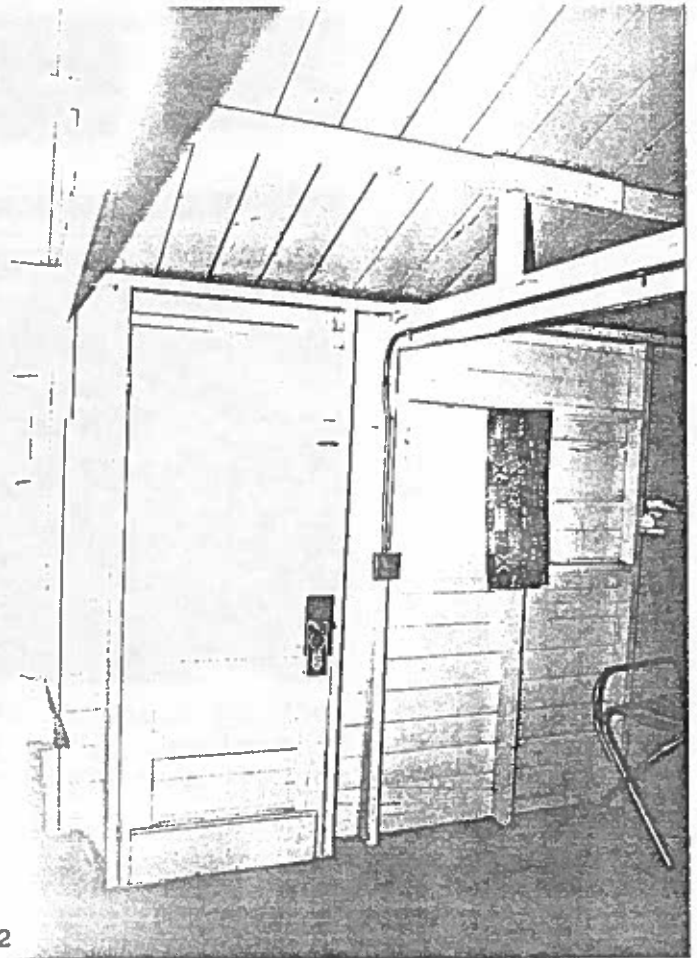


Figure 120: Looking north at the interior of cabin 79.

### Cabins 5A/5B and E13

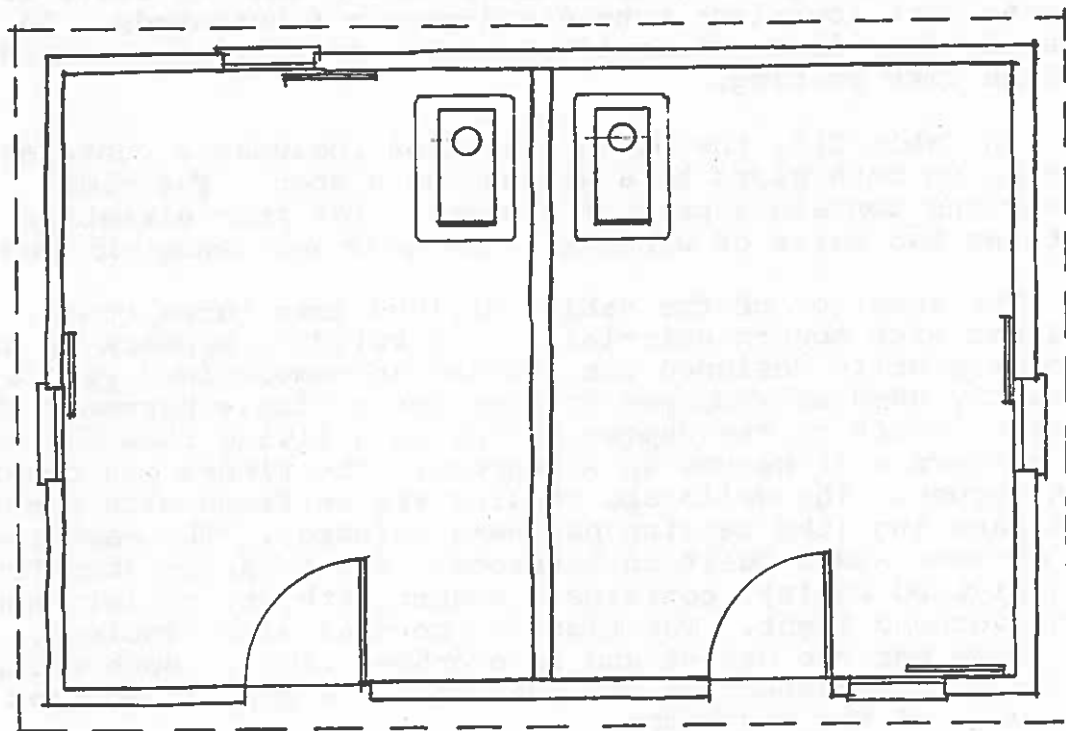
Cabins 5A/5B and E13 are frame duplexes finished with board and batten siding. Cabin 5A/5B rests on stone piers and has a gable roof covered with wood shingles. The front (east) elevation contains two entries, an in-filled entry, and a window. The side elevations (north and south) each contain a window as does the south end of the rear (west) elevation. The rear window is now fixed in place. Two wood stove vents are situated in the west gable slope. The exterior doors are constructed of one-inch vertical boards.

The interior walls and ceiling of the buildings are finished with eight-inch horizontal shiplap boards and the floor is covered with four-inch tongue-and-groove floorboards. An interior door is constructed of twelve-inch vertical boards and battens with bracing.

In Cabin E13, the north elevation includes a centered window flanked on both sides by a window and a door. The side elevations contain a pair of windows. The rear elevation contains two pairs of windows — one pair per interior unit.

The interior of the cabin, divided into three rooms, is finished with modern materials. The building appears to have been originally designed for tourist accommodations yet is currently used as employee housing for a single person. The western "half" of the duplex serves as a living room/kitchen and the eastern half serves as a bedroom. The floors are covered with carpet. The walls and ceiling are surfaced with simulated-wood paneling (the ceiling has been painted). The east room has two closets and a built-in bathroom. The bathroom (constructed with plywood walls), contains a modern bathtub, toilet, and sink with overhead light. The floor is covered with linoleum. This east room has one outlet and an overhead light. Both rooms have electric wall heaters on the rear wall. A sink is mounted on the east wall of the west room.

(Reference Figure 121 for a representative floor plan of this cabin type.)



CABIN 5A/5B  
EXISTING PLAN  
NO SCALE

FIGURE 121

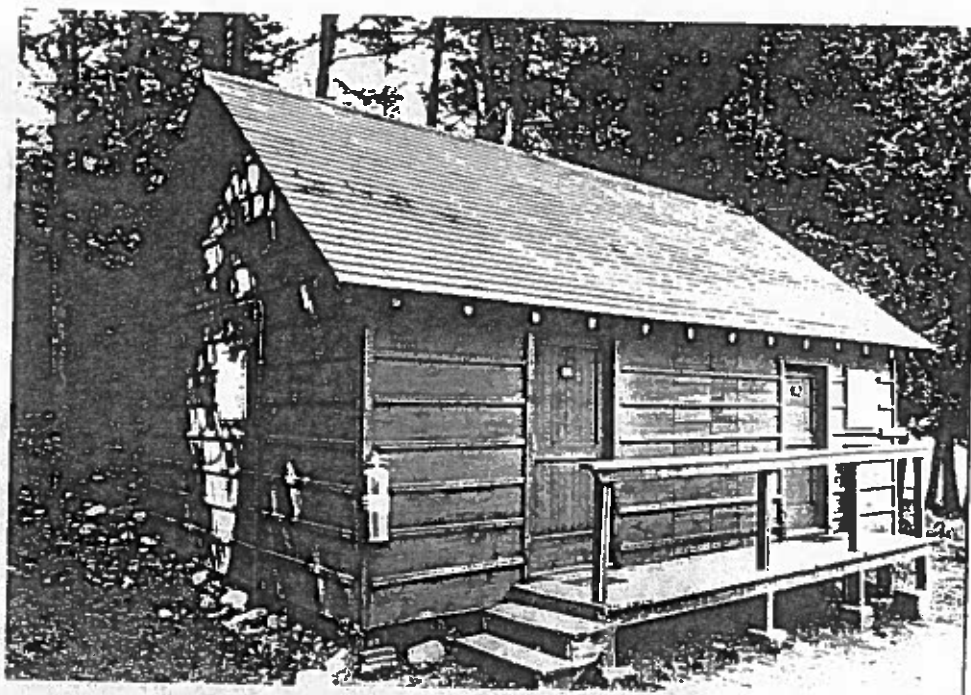


Figure 122: Looking north at a "board and batten" cabin 5A/5B on the front group of cabins near the entrance road. The cabin is generally in good condition with some minor wall settlement problems and a weathered and worn porch.



Figure 123: Looking south at cabin 5A/5B. Note the wood post piers on the ground. There is some rot in the bases as well as the sill log on the back where it sits in the ground.



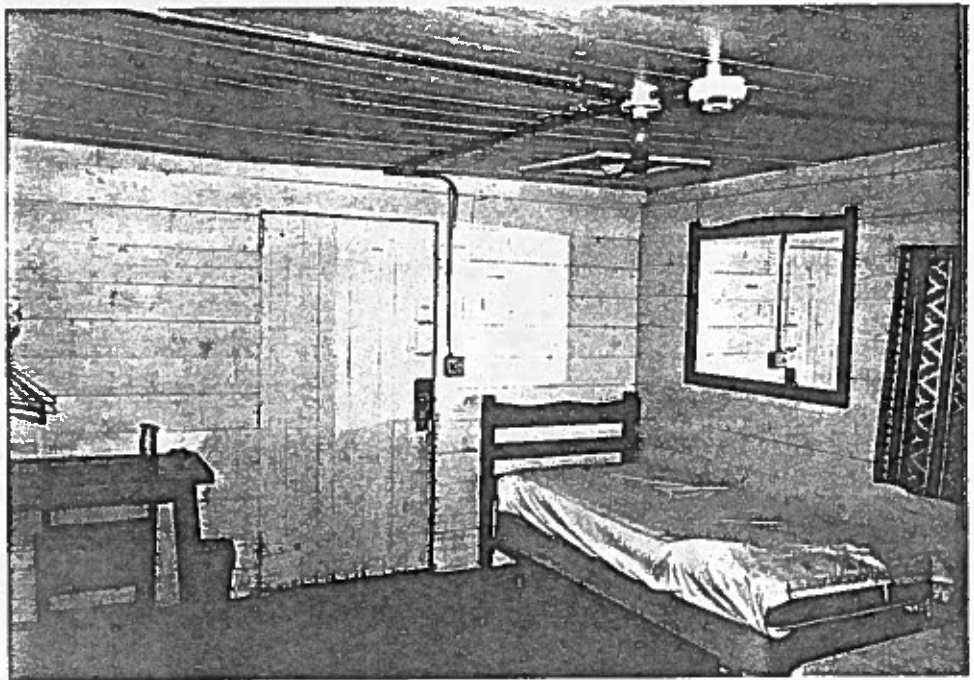


Figure 124: Looking northeast at the interior of cabin 5A. Note the electrical conduit run along the ceiling and walls, even though there is a full attic above.

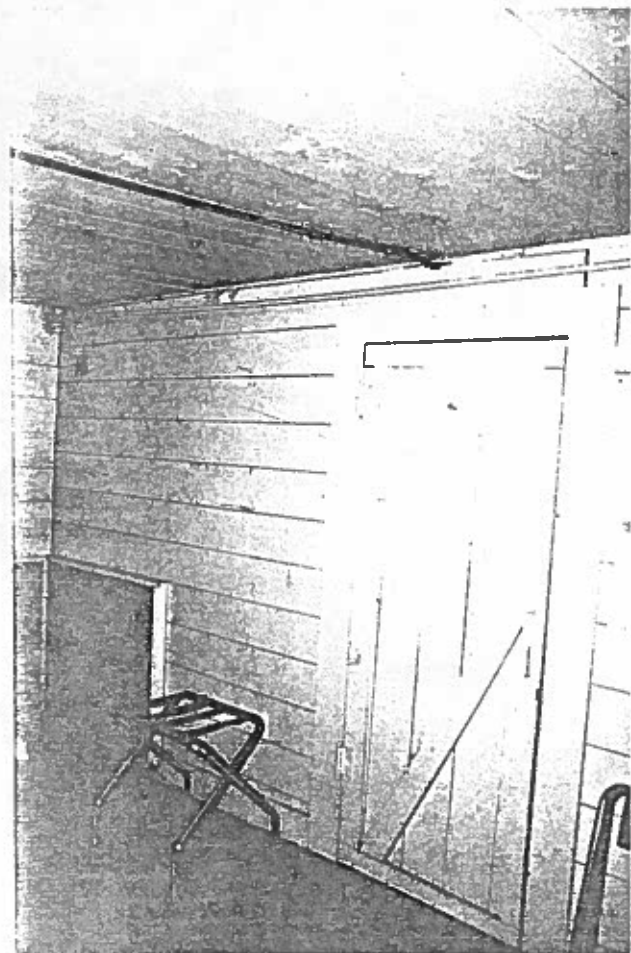


Figure 125: Looking north at the board and batten door on the interior between the two units. Note that everything is painted the sterile white color.

Figure 126: Looking southwest at the interior of cabin 5B. Note the door and wood stove. The floors are wood.

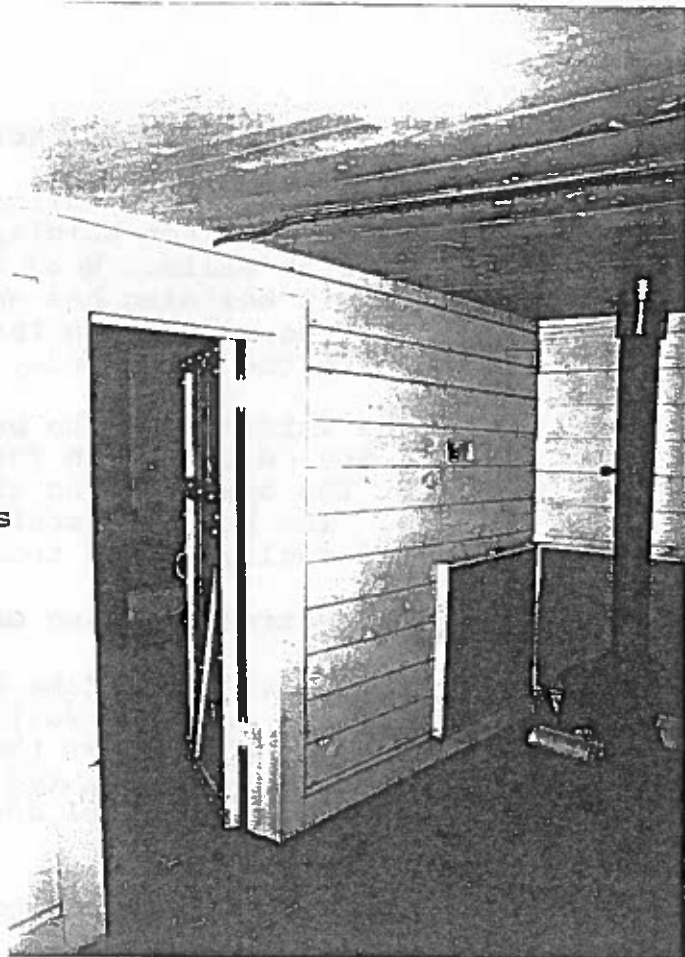
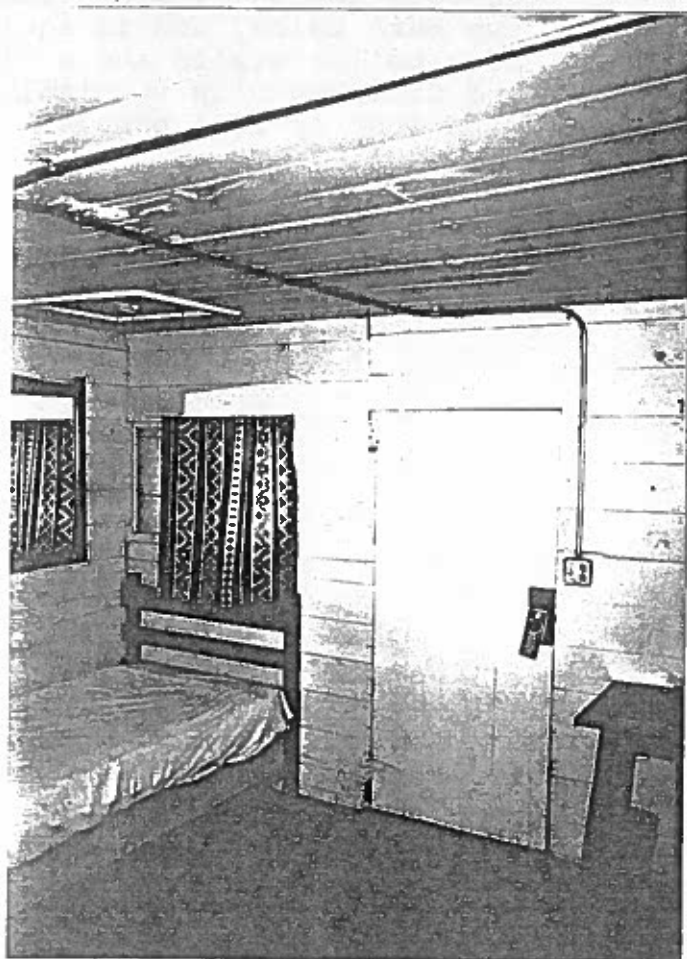


Figure 127: Looking northeast at the interior of cabin 5b. Note the problems with the exposed conduit all around the area. The ranch furniture fits in very well in these cabins.



#### **Men's Restroom serving Cabins 1 — 18**

This wood frame building lies on a concrete-pier foundation. Painted, eight-inch shiplap boards with corner board trim cover the exterior walls. Wood shingles cover the side-facing gable roof. This building has one entry with a wooden five-panel door. There are no windows in the building, however, screened vents are present in the gable ends.

The interior of the building is largely unfinished. The floors are covered with the same eight-inch shiplap boards as the walls. The open ceiling exposes the dimensional-lumber framing system. The building contains two bare bulbs and two outlets. Fixtures include three toilets, one urinal, and a sink.

#### **Women's Restroom serving Cabins 1 — 18**

This one-story frame building lies on a concrete-pier foundation. Exterior walls are finished with boards and battens, and wood shingles cover the side-facing gable roof. The exterior of the building is painted. The building has a single entry, with a wooden two-panel door. Screened vents are present in the gable ends.

The interior of the building is largely unfinished. Eight-inch shiplap boards surface the floor. The open ceiling exposes the dimensional-lumber framing system. The building is lit with two bare bulbs, and is equipped with a single outlet. There are four toilet stalls and a sink. The toilet stalls are framed-in and finished with vertical boards. Each stall has a wooden door with four or five panels.



Figure 128: Looking west at the restrooms near cabins 1-18 along the entrance road to the Lodge. The buildings are in fair condition. The main problem is that there are no showers in this area and people have to go across the parking lot or around the hill to the west end to take a shower.

### East Loop Restrooms (2)

Both restrooms in the East Loop are frame buildings, finished on the exterior with painted, eight-inch shiplap boards. The log sills rest on concrete-pier foundations. The front-facing gable roofs are covered with wood shingles. Each building contains a single entry, with a wooden door constructed of vertical boards with cross braces. Stoops of dimensional lumber provide access to the entryways. Wood-framed screened vents, located under the eaves and adjacent to the entries, provide ventilation.

The interiors of the buildings are largely unfinished, with the exception that the shiplap wall boards have been painted. The floors are eight-inch shiplap boards. The ceilings are open. Toilet stalls are constructed of plywood and dimensional-lumber. The buildings are each lit by two bare bulbs, and each possesses a single electrical outlet. The women's restroom contains four toilets and a sink. The men's restroom contains three toilets, a urinal, and a sink.

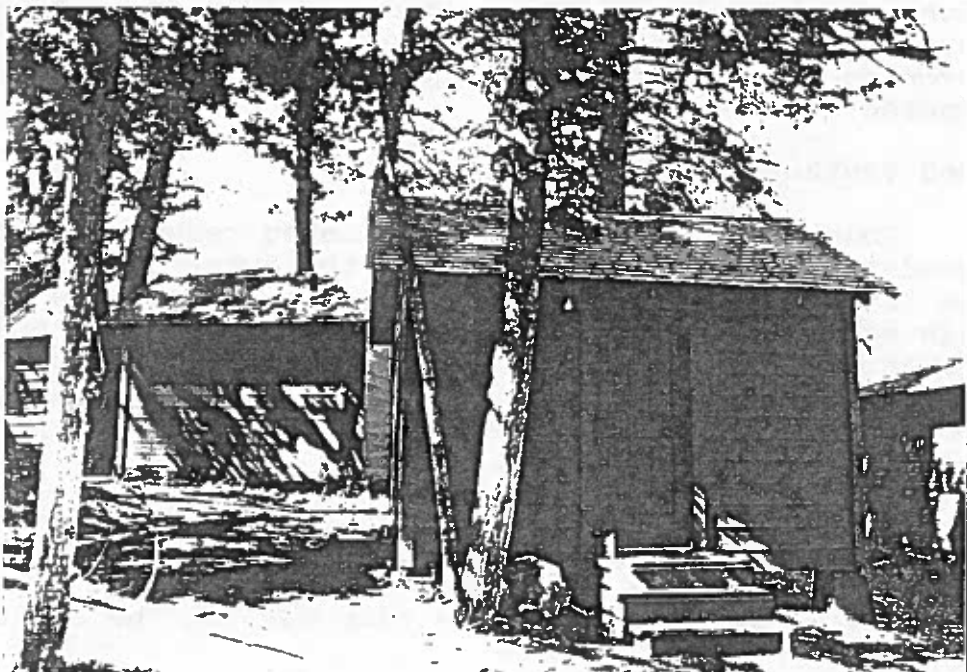


Figure 129: Looking west at the restrooms on the east side near the employee area. The buildings are in fair condition and need some work. The main problem again is the lack of showers.



### **Log-Storage Room**

This one-story, wood-frame building is finished on the exterior with boards and battens (eight-inch shiplap with two-inch horizontal battens). The exterior of the building is painted. The building rests on a concrete-pier foundation. Wood shingles cover the side-facing gable roof, which has exposed rafter ends. The south elevation contains a boarded-over window. The west elevation contains a filled-in hole and a wooden, five-panel door. The east elevation includes a hole that has been covered over with sheet metal, and the north elevation contains no window or door openings. All of the windows are wood-framed, six-lite sliding windows.

The interior of the building is unfinished and has no lighting or heating units. However, it does contain two smoke detectors that are connected to exposed wiring. The floor covering consists of eight-inch shiplap boards. The open ceiling exposes the roof trusses.

### **Shed Southeast of the Powerhouse**

This one-story, one-room building rests on a stone-rubble foundation. Wood shingles cover the exterior wall surfaces and the front-facing gable roof. The exterior of the building is painted. Decorative brackets are located on the main and rear elevations and exposed rafter ends are present at the side elevations. There are no windows. The single entry (in the northeast elevation) contains a wooden door constructed of two-inch vertical boards. The stoop is concrete.

The interior of the building is unfinished. Eight-inch shiplap boards cover the floor. Exposed dimensional-lumber rafters and purlins are visible in the ceiling. Built-in shelving is located along the rear wall of the building.

### **Pumphouse**

This one-story frame building lies on a poured concrete foundation. The exterior walls are covered with eight-inch horizontal shiplap boards which are painted. Wood shingles cover the front-facing gable roof, which has exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets in the gable ends. The southwest elevation contains an entryway with a wooden five-panel door. A single aluminum frame, one-over-one-lite double-hung window is located in the southeast elevation. The northeast and northwest elevations contain no features.

The interior of the building is finished with modern materials. The floor is concrete. The walls are surfaced with simulated-wood paneling. The ceiling is covered with fiberboard and metal battens.

## Linen house

This one-story, multi-component building lies on a rubble and concrete foundation. The exterior walls of the original component are covered with eight-inch board-on-board siding. An addition to the west elevation is sided with six-inch boards and battens. Both components are painted on the exterior. Wood shingles cover the front-facing gable roof which has exposed rafter ends. A metal vent projects from the north gable slope.

The east elevation contains an entry with a wooden five-panel door and a window. The west elevation contains two windows and the north elevation contains one window. (There are no features in the south elevation.) All of the windows are wood-framed four-lite sliding. The interior of the building is unfinished. The floors are covered with eight-inch shiplap boards, and the roof is open to the rafters.



Figure 130: Looking southwest at the Linen building. It appears that this board and batten structure was two buildings that were connected together very poorly. The walls are coming apart and the roof has deteriorated to the point where it will have to be totally replaced.

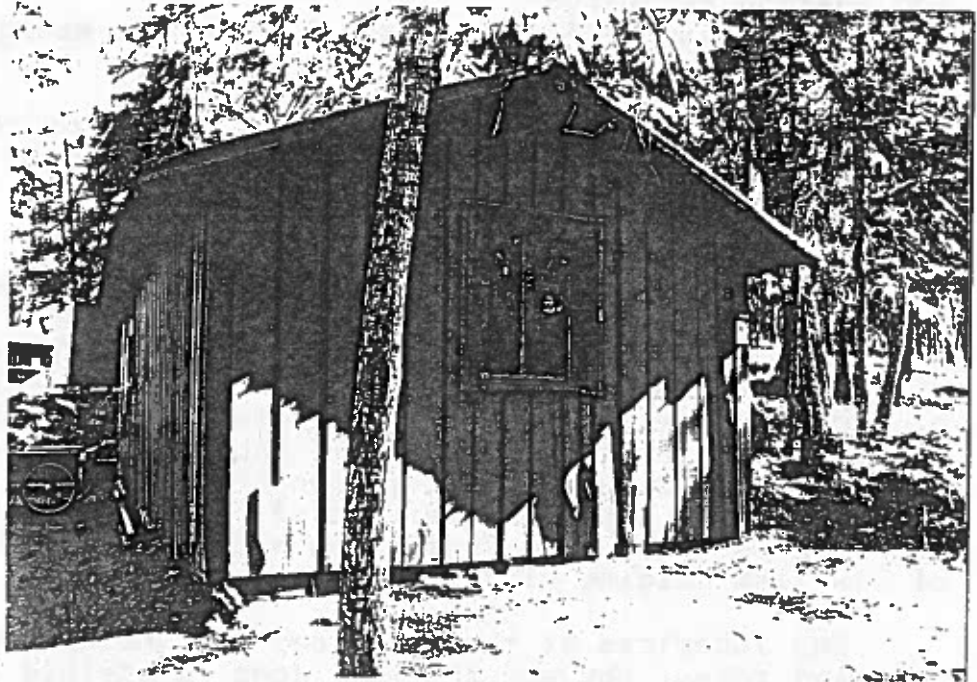


Figure 131: Looking east at the end of the Linen building. Note the rotted and cracked boards and battens. The windows are also in poor condition.

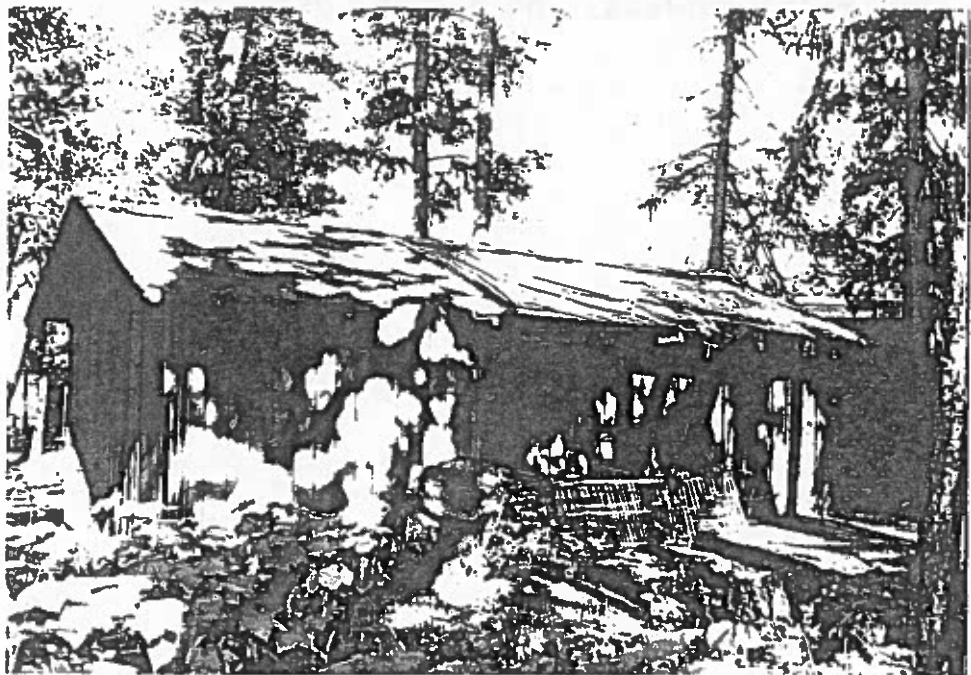


Figure 132: Looking northeast at the Linen building. The roof is in very bad condition on this side due to a tree that grew into the building and has since been removed. Most of the bottoms of the boards are rotted.

## **Log Bearing Buildings**

**(Including Cabins E3 — E6, E9, and the Wrangler's Cabin)**

In addition to Roosevelt Lodge, several of the cabins and miscellaneous buildings are constructed of logs.

### **Cabins E3 — E6 and E9**

These five buildings are small one-room structures that lie on either log-post or concrete-pier foundations. Cabin E9 is joined at the corners with steeple notches. The corner joinery of the remaining cabins is indiscernible due to the application of lapped cornerboards. Wood shingles cover the front-facing gable roofs and gable ends of all cabins. The front elevations contain an entry with a vertical board door and a six-lite sliding window. Stoops constructed of dimensional lumber lead to the entries. The three remaining elevations each contain a pair of six-lite sliding windows.

The interiors of the buildings are unfinished. The chinking (mud and poles) between the wall logs is visible and the gable ends are surfaced with twelve-inch horizontal shiplap boards. The ceilings are open, exposing the log purlins and pole rafters. Interior floors are covered with four-inch shiplap boards. Each cabin contains a wood stove with an asbestos hearth and wall liner. Each building also contains two bare bulbs, two electrical outlets, and a smoke detector.



Figure 133: Looking southeast at cabin E9 an employee cabin and one of the original five log cabins. The roof is in good condition, but the logs and wood around the doors and windows need to be oiled. The daubing is coming out and the window glazing is deteriorating. The ground up around the logs and the shrubbery along the base are rotting the logs.

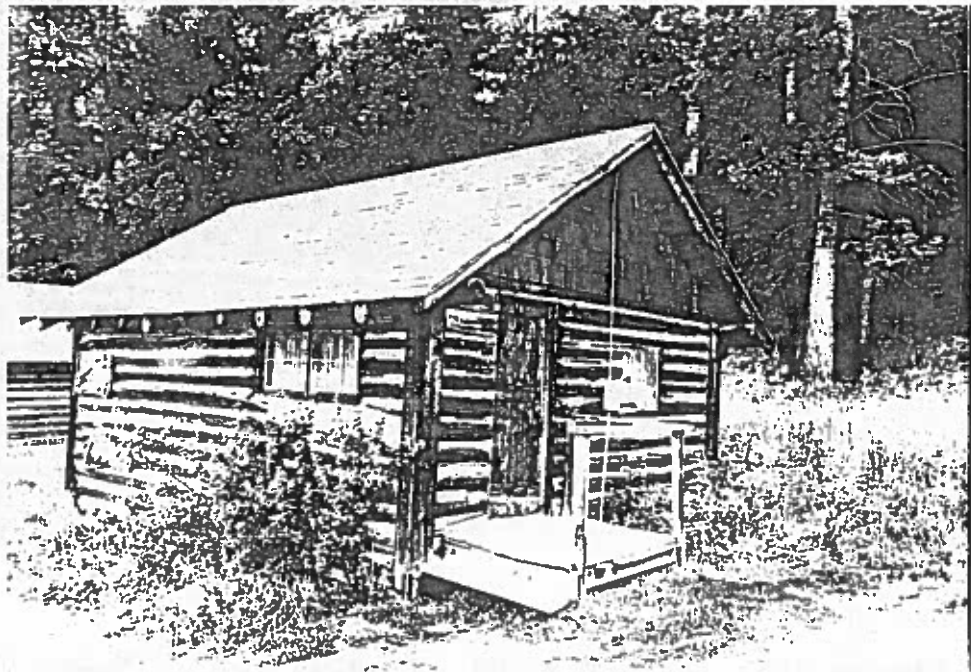


Figure 134: Looking southeast at cabin E6. Note the weathered wood and logs, the lack of daubing, and the poor porch.





Figure 135: Looking south at cabin E6. Some of the holes in the walls have been covered up with plastic. Note the silt logs sitting on the ground which is deteriorating the wood.

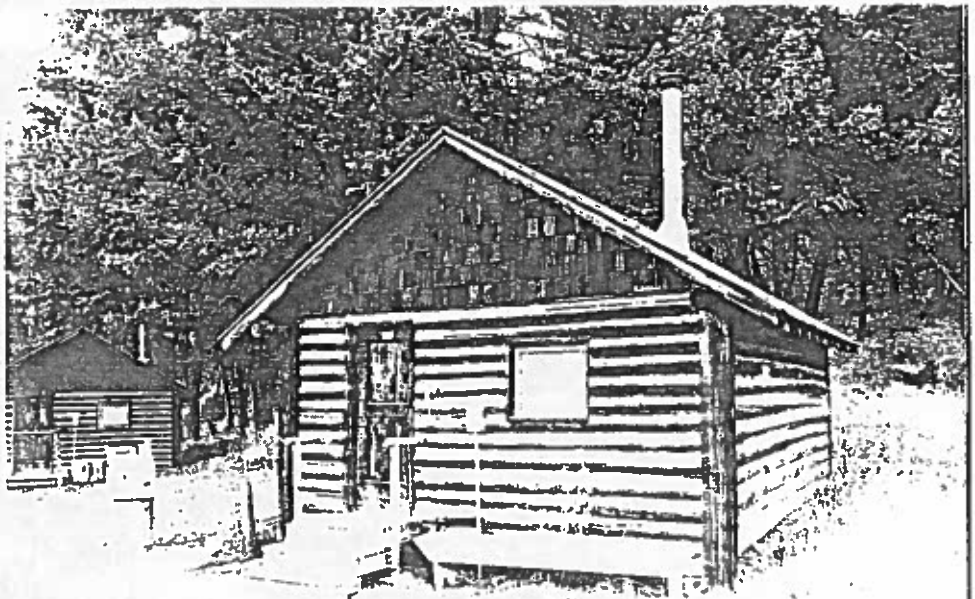


Figure 136: Looking south at cabin E5. Similar problems exist in this cabin as they do in all others. Note the electrical service that runs up the front of the cabin which is typical of all of the log cabins.

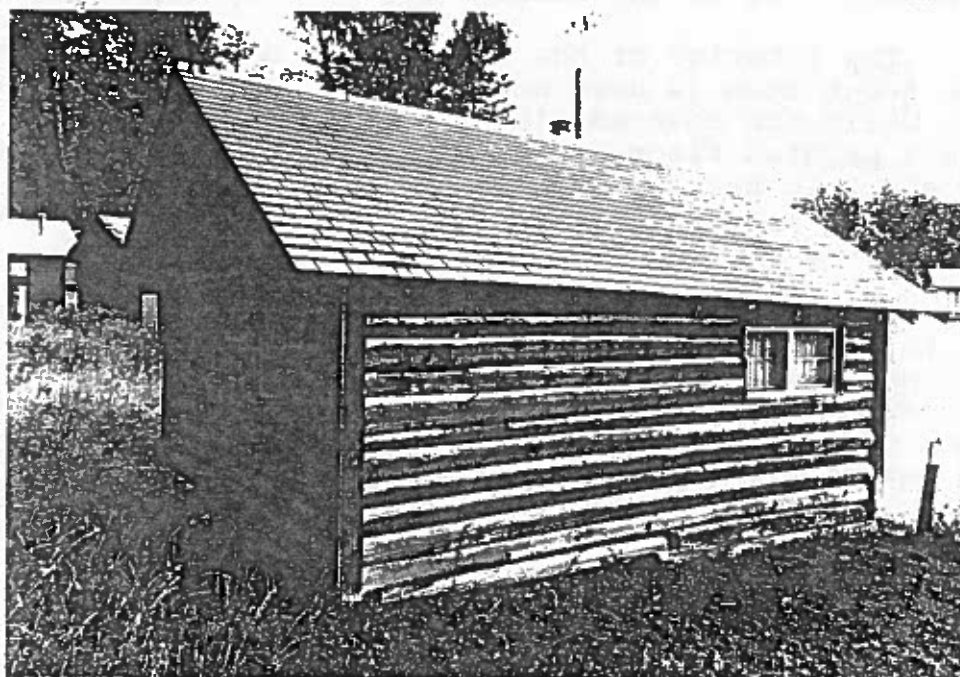


Figure 137: Looking west at cabin E5. Note the sill logs sitting on the ground where water runs up against the building causing the logs to rot. Also, note the missing daubing and the weathered wood.

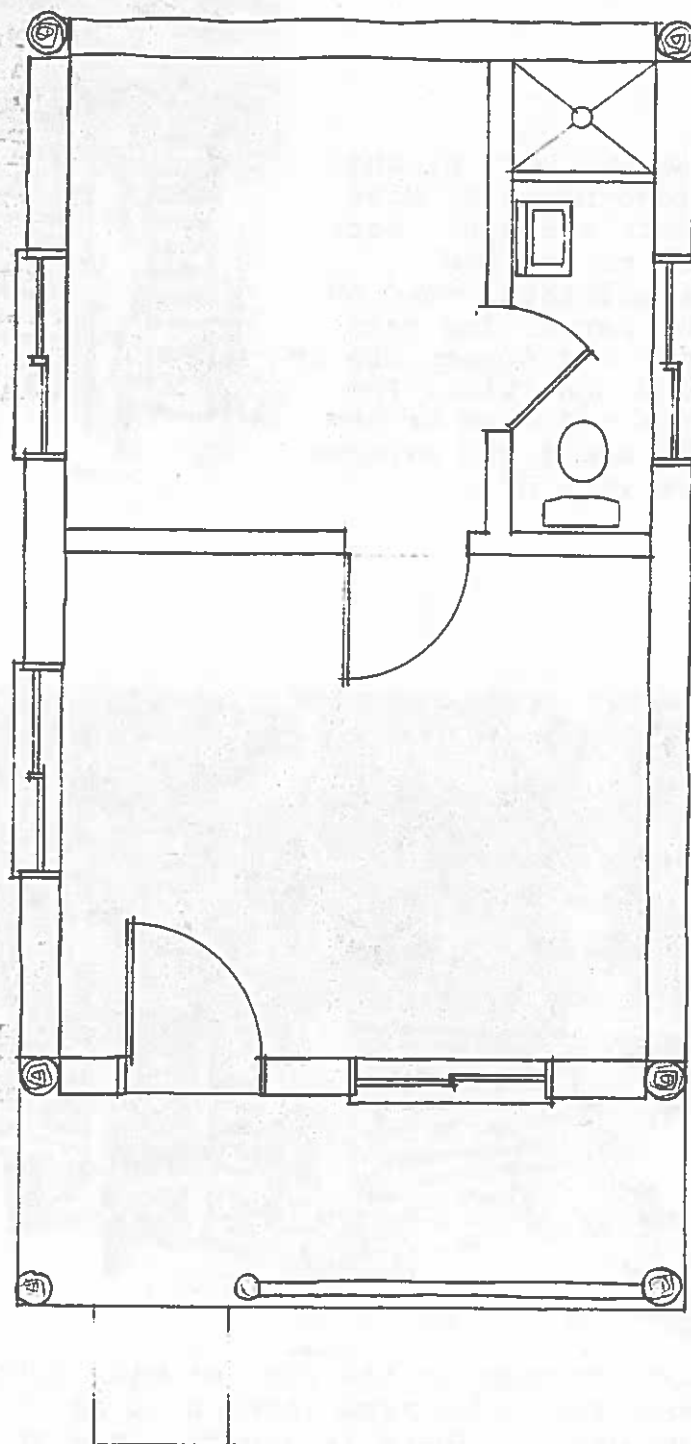
### **Wrangler's (Miss North's) Cabin**

This one-story building lies on a foundation of single stones. Cornerboards conceal the notching type. Logs used to construct the building are pine, while the cornerboards are birch. Wood shingles surface the front-facing gable roof and the gable ends above the wall logs. The rafter and purlin ends are exposed. The east (main) elevation contains a window and an entry with a wooden five-panel door and a modern wood-frame screen door. An open porch, constructed with six-inch floorboards, pole railing and supports, and an elaborate exposed King's Post truss shelters this entryway. The north elevation contains a single window and the south elevation contains two windows. All of the windows are six-lite by six-lite sliding.

The interior of the building is divided into three rooms. The front room is used as a kitchen and sitting room. Its ceiling and walls are covered with beaded tongue-and-groove boards and it has a painted floor of three-inch fir planks. The room contains an electric heating unit in the corner and built-in cabinets along the east wall. Electrical fixtures include two outlets, one bare bulb, and a smoke detector.

The back room is used as a bedroom. The ceiling and walls to the south and west are finished with beaded tongue-and-groove. The north wall is finished with plywood. The east wall is finished with eight-inch vertical boards, topped with an eight-inch chair rail, and painted celotex to the ceiling. The floor is carpeted. The room contains two bare bulbs, two outlets, and a smoke detector. The door separating the bedroom from the sitting room is constructed of eight-inch vertical boards with cross braces.

The bathroom is built-in along the north wall of the rear room. Interior finishes include a linoleum floor and tongue-and-groove walls and ceiling. The fixtures are modern. A hollowcore door separates the bathroom from the bedroom. The bathroom contains a single light and one outlet. An interior brick chimney located in the northeast corner of the bedroom and the southeast corner of the bathroom is no longer in use.



MISS NORTH'S CABIN  
EXISTING PLAN  
NO SCALE

FIGURE 138

Figure 139: Looking west at the front porch of Miss North's cabin. Note the rotted and deteriorated wood on the porch. The main door and screen are in poor condition. The logs and wood around the doors and windows are very dry.

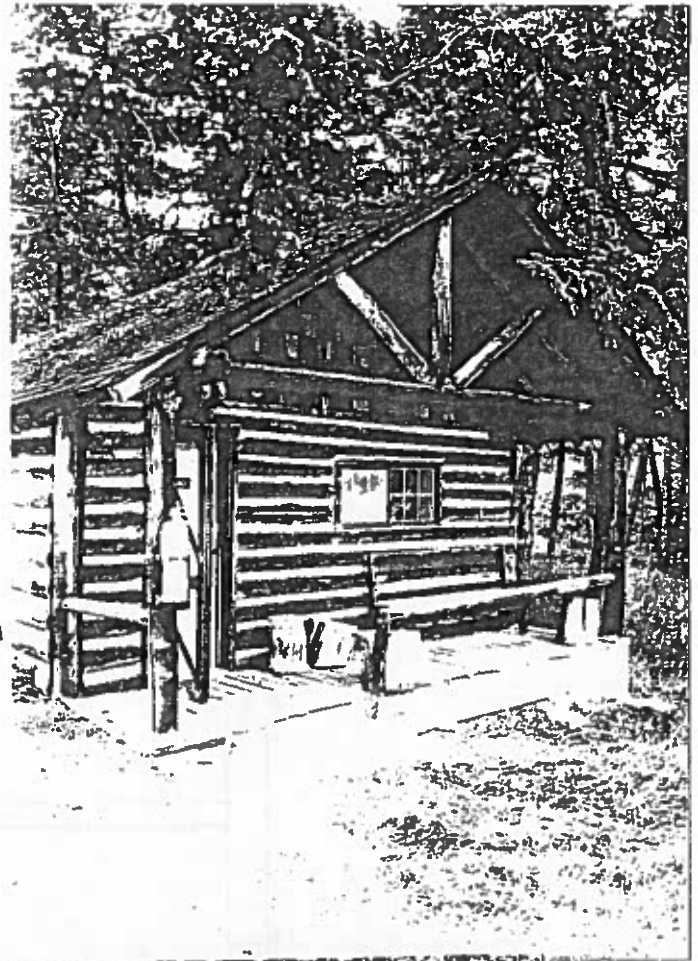


Figure 140: Looking west at the side of Miss North's cabin. Note the large tree leaning up against the roof of the cabin. There is another tree in the back pushing up against the ridge.



Figure 141: Looking northwest at a typical window detail and the roof of Miss North's cabin. Note the poor condition of the roof shingles including rotted, missing, and broken shingles. Also, note the weathered wood around the windows and the missing glazing.

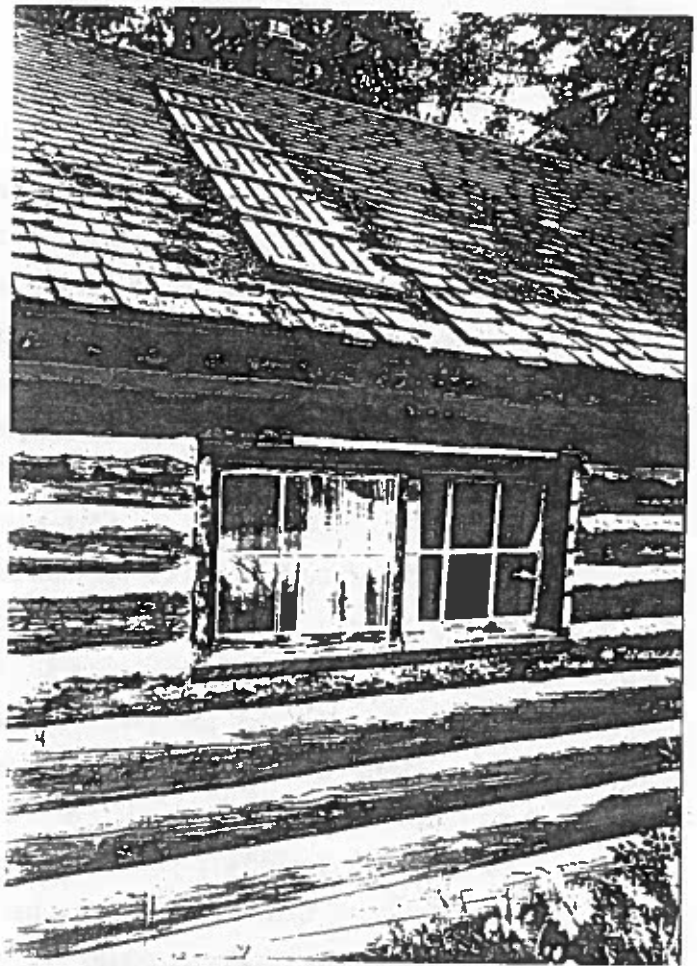
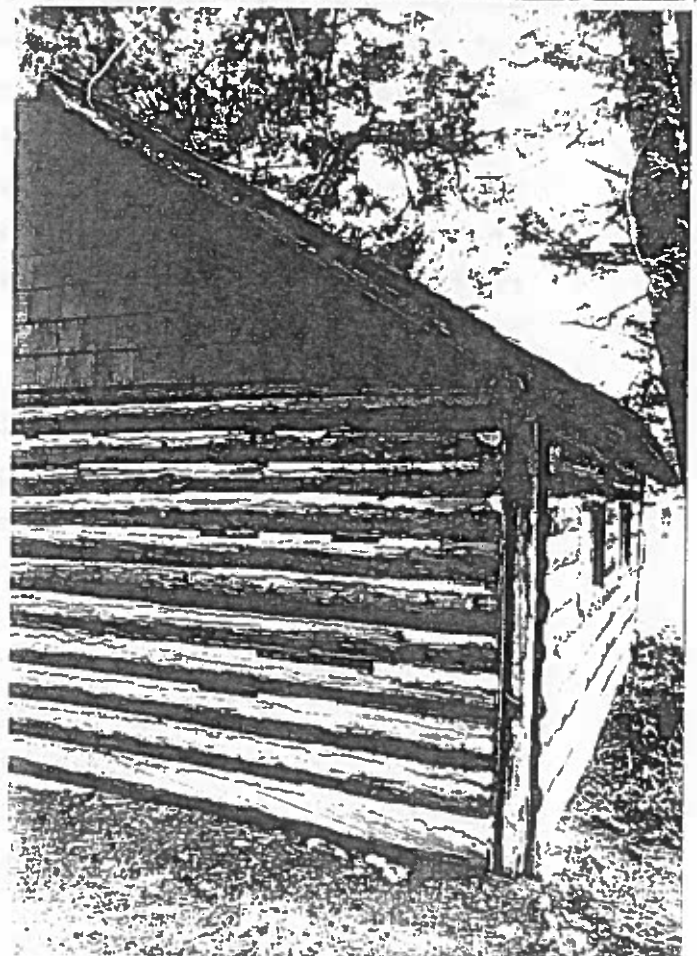


Figure 142: Looking at the southwest corner of Miss North's cabin. Note the missing daubing and also the rotted sill logs and corner post.





## ROOSEVELT LODGE

Roosevelt Lodge built in 1919-1920 is a one-story log building with saddle notched corners. The logs have retained their bark which tends to be loose in some areas. The original Lodge sits up off of the ground approximately 30 inches on a stone and log pier foundation. To the back of the original Lodge is a large kitchen and related services area, which was completely rebuilt and expanded in the location of the old kitchen in 1985. The wood frame walls are covered with boards on which is attached a log-out frame giving the appearance of a log-out structure. All of this is supported by a concrete foundation. Even though the back section is a large building, it is set back from the ends of the Lodge to make sure the original Lodge building is the dominating feature.

The Lodge has an intersecting gable roof with the back end of the new section in an L-shape. The roof is covered with wood shingles doubled up on every seventh row on the original building and every tenth row on the new addition. A wood porch runs across the full length of the lodge with the gable roof extending out over the porch supported by log beams and columns. Half log steps lead up to the main entrance of the Lodge with dimensional wood railing down each side of the steps. A log railing runs between the columns and there are logs underneath the floor of the porch to the ground supported by a stone foundation. The log rafter tips are exposed and the exposed purlins on the ends are supported by log brackets. There are large stone chimneys in the gables ends at each end of the Lodge. The chimneys extend through the roof on the outside of the building and the wall logs but into the stonework. Concrete slabs have been poured up against the sides of the new building and against the logs of the original Lodge building.

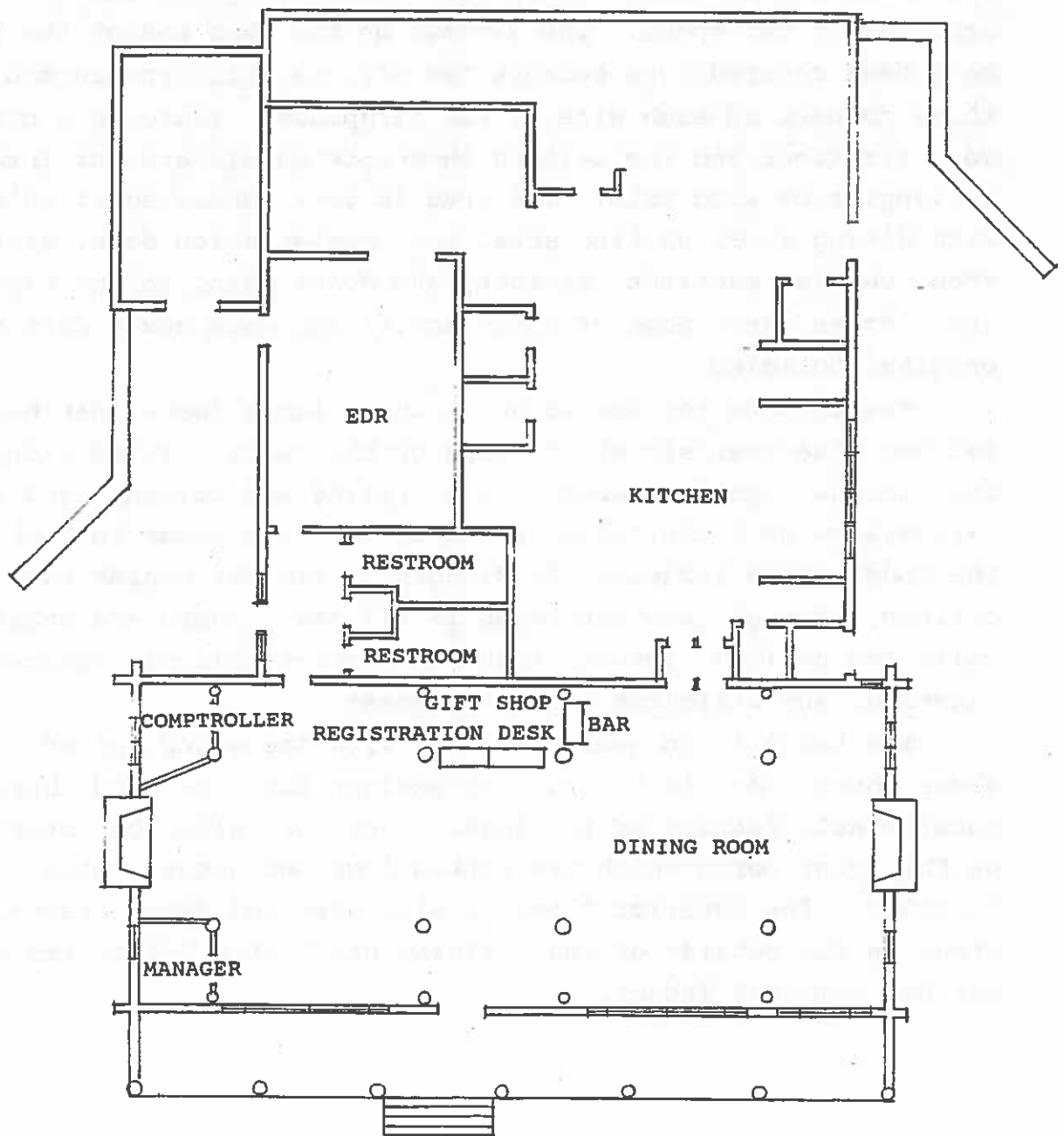
Fenestration consists of a double board and batten wood door entrance centered in the building but offset from the steps to the porch. In the next log bay on each side of the doors is a three light fixed window with small pane casement windows flanking each side of the fixed window. On the ends of the Lodge are small paned casement windows. There are wood 6/6 double hung

windows in the back section of the building. The doors in the back are board and batten.

The interior of the Lodge is a large open space supported by log beams and columns. There is a stone fireplace located on each end of the space. The windows on the east end of the Lodge have been covered over because two offices were constructed in those corners on each side of the fireplace. There is a narrow wood fir floor and the ceiling sheetrock panels are cut into rectangles by wood trim. The area is very congested at this time with dining room, waiting area, bar, registration desk, gift shop, vending machines, offices, and doors going to the restrooms and kitchen area. Some of these activities were never part of the original building.

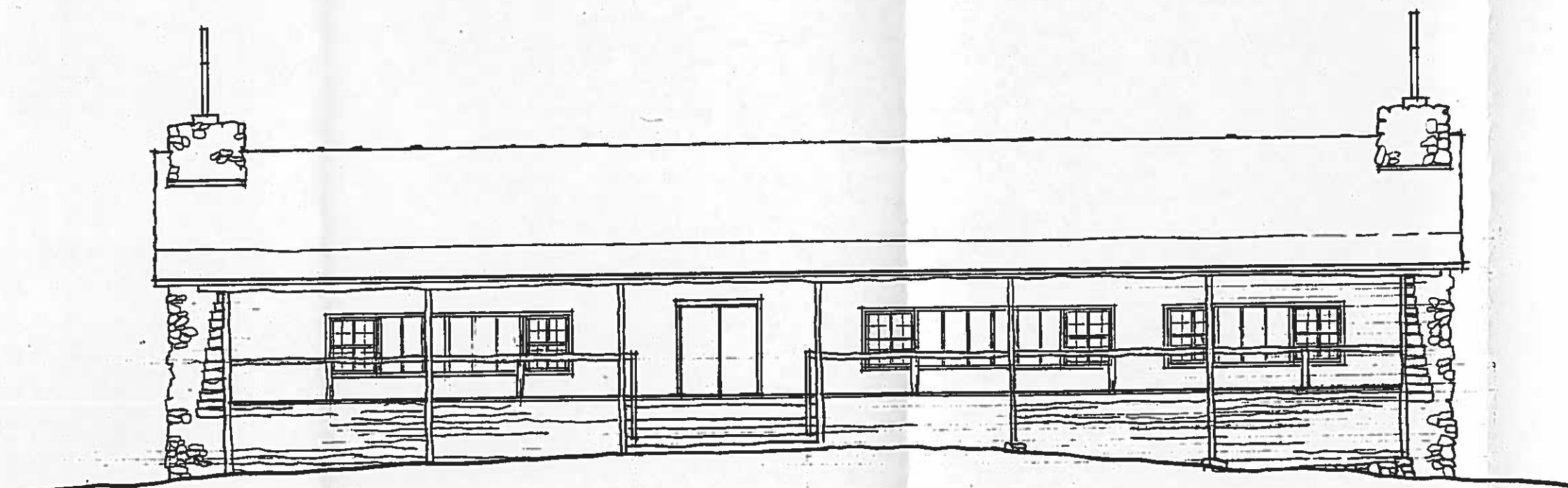
The heating for the Lodge is three large forced-air heaters painted blue that sit at the ends of the space. These along with the various light fixtures on the ceiling and columns, and the fire system have cluttered up the space. The space in back of the lodge which includes the kitchen, employees dining room, offices, storage, and restrooms is all new. There are sheetrock walls and ceiling, ceramic tile and concrete floors, fluorescent lighting, and stainless steel equipment.

The Lodge is in good condition with the exception of the areas where there is concrete up against the logs, and therefore considerable rotting of the logs. There are also some problems on the front porch which has rotted logs and deteriorated flooring. The interior floor is also worn and deteriorated. The stone on the outside of the building has lost a lot of its mortar but has remained intact.

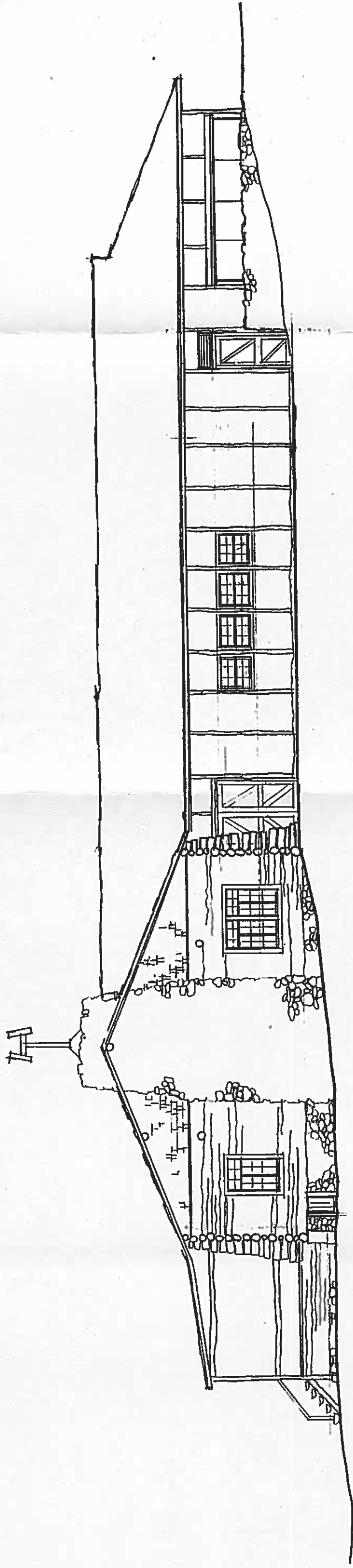


ROOSEVELT LODGE  
EXISTING CONDITION PLAN  
 NO SCALE

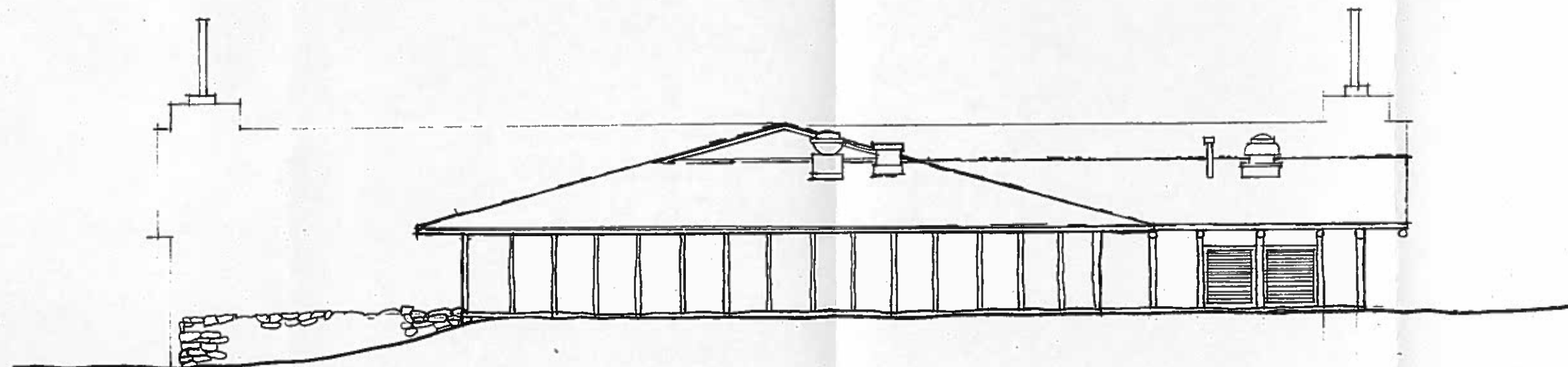
FIGURE 143



ROOSEVELT LODGE  
NORTHEAST ELEVATION

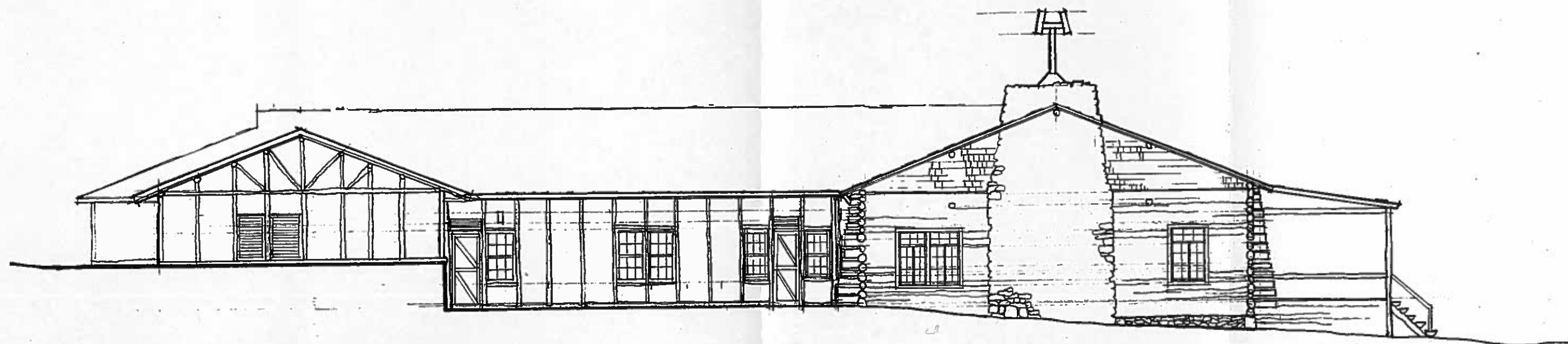


ROOSEVELT LODGE  
-- NORTHWEST ELEVATION



ROOSEVELT LODGE  
SOUTHEAST ELEVATION





ROOSEVELT LODGE  
SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

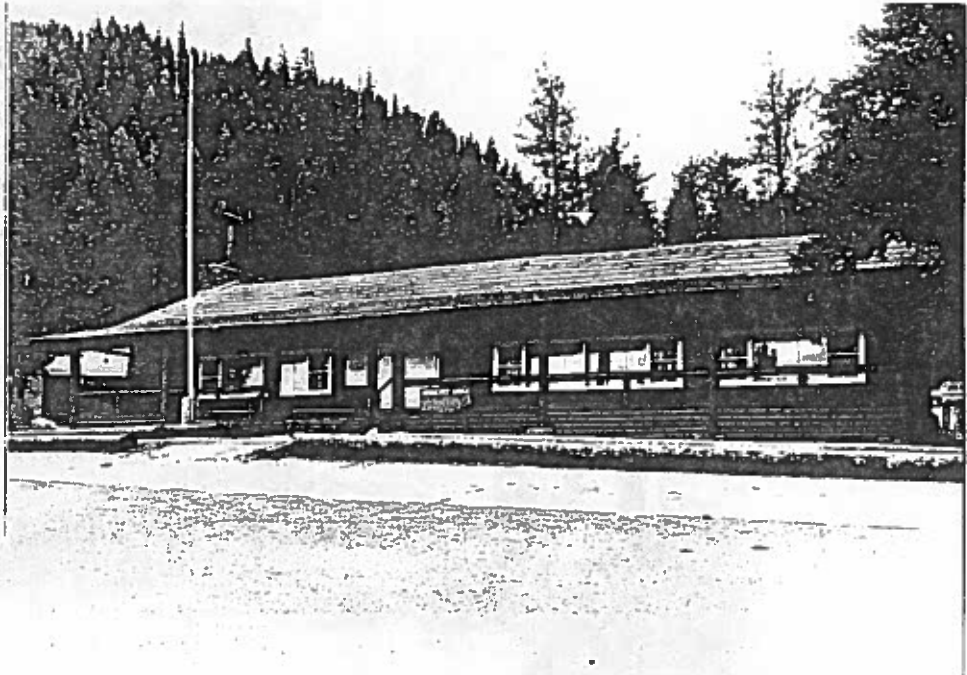


Figure 148: Looking south at the main Lodge building. The flagpole originally sat out further and to the east. The parking goes right up to the front bumper logs next to the walkway.

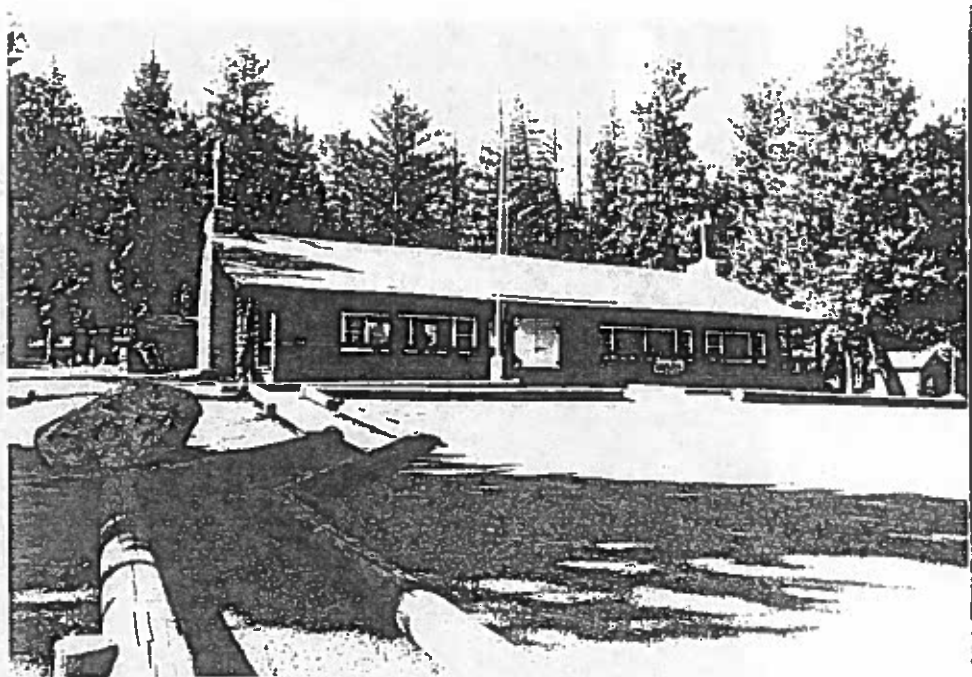


Figure 149: Looking west at the main Lodge building. The parking lot takes up a big area in front of the lodge.



Figure 150: Looking southeast across the front of the Lodge with the walkway outlined by large logs. There is a small grass area between the walkway and porch.

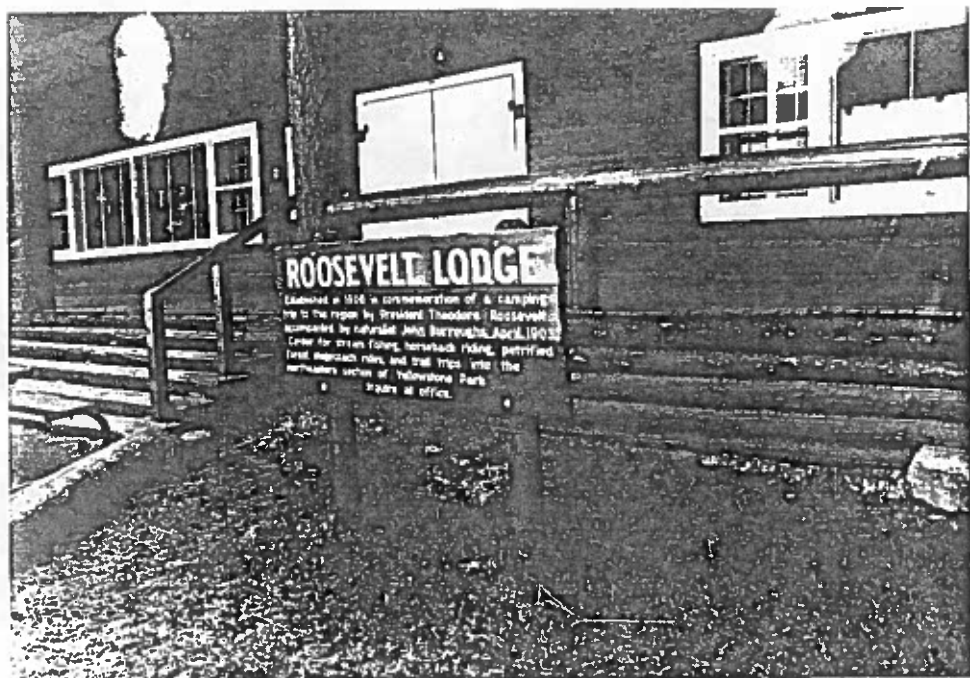


Figure 151: Looking south at the entrance sign with the historical information about the Lodge.

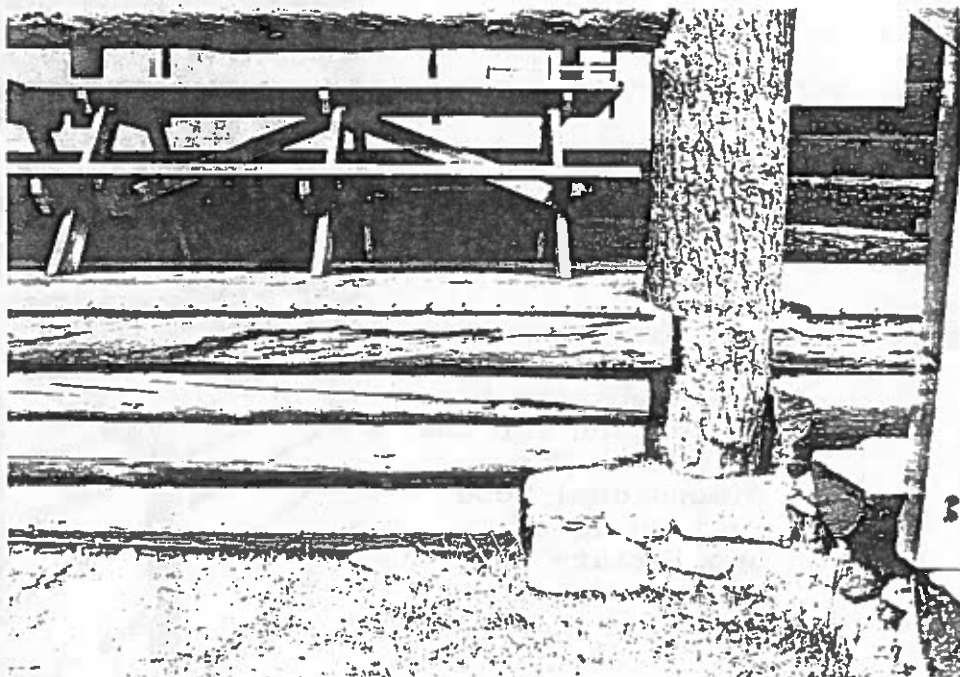


Figure 152: Looking southwest at a detail of the porch on the Lodge. Note the rotted logs as well as the rotted floor boards.



Figure 153: Looking southwest at the entrance steps to the Lodge. They appear to be in good condition.

Figure 154: Looking south at a detail of the end of the steps and the foundation for the columns. The dimensional wood railing is not appropriate for this historic structure.



Figure 155: Looking west at the porch on the Lodge. The porch extended out to the east in the original construction.





Figure 156: Looking northwest at the end of the Lodge. Note the large fireplace with the metal chimney coming out of it. The logs on this side are in better condition than other areas of the Lodge.

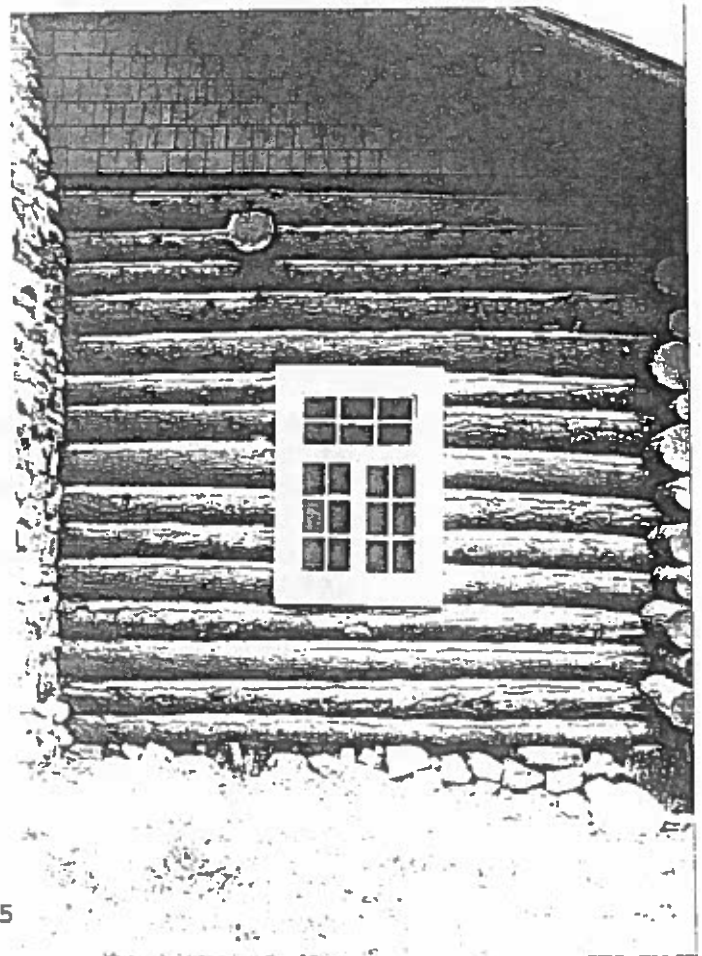


Figure 157: Looking at a typical window on the Lodge. It is in good condition. Note the loose rubble stone filled in between the piers.



Figure 158: Looking at a typical double window on the Lodge. It is in good condition. Note the telephone box up against the building.

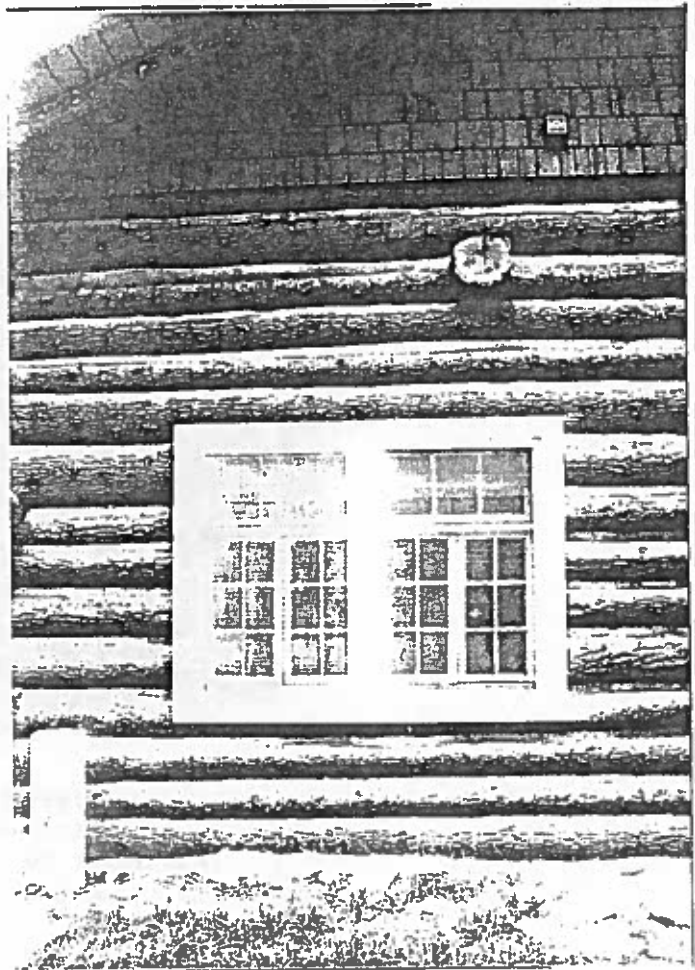


Figure 159: Looking east at the end of the Lodge. The logs on this side of the building appear to have a lot of rot and are deteriorating.



Figure 160: Looking at a detail of the stone chimney. Note the areas of missing mortar.

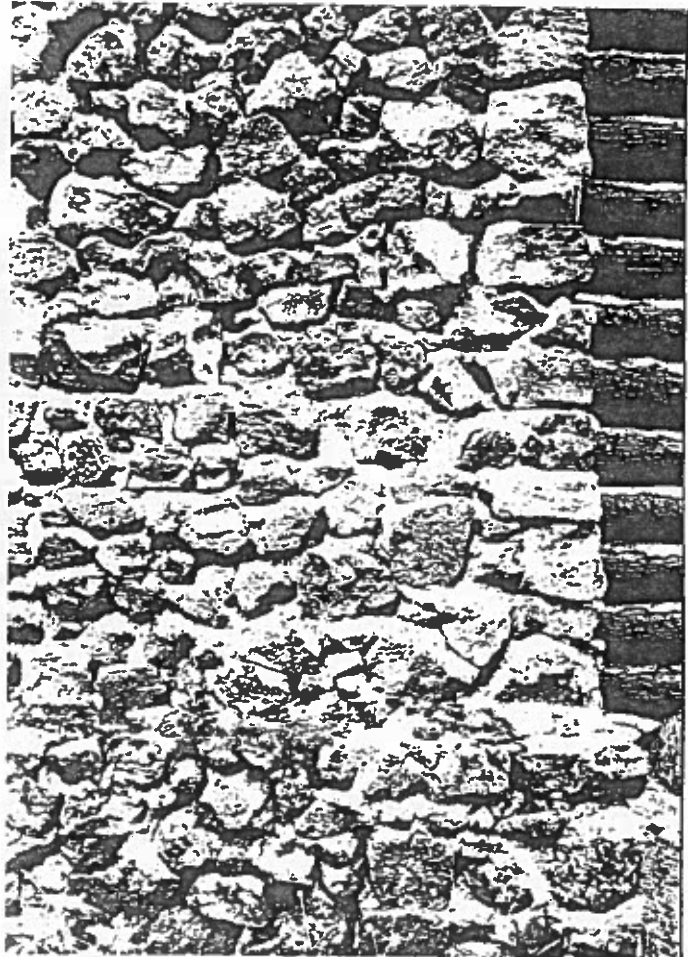
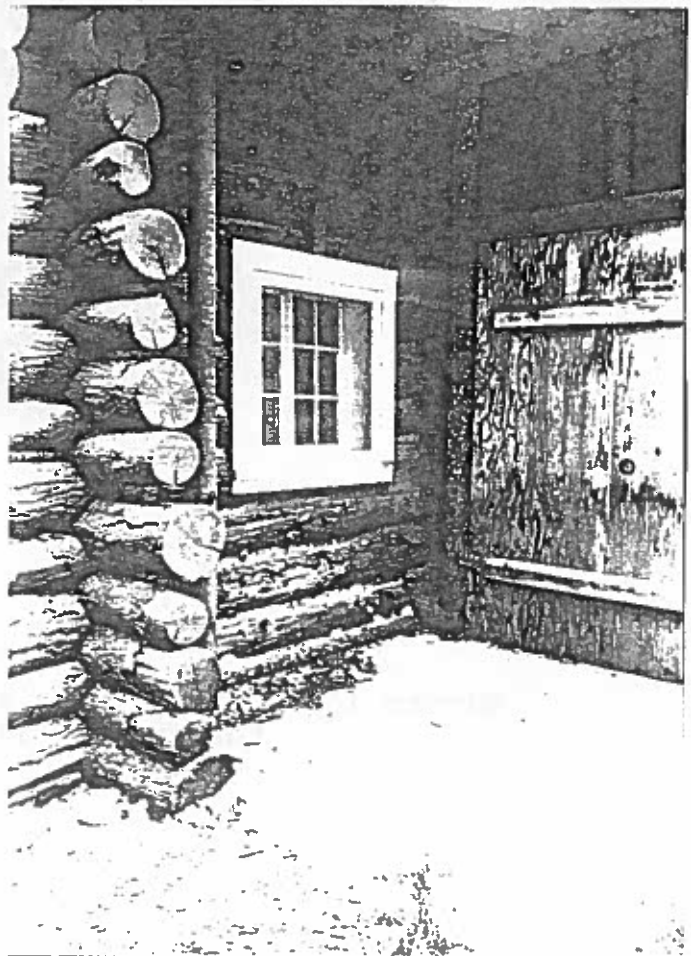


Figure 161: Looking at the intersection of the Lodge and the new kitchen addition. The concrete slab retains the water and allows it to splash up against the logs causing them to rot. This is a very poor condition.



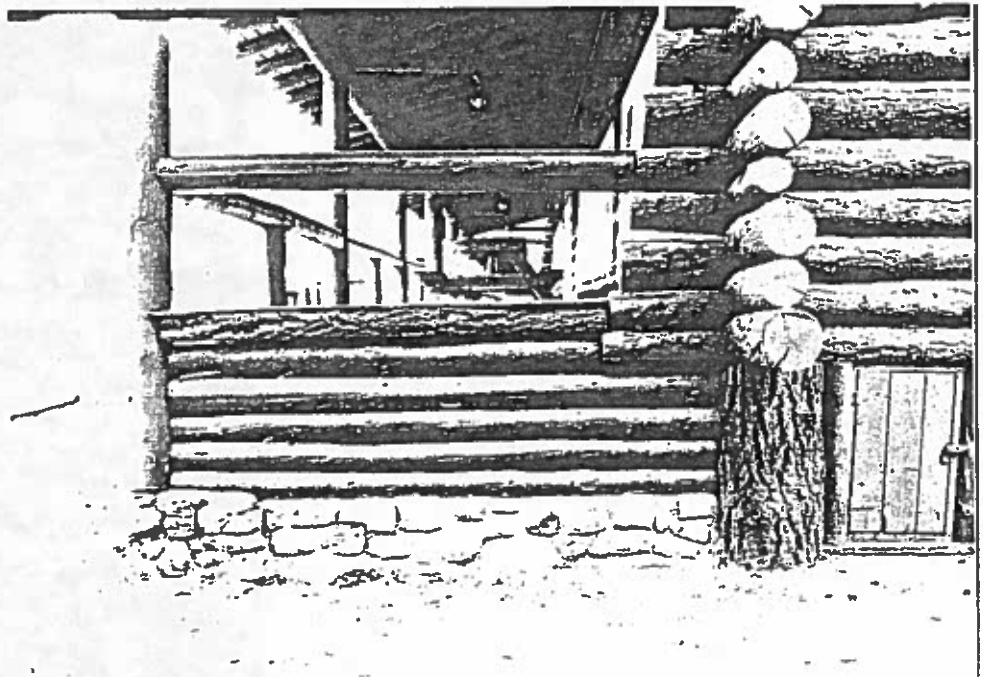


Figure 162: Looking at the west end of the porch. The corners are rotting at the base.



Figure 163: Looking west at the Lodge and the new addition. Note the compatibility of the new and the old.

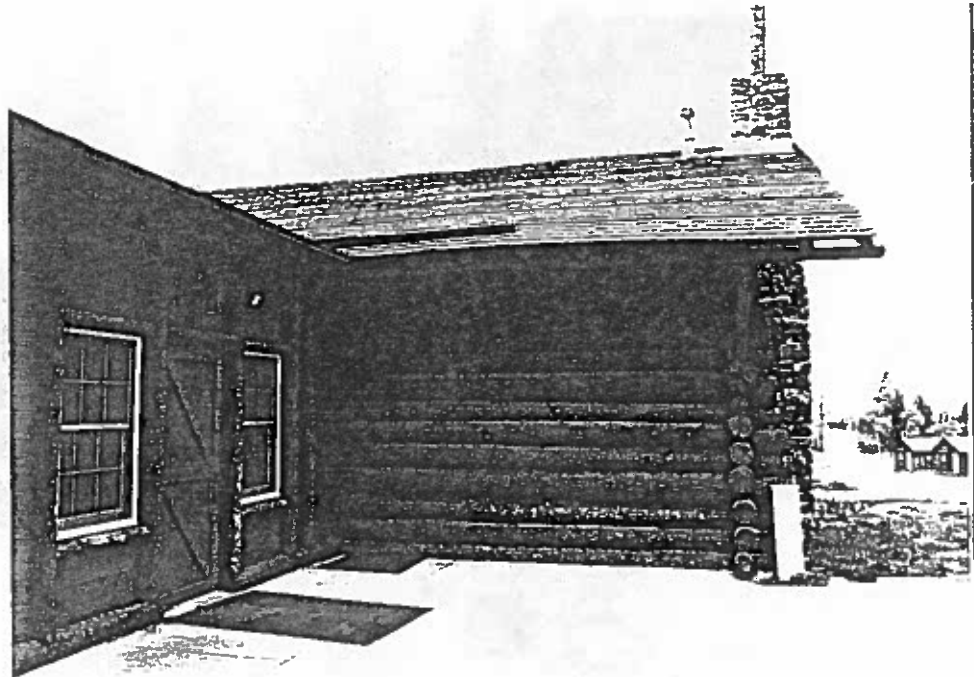


Figure 164: Looking north at the intersection of the Lodge and the new addition on the east side. There is some rot in the sill logs due to the concrete up against the logs causing water to flow up to or splash the logs.

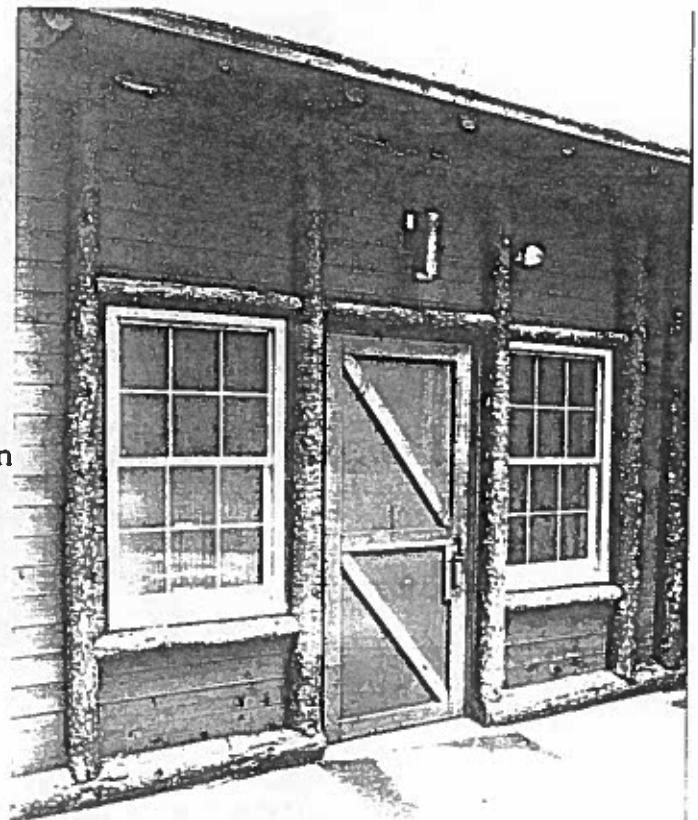


Figure 165: Looking northwest at an entrance door into the new addition to the Lodge. Note where the bark is coming off of the Lodge. The sill log is rotting.





Figure 166: Looking west at the outdoor courtyard for the employees. The building is generally in good condition.

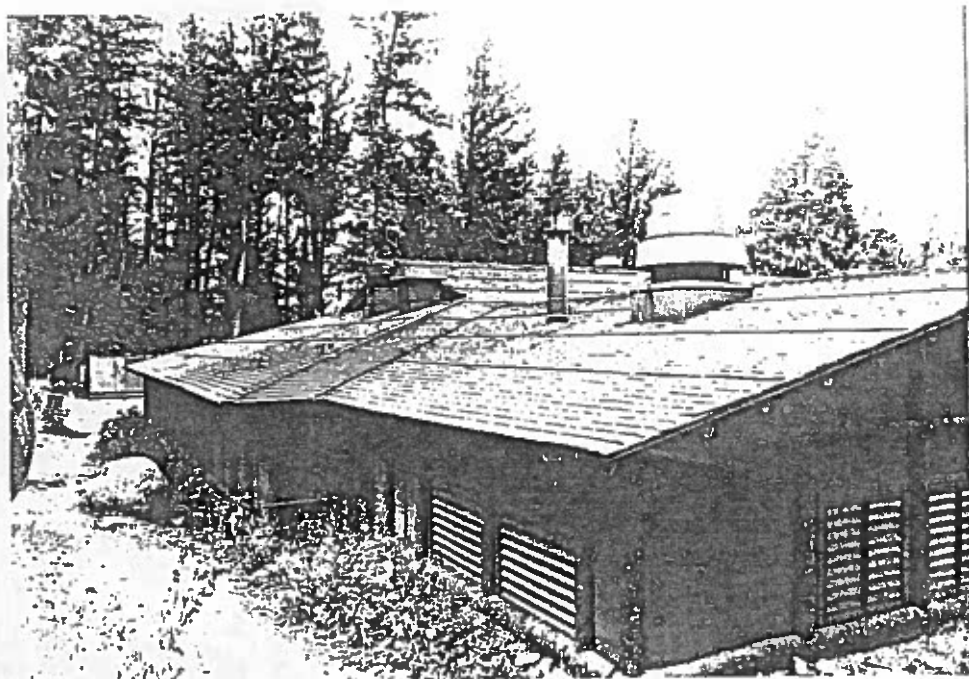


Figure 167: Looking north at the back end of the building and the roof. The roof is in good condition and the logs seem to be in good condition due to the fact that gravel was put around the base of the building to provide good drainage.

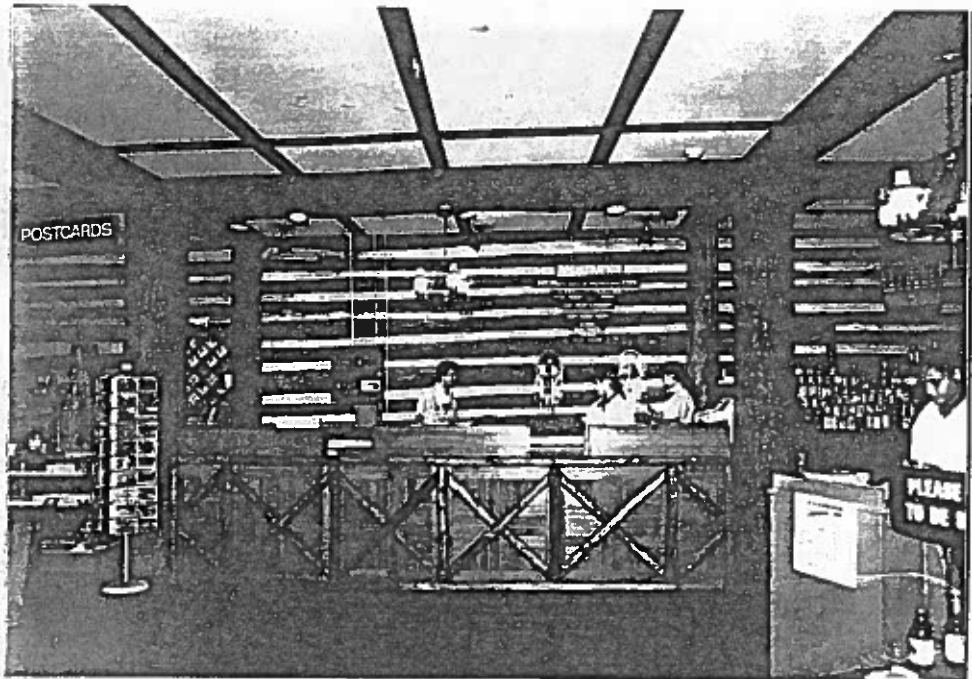


Figure 168: Looking at the main registration desk area on the interior of the Lodge. Note all of the various lighting fixtures and fire alarm panel on the back wall.

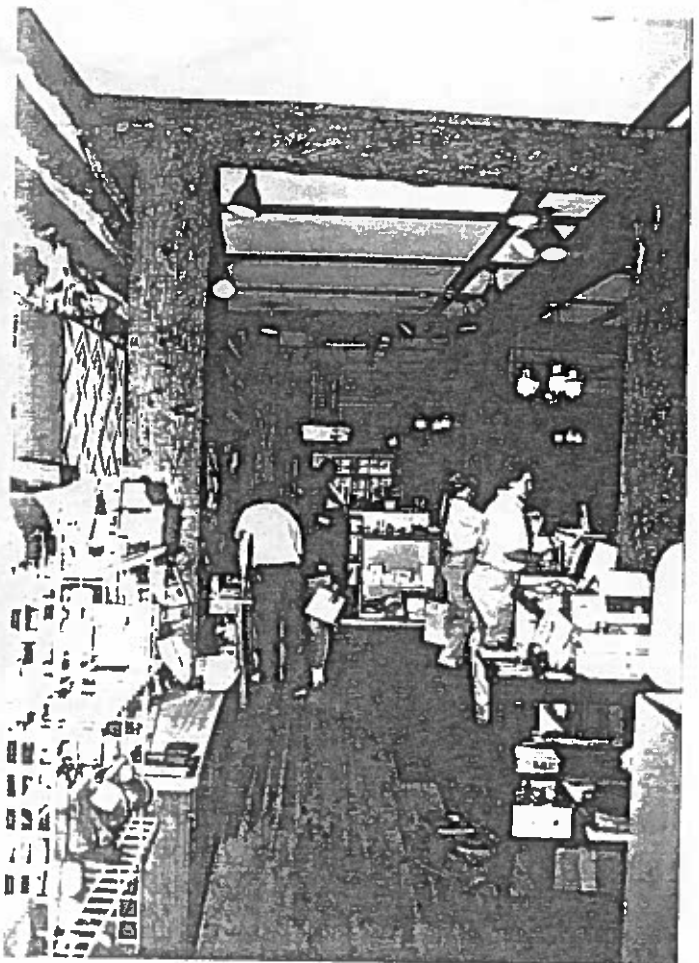


Figure 169: Looking from the gift shop into the registration area. Note the condition of the fir floor.



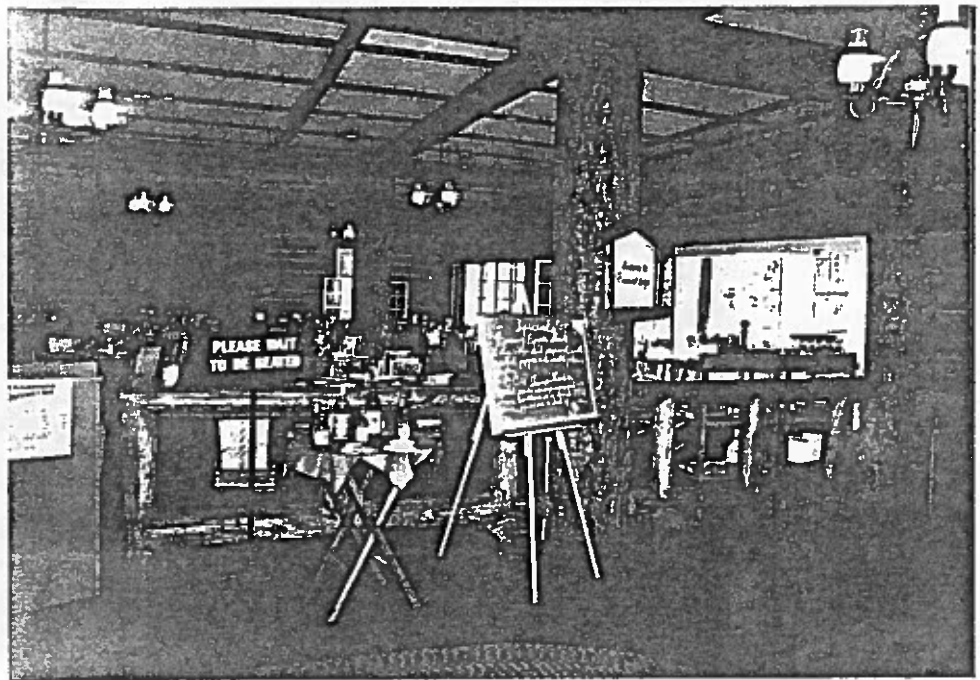


Figure 170: Looking at the log railing separating the dining area from the rest of the Lodge lobby. Note the signs and clutter that fill up the space.

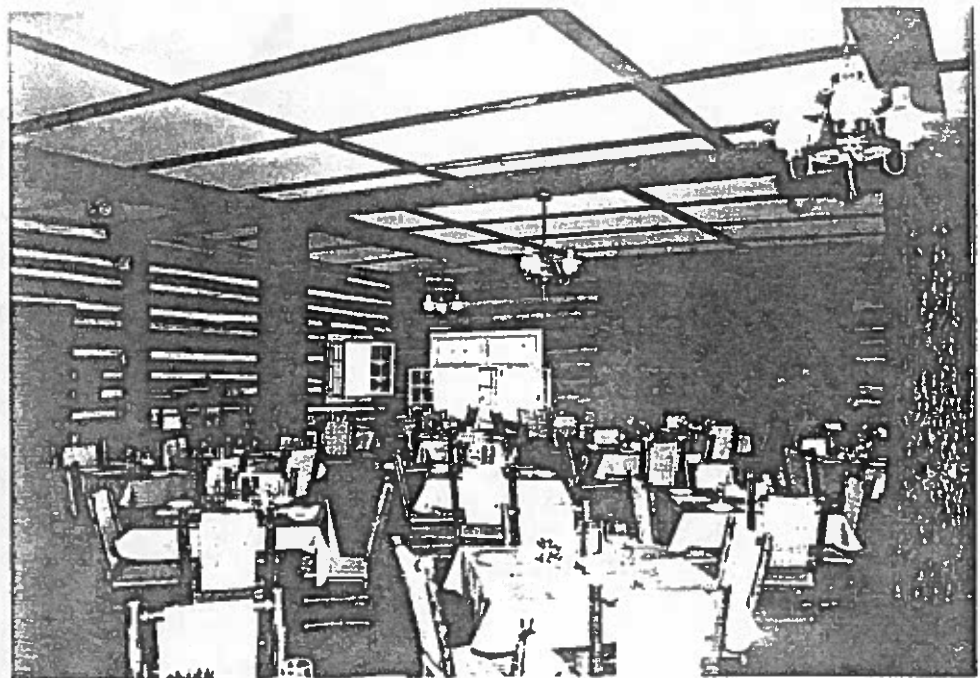


Figure 171: Looking across the dining room from the main entrance to the Lodge. Note the light fixtures and the forced air furnace in the corner. The old hickory furniture, even though not the original, is appropriate for the area.

Figure 172: Fireplace on the dining room end of the Lodge. It is not usable because it does not draw properly.

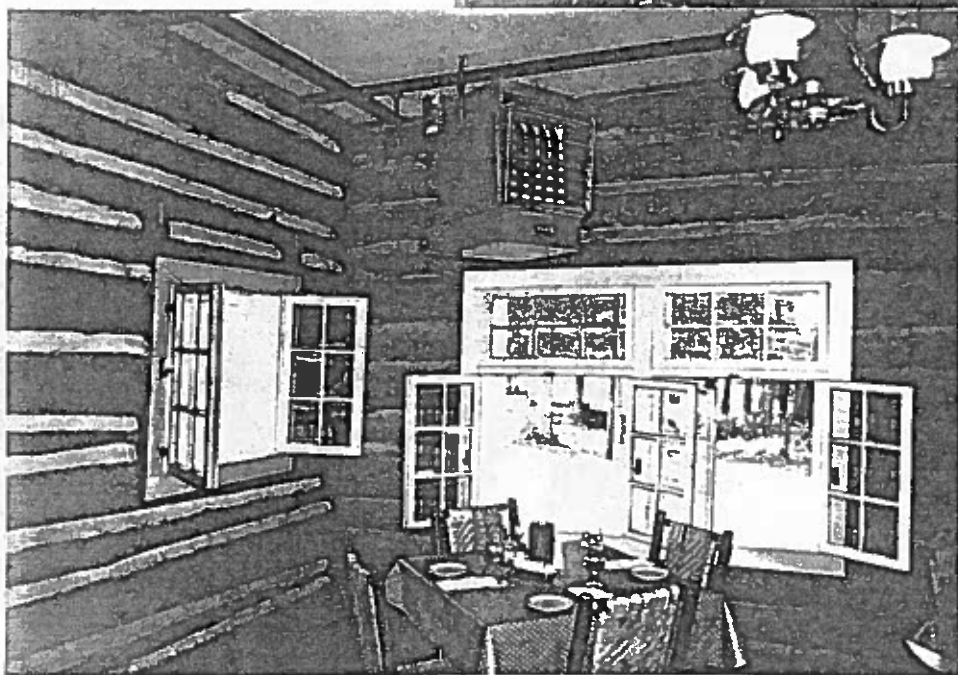
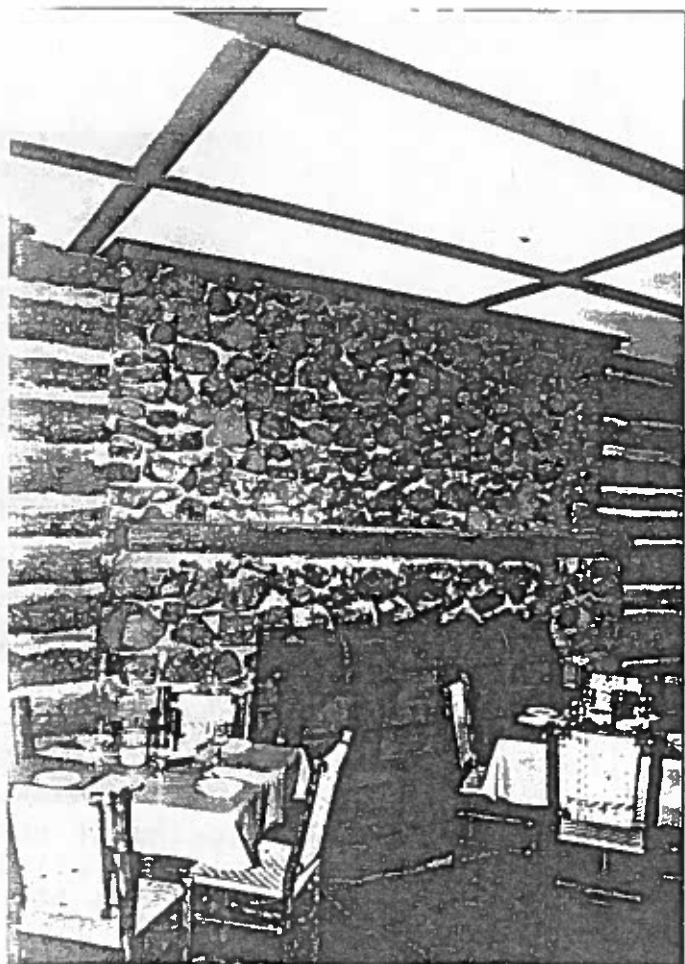


Figure 173: Looking at a corner of the dining room with windows open to see how they operate. The windows are in good condition. Note the forced air heater hung up at the ceiling.

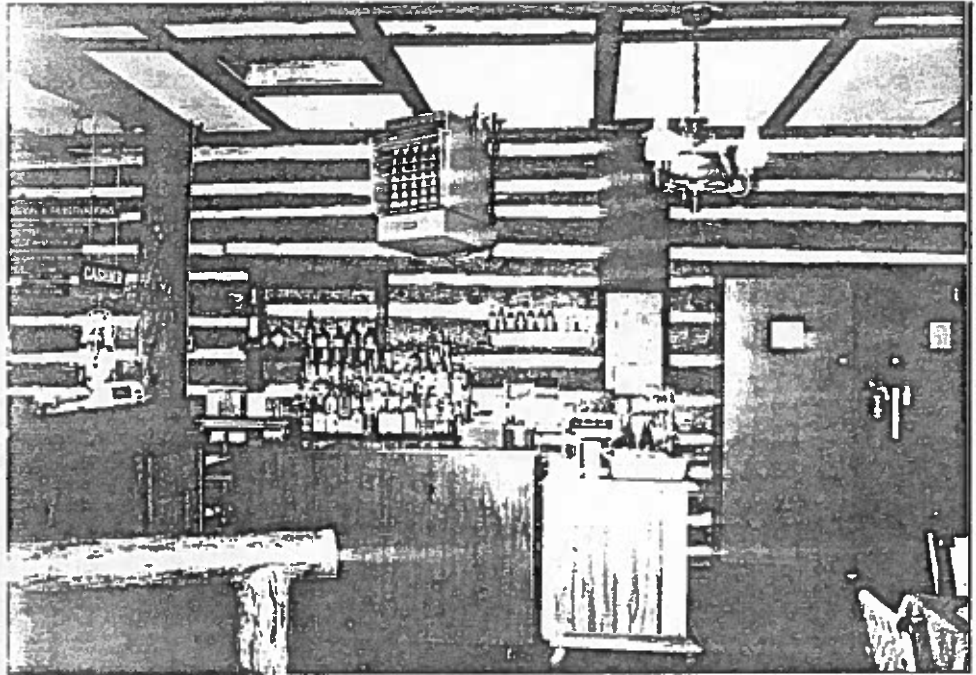


Figure 174: Looking at the bar area and entrance to the kitchen. There is a lot of clutter in this area because of the smallness of the space for the activities required.

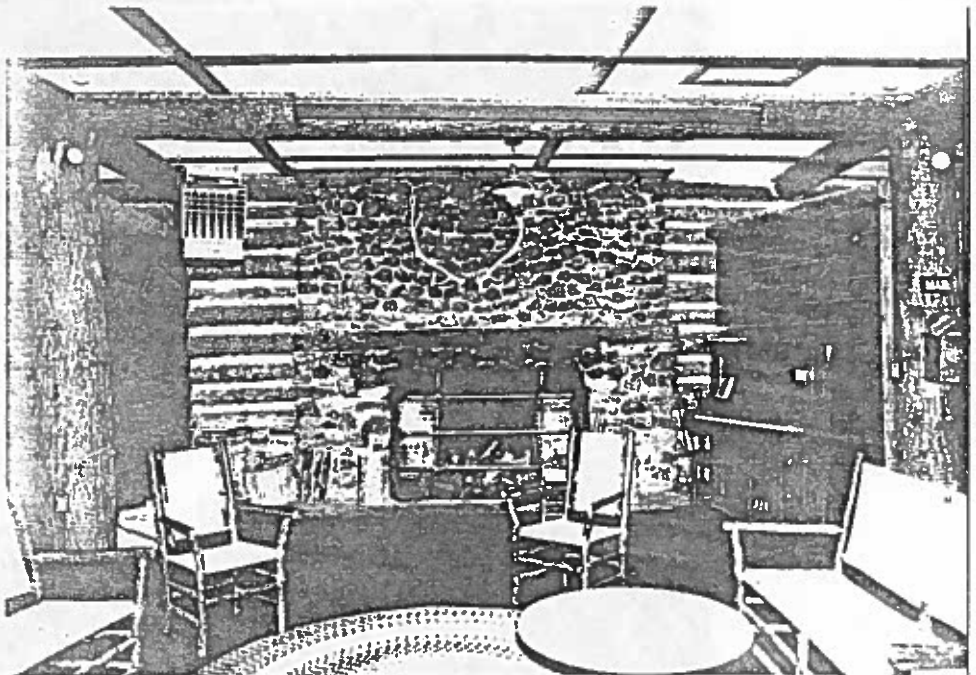


Figure 175: Looking at the fireplace in the waiting area of the Lodge. This fireplace is usable but still has some smoking problems. Note the forced air heater at the ceiling.

Figure 176: Looking at the comptrollers office in the Lodge. This office blocks out the window in this corner making the waiting area a very dark place.

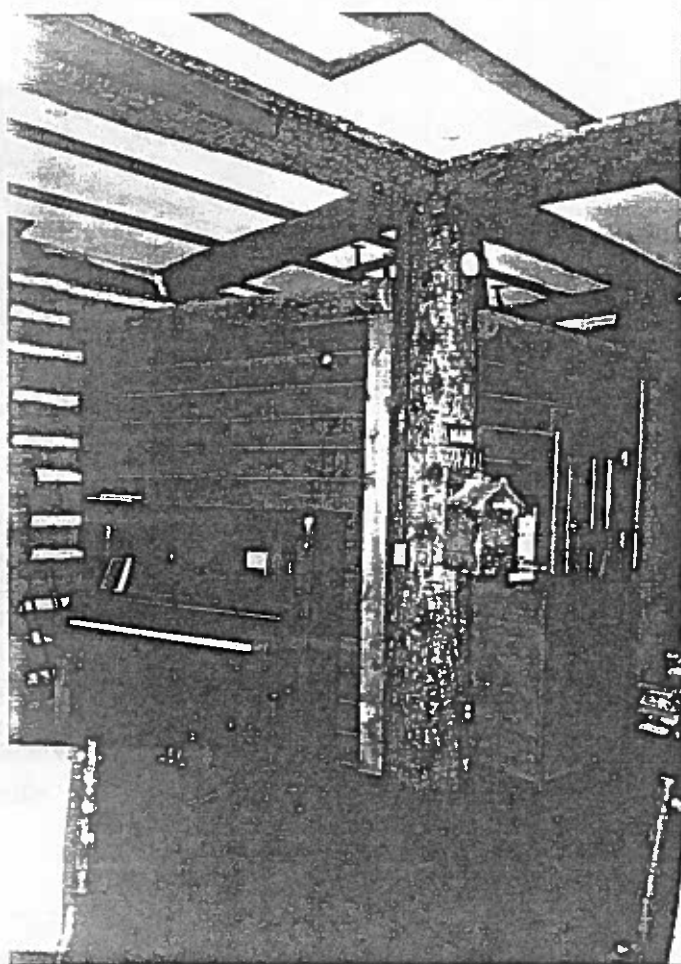
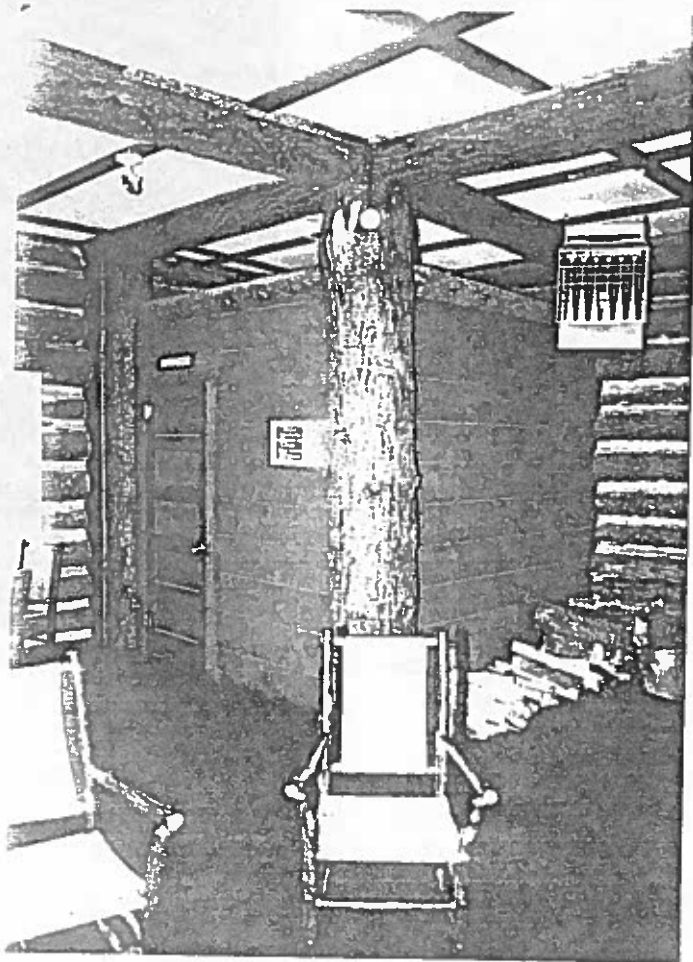


Figure 177: Looking at the managers office which also blocks out sunlight to the waiting area.





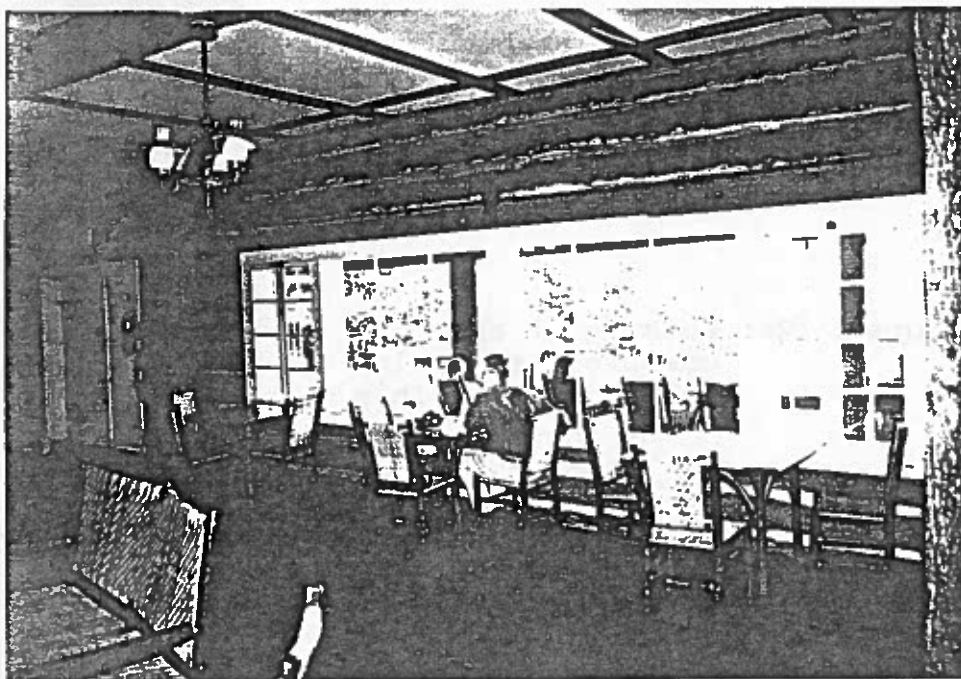


Figure 178: Looking at the main windows in the seating area.

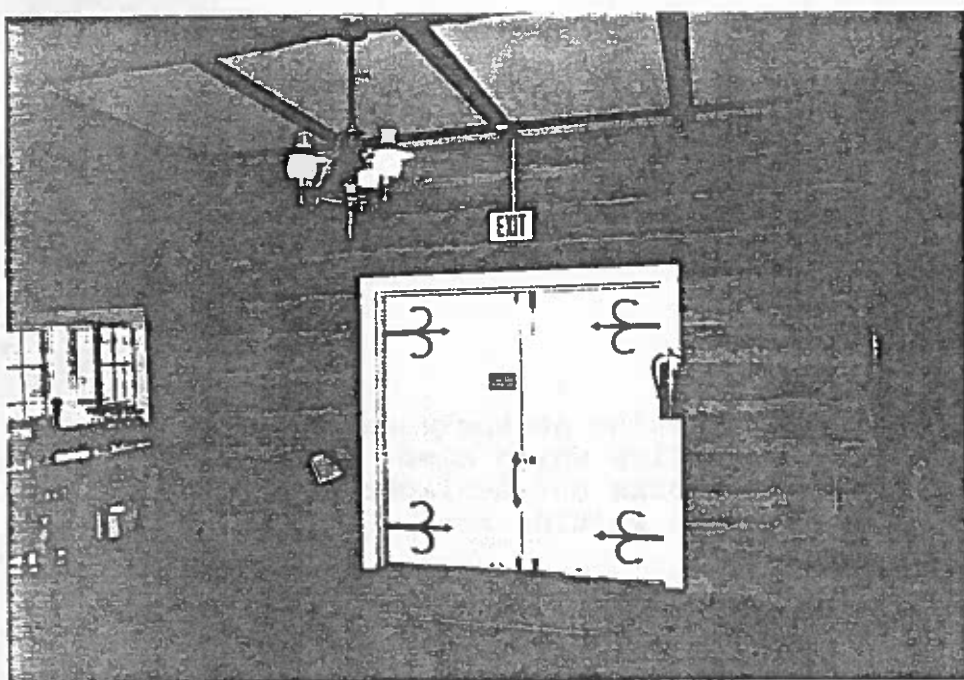


Figure 179: Looking at the main entrance doors with wrought iron hinges.

## Roosevelt Historic Structures Table



The large quantity of structures at the Roosevelt Historic site, their diverse construction and the changes to them over the years present a challenge to documentation efforts. Therefore, the following table was devised to systematically record information about each building. They are listed in the **Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures Table** according to a Building Number, Building name, Historic Structures number (if known), a description of the building materials used and their condition as of December 1993, dates of construction (if known) and remodel, and their current use.

The following is a brief description of each of the elements of the table:

**Building numbers** (Building #) have been assigned to assist in organizing and identifying the more than one hundred buildings at the site, most of which do not have an Historic Structures number. The numbering system was developed with the National Park Service and identifies the site, the building and the group responsible for administering or maintaining the building (i.e. a private concessionaire = "Z"). Employee cabins are indicated with an "E" in the sequential number. This provides a way of keeping track of each existing building and allows for new building identification. For example:

indicates Roosevelt---TR 00012 Z---indicates concessionaire  
Historic site                sequential      other than NPS  
                                number

**Building names** (Building) are those that have been used historically and are currently in use.

Historic Structures numbers (HS#) are as recorded on the List of Classified Structures. Again, most of the cabins and service buildings have not been assigned one of these numbers, therefore only a few are shown.

**Materials/Condition** refers to the major building materials used and are called out in terms found in the building description section of the report. Interior finish materials are called out according to walls (w:), floors (f:) and ceilings (c:). The conditions as listed come from the 1992 building survey and any available updated information.

**Dates** refers to date of construction (if known) and any other date pertaining to building repair, modifications or relocation to the Roosevelt site.

**Current Use** is self explanatory.

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00001Z	Cabin 1		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: board c: painted boards, frame -Cracked door sill. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted. -Electrical on front of building..	built c. 1927	Guest cabin
TR00002Z	Cabin 2		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: board c: painted boards, frame -Wood frame rafters. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted. -Electrical on front of building..	built c. 1927	Guest cabin
TR00003Z	Cabin 3		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: board c: painted boards, frame -Sill log rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Electrical on front of building.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin
TR00004Z	Cabin 4		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: board c: painted boards, frame -Sill log rotted, -Wood stoop deteriorated. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin
TR00005Z	Cabin 5a/5	HS-7237	Internal wood frame, board and batten siding. w: painted boards f: painted boards c: painted boards -Sill plate rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00006Z	Cabin 6		Exposed log frame, Wood frame rafters. horizontal shiplap siding. w: painted boards f: painted boards c: painted boards -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and railing rotted.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin
TR00007Z	Cabin 7		Exposed log frame, Wood frame rafters, horizontal shiplap siding. w: painted boards f: painted boards c: painted boards -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Sill log rotted.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin
TR00008Z	Cabin 8		Exposed log frame, Wood frame rafters, horizontal shiplap siding w: painted boards f: painted boards c: painted boards -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Sill log rotted.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin
TR00009Z	Cabin 9		Exposed log frame, Wood frame rafters, horizontal shiplap siding. w: painted boards f: painted boards c: painted boards -Windows need reglazing -Screens not compatible or broken.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin
TR00010Z	Cabin 10		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding w: painted boards f: painted boards c: painted boards -Sill log rotted, -Rafters ends rotted.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin

## Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00011Z	Cabin 11		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: board c: painted boards, frame -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted. -New roof sheathing not stained.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin
TR00012Z	Cabin 12		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: board c: painted boards, frame -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin
TR00013Z	Cabin 13		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding w: celotex, exp. boards f: board c: painted boards, frame -Sill log rotted. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin
TR00014Z	Cabin 14		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: board c: painted boards, frame -Sill log rotted. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00015Z	Cabin 15		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: board c: painted boards, frame -Sill log rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin
TR00016Z	Cabin 16		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: board c: painted boards, frame -Sill log rotted, -Wood stoop deteriorated. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin
TR00017Z	Cabin 17		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding w: celotex, exp. boards f: board c: painted boards, frame -Sill log rotted. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin
TR00018Z	Cabin 18		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: board c: painted boards, frame -Sill log rotted. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted.	built c. 1927	Guest cabin

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00E30Z	Cabin 19		Internal wood frame, board and batten siding. Wood piers w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Interior floors and ceiling damaged. Due to fire, rebuilt. -Base sill rotted. -Door not of historical character. -Screens not compatible or broken.	built c. 1924-29	Guest cabin
TR00E31Z	Cabin 20		Internal wood frame, board and batten siding. Wood piers w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Interior floors and ceiling -Screens not compatible or broken. -Center settled. -Door not of historical character. -Base sill rotted.	built c. 1924-29	Guest cabin
TR00E32Z	Cabin 21		Internal wood frame, board and batten siding. Wood piers w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Roof material deteriorated. -Door not of historic character. -Base sill rotted.	built c. 1924-29	Guest cabin
TR00E33Z	Cabin 22		Exposed dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: paneling f: carpet c: acoustic tile -Sill plate rotted. -Door not of historic character.	built unknown	Guest cabin



## Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	Material/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00E34Z	Cabin 23	Internal wood frame, board and batten siding. w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Floors and ceiling damaged. -Door not of historic character. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible.	built c. 1924-29	Guest cabin
TR00E35Z	Cabin 24	Internal wood frame, board and batten siding. Wood piers. w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Floors and ceiling damaged. -Door not of historical character. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -New roof sheathing not stained. -Base material rotted.	built c. 1924-29	Guest cabin
TR00E36Z	Cabin 25	Internal wood frame, Board and batten siding. Wood piers. w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Sill log rotted. -Floor and ceiling damaged. -Door not of historical character. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -New roof sheathing not stained. -Base material rotted.	built c. 1924-29	Guest cabin
TR00E37Z	Cabin 26	Internal wood frame, Board and batten siding. Wood piers. w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Sill log rotted. -Floor, ceiling damaged. -Door not of historic character. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Base material rotted. -New roof sheathing not stained.	built c. 1924-29	Guest cabin

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	Material/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00E38Z	Cabin 27	Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Wood stoop deteriorated. -Door not of historic character. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Base material rotted. -Sill log rotted.	built c. 1924-29	Guest cabin
TR00E39Z	Cabin 28	Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Wood stoop deteriorated. -Door not of historic character. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Screens not compatible or broken. -New roof sheathing not stained. -Sill log rotted.	built c. 1924-29	Guest cabin
TR00E40Z	Cabin 29	Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Wood stoop deteriorated. -Door not of historic character. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -New roof sheathing not stained.	built c. 1924-29	Guest cabin
TR00E41Z	Cabin 30	Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Wood stoop deteriorated. -Door not of historic character. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -New roof sheathing not stained. -Sill log rotted.	built c. 1924-29	Guest cabin

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	Material/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00E42Z	Cabin 31	Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Wood stoop deteriorated. -Door not of historic character. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -New roof sheathing not stained.	1952 moved to site	Guest cabin
TR00E43Z	Cabin 32	Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted. -Sill log rotted.	built unknown	Guest cabin
TR00E44Z	Cabin 33	Internal wood frame, Board and batten siding. Wood blocks. w: painted plywood f: carpet c: painted boards -Center settled -Board and batten coming apart. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken.	built unknown	Guest cabin
TR00E45Z	Cabin 34	Internal wood frame, Droplap siding. Wood blocks. w: painted plywood f: carpet c: painted boards -Porch deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Minor broken trim boards.	built unknown	Guest cabin

## Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	Material/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00E46Z	Cabin 35	Internal wood frame, Droplap siding. Wood blocks w: painted plywood f: carpet c: painted boards -Porch deteriorated. -Roof deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken.	built unknown	Guest cabin
TR00E47Z	Cabin 36	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted plywood f: carpet c: painted boards -Porch deteriorated. -Roof deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Minor broken trim boards.	built unknown	Guest cabin
TR00050Z	Cabin 50	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Sill log rotted. -Cornerboards broken. -Glass in front door not original. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00051Z	Cabin 51	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Sill log rotted. -Cornerboards broken. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00052Z	Cabin 52	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site 1993 new roof.	Guest cabin

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	Material/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00053Z	Cabin 53	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Cornerboards broken. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted.	1936-37 moved to site. 1993 new roof	Guest cabin
TR00054Z	Cabin 54	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Roof material deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00055Z	Cabin 55	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, log posts f: carpet, boards c: celotex -Roof deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00060Z	Cabin 60	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Concrete stoop deteriorated, -Cornerboards broken.	1936-37 moved to site	Guest cabin
TR00061Z	Cabin 61	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet, boards c: painted boards -Porch deteriorated -Door/Sill deteriorated, -Exterior siding damaged, -Cornerboards broken, -Roof material deteriorated. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted.	1936-37 moved to site	Guest cabin

## Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	Material/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00062Z	Cabin 62	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet, boards c: painted boards -Door/sill deteriorated. -Cornerboards broken. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00063Z	Cabin 63	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet, boards c: painted boards -Door/sill deteriorated. -Wall structure deteriorated. -Cornerboards broken.	1936-37 moved to site. 1993 new roof.	Guest cabin
TR00064Z	Cabin 64	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Concrete stoop deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00065Z	Cabin 65	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, log posts f: carpet, boards c: celotex -Cornerboard broken. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00066Z	Cabin 66	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet, boards c: celotex -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.	1936-37 moved to site. 1993 new roof	Guest cabin



## Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	Material/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00067Z	Cabin 67	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet, boards c: celotex -Doors/sill deteriorated. -roof deteriorated. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00068Z	Cabin 68	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet, boards c: celotex -Door/sill deteriorated. -Roof deteriorated. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00069Z	Cabin 69	Internal wood frame, board and batten siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Door/ frame deteriorated. -Roof deteriorated. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Battens broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00070Z	Cabin 70	Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, log posts f: carpet, boards c: painted boards -Sill log rotted. -Cornerboards broken. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site 1993 new roof.	Guest cabin

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00071Z	Cabin 71		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, log posts f: carpet, boards c: painted boards -Sill log rotted. -Cornerboards broken. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00072Z	Cabin 72		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, log posts f: carpet, boards c: painted boards -Sill log rotted. -Door/sill deteriorated. -Cornerboards broken. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site. 1993 new roof	Guest cabin
TR00073Z	Cabin 73		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, log posts f: carpet, boards c: painted boards -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.	1936-37 moved to site. 1993 new roof	Guest cabin
TR00074Z	Cabin 74		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Concrete stoop deteriorated. -Door/sill deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site. 1993 new roof	Guest cabin
TR00075Z	Cabin 75		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Door/sill deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

12/1993

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00076Z	Cabin 76		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Door/sill deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00077Z	Cabin 77		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Roof material deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00078Z	Cabin 78		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Door/sill deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

12/1993

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00079Z	Cabin 79		Internal wood frame, board and batten siding. Painted tar paper infill. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Sill log rotted. -Step needed. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Battens broken.	1936-37 moved to site.  1993 new roof.	Guest cabin
TR00080Z	Cabin 80		Internal wood frame, board and batten siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Screens not compatible or broken. -Battens broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00081Z	Cabin 81		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, log posts f: carpet, boards c: celotex -Door/sill deteriorated. -Cornerboards broken. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00082Z	Cabin 82		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, log posts f: carpet, boards c: celotex -Concrete stoop deteriorated. -Door/sill deterioration. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.  1993 new roof.	Guest cabin
TR00083Z	Cabin 83		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Concrete stoop deteriorating. -Roof material deteriorated. -Interior floors damaged. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

12/1993

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00084Z	Cabin 84		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Door/sill deteriorated. -Roof material deteriorated. -Roof structure deteriorated. -Interior floors damaged. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboards broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00085Z	Cabin 85		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Roof material deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00086Z	Cabin 86		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Concrete stoop deteriorated. -Roof structure deteriorated. -Interior floors/ceiling damaged. -Floor structure bad. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboards broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00087Z	Cabin 87		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Door/sill deteriorated. -Interior walls/ceiling damaged. -Door not of historic character. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00088Z	Cabin 88		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Porch deteriorated. -Interior walls damaged. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00089Z	Cabin 89		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Concrete stoop deteriorated. -Door/sill deteriorated. -Interior walls damaged. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00092Z	Cabin 92		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Concrete stoop deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site. 1993 new roof	Guest cabin
TR00093Z	Cabin 93		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.	1936-37 moved to site. 1993 new roof	Guest cabin
TR00095Z	Cabin 95		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Porch deteriorated. -Door/sill deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.	1936-37 moved to site. 1993 new roof	Guest cabin



# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00096Z	Cabin 96		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Porch deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00097Z	Cabin 97		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, log posts f: carpet, boards c: celotex -Concrete stoop deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00098Z	Cabin 98		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, log posts f: carpet, boards c: celotex -Porch deteriorated. -Door/sill deteriorated. -Roof material deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR00099Z	Cabin 99		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, log posts f: carpet, boards c: celotex -Concrete stoop deteriorated. -Sill plate deteriorated. -Settled in center. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site.	Guest cabin
TR000E3Z	E3		Log w: unfinished f: board c: unfinished -Sill log deteriorated. -Logs need oiling. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted. -Daubing missing. -Weathered doors, windows, and trim.	c. 1929	Employee  lodging

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR000E4Z	E4		Log w: unfinished f: board c: unfinished -Sill log deteriorated. -Logs need oiling. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted. -Daubing missing. -Weathered doors, windows, and trim.	c. 1929	Employee lodging
TR000E5Z	E5		Log w: unfinished f: board c: unfinished -Sill log deteriorated. -Logs need oiling. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted. -Daubing missing. -Weathered doors, windows, and trim.	c. 1929	Employee lodging
TR000E6Z	E6		Log w: unfinished f: board c: unfinished -Sill log deteriorated. -Logs need oiling. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted. -Daubing missing. -Weathered doors, windows, and trim.	c. 1929	Employee lodging
TR000E7Z	E7		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet, boards c: unfinished boards -Wood stoop deteriorated. -Door not of historic character. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Screens not compatible or broken.	c. 1929	Employee lodging

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR000E8Z	E8		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet, boards c: unfinished boards -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted.	c. 1929	Employee lodging
TR000E9Z	E9		Log w: unfinished f: board c: unfinished -Sill log deteriorated. -Logs need oiling. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted. -Daubing missing. -Weathered doors, windows, and trim.	c. 1929	Employee lodging
TR00E10Z	E10		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet, boards c: unfinished boards -Roof material deteriorated. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted.	c. 1929	Employee lodging
TR00E11Z	E11		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: painted plywood f: carpet, boards c: unfinished boards -Roof material deteriorated. -Rafter ends rotted. -Interior floors damaged. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted.	c. 1929	Employee lodging

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00E12Z	E12		Exposed log frame, horizontal shiplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet, boards c: paneling -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted. -Porch not appropriate.	built unknown	Employee lodging
TR00E13Z	E13		Internal wood frame, board and batten siding. w: paneling f: carpet, boards c: paneling -Sill log deteriorated. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Wood stoop and/or railing rotted. -Porch not appropriate.	built unknown	Employee lodging
TR00E14Z	E14		Exposed dimensional lumber frame, shiplap siding. w: paneling f: boards c: unfinished -Roof deteriorated. -Interior floor damaged.	1959 moved to site.	Employee lodging
TR00E15Z	E15		Exposed dimensional lumber frame, shiplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet c: unfinished -Roof deteriorated.	1959 moved to site.	Employee lodging
TR00E16Z	E16		Exposed dimensional lumber frame, shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. frame f: boards c: painted boards, frame -Door/sill deteriorated. -Roof deteriorated. -Interior floor damaged.	1959 moved to site.	Employee lodging

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00E17Z	E17		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Door/Sill deteriorated. -Roof material deteriorated. -Roof structure deteriorated.	1959 moved to site.	Employee lodging
TR00E18Z	E18		Internal wood frame, droplap siding w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Window/sill deteriorated. -Holes through exterior walls. -Roof structure deteriorated.	1959 moved to site.	Employee lodging
TR00E19Z	E19		Exposed dimensional lumber frame, shiplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet c: unfinished -Door/sill deteriorated. -Roof material deteriorated. -Interior floor damaged	1959 moved to site.	Employee lodging
TR00020Z	E20		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Porch deteriorated, -Roof deteriorated, -Interior floors damaged		Employee lodging
TR00021Z	E21		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet, boards c: painted boards -Door/sill deteriorated. -Roof material and structure deteriorated.		Employee lodging

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00022Z	E22		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Concrete stoop deteriorated. -Roof material deteriorated.		Employee lodging
TR00023Z	E23		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Porch deteriorated. -roof material and -Structure deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.		Employee lodging
TR00E24Z	E24		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Cornerboards broken. -Roof structure deteriorated. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.		Employee lodging
TR00E25Z	E25		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.		Employee lodging
TR00E26Z	E26		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.		Employee lodging



# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00E27Z	E27		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.		Employee lodging
TR00E28Z	E28		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: boards c: celotex -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboard broken.		Employee lodging
TR00029Z	E29		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Door/sill deterioration.		Employee lodging
TR00030Z	E30		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Door/sill deterioration. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Base material rotted.		Employee lodging
TR00031Z	E31		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Interior floors damaged. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Base material rotted. -Cornerboard broken.		Employee lodging

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00032Z	E32		Exposed log frame, shiplap siding. w: painted boards f: linoleum c: painted boards -Interior floors/walls damaged. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Sill log rotted.		Employee lodging
TR00033Z	E33		Exposed log frame, shiplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Interior floors/walls damaged. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Sill log rotted.		Employee lodging
TR00034Z	E34		Exposed log frame, shiplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Door deteriorated. -Interior floors/walls damaged. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Sill log rotted.		Employee lodging
TR00035Z	E35		Exposed dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: painted plywood f: carpet c: paneling -Interior floor damaged. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Sill log rotted.		Employee lodging

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00036Z	E36		Exposed log frame, shiplap siding. w: painted plywood f: carpet c: painted boards -Roof material deteriorated. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Sill log rotted.		Employee lodging
TR00037Z	E37		Exposed log frame, shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: boards c: painted boards, frame -Roof material deteriorated. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Sill log rotted.		Employee lodging
TR00038Z	E38		Exposed dimensional lumber frame, plywood sheathing. w: painted plywood f: carpet c: paneling -Exterior siding damaged, -Interior floors, walls damaged. -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Sill log rotted.		Employee lodging
TR00039Z	E39		Exposed log frame, shiplap siding. w: celotex, exp. boards f: boards c: painted boards, frame -Rafter tips and purlins rotted. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Sill log rotted.		Employee lodging

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00056Z	E56		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: carpet c: painted boards -Porch deteriorated, -Cornerboards broken. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken.	1936-37 moved to site	Employee lodging
TR00057Z	E57		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: painted boards f: boards c: painted boards -Roof material deterioration. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboards broken.	1936-37 moved to site	Employee lodging
TR00091Z	A		Internal wood frame, droplap siding. w: paneling f: carpet c: paneling -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Cornerboards broken.	1936-37 moved to site	Employee lodging
TR00101Z	Lodge	HS-6130	Log w: unfinished f: boards c: celotex Exterior -Front porch floor and structure deteriorated. -Front steps deteriorated. -Step railing inappropriate. -Rotted sill logs and wall logs. -Mortar missing in fireplaces. -New addition - stain deteriorated. -Base water problems. -Bark coming off logs. Interior -Inappropriate lighting, heating, security and fire system, doors, office additions. -Floor rotted and deteriorated. -Floor structure not adequate. -Bark coming off logs. -Minor window and screen deterioration.	built 1919-20. 1947- kitchen remodel, porch removed. 1962-offices added. 1985-kitchen remodel,	Guest registration, dining facility,

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00102Z	Miss North's Cabin	HS-6140	Log w: various wood finishes f: board c: celotex -Sill log rotted, -Logs need oiling. -Windows need reglazing. -Screens not compatible or broken. -Weathered and deteriorated doors and windows. -Roof deteriorated.	built 1924	Lodge caretaker
TR00103Z	Linen Room	HS-6138	Internal wood frame, board on board siding. w: unfinished f: boards c: unfinished -Sill log rotted, -Window/frame deteriorated, -Exterior siding damaged, rotted. -Roof deteriorated -Interior floors, walls, ceiling damaged (rotted).	built 1925	Housekeeping
TR00104Z	Bathhouse	HS-6131	Exposed log frame, shiplap siding. w: marlite f: ceramic tile c: acoustical -Good condition -Minor sill log rot. -Interior needs remodeled.	built 1926	Public use
TR00105Z TR00106Z	East Loop Restrooms		Interior wood frame, board and batten siding. w: unfinished f: board c: unfinished -Roof deteriorated. -Interior floors damaged. -Base material rotted.	built c.1920-26	Guest/employee use
TR00107Z TR00108Z	Northeast Loop Restrooms		Interior wood frame, board and batten. w: unfinished f: board c: unfinished -Roof deteriorated. -Interior floors damaged. -Base material rotted.	built 1922-29	Guest use

# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00109Z	Northwest Loop Restroom Bldg.		Exposed log frame, shiplap siding. w: sheetrock (painted) ceramic tile f: ceramic tile w: insulated and sheetrock (painted) with-in exposed structure. -Good condition	built c. 1938	Guest use
TR00110Z	Northwest Loop Restroom/ Shower Bldg.		Exposed log frame, shiplap siding. w: marlite f: ceramic tile c: acoustical -Good condition -Minor sill log rot. -Interior needs remodeled.	built c. 1938	Guest use
TR00111Z	Powerhouse	HS-6134	Internal wood frame, shingle siding. w: acoustic tile f: concrete c: acoustic tile -Foundation deteriorating. -Sill log rotted. -Doors and windows weathered, worn.	built 1928	Maintenance
TR00112Z	Shed, southeast of Powerhouse		Internal wood frame, shingle siding. w: unfinished f: boards c: unfinished -Stone foundation deteriorated. -Sill plate rotted. -Roof material rotted.	built 1928	Maintenance
TR00113Z	Hamilton Store	HS-6151	Exposed log frame, shiplap siding. w: wood f: wood c: wood -Sill log deteriorated. -Inappropriate color.	built 1936	Gift shop



# Roosevelt Lodge Historic Structures

Building #	Building	HS#	Materials/Condition	Dates	Current Use
TR00114Z	Recreation Hall		Expose log frame, shiplap siding. w: unfinished boards f: carpet c: unfinished boards -Foundation deteriorated-log cribbing -Sill log deteriorated -Window/frame deteriorated. -Roof material deteriorated and damaged.	1985 moved to site	Employee use
TR00115Z	Log Storage Room	HS-7284	Internal wood frame, board and batten siding. w: unfinished f: unfinished c: unfinished -Roof material deteriorated. -Rotted wall and base materials. -Floor rotted and damaged.	built unknown	Wood stove Log storage
TR00116Z	Pumphouse		Internal wood frame, shiplap siding. w: paneling f: concrete c: celotex -Concrete foundation deteriorated, -Roof material deteriorated,	built unknown	Storage
TR00117Z	Laundry/Computer		Exposed dimensional lumber frame, shiplap siding. w: unfinished (Laundry) f: concrete (Laundry) c: unfinished (Laundry) -Roof deteriorated. -Minor sill rot.	built 1938	Employee use

## Preservation Recommendations

## PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Roosevelt Lodge and the related cabins and outbuildings are all included in a Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Any plans for the renovation of the buildings have to be reviewed and approved by the National Park Service. Preservation maintenance, where all work is done in-kind, and does not adversely affect the historic quality, falls under the memorandum of agreement between and the National Park Service and S.H.P.O. The buildings are in need of preservation maintenance and some renovation in order to keep their historical and architectural integrity. It will be essential to maintain the historical integrity of this important historical site.

In order to preserve a historic structure, levels of preservative treatment are considered in making decisions based on available evidence. The levels of preservation treatment are defined by the Secretary of the Interior to be as follows:

1. Stabilization is defined as the act or process of applying measures designed to re-establish a weather-resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property, while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

Stabilization shall re-establish the structural stability of a property through the reinforcement of load-bearing members or by arresting material deterioration leading to structural failure. Stabilization shall also reestablish weather-resistant conditions for the property. Stabilization shall be accomplished in such a manner that it detracts as little as possible from the property's appearance. When reinforcement is required to re-establish structural stability, such work shall be concealed wherever possible so as not to intrude upon or detract from the aesthetic and historical quality of the property, except where concealment would result in the alteration or destruction of historically significant material or spaces.

2. Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure, and the existing form and vegetative cover of a site. It may include initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as on-going maintenance of the historic building materials. Preservation shall maintain the existing form, integrity,

and materials of a building, structure or site. Substantial reconstruction or restoration of lost features generally is not included in a preservation undertaking.

Preservation shall include techniques of arresting or retarding the deterioration of a property through a program of on-going maintenance.

3. Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values. Another name for rehabilitation is adaptive reuse.

Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historic, architectural, or cultural materials and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood, or environment.

Whenever possible, new additions or alterations to structures shall be done in such a manner that if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the structure would be unimpaired.

4. Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular time by removing later work or by replacing missing, earlier work. Every reasonable effort shall be made to use a property for its originally intended purpose or to provide a compatible use that will require minimum alteration to the property and its environment.

Reinforcement required for structural stability or the installation of protective or code required mechanical system shall be concealed whenever possible so as not to intrude or detract from the property's aesthetic and historical qualities, except where concealment would result in the alteration or destruction of historically significant materials or spaces.

5. Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a structure or object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time. Reconstruction is a very difficult level of treatment that requires a great deal of documentation about the integrity of each aspect of the structure. The National Park Service does not generally encourage the reconstruction of historic structure. Reconstruction would be needed if it helps the integrity of the

structure or each of its elements.

Reconstruction of all or a part of a historic property shall be appropriate when the reconstruction is essential for understanding and interpreting the value of a historic district, or when no other building, structure, object, or landscape feature with the same associative value has survived and sufficient historical documentation exists to insure an accurate reproduction of the original.

The reproduction of missing elements accomplished with new materials shall duplicate the composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities of the missing element. Reconstruction of missing architectural features shall be based upon accurate duplication of original features substantiated by historical, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than upon conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural features from other building.

Reconstruction shall include measures to preserve any remaining original fabric, including foundations, subsurface, and ancillary elements. The reconstruction of missing elements and features shall be done in such a manner that the essential form and integrity of the original surviving features are unimpaired.

Some of these items come under separate categories in the budgeting and improvement work to be done on a historic structure. There are three areas to consider:

1. **Preservation:** This includes the major work to be done to maintain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a structure within the context of a new use change. The new use change must be consistent with the original historic character of the structure.
2. **Preservation Maintenance:** This includes the maintenance of items that are failing in their performance and making necessary alterations, like in-kind replacement, before major problems occur (i.e. roof repair, balcony and decks, etc.)
3. **Cyclical Maintenance:** This includes the annual maintenance of items to keep them in good shape (i.e., winterizing, painting windows, adjusting locks, etc.) This is done before there is a problem.

Roosevelt Lodge and the related cabins and support structures are in need of preservation maintenance to bring back the integrity of the historic fabric. These materials (historic

fabric) and the architectural features are one of the reasons that this complex is historically and architecturally significant. Generally though, the buildings are in good condition with a few exceptions, and it is just a matter of bringing back the integrity of those materials with very little restoration because the buildings have not changed that much.

The recommendations for the preservation of Roosevelt Lodge and related buildings are presented in the following pages:

### Site

The Roosevelt Lodge site is in need of some major changes to bring back the historical and architectural integrity of the buildings and to bring back how they were sited within the cultural landscape. In Appendix B there is a proposed site plan showing the possibilities for change that will bring back some of the historical character of the site. Reference the tinted photographs in Appendix B plus the photos in the history section for additional information. The important requirement is to maintain the historical integrity of the site and the buildings in relation to the cultural landscape.

1. Remove the parking from in front of the Lodge and guest cabin area to the east. The parking should be divided up and placed farther northeast in the trees and in a lower area so that the views from the Lodge can be enhanced. This will also allow the area in front of the Lodge to be restored. The restoration will include the removal of the logs and roadways as well as the existing parking area. Meadowgrass and wildflowers will be planted along with the trees that flank the Lodge. Pathways of crushed gravel and small log borders will be for pedestrians only; cars will be kept away from the buildings in this area. The area will have a natural looking berm with the antler fence as it did originally. Antlers could be used from the Park Service stockpile and secured with screws to the railing. If artificial antlers are used they would also be attached with screws. All would be interpreted.
2. Cut down on the number of roadways that have destroyed the grasses around the cabins and locate cars in central areas. It would be good to try and remove the cars totally from the cabin area but it does not appear that an area can be found to park all of the cars without destroying other significant

site features or providing an offensive intrusion near the highway. Some of the grasses and wildflowers could be restored around the cabin areas if parking areas and walkways were designated.

3. Some regrading of the site around buildings will have to be done in order to protect the buildings from further damage. This will occur in all areas and is shown by the photographs in the site section as well as the building section.
4. Remove the trees that are causing problems with the buildings or that could cause potential problems with the visitors to the site.
5. Screen all transformers, garbage dumpsters, and propane tanks from view with a combination of trees and fencing. The area on the west side of the Lodge is the most important not only from the standpoint that the area is used to get to the trail but it is an area that most of the people walk through to get to their cabins. It will become more so when all of the guests are moved to the west side of the complex.
6. All other standpipes, garbage cans, and ash cans should be repainted and cleaned up, and relocated appropriately.
7. Plant meadowgrass and wildflowers in the open areas around the buildings where the parking is eliminated.
8. Protect the views to the historic cabins and the Lodge so that the integrity of the site is retained according to the 1929 map which shows those historic buildings.
9. Additional cabins for the employees should be located to the south of the existing rows of employee and guest cabins on the east side of the site. This will protect the historic views to these cabins. New construction for a recreation hall should be located in the area below the play field which will still protect the views of the historic cabins.
10. Plan for eventual replacement of the failing sewage system and the updating of the water system.
11. Provide handicapped and van accessible parking at the lodge and temporary parking at the Hayne's Picture Shop (Hamilton Store).

### **Building Preservation**

Various buildings are in need of preservation. In some cases this may mean removal of certain buildings (i.e. restrooms and linen building) in order to provide bathroom/shower buildings or replacement of buildings that are no longer useable because of



their condition. The following preservation recommendations are by building:

#### **Lodge Exterior**

1. Point all stonework on the foundation and chimneys with an in-kind mortar mix. Realign all settled stones and replace the ones missing. Seal space between the stone and log work so that water cannot penetrate behind the stone and the wall and cause further damage.
2. Sill and wall logs that are badly rotted or deteriorated should be replaced in-kind. Remove concrete in the areas where it is causing damage to the logs. This occurs on the west end as well as the porch area. Repair and maintain the brackets and rafter tips.
3. Replace the rotted, broken, and unsound flooring on the porch. This would also include the repair of the logs under the porch as well as the porch railing, steps, and step side rails.
4. Maintenance on all doors, windows, roof flashing, and other items that need minor maintenance.

#### **Lodge Interior**

1. Remove the two offices in the east end of the lodge which were installed in 1985. Restore the original windows and floor as well as the walls in each of these areas. These offices could be moved to the renovated Miss North's Cabin.
2. Replace the rotted, broken, and unsound floor in the main Lodge area. This will also require some upgrading of the floor structural joists and beams in order to make the floor sound again.
3. Plan for the replacement of the ceiling-hung forced air heaters. It would seem feasible to put in a forced air system in the attic or the crawl space which would supply heat during the cold days of the summer, but which would not be an intrusion on the space.
4. Work on getting the fireplaces back into operation with the possibility of modifying the hearth so that they draw better and do not smoke up the room. These are a very important part of the character of the room.
5. Move the vending machines to the restroom lobby with some modification to the new addition to enclose these machines.

6. Clean up the lighting and fire systems, and plan for a lighting system that is not an intrusion in the space. Hide the fire detection system as much as possible. The conduit can be run in the attic space and behind wall columns when it needs to come down into the space.
7. Flush door to the restroom and kitchen area should be covered with rough wood materials to make them more compatible with the surrounding rustic features.
8. General preservation maintenance is required to repair or refinish minor items such as sill deterioration, missing wood pieces, worn wood, metal work, hardware, etc.

#### **Miss North's Cabin**

1. Provide positive drainage around the building.
2. Replace rotted sill logs and rotted vertical corner posts in-kind.
3. Provide new stone piers to keep the building from settlement.
4. Repair windows and doors keeping the original glass intact. Repair screens and use a charcoal aluminum instead of the galvanized or bronze.
5. Replace the cedar shingle roof in-kind with a board ridge as was original.
6. Oil the logs and wood with a FPL mixture to bring back the vitality of the wood.
7. Provide new daubing with an in-kind mixture on the logwork.
8. Replace the porch flooring and necessary structure along with the missing railing in-kind.
9. Remove the 1950-1960's interior and renovate for offices. Sheetrock walls and add wood wainscot in keeping with the historic character of the building. Refinish the wood floors back to the original stain.
10. Remove electrical outlets and wiring from the walls and ceiling and put them in the attic space as well as the new walls.

#### **Log Cabins**

1. Provide positive drainage around the building.
2. Replace rotted sill logs.

3. Provide new stone piers to keep the buildings from settlement.
4. Repair windows and doors keeping the original glass intact. Repair screens and use a charcoal aluminum instead of the galvanized or bronze.
5. Replace the cedar shingle roof in-kind with a board ridge as was original.
6. Oil the logs and wood with a FPL mixture to bring back the vitality of the wood.
7. Provide new daubing with an in-kind mixture on the logwork.
8. Replace the porch flooring and necessary structure along with the missing railing in-kind.
9. Move electrical service from the front to the back of the structures and paint out.

#### **General Cabin Notes**

1. Provide positive drainage around the building.
2. Replace rotted sill logs and/or sill plates.
3. Provide new concrete piers to keep the building from settlement.
4. Repair windows and doors keeping the original glass intact. Repair screens and use a charcoal aluminum instead of the galvanized or bronze.
5. Replace the cedar shingle roof in-kind with a board ridge as was original .
6. Oil the logs and wood with a FPL mixture to bring back the vitality of the wood.
7. Provide new daubing with an in-kind mixture of the logwork.
8. Replace the porch flooring and necessary structure along with the missing railing in-kind.
9. Provide two mock-up cabins as examples of the original camp character to be used for future renovation of all cabin interiors (guest and employee) as follows:
  - Repaint the interiors with compatible colors on the logs and walls to bring back the log and wood wall qualities.
  - Hide the electrical wiring behind the log interior structure.

- Remove the carpet, sand and refinish the wood floors.
- Provide an area rug and restored ranch oak furniture with clean muslin window coverings and simple bed coverings.
- reblack wood stoves and finish off ceiling opening with metal insert to protect from fire.

#### **Shower/Bathroom Buildings**

1. Remodel the existing building interiors to get rid of the 1970's look and provide for proper ventilation that will enhance and preserve the qualities of the buildings.
2. Replace small restrooms with shower/bathroom facilities from the Fishing Bridge campground area that are in good condition and should be saved. The buildings are log-out structures which are very compatible with the Roosevelt site. Current restrooms will be removed from the site.

#### **Linen Building**

1. Remove the existing linen building because it is in poor condition and would have to be totally rebuilt in order to save it. Replace it with a slightly larger log-out building from Old Faithful Snow Lodge that is going to be moved or demolished.

#### **Laundry/Computer Building**

1. Renovate the building to serve not only the computer area but the comptroller office. This would require little or no modification to the outside. Fix up the interior as a more compatible space.

#### **Haynes Picture Shop (Hamilton Store)**

1. Paint the building to match the original color and the other buildings in the area.
2. Provide for positive drainage around the building.
3. Replace sill logs and board walls that are rotting.

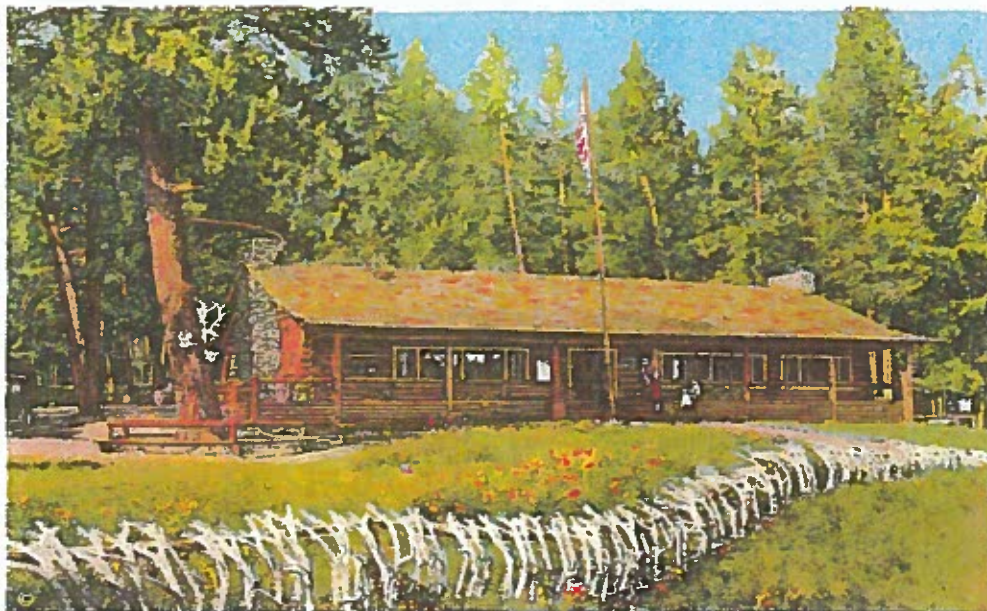
#### **General Building Work or Cabin Additions**

1. Renovate the existing recreation hall into two employee living units. Put on a more permanent foundation.
2. Build a new recreation hall based on the design from the cabins in the area.

3. Move all of the employees to the east side of the complex and the guests to the west side of the complex.
4. Provide additional cabins from Old Faithful Snow Lodge and Lamar Buffalo Ranch for needed employee housing to come close to meeting the federal housing requirements and Community Housing Plan. The NPS Community Plan calls for additional employee housing where there are two employees to each cabin. This is impossible without building large dormitory type structures or bring in many more cabins. The Community Plan requirement should be waived in this instance because of the short season and the historical significance of the site. Smaller cabins are more appropriate to add to the site to keep the that significance intact. These structures shall be kept behind the historic structures so that the historical integrity of the site is protected.
5. Provide a number of accessible, barrier-free cabins and facilities for guests and employees. Make sure that there are adequate accessible walkways from parking areas to the lodge and between the available facilities.

#### **General Preservation Recommendations**

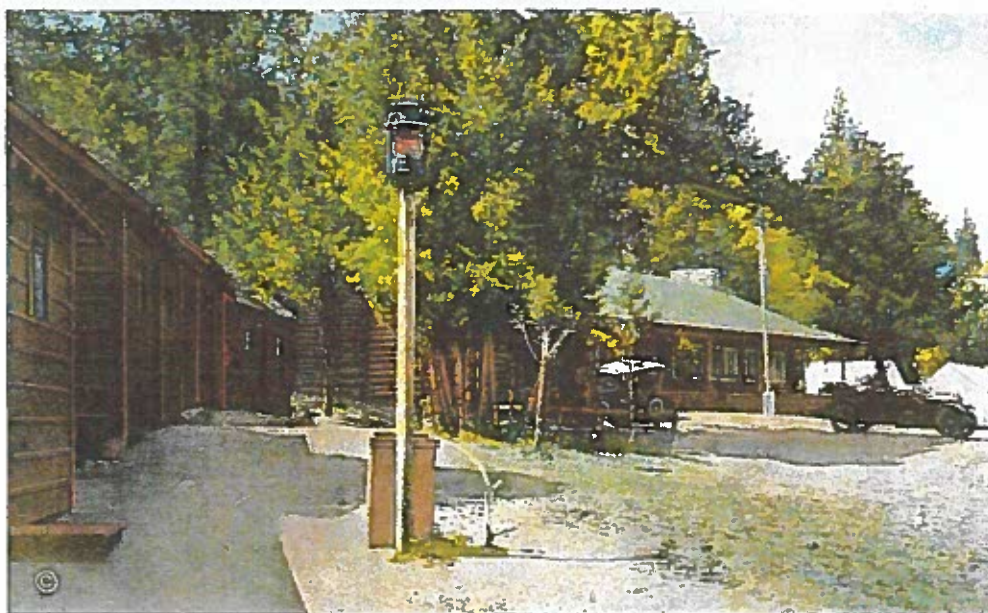
1. Prepare an Historic Preservation Maintenance Guide for the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District.
2. Prepare an interpretive plan for the Roosevelt Lodge Historic District which should include the reconstruction of a "Wylie" tent that could be interpreted as part of the early Camp Roosevelt and also could be rented out.



27468. ROOSEVELT LODGE, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

HAYNES

Camp Roosevelt Lodge, 1927.



22738. CAMP ROOSEVELT COTTAGES, YELLOWSTONE PARK.

HAYNES PHOTO.

Camp Roosevelt Lodge, 1922.

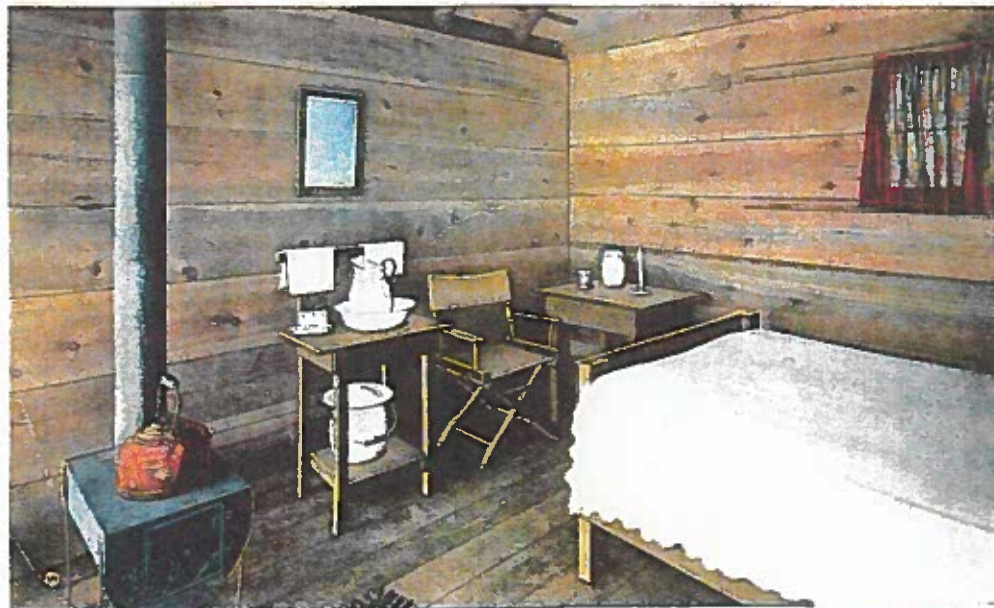




22740. CAMP ROOSEVELT LOUNGE, YELLOWSTONE PARK

HAYNES PHOTO.

Camp Roosevelt Lodge Interior Lounge, 1922.



23559. CANYON CAMP LODGE INTERIOR, YELLOWSTONE PARK

HAYNES PHOTO.

Camp Roosevelt Lodge typical cabin interior, 1923.





LEGEND

	NEW CONSTRUCTION
	EXISTING CONSTRUCTION

ROOSEVELT LODGE  
PROPOSED SITE PLAN  
NO SCALE

NORTH





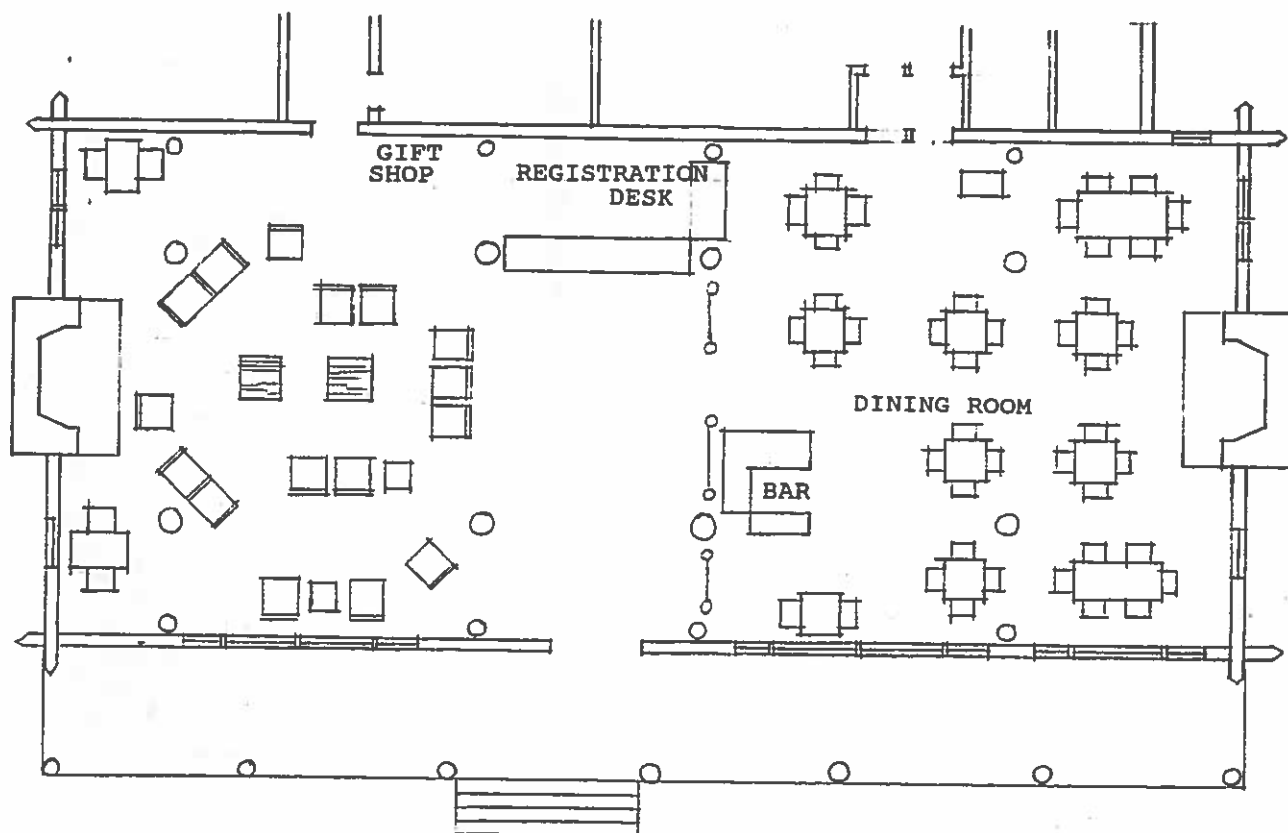
**LEGEND**

	NEW CONSTRUCTION
	EXISTING CONSTRUCTION

NORTH

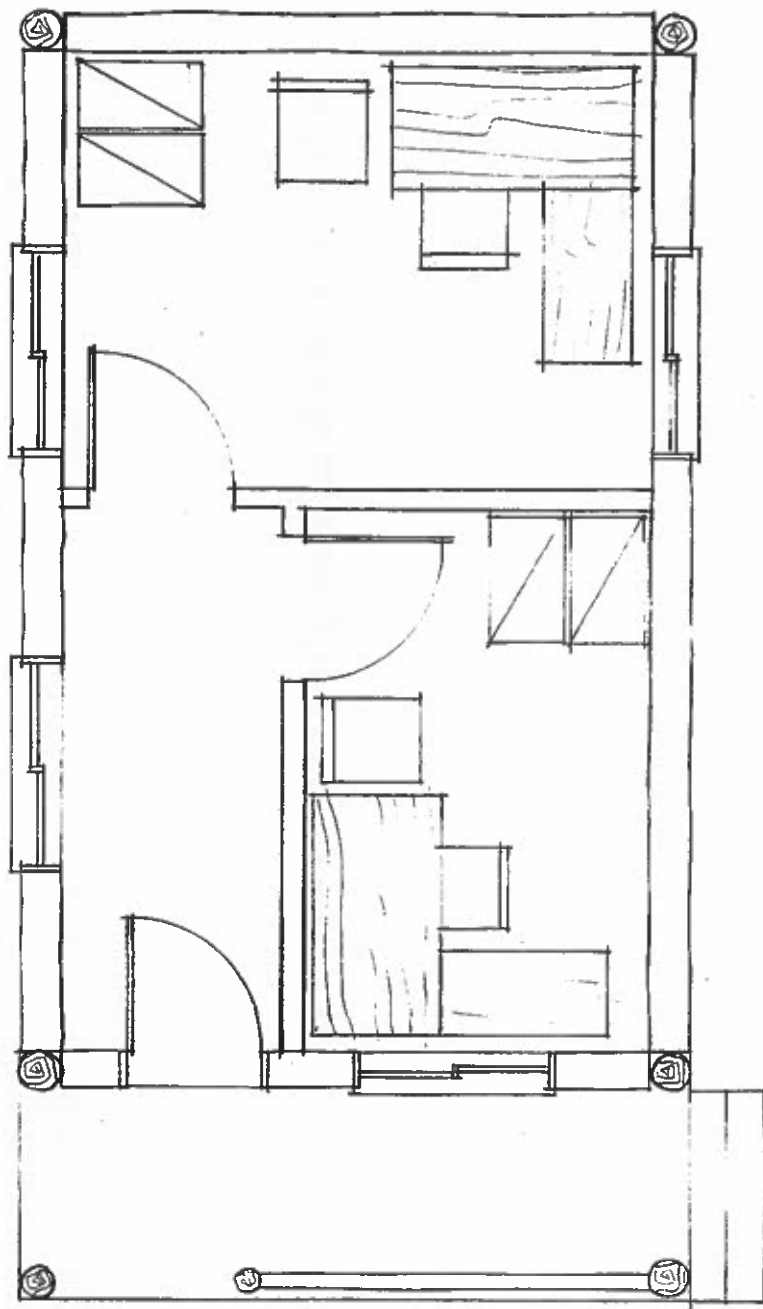
**ROOSEVELT LODGE  
PROPOSED SITE PLAN  
NO SCALE**



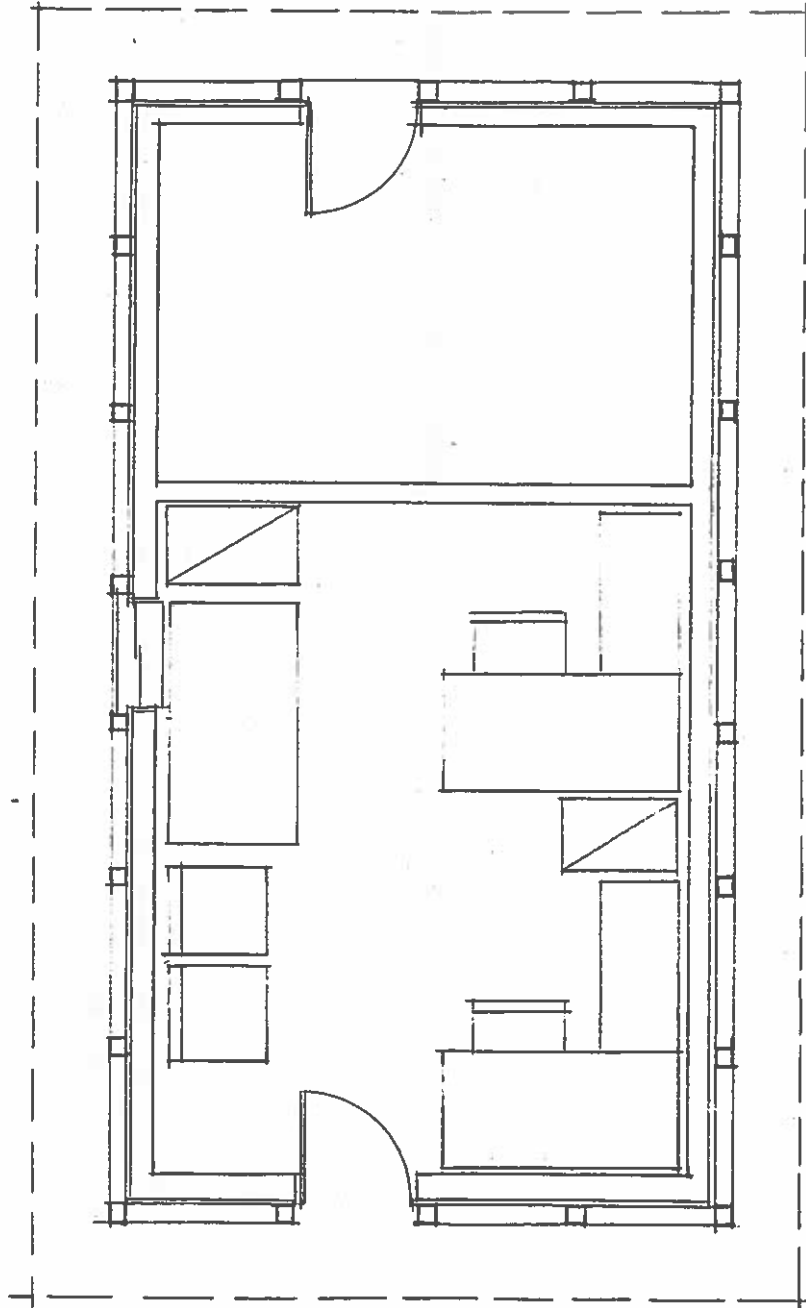


NORTH

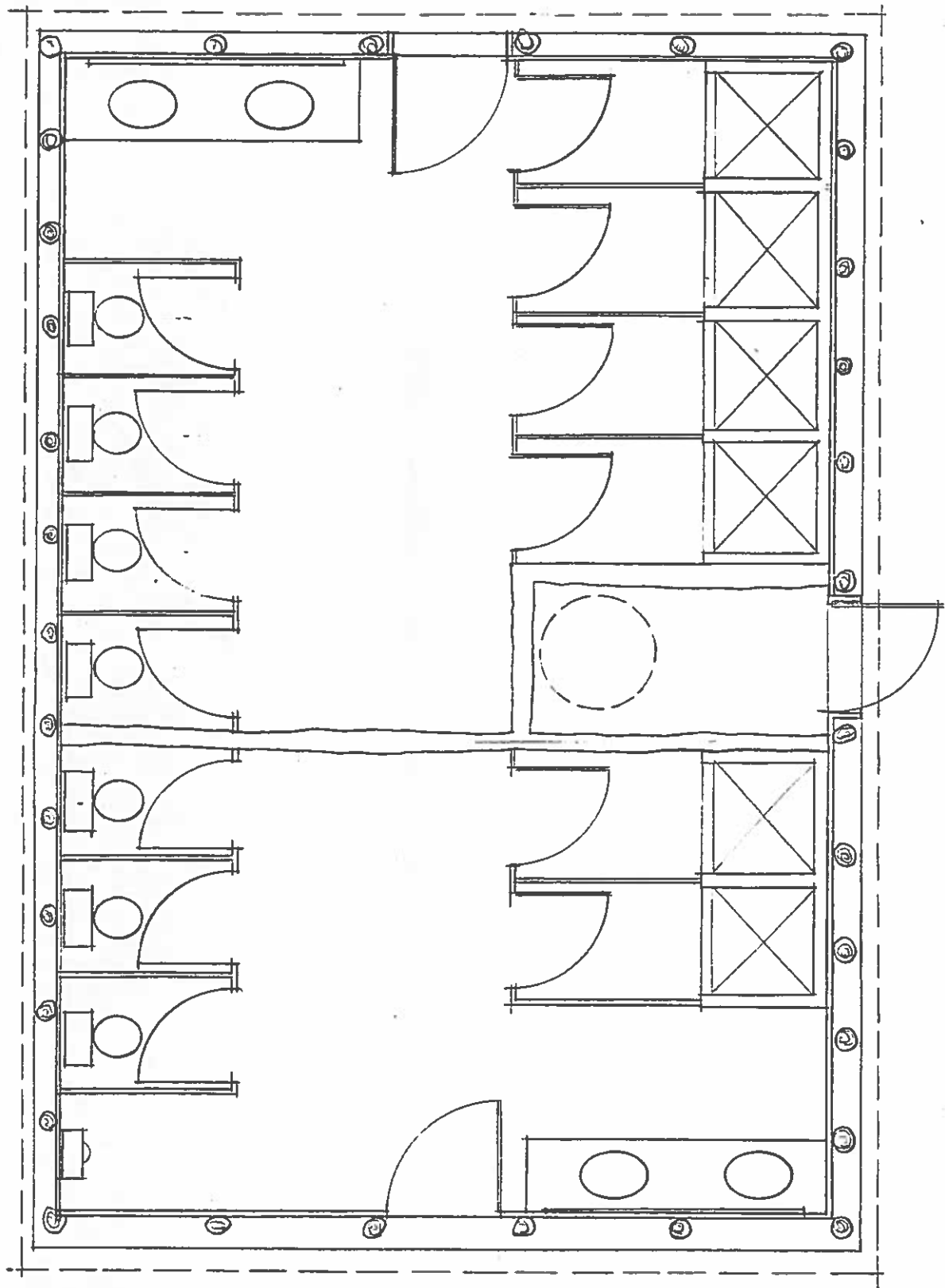
ROOSEVELT LODGE  
PROPOSED PLAN  
NO SCALE



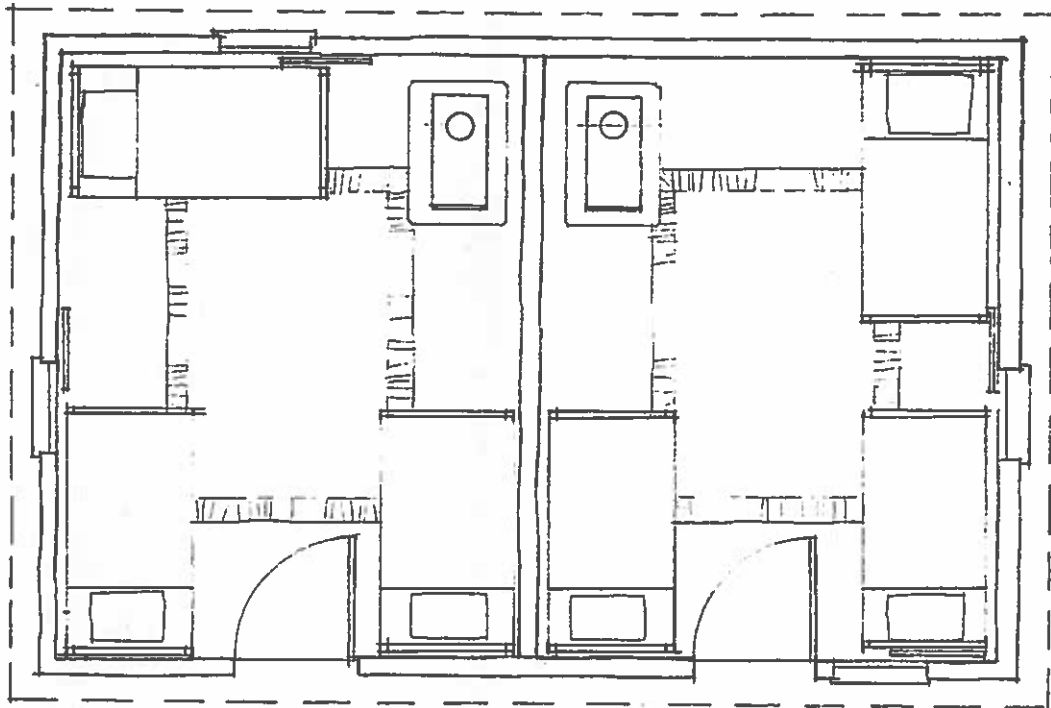
MRS. NORTH'S CABIN  
PROPOSED PLAN  
NO SCALE



COMPTROLLER/COMPUTER  
PROPOSED PLAN  
NO SCALE

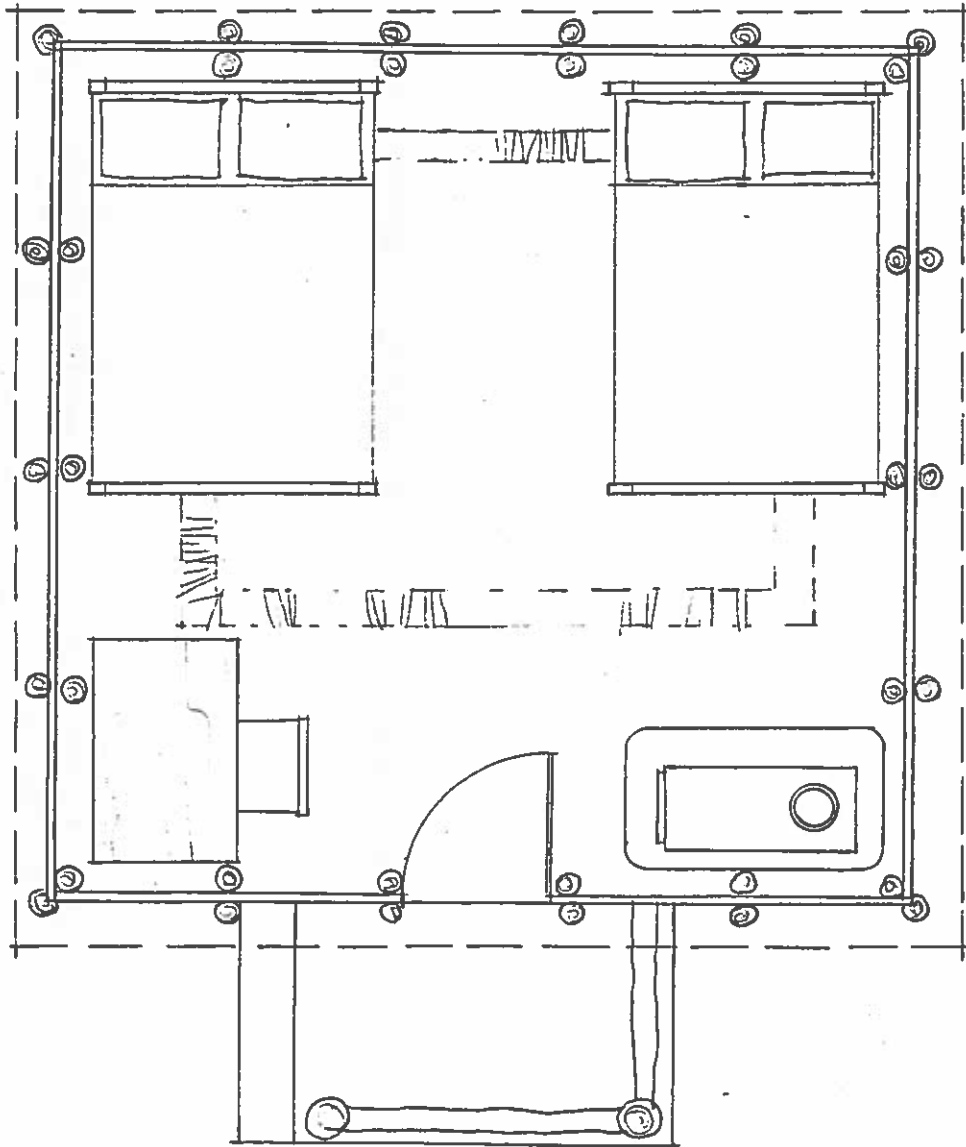


RESTROOMS/SHOWERS  
PROPOSED PLAN  
NO SCALE

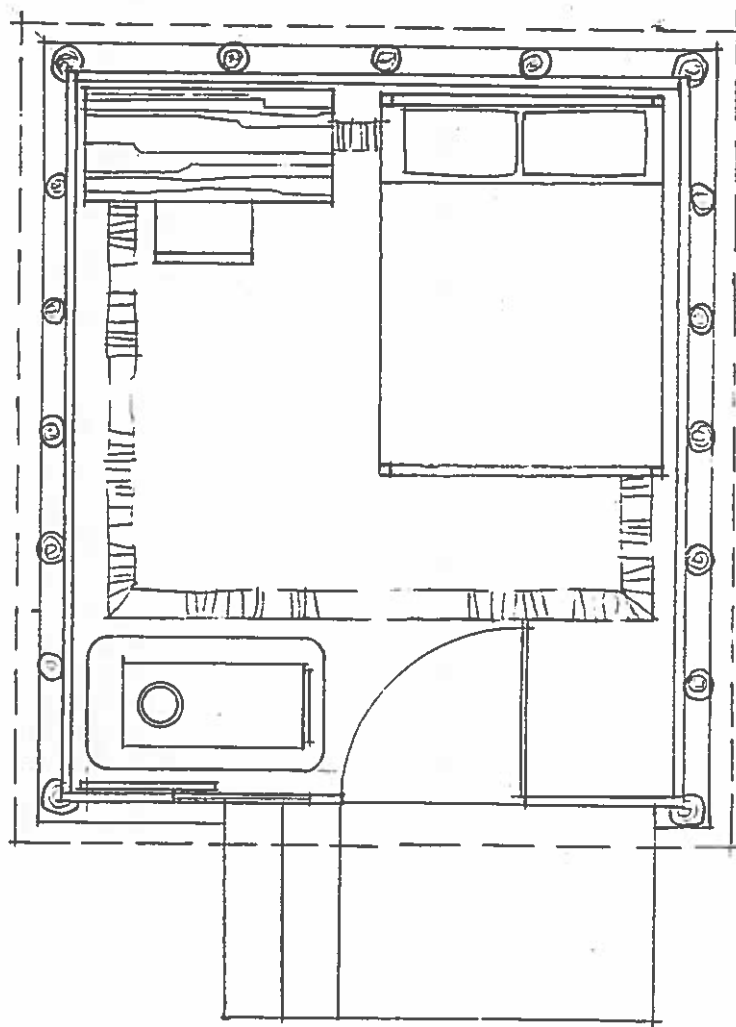


CABIN 5A/5B  
PROPOSED PLAN  
NO SCALE

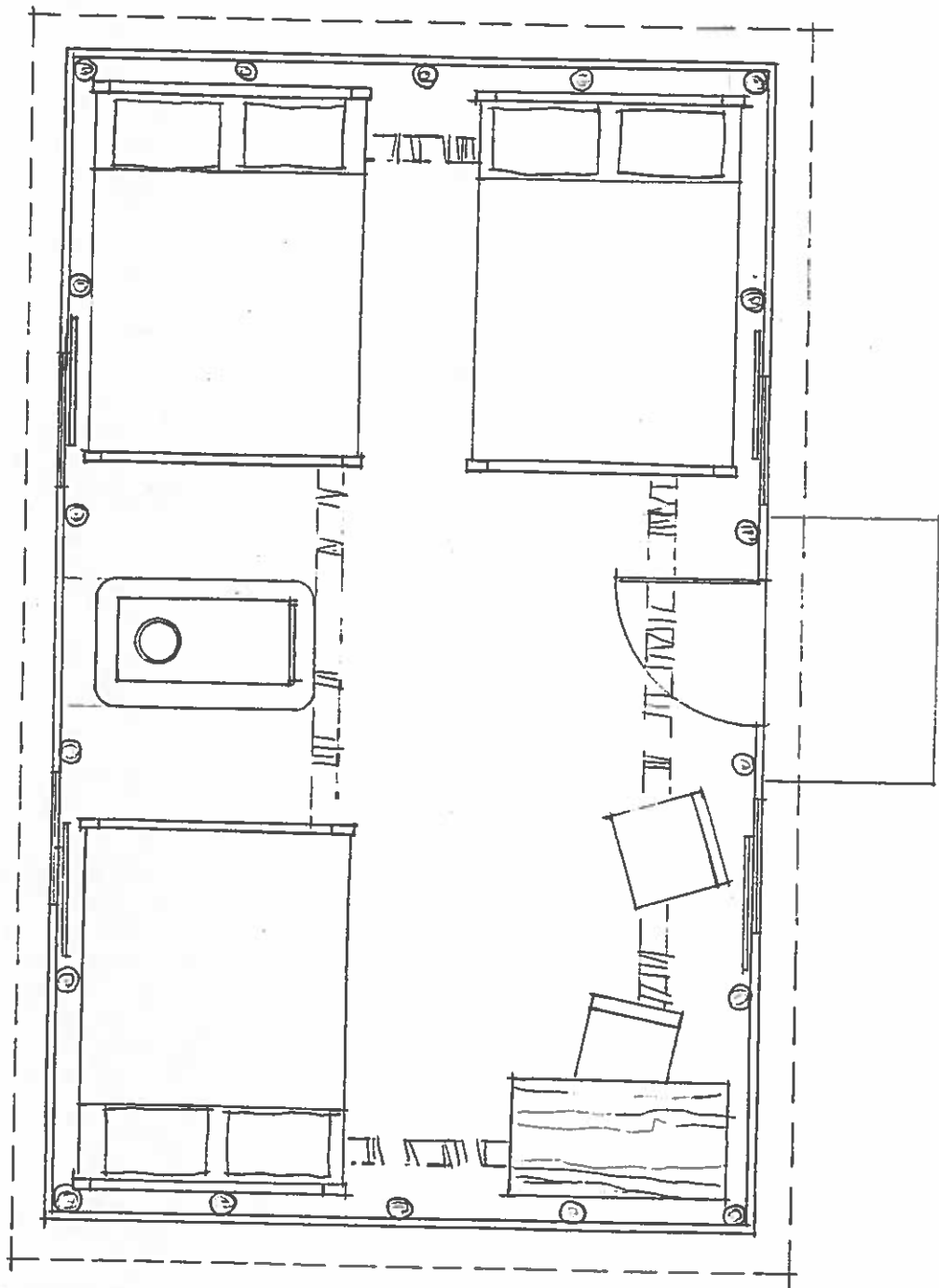




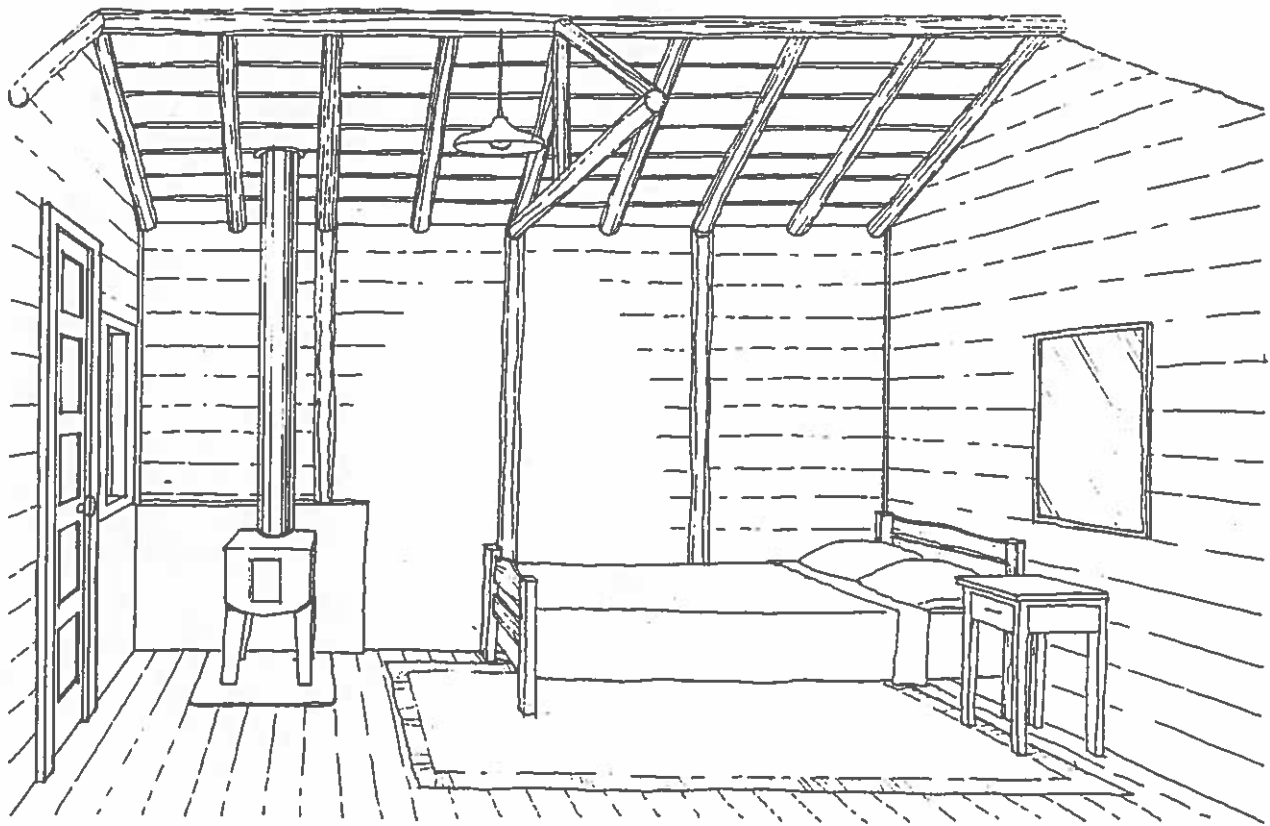
CABIN 9  
PROPOSED PLAN  
NO SCALE



CABIN 13  
PROPOSED PLAN  
NO SCALE



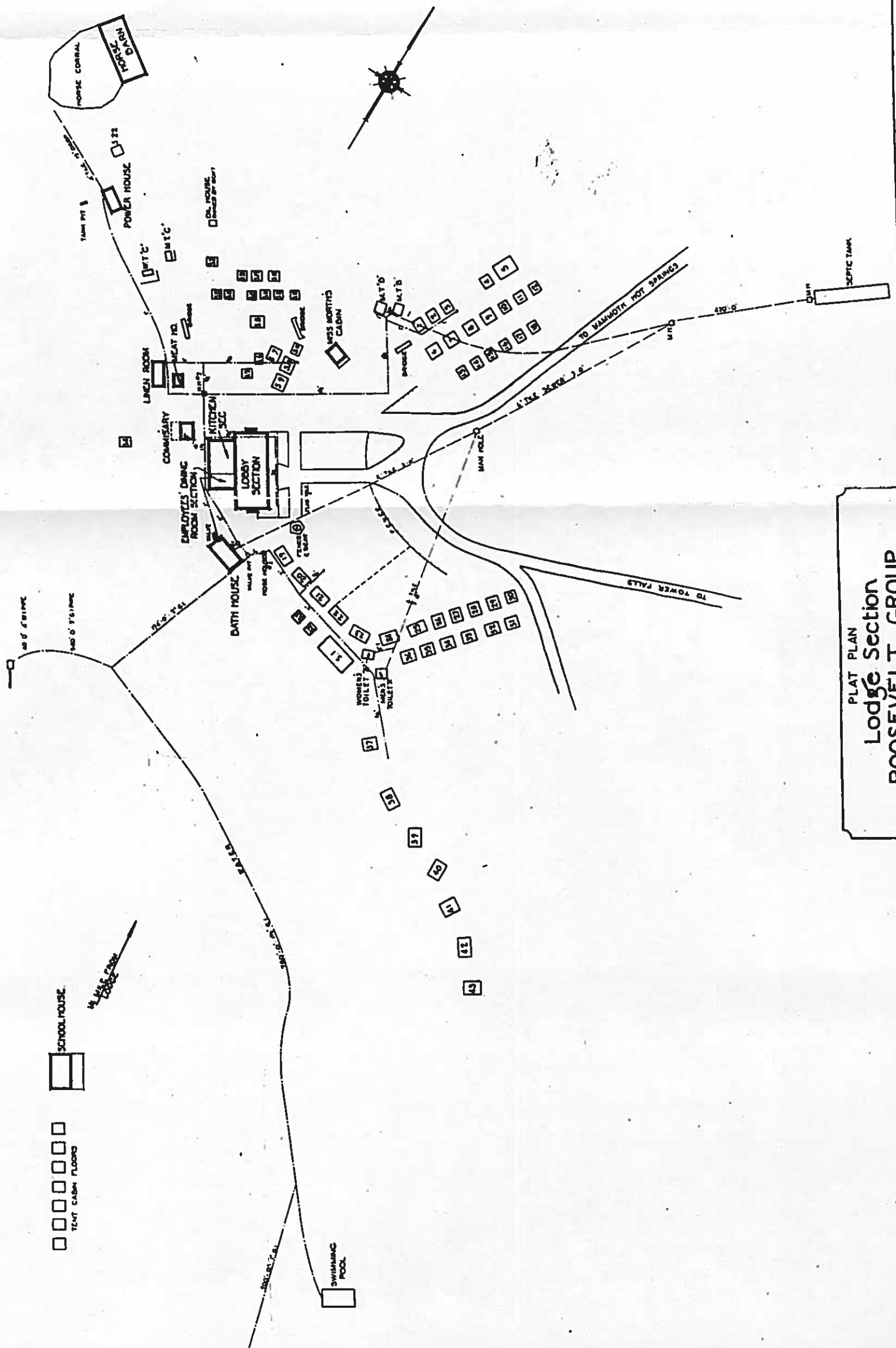
CABIN 50  
PROPOSED PLAN  
NO SCALE



PROPOSED CABIN INTERIOR

## Appendices

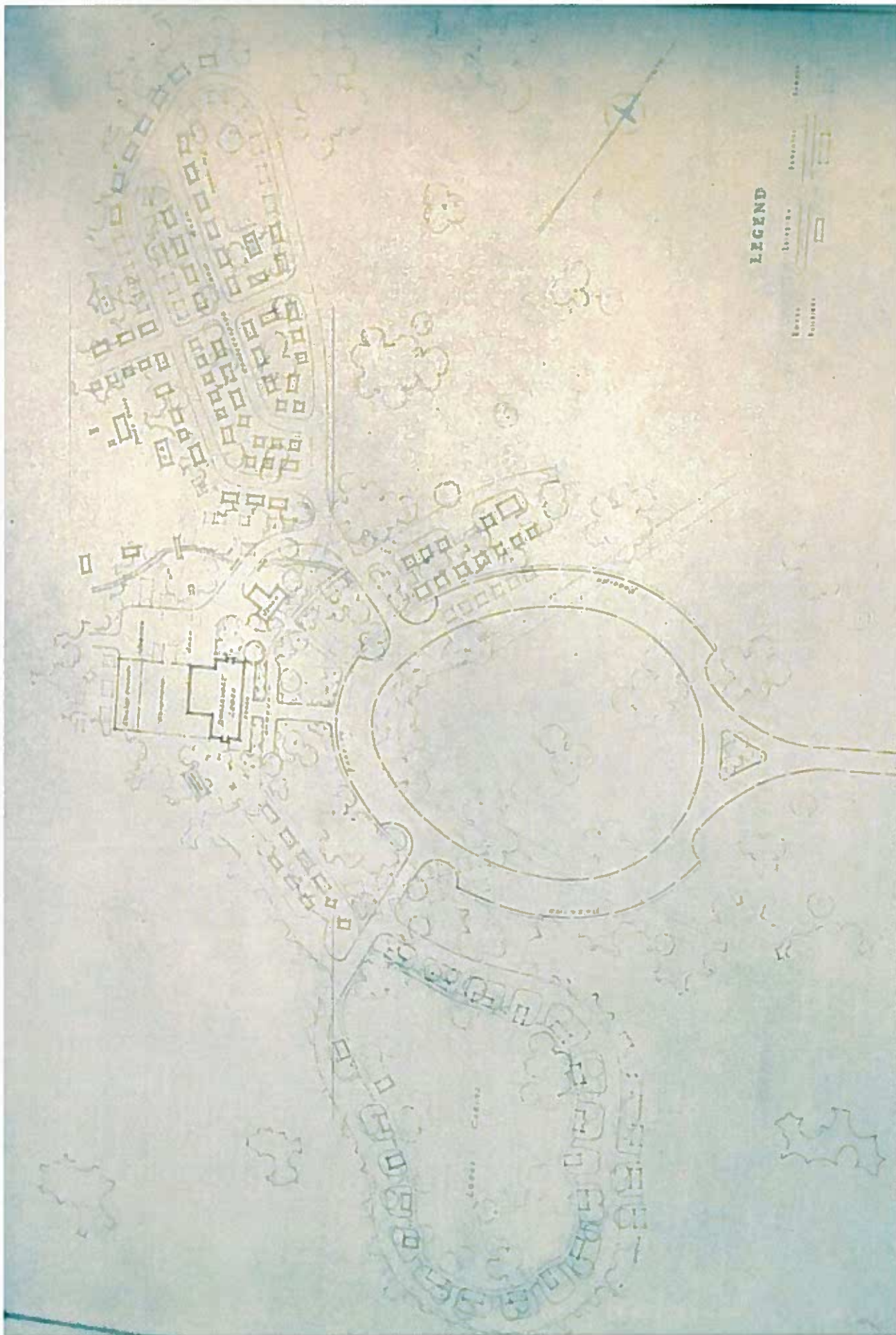
**APPENDIX A**  
**MAPS**



PLAT PLAN  
Lodge Section  
ROOSEVELT GROUP  
YELLOWSTONE PARK LODGE AND CAMPS COMPANY



**Map 2. 1939 Site Map. United States Department of the Interior,  
National Park Service, Branch of Plans and Design, "General Development  
Plan for Roosevelt Lodge; Part of the Master Plan for Yellowstone National  
Park." Drawn from NPS data as of January 1, 1939, YNPA, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming.**



LEGEND

Buildings	Open Area	Water	Forest

**Map 3. 1952 Site Map. The American Appraisal Company, *Report for Insurance Coverage, Yellowstone Park Company Properties*, June 30, 1952, "Plat Plan, Roosevelt Group," YNPA, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming.**





**APPENDIX B**  
**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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*Yellowstone National Park Master Plan*, 1939.

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\_\_\_\_\_. *Yellowstone National Park Master Plan*, 1959.

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Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collection

Yellowstone National Park, Mammoth Hot Springs  
Yellowstone National Park Archives

National Archives, Washington D.C.



**APPENDIX C**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

### I. INTRODUCTION

#### Park Purposes and Values

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

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

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

About 80 percent of Yellowstone National Park is forested. The vast majority, particularly the volcanic plateau created by the eruption of the Yellowstone caldera 600,000 years ago, is covered by lodgepole pine. At higher elevations Englemann spruce, whitebark pine, and subalpine fir exist; at lower elevations, one finds Douglas fir and occasional aspen, cottonwood, and alder. In 1988 the park experienced the largest wildfires in its recorded history; approximately 793,000 acres of the park were burned by either ground- or crown-fire. The scale of these fires caught nearly everyone by surprise, although the fire history of Yellowstone's forests indicates that large-scale, infrequent fires have happened periodically, the last time being in the eighteenth century. The fires were immediately perceived by many in the public as being solely a destructive agent, however, ecologists believe fire is critical for maintaining the park landscape. Fire suppression has been suggested as a contributing factor to a perceived decline in aspen reproduction and to Douglas fir encroachment upon the northern range during this century.

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

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

Crucial to the long-term maintenance of the floral and faunal resources is the conservation of their habitat and the large, relatively undisturbed nature of the land base here. The wilderness character of the landscape is integral both to resource protection and to the visitor experience. While the vast majority of Yellowstone's visitors do not have sufficient time or ability to venture far into its backcountry, many value this resource as viewed from the summit of Mount Washburn or looking eastward across Yellowstone Lake. Of Yellowstone's 2.2 million acres, more than 98 percent is accessible only by foot or horse trail. As required by the Wilderness Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-577), the roadless area in Yellowstone National Park was studied for suitability as designated wilderness. Yellowstone's Wilderness Recommendation (August, 1972) suggested that 2,016,181 acres be designated as wilderness; legislation has never been enacted. Under National Park Service policy, areas of potential wilderness will be managed as wilderness, and no action will be taken that would diminish the wilderness suitability of an area. Use of motorized equipment (except in emergencies) or building of permanent structures is not allowed. Also essential to the wilderness character of the park is that there be minimal evidence of management activity and human presence; that "man himself is a visitor who does not remain."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Park Management Objectives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Continue to develop the park's archeological database.

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

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

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

Initiate a cultural resources research and training program.

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

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

#### Purpose of the Resource Management Plan

The Resource Management Plan is the park's fundamental documentation of needs and programmed actions relating to resource management objectives. It identifies, defines, and prioritizes inventorying, monitoring, research, mitigation, and

enforcement activities required to perpetuate natural and cultural resources and knowledge about them and sets out a reasonable progression of activities designed to advance park management objectives in the near future.

### Overview of Current Program and Needs - Cultural Resources

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

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

#### 1. Archeology

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

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

Funding for archeological resource needs has been lacking. The majority of archeological surveys in recent years were a result of either cultural compliance actions or Federal Highway Administration funded projects. A few exceptions exist. For example, as a result of the 1988 fires, fire recovery money was allocated for archeological inventory and study on a limited basis. Research relating to the prehistoric occupation and use of resources within Yellowstone (such as the use of ungulates on the northern range, high altitude occupation, and lakeshore occupation) remain unfunded.

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

## 2. Ethnography

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

## 3. Historic Structures

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

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

The quantity, diversity, and ongoing workload involved with the preservation, maintenance, rehabilitation, and stabilization of Yellowstone's historic structures warrants the expertise of a Historic Architect on the Yellowstone staff. Currently,

technical expertise in historic structures is primarily obtained through the regional office or from contractors.

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

#### 4. Cultural Landscapes

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

#### 5. Objects

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

#### Program Structure and Staffing

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

The Section 106 compliance program in Yellowstone is immense. Currently, the time of the CRMS time and the Cultural Resources Assistant spend their time primarily on compliance issues, with little time left for other cultural resource management

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

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

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

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

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

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

Because of the diversity of items in the museum collection, the unique threats to the different materials, and the present size as well as the rapid expansion of the collection, ideally there

should be both a natural history curator and a cultural history curator. Increased use, rapid changes in computer technology, the need to better facilitate research needs, and institutionalization of the professional library standards requires that a professional librarian position be established.

## Major Issues - Cultural Resources

### 1. Archeology

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

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

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

### 2. Ethnography

The ethnographic record for Yellowstone is incomplete. The primary source for ethnographic information has been historic records. The identification of contemporary Native American affiliations with Yellowstone is critical. A contract to conduct an Ethnographic overview and Assessment for



Yellowstone has recently been awarded. The information gained through this study will be a tremendous asset to Yellowstone's ethnographic program.

### 3. Preservation of Historic Structures

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

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

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

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

### 4. Cultural Landscapes

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

## 5. Museum Collections

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

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

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

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

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

## 6. Historic Studies

As identified in Section 2 of Cultural Context/Themes, there is a great need for administrative and historic resource studies. Since its creation, Yellowstone National Park has served as a "flagship" for the national park idea. Through the 120 years

since the park's creation, the management of Yellowstone and its resources have been the subject of national and international interest. Despite the world-scope of Yellowstone National Park, an administrative history has never been executed. A study such as this would provide an invaluable source with solid data in decision making in natural and cultural issues, potential litigation documentation, and an overall understanding of the often controversial administration of the world's first national park.

**APPENDIX D**  
**YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK**  
**PRELIMINARY DESIGN GUIDELINES**

## ROOSEVELT AREA

### "Expression of Resources"

Simple Rustic cabins surrounding a central rustic lodge.  
Landscape integrates with structures.

Lodge porch outwardly opening into cabins from sloped, wooded site. Old, tall trees leaning over lodge with tiny cabins tucked into forest- intimate. Priority should be to provide visitor experience rather than a convenience. The built environment should reflect the natural element.

### General Comments

Store is an intrusion (function is wrong).  
Gas station is architecturally wrong.  
5% of the lodging units should be accessible (universal design).  
All public use buildings should be accessible (universal design).

#### -Historic Significance

Roosevelt Lodge is on the National Register - for whole district.

#### -Original Purpose

The original purpose of the facility was to provide lodging in a rustic, natural setting. Wylie tents were followed by cabins. Each provided inexpensive lodging for the middle class visitor.

The area has become a cabin museum over many years. Fishing Bridge, Old Faithful, and Mammoth cabins were brought to the area.

#### -Suggestions

Limit the employee housing.  
Reinforce the cabin in the glen concept.  
Define space around each cabin.  
Protect the Resource.  
Focus on the creek and meadow.

### Function

#### -Circulation

Main goal should be to protect view shed.  
Circulation should not degrade the resource.

There is a problem with intrusive parking.  
Separation of parking and visitor use.  
Circulation is inadequate of safety (fire).

-Visitor Experience

Simple Rustic/view  
Being in the Resource  
A connection to nature  
Inexpensive family experience.

-Type of Use

Day use and lodging  
-Food  
-Lodging  
-Hiking Trails  
-Horseback riding

Employee housing and visitor lodging should be separated.

There should be a separation of uses (i.e., kitchen area, phones, garbage dumpsters, and lodging) by landscaping and fences.

Architectural elements - Roosevelt Lodge Area

All new construction should follow the existing building standards of the lodging cabins and not the Lodge itself. Standards should be as follows:

-Overall Character

Under 1,000 square feet  
1 to 1/2 stories  
Few bays  
Shape should be square/rectangular  
Color should be a dark stain (Olympic solid body  
"Oxford Brown")

Features should be regular  
District relationship is grouped structures both formal and informal.

-Foundations

Low visibility  
Material - pilings

-Wall Construction

High visibility  
Surface should be board/batten  
Wall planes should be flush

-Porches/Projections

Construction should be open - stoops  
Visibility on primary elevation



-Openings  
Sense of entry, major entry feature

-Roof  
Medium visibility  
Gabled shape  
Covering - shingle, wood

#### Other Design Elements

Remove parking from employee housing area and from in front of the lodge and relocate it to a remote location.

Reintroduce historic landscape design elements.

New elements should minimize impact of modern intrusions.

Remove nonessential elements.

Consolidate existing modern facilities.

-Lighting  
Protect the night sky/minimize the night lighting  
(Remove the white dome lighting from telephones). Use  
phone kiosk concept.

Lighting in the cabin area should be round, rustic  
posts with lanterns like the lights in the Old Faithful  
area.

Introduce low level foot path lighting and establish  
social foot paths.