

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

FORT YELLOWSTONE MILITARY RESERVATION

MAMMOTH HEADQUARTERS AREA
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
WYOMING

Prepared By
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WESTERN SERVICE CENTER
OFFICE OF HISTORY AND HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

AC 29299

101/156066

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**Office of History and
Historic Architecture**

FOREWORD

This Historic Structures Report on Fort Yellowstone Military Reservation, Mammoth Headquarters Area, Yellowstone National Park, is prepared in accordance with Historic Resource Study Proposals YELL-H-1a and YELL-H-1b.

AC 29309

ON MICROFILM

INTRODUCTION

Fort Yellowstone is comprised of a number of historic structures, each of which must be considered individually, and the degree and nature of the work varies with each. Yet, the whole Fort is itself an entity, and must be considered as such. It is therefore felt that the purposes of this report can best be served by including sections relating to each individual structure in addition to one for the whole of Fort Yellowstone.

In addition, there are two existing structures related to military activities in Yellowstone National Park which are included at the end of this report: a bridge over the Firehole River and the stone arch at the North Entrance of the Park.

FORT YELLOWSTONE (GENERAL)

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Classification:

Fort Yellowstone is to be proposed as a Historic District within Yellowstone National Park. (See accompanying forms, maps).

Proposed Use:

The Fort Yellowstone structures currently house the administration facilities and provides quarters for National Park Service employees. It is proposed that this use be continued, with some modification tending towards more residential use of Historic Structures. See Proposed Construction Activities.

Operating Provisions:

The National Park Service will continue to operate and maintain the Historic Army Structures at Fort Yellowstone.

Summary of Proposed Activities:

The amount of ~~maintenance and reconstruction~~ work required on the structures themselves vary from building to building. Basically, this work consists of general maintenance and repair, minor reconstruction of various elements, some re-roofing, repainting to historic colors and some preventative measures to forestall future deterioration.

Restoration of the general complex should include the reconstruction of the parade ground and cannon installation atop Capitol Hill.

Further reconstruction of the Historic Scene is involved with the continuing development and usage of the Mammoth Headquarters Area. This can only be accomplished by the use of a long-range program providing for the eventual elimination of certain structures, changes in land and building uses, and provision for future construction and uses compatible with and not intruding upon the Historic Scene.

Basic Data:

R. S. P.'s: YELL-H-4a; YELL-H-4b.

P. C. P.'s: B-517 and B-518. (Assigned numbers; P.C.P.s not yet prepared.)

Master Plan: Yellowstone Master Plan, page 32, Drawing number NP-YEL/2262-D.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
MAMMOTH HEADQUARTERS AREA

AND/OR HISTORIC:
FORT YELLOWSTONE MILITARY RESERVATION

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

STATE: **WYOMING** CODE: COUNTY: CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
FEDERAL

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

FORT YELLOWSTONE PROPER ORIGINALLY EXISTED WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES SHOWN ON THE ACCOMPANYING HISTORIC ^{STRUCTURES} BASE MAP, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE A NUMBER OF ANCILLARY STRUCTURES LOCATED OUTSIDE THESE BOUNDARIES. THERE ALSO EXISTED A NUMBER OF CONCESSIONERS' BUILDINGS IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE FORT.

AT THE TIME FORT YELLOWSTONE WAS TURNED OVER TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN 1918, IT CONSISTED OF APPROXIMATELY 70 MILITARY STRUCTURES, INCLUDING TROOP AND OFFICERS QUARTERS, A CHAPEL, A HOSPITAL, WATER RESERVOIRS, STABLES, ETC. THE BUILDINGS WERE PRIMARILY OF EITHER FRAME OR STONE MASONRY CONSTRUCTION. THE STONE STRUCTURES WERE THE LAST OF THE STRUCTURES TO BE BUILT BY THE ARMY, AND ARE PARTICULARLY NOTEWORTHY. THESE WERE OF CUT SANDSTONE WITH TILE ROOFS, UNUSUAL BOTH IN TERMS OF DURABILITY AND APPEARANCE, BUT PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE FOR THE LOCATION AND HAVE WEATHERED THE YEARS WELL. THESE STRUCTURES CONSISTED OF:

POST HOSPITAL (BLDG. #18)

1. U.S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE (BUILDING #39), CURRENTLY IN USE AS A RANGER STATION.
2. BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS (BLDG. #1) CURRENTLY IN USE AS A VISITORS' CENTER.
3. OFFICERS' DUPLEX (BLDG. #2) CURRENTLY IN USE AS RESIDENCES.
4. COMMANDING OFFICER'S QUARTERS (BLDG. #3) CURRENTLY IN USE AS PARK SUPT.'S RESIDENCE
5. TWO-COMPANY BARRACKS (BLDG. #36) CURRENTLY IN USE AS PARK SERVICE ADMINISTRATION BLDG.
6. BLACKSMITH SHOP (BLDG #37) STILL IN USE.
7. 2 CAVALRY STABLES (BLDGS #34 & 38.)
8. POST CHAPEL (BLDG. #17)

THESE BUILDINGS ARE ALL STILL IN EXISTANCE, EXCEPT FOR THE HOSPITAL, WHICH WAS RAZED IN 1965

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

FORT YELLOWSTONE WAS ESTABLISHED ON MAY 11, 1891. IT IS ONE OF THE FEW SURVIVING HISTORIC MILITARY INSTALLATIONS TYPICAL OF THE OLD WEST THAT REMAIN RELATIVELY INTACT. STRUCTURES SUCH AS THE FRAME OFFICERS QUARTERS ARE TYPICAL OF OTHER SUCH STRUCTURES THROUGHOUT THE NORTHWEST, BUT WHICH HAVE EITHER BEEN DESTROYED OR GREATLY ALTERED. THE STONE STRUCTURES ARE ARCHITECTURALLY SIGNIFICANT IN THEIR OWN RIGHT, ~~FOR~~ ^{FOR THE QUALITY OF THEIR} ~~THEIR~~ DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP.

ADDITIONALLY, FORT YELLOWSTONE HEADQUARTERED THE ARMY TROOPS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FIRST OF OUR NATIONAL PARKS DURING ITS FORMATIVE YEARS. FOLLOWING ITS TRANSFER TO THE NEWLY-CREATED NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN 1918, IT CONTINUED TO HOUSE THE MEN RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY OF THE POLICIES THAT SHAPED THE SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	44 ° 58 . 40 .	110 ° 42 . 02 .		° . .	° . .	
NE	44 ° 58 . 40 .	110 ° 41 . 42 .				
SE	44 ° 58 . 18 .	110 ° 41 . 42 .				
SW	44 ° 58 . 18 .	110 ° 42 . 02 .				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **78 ACRES**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
DAVID G. BATTLE, HISTORIC ARCHITECT

ORGANIZATION: **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, W.S.C.** DATE: **•**

STREET AND NUMBER:
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, BOX 36025

CITY OR TOWN: **SAN FRANCISCO** STATE: **CAL.** CODE: **94102**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION

OTHER REMAINING FORT YELLOWSTONE BUILDINGS

INCLUDE:

1. 4 OFFICERS DURBEYS (BLDG. # 4, 5, 6 & 7) CURRENTLY IN USE AS RESIDENCES
2. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (BLDG. # 8) CURRENTLY IN USE AS A RESIDENCE.
3. 1ST GARDBHOUSE (BLDG. # 9) CURRENTLY IN USE AS A RESIDENCE.
4. QUARTERMASTER BLDGS (BLDG. 10, 11 & 12) CURRENTLY IN USE AS DURBEY RESIDENCES.
5. 2ND GAURDHOUSE (BLDG. # 13) CURRENTLY IN USE AS PARK JAIL
6. ^{NEW} HOSPITAL SGT'S QUARTERS (BLDG. 14) CURRENTLY IN USE AS A RESIDENCE
7. MORGUE (BLDG. 16) CURRENTLY IN USE AS A RESIDENCE
8. VARIOUS STABLES & SHEDS (BLDG. 19, 20, 21, 22, 28)
9. N.C.S. QUARTERS (BLDG. 30, 31, 32, 33) CURRENTLY IN USE AS RESIDENCES
- 10 2ND POWERHOUSE (BLDG. 56) STILL IN USE (EMERGENCY ONLY?)

MOST OF THE OUTLYING FACILITIES HAVE DISAPPEARED, ALTHOUGH ONE OF THE RESEVOIRS AND THE FORT CEMETERY STILL REMAIN. VERY FEW OF THE EARLY CONCESSIONERS' BUILDINGS REMAIN, ALTHOUGH THE PRESENT CONCESSIONERS CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN FACILITIES IN APPROXIMATELY THE SAME LOCATIONS.

HISTORIC DATA:

Detailed History of Fort Yellowstone:

(To be prepared by Erwin N. Thompson, Historian)

(Manuscript by Aubrey Haines enclosed here for informational purposes only)

Illustrative Documentation:

(For informational purposes in this first draft, the following drawings are listed and included herewith, for possible inclusion in the final report:

N. P. S. 101/41966: 1909 Map of Fort Yellowstone Military Reservation prepared by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

N. P. S. 101/41967: 1911 Map of Fort Yellowstone and vicinity prepared by the office of the Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Yellowstone.

Original blueprints used in the construction of most of the Fort Yellowstone buildings are included with each individual building report.

Early photographs of the individual buildings are with each individual building report, and have been obtained from the following sources:

"Early Pictures, Government Buildings, 1886 to 1912", an illustrated maintenance record prepared by the Office of the Quartermaster, Fort Yellowstone, 1909. Item 167, Yellowstone Archives.

A register of Yellowstone Park buildings, begun November 1943.

Two albums of project construction photographs ca. 1930 - 1936.)

ARCHITECTURAL DATA:

ARCHITECTURE

Description:

Fort Yellowstone lies in the northwestern part of Yellowstone National Park, just east of the natural formation known as the "Mammoth Hot Springs", and approximately ten miles south of the town of Gardiner, Montana. The Fort proper originally existed within the boundaries shown on the accompanying historic maps, although there were a number of ancillary structures located outside these boundaries. The bulk of the structures, however, were located in the immediate vicinity, at the eastern edge of what is called the "Hotel Terrace". There also existed a number of concessioner facilities immediately adjacent to the Fort. This area generally comprises what is now commonly referred to as the "Mammoth Headquarters Area" of Yellowstone National Park.

Fort Yellowstone was not a fortified post, having been established after the period of great western expansion and consequent Indian wars, and a successor to Camp Sheridan. In this respect, it bears no resemblance to the barricaded structures complete with block-

(A BLOCKHOUSE WAS CONSTRUCTED AT OR CANON HILL.

houses and ramparts so often depicted in western movies but in fact typical of only a few military posts. Its layout is not unlike a number of the other forts established throughout the Northwest, although these generally tended to be organized around a central parade ground, rather than to the side, as is the case here. Perhaps Fort Yellowstone's most unusual quality is its permanence. The lifetime of many western forts could often be measured in terms of months, or at best, only a handful of years, and their structures reflected

CONSTRUCTED ABOUT 1871 BY PHILIP W. JOHNS, 2ND
SURT OF YELLOWSTONE PARK, BUT WAS NOT PART OF
THE ARMY STRUCTURES AS SUCH.

their temporary nature. As a result, there is little or no trace remaining of many of these posts. Fort Yellowstone is one of the few military posts ~~which~~ established in the late nineteenth century to retain most of its major buildings in their original appearance and location, and is typical enough of its kind to be exceptionally important in presenting this saga of United States History to the public.

At the time Fort Yellowstone was turned over to the National Park Service in 1918, it consisted of approximately seventy military structures, including troop and officers' quarters, a chapel, a hospital, water reservoirs, stables, shops, etc. Some of these buildings were similar to structures in other military ~~structures~~ installations in the Northwest. In particular, buildings nearly identical to the Double Officer's Quarters, (Buildings 4-7) were constructed at Fort Spokane, Wahsington, and Fort Lapwai, Idaho.

The buildings were primarily of either frame or stone masonry construction. The stone buildings were the last of the buildings to be built by the Army, and are particularly noteworthy. These were of cut sandstone walls with tile roofs, unusual both in terms of durability and appearance, but particularly appropriate for the location and have weathered the years well.

A list of the Fort Yellowstone structures still in existence is as follows, in order by National Park Service building register numbers, and will be dealt

with in greater detail in succeeding sections of this report:

1. Bachelor Officers Quarters, currently in use as a visitor center, museum, and quarters. Classification: ~~BB.~~
BB.
2. Double Captain's Quarters, currently in use as staff quarters. Classification: BB.
3. Field Officer's Quarters, currently in use as park superintendent's quarters. Classification: BB.
- 4.- 7. Double Officer's Quarters, currently in use as staff quarters. Classification: BB.
8. Administration Building; currently in use as staff quarters. Classification: BB.
9. Gaurd House, currently in use as staff quarters. Classification: BB.
10. Commissary, currently in use as duplex staff quarters. Classification: BB.
11. Quartermaster Storehouse, currently in use as duplex staff quarters. Classification: BB.
12. Granary, currently in use as duplex staff quarters. Classification: BB.
13. New Gaurd House, currently in use as jail and quarters. Classification: BB.
14. Hospital Sergeant's Quarters, currently in use as staff quarters. Classification: BB.
16. Hospital Annex; currently in use as staff quarters. Classification: BB.

17. Chapel, currently in use as an interdenominational chapel. Classification: BB.
19. Coal Shed, currently used as a shop. Classification: None.
20. Hay Shed, currently in use for storage. Classification: None.
21. Hay Shed, currently in use for storage. Classification: None.
22. Shop Building, currently used as a shop. Classification: None.
24. "Blastock House": The main wing of this house was once the Bakery, which was moved to this location by the N. P. S. in 1934 and made into a residence. Classification: None.
25. Cavalry Stable, currently in use as vehicle storage. Classification: None.
27. Troop Barracks, currently in use as a warehouse. Classification: BB
28. Cavalry Stable, currently in use for vehicle maintenance. Classification: None.
- 30 - N. C. S. Quarters, currently in use as staff quarters.
3B. Classification: None.
34. Cavalry Stables, currently in use as a warehouse. Classification: ~~NONE~~ BB.
35. Post Exchange, currently used for community services. Classification: BB.

36. Double Cavalry Barracks, currently in use as Park Administration Building. Classification: BB.
37. Blacksmith Shop, currently used for shops and quarters. Classification: BB.
38. Cavalry Stable, currently used for firehouse and communications center. Classification: BB.
39. U. S. Engineer's Office, currently used as a ranger station. Classification: AA.

Those ~~structures~~ historic structures no longer in existence are listed as follows, in order by original Fort Yellowstone register numbers:

5. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Troop Barracks (Built 1891)
13. Root Cellar
- ~~16 -~~
- 16 - Fuel Sheds
- 22.
24. Root Cellar
29. Cavalry Stables (Destroyed by fire in 1907.)
36. Reservoir (Built 1899)
- 36-B. Reservoir (Built 1911)
38. Teamster Quarters (Built 1901)
38. Workshops (Built 1901)
39. Saw Mill
40. Powerhouse No. 1
41. Oil Shed ~~HOUSE~~ (Built 1903)
43. Wagon Shed (1903)
44. Quartermaster Stables
45. Shooting Gallery
46. Wagon Shed

- 56. Commissary Root Cellar
- 57. Flagstaff (QUIET 1910)
- 60. Hospital Fuel Shed
- # 62 FIRE ENGINE HOUSE
- 66 - Fuel Sheds
- 68.
- 69. Hospital Morgue

(QUIET 1910)

12 FIRST HOSPITAL
22 2ND HOSPITAL

88 - Hooker's Lodge
8 & Cannon. off. stable.

Most of the outlying facilities have disappeared, although one of the reservoirs and the fort cemetery still remain. Very few of the early concessioners' facilities remain, although the present concessioners continue to maintain facilities in approximately the same locations.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES NO LONGER EXIST:
SEE ACCOMPANYING.

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS:

Because most of the major Fort Yellowstone structures are still in existence, the Fort retains much of its original appearance. In addition, there have been relatively few structures added in the immediate area (except for concession facilities) and few major alterations to the original buildings. Perhaps the single greatest change has been in the street system.

The buildings have continued to be used either for their original purposes or for generally compatible uses, with the result that the basic use patterns of the Fort have been retained. Therefore, the concession facilities remain in approximately their original locations, as do the residential, administrative and service facilities.

The ~~transportation~~ transition from horse and buggy to automobile as the common means of transportation has brought about a change in traffic patterns, as well as eliminating the need for some of the original buildings. To accommodate this, and the greatly increased numbers of visitors to the area, the National Park Service has altered some of the

street locations, and of course, they have virtually all been paved. Changes such as the boulevard separating the bulk of the Fort itself from the concession facilities are definite improvements, being both aesthetically pleasing as well as functional. Other changes are less fortunate, being primarily the result of use patterns. Some changes could definitely be made in this respect. The distant approaches to the Fort, and the initial views of it, remain approximately the same. Some of the immediate approaches to it have been altered; notably the blocking off of "Avenue 'A'", and the relocation of the approach from the North Entrance.

In terms of buildings, the concession facilities have undergone the greatest changes, and are by far the most detrimental elements in the whole area. Almost all of the original concession facilities, some of which were quite handsome, have been removed and replaced with structures of little or no architectural merit.

There have been only a few structures added to the immediate area by the National Park Service. The major ones are: a utility building, no. 23; an apartment building, no. 70; a clinic and a post office.

A large National Park Service residential area has been created nearby and to the east, but this lies at the base of the "Hotel Terrace", upon which the Fort is located, and is therefore generally out of sight and presents little intrusion upon the Fort itself. This is also true of the campground located in the same general area. The only historic structure immediately affected in this regard is the Powerhouse, building no. 56.

Of approximately 77 Army structures at Fort Yellowstone, about half remain. Most of those which have been removed were minor service buildings, such as fuel sheds and root cellars. Among the major changes, however, were: demolition of the first hospital, building no. 15.; demolition of the second hospital, building no. 18.; demolition of the troop barracks, building no. 26; relocation of the post bakery and remodeling it for a residence, building no. 24; severe alterations to the cavalry stable, building no. 28; removal of the first powerhouse; and removal of those buildings comprising what was known as "the wagon-train outfit".

The plantings begun by the Army (probably as part of W. H. Manning's landscape plan) have reached maturity. In this respect, the present appearance is probably closer to the visions of those who planned Fort Yellowstone. On the other hand, the track and the tennis courts are gone, and much of the parade ground has been reclaimed by the natural vegetation of the area.

The conditions of the buildings are generally good. Their substantial construction and good maintenance policies are primarily responsible for this.

The overall result is a complex which has adapted well to its present uses while retaining much of its original flavor as an Army post. It has reached a pleasant maturity wherein it may continue to serve well as park headquarters, yet with some judicious changes and restoration, it will also be able to present to the public much of the original character of Fort Yellowstone during its occupation by the Army.

Photographs of Existing Conditions:

See accompanying and sections pertaining to individual structures.

Drawings of Existing Conditions:

See accompanying: NP-101/41040, sheet 2.

Proposed Construction Activities:

The immediate construction activities necessary to the restoration of Fort Yellowstone are primarily related to work on the individual structures themselves. These proposed activities are contained in sections pertaining to each individual building.

The establishment of a Historic District within the Park, as herein proposed, involves long-range activities, and the planning for such must be in the nature of a master plan. Because the primary intent of the visual development of this area is reconstruction of the historic scene, it is proper that historic considerations be of utmost importance in the development of such a master plan. Therefore, history-related activities which should be included as part of the master plan and ultimately carried out in the development of the area are included herein.

To completely restore Fort Yellowstone to its historic ~~condition~~ **condition**, rigidly adhering to the original appearance, and construction of each structure would preclude a continuing useful existence for the complex. There are existing structures dating to the Army period which are of no significant historic, aesthetic or useful value, which should be removed. There are some historic features which have been removed ^{and} which, if restored, would be of aesthetic and functional value, as well as adding to the historic picture. There have been additions to the Fort Yellowstone complex during its continuing use as Park Service headquarters which are pleasing and potentially important in the historic development of Yellowstone Park and the National Park Service, and there are those which would be best done away with quickly. Finally, there

are ~~xxxxxx~~ future changes outside the realm of restoration which would insure the continuing usefulness of Fort Yellowstone while yet being compatible with the purpose of this report, which is to outline those aspects of its original appearance that should be retained or restored in order to best present the historic scene to the public.

Master Plan Drawing NP-YEL/2262-D, Page 32 of the Yellowstone Master Plan currently on file at the Western Service Center in San Francisco, calls for the removal of the Fort Yellowstone complex as an intrusion upon the natural phenomena; construction of a road by-passing the area and construction of new administration and visitor facilities. The historic importance of Fort Yellowstone has since been recognized and Fort Yellowstone is scheduled for preservation and restoration.

Nevertheless, there are aspects of this plan which should be retained. The by-pass road would serve well, as it would eliminate the necessity for through-traffic to pass through the complex itself. The removal of the campground to a location away from the National Park Service residential area would also be an improvement. It is also recognized that some structures, particularly those in the immediate vicinity of the Liberty Cap are indeed intrusions upon the natural conditions, AND CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THEIR REMOVAL.

Given that Fort Yellowstone is to be preserved, physical investigation has shown that the buildings are, for the most part, sound and compatible with their present uses. With this in mind, construction of new facilities which can be reasonably be retained in their present location would be a needless expense. In those instances where new facilities are desirable, such as administration and visitor facilities,

their proximity to those facilities which do remain, ~~such as the warehouses, fire station etc.~~ is important. Since the historic aspects of the Fort are to be important visitor attractions, facilities for such are important; equally important is the close relationship of administration facilities to the warehouses, fire station, clinic and post office. These are historic uses of the area, and could be retained without undue intrusion upon either the historic scene or ~~the~~ natural phenomena.

An important ~~adjust~~ to both administration functions as well as to visitor usage are the concession facilities. Concession facilities have been part of the Fort scene since the Army days. ~~I~~ Facilities such as the chapel, clinic and post office are provided here, ~~and~~ serve visitors as well as the Park Service, ~~and~~ coupled with the natural and historic attractions of the immediate area, there continues to be a need for ~~such~~ ^{concession} facilities. It would certainly be pleasant to dine in a restaurant overlooking a restored parade ground and "Officers' Row", or to stroll in the evening through the grounds of the Fort or explore the Mammoth Hot Springs without having to drive to these locations. The existing facilities, however, are without ~~ar~~chitectural merit, as well as being outmoded, inadequate, of doubtful safety and probably uneconomical to the concessioner. Removal of the existing structures and replacement of new ones compatible in appearance and function could be constructed without undue scenic or historic intrusion, while yet providing important services to both the Park Service and to visitors. Indeed, it could be a definite improvement. Necessary concessioner employee facilities could ~~be~~ be located in a more remote area, perhaps more in conjunction with the

National Park Service residential area at the base of the terrace.

Simplification of the street and sidewalk system (including restoration of parts of the original system) would facilitate a walking tour as well as enabling those who wish to obtain only a cursory view of the Fort ~~to~~ by driving about the area to do so with a minimum of interference with pedestrian movements or normal vehicular traffic. Pedestrian traffic could be accommodated with a small number of pedestrian crossings; certainly a safety feature insofar as children and local residents are concerned. The elimination of through-traffic as previously mentioned would also be a great improvement in this regard.

The basic character and function of the Fort area should continue to be residential. By the eventual elimination of visitor contact and administration functions from the Fort Structures themselves, a greater degree of privacy will be assured to those who live in them, ^{THIS WILL ALSO} as well as aiding in their preservation by enabling the Park Service to present the historic ~~scenery~~ scene while protecting the structures themselves by keeping ^{THE VISITORS} them at a distance.

Some changes in the usage of several Historic Buildings might be made as follows:

1. Bachelor Officers' Quarters: If and when a new visitor center is constructed, this building should be remodeled for use as multiple residential units.

8. Administration Building: This building appears basically unsuitable for its present residential use (This should be verified) and has relatively little architectural merit in the two east wings. Consideration should be given to restoration to its earliest state by removal of these wings and putting it to other uses.

36. Double Cavalry Barracks: If and when a new administration ~~building~~

building is constructed, this building should be remodeled to apartments for Park Service employees.

Restriction of service functions to buildings 24, 37 and 38 would concentrate these uses in a small area. Additional service facilities of this type could be provided in the area ~~once~~ occupied by the Yellowstone Transportation Co. structures. This, plus conversion of the following two structures from utility to community facilities would further enhance the residential quality to the area:

25. Cavalry Stables. This building could be given over to garage and storage uses by Park Service Employees. ~~...~~

27. Troop Barracks. The central location of this building to the rest of the Fort complex, ^{and} its immediate proximity to the gymnasium and present playground make it ideal for ^{present} use as a ~~future~~ community building. This would facilitate its exterior restoration and allow interior restoration as well, providing important community facilities in the process.

Removal of those buildings as shown on the accompanying map would provide open spaces, open up views, eliminate eyesores, emphasize the historic scene by eliminating distractions and improve the quality of the environment in general. This would include, but not ~~necessarily~~ necessarily be limited to, the following buildings: 19, 20, ²² 23, 28, 48, 62, 75, 76, 77 and 78.

The parade ground is an important element to any fort, and without which the historic scene would not be complete. The parade ~~gr~~ ground should be restored and maintained in lawn. An important feature of this restoration would be the reconstruction of the original flagpole. (See photographs of historic structures no longer existing, no. 57.)

The overall layout of Fort Yellowstone can best be seen from atop Capitol Hill. Acting Yellowstone Superintendent R. H. Lovegren, in his memo of Sept. 17, 1968 to the Regional Director, Midwest Region, proposed a short trail to the top of Capitol Hill so that the visitor might take advantage of this view. Both he and park historian Aubrey Haines indicate that this site was once occupied by a cannon used to fire morning and evening salutes. Of even more interest is the fact that around 1879 ~~the~~ Park Superintendent Philetus W. Norris "completed and occupied a unique structure on Capitol Hill, called Fort Yellowstone. It was a blockhouse of hewn timber with a balcony and three wings, surmounted by a gun turret."¹ (Whether it was from this structure or a later gun emplacement that these salutes were fired, I don't know - db) The provision of a trail to this side would be quite appropriate, especially in view of its proximity to the Haymes Photo Studio at the base of the hill. A parking area to serve both could well be provided there. Consideration might want to be given to the reconstruction of the blockhouse at the top of the hill or of a later gun emplacement (if there was one), enhancing the scene and providing added visitor interest.

The specific construction activities which have been outlined herein are intended to form a basis for the ultimate restoration of Fort Yellowstone. Those activities most closely related to the restoration of the fort structures themselves can, for the most part, be accomplished in the near future. All other proposals are intended to be guidelines for the continuing use and development of Fort Yellowstone without destroying its historic integrity, and can be only accomplished as policy and conditions allow.

1. Merrill D. Beal, The Story of Man in Yellowstone, The Caxton Printers, Ltd. Caldwell, Idaho (1949) p. 242.

Drawings of Proposed Construction Activity:

See accompanying, NP-101/41040, Sheet 3

FIREHOLE RIVER BRIDGE

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Classification

None

Proposed Use:

If retained, its present use would continue.

HISTORIC DATA:

History:

This bridge was apparently built in 1917 by the Army over the Gibbon River on the Madison-Norris Road. (This will have to be verified.) In 1931 it was removed and installed in its present location over the Firehole River on the Fountain Freight Road.¹

ARCHITECTURAL DATA:

Architectural Description:

The bridge is basically a steel structure, with concrete abutments, log cribbing and a timber roadway. Basically, it consists of two hinged steel arches, ^{which are} tied together with trussed braces, ~~and~~ and which support the roadway. The road timbers are carried by steel beams which are in turn supported by the arches. The roadway is flanked on either side with a latticed railing. The concrete abutments support the roadway at each end, and the roadway is held in place at the embankments by these abutments as well as by log cribbing.

Description of Existing Conditions:

The hinged connections for the arches were placed at the time of installation right at the waterline, a condition which continues to exist at the present time. The reasons for such a gross error is not known, but its result was the creation of the worst possible corrosion conditions at the four most critical points of the structure. The accompanying photographs show the result.

The rest of the steel superstructure appears to be in good condition, as do the roadway timbers. One of the ornamental balls capping the end post of one of the railings is missing.

The concrete abutments are badly spalled and cracked. A cursory investigation of their surface condition gives rise to grave doubts as to their structural soundness. Likewise, the log cribbing is in very poor condition, having rotted completely away in some areas after thirty years of service.

Proposed Construction Activities:

Determination will have to be made as to whether or not this structure is to be preserved.

Preservation of this structure would involve the dismantling and reconstructing of the bridge. The foundations for the hinged connections for the bridge should be rebuilt so that these connections would be above the water-line. The connections themselves should probably be replaced, as should the ends of the arches which connect to them.

The concrete abutments should be rebuilt. Due to the fact that these abutments do not date to the Army period, and possibly bear no re-

semblance to the original condition, and because the logs are so subject to deterioration, it is recommended that the log cribbing not be replaced. The roadway could be retained by either re-designing the abutments to accomplish this effect, or a concrete beam cribbing of considerable more durability, but similar in appearance to the existing could be employed.

The raising of the hinged connections to a point above the water-line would result in the consequent raising of the roadbed eighteen inches to two feet. This would, of course, have some effect on the visual appearance, as well as upon the roadway approaches.

ROOSEVELT ARCH

This structure was built in 1903 near Gardiner, Montana at the North Entrance of Yellowstone National Park. Insufficient research has been done to determine if this arch was designed and/or built by the Army, but it was certainly constructed during the period of the Army's administration of the park. President Theodore Roosevelt presided at the ceremony at which the cornerstone was laid in April, 1903. A wall extending north and east as shown on the upper of the two 1930 photographs was removed by the National Park Service at that time. See lower photograph.

Regardless of what information historic research brings to light, this structure obviously seems to warrant registration and preservation as a historic structure.