

Historic Properties within the Area of Potential Effect

The following is a description of historic properties found within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), which is based on both direct and indirect (visual) effects. Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel (HS-2025) is a contributing resource within the Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District (48YE486). The proposed guest wing rehabilitation would be visible from the adjacent Fort Yellowstone National Landmark District (48YE1057) and Grand Loop Road Historic District (48YE520).

- **Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District (48YE486)** was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 20, 2002. The historic district has statewide significance as the administrative and concession headquarters of the largest national park in Wyoming. Its period of significance is 1891 to 1948. The district is significant under Criterion A for its historical association with the development of Yellowstone National Park, and more specifically, with the development of administrative and concession policies in Yellowstone and the National Park System. The district's location near the Mammoth Hot Springs Terraces and at the juncture of the first entrance road to the park resulted in its selection as the location for the first park administrative headquarters and the first concessions area in the first national park in the United States. Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District is also significant under Criterion C for its architecture. Fort Yellowstone, within the district, reflects the layout and architecture of a typical western army fort of the late-nineteenth century. Buildings erected after the military era in the administrative area of the district are significant for their representation of the work of National Park Service architects and landscape architects. The concession area buildings are notable for their reflection of the evolution of park commercial architecture from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Included within the district are concession buildings that are excellent representatives of Colonial Revival, Rustic, Prairie, and Art Moderne styles. The work of architects hired by concessioners, including Robert C. Reamer and Fred Willson, is also represented in the district. The proposed guest wing rehabilitation would be visible from the adjacent Fort Yellowstone National Landmark District (48YE1057) and Grand Loop Road Historic District (48YE520).
- **Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel (HS-2025)** is part of a complex that includes a dining hall, recreation hall, employees' dormitories, cabins, and auxiliary buildings. Visually prominent due to their central location and massive size, the 1936 hotel, dining hall, and recreation buildings represent Yellowstone Park Company architect Robert Reamer's solution to updating portions of the old Mammoth Hotel. The four-story, L-shaped Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel consists of a 1913 guest room wing of the old Mammoth Hotel and a newer two-story front section with lobby and lounge erected in 1937. A curvilinear stair tower on the north side of the lobby forms the transition between the lower two floors of the wing and the newer lobby. Art Moderne style ornamentation was used in the 1936 portion of the hotel. Colonial Revival style features were also utilized to relate to the 1913 hotel wing as well as the buildings of Fort Yellowstone. The focus of this phase of the rehabilitation is the 1913 guest room wing, which is a long, tall, rectangular, flat-roofed, 4-story wood frame structure. The exterior is finished with wide horizontal shiplap siding. A cornice with a shallow overhang terminates the siding at the roof and a narrow water table base covers the area between the siding and the poured concrete foundation. Window openings are uniformly spaced on each of the elevations. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung. There are decorative panels between the head of the 3rd floor windows and the sill of the 4th floor windows. There is an original enclosed stair serving each

floor located at the north end and a modern enclosed stair addition on the west side of the wing. Additional architectural characteristics of this wing are described in the 2015 Historic Structure Report (See Public Documents).

- The proposed project would be adjacent to and visible from the **Fort Yellowstone National Landmark Historic District** (48YE1057), which was designated as a National Historic Landmark on July 31, 2003. The National Historic Landmark Nomination Form states that Fort Yellowstone is significant under Criterion 1 for its association with the military administration of Yellowstone National Park, and for the impact the principles and policies developed during the military administration of Yellowstone had on the emerging conservation and national park movements in the United States from 1881 to 1918 – from the date of the earliest extant resources associated with the military period to the permanent departure of U. S. Army troops.
- The Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel is also adjacent to and visible from the north side of the **Grand Loop Road Historic District** (48YE520). In meeting Criterion A, the Grand Loop Road is significant at the national level as the first large-scale designed national road system constructed at a time when road building was a new concept. The logistics and techniques devised by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to construct the road in remote, difficult mountainous terrain were both bold and unique. The Grand Loop Road is also significant at the state level under Criterion A, as it is important in the development of the entrance roads and the park's gateway communities. In meeting Criterion B, the Grand Loop Road is significant for its association with Engineering Officer, Hiram Chittenden, in charge of constructing the road, for his visionary role in the development of the road system in Yellowstone National Park, for his role in the development of the design philosophy of National Park Service roads, as well as his important contributions to the history of the American West. In meeting Criterion C, the Grand Loop Road represents the continuing design philosophy that blends the road with the natural setting and lies lightly on the land. The use of natural materials to construct the historic bridges harmonizes the manmade features with the surrounding environment.