

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED **AUG 24 1982**
DATE ENTERED **JUL 11 1984**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
Wind Cave National Park

AND/OR COMMON

N/A

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Wind Cave National Park

N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Custer

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Second

STATE

South Dakota

CODE

46

COUNTY

Custer

CODE

033

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service Rocky Mountain Region

STREET & NUMBER

655 Parfet

CITY, TOWN

Denver

N/A VICINITY OF

STATE

Colorado

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Wind Cave National Park

STREET & NUMBER

N/A

CITY, TOWN

Custer

STATE

South Dakota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

List of Classified Structures Inventory

DATE

1979

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office

CITY, TOWN

Denver

STATE

Colorado

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE <u>Pre 1930</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		One structure was moved, see structure description

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Wind Cave National Park historic district (area) consists of fifteen historic structures. All the structures are built of frame or masonry tile and are covered in stucco. Most are trimmed with reddish-brown sandstone and bear the architectural details of the English Vernacular Revival applied to the rusticated style. Located in the valley and the sloping hillsides of the meadow park land, the site consists of 21 acres. Boundary lines have been drawn to exclude intrusions.

The Civilian Conservation Corps was in the park until 1941; during this time the buildings were built in their present form. The existing frame structures were either remodeled or demolished. No evidence indicates that National Park Service Architect Howard Baker provided the overall plan, however, as correspondence shows, he was involved as early as 1931 and as late as 1936, it is likely he was a guiding force. Drawings for many of the buildings may date from pre-Works Project Administration days. It appears that lesser buildings were roughly sketched out by park employees and were sent to the western design office of the Park Service, which redrafted them into construction drawings. The architectural drawings were signed by the following people during the 1930-1940 period: A.W. Burney and F.A. Ketrig, Chief Engineers, W.G. Carnes, Deputy Chief Architect, W.G. Nichols, Chief Architect, and Edward Frieland, Superintendent. Howard Baker signed correspondence as Landscape Architect, as did Thomas C. Vint. Most of the work done inside the caves dates from 1936.

Building No. 1 Administration Building, 1936 The frame administration building is built in two, T-shaped units connected by a covered passageway. The one story facade faces the parking lot; the rear two stories takes advantage of the hilly terrain. Constructed of wood frame, the building is covered in a light brown stucco and trimmed along the foundation and rear with sandstone laid in ashlar coursing and slightly roughly dressed.

The roof is composed in two strong lateral lines, while the gable transepts are set at different heights creating an animated skyline. Each unit of the facade has its own fenestration, and all openings are cleanly incised and the windows are set in steel casings. The crisp details contrast pleasantly with the more heavy, plastic and course materials of stucco and stone.

An open walkway and stair cuts through the mid-section of the building. This serves to tie the building into its surroundings and it relieves the large mass of the structure, breaking it into well-balanced solids and void. It is this graceful handling and varying heights, solids and openings, and textures which create the crisp elegance of the building.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

- In 1978 the Denver architectural firm of Barker Rinker and Seacat designed the new addition to the structure. Using compatible materials and designs, they filled the open walkway and extended an H-shaped unit along the rear facade. The stair was replaced with an enclosed one of a contemporary design. The exterior floor plan was changed and casement windows were added. Although every attempt was made to blend the new addition, much of the clarity and deftness of the original design was obscured.
- Building No. 2 Elevator Building and Lobby, 1938, CCC construction. The elevator building is constructed of masonry and tile and rests on a concrete foundation. Composed in two rectangular units, the three-story unit houses the elevators which descend 212 feet into the cave; the one-story unit houses the lobby. Sandstone, stucco and hewn timber decorate the exterior, including the Loggia. The mechanical systems have been remodeled several times since their initial installation.
- Building No. 3 Superintendent's House 1933-34 The plans for this structure were sent to Howard Baker by the employees at Wind Cave. His office drew the final plans and the house was built in 1934. Funded by the Public Works Administration, the building was constructed by the Hot Springs Lumber Company.
- The house is a one-and-one-half story T-shape with a one-story gabled unit. Along the rear a 1940 shed unit contains a sun porch. Remodeled slightly in 1936, the house utilizes the official scheme of wood, multi-pane casement windows, exaggerated steep-pitched gables, timber and stone trim, and stucco.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

- Building No. 4 Employee's Quarters-Dormitory (Ranger's Dormitory and Mess Hall), built c. 1905, remodeled, 1918, 1931, 1936. Believed to have been built in the early year of the park's history, this structure was remodeled several times. The original house is built of masonry and a frame dormitory wing and a concrete and stone terrace were added. The structure has simple sash windows and stucco trim.
- Building No. 5 Residence-Ranger Cabin, built 1924, remodeled 1929, 1934. Built by Lawrence H. Kaudy of Hot Springs, this residence was used first as employee's quarters or ranger's cabin. The building was moved in 1929 and remodeled several times. Sited on a concrete foundation, the frame dwelling has less elaborate details than the main buildings. For example, the windows are one-over-one rather than multipane.
- Building No. 6 Residence, 1934. This residence was built to more closely resemble the superintendent's house. Constructed of frame, it rests on a masonry foundation.
- Building No. 7 Residence, c. 1920, remodeled 1929 and/or 1932. Another simply decorated residential structure, this house employs hipped roofs, rather than steep pitched gables. Constructed of frame, the remodeling included a new shingle roof.
- Building No. 8 Residence, 1931, remodeled 1935. This cottage is also covered with a hipped roof and trimmed with stucco. Only the front facades are given simple English Vernacular Revival details. In remodeling, a basement was built under the house.
- Building No. 11 Main Fire Cache/Garage and Fire Cache. 1931-1933 drawings, constructed c. 1934. The utility buildings are the only structures besides the Administration Building which bear the stylistic stamp of Howard Baker. The bulky, rectangular mass of this structure is broken by the large garage doors sharply incised into the facade. Placed asymmetrically the doors create a pleasingly elegant facade composition.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

Building No. 12 Fire Cache and Vehicle Storage, 1937.

This three-door garage is built into the hillside. Constructed of cement, the garage is dressed with stone on the facade which extends in a steplike fashion on each side, creating a retaining wall for the hill.

Building No. 13 Power House/Window House/Storage, 1931

Designed to hold the generators, this structure is now used for storage. A simple, rectangular frame structure finished in stucco, the shop has a large vehicle door in the axial and doors in the gable-end facades.

Building No. 15 Power House/Conference Hall, 1935-1937,

The second Power House is a hipped-roof, rectangular structure, with a small, gable ventilator dormer in the roof. Steel sash, multipane windows, grouped in three, mark the axial wall and a large vehicle door opens on the end wall.

Building No. 16 Oil and Gas House/Gas Station, 1940

The last structure erected as part of the master plan, the gas station is constructed of stucco and rests on a concrete foundation. The small rectangular building has a gable roof, a center door with flanking windows on the main facade and a window in the gable-end facades. A ventilator is centrally located along the ridgeline.

Building No. 17 Garage and Shop, 1939, CCC.

Although the CCC undoubtedly built most of the structures in the park between 1930 and 1940, this is one of two buildings for which the building inventory report lists the CCC as builder. Five bays along the facade, the building is divided into a four-bay garage and one-bay repair shop. As with buildings 11, 15, and 18, this bold, simple composition is in the Howard Baker tradition. This structure is built into the hillside, so that the rear is two stories, and has a five-bay garage along the first story. An exterior stone stairway provides access between the two stories.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

Building No. 18 Garage and Warehouse,
1939, CCC.

In the later years of the plan, utility buildings were moved away from the central visitor and administrative area to a less accessible and visible site. This concrete block structure, trimmed in stucco, was built as part of the new utility area in 1939. Six bays along the axial facade, the garage has one window bay along the gable-end.

Old Entrance

Located 600 feet to the north of the Administration building, the original cave entrance is a hole, approximately 2'X 3', in the floor of the creek valley. The area is slightly landscaped. The southwest side is a hill and a wall wraps around three sides of the site. The hole enters the cave approximately 100 feet from the present entrance. While the new entrance enters the cave at the surface and descends by steps, the old entrance dropped visitors about 40 feet down to the first chamber. The new entrance was built in 1938.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

1903, 1930-1941

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Howard Baker and others

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significant in the areas of architecture and conservation, the Administrative and Utility Area Historic District represents an early effort by the Federal Government to protect and make available to the public an unusual natural feature. In addition, the architecture of the park buildings represents the single example of English Vernacular Revival style applied to the rusticated or naturalistic architecture of resort hotels, lodges, cabins, and governmental structures of the 1900-1940 period in South Dakota. This particular design, combined the normally heavy or massive building materials with a deft and elegant plan, which was surprisingly light, open, and extremely well suited to the site.

Exotic natural features have long been popular attractions. Although Wind Cave had been known to the Sioux Indians for many years, it was not until 1881 when it was discovered by white settlers that it gained wider recognition. Mineral wealth first attracted settlers to the Black Hills and to Wind Cave, but very soon a resort industry grew up in the southern hills centering on the town of Hot Springs. Wind Cave was "discovered" by Jesse and Tom Bingham; the South Dakota Mining Company gained ownership to the cave entrance by 1890. The Jessie D. McDonald family was hired to manage the cave as a tourist attraction and they zealously took to advertising and selling mineral wonders from the cave. In order to make the cave hikes more accessible, they also began blasting openings and removing debris from the cave. Eighteen year-old Alvin McDonald became the cave's first enthusiastic explorer and mapper. In 1891 the John Stabler family came to Hot Springs and managed the Hotel Parrott. Soon they became involved in the exploitation of the tourist attraction. The Stablers were great showmen and helped increase the visitor trade. Within five years disputes broke out between the families. Both tried to claim sole ownership in 1896, and as neither had a clear title, negotiations began in 1899 to turn Wind Cave into a national park. From 1900 to 1903 the cave operated under auspices of the Department of ^{the} Interior and the members of the families ran concessions and worked as guides. In 1903 President Theodore Roosevelt signed the act establishing Wind Cave as a National Park, and William A. Rankin was appointed first superintendent of the park.

From 1890 to 1930 several structures were erected at the cave including residences, a hotel and administration headquarters. But in the 1930's when the CCC was assigned to work in the park, a uniform plan for buildings and landscaping was developed by the Park Service. It is likely Howard Baker was involved in the first designs, and it is certain that he is responsible for drawing the park's most skillful and aesthetically pleasing buildings.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

List of Classified Structure Inventory 1976.
 Division of Publications, Wind Cave, NPS, US Department of the Interior.
 Building Maintenance File, Rocky Mountain Region files, National Park Service, Denver,
 Colorado.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

March 1984: Revised--23 acres

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 21

UTM REFERENCES

(See continuation sheet)

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See map with scale for boundary. The boundary follows the natural contour of the land and is drawn to include only the historic district.

(See continuation sheet)

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

STATE	N/A	CODE	COUNTY	N/A	CODE	N/A
STATE	N/A	CODE	COUNTY	N/A	CODE	N/A

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Carolyn Torma

ORGANIZATION

Historical Preservation Center

STREET & NUMBER

University of South Dakota

CITY OR TOWN

Vermillion

DATE

TELEPHONE

(605) 677-5314

STATE

South Dakota 57069

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

James R. Fishburn
 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE Associate Dir. Cultural Resources

DATE

8/20/88

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

7/11/84

Beth Gudwin
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

South Dakota's collection of resort architecture is concentrated in the Black Hills. Although several major summer hotels were built in other parts of the state, none of the early structures survive. The Black Hills resort buildings date from the 1880's to 1940, and due to the presence of government-assisted labor in the 1930's, the public buildings date from that period. Rustication, especially as articulated by the Western Stick Style, is a hallmark of these structures. What is curious about the Wind Cave structures is that the rusticated materials—hewn timbers, masonry trim, and stucco—is used in an English Vernacular style architecture. The precise, incised lines created by the steel, multi-light windows creates a contrast to the less refined, more organic stucco and hewn timbers. Again the ashlar coursing of the sandstone masonry contrasts with the more commonly employed rubble masonry in structures such as the Custer State Game Lodge. Baker's choice of a style was most often associated with suburban housing. The administration building exemplifies the characteristic features of the English Vernacular Revival—the steep-pitched and multi-planed roofs, the window surface broken into a series of small panes, and the decorative, dark stained hewn timbers.

The plan for the park was to impose a uniform architecture on the buildings. In the case of some of the residences, which have evolved, the decorative trim is merely cosmetic. However, those buildings which were designed as part of the master plan are more successful, including the superintendent's house and the garages. The large administrative building was kept at a comfortable, intimate scale despite its size. Its irregular massing allowed it to take advantage of, as well as blend with, the natural landscape.

The attitude of stewardship which the Park Service brought to the cave is evident not only in its protection and maintenance of a natural landmark, but in the architecture which blends quietly with its hilly surroundings. The buildings, like most Park Service buildings are understated and unassuming, yet through Baker's skillful hand, they also have a confident elegance of their own.

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET GEOGRAPHICAL DATA TEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Revised UTM References: (March 1984)

- A. 13 622840 4823760
- B. 13 622900 4823760
- C. 13 623040 4823440
- D. 13 623680 4823475
- E. 13 623760 4823440
- F. 13 623760 4823320
- G. 13 623220 4823320
- H. 13 622940 4823370
- I. 13 622720 4823580

Verbal Boundary Description (continued)

Revised--March 1984.

The revised boundary of the historic district was enlarged to include the old cave entrance (see the site plan and U.S.G.S. for revised boundary). Only points A and B were changed.

The boundary begins at Point A and goes 60 meters in a southwestward and/southeastward curve to Point C. From Point C the boundary goes 700 meters in an east, northeast direction to Point D; then 100 meters southeast to Point E; from Point E the boundary goes 140 meters south to Point F; then from Point F 300 meters west to Point G; from Point G 300 meters northwest to Point H and 320 meters northwest to Point I; from Point I the boundary goes 220 meters northeast back to Point A.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 84003259

Date Documentation Accepted: 4/19/95

Property Name: Wind Cave National Park Administrative and
Utility Historic District (Additional Documentation)

County: Custer State: South Dakota

Wind Cave National Park MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic
Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation
subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments,
notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included
in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

April 19, 1995
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 5. Classification>

The number of contributing buildings is hereby increased to
"19," and the number of noncontributing buildings is decreased to
"0".

Section 7: Description

Architectural Classification. Add "Late 19th Century and 20th
Century Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman," and change "Other/Rustic"
to "Other/NPS Rustic."

Narrative: Building HS-27 is hereby determined to contribute
to the historic significance of the district as the only

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

surviving building of the 1930s CCC camp located at the park's headquarters area. Although the building has been sided, it retains its historic massing, fenestration, window surrounds, stone chimney and fireplace, and floorplan, and it still retains the overall appearance associated with CCC camplife and construction. The references to the "noncontributing" status of HS-27 on pages 86 to 89 are hereby revised to read as "contributing."

Sketchmap:

Building HS-27 is hereby designated as a contributing resource.

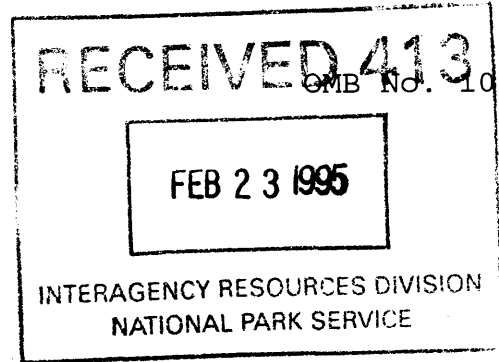
Cathy McKoy, Historian for the Rocky Mountain Regional Office,
was notified of these amendments on April 19, 1995.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

840032.59

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)



OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

New Submission Amended Submission

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District

other names/site number N/A

=====

2. Location

=====

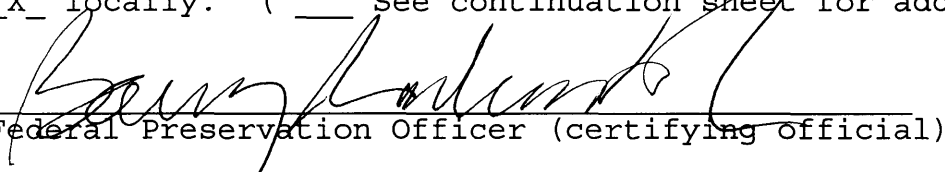
street & number _____ not for publication _____
city or town Wind Cave National Park, Hot Springs vicinity X
state South Dakota code SD county Custer code 033 zip code 57747-9430

=====


3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Federal Preservation Officer (certifying official) Date 2/21/95
 National Park Service
Federal agency

In my opinion, the property ✓ meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of commenting official Date 1-26-95

 South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
State agency

Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
Custer County, SD

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Linda McClelland 4/19/95

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
18	1	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
18	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 17

Name of related multiple property listing Wind Cave National Park Multiple Property Submission

**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
Custer County, SD**

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions

Cat: Government	Sub: government office
Government	fire station
Government	public works
Commerce/Trade	restaurant/specialty shop
Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation
Transportation	pedestrian-related
Transportation	road-related
Domestic	single-dwelling
Domestic	institutional housing
Domestic	secondary structure

Current Functions

Cat: Government	Sub: government office
Government	public works
Commerce/Trade	restaurant/specialty shop
Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation
Recreation and Culture	museum
Transportation	pedestrian-related
Transportation	road-related
Domestic	single-dwelling
Domestic	secondary structure

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Other: Rustic

Narrative Description see continuation

**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
Custer County, SD**

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8. Statement of Significance
=====

Applicable National Register Criteria

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ___ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ___ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

- ___ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ___ B removed from its original location.
- ___ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ___ D a cemetery.
- ___ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ___ F a commemorative property.
- ___ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE; CONSERVATION; POLITICS/GOVERNMENT; LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1905-1945

The Period of Significance for the District dates from 1905, when the first building (HS4) was built, to 1945, the end of the historic period as defined by the National Register.

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Howard Baker, National Park Service Branch of Plans and Designs

**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
Custer County, SD**

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Wind Cave Administrative and Utility Area Historic District has local significance under National Register Criterion A for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration. The Administrative and Utility Area structures also have local significance under National Register Criterion C for their exemplary representation of National Park Service Rustic Architecture. The materials and architectural design of these resources reflect the philosophy of incorporating natural landscape elements into planning and design. The period of significance for the Administrative and Utility area structures dates from 1931 (when a major redesign and construction phase was implemented using National Park Service Rustic Architecture Philosophy) to 1945, the end of the historic period as defined by the National Register.

This district nomination is part of the "Wind Cave National Park Multiple Property Submission." The Wind Cave Administrative and Utility Area Historic District is associated with the historic contexts "Recreation and Tourism in the Black Hills and at Wind Cave, 1890-1945," "Development and Administration of Wind Cave National Park, 1903-1945," and "National Park Service Rustic Architecture and Public Works Construction, 1931-1942." Two other related individual nominations associated with the multiple property submission are the Beaver Creek Bridge and the Pig Tail Bridge. While these two structures are tied to the district by architectural style, historic context, and period of significance, their distance from the other features precludes nominating them as part of the district.

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

- Bohi, John.
1962 "Seventy-five Years at Wind Cave: A History of the National Park."
South Dakota Historical Collections Vol 31:365-468.
- Long, Barbara Beving
1992 "Wind Cave National Park Historic Contexts and National Register
Guidelines." Denver: National Park Service.
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79.
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periodically, Wind Cave National Park and Rocky Mountain Region, Denver.
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**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
Custer County, SD**

Torma, Carolyn.

1982 "Wind Cave National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form."
Denver: National Park Service.

Williams, Lance R.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Rocky Mountain Region, NPS, Denver, CO.

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 23

UTM References X See continuation sheet.

A. 13 622840 4823760

B. 13 622900 4823760

C. 13 623040 4823440

C' .13 623565 4823345

D. 13 623680 4823475

E. 13 623760 4823440

F. 13 623760 4823320

F' .13 623223 4823360

G. 13 623220 4823320

H. 13 622940 4823370

I. 13 622720 4823580

Township, Range, Section: T6S R5E, Sec 1

Verbal Boundary Description The boundary begins at Point A and goes 70 meters east to Point B, then southeast 340 meters to point C. From Point C the boundary goes 540 meters to the east to Point C', then 170 meters northeast to point D; then 80 meters southeast to point E; from Point E the boundary goes 120 meters south to Point F; then from Point F 530 meters west to Point F', then 40 meters south to Point G; from Point G 360 meters northeast to Point H and 280 meters northwest to Point I; from Point I the boundary goes 200 meters northeast back to Point A.

**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
Custer County, SD**

Boundary Justification The boundary follows the natural contours of the land and is drawn to include only the historic district.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Ken Karsmizki
organization Western History Research **date** 2/1994
street & number 409 West Harrison **telephone** 406-587-2478
city Bozeman **state** MT **zip code** 59715

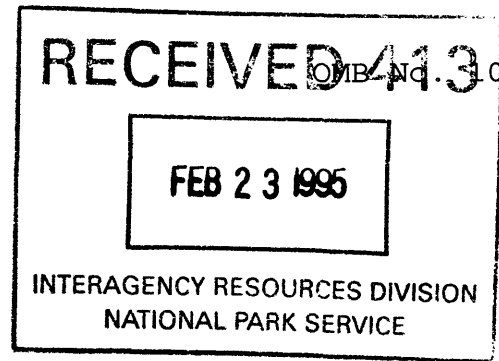
=====
Property Owner
=====

name Wind Cave National Park
street & number RR1, Box 190-WCNP **telephone** 605-745-4600
city or town Hot Springs **state** SD **zip code** 57747-9430

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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OMB No. 1024-0018

**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
Custer County, SD**

Setting

The Administrative and Utility Area District includes a ravine which runs roughly north south with numerous smaller drainages intersecting it from both sides. The terrain is rolling to either side of the ravine. The hills and ravine are covered with grass, shrubs, pine, juniper, and deciduous trees. Landscaping has supplemented the natural vegetation to provide a screen for and soften the visual intrusion of the buildings and other historic features.

Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District consists of 18 historic structures, of which 17 are considered eligible for listing on the National Register. Sixteen of these structures have already been nominated and listed on the National Register. The vast majority of buildings and structures were constructed in the 1930s, and all are in good condition. The buildings and miscellaneous landscape features are being nominated under both Criterion A and C; The cave entrance/stairs are eligible only under Criterion A. All the buildings are built of frame or masonry tile and are covered in stucco. Most are trimmed with reddish-brown sandstone and bear the architectural details of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival applied to the rusticated style. HS-3 also bears the architectural details of the English Vernacular Revival. Located in the valley and the sloping hillsides of the meadow park land, the site consists of 23 acres. Boundary lines have been drawn to exclude intrusions.

Summary

The Wind Cave Administrative and Utility Area Historic District is located off of US Highway 385, roughly 3 miles from the south entrance of the park. Sixteen historic buildings are located in the Historic District: The Administration Building (HS-1); the Elevator Building (HS-1); 6 Historic Quarters (HS-3 through HS-8), the Machine Shop Shed (HS-11), the Fire Equipment Shed (HS-12), the Power House (HS-13), the Elevator Installation Power House (HS-15), the Oil House (HS-16), the Garage Building A (HS-17), the Garage C (HS-18), and the Officers Quarters (HS-27). In addition the Cave Entrance and Stairs (HS-96), and Miscellaneous Features (HS-97) including the road, trail, rock walls and culverts are within the district. Of these features only the Officers Quarters (HS-27) is considered non-contributing. The style of the other features exemplifies National Park Service Rustic Architecture. All features are in good condition, in spite of some modifications, maintain integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association with the historic period.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was in the park until 1941, contributing much to the historic character of the park. During this time the buildings were

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**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
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Summary (continued)

built in their present form. The existing frame structures were either remodeled or demolished. No evidence indicates that National Park Service Architect Howard Baker provided the overall plan, however, as correspondence shows, he was involved as early as 1931 and as late as 1936, it is likely he was a guiding force. Drawings for many of the buildings may date from pre-Works Project Administration days. It appears that lesser buildings were roughly sketched out by park employees and were sent to the western design office of the Park Service, which redrafted them into construction drawings. The architectural drawings were signed by the following people during the 1930-1940 period: A.W. Burney and F.A. Kettrig, Edward Frieland, Superintendent. Howard Baker signed correspondence as Landscape Architect, as did Thomas C. Vint. Most of the work done inside the caves dates from 1936.

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

Contributing

HS-1 Administration Building
HS-2 Elevator Building
HS-3 Superintendent's Residence
HS-4 Superintendent's Cottage
HS-5 Ranger Cabin
HS-6 Employee's Residence
HS-7 Employee's Residence
HS-8 Ranger's Dormitory and Mess House
HS-11 Machine Shop Shed
HS-12 Fire Equipment Shed
HS-13 Power House
HS-15 Power House
HS-16 Oil House
HS-17 Garage A
HS-18 Garage C
HS-30 Coal Shed
HS-96 Historic Cave Entrance and Stairs
HS-97 Miscellaneous Landscape Features

Noncontributing

HS-27 Officer's Quarters

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**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
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Administration Building (HS-1)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

This is an irregular shaped building which includes the original structure built in 1936 and a major addition built in 1980. From the front, the building appears to be a single story structure. Viewed from the rear, there is a daylight basement level in addition to the main level. The original structure was linear in plan and the addition is an "H" shaped structure. The modern addition is three stories. The building is not aligned with the cardinal directions and faces southwest. It is located on the southwest side of the ravine which runs through the headquarters area. The building is built on a concrete foundation.

The building was originally two structures, administrative and concession, joined by a loggia. The administrative building had 3,878 square feet of space on the first floor and 3,454 square feet in the basement. The concession building had 2,251 square feet on the first floor and 2,235 square feet in the basement. The porch and loggia adjoining the two had 1,006 square feet. Stairs and a terrace at the rear of the building added 2,068 square feet. The modern addition on the back of the building has 14,000 square feet.

Looking at the building from the southwest (toward the northeast) only the main story is visible. This is a wooden frame structure and exterior walls of the front facade are all finished using yellow-tan stucco. All windows use a wooden sash. Multiple wall segments are seen from the front view.

At the northwest end of the front facade of the building are two wall segments which associate with the administrative offices used by the NPS. The first (northwestern most) segment is a gable ended building section. A window opening is located toward the northwest end of the front facade. This opening holds a double hung 2/4 window. Centered on this wall segment is a large window opening which has a bank of four long double hung windows each with 4/6 (2/2-2/2/2) panes. Toward the southeast end of the wall segment is an opening with a double hung 6/6 window.

The second wall segment is brought forward of the wall line on the end segment. It has a gable front with a large window opening centered on the wall. This opening has a bank of four windows, each of which are broken into three sections from top-to-bottom. The windows on the outside margin of the bank have a 4 pane upper section, a 6 (2/2/2) pane middle section, and a 10 (2/2/2/2/2) pane lower

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**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
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Administration Building (HS-1) (continued)

section. The two center windows in the bank have 6 (3/3) panes in the upper section, 9 (3/3/3) panes in the middle section, and 15 (3/3/3/3/3) panes in the lower section. A decorative boxwork is used under the window opening and emphasizes the size relationship of the windows.

The wall segment immediately to the right of the gable front administrative section was originally an open loggia followed by a wall segment for the concession building. When the addition was made to the visitor center in 1980, the open loggia section of this wall was infilled and became the entrance to the public area of the visitor center. A covered porch, which is an original building element, extends the length of this infilled wall segment and the adjoining wall segment of the concession building. The side gable porch roof has a wooden beam which extends the length of the porch at the eave. This beam is supported by adzed timber posts with shipsknee brackets. The beam is notched to receive the upright posts. Metal railing sections have been placed between all posts except where the sidewalk approaches the front entryway. These metal posts are not an original element and have been added to restrict the flow of traffic and preserve the landscape. The underside of the roof is exposed to the porch. Rafter beams are visible and a tongue and groove board finish is used on the underside of the roof deck. A large structural truss is visible under the porch roof at a point which would have been the northwest end of the concession building. A metal light is located on the timber uprights at each side of the sidewalk's entry to the porch. Metal lights are also hanging from the underside of the porch roof.

The infilled wall segment consists of a wooden wall with a stucco exterior surface. An entryway with a double door is centered on this wall segment. Each half of the double door has two vertical panels under a fixed four pane window. The entryway is flanked on each side by three window openings. Each of the window openings has two long side-by-side casement windows with 10 (2/2/2/2/2) panes. Small stucco wall sections separate the windows and the door.

At the covered front porch, the wall segment for the concession building has three regularly spaced French doors. Each half of the door has 12 (2/2/2/2/2/2) panes. The doors open out onto the porch. A gable front segment of the concession building steps forward from this wall segment at the porch. A window opening is centered on this gable front wall segment. The opening has a bank of four windows each with a double hung 4/4 window. At the peak of the gable end is a wooden louvered vent.

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Administration Building (HS-1) (continued)

To the right (southeast) of the gable front segment of the concession building is a gable end segment of the structure, comprised of two sections. The first section steps back from the gable front wall of the concession building and has a short wall length. A small 2/4 double hung window is positioned on the end wall of this building section. The second section steps back further and has a 2/4 double hung window and slab door with "V" grooves. This door opens out onto a concrete porch. An original metal light fixture is centered over the entryway. On the southeast end of the building both the main and basement stories are visible. On the basement level an entryway is centered on the wall. The door at this location is a slab with "V" grooves with a four pane window. A modern light fixture is centered over the door. To the right of the door is an opening which has two double hung windows each using a 3/6 pane arrangement. On the main story level three window openings are symmetrically arranged on the wall. Each opening holds two double hung windows with a 2/4 pane arrangement. A new metal vent is positioned above the main floor windows and slightly off-center toward the front of the building. A wooden louvered vent is located at the top of the gable end.

The rear wall at the concession (southeast) end of the building originally consisted of two wall segments. That original design has been altered as a result of the 1980 addition. The line of the first wall segment is interrupted by the junction of the southeast wall of the addition. The second wall segment is no longer visible from the exterior. At present the rear wall of the concession end of the building has two symmetrically arranged window openings each with a 3/6 double hung window at the basement level. An opening is centered between these basement window openings on the main story. This opening has three 4/4 double hung windows arranged side-by-side. A dormer gable is positioned on the roof over this window opening. Also at the basement level, but further north along the length of the wall, there is another window opening. This opening holds two 6/6 double hung windows. As one faces this window the upper right hand corner of the opening is covered by the wall of the 1980 addition. An identical window opening which is a part of the original wall design is presently located on the interior of the building.

Because of the slope which runs downhill away from the building the southeast wall of the 1980 addition has a sub-basement level. This sub-basement level has a stone wall, using random ashlar coursing. A stucco exterior surface is used on the basement and main stories. There are no openings through the stone wall section. On the basement story a rectangular opening in the wall serves as an access to a recessed entryway to the exhibit area. The entryway uses a double

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Administration Building (HS-1) (continued)

door, each side of which has two vertical panels under four fixed window panes. The door opening is flanked on each side by a narrow vertically arranged side-light. This side-light has two small square panes at the top and bottom of the window and eight rectangular panes (2-2/2/2/2-2). As this doorway is approached, a half-wall is located to the right and forms a barrier adjacent to a short concrete approach to another entryway. Facing this door the opening through the wall is to the right and a window opening is to the left. This window opening has two casement windows each with six panes (2/2/2). A modern solid metal door is used at this entryway. Further along the southeast wall of the addition are three asymmetrically arranged window openings which are off-center toward the east. Two window openings, each with two 6 (2/2/2) pane casement windows, flank a small opening which has a 6 (2/2/2) pane casement window. On the main level are four banks of window openings which are symmetrically arranged and off-set toward the east. Each bank has three 8 pane casement windows.

In viewing the 1980 addition from the northeast (looking southwest) the wall is three stories high. These three stories are the "main" level, "basement" level, and "sub-basement" level. This wall also has three segments, southeast, central, and northwest. On the sub-basement level of the southeast wall segment the stone wall is found only at the outside corner of the building, with the remainder of the wall using a stucco finish. There are no openings through the wall at this level. On the basement level of this wall segment there is one window opening which holds two 6 (2/2/2) pane casement windows. Also on the basement level of this wall segment there is an opening through the wall which serves as a small balcony with a wooden railing. This opening is positioned to the northwest on the wall segment. At this location there is a small covered porch, a modern solid door, and a bank of four casement windows each with 10 (2/2/2/2/2) panes. On the main level of this wall segment there are four banks of windows, each with three 8 (2/2/2/2) pane casement windows.

In the central segment of the northeast wall of the 1980 addition there are two large openings at the sub-basement level which hold large metal louvered vents. There are no openings through this wall on the basement level. At the main level there is an open deck which uses a wooden rail for a barrier. Access to this deck is from the interior of the building on the main level. The exterior wall for the main level public room has a door positioned off-center on the wall segment toward the northwest. This door is the same style as used on the other modern entryways, two vertical rectangular panels under four fixed window panes. It is flanked on each side by a bank of three window openings. Each opening has two vertical

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Administration Building (HS-1) (continued)

casement windows each with 10 (2/2/2/2/2) panes. As one faces this center section of the 1980 addition's rear wall, a narrow walkway approaches a modern solid door to the left of the deck. This door provides access to an administrative area. Also to the left of the deck is an open stairwell which provides a fire escape for the building. At each floor level there is a landing and a modern solid door.

The northwest segment of the 1980 addition's rear wall has no openings through the sub-basement level. As on the southeast segment of the rear wall the stone coursing from the side wall wraps around the corner. On the basement level there are two window openings symmetrically arranged on the wall. Each opening has four casement windows each with 8 (2/2/2/2) panes. There are no openings on the main story level on this wall segment.

The northwest facing wall of the 1980 addition is similar to the southeast facing wall of this addition. It has a stone exterior wall at the sub-basement level with no openings through the wall. At the basement level there are two symmetrically arranged window openings, each with four casement windows having 8 (2/2/2/2) panes each. There are no openings through the main level wall. Where this wall joins the rear wall of the original visitor center there is a section of the wall which is recessed. This recessed wall section is two stories high, the basement and main floor levels. On the basement level there is an entryway, which is identical to the entryway at this level on the opposite side of the building. It has a double door, two rectangular panels under four fixed window panes, flanked by two vertical side-light windows. On the main floor level there is a window opening centered on the wall. Two casement windows each with 8 (2/2/2/2) panes are used in this opening.

Part of the rear wall of the original visitor center building is covered by the 1980 addition. From the junction of this 1980 addition with the original visitor center to the northwest corner of the rear wall is virtually unchanged. At the basement level this is a stone wall which uses rock faced random ashlar coursing. As one faces the wall there is a short section to the left which steps out slightly from the main wall line. This small section is part of a larger random ashlar stone wall which extended from the basement level to the top of a chimney. The chimney is centered on the wall. The majority of this wall has been covered by the 1980 addition, only the very edge is presently visible. On the main wall line of the basement level, there is a window opening using two double hung windows with 2/4 panes each. An entryway is to the right of this window opening. The entryway has a slab door with "V" grooves, a rectangular transom is positioned

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Administration Building (HS-1) (continued)

over the door. Further along the wall segment, to the right of this entryway, is another window opening. Like the opening to the left of the door, this window opening has two double hung windows with 2/4 panes each. Another door opening is positioned toward the end of the wall segment and it has a slab door with "V" groove and rectangular transom. On the main floor level of this wall segment there are two window openings, located to the southeast end of the wall, each with a 2/4 double hung window. Toward the northwest end of the wall there is a window opening which has a bank of three double hung 6/9 (3/3-3/3/3) windows.

The northwest end of the building has a rock faced random ashlar stone wall at the basement level. Because the building is built on a slope which drops from front to back, the full length of the basement level wall is not visible. A window opening is present at the basement level and uses two double hung 3/6 windows. Two small openings are also located on the stone wall. Two blocks are used in one opening and a metal vent is used in the other. On the main floor level a window opening is positioned toward the east. This opening uses two double hung 6/9 (3/3-3/3/3) windows. There is an entryway positioned toward the west at the main floor level. This was originally an opening through the wall which provided access to a recessed door. The opening has been infilled using a slab door with "V" grooves, a side-light is positioned to the right of the door, and plywood fills a part of the upper margin. An original light fixture is centered over the entryway on the exterior of the building. A stone half wall creates a barrier around a small concrete porch and approach steps at this entryway. In the upper part of the gable end there is a vertically arranged wooden louvered vent. Above the vent is rough cut weatherboard used as detailing at the peak of the gable end. Two modern metal vent openings have been positioned on each side of the original wooden vent.

The roof is constructed of 2"x6" rafters. The loggia uses rough hewn 8"x8" beams. On the original visitor center the roof consists of intersecting gables and irregular ridge lines. As one faces the building, the roof is broken into five separate segments. On the northwest end of the building a gable ended roof segment is used over a part of the administrative area. A stone chimney is positioned on the front roof slope near the ridge line and is off-set toward the northwest end of the roof segment. On the rear roof slope a small eyebrow dormer is used over a vent. This vent is positioned off-center toward the southeast.

The next roof segment is a front gable. The ridge line is substantially higher than that of the segments to each side. This roof segment also covers a part of

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Administration Building (HS-1) (continued)

the administrative area, which was originally a public area. At the rear of the gable roof is a stone chimney which is centered on the ridge line. Historical photographs show this chimney as part of the rear wall which was a stone wall from the foundation to the ridge.

To the right of this gable front is a side gable segment of roof which originally covered the loggia. The ridge line is substantially lower than the ridge lines to either side. The front of the roof also covers the porch which extends across the front of the building. Immediately to the right of the loggia roof section is a side gable roof segment which covers part of the concession area. The ridge line is higher on the concession roof segment. The front roof slopes are the same for the loggia and concession segment. Because of the higher roof line the deck of the rear slope of the loggia is lower than that of the concession building. A front gable covers an area of the concession building which extends forward. The ridge line of this front gable is lower than the main ridge line of the side gable segment of the concession building. The main ridge line for the concession extends from the loggia to beyond the front gable over the extension. At the southeastern end of the main ridge line over the concession is a stone chimney. This chimney is positioned on the outside of the end wall for this building segment and projects through the roof of the end segment of the concession building. The roof over this end segment is a gable end. The ridge line of this end segment is lower than the main roof line over the concession. The front roof slope is stepped down from the slope of the main section. The rear roof slope is a common slope shared by both segments of the concession building. On this rear slope a dormer covers a window opening on the main level of the original building. A second dormer was covered by the 1980 addition.

When the 1980 addition was placed on the rear of the original building, the original lines of the roof were altered. The original building was essentially linear. The 1980 addition has an "H" shaped plan and abuts the original building at roughly the center of the rear wall. Each leg of the "H" shaped addition uses a front gable roof. These legs of the "H" are connected by a side gable roof. At the point where the addition meets the original, a closed square is formed. This closed square has a flat roof with a skylight. The ridge line of the northwest leg of the "H" is slightly lower than the ridge of the original front gable roof segment.

All roof sections have close eaves and gutters with down spouts. On the original building roof decks brown fiberglass shingles are used. These have a look, size

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**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
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Administration Building (HS-1) (continued)

and shape that simulates wooden shingles. Wooden shingles are used on the roof decks for the 1980 addition. All gable ends on the original building have short returns. Metal valleys are used in all locations where intersecting roof lines meet.

A stone half wall once extended across the rear of the building as a barrier for a walkway which extended the length of the building and beyond. This walkway was used by visitors to access a trail to the natural cave entrance to the northwest and a trail to the elevator building to the southeast. The end sections of this stone barrier wall have been retained and join the side walls of the 1980 addition. However, this 1980 addition resulted in the loss of the center section of the barrier wall and walkway.

Interior:

First Floor Plan -

The administrative offices area (original public lobby) has a high ceiling with three historic hewn rafters exposed. The rafters have been decoratively adzed and hold wood pegs at the joinings. A massive angled rock faced sandstone fireplace on the north wall dominates the room. This fireplace is flanked to either side by French doors that originally opened onto small balconies. The entry to this room from the loggia is in the same location but doors have been removed and replaced. Two historic large rustic circular metal hanging light fixtures are suspended between the rafters.

The superintendent's office has retained good integrity. The focal point of the room is a canted rock-faced square arched sandstone fireplace with a half-circle hearth and plastered chimney breast. A built-in upper glass book case with lower doors partially fills the east interior wall. All historic trim has survived, including ceiling molding and baseboards. The interior entrance to this room has been altered but the exterior v-notch slab door is historic.

The first floor of the old concession portion of the building has been remodeled and modified with only the historic exterior doors on the south wall extant. The entry door mirrors the opposing administrative door but is the historic wood double door with upper light. The kitchen and storage area is in the same location but only the windows in the kitchen are historic elements. The quarter-turn wood stairway to the basement in the storage room is historic but the storage area has been modified retaining its wood floor and plaster walls.

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Administration Building (HS-1) (continued)

The loggia is now enclosed. However, the hewn rafters with wood pegs and the wood roof planking are still exposed. Two vertical squared posts still stand in the loggia and support the rafters. These rafters are the same as those in the administrative offices.

Basement:

The basement plan of the building has been modified but historic rooms and elements have survived. The basement of the concessioner's building still contains three bedrooms, a bath and a furnace room. The floors are concrete and the walls are plaster, except the furnace room which has tile walls. The bath contains plywood toilet stalls.

To the east and west of the interior central stairway are rusticated rock faced random coursed sandstone ashlar walls that were originally exterior walls. The east wall under the basement of the concessionaires building holds two paired 6/6 double-hung windows, a multi light (15) door entry with a transom, and a small 2/4 double-hung window. The door opens onto a small hall with a door at the end of the hall and one on opposing walls. The historic floor plan has survived and consists of two rooms and a National Park storeroom that has been altered with a reduction in size. The larger room (originally called the Wildlife Room) has a built-in wood cabinet across one wall and a small closet with a wood door. The door at the end of the hall opens onto a storeroom divided into two spaces with an interior wood wall.

The stone basement interior wall under the administrative offices holds a metal furnace door and a multi-light (15) door with only one sidelight (other filled-in). This door opens onto the original Ranger's room whose one remaining historic element is the corner sandstone fireplace with a plastered stepped chimney breast.

Historical Information

Correspondence files indicate that the plans for the Administration Building were drawing number WC-3002. This building was planned to house administrative offices for the park on one end, a concession building on the other end and a loggia connecting the two structures. The concession building was also referred to as the "operator's building" in the early correspondence. It was estimated that the construction would be \$34,887. Ralph N. Kerr served as on site Assistant Architect for the NPS on this project. Kerr filed weekly reports on the progress of the construction. Work was started on the building February 12, 1935 and work

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Administration Building (HS-1) (continued)

was completed on about July 10, 1935 (Kerr to Field Headquarters 2/16/1935-7/6/1935).

The timbers used on the loggia were adzed to be in keeping with the rustic style used on this building. Correspondence indicates that they "had a good deal of difficulty in locating an adze-man but we finally succeeded in finding a local farmer who could handle an adze to our satisfaction and he did a very fine job of adzing for us" (Kerr to Field Headquarters 6/8/1935). The name of the farmer was not provided in the weekly report. Mention is also made of the "park quarry" which may have been the source for the stone used in the building (Kerr to Field Headquarters 6/29/1935).

Historical photographs of the building show it under construction and as a finished building. When approached from the front the building is a long low structure which blends well with the surroundings. The low roof line does not break the crest of the ridge of the hill east of the building. In looking at the building from the east (toward the west) the stucco and stone walls blend well with the natural colors of the ravine and hillsides.

The rear elevation is the strongest architectural statement of this building. As the historic photographs show a half wall made of rock faced random ashlar coursed stone forms a barrier wall the entire length of the building. This half wall is the outside barrier for the terrace. At the landing of the divided stairway on the terrace the half wall barrier is built with a slight curve creating an observation deck on the terrace. Across much of the basement level of the rear wall, stone is used as an exterior finish. This stone is used on the walls for the divided stairway which connects the loggia with the terrace. Stone is also used on the gable end wall on the rear of the administrative building. This stone wall extends from the foundation, or walkway, to the roof line. On the basement level two large french doors are symmetrically positioned on this wall segment. On the main floor level an opening through the stone wall is located above each of the basement french doors. At each of these openings there was a small wooden balcony accessed by french doors. From the interior of the administrative building these french doors and balconies were positioned on each side of the massive fireplace centered on the east wall of the public room.

This design emphasized the importance of the ravine in the landscape and ultimately the connection of this ravine to the cave. The terrace and walkway essentially connected the natural entrance and the elevator entrance by use of

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Administration Building (HS-1) (continued)

trails extending off each end of the walkway. This terrace and walkway with its stone half wall formed a promenade to be used by the visitors and served as a hub for the park's activity areas. The importance of the environment in this building design can be seen by the emphasis on the open loggia, the rock walled descending stairway, the terrace and extended walkway, and the use of earthy materials such as stone and stucco. Unfortunately, the primary architectural statement and the connectedness of this building with the cave entrances was lost with the construction of the 1980 addition. The strength of the design, characterized by the stone walls, the terrace, and the implied connection of this building with its setting were lost when these elements were either removed or covered by the 1980 addition. The continuity of the administrative/concession building as a hub was interrupted when much of the terrace, the central feature of the formal walkway, was removed. With the removal of the terrace the shorter wall segments for the walkway seem like amputated limbs of well designed walkway. Not only does this 1980 addition create a physical barrier, it serves as a visual barrier. With the original design there would have been a view up and down the ravine. Since the building was set off to one side, trees and other landscape features provided the primary visual barrier. That view up and down the ravine is totally blocked by the modern addition.

The property file for the visitor center indicates that the original main floor of the structure had an area of 3,878 square feet, the basement was 3,454 square feet, a loggia and porch added an additional 1,006 square feet, and a terrace and stairs included 2,068 square feet. Floor plans indicate that on the main floor level the administrative building included a Superintendent's Office, clerical department room, and a public lobby. The open loggia led to a divided stairway which descended to the terrace at the basement level. On the main floor level the operator's building had a large room used as a store and dining room, a kitchen, and some small storage rooms. On the basement level there were restrooms, a ranger's office and a furnace room in the administrative building. On the basement level of the operator's building were a wildlife office, a map room, and a NPS storeroom. In addition there was a concessionaire's storeroom, three bedrooms and a bath for use by the concession employees.

As early as 1959 consideration was being given to making an addition to the Wind Cave headquarters building. This addition was proposed to be a part of MISSION 66, a ten year park development program of the NPS begun in 1956. In January of 1959 Superintendent Semingsen was beginning to circulate proposed plans for an addition to the building (Semingsen to Corner, Howe & Lee 1/14/1959). The plan

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Administration Building (HS-1) (continued)

to expand the building was based on the park's need for additional space to accommodate the needs of the park administration and visitors. It appears that some consideration for the architectural integrity of the structure was considered since it was noted that "the [National Park] Service does not wish to change the front of the building in any way" (Semingsen to Corner, Howe & Lee 1/14/1959). On-site administrators continued to stress the need for expanded facilities at Wind Cave.

Modifications

Exterior:

The exterior of this building appears as it did at the time of construction with one minor and two major alterations. An entryway at the northwest end has been infilled using a plywood wall, a door and a side-light. The front wall of the loggia has been infilled with windows and a double door entry. A major addition to the rear of the building covers roughly 65% of the original rear wall. This addition also removed the stairway descending from the loggia to the terrace and 65% of the terrace area including a curved stone wall observation area.

Interior:

On the first floor, the administrative offices have dropped ceiling tiles and carpeting. An interior office space has been constructed in the main room with the fireplace. Passageways, doorways and walls have been removed and replaced by others. A stairway has also been added to provide access to the coffee room in the basement. The loggia is now enclosed and expanded with the new addition (1980). The original stairway has been replaced. The concessionaires sale's room has been completely remodeled. The basement floor plan has been modified with the extension of the storeroom and addition of a closet and door relocation to the third bedroom. The park basement offices under the concessionaire's building have dropped ceiling tiles and carpeting in one room. The basement under the administrative offices is now accessed by an interior stairway into a new coffee room. The men and women's bathrooms have also been remodeled.

Integrity Statement

The integrity of this structure is good. It has maintained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Changes include the major addition to the rear of the building. This addition covered roughly 65% of the original rear wall and altered the stairway and terrace located at the rear of the building. Originally a stairway descended from the rear of the loggia to the terrace. Stone half walls were used as part of the stairway design. This

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Administration Building (HS-1) (continued)

stairway was replaced with the new addition. A terrace with a stone half wall as a barrier stretched the length of the rear wall of the building. Only the end sections of this wall have been retained. Rear wall sections of the original building were covered by the addition but it is believed that many of the original elements have been retained under the modern addition. At the same time this addition was made to the rear of the building, the front of the loggia was also altered. Originally an open area, the front of the loggia was walled in. An entryway and windows were used to close off the front of the loggia. Metal pipe rails were placed across the front, between the vertical timbers, prior to the 1980 addition. An open entryway at the northwest end of the building was also infilled using a plywood wall, a door, and a side light.

With regard to the building's interior, the original floor plan has been maintained but only some of the original rustic details remain. Alterations to the concession area and loggia have compromised the integrity of the interior, and resulted in loss of historic feeling in the overall interior space. Some surviving original features nonetheless contribute to the significance of the building and should be preserved, such as the exposed rafters, stone fireplace, original lighting fixtures, and original features in the superintendent's office (described earlier).

NOTE - The following information pertains to all photos listed in Item 7:

Property: Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area
Historic District
Photographer: Ken Karsmizki
Date of Photographs: October, 1992
Location of Negatives: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
02	NW	rear wall, south end, rock barrier	08	01
05	NW	south end (lower level) door	08	04
06	NW	south end, eave detail	08	05
08	NE	south end wall	08	07
10	N	front facade (south end) entryway	08	09
12	NE	front facade (south end) door	08	11
15	NE	front facade (south end)	08	14
17	NE	front facade, porch detail	08	16

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Administration Building (HS-1) (continued)

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
18	NE	front facade, porch detail	08	17
21	S-SE	front porch, ceiling detail	08	20
25	NE	front facade, mid-section	08	24
27	NE	junction of porch and admin. building	09	02
30	NE	front facade (north end)	09	05
35	NE	north end wall	09	10
37	SE	north end wall light fixture	09	12
38	E	north end wall, filled-in doorway		09 13
39	E	rock wall at north end	09	14
40	SE	north end wall, vents in gable end	09	15
44	SW	rear wall of north end	09	19
48	SW	rear wall addition detail, center section	09	23
51	SW	rear overview	10	02
54	SE	northwest wall of new addition, entryway	10	05
57	SW	wall detail, junction of new addition	10	08
60	NW	central & north end of east wall	10	11
62	NW	rear wall, (new addition) stairwell	10	13
63	SW	S end east wall, new addition (upper)	10	14
68	NW	southeast wall, new addition, SE wing	10	19
69	NW	southeast wall, new addition, SE entrance	10	20
72	SW	historic photo, c. 1940s	11	29
73	NE	historic photo, c. 1940s	11	30
79	NE	historic photo, c. 1935	14	12
80	S	rear view, historic photo, c. 1940s	14	14
82		concessionaire's basement bathstall	20	01
83		interior, stone basement east wall	20	03
84		east interior basement door	20	04
88		fireplace, ranger's room	20	09
91		rafters and light fixtures, admin.	20	12
92		rafters and timbers, interior loggia	20	13
94		built-in cabinets, superintendent's office	20	15
95		fireplace/outside entry, supt's office	20	16
96		french door flanking fireplace	20	17

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**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
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Elevator Building (HS-2)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

Built in 1938, this structure has a three story segment flanked by two single story segments. The first floor has 1,416 square feet of space, the second and third floors each have 437 square feet of space. This structure is built over an elevator shaft which is 212 feet deep. The porch and terrace have 1,074 square feet. The building is roughly aligned with cardinal directions. The front facade faces north northeast. The building plan is rectangular and composed of three segments. The east end segment originally contained the transformer room and furnace room. The central segment is three stories high and houses the elevator and related machinery. The west building segment consists of public areas including restrooms, lobby, first aid room, and an exterior covered porch or loggia.

The building rests on a concrete foundation. The concrete foundation is not exposed at any point on the exterior. Walls use either cut native sandstone or stucco on exterior surfaces. Rock-faced cut stone with random ashlar coursing is used on most exterior walls. Quoins are used on the corners of the building's segments. The three story building housing the elevator uses cut stone on the exterior walls on the lower two stories. At the third story level, cut stone is used to the window sills. This top course used a coursed ashlar to cap the rock wall. Stone blocks on this upper course are slightly larger than those used on the remainder of the wall surfaces creating a drip ledge. The remaining third story wall is finished with stucco. The interior structural element of the walls is block tile and it is this tile wall which is stuccoed at the third story level. Exterior wall surfaces of the lobby and first aid room, located in the loggia, are also finished in yellow-tan stucco. The loggia is formed by a stone wall along the rear (south) wall. A stone pillar is incorporated in this wall as a support for the southwest corner of the loggia roof. Beyond the pillar (west), the stone wall continues and serves as a retaining wall. The height of the retaining wall steps down twice at regular intervals along the wall length. The northwest corner of the loggia is supported by another stone pillar. In addition to the stone pillars there are adzed timbers with shipsknee brackets supporting adzed timber girders and joists. A small porch is located at the northeast corner of the building (the east building segment), and the adzed timbers, shipsknee brackets and girders are also used at this location. All windows use wooden sash.

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Elevator Building (HS-2) (continued)

In the east end building segment a window opening is located on the north side under the porch roof and west of the doorway. This opening has a 4 pane window under a horizontal rectangular single pane. There are no window openings in the east end wall. A single window opening is centered on the south wall. Two 6/6 pane double-hung windows are set side-by-side in this opening.

The central building segment has window openings on all walls. On the first story level, two window openings are symmetrically arranged on the north wall. A 4/4 double hung window is positioned under a 2 pane transom in each of the two openings. On the rear (south) wall on the first story, two symmetrically arranged rectangular window openings use a 2 pane transom over a 4 (2/2) pane window. Because of the slope of the grade one of these window openings (west) uses a concrete window well while the other opening (east) does not have a window well. On the second story level a window opening is centered on the north and south walls. Each of these openings uses a 6/6 double-hung window. No window openings are located on the east or west walls at the second story level. Third story walls include a window opening which is centered on the north and south walls. This opening uses two double-hung 6/6 windows set side-by-side. On the east and west walls two window openings are symmetrically arranged, each using a 6/6 double-hung window.

The west end building segment has a window opening on the north facing wall in the loggia. This window opening uses a 3/3 window. There are no window openings in the west end wall in the loggia. Three openings are located on the south wall of the west building segment. The grade necessitates the use of a window well at each of these locations. A 8/8 double-hung window is used in each opening. Cut stone is used as window sills and rectangular cut sandstone blocks form plain lintels over the window openings through the stone wall segments.

A double door on the east end of the building has a flat arch with a key stone. These doors are metal with each door composed of a large upper and lower rectangular panel. In the lower panel there is a louvered vent. The metal double doors used at this location are reported to be original. This double door is positioned off-center to the south of the east end wall.

A pedestrian door is located on the north wall of the east building segment. Another door is located at the front of the center building segment's east wall. Both of these doors use a slab with "V" groove door. An ornamental metal vent is centered toward the bottom of the door in the north wall.

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Elevator Building (HS-2) (continued)

A door opening enters the lobby from the north wall. This doorway is centered in the stone section of the west building segment's north wall. Within the doorway is a French door, side lights bracket the door, and a transom is located across the top of the entryway. Each side of the French door consists of 10 panes (2/2/2/2/2) over 2 wooden panels. The French doors are flanked by side lights containing 10 panes (2/2/2/2/2). A wooden panel is located below the side lights. The transom is broken into three sections. A center section consists of five horizontally arranged panes. This center section is bracketed by sections containing two horizontally arranged panes. A light fixture is located on each side of the entryway. To the right of the entryway is a rectangular smooth faced stone inscribed with the date 1938. A CCC informant indicated that this inscribed stone is a time capsule. The doorway enters the lobby from the loggia. The doorway is centered on the west wall of the lobby. Within the doorway is a French door. Each side of the French door consists of 10 panes (2/2/2/2/2) over 2 wooden panels.

Roof construction uses 2"x6" rafters, and the elevator shaft uses 8"x21" and 8"x17" steel trusses. The roof on the east end building segment is a side gable design. A heavy beam extends across the top of the rock wall at the eaves on the front and back sides of the building segment. Above the beam a boxed cornice is used to finish the close rake. This cornice forms a short return, and bargeboard is found on the gable end. Brown asphalt shingles are used on the roof deck and ridge. Metal flashing, painted brown, is located at the junction of the roofline and the stone wall of the center building segment. The north roof slope covers the entry porch.

A hipped roof is used on the center and west building segments. The detailing found on the east building segment is repeated on the other two segments. These details include a heavy beam capping the wall, a boxed cornice, and brown asphalt shingles on decks and ridge. There is a short overhang on the roof of the center section. The west building segment has close rake. Gutters are used on all eaves.

A rectangular stone chimney is located on the east wall of the center building segment. This chimney uses random ashlar coursing. The upper course has slightly larger stone blocks and ashlar coursing. A tapered concrete cap finishes the chimney. This chimney is centered on the wall.

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Elevator Building (HS-2) (continued)

A rectangular stone terrace is located on the north side of the building adjacent to the west end building segment. This terrace uses a low wall of cut native sandstone to define its space. This wall uses random ashlar coursing. An opening in the east and west ends of the terrace allows for traffic to pass. The terrace deck is concrete and small planters are formed by cut stone curbs.

Interior:

Most of the historic interior of the elevator building survives. The elevator tower consists of two one-room levels which are reached by a metal ladder in the ladder well in the southeast corner of the tower. The top level (third floor) houses the motors and control panels for the elevators. The original motor installed was an OTIS motor (serial # 139809). The second motor is a Montgomery, from Moline, Illinois (serial # 73000113A1). The motors are set on a concrete platform. The floor is concrete and the walls are tile. Four metal cabinets house the controls. A metal mesh trap door is set in the floor.

The second floor houses the generators which have the same manufacturer as the corresponding motor (OTIS serial # 139891; 139889; 139890 and Montgomery serial # 74100069A1). This level also has a opening that allows access to the elevator shaft. A trap door corresponding to the upper level is set in the floor.

The historic floor plan of the first floor of the elevator building consists of four rooms including two restrooms, a first aid room, and lobby. A hall accesses the elevators. All ceilings are high, the walls plastered with a rippled effect, and the flooring linoleum squares. All wood doors appear historic and are single panel with square hardware. Both rest rooms have their historic stalls and some historic lavatory elements. Historic tile (black border with brown squares) are laid behind the sinks. Both restrooms have original central 1-light pendant with large white glass bowl.

The medicine or first aid room also has a central pendant light fixture. This room has a cornice molding. The sink and trimmings, including a medicine chest and soap container, also appear historic. The room also contains two early steel cabinets; one with a chrome top.

Two rooms with individual exterior doors, but having components of the elevator building, are the furnace room and the electrical room. The furnace room has a concrete floor, a high ceiling and plastered walls with the interior wall of

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Elevator Building (HS-2) (continued)

brick. The electrical room has been modified and retains only the steel bars that held copper conduits for the transformers.

Elevator:

Work on the elevator shaft included a survey for the location of the shaft, which had been completed by June of 1934. According to correspondence from F.A. Kittredge, Chief Engineer for the NPS, the design of the shaft was underway at the Branch of Engineering during 1934. By late summer of 1934 excavation on the shaft began. Historian John Bohi reported that the excavation first encountered soil and gravel, then unstable rock, and at a depth of 13 feet the first cave passage was encountered (Bohi n.d. 449). At a depth of 75 feet "strong limestone" was encountered and at that point "a ring or bearer collar was cut back 3 feet into the rock to support the upper part of the concrete shaft lining" (Bohi n.d. 450). As the elevator shaft was excavated further a landing was cut at the 119 foot level and another at the 195 foot level. When completed the shaft had been excavated a total of 212 feet and it was reported that of that length "only 38 feet were entirely in solid and stable rock" (Bohi n.d. 450). Upon its completion the inside dimensions of the shaft were 14'6" by 6'10" and the concrete shaft lining had one foot thick walls. The design was made to accommodate two elevator cars. In the summer of 1935 the Otis Elevator Company installed one elevator car. In 1952 the elevator shaft was repaired and renovated. The second elevator car was added in 1959. At this time the exterior fixtures including doors, buttons, and dial indicating levels were replaced with modern fixtures. The elevator interior was also modernized.

A 1931 Master Plan of the Wind Cave site does not show anything in the area where the elevator will be built. A barn is north of the future elevator location. In 1933 the Master Plan site map shows a proposed elevator building. The form of the building is not as it was later to be built. In 1933 there were cabins located in the future elevator area. A note indicates these cabins are to be moved. An historical photograph believed to be dated 1934 does not show any work at the elevator site. Master Plan narratives indicate the building was proposed "to be constructed with reinforced concrete and stuccoed to conform [to] the rest of the Park buildings." Master Plan narratives also indicate the temporary structure of "galvanized iron" is "very unsatisfactory . . . [and] planned to be replaced." Master Plan site maps for 1935, 1936, and 1937 show the elevator building, but the form of the building is not that of the present building. Plans number WC4997 dated 1935 are for an "Elevator: Proposed Temporary Penthouse" and a note indicates the job was completed August 1937.

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Elevator Building (HS-2) (continued)

Property file information indicates that the elevator was completed in 1935. This may refer to the elevator shaft and elevator only. These plans are for a three floor building which is similar to the present building. At dimensions of 15'11" by 24'11", this structure is roughly the size of the center segment of the existing building. This building is depicted in the plans with exterior walls using corrugated iron roof and siding. The temporary building may have been completed in 1937 as the plans suggest and the permanent structure completed in 1938. A later narrative for the Master Plans state that the elevator building was "constructed by the CCC in 1938" and is an "exceptionally well constructed building." An undated (probably 1938) Master Plan narrative notes that the "elevator stops at two levels within the cave; the lower level at the elevation of the G.A.R. Hall and an intermediate level at the elevation of the W.C.T.U. Hall." This same narrative says that the "shaft is constructed so that two cages can eventually be installed. However, at the present time only one cage is installed." The 1939 Master Plan site map shows the elevator building in its present form. Little change to the exterior appears to have been made since it was built in 1938. Local informants indicated the double doors on the east end were original, however, an historic photograph may show the edge of a door with windows in the upper door section. The angle from which this photograph was taken makes the door difficult to see. Property file information indicated that the elevator shaft was repaired and renovated in 1952.

Modifications

Exterior:

The double doors on the east end have been replaced.

Interior:

The electrical room has been modified (1989) with the removal of all the transformers and installation of cabinets, a raised floor and plastered ceiling. The furnace has been removed from the furnace room. A second elevator was a later addition and filled the dead shaft (1959). The heating plant was replaced in 1959. A wire mesh barrier divides the medicine room. Elevator fixtures, doors, and interior of elevator cars have been modernized.

Integrity Statement

The integrity of this structure is good. It has maintained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Changes in the design and materials are primarily limited to replacement of secondary doors and replacement of roofing materials. In each of these cases, changes to the doors and roofing materials are reversible. The street image is virtually unchanged.

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Elevator Building (HS-2) (continued)

The interior has been modernized and does not retain historic integrity. The original floor plan has been maintained but only a few original details remain.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
01	SE	north wall detail	01	21
03	NE	southwest and west wall	01	23
04	SE	west end	01	24
05	W	east end	02	00
07	NW	porch detail, east end	02	02
08	N	south wall and east end	02	03
09	NE	west and south wall	02	04
10	NE	window detail, south wall	02	05
11	NE	window detail, south wall	02	06
12	SW	front door detail, north wall	02	08
13	S	door detail	02	09
14	S	door, north wall	02	10
15	SW	historic photo, 1938-1952	14	28
16		generator	16	00
17		transformers	16	0
19		elevators	16	02
20		lobby with segmental arch	16	03
22		women's restroom, sink w/tile	16	05
23		women's restroom, light fixture	16	06
26		generator, third floor	18	18
27		circuits, third floor	18	19

Superintendent's Residence (HS-3)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

This structure exhibits stylistic elements of English cottage and tudor design. This is a 1/2 story residence built in 1934. The main floor has 1,622 square feet of floor space, the second floor has 620 square feet, and the basement has 969 square feet. The building is not aligned with cardinal directions. The front facade faces northeast. The building uses an irregular plan. This plan has a central core which is rectangular and oriented northeast-to-southwest. A projection to the southeast accommodates part of the living room and was later

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**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
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Superintendent's Residence (HS-3) (continued)

modified with a sun room addition. A projection to the northwest includes the kitchen, laundry, part of the bath, and a side entryway.

The foundation is concrete with a veneer of cut native sandstone. The stone veneer uses random ashlar coursing. The upper course forms a splash plate. The sun room has a concrete foundation. The house is built on a slope which drops from back-to-front. Along the rear walls only the last course of sandstone is visible. Because of the slope, the full height of the basement foundation wall is exposed in the north corner (both the northeast and northwest walls) of the building. A window opening penetrates the northwest foundation wall near the north corner of the building. This opening uses a flat arch. An opening for a pedestrian door penetrates the foundation wall on the northeast near the north corner. A flat arch is used over this doorway. A garage door penetrates the northwest facing basement wall near the north corner of the building. A rectangular vent hole is located in the southeast wall between the base of the chimney and the front corner of the building. A concrete window well is located on the rear wall toward the west corner of the building.

The house is a wooden frame structure. Exterior wall surfaces use a yellow-tan course stuccoed finish. Some windows retain the original window treatment and have a wooden sash, and some windows have been replaced with modern fixtures. The window in the basement (northeast corner) is a double 4/4 hung window. A small window is positioned on the southeast facing wall to the left of the main entry door. This opening uses a narrow vertically arranged window with 3 panes (1/1/1). A window on the front facade, to the right of the door, consists of three segments. The center section is a multipane window with 8 panes (4/4) over 12 panes (4/4/4). This center section is flanked by a window on each side, each consisting of 4 panes (2/2) over 6 panes (2/2/2). These windows are double-hung and use a plain wood sill.

On this same wall, on the second story level, a 16 pane (4/4/4/4) double-hung window is centered in the gable end. On the northwest wall of the core section of the building a window opening contains three 1/1 double-hung windows. Originally this contained multipane windows. A dormer is located on the roof slope above this window and contains a 1/1 double-hung window.

The building section which projects northwest off the core has windows in all three of its walls (northeast, northwest, and southwest facing walls). On the

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northeast facing wall a 1/1 double-hung window is off-set slightly southeast of center. On the northwest facing wall a sliding window is located on each side of the doorway. These are symmetrically arranged but the doorway is off-center. Two 1/1 double-hung windows are symmetrically arranged, on this wall in the second story gable end. On the southwest facing wall of this projection, a 1/1 double-hung window is positioned near the junction of this wall with that of the wall of the core of the building. All of these windows were originally multipane.

The rear of the core element of the building consists of a northwest facing wall and a southwest facing wall. Originally the southeast facing wall was exposed but has since been covered with the addition of the sun room. No window openings are found on the main floor in the northwest facing wall. A dormer is located in the northwest facing roof slope and contains a 1/1 double-hung window. In the southwest facing wall there are two window openings. One is off-center to the northwest and has 3 1/1 windows arranged side-by-side. The second window is off-center to the southeast and has a 1/1 double-hung window. A 1/1 double-hung window is also centered in the gable end on the second story. All of these windows were originally multipane.

Both exterior walls of the sun room have rows of window openings with five windows on the southwest facing wall and seven windows in the southeast facing wall. Each of these consist of a 4/6 double-hung window.

The main entry door is a slab with "V" groove, a segmental head, and a centered fixed 6 pane (2/2/2) window. An original light fixture is centered over the door. The garage door in the basement wall is a modern metal fire door which rolls into a cylindrical unit above the door on the exterior of the building. The pedestrian door in the basement wall is a modern solid door. A modern solid door is used on the side entry in the northwest wall. Original french doors are located on the front facade and contain 10 panes (2/2/2/2/2) in each side of the door.

The roof uses 2"x6" rafters. The core of the building uses a front facing gable. A gabled dormer is positioned on the front and rear of the northwest facing slope. A small gable identifies the main entry on the front facade. This gable is more ornamental than functional and is an element common on the tudor style of architecture. The building section which projects to the northwest uses a side gable roof. The ridgeline of this projecting roof meets the main roof slope a short distance under the primary ridge. The building section which projects to the southeast uses a side gable roof. The ridgeline of this roof section meets

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the main roof at approximately midway on the southeast slope. A shed roof is used on the sun room addition.

The treatment of all gable ends is different. The small gable over the main entry has a wooden louvered vent. The main front gable uses lapped rough cut boards which are stained. A small wooden louvered vent is centered near the peak of this gable end. The northwest facing gable end has a louvered wooden vent in the peak and the rest of this gable end is stuccoed. The southwest facing gable end has a stucco wall up to the top of the second story window. Beginning at the top of this window lapped rough cut stained boards finish the gable end. A small louvered wooden vent is centered at the peak of the gable end. A stone chimney is centered on the southeast facing gable end, and the walls on both sides of the chimney are stuccoed.

A small return is used on all gable ends and all roof sections have close eaves. Gutter boxes are used around the building to hold the gutters away from the walls. The roof decks are covered with brown asphalt shingles. All valleys use metal which has been painted brown. A rectangular stone chimney is centered just off the ridgeline on the front slope of the northwest projecting building segment. Three other metal vents are located on this same roof slope. Two small metal vents are located on the rear slope of this building segment. Two large rectangular solar panels are positioned on the southeast slope, toward the rear, of the main gable.

A massive stone chimney is located on the southeast gable end. This chimney extends from grade to above the main ridgeline. This chimney tapers using three different degrees of taper from bottom to top. The sides are nearly straight on the bottom quarter, tapers more in the center half, and returns to a taper of less degree from the roof line to the top of the chimney. A small rectangular opening, for cleaning out ashes, is centered on the bottom of the southeast facing side of the chimney. This chimney and the other one previously described use some reddish sandstone. Plans indicate this chimney was altered.

A stone terrace is located on the front of the building. This terrace has battered cut sandstone walls. The wall extends out from near the southeast corner of the building. It makes a right angle turn and extends northwest across the front of the building. Two drainage holes are regularly spaced along the front (northeast) of the terrace wall. At its northwest end the stone wall steps down. At this point the wall is adjacent to a set of broad stone steps which descend

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from the terrace to a walkway. The stone terrace wall ends at the base of the stairs. The walk extends from the base of the stone terrace steps to just beyond the north corner of the building. At this point three additional stone steps descend to the grade of the driveway. On each side of these last steps a low stone wall extends out from the north corner of the building, to the step, and then on to a stone fireplace.

The entrance on the northwest side of the building is approached by a set of stone steps leading up from the driveway grade. The steps reach a landing and then the approach makes a right angle turn to the left and steps ascend to a small stone porch at the entry. Pipe hand rails are used on the left side of the stairs approaching the landing and on both sides of the steps approaching the porch. A shed roof supported by knee braces covers this doorway. This roof over the entryway does not appear on early historic photos.

At the northeast corner of the northwest wall a low stone wall extends out from the building to the steps approaching the side entry. This low wall makes a right angle turn toward the small side porch. It appears that this wall serves as a retaining wall. Log retaining walls have been built above the drive and on the southwest side of the building. These retaining walls appear to be a recent addition to the building site.

Interior:

The interior floor plans of this two-story residence have survived. Historic elements intact throughout the rooms include the doors and hardware. Most of the doors are single panel wood doors and the hardware is bronze beveled plates with ring knobs. First floor trim is unpainted with molded casing and square edge floor molding. All walls and most ceilings are plaster. All of the original wood trim is intact. The most impressive room is the living room with exposed beams, paneled ceiling and sandstone fireplace. The fireplace dominates the east wall. It has a stepped angled chimney breast and the stones are placed symmetrically. The fireplace is flanked to either side by open wood shelves with the top even with the mantle shelf. French doors on opposing walls open onto the front terrace (to the north) and the sun room (to the south). Both end walls of the living room hold two historic 2-light candle brackets. A small vestibule from the front terrace holds a coat closet and a small 3-light narrow window with a deep sill. The sunroom is reached through French doors and has wood flooring, multi-pane windows on the east wall and a 1-light ceiling fixture.

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The dining room retains its historic central 5 light fixture. The living room is approached by descending 2 steps through an arched doorway from the dining room. The dining room also has a window seat and a built-in china cabinet. A small pantry is between the dining room and remodeled kitchen and contains a built-in cabinet.

From the dining room, an 8-light door opens into the hall. The dominant feature in the hall is the stairway. This wood quarter-turn stair has a closed stringer with vertical panels and a beveled newell post with domed head. The walls under the stairs hold a small recessed paneled phone nook and the cellar door of the same vertical planks. The second floor also continues the closed rail with smaller posts. The historic upstairs floorplan has two identical bedrooms and a bath. Both bedrooms have a segmental arch to accent the dormer windows and a 2-NPS light plate ceiling fixture of embossed cast metal. The hall also has a similar 2-light fixture. The bath still retains a few historic bath trimmings including a nickel-plated tumbler and toothbrush holder, a towel bar with white enamel rod and a built-in medicine chest.

The first floor hall is also entered from the laundry by a wood door with a figured upper glass. The basement is accessed from this hallway by concrete stairs. The basement historic floor plan is unaltered with the exception of the division of one room into 3 smaller spaces. It consists of 3 rooms and the garage.

Historical Information

Building plans WC-3010 were completed by the Branch of Plans and Design in 1933 and identified this structure as the "Superintendent's Residence." A hand written note indicates that the job was completed in 1934. Correspondence files indicate that Hot Springs Lumber Company served as the contractor for this building construction. These files also indicate that Howard W. Baker was involved in developing the "preliminary studies of the floor plans and elevations" of this building. One letter from Baker clearly indicates that Wind Cave Superintendent, Edward D. Freeland, developed a sketch of this building.

The plans show the original garage door to be a double door. It used diagonally arranged beadboard on the lower panels and had multipane windows in the upper sections. All windows in the house appear to have originally been multipane and many if not all windows had shutters. Before the sun room was built French doors

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exited the living room through the southwest wall. A stone step was located outside this door. The French doors have been retained and presently open into the sun room.

The side entry door appears to have originally had a panel in the lower section and a multipane window in the upper section. A multipane window was centered in the southeast facing wall where the sun room addition has been made. Plans for the sun room addition were drawn by the Branch of Plans and Design, Second Regional Office, dated 1939 and identified as NP-WC-3010B. These plans suggest enlarging the window located toward the south on the southwest facing wall of the building core. Based on the present window arrangement this change does not appear to have been made. The sun porch was added in 1940. An historical photograph shows a distinctive pattern on the stucco walls which indicates that insulation was blown into the structure. The property file indicates this was done in 1951. The property file also indicates the fireplace was pulling away from the building at one time and was rebuilt. Wood shingles were used on the roof of this building and were finally replaced with asphalt shingles in the 1980s.

Modifications

Exterior: The sun room addition was made to the southwest corner in 1940. Windows were replaced in many openings in 1952. A shed roof over the northwest entry was added in 1985. The garage door was replaced in 1987. The structure was reroofed in 1986. The chimney was rebuilt at an unknown date.

Interior: The kitchen, laundry, and bath have been remodeled with custom cabinets built in 1988. According to the property file, new wiring and baseboard heaters were added in 1985. Carpeting has been laid throughout the house. All the trim is painted upstairs and in the downstairs bedrooms.

Integrity Statement

The integrity of this structure is good. It has maintained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Changes in the design and materials are primarily limited to replacement of secondary doors, replacement of some windows, and replacement of roofing materials. Replacement of some of the original multi-pane windows with modern check sash windows does alter the appearance and, therefore, compromise the integrity to some extent. The garage door, kitchen entryway door, and servant's entrance door have been replaced with modern doors. In each of these cases changes to the windows, doors, and roofing materials are reversible. With the exception of the window sashing, garage door,

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and the roofing materials the street image is virtually unchanged. A sun room addition has been made to the rear of the building but this addition does not result in a significant loss of integrity. This addition was made over fifty years ago. The original floor plan has been maintained, and a number of the original details remain. The interior retains historic integrity.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
01	SE	northwest and southwest walls	05	07
02	NE	southwest and southeast walls	05	08
03	W-NW	east and southeast walls	05	09
09	SW	northwest end	05	15
10	SE	front approach	05	16
11	SW	garage door and entry detail	05	17
16	NE	detail, sunroom windows	05	22
21	W-NW	light detail	06	02
25	NW	c. 1940-1952	11	23
26	E	historic photo, c. 1940-1952	11	24
28	SW	historic photo, construction, 1934	11	26
31		pantry cabinet	16	13
32		dining room light fixture, china cabinet	16	14
33		dining room window seat	16	15
35		living room interior door	16	17
36		vestibule light fixture	16	18
47		light fixture, upstairs hall	16	29
48		light fixture, bedroom	16	30
50		detail woodwork in hall	16	32
64		light fixture, dining room	19	09
68		living room from dining room	19	13
70		light fixture, sun room	19	15
74		hall phone nook	19	19
75		newell post	19	20

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Superintendent's Cottage (HS-4)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

This structure was built in 1905 as a superintendent's cottage. Several additions have been made to the structure since its original construction. The present structure uses an irregular plan in a "U" shape. The building is roughly aligned with the cardinal directions. The front facade faces east and, not coincidentally, overlooks the area of the historic cave entrance. The core of the building is a rectangular building segment which is 36'5" (side-to-side) by 27'3" (front-to-back). An addition 13'9" (front-to-back) by 18'3" (side-to-side) projects out (west) from the southwest corner of the core element. This is original. A second addition abuts the forward part of the north side wall and is 11' (side-to-side) by 16' (front-to-back). A final addition attaches to the northwest corner of the building and is 21' (side-to-side) by 29'6" (front-to-back). It is 1/2 stories with a partial basement. The main floor is 2,135 square feet, the second floor has 460 square feet of space, and the basement has 806 square feet of floor space.

The foundation of the building is native stone under some building segments (primarily the older section) and concrete under the recent northwest corner addition. In some areas of the foundation a stone veneer is believed to be used over a concrete foundation. The stone used in the foundation is a cut native sandstone which is slightly battered. The upper course forms a splash plate. The house is built on a slope which drops from back to front. Very little foundation is exposed on the side walls of the rear additions. The grade at the rear walls of the building does not expose any foundation. An asphalt drive abuts the rear (west) walls of both additions and a concrete pad fills in the grade between the legs of the "U" at the rear of the structure. A rectangular vent opening penetrates the foundation wall on the north wall of the front (northeast corner) addition. A small rectangular vent opening is centered on the north wall of the northwest corner addition. A rectangular window opening through the foundation is located on the south side wall and forward of the bay window. An outside basement entry is located on the south side wall behind the bay window. This basement entry uses a trap door. Stone walls and steps provide access to the basement.

The core of the structure is a stone building, as is the southwest addition. Deep window and door openings, characteristic of stone structures, are readily obvious in the interior. The two other additions are wood frame structures. All exterior

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wall surfaces use a yellow-tan course stucco finish. In the case of the northwest corner addition, the framing pattern is visible in the coloration of the stucco. From the exterior there is no evidence that the core of the building is a rock structure. A bay window is located on the south wall. The front and rear walls of this bay are oblique.

On the front facade of the core of the building two 1/1 double hung windows are symmetrically arranged on the primary wall segment and bracket the door. In the front facing gable end a window opening is centered over the main front door opening. This window opening had two 1/1 double hung windows placed side-by-side. All windows on this building use a wooden sash.

On the south wall a 1/1 double hung window is positioned forward of the bay window. The bay window consists of an oblique wall which is roughly forward facing, a side wall faces south, and an oblique wall which is roughly rear facing. The front and rear facing walls of the bay each have a 1/1 double hung window. The window opening on the south facing wall of the bay has two 1/1 double hung windows placed side-by-side. The south facing wall of the addition, at the southwest corner of the building, has a sliding window with a rectangular pane in each side. A narrow 1/4 double hung window is centered in the south facing gable end. The upper single pane is probably a replacement for an original 4 pane window.

There are no windows in the west facing wall of the addition at the southwest corner of the building. In the north wall of this addition there is a sliding window positioned off-center on the wall segment toward the front (east) of the building. This building has a single rectangular pane in each side.

On the inside bottom of the "U" there are three window openings. Part of this wall the core or original stone building. The three window openings are not symmetrically arranged on this wall. One opening is off-center toward the south and has a 1/1 double hung window. To the left (north) of this opening and also off-center to the south of the wall segment is a small opening also containing a 1/1 double hung window. The third opening is off-center toward the north of the wall segment and is a standard sized 1/1 double hung window. This opening is in the 1918 addition, which accounts for its offset location.

The north leg of the "U" is the most recent addition to this structure. This addition is rectangular in shape. On the inside of this leg of the "U" there is

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one window opening. It is located near the junction of this wall with the wall which forms the inside bottom of the "U". This window is a 1/1 double hung window. On the end wall of the north leg of the "U" there is a window opening centered on the wall segment. This window opening has two 1/1 double hung windows placed side-by-side. In the gable end at this location there is a narrow window opening which has a 4/4 double hung window. On the outside (north wall) of the north leg there are two window openings symmetrically arranged on this wall. Each opening contains a 1/1 double hung window. And on the east facing end wall of this addition there is a 1/1 double hung window centered on the wall segment.

The north facing wall of the addition at the northeast corner of the building has two window openings. The rear opening has a small 1/1 double hung window. The forward opening has a standard size 1/1 double hung window. In the gable end on the north wall there is a narrow 4/4 double hung window. All window openings in the core structure and the addition to the southwest corner have a rectangular sill possibly made of concrete. These sills are stuccoed and therefore the structural material is not visible. The window openings on the northwest addition and northeast addition have plain wooden sills.

There are four door openings on this building. Two doors are located on the front facade. The primary entryway is centered under the front facade gable. The wall framing this doorway projects out from the facade. This projecting wall and short oblique wall segment which flank the door on each side make the door appear to be deeply recessed in the front wall. A decorative style door is used at this entryway. It has a rectangular central window which is surrounded by smaller glass panels on all sides. The glass is beveled in the small and large glass panels. The other front doorway, located toward the north end of the front facade, uses a door with three panels under a square upper window. A doorway is located off-center to the north on the end (west wall) of the addition at the southwest corner of the building. This entryway uses a door with three rectangular windows over a square lower panel. A transom is located above the door. A globe light fixture is centered in the top of the entryway. An entryway is also located in the south facing wall of the addition at the northwest corner of the building. The door at this location has a square lower panel and a 4 pane window above.

It should be noted that the original roof design of the core building element was a hipped roof. Additional notes on the original roof design will be provided in

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the historical information. At present the core building element uses a side gable roof. A front facing gable is roughly centered on the east (front) roof slope. When the addition to the northeast corner of the building was made, the gable roof was extended over this addition using the same ridge line and slope. A line showing the junction of the main gable and the extension is just barely perceptible from the front view. The addition to the southwest corner uses an intersecting gable roof design. The gable end faces the rear (west) and the ridgeline of the addition's roof falls under the ridgeline of the main gable. An intersecting gable is also used on the addition to the northwest corner of the building. The west gable end faces the rear of the building and, due to the placement of this addition, a part of the east gable end faces toward the front. The remainder of this front facing gable is absorbed by the roofline of the addition at the northeast corner of the building.

All roof sections use close eaves and have a short return. Gutter boxes hold the gutter away from the wall. All roof decks and ridgelines are covered with brown asphalt shingles. At all locations where intersecting rooflines require them, metal valleys are used. A rectangular stone chimney is positioned on the main ridgeline. This chimney is centered on the ridgeline over the core of the structure. However, due to the extension of the roof over the northeast addition, the chimney is located off-center to the south. A stone chimney is also positioned on the ridgeline, near the west gable end, of the addition at the southwest corner of the building. Small vents are located on the roof slopes at three different locations. Two solar panels are affixed to the south facing slope of the roof on the addition at the northwest corner of the building. All gable ends use lapped stained rough cut boards for cladding and a bargeboard. A hipped roof is used on the bay window. A small shed "roof" is used on the projecting wall segment at the primary front entryway. The front wall of the addition to the northeast corner of the building projects slightly forward of the main facade. As a result of this projecting wall the front facing roof slope is slightly longer, and projects a short distance beyond the eaves of the roof on the core of the structure.

A terrace extends across the front facade of the structure. This terrace uses a linear plan with steps approaching the south southeast end, a rectangular central terrace segment, and a narrower rectangular segment at the north end of the terrace. This plan results in a narrow approach to the stairs, the terrace wall then steps out at the central terrace segment and finally steps back toward the front facade at the narrower north end. The north end wall of the terrace meets

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the front building facade immediately north of the secondary front entryway.

The upper course of stone on the terrace wall also uses a step design. Larger stones are used in the upper course, at both ends of the central section of terrace, than are used in the center of the wall. This results in an upper course with slightly higher end segments and a lower center section. This stepped design is also present on the narrower north end section of the terrace. Both the front and north end walls employ the step design in the upper course. Three drain slots are located on the front terrace wall. Two of these drain the central section of the terrace and one drains the north section. The drain slots are symmetrically positioned on the respective wall sections.

Interior:

The historic floorplan has been modified several times, but individual rooms and some historic elements have survived. Most walls and ceilings are still plaster. The kitchen, although remodeled, has curved well walls on opposing walls and a segmented arch doorway between the kitchen and nook. The dining room has retained several historic elements. The interior window, door and floor trim is all plain or square molding. The west wall of the dining room is filled with a three-sided bay with deep window sills. A built-in china cabinet with upper glass doors and 4 bottom drawers is on the interior wall. The interior of the cabinet is beaded tongue and groove. A central converted oil lamp light fixture, with decorated glass fount and ornate pendant, hangs in the dining room. A 5-panel door off the dining room opens onto a remodeled space. The opening between the dining room and the living room is cased but lacks doors (originally double doors). The most impressive historic element in the living room is the fireplace opening. A gauged flat arch of rusticated rock-faced sandstone accents the fireplace. The rectangular chimney breast, brick hearth and wood mantle with decorative knobs complete the fireplace. Although the two bedrooms west of the living room represent modifications, they incorporate some historic elements such as the exterior tongue and groove door with transom. The end bedroom has an interior 2-panel door that opens to a steep narrow stairway and an exterior door. From the kitchen nook, the basement is accessed by steel straight stairs. Set back rock walls surround the perimeter of the original foundation. The basement now consists of 2 large and 1 small room. Attached to this building, but no longer accessible from the interior, is the former dormitory. This open room appears unaltered with wood floors, plaster walls and high plaster ceiling. The window trim is plain. The most interesting historic elements are the six 3-tier louvered ceiling lights. A 2-panel wood door opens into the bath, which holds two

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toilets, two sinks and a shower stall (not accessible). The wall-hung sinks are of vitreous china. The walls have tile wainscoting and the floors are concrete.

Historical Information

It has been reported, most recently by Barbara Long in the Wind Cave Context, that the Superintendent's Cottage was built ca. 1904. John Bohi's History of Wind Cave indicates the residence was built in 1905 (1962: 424). A historical photograph (undated) shows a front view of this building looking west northwest. In that photograph a screened porch wraps around the front of the building. This porch begins immediately forward of the bay window on the south end of the building, extends across the front facade, and wraps around the north end of the building. The stone of the front facade wall is visible through the porch screen. This same photograph depicts the roof design at the time to be a hipped roof with a dormer centered on the front roof slope. The roof on the dormer is also hipped. Although the angle is not good for a viewing of the south wall, it is possible to see that the bay window also has a hipped roof. Two chimneys are seen in this photograph. This photograph also shows a stone retaining wall in front of the residence, adjacent to the roadway.

A separate historical photograph of this structure is a view looking northeast. From this view it is possible to see that the roof of the porch attaches to the building under the eaves of the structure's main roof. From this angle it appears that the front dormer has a shed roof. The hipped roof over the bay window is clearly seen from this angle. The photograph shows an addition to the rear of the building at the southwest corner. This addition has a hipped roof. Attached to the west wall of this addition is a small shed roofed addition. Two chimney's appear in this photo. One appears on the ridge in roughly the position of the present chimney. The other chimney appears on the north end of the roof line, but no chimney presently corresponds with this location. A stove pipe is seen on the rear (west) slope of the hipped roof addition. Other historic photographs show this building from different views including a rear view with the 1918 addition.

A 1931 Master Plan map of the Wind Cave site shows this building with a central rectangular core, a small addition which corresponds to the hip roofed addition in the historical photograph, and a rectangular garage addition. This garage addition does not appear to correspond to the small shed addition in the historical photograph mentioned earlier. This Master Plan map also shows the masonry wall adjacent to the road in front of the building and walkways around the residence. It is difficult to determine from these plans when the addition to the

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front northeast corner is made. The Annual Report for 1918 indicates that the addition of two rooms and a bathroom was made that year.

In 1933 the Master Plan narrative indicates that a residence "occupied by the superintendent" is an "old stone building with a frame addition." It is assumed that the addition referred to was on the north end. A Master Plan narrative believed to be dated 1934 indicates that it was planned to remodel this building to serve as "Rangers Mess and Recreation Building" and this resulted in the addition to the northwest corner of the structure.

The Master Plan site maps for the years 1932, 1933, 1935 and 1936 show the same building form. The site maps for 1931, 1932 and 1933 appear to show the wrap around porch, but the porch is not depicted as wrapping around the north end of the building. This porch appears to end at the northeast corner of the building. Steps approach the porch on this north end, as well as at a point roughly midway along the front. These maps also seem to show a porch wrapping around the northwest corner of the rear addition. By 1935 the front wrap around porch may have been replaced by the stone terrace although the shape on the plan is not consistent with the present terrace. On the 1937 Master Plan site drawing the addition to the northwest corner appears as a proposed construction project. By 1939 this addition is represented as existing, and the garage which was still present in 1937 has been removed. The 1939 drawing also shows the terrace in its present shape.

The property file notes that the "dormitory wing was added, the porch torn off and terrace added in 1936" but this note is not entirely consistent with the site plans. The property file also states that the dormitory has an oak floor as does the dining room and living room. Wooden shingles were used on this building and were probably replaced with asphalt shingles in the early 1980s.

A National Register nomination form indicates that the building was remodeled in 1918, 1931, and 1936. This nomination indicates that the first addition, to the north end of the building, was made in 1918. It should be noted that the historical photograph of the building which shows the front facade does not appear to have this addition in place, suggesting the photograph predates 1918. Bohi indicates the addition was 1918 (1962: 138). It is worth noting that this same nomination narrative indicates that the dormitory addition, at the northwest corner, was made in 1931. That statement is in error based on the master plans for Wind Cave. It is also claimed that the two-car garage was added in 1932, but

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Superintendent's Cottage (HS-4) (continued)

this addition appears on the 1931 Master Plan. It is stated that the basement was dug under the core of the structure sometime after 1936. The nomination form also suggests that it was 1936 that the roof design was changed and the exterior finish stuccoed.

Modifications

Exterior:

As noted in the historical information, this structure has undergone several major modifications. These include a 1918 addition of 2 rooms and bath to the north end. Complete alteration of roof lines and exterior surfaces were made in 1936. An addition to northwest corner, ca. 1937-1939. According to the property file, wood shingles were replaced with asphalt in 1982.

Interior:

The interior of this building has been modified several times over the years. Modifications have included additions of rooms, and divisions of pre-existing rooms. The kitchen and all baths have been remodeled. All trim is painted and most floors are carpeted. Stairs have been built to access two finished rooms on the upper floors. According to the property files, the building was rewired and baseboard heaters were added in 1982, a bathroom vanity was installed in 1987, and construction of 2 bedrooms, 2 closets, a hallway and staircase was in 1987.

Integrity Statement

The structure has undergone several alterations, and no longer resembles its original (1905) appearance. One major alteration was completed in 1936, and was a design of Howard Baker's intended to make this structure blend with the overall design for the Wind Cave headquarters. The remodeled structure has maintained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Changes in the 1936 remodel design include an addition to the northwest corner of the building. This addition was made in ca. 1937-39 and consists of a room used as a dorm for park employees. The interior has been modernized and does not retain historic integrity. The original floor plan has been altered and only a few original details remain.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
02	N	southwest and southeast walls	03	24
04	NE	rear view	04	01
05	NE	west wall and junction of new addition	04	02
09	NE	window detail, rear wall at junction	04	06

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Superintendent's Cottage (HS-4) (continued)

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
10	N	entry roof, south wall of addition	04	07
13	NW	south wall and front facade	04	10
15	S-SW	front facade	04	12
16	SW	northeast corner, junction of addition	04	13
18	NW	front facade, step-out of wall	04	15
20	SE	north wall of north addition	04	17
24	W	front facade	04	21
25	SW	overview	04	25
26	SW	historic photo, c. 1939-1952	11	18
28	E	historic photo, c. 1939-1952	11	20
29	NW	historic photo, c. 1939-1952	11	21
31	SW	historic photo, c. 1931-1937	11	35
33		dining room	18	01
34		living room fireplace	18	02
54		light fixture, dormitory	21	22
55		exterior door, living room	21	23
56		fireplace, living room	21	24

Ranger Cabin (HS-5)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

Built in 1924, this single story structure functioned as historic quarters. The main floor is a 1,044 square foot area, with an addition 96 square feet in the front porch, and 456 square feet in the basement. The structure is not aligned with cardinal directions. The front facade faces northeast. It has an irregular plan formed by a rectangular core with an open porch projecting from the front (northeast), a small projection on the north northwest side, and an enclosed projecting entryway on the rear (southwest) of the building.

The foundation is native sandstone and sandstone forms the walls of the basement. At the front of the house the stone foundation wall is approximately 3 feet high and is constructed to form a splash plate. Because this building is built on a slope which drops from back to front, the foundation stone is not visible on the rear sections of the side walls or along the rear of the building. A small rectangular vent hole is located near the front of the northwest foundation wall.

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Ranger Cabin (HS-5) (continued)

The house uses a 2"x4" wood frame construction. The exterior wall surfaces are finished with yellow-tan course stucco. Most 1/1 windows appear to be modern metal sash replacements of the original double hung 1/1. These windows are used singly and in a side-by-side arrangement. Small vertically arranged single pane windows are found on the front and side of the northwest projecting building segment. A small 1/1 window is positioned on the northwest wall just south of the projecting segment. A small vertically arranged rectangular single pane window is located on the northwest wall of the projecting rear entryway. A sliding window is located on the southeast wall. Two basement window locations, one on each side of the building, have been boarded over. The front door is a slab with a "V" groove and two stepped windows. A solid (modern) door is used in the rear entryway. A light fixture is centered over the rear doorway.

The main roof is a hipped design with a gable-on-hip in the front of the main roof section. A projecting gable extends from the main hipped roof to cover the front porch. A hipped roof covers both the projecting side segment and the rear entryway segment of the building. The roof structure is 2"x6" rafters. Sheathing material was not exposed. This structure uses a closed eave design found on most park structures at Wind Cave. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles which are also used on the ridge lines. All valleys are galvanized metal. A rectangular stone chimney is positioned at the rear of the main ridge line and metal flashing is used at the junction with the roof deck. A modern metal vent is on the northwest slope of the projecting rear hipped roof section. A small return is used on the front gable (over the porch) and employs crown molding. Gutter boxes have been added to support the gutter and hold it away from the upper wall surface.

Wooden 4"x4" posts are positioned at the front corners of the porch. False posts, 2"x4" are located at the rear corners. A framed wall wraps around the porch and is approximately 3 feet high. This low wall is capped with a 2"x12" and a drainage notch is centered on the front wall at floor level. The floor of the porch is concrete. Six stone steps approach the porch deck from the north northeast side. The ceiling uses a beaded tongue and groove cladding. A light fixture is centered on the ceiling. An enclosed wooden box is built around the top of the porch. The front gable end is clad with rough lapped siding which is stained. A single rectangular louvered vent is centered near the top of the gable end at the front of the building.

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Ranger Cabin (HS-5) (continued)

Interior:

The historic floor plan survives although the kitchen and bathroom have been remodeled. It consists of 6 rooms and a bath. The rear entry opens onto three segmental arches that separate a pantry, laundry and kitchen. All walls and ceilings throughout are plaster. Window and door trim appears original and is plain. All floor molding is square edge. The opening between the kitchen and dining room is cased, but the original swinging door has been removed. A segmental arch doorway divides the dining and living room. Cornice molding is found in the living room while picture molding is in the two front bedrooms. All doors appear historic and are 2 panel with square hardware. Smaller closet doors in two bedrooms are 5-panel. All closets have small fixed windows for natural lighting. Wood floors are exposed in three bedrooms. The only historic light fixtures are on the interior living room wall and are metal 1-light candle brackets of embossed cast metal. Steep quarter turn wood stairs lead to a partial basement from the rear entry. The basement is one room with a concrete floor and walls.

Historical Information

This structure was built in 1924 by Laurence Henry Kaudy under contract with the National Park Service. It appears that major improvements to the Wind Cave area, in addition to this structure, were made at that time. It is identified as a "ranger cabin" and was built at a cost of \$1,500. Construction specifications were found in the property file at Wind Cave National Park. These specifications provide good detail regarding the proposed building. It appears from these specifications that the exterior surfaces were originally covered with wood shingles.

One historical photograph shows this building in its original location which is below and further north of its present position. This photograph also shows a small shed addition on the rear. It is assumed that when the building was moved that the present rear section was added to the original structure, and that the basement would also have been added at this time. A separate historical photograph, looking toward the southeast, also shows this building in its original location. This angle does not show the projection on the northwest side documenting that it is not an original building element. This photograph may be at roughly the time the building was moved to its present location. Historic photos do not show the present window arrangement on the front facade. Barbara Long asserts that this building was moved in 1935. Another historical photograph

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Ranger Cabin (HS-5) (continued)

shows the porch, at an earlier time, had paired square posts at each corner. By this time the wood shingle exterior wall surface had been replaced with stucco. The roof sill used wood shingles.

Modifications

Exterior: The property file indicates that the structure was remodeled in 1929 and in 1934. Reference is made in the property file to drawing No. 3014 which is most likely a remodel rather than original construction drawing. This building was originally sided with wooden shingles. In 1935 it was moved uphill a short distance and remodeled. At this time a shed addition on the rear was removed and new additions made to the rear and northwest side. The exterior wall surfaces were also changed from shingle to stucco at this time. Front window arrangements went from single to double windows. Support posts for the front porch were changed at an unknown date. Windows were replaced in 1952. Wood shingles were replaced with asphalt in 1982.

Interior:

The Interior was remodeled in the 1950s, 1970s, and 1980s. The kitchen and bath have been remodeled. Carpeting covers the floor in the dining room, living room and hall. All the woodwork has been painted white. The property file indicates that the building was rewired and baseboard heaters were added in 1985 and a woodburning stove firewall was added in 1988.

Integrity Statement

The ranger cabin has maintained integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association since the 1930s. The basic form of the original building was changed with a rear and side addition. The original exterior materials were wood shingles, replaced with the stucco exterior, common in the 1930s design for all buildings within the park. Changes in the 1930s remodel design and materials are primarily limited to replacement of secondary doors, replacement of windows, and replacement of roofing materials. Replacement of the original multi-pane windows with modern check sash windows does alter the appearance and therefore compromise the integrity to some extent. In each of these cases changes to the windows, doors, and roofing materials are reversible. With the exception of the window sashing and the roofing materials the street image is virtually unchanged. Supporting posts for the front porch have been changed from paired posts to single posts. The original floor plan has been maintained but only a few original details remain. The interior has been modernized and does not retain historic integrity.

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Ranger Cabin (HS-5) (continued)

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll Frame</u>	
03	NW	southeast and northeast walls	01	09
05	SE	northwest walls	01	11
07	SE	front porch detail	01	13
09	W-NW	historic photo, c. 1938-1952	11	15
10	NE	historic photo, c. 1938-1952	11	16
14		kitchen/living room arched doorway	18	12
15		living room light fixture	18	13

Employee's Residence (HS-6)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

Built in 1934, this structure is a single story residence with a partial basement. The main floor has 985 square feet and the basement is 216 square feet. The building is not aligned with cardinal directions. The front facade faces northeast. It uses an irregular plan composed of a rectangular core unit with a projecting entryway on the front and a projecting room on the south rear corner. An addition has been made to the rear southwest wall.

The foundation is native sandstone which is slightly battered. The upper course of stone forms a splash plate. This building is built on a slight slope which drops from back-to-front. As a result more foundation is exposed toward the front than rear of the building. Across the rear wall no foundation material is visible above grade. A small rectangular vent opening is located on the side (southeast) wall of the projecting room located at the rear of the building and toward the front on the northwest side. A second opening through the foundation is found on the side (southeast) wall of the core, or main, section of the building. It is assumed that this was used as a coal chute.

The house is a wood 2"x4" frame construction. The exterior wall surfaces are finished with a course yellow-tan stucco common in the Wind Cave residence area. Most windows appear to be modern metal sash replacements of the original window treatment. Original multipane windows have been replaced with modern metal sash, 1/1 double-hung windows in a variety of sizes. One large window opening on each side and on the front wall uses a large 1/1 window bracketed by two narrower 1/1 windows. A 1/1 window is located toward the front on the southeast side wall.

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Employee's Residence (HS-6) (continued)

A window of similar size is positioned on each side of a rear addition. A smaller sliding window is located toward the rear of the northwest side wall. The rear addition has a 1/1 double-hung window on the northwest wall and a similar window immediately to the south of the rear door. All windows use a plain wooden sill.

A panel door is used on the rear entry. It has three lower horizontal panels under a square single pane window. The front door is a slab with "V" groove and two small rectangular stepped windows. This main door is located in the southeast wall of the projecting room at the front of the building. A light fixture, which appears to be original, is positioned on the front facade near the main door entry. A French door is centered on the northeast wall of this projecting room. Each half of the French door has 14 panes (2/2/2/2/2/2/2). The door is bracketed by sidelights consisting of 7 vertically arranged panes.

The primary roof is a clipped side gable. The projecting room at the rear, southwest corner, also uses a clipped side gable roof. The projecting front room has a front gable roof. All gable ends use lapped rough cut boards which are stained. Roof structure employs 2"x6" rafters. All roof sections use a close eave and short crown molding return. A wooden louvered vent is centered on the gable ends of the main roof section and on the gable over the front projecting room. Metal valleys are found only at the junction of the front (projecting) and main gable. A shed roof covers the rear addition. Gutters are used at all eaves. A "gutter box" holds the gutter away from the building walls. A rectangular stone chimney is positioned on the rear roof slope. This chimney is roughly centered, top-to-bottom and side-to-side on this roof. A metal stove pipe is located on the clipped roof segment on the northwest end of the building.

A porch, or "open terrace," is located on the front of the building. This porch consists of cut native sandstone half walls which are battered and use random ashlar coursing. A coursed ashlar pattern is used for the upper row of stones. The porch is entered from the southeast side. This approach uses cut stone for steps. The stone used on the steps has more of a red hew than much of the stone used at Wind Cave. Some of this reddish stone is seen in the lower courses of the porch walls. The stone wall which wraps around the porch is broken by the steps and a small stone wall segment is placed against the building wall to finish the porch design. Two small drain openings are located on the front of the stone porch wall.

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Employee's Residence (HS-6) (continued)

Interior:

The interior floor plan of this building and some historic elements have survived. It consists of 4 rooms, a bath and a rear addition across the south wall built to enclose the basement stairs. Two of the rooms (kitchen and bathroom) have been remodeled. Historic woodwork, such as floor molding and door and window trim is retained. Plaster walls and ceilings are also unchanged. Historic picture molding is found in the living room and two bedrooms. The west wall of the living room holds two historic 2-light embossed cast metal candle brackets similar to those in HS5. All bedrooms have single panel doors with beveled hardware sets. Both bedrooms have a historic central 2-light ceiling fixtures, being oval plates of embossed cast metal with floral design. Historic bathroom elements include its original door which has an upper light of florentine glass and a towel bar with nickel-plated ends and a white enamel rod. A partial basement is reached by concrete stairs and has a concrete floor with weight-bearing stone walls. The basement also has a wood door which opens into a small coal room.

Historical Information

This residence was built in 1934. The plans were identified as an "Employee's Residence," drawn by the Branch of Plans and Design, and dated 1933. Plans are numbered WC-3004. Building plans show a support centered (front-to-back) on the floor. It is unclear whether this is a row of piers or a continuous structural element. Building plans show all windows using a multipane window design and shutters. According to the plans the front opening through the foundation on the southeast end of the building was a vent. Plans also show a vent opening centered on the front wall of the porch. There is no evidence of this vent.

Based on correspondence files it is believed that the Hot Springs Lumber Company received the contract to build this structure. An undated historical photograph shows a stone walk approaching this building. Another undated historical photograph shows an outside basement entry on the rear wall of this building. This basement entry location is under the later addition. The same photo shows a light fixture located over the rear doorway. This wall section has been changed as a result of the addition. A 1949 property file indicates that the living room had an oak floor and all remaining floors were fir.

Correspondence in the property file indicates that the addition to the building was completed in 1956. This correspondence indicates that the purpose of the addition was to provide an enclosed entrance or porch and an enclosed stairway to

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Employee's Residence (HS-6) (continued)

the basement. Historical photographs show the rear wall to step out to accommodate the projecting room. In 1956 the roof of the addition was flat and the original roof detail was still visible. At some later time the flat roof on the addition was replaced with a shed roof and the original projecting roof segment was hidden. A 1976 building inventory states that the foundation uses a stone veneer. The building plans do not appear to show the foundation as a stone veneer. All sources consulted agreed on the 1934 construction date.

Modifications

Exterior: The rear addition was added in 1956 and windows were replaced in 1952. Wood shingles were replaced with asphalt in 1982.

Interior:

A rear addition has been added across the south wall which encloses a new concrete stairway (1956). The kitchen (1980) and bathroom () have been remodeled. All the interior trim has been painted white except for the living room. Carpeting covers all floors except in the kitchen and bath. All wiring was replaced and baseboard heaters were installed (1985). A pellet stove has been installed in the living room.

Integrity Statements

The integrity of this structure is good. It has maintained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Changes in the design and materials are primarily limited to replacement of secondary doors, replacement of windows, and replacement of roofing materials. Replacement of the original multi-pane windows with modern check sash windows does alter the appearance and therefore compromise the integrity to some extent. In each of these cases changes to the windows, doors, and roofing materials are reversible. With the exception of the window sashing and the roofing materials the street image is virtually unchanged. A small addition has been made to the rear of the building but this addition does not result in a significant loss of integrity. The historic interior has been modernized and does not retain integrity. The original floor plan has been maintained but only a few original details remain.

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Employee's Residence (HS-6) (continued)

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
02	NW	southeast and northeast walls	01	01
05	E	northeast and southeast wall	01	04
08	NE	historic photo, c. 1938-1952	11	12
09	NE	historic photo, post 1956	11	13
10	NW	historic photo, c. 1938-1952	11	14
12		living room light fixture	18	15

Employee's Residence (HS-7)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

Built in 1932, this is a single story residence with partial basement. The main floor has 895 square feet of floor space and the basement has 196 square feet. The building is not aligned with cardinal directions. The front facade faces northeast. The plan of the building has a rectangular core with a projection on the front which includes a porch and a projection of the northwest corner.

The foundation is cut native sandstone which is slightly battered. It uses random ashlar coursing and the upper course forms a splash plate. The house is built on a slope which drops from back to front. Foundation material is not visible along the back or on the rear sections of the side walls of the building. A basement entry is located on the southeast side and off-center toward the front. This basement entry uses sandstone for wall materials and steps. A rectangular wooden trap door provides access to the basement. A counter weight is used to assist with opening. The counter weight system uses a cable attached to the door at one end and a piece of native sandstone at the other. The cable runs over a pipe to allow for the weight to drop.

The house is a wooden 2"x4" framed structure. Exterior wall surfaces use a yellow-tan course stucco. A small rectangular opening is located on the main front wall slightly above the foundation and to the right of the porch. Original multipane steel casement windows have been replaced with modern metal sash windows, and most are 1/1 double hung. There are three sizes of these 1/1 windows. A standard size 1/1 is found bracketing the front door and another is located on the section of the facade to the northwest of the front porch. Two standard size 1/1 windows are located on the northwest side wall. On the rear

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Employee's Residence (HS-7) (continued)

(southwest) wall a standard size window is positioned toward the northwest end of the building. A small 1/1 double hung window is located off-center to the northwest on the rear wall. This window is shorter and narrower than the standard 1/1 used on this house. A sliding window is located off-center to the southeast on the rear wall. This window is placed in a horizontal rectangular opening. A 1/1 double hung window, is located off-center toward the rear of the southeast wall. This window is as wide as the standard 1/1 used on this building but is shorter. The front door is a slab with "V" groove and has two stepped rectangular windows. A light fixture is on the wall to the right of the front door. The rear door is a modern solid door.

The primary roof is a hipped design with the long axis from side-to-side. The northwest end uses a gable-on-hip design. The small gable on this northwest gable-on-hip holds a louvered vent. The projecting room on the northwest end has a hipped roof. The projecting front, which includes the porch, uses a gable front roof design. Lapped rough cut boards are used on the front gable end. The roof structure uses 2"x6" rafters. Three small louvered vents, two below and bracketing a center upper vent, near the peak of the gable end. Gutter boxes hold the gutter away from the walls of the building. The roof deck is covered with brown asphalt shingles. Metal valleys are used where necessary. A rectangular stone chimney is located at the rear of the ridge on the front projecting gable. This chimney is on the southeast slope of the roof. Two small vent pipes are located on the rear roof slope.

The front porch has a stone foundation and a framed 1/2 wall which is stuccoed. Entry to the porch is gained from stone steps which are centered on the front wall of the porch. Stone walls flank the steps. Battered posts are positioned at the entryway of the porch, at the front corners, and false posts (1/2 posts) are located where the porch walls meet the front facade. An enclosed box is used around the outside edge of the ceiling to finish the porch. The ceiling of the porch uses a narrow beaded tongue and groove.

Interior:

The historic floor plan of this residence has survived but only a few historic elements are present. The building consists of 5 rooms, including a kitchen nook, and a bath. The kitchen and hall have built-in shelves. The hallway is lit by a historic 1- light ceiling fixture with white glass shade. All single panel wood doors with associated hardware are considered historic. The utility room (originally a porch) has retained its historic beaded ceiling. The window trim in

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Employee's Residence (HS-7) (continued)

the living room is unique as the head casing extends beyond the window casing. Both bedrooms and living room have ceiling molding. All hardware is square plate with spherical knob. The living room has two cast-iron single light fixtures on its inside wall. All walls and ceilings are plaster and painted white.

Historical Information

The original plans for this structure identified it as an "Employee's Residence" and the plans are numbered WC-1000. The date of the plans is 1931 and a hand written note indicates the job was completed February 26, 1932. Original building plans show that the grade at the rear of the structure was excavated to accommodate the building. A Master Plan narrative believed to be 1933 indicates this building did not have a basement. The basement entry is not shown on the original plans but is noted in a 1949 property file.

Original plans show a vent in the rear and southeast walls of the building. The plans show multipane windows in all window openings. Most windows are steel casement with 8 panes (2/2/2/2) to a side. The center window on the rear wall is a larger window on the plans than is presently used. Historical photographs show that the window was built as planned and the stucco shows the outline of the original window. Shutters are shown in the plans for all windows except those at the front and rear porch areas. The plans and historical photographs show the south corner of the building was an enclosed porch. The door location is original but a 3 pane transom was previously over the doorway. Two windows, side-by-side, were located in the southeast wall of this enclosed porch. It is possible to see evidence of these window openings in the stuccoed walls. Changes removing the rear porch windows were made in 1958.

Modifications

Exterior:

The rear entrance was infilled in 1958 and replacement windows were added in 1952. Wood shingles were replaced with asphalt shingles in 1982.

Interior:

The kitchen was remodeled in 1981 and bathroom in 1958. Carpeting was installed in 1958. It was rewired and baseboard heaters added in 1985. The bathroom stool was replaced in 1987. The wood stove was installed in 1987. A wood pellet stove was installed in 1989 in the kitchen. Interior doors have been removed. The back porch was converted to a utility room.

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Employee's Residence (HS-7) (continued)

Integrity Statement

The building has maintained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Changes in the design and materials are primarily limited to replacement of secondary doors, replacement of windows, and replacement of roofing materials. Replacement of the original multi-pane windows with modern check sash windows does alter the appearance and therefore compromise the integrity to some extent. In each of these cases changes to the windows, doors, and roofing materials are reversible. With the exception of the window sashing and the roofing materials, the street image is virtually unchanged. A small alteration to the rear of the building has been made. Originally the rear entry was an enclosed porch with windows on the side and rear walls. In 1958 these windows were removed and the openings infilled. This alteration represents a change in the original character of the building but is not considered significant enough to be considered a major loss of integrity. The original floor plan has been maintained but only a few original details remain. The interior has been modernized and does not retain historic integrity.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
01	NE	southeast and southwest walls	06	06
04	S	northwest and northeast walls	06	09
10	SW	front facade	06	15
11	W	porch detail	06	16
15	NW	historic photo, c. 1938-1958	11	06
16	NE	historic photo, c. 1938-1958	11	07
17	W	historic photo, C. 1938-1958	11	11

Ranger's Dormitory and Mess House (HS-8)

Narrative Description

Exterior: This is a 1/2 story residence built in 1931. The main floor has 1,352 square feet, the second floor has 700 square feet, and a partial basement has 576 square feet. The building is not aligned with cardinal directions. The front facade faces northeast. The plan of the building uses a rectangular core with the long axis side-to-side. A projection is located at the north corner of the building on the front facade. A second projection is located on the southeast wall at the south corner.

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Employee's Residence (HS-7) (continued)

The foundation is cut native sandstone which is slightly battered. It uses a random ashlar coursing and the upper course forms a splash plate. The house is built on a slope which drops from back-to-front. Foundation stone is not visible along the rear wall or along the rear section of the northwest wall. A deck has been constructed along part of the front facade and the length of the southeast wall, but foundation stone is visible under this deck. Stone is used for basement walls and the entry to the basement is inside of the structure. A window opening is located on the front foundation wall under the deck. Evidence of a window well is found on the rear wall toward the southeast end of the building. It appears some repair may have been made to the northwest foundation segment. A window or coal chute may have been at this location at one time.

The house is a wooden 2"x4" frame structure. Exterior wall surfaces use a yellow-tan stucco with a course finish. Evidence of some repair is found in the exterior wall stucco. This includes patches under the window openings. This is believed to be evidence of insulating the building. Original multipane steel casement windows have been replaced with modern metal sash 1/1 double-hung windows. The main front facade wall has two window openings symmetrically arranged toward the ends of the wall segment. To the left of this main wall segment is a forward facing wall segment of the projecting room at the south corner of the building. A 1/1 window is centered on this wall segment. To the right of the main wall segment is a forward facing wall of the projecting room at the north corner of the building. Centered on the wall is a window opening which houses two 1/1 windows positioned side-by-side. On the northwest wall a window opening which houses two 1/1 windows positioned side-by-side is located toward the front corner. Two 1/1 windows are symmetrically arranged on the rear section of the northwest wall. A 1/1 window is located toward the northwest corner of the rear wall. A sliding window, nearly square in shape, is positioned off-center to the northwest on the rear wall. This window is left of the rear doorway. A small rectangular (horizontal) window is positioned off-center to the right of the rear doorway. Evidence in the stucco indicates that a larger window opening has been infilled here. A 1/1 window is located toward the southeast end of the rear wall. All window openings use a plain wood sill.

There are three doors on this structure. The main entry is on the southeast wall of the projecting front room. This door is a slab with a "V" groove and has two small rectangular stepped windows. A second entry is on the southeast end of the main (core) building element. This door has a square panel under a fixed window containing 6 panes (2/2/2). The rear door has three rectangular panels under a

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Ranger's Dormitory and Mess House (HS-8) (continued)

large upper window.

The roof on the core of the building is hipped with a gable-on-hip at the southeast end. This gable-on-hip holds a small louvered vent. A hipped roof is used on the projecting room at the south corner of the building. The front projecting room has a front gable roof. The roof uses 2"x6" rafters. Lapped rough cut stained boards are used on this gable end. A small louvered wooden vent is centered in the peak of the gable end. A shed roofed dormer is centered on the rear slope of the main roof line. This dormer is not original. The sidewalls of the dormer are clad with shingles. Two 1/1 windows are placed side-by-side in the southwest wall of the dormer. A rectangular stone chimney is positioned at the northwest end and just below the ridgeline on the rear slope of the roof. A metal stove pipe is located near the front (northeast) edge of the projecting gable on the northwest slope. Metal gutter is used on all eave locations. Gutter boxes hold the gutter out from the walls.

A modern deck has been built around part of the front facade and wraps around the southeast end to the south corner of the building. This deck uses 2"x4"s as flooring. It has a 2"x4" railing and uses 2"x2"s as vertical members. This deck covers the original stone steps approaching the main entryway and the entry on the southeast end of the building.

Interior:

The basic floor plan of this building survives, however, only a few of the historic elements remain. The kitchen and bath have been remodeled. Historic floor square molding and plain casing exist unpainted throughout the building. Historic interior doors are all 2-panel with hardware of free-form plates and pressed glass or metal knobs. Plaster walls with picture molding and plaster ceilings are found in all unmodified rooms. The southeast corner bedroom has exposed fir flooring. Both the hall and the bath have small inset historic shelves.

Historical Information

Building plans completed by the Landscape Division in 1931 identify this building as a "Rangers Dormitory & Mess House." A hand written note on the plans indicates the job was completed September 15, 1931. The building plans show a different door and window arrangement on the rear wall than is found in some of the historical photographs or the building as it presently exists. One of the historic photos show the building was constructed as planned and the rear entry

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Ranger's Dormitory and Mess House (HS-8) (continued)

altered at a later time. Evidence of this can be seen on the exterior wall.

All windows originally were multipane steel casement. Wooden decorative shutters were used on all windows except on the rear wall. Plans show two vents on the rear wall, one vent on the northwest end, and one on the front. The front vent opening has been infilled. One vent hole is infilled on the rear wall and a second vent hole may be covered by the grade which may have been built up since the construction of the building. No vent hole or patch was noted on the northwest side. Building plans show that the natural grade was modified to accommodate the structure.

A historical photograph taken between 1931 and 1934 clearly shows the rear roofline without the shed roofed dormer. Other historical photographs, taken between 1934 and 1937, show the addition of the dormer. Historical photographs including overviews of the site show an excavated trail leading from this historic quarters to the lower residences and visitor center. Master Plan narratives identify this building as an "old ranger's dormitory" which "was too small to adequately accommodate the temporary ranger force. So the structure was remodeled and transformed into a residence." Master Plan narratives and building plans indicate a basement was not part of this structure originally. Wood shingles were used on this building originally and were replaced with asphalt shingles after 1976. All sources consulted agreed on the 1931 construction date.

MODIFICATIONS

Exterior: A shed dormer was added on the rear roof, c. 1934-37. One window opening was infilled and window replacement was completed in 1952. The rear entry was moved at an unknown date. The original wood shingles were replaced with asphalt shingles in 1982. A porch was added on the south end wrapping around the front in 1990.

Interior:
The kitchen was remodeled in 1988 with new cabinets, counter and faucets. The bath has been remodeled (date unknown). The stairway and steps in the living room were built by a local carpenter. All floors have been carpeted except for one bedroom. All light fixtures have been replaced. The attic has recently been finished. All wiring was replaced and baseboard heaters were installed in 1985. The basement has been expanded with rock set-back walls around the perimeter. Paneling and wallpaper have been applied. Woodstoves were installed in 1984 and 1990. A new heating system was installed in small storeroom in 1988.

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Ranger's Dormitory and Mess House (HS-8) (continued)

Integrity Statement

The integrity of this structure is good. It has maintained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Changes in the design and materials are primarily limited to replacement of secondary doors, replacement of windows, and replacement of roofing materials. Replacement of the original multi-pane windows with modern check sash windows does alter the appearance and therefore compromise the integrity to some extent. In each of these cases changes to the windows, doors, and roofing materials are reversible. With the exception of the window sashing, roofing materials, and the addition of a wooden deck, the street image is virtually unchanged. A small shed roof dormer addition has been made to the rear of the building, but this addition was made soon after construction and does not result in a significant loss of integrity. One window opening has been infilled on the rear wall. The rear entry has been moved. The original floor plan has been maintained but only a few original details remain. The interior has been modernized and does not retain historic integrity.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
01	E-SE	north and west walls	03	01
08	W-NW	south and east walls	03	08
13	NE	front door	03	13
15	W	east wall basement window	03	15
16	W	front porch detail, east wall	03	16
20	E	wall repair detail	03	20
23	SE	historic photo, post 1938, northwest corner	11	04
24	NW	historic photo, post 1938, southeast corner	11	05
25	NW	historic photo, post 1938, southeast corner	11	08
27	NE	historic photo, post 1938, west wall	11	10
29		stairway, living room	21	06

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**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
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Machine Shop Shed (HS-11)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

This is a rectangular two story structure, 60' (side-to-side) by 21' (front-to-back). It has 1,218 square feet on the main floor and 1,260 square feet in the basement or lower level. The building is not aligned with the cardinal directions. It is built on a concrete foundation and has a concrete floor.

Looking at the building from the northeast (toward the southwest) both stories are visible. Exterior walls of the lower story, both ends and the facade, are built with cut native sandstone. According to the building plans the southwest wall (underground and not visible) is poured and formed concrete. The cut sandstone is arranged using a rock faced ashlar pattern and is slightly battered. The top of the upper course of stone forms a splash plate. Stone piers separate the door openings on the lower story. Unlike the other Wind Cave buildings using stonework, the stone wall does not continue the length of the wall over the doors. The ends of the stone wall form pillars which support large wooden beams extending nearly from end-to-end above the doors on the northeast side. Lap joints are used to splice the beams. A metal plate caps the wooden beams.

The doors on the lower level are double doors. The lower door section employs a box pattern, 2/2 on each half of the double door. Diagonally arranged beadboard is placed behind the box pattern. Fixed windows, 4/4, are used in the upper section of each side of the door. Three metal hinges are visible on the outside of each side of the doors. A single light fixture is positioned above the center door.

The upper story employs a 2"x4" wood frame construction and uses the course stucco pattern common in the administrative area. The stucco is a yellow-tan color. The southwest facade has four overhead garage doors regularly spaced and off-set to the northwest end of the building. Each door has a rectangular box pattern arranged in five horizontal rows and three vertical rows. Windows are placed in the center horizontal row, and the other panels are plywood. A narrow stuccoed wall section separates the garage door openings. Some damage is noted on these small wall sections between the garage doors. A pedestrian door is located southeast of the garage doors. It is not symmetrically positioned since the wall segment between it and the garage doors is considerably shorter than the wall segment between this door and the southeast end of the building. The door used in this opening is solid.

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Machine Shop Shed (HS-11) (continued)

Window openings are centered on each end of the building. A steel casement 9 pane (3/3/3) window is used in each end. The upper two rows of window panes open awning style. Window openings are symmetrically arranged along the northeast wall on the second story. As on the ends of the building, these window openings have 9 pane (3/3/3) steel casement windows of which upper two rows open awning style. All windows have a plain wooden sill.

The roof is a gable end with close eaves. A gutter runs the length of the southwest and northeast sides of the building. Rafters are 2"x6". The gable ends use rough cut lapped boards, which are stained, and bargeboards. Unlike many of the buildings at Wind Cave there is no short return on the gable ends. Three louvered wooden vents are positioned in the peak of the gable end. These vents are arranged with one centered and the other two immediately below and bracketing the upper vent. A light fixture is positioned on the northwest gable end toward the west side of the end. The roof deck and ridge is covered with brown asphalt shingles. A metal fixture, a siren, is located on the northwest end of the roof immediately off the ridgeline to the west. Another metal fixture, also possibly a siren, is located on the ridgeline at the southeast end.

Interior:

The open interiors of this garage display few modifications from the historic plan. The interior of the upper level of this garage consists of four stalls. The interior is unfinished with exposed studs, exterior diagonal plank walls and open rafters. The store room at the east end of this building was inaccessible, and is separated from the rest of the building by a plywood wall closed into the gable.

The lower level of this garage consists of five stalls. The interior has a concrete floor and rock walls to the east and west with a concrete back wall. The ceiling is exposed floor joist. Four support vertical timbers (10 inch square) hold 3 horizontal wood beams joined by scarf or lap joints. A wood beam joined in 2 places extends over the bay entries.

Historical Information

The plans for this building were drawn by the Branch of Plans and Design and are identified as WC-1004. The plans refer to the building as a "Machine Shop Shed." Master Plan narratives indicate that the building was planned as a "Machine Shop and Garage" which was planned to house park equipment and employee's cars. Building plans have a hand written note indicating the job was completed August

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Machine Shop Shed (HS-11) (continued)

11, 1934. Based on correspondence files it is believed that Hot Springs Lumber Company received the contract to build this building.

The doors presently in use on the upper story are not original. These replacement doors were in place at least by 1975. Original garage doors used a box pattern with diagonally arranged beaded boards behind the box pattern. They appear to be overhead doors and do not have windows. The pedestrian door on the upper level had a square panel in the lower section with diagonally arranged beadboard and 4 (2/2) fixed windows in the upper section. One historical photograph shows a short metal stove pipe on the west roof slope, near the ridge, on the southeast end of the building. Wood shingles were used on the roof at the time of construction. One document identifies building #11 as a garage and the same document refers to "Superintendent's Garage" which may be another name for building #11. A 1949 property file identifies this building as a garage and storeroom. This file also notes that "sliding doors on the first floor require repairs, track alignment and rehanging," suggesting that these doors may have slid back into the building like those found in the fire cache. Floor plans for the building also indicate sliding doors were planned for this building.

Modifications

Exterior: The upper level door was replaced prior to 1975.

Interior: A plywood wall separates the garage from the storeroom on the upper level. A new heating system was installed in 1988.

Integrity Statement

The integrity of this structure is good. It has maintained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Changes in the design and materials are primarily limited to replacement of upper level doors and replacement of roofing materials. Replacement of the original overhead garage doors on the upper level does alter the appearance and therefore compromise the integrity to some extent. In each of these cases, changes to the doors and roofing materials are reversible. With the exception of the upper level doors and the roofing materials, the street image is virtually unchanged. The historic interior is unchanged, except for a plywood wall separating the garage from the storeroom. It retains integrity and contributes to the building's significance. A wall at this location would have been a part of the original design. The historic floor plan has been maintained.

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Machine Shop Shed (HS-11) (continued)

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
01	SE	southwest facade	07	05
05	SW	northeast facade	07	09
11	W	door detail, northeast facade	07	15
12	N-NE	historic photo, c. 1938-1952	11	03

Fire Equipment Shed (HS-12)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

Built in 1937, this single story building is a rectangular concrete structure, 25' (front-to-back) by 39'9" (side-to-side) and has a total floor space of 994 square feet. It is built into a hillside, and only the front facade and cornice are visible above ground. The building is not aligned with cardinal directions. The front facade faces northeast. It is built on a concrete foundation and interior walls are poured and formed concrete. The roof is reinforced concrete. All exposed exterior surfaces use local sandstone either as a masonry wall or a stone veneer (on the main facade wall). Corners of the sandstone are beaded. A wing extends from each side of the front facade which serve as retaining walls for the hillside. These retaining walls are stepped at a point roughly midway along their length. A larger step is made from the upper most course of the retaining walls to top course, or cornice, of the main wall of the front facade. Sidewalls extend back from the corners of the main wall of the front facade forming a "U" shaped superstructure. Since this building is built into the sidehill, there is no rear wall or roof material visible other than sod. The stone on the retaining walls, main wall of the front facade, and sidewalls all use a random ashlar coursing of rock faced native sandstone. All walls are capped with a coursed ashlar native sandstone.

There are three bays symmetrically arranged across the main facade each using a flat arch with a keystone above the doorway. Quoins are used on each side of each door opening. Two segments of the front facade main wall separate each of the door openings. At the base of each of these two wall segments is a "U" shaped stone curb. The central doorway has a lamp centered above the door. At the outside margin of each end door opening a stone curb arcs out from the building and confines the base of the gently sloping bank which extends out from the retaining wall to the drive which approaches the garage doors. The wood doors in

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Fire Equipment Shed (HS-12) (continued)

each of the three bays are double doors which swing out. The doors are slab, or plank doors, which are grooved with a "V" joint. Centered on the door (side-to-side) and in the upper half of each of the double doors are six windows (3/3). Large hinges, three on each side, are visible on the outside of the door.

Each of these bays has a set of sliding inner doors. These doors do not slide from side-to-side but follow a rail which results in the doors being oriented perpendicular to the front when the doors are open. A metal latch is centered (top-to-bottom) on each door. Modern concrete stairs are built immediately north of the building providing access from the driveway to the roof area of the structure. Weather related equipment is located in the roof area and has been there since at least 1975. A cast pipe protruding through the sod roof probably serves as an exhaust vent for the structure. The upper courses of stone on this structure have darkened as a result of weathering and lichen growth.

Interior:

The three bay interior of this building consists of concrete walls, ceiling, and floor. Bay 1 and 2 are divided by a plywood wall. All bay doors are double; with double doors on the exterior and sliding doors on the interior. Concrete beams support the roof.

Historical Information

This building is considered an excellent example of NPS designed rustic architecture. Structures designed using National Park Service Rustic Architecture principals "besides being attractive to look upon, . . . appear to belong to and be a part of their settings" (Cammerer 1935). The precepts of the rustic style of architecture dominated park planning for nearly 30 years, 1918 to the late 1930s. The style and philosophy emphasized the connection between landscape and architecture by incorporating "natural" materials such as native stone, log, and timber in the design. Use of natural materials helped to assure that the buildings were harmonious with the surrounding landscape and terrain. A fundamental idea was the subordination of the structure to the environment and landscaping played a key role in carrying out this principal. Careful placement of structures and planned landscaping became an integral part of the architectural design and structures were screened by natural and man-made landscaping materials. Consideration for scale and perspective was also part of the park design. Structures were designed for each individual park that would conform to the wilderness character of the area. As a result there are stylistically adapted designs for specific environments with a focus on materials, scale, and placement

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Fire Equipment Shed (HS-12) (continued)

appropriate for each location (Simmons and Simmons 1992).

A 1939 site map shows a structure at this location which has three bays and is identified as a garage. A separate site map with the same date, January 1, 1939, identifies it as a "Fire Equipment Shed." It appears that it was constructed to serve as a fire cache to house a "fire trailer" and other fire related equipment. An undated Master Plan narrative states that "the two stalls provide ample space for all fire equipment and one pickup." It does not appear that this building had two stalls at an earlier time. It is assumed that the reference to two stalls is in error. A small "Fire House" is located a short distance to the north of the 1939 Fire Equipment Shed. This smaller fire house structure continues to be identified on site maps through 1942 but is not on a 1958 site map. A 1949 property file notes that a fire truck is housed in this structure. This same report notes that "a small electric heater keeps it above freezing during the coldest weather." The light fixture which appears in an historic photograph of the building (date unknown) is not the light fixture presently used.

Modifications

Exterior: Weather related equipment was added on sod covered roof prior to 1975.

Interior: The wall between bay 1 and 2 appears to be a later addition.

Integrity Statement

The integrity of this structure is good. It has maintained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. The building is virtually unchanged on the exterior with the exception of weathering of the rock and doors. The original floor plan has been maintained, and a plywood dividing wall is the only obvious change to the interior. The interior retains historic integrity.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
01	S	front facade	06	24
02	S-SW	door detail	06	25
06	N	roof area	07	04
07	W	historic photo, c. 1938-1952	12	04
10		double doors	16	11
11		concrete beams	16	12

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Power House (HS-13)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

Built in 1931, this building was originally designed and used to house a diesel generating unit. In 1949 it is believed to have still had the transformers and switches for the headquarters residential area.

The rectangular, single story building measures 18'9" (front-to-back) by 21'6" (side-to-side). It has 410 square feet of floor space. This building is not aligned with cardinal directions. The front facade faces southwest. It has a concrete foundation and it is suspected that the lower wall sections are concrete with a native sandstone veneer. This structure is built on a hillside and as a result the exposed rock wall forming the lower wall section is roughly 2'6" (top-to-bottom) on the front (southwest) facade and 6'11" (top-to-bottom) on the rear (northeast) wall. This battered rock wall segment is built using a random coursing of rock face sandstone. A splash plate is formed at the junction of the rock and stucco walls. Concrete is used to finish this splash plate. The upper wall segment is believed to use 8" T.C. tile. A highly textured yellow-tan stucco finish is used on the exterior walls.

Window openings are centered (side-to-side) on the end walls and on the rear (northeast) wall. Windows in the end walls are two, side-by-side, twelve pane (3/3/3/3) steel casement in which the second and third rows of panes open using an awning technique. The rear wall windows are two, side-by-side, nine pane (3/3/3) steel with the top rows using an awning opening. All windows appear to be original. A small wall section separates the window bays on each wall. Concrete sills are used for all window openings.

A sliding door is centered on the front (southwest) facade and slides to the west. This door uses diagonal beaded boards behind a box-pattern of 1" boards. Four steps, moving down from the drive, approach the concrete pad located at the door. The floor of the building is concrete and it is possible that spaces under the floor level were created to house machinery or pipe for the diesel engine exhaust. Materials stored in the building at the time of the survey made it impossible to identify entries to any such spaces. The roof is a gable ended design which is supported by 2"x6" rafters and sheathed with 1"x8" boards. This building has no eaves. The gable ends use lapped horizontal boards which are stained. Three

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Power House (HS-13) (continued)

louvered vents are located in the peak of the gable ends. A crown molding finishes the junction of the roof with the gable end clapboards. Brown asphalt shingles cover the roof deck and are used on the ridge. This building was reroofed in 1989 and metal flashing was used on all roof edges at that time.

Interior:

The interior is an open room with plaster walls and concrete floor. A partial loft is reached by a suspended ladder; otherwise the rafters are open.

Historical Information

This building, built in 1931, was originally designed and used to house a 15# CO-2 diesel generating unit which hooked up to a 2,300 volt power line. It was historically referred to as the "Power House" and was identified as being in the "Utility Group" of buildings. It was also referred to as the "Transformer House." The building was designed by the Landscape Division. Plans for the building were drawn in 1931. The project was identified as Job No. WC 312-A, which also refers to the drawing number.

Plans included an alternative using tile wall construction and a second alternative using wood stud construction. The tile construction was chosen. Plans show a concrete lintel over the front door and over the window openings, but there is no evidence on the building or in the historic photographs of this architectural feature ever being a part of the structure as built. The plans also indicate that the tile mullions were filled with concrete. Concrete is used to cap the stone walls as a splash plate and as sills for the window openings. Plans show a stock crown molding used along the eaves and a metal gutter. Building plans show three louvered vents at each end. The center vent is higher and bracketed by one vent on each side. Historical photographs show only two louvered vents. The plans show these vents were backed (on the inside) by fly screen. Plans for the roof indicate wood shingles covered the roof deck and were also used on the ridge. Historic photos show this to be the case.

Two historic photographs do not show any chimney or stove pipes on the roof. These photographs do show a large pipe or "exhaust stack" which appears to be venting the diesel engine used to generate electricity. It is believed that this pipe connected to the building through a concrete pad outside of the front of the structure. Below grade it appears to have passed through the exterior wall and into the floor of the building where it hooked up with the diesel exhaust. Another historic photograph shows a stove pipe on the front roof slope. It was

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Power House (HS-13) (continued)

located slightly below the center line, from top to bottom, and left of the center line from right to left as the building is faced. Historical photographs show that there were no trees or shrubbery around this building at the time of construction.

When the new power house was constructed in 1936, this structure continued to serve as a power generating station for the residences and other structures. It appears to have continued generating power at least until 1939. The function of this building was changed by 1942 since the building is identified as a "work shop" on a site drawing of that date. In 1949 a property report mentioned that it still had the transformers and switches for the headquarters residential area. It was also referred to as the "Paint Shop" in the 1949 property report. At a later time the building became used as a storage area which is its present use. With this use it was known as the "window house" since the building was used to store storm windows. All sources consulted agree on a 1931 construction date for the building.

Modifications

Exterior: The building was reroofed in 1989

Interior: All power components have been removed. The building is now used for storage.

Integrity Statement

The integrity of this structure is good. It has maintained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Changes in the design and materials are primarily limited to replacement of roofing materials. The transformers and related equipment have been removed. The interior otherwise has not changed, and retains historic integrity. The original floor plan has been maintained.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
01	SW	northwest and northeast walls	06	20
02	SE	northwest wall, window detail	06	21
03	NE	southwest and southeast walls	06	22
04	NW	corner detail	06	23
05	SE	historic photo, c. 1931-1934	11	34
06	E-NE	historic photo, c. 1938-1952	12	03

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**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
Custer County, SD**

Power House (HS-15)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

Built in 1935, this rectangular, single story building measures 39'4" (front -to-back) by 32'4" (side-to-side). In 1937 a 6'6" by 16' addition was built onto the right (south) side. Floor area in the original building and 1937 addition totaled 1,093 square feet. In ca. 1976 another addition was made to the rear of the building.

The building is roughly aligned with cardinal directions. The front facade faces west and slightly northwest. A concrete foundation supports this structure. The walls including the 1937 addition are of poured, formed concrete and the exterior is finished with a yellow-tan stucco. A water table is found roughly three feet above grade and consists of two stepped out edges in the concrete walls. The ca. 1976 addition is a wood frame structure which uses paneling on exterior wall surfaces.

All windows are the original steel casement. There are no windows on the front facade. The north side wall has three window bays. The center bay is larger than the two side bays and consists of three sections each holding 15 panes (3/3/3/3/3). The second and third rows of panes (from the bottom) open awning style. On each side of this center bay is a window with 25 panes (5/5/5/5/5). The center three panes in the second and third rows from the bottom open awning style. On the south wall a 25 pane window is positioned toward the front (opposite the front window on the south wall). Two window openings are symmetrically located on the south wall of the 1937 addition. Each window has 6 panes (2/2/2). A molded concrete cornice wraps around the building including the 1937 addition. The 1976 addition has two large sliding windows which are placed side-by-side. These windows are positioned slightly off-center to the north on this wall.

The front door opening originally used a sliding door. The doorway appears to be recessed or stepped back due to the strong lines of the door frame. Presently the opening is filled with a wood frame wall with a centered pedestrian door. A solid door with a square upper window is located in the north wall of the 1976 addition. A six panel door is positioned off-center on the east wall of the 1976 addition.

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Power House (HS-15) (continued)

The roof on the original structure is a hipped design with the long axis of the roof line running front-to-back. Steel roof trusses are used. A small eyebrow gable provides ventilation through a metal louvered vent. These vents are centered on the front and rear roof slopes. A decorative chimney is positioned on the south side of the building and off-set toward the rear. It is eight-sided, has two recessed bands encircling it near the top and a wide band above after which the chimney tapers to its cap. The chimney is concrete with red tile flue lining exposed. The 1937 addition has a hipped roof design. The ca. 1976 addition is a shed roof which stretches across the rear east wall and wraps around the southeast corner of the building and abuts the rear of the 1937 addition. Two modern metal vents are located on the east slope of the addition roof and a PCV pipe is located on the south facing section of this shed roof. A small shed roof has been built over the front door opening. Historical photographs indicate this is not an original element. This small roof is supported by knee braces located on each side of the door opening.

Interior:

The basic historic floor plan survives with a large main room and adjoining bath and furnace room. High ceiling and concrete floors remain in the two small rooms. The wall between the rooms is tile.

Historical Information

This building was originally designed and used to house a generating plant. Master Plan narratives indicate that this power house was developed as a result of the installation of the elevator and additional buildings at Wind Cave which necessitated a larger power plant. It was historically referred to as the Power House for the "Elevator Installation." The building was designed by the Branch of Plans and Design, National Park Service. Plans were drawn in 1935 and the project was identified as WC 3024. A notation on the plans indicates the "job completed 9-38." This notation may refer to the date that the addition was built on the south side. These plans show the building much as it appears now with the exception of the rear addition. The plans call for asbestos shingles, 7 1/2" to weather, to be used on the roof. It appears that a wood "cornice" or frieze was planned to wrap around the building. The building inventory found a molded concrete cornice which is believed to be original. A small vent opening appears on the plans on both the front and rear walls of the 1937 addition. These vent openings are not presently visible on the exterior.

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Power House (HS-15) (continued)

The original structure has a large steel casement window centered on the rear (east wall). This window was identical to the one found in the center of the north wall, three sections each holding 15 panes (3/3/3/3/3) with the second and third rows opening awning style. There was no door on the rear wall. An historical photo shows a sliding door which appears to have used diagonally arranged beaded boards behind a box-pattern of 1" boards. The box pattern may have been four wide and five high.

Site maps dated January 1, 1935 show the power house as a proposed building. A site map dated one year later, January 1, 1936 shows it as an existing structure with the addition proposed. Site plans show the addition completed in 1937. A separate historic plan shows the 1937 addition to house a furnace room to the east and a toilet to the west. An undated photograph shows a trestle to the south which appears to be approaching the building. In 1949 this building was identified as a power house and shop. This "property file" also identified the year of construction as 1937. It is believed that the main structure was built in 1935 and the addition was made in 1937. The 1949 property file also identifies the structure as "reinforced concrete" but this is not mentioned on the 1935 building plans, although it is noted in an undated Master Plan narrative. This narrative also notes that steel roof trusses are used. The furnace in this building was a Crane Steam Heat fueled with coal in 1949 and a diesel engine generated electricity. Although this building was reported to have cedar shingles in 1975, it is believed that statement is in error. The various construction dates attributed to this building are as follows: 1935 Lance J. Olivieri; 1935-37 Carolyn Torma; and 1937 Property File (Denver and Wind Cave).

Modifications

Exterior:

A furnace and toilet were added in 1937. A kitchen addition was made in ca. 1976. Service window were installed in rear addition in 1991.

Interior:

The addition was built in 1976-78. Further remodeling was completed in 1992 (kitchen). The main room has a linoleum floor and dropped ceiling.

Integrity Statement

The building has maintained integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Integrity of design has been compromised by a major addition which was made to the rear of the building in 1976. This addition altered the rear wall and the rear section of the side wall. The original front

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Power House (HS-15) (continued)

door has been removed and the opening infilled with a frame wall with a pedestrian door. The machinery used to generate power for the elevator has been removed. The interior was remodeled in 1993 and does not have historic integrity.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
01	SE	north and west walls	02	11
02	SE	roof detail, west wall	02	12
04	SW	east and north walls	02	14
05	N-NW	roof detail	02	15
06	NE	roof, chimney detail	02	16
07	N-NW	roof detail	02	17
09	SE	west and south wall detail	02	19
13	E	historic photo, c. 1938-1942	14	25

Oil House (HS-16)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

Constructed in 1940, this rectangular, single story structure is 12' (front-to-back) by 18' (side-to-side). It has 216 square feet of floor space in one room. This building is not aligned with cardinal directions. The front facade faces southeast. It is built on a concrete foundation and has a concrete floor. A concrete platform extends from the front of the building to an island where a gas pump is located. This structure is built on a slight slope and the grade slopes down from back-to-front. Because of this slope a concrete base is used at the lower section of the two side walls and the rear wall. The width of the exposed portion of this concrete base varies with the slope. The concrete base is also carried across the front of the building and is approximately six inches high. The top of this concrete base slopes out forming a splash plate. Side and rear wall sections of this concrete base have smooth concrete finish and are not stuccoed. The front concrete base uses stucco for a finish. All remaining portions of the walls use the yellow-tan stucco for a finish. The stucco on this building is not as rough or textured as is the case with the residences. The building plans indicate this building was constructed with tile as a building material for the walls.

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Oil House (HS-16) (continued)

Windows include steel casement on each end and bracketing the front door. End windows are an awning style and use a 3/3 pattern. Front windows are 3/3/3 and the upper two rows of window panes open awning style. A cut stone slip sill is located under each window opening. The front door has two lower panels, each with a small metal vent, and a large rectangular upper panel. A small modern light fixture is centered over the door. The roof is gable sided with close eaves, using 2"x6" rafters. Gable ends use rough cut lapped boards which are painted dark brown, a bargeboard, and a short return using crown molding. The bolt ends are visible on each section of bargeboard. This may suggest a tension bolt which runs the width of the structure. A gutter is located across the front. No gutter is used in the rear, but a modern galvanized metal drip guard extends across the back eaves. The roof deck is covered with brown asphalt shingles. A rectangular boxed vent, or cupola, is centered on the ridgeline. All four sides of this vent are louvered and it has a gable ended roof which is covered with asphalt shingles.

Interior:

The interior of the gas station appears unchanged since construction. It is a small room with concrete floor and plastered concrete walls. Wood shelves with a metal counter are built at the north end wall. The three panel door has its original hardware. The ceiling is fiber board.

Historical Information

Building plans for this structure were completed by the Branch of Plans and Design, Regional Office II, National Park Service and are identified as drawing number NP:WC 2013, dated 1939. The building is described as an oil house on the plan's legend. These plans indicate that the rafters are 2"x6" and the plate is bolted to the tile wall. A plaster on metal lath ceiling was called for. Historical documents suggest that the ceiling collapsed July 4, 1958. A new ceiling was installed at this time. The building plans show pre-cast concrete lintels over the window and door openings. The lintel element was not observed when the building was inventoried in 1992. Wood shingles were used originally on the roof deck. A vent or cupola is not shown in the plans but an historical photograph shows it to be present at the time the (undated) photograph was taken.

Building plans show the "pump island" to be centered in front of the building. An historic photograph appears to show this island was actually built slightly off-center to the north. One historical photograph found in the property file at Wind Cave shows an early gasoline pump and a diesel pump located on the island. A second historical photograph found in the property file in Denver NPS shows the

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Oil House (HS-16) (continued)

original gas pump and a newer pump in the location where the old pump had previously stood. The property file indicates the building was remodeled in 1948. A new concrete pad was poured in 1967 and possibly at this time a 2,000 gallon underground tank was installed. In 1968 the building was painted and reshingled with wood shingles. Wood shingles were still in use in 1975. An earlier (Olivieri 1975) building inventory describes this building as a concrete block, but this appears to be in error. All sources consulted agree on a construction date of 1940.

Modifications

Exterior: The gas pump was added in 1963. A new concrete pad was placed in front in 1967. Fiberglass shingles were added in 1982.

Interior: The ceiling was replaced in 1958. The interior was remodeled in 1948.

Integrity

The integrity of this structure is good. It has maintained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. With the exception of the roofing materials, the street image is virtually unchanged. The interior has been modernized and does not retain historic integrity. The original floor plan has been maintained but only a few original details remain. The interior is considered non-contributing. The setting is essentially unchanged since the date of construction.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
01	NW	historic photo, c. 1940s	11	02
02	N	southwest and southeast walls	12	05
03	S	northeast and northwest walls	12	06
06	NE	roof detail	12	09

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Garage A (HS-17)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

Built in 1939, Garage A is a rectangular two story structure, 71' (side-to-side) by 25' (front-to-back). It has 1,775 square feet of floor space in each story. The building is not aligned with cardinal directions. It is built into a hillside and can be approached from two sides. The northwest facade faces toward the utility area driveway. The southeast facade faces out toward a material storage yard. The building has a concrete foundation and concrete floors.

The walls of the lower story are native sandstone. This sandstone exterior extends up to the level of the floor of the second story. The cut sandstone is arranged using a rock faced random ashlar pattern. A flat arch is used above each wall opening, both windows and doors, on the lower (rock faced) portion of the southeast facade. A light fixture is centered above the second and fifth garage door on the northwest and southeast facades. The base of the wall along the northwest facade is also cut sandstone. This top course of the sandstone also serves as a splash plate.

A rounded concrete curb, or "wheel guard," is located at the base of the wall segments which separate the garage door bays on both northwest and southeast facades. There are five of these bays on the lower and upper levels. Iron corner guards protect the corners of the garage doorways on the upper level (northwest facade). The walls of the upper story are tile and the exterior surfaces use a yellow-tan stucco. The finish of this stucco is not as rough as the residences.

Because the building is built on a hill, only the top course of stone is visible on the northwest wall. The grade on the north-northeast end is the same as the northwest facade. A cut stone retaining wall steps back slightly from the southeast facade at the northeast corner and extends out (northeast) approximately ten feet. Concrete stairs lead down from the utility area grade, make a right angle turn and proceed down to the grade at the southeast facade. An outside concrete stairway is located along the southwest wall and leads from the grade at the northwest facade to the grade at the southeast facade.

Garage doors along both facades are overhead doors. The doors use a box pattern design with five horizontal rows and six vertical rows. Four windows are located in the third and fourth rows from the bottom. The outside "boxes" along these rows are solid (i.e., do not have windows). A wide pedestrian door is located at

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Garage A (HS-17) (continued)

the northeast end of the northwest facade. This door has a solid panel on the bottom with 3/3 fixed windows above. A transom is located above the doorway and has a 4/4 fixed window. A narrow vertical 8 pane (2/2/2/2) steel casement window brackets each side of this doorway. The four center windows open awning style. A bell is positioned near the eaves between the doorway and the window to the northeast.

A large steel casement window is located in each end of the building. These windows are two 9 pane (3/3/3) steel casement window sections set in a single opening. The top two rows open awning style. Six window openings are symmetrically arranged along the second story of the southeast wall. These openings use 9 pane (3/3/3) steel casement windows which also open awning style on the top two rows. A cut stone sill is located under each window opening on all walls.

A regular sized pedestrian door is located at the northeast end of the southwest facade. This door has a louvered panel in the lower section and 6 fixed windows (3/3) in the upper section. A transom with 6 fixed panes (3/3) is located above the door. To the left of the door (southwest) is a window opening with 12 panes (3/3/3/3) and the second and third rows open awning style.

The roof is a gable end with closed eaves. Rafters are 2"x6" construction. Rough cut boards are lapped on the gable ends. A bargeboard runs from eaves to ridge and a short return using crown molding is found at each corner of the gable ends. A gutter runs the length of both facades. The roof deck is covered with brown asphalt shingles. The same shingles are used on the ridge. A rectangular stone chimney is off-center toward the northeast end of the building.

Immediately to the southwest of this building is a materials storage area. This storage area abuts the stairway on this end of the building. It is a wood frame structure with a concrete pad for a floor. The roof of this structure is flat. It is approached from the northwest side of the building and is used for storage. Approaching from the southeast this structure has heavy wooden shelves where materials can be stored.

Interior:

The interior of the upper level of this building consists of four stalls and a shop with one bay which is consistent with historic floor plans. The upper level has concrete floor and plaster walls. A brick free-standing flue is situated in

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Garage A (HS-17) (continued)

the shop area at the north end. The shop and four stalls are divided by a plastered tile wall accessed by a single panel wood door. The remaining four bays are open with a partial fiber board wall between 2 stalls.

The lower level is also basically unaltered. The floor and walls are concrete. The upper level floor supports are vertical concrete columns (4 across center and 4 at front wall) spanned by concrete horizontal joists. A concrete wall separates the garage from two small rooms on the north end. These two rooms also have concrete walls and floors.

Historical Information

The Master Plan narrative indicates plans for this building were prepared in 1937. This structure was identified in the Master Plan as "Garage Building 'A'" in 1938. Master Plan narrative notes that the excavation for this building was started in 1938. Building plans were drawn by the Branch of Plans and Design, Regional Office, NPS and identified as NP-WC 2001. The plans are dated 1938 and the Master Plan narrative notes indicate construction was proposed for 1939. A second building of identical design was proposed northeast of this structure but does not appear to have been built. These plans suggest that the finished grade along the northeast wall would have sloped. This grade would have been steep. With the construction of the retaining wall, at this location the grade at the northwest facade is carried along the northeast wall. Plans show metal corner guards on both facades but the building only has these guards on the northwest facade. A precast concrete lintel is shown above each end window and on the second story windows on the southeast facade. These lintels are not on the finished building.

In 1990 the boiler was replaced in this building. Information in the property file indicates this structure was built by the CCC. This building is also described as a "single story with an exposed basement." Information dated 1969 indicates that the carpenter shop is located in the basement and also lumber is stored in some basement stalls. This document also states that it uses a steam heating system.

Modifications

Interior: Insulation and acoustic ceiling tiles were installed in 1980. The fiberboard wall is a later addition, as are some shelves. New door seals were installed in 1988. The boiler was replaced and the building rewired in 1991.

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Garage A (HS-17) (continued)

Integrity Statement

The integrity of this structure is good. It has maintained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. This building is essentially unchanged since the date of construction. Changes in materials are primarily limited to replacement of roofing materials. The interior has been altered and does not retain historic integrity. The original floor plan has been maintained but acoustic ceiling tiles and fiberboard walls have been added.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
01	NW	historic photo, southeast wall, c. 1940s	02	24
02	E	historic photo, c. 1940s	11	01
03	E	door detail, northwest wall	13	08
04	NW	southeast facade overview	13	09
05	NW	southeast facade	13	10
08	NW	east entry and stairs	13	13
13	SE	west facade	13	19

Garage C (HS-18)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

This is a single story building with a projecting room on the rear wall and an addition on the northeast end. The original section of the building is 70' long (side-to-side) by 25' deep (front-to-back). The small room on the rear wall near the southwest end of the building is 5'4" by 7'11". A large addition has been made to the northeast end of the building which is 34' long (side-to-side) by 35'4" deep (front-to-back). The original section of the building, without the small rear room, has a total of 1,820 square feet of floor space. The addition has 1,200 square feet of floor space. This building is not aligned with the cardinal directions. The front facade faces southeast.

This structure is built on a concrete foundation. It is built into a slope which runs down from back-to-front. The lower wall sections are poured and formed concrete on the end and rear walls of the original structure. The extreme upper margin of this concrete wall segment is visible above the grade and the upper edge forms a splash plate. Tile blocks form the walls above the concrete segment on the end and rear walls. Tile is used on the front facade walls. All walls use the yellow-tan stucco which has a smoother finish than the residences.

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Garage C (HS-18) (continued)

The front facade of the original building is broken into five bays. Each bay has an overhead garage door. The doors use a box pattern design with five horizontal rows and six vertical rows. Four windows are located in the third and fourth rows from the bottom. The outside "boxes" along these rows are solid (i.e. do not have windows). The second door from the south end has been modified. On this door windows have been filled in and a pedestrian door has been centered on the original garage door. A rounded concrete curb, or "wheel guard," is located at the base of the wall segments which separate the garage door bays. Iron corner guards protect the corners of the garage doorways. A light fixture is located above the second and fifth garage door opening.

A steel casement window opening was centered on each end wall. With the addition made to the northeast end of the building this window opening is not visible from the building exterior. This opening has been filled in. The window opening on the southwest end of the building uses two 9 pane (3/3/3) steel casement window sections set in a single opening. The top two rows open awning style. A cut stone slip sill is located under each window opening.

The small room located on the rear of the building also is built on a concrete foundation. The walls are tile block and the exterior surface is stuccoed. A pedestrian door is centered on the southwest wall. This door is a slab with a "V" joint. A window opening is centered on the northwest and northeast walls and a louvered ventilator is located in these openings. Each of these window openings has a cut stone slip sill.

The addition on the northeast end sits on a concrete foundation and uses concrete blocks for the structural walls. Exterior wall surfaces are stuccoed and the color of the stucco material is more tan (brown) than the original structure. The rear walls of the original building and the addition are flush. As a result of its greater depth, the front wall of the addition steps out, forward, more than 9 feet from the front facade of the original building. A pedestrian doorway is centered on this wall section and uses a solid door. Two overhead garage doors are located on the front (southeast) wall of the addition. These doors have a rectangular box pattern with five horizontal rows and four vertical rows. The third row of the box pattern has windows in each of the doors. A metal door frame is used in each opening. A light fixture is centered between the doors. A window opening is centered on the northeast wall which uses two 9 pane (3/3/3) steel casement window sections set in a single opening. The top two rows open awning

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Garage C (HS-18) (continued)

style. A cut stone slip is not located under this window opening. It is believed that this window is the one removed from the northeast end of the original structure.

The roof uses 2"x6" rafters, is gable ended and has close eaves. The ridgeline on the addition is higher than that of the original building. The rear roof decks of the original building and the addition, mesh at the original ridgeline. The gable ends use lapped rough cut boards for cladding and a bargeboard. A short return made of crown molding is found on the original gable end but not on the addition. A gutter runs the length of the original structure and addition in the front and rear. The roof deck is covered with brown asphalt shingles which are also used on the ridge. A metal stove pipe is positioned toward the eaves and to the outside of the building on the rear slope of the roof on the addition. A metal louvered vent is located off-center to the east on the northeast gable end of the building. A second wooden ventilator is centered at the top of the northeast gable end. The small room on the rear of the original building section uses a gable roof, rough cut lapped boards on the gable end (northwest), a small return, and brown asphalt shingles. Metal valleys are used where this gable intersects the main roof slope.

Interior:

The interior of this building appears relatively unchanged since construction. The floors are concrete and the walls are concrete and tile block. An interior tile wall divides 2 bays (called warehouse) from 4 remaining bays. The wood shelves in the warehouse section (bay 1 and 2) might be the only non-structural historic element. The rafters are open in 4 bays and a lower acoustic ceiling is in the last bays.

Historical Information

Building plans for the original section of this building were prepared by the Branch of Plans and Design, Regional Office II, NPS. The plans are identified as NP-WC-2052 and dated 1939. The plans refer to the structure as "Garage 'C' & Transformer Shelter." The transformer shelter is the small room on the rear of the building. Plans indicate the transformer shelter should have a metal covered door and frame. In 1949 this building is identified as a garage and warehouse. This property file also indicates the building was built by the CCC and NPS. The addition was put on the northeast end of the building in 1974. Wood shingles were used on the roof originally and continued to be used until 1982 when asphalt shingles were used. All sources consulted agree on the construction date of 1939.

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Garage C (HS-18) (continued)

Modifications

Exterior: A two bay addition was made to the northeast end of the building in 1974. Wood shingles replaced with asphalt shingles in 1982.

Interior: A concrete block addition with steel support beams was built on the north end of the maintenance shop in 1974. A wood wall divides the four bays in half. A new heating system was installed in small storeroom in 1988. New door seals installed in 1989.

Integrity Statement

The integrity of this structure is fair. It has maintained integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. The integrity of design has been compromised with a major addition to the northeast end of the building. This addition has altered the original design by making a significant change in the massing and symmetry of the building. The roofing materials have also been changed. The historic interior has been modernized. The original floor plan has been maintained with the exception of frame walls dividing the bays. The interior is non-contributing. The setting is virtually unchanged.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
01	NW	historic photo, SW end, SE facade, c. 1940s	02	22
02	NE	historic photo, SW end, NW wall, c. 1940s	02	23
03	NE	southwest and southeast (front) walls	12	13
05	NW	front facade and door detail	12	15
11	NE	southwest and northwest (rear) walls	12	21
15	S	west walls and roof	13	01
19	W	southeast facade	13	05

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**Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
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Historic Cave Entrance and Stairs (HS-96)

Narrative Description

This feature is comprised of a tunnel shaped entrance portal built of stone, a wooden slab door, a metal gate, a natural looking slope over the entrance structure, and a concrete stairway descending into the cave. Within the cave at least eight segments of stairs were created. Stairways include metal handrails of various materials and styles. In addition, pathways are paved in some sections of the cave. These structures were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1936. In 1991 a formed concrete structure was joined to the natural rock of the 1936 entrance and fitted with a revolving door.

With the major development program that was underway at Wind Cave National Park in the 1930s it was decided that the historic entrance to the cave needed to be rebuilt. It was at this point that it was determined that a "natural" looking entrance should be constructed. This project was designed by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design in 1935. A Master Plan narrative indicated that the concept was to "simulate a natural opening to a rocky side hill (NA Master Plan 1938). The project drawings indicate the job was completed in 1936.

The plans for the "Cave Entrance Reconstruction" show the relationship of the original cave opening, the cave house and blasted cave opening, and the proposed cave entrance and stairway. From these plans it is possible to see that the 1936 modification to the entrance resulted in several changes. These changes included alterations to the grade, additional blasting of the cave's ceiling and floor, construction of a rock entrance portal, and creation of a natural looking bank over the new entrance structure.

When the entrance to the cave was built in 1892-94 it required blasting a connecting tunnel from the surface to the natural passageway. This connecting tunnel was in the shape of a downward sloping tube. With the construction of the 1936 entrance additional blasting was required to permit building a stairway from the grade at the proposed cave entrance to a location at the top of the existing stairway. This stairway was a wooden structure which had been built from the entrance downward into the cave. With the construction of the 1936 entrance the floor of the downward sloping tube was blasted out. This blasting allowed a new stairway to be built of concrete. At this point the old wooden stairs were removed and the concrete stairs built up from the cave trail grade.

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Historic Cave Entrance and Stairs (HS-96) (continued)

The existing grade at the proposed entrance was lowered and stone slabs, or flagging, were put in place to create a walking surface. The 1936 "entrance portal" was also built of stone. The specifications called for "weathered fieldstone of desired size and shape in order that no cutting will be necessary" (NPS Plan 1935). These rocks were laid creating a rock tunnel which extended from the exterior surface to the junction with the natural rock of the cave's ceiling and walls, and with the concrete stairs descending into the cave. Inside the rock entrance portal a gate or door was installed. This door is a slab with "V" groove and a small opening in the upper section. The door restricted access to the cave and also restricted air flow in and out of the cave environment. A cast iron metal gate is located inside of the door. It is constructed of vertical bars with horizontal braces at the top and bottom, and a diagonal brace extending from the lower right to the upper left corner.

Once the entrance portal was completed an earth fill bank was built up from the stream bed, over the new rock entrance, and extending up to the shoulder of the road above the cave entrance. This earth fill bank was sloped to create a natural looking appearance. The plans indicated that the "new fill slopes shall be tied into the natural slopes with naturalistic work similar to adjoining slope[s], carrying out rock outcroppings and planting" (NPS Plan 1935). The slope of the earth fill bank was proposed to be approximately 1/2 to 1. Because of this new cave entrance and the earth fill bank, the trail to the original entrance was moved slightly east into the bottom of the draw.

Within the cave at least eight segments of concrete stairways were developed. In most if not all cases these stairways were replacing wooden stairs which had been built in the cave. The specifications for the stairways called for steps which had a 7 1/2 inch rise and a 10 1/2 inch tread. All steps were proposed to be a minimum of 2'6" wide. The steps tilted back one inch to provide more secure footing. Metal pipe hand rails were used on the stairways. Some of the handrails bear the manufacturer's mark of "NU-RAIL, CINN. O." and "TOLLAENDER MFG. CO., CINN. O." and are believed to be original. Others are constructed using angle iron and various types of pipes and braces.

The 1936 entrance portal continued to serve as an entrance to the cave virtually unchanged until 1991. In 1991 this entrance was modified with the addition of a concrete entrance housing and a revolving door. The purpose of this addition was to reduce the air circulation through the 1936 doorway. It was believed that the cave environment had been changed as a result of the air circulation through the

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1936 entrance portal. The 1991 alterations included a formed concrete structure which was joined to the natural rock of the 1936 entrance.

Historical Information: It is not known for certain who made the historic "discovery" of Wind Cave but most accounts attribute that distinction to Jesse and Tom Bingham in the spring of 1881 (Jones 1953:33). It has been reported that the natural entrance found by the Bingham was "an eight by ten inch hole in the rocks through which the wind blew" (Jones 1953:33). Because of the small size of the natural opening it is believed that it was immediately enlarged slightly by "chipping the rock around the opening" (NPS Handbook 1979:34).

In the early 1890s it is reported that J.D. McDonald built a "small log house . . . over the opening and some little work [was] done toward an entrance to the cave" (NPS Handbook 1979:41). Shortly afterward McDonald "changed the entrance a little, [and] built a larger log house over the new opening" (NPS Handbook 1979:41). Katie Stabler, who's family became involved in the cave operation in the early 1890s recalled that the log cave house was built over the entrance, "the front room being directly over it and the trap door made in the floor and steps built down 155 feet to the first passage of the cave . . . the wind blew so strong at times it took two of us to raise or lower this door according to which way the wind blew" (NPS Handbook 1979:34).

When Wind Cave National Park was created in 1903 the "cave house" was among the list of buildings acquired with the property (Jones 1953:47). William Rankin, the first Superintendent of Wind Cave, reported in 1903 that he "found the entrance to the cave, which is in the bottom of a deep ravine or gulch protected by a good, log house 16 by 18 feet in dimension" (Bohi 1962:421). Rankin indicated that if the building is pointed, or daubing replaced, and the logs whitewashed the cave house should be serviceable for years (Bohi 1962:421). In 1909 it was reported that the "exterior of the cave house was painted, the roof was raised two feet, the interior walls were sealed and weatherboarding was put on the outside while tourists conveniences were arranged within the building" (Bohi 1953:427)

Based on the various reports it is believed that during the first twenty years the cave house received only minor repairs (Jones 1953:49, 53). As early as 1914 it was proposed that a new structure be built over the cave entrance. At this time Acting Superintendent Fred M. Dille reported that the cave "is an attraction of such nature as to be placed in ridicule by not having a neat stone structure about the entrance" (Bohi 1962:434). Dille was replaced as superintendent that same

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Historic Cave Entrance and Stairs (HS-96) (continued)

year and the proposal for a stone entrance was not acted upon. In his history of Wind Cave, Harold R. Jones stated that "in 1925 a new house was built over the entrance of the cave" (1953:54).

In addition to the cave house the other buildings included "the McDonald residence, the old Stabler Hotel -- in dilapidated condition . . . and a barn" (Jones 1953:47). Based on various historical reports and photographs it is assumed that the Stabler Hotel was in the immediate vicinity of the cave house and probably was the building connected to the entrance by a stairway. From this stairway a trestle extended across the draw to the hillside where Alvin McDonald's grave was located. A photograph taken prior to 1909 is included in the NPS Wind Cave Handbook (PP38-39) and shows the hotel, stairway, cave house, and trestle. The Stabler Hotel was torn down in 1913 (Bohi 1962:433). The trestle and connecting stairway were removed in 1932 and were replaced with a trail to the cave entrance (Bohi 1953:448).

Mention was made of stairs being built in the cave during the 1880s (Jones 1953:38). These stairs were constructed of wood and needed to be replaced often because of the wood rotting in the cave environment. In addition to the stairs, ladders and ropes were put in place (NPS Handbook 1979:41). As early as 1915 Mark Daniels, General Superintendent of the National Park Service, visited the cave and suggested using stone stairs within the cave to reduce maintenance costs (Bohi 1962:436). This recommendation was not followed and the wooden stairs were periodically replaced. One such case was in 1925 when it was mentioned that "[w]ithin the cave narrow openings were widened, trails were leveled, stairs were sloped more gradually and widened, especially near the entrance" (Bohi 1962:443).

In the early period there were some minor changes in the vicinity of the entrance. In 1903 Seth Bullock, Supervisor of the Black Hills Forest Reserve, recommended fencing the area around the cave entrance to keep livestock away (Bohi 1962:422). Heavy rains generally flooded the ravine and resulted in water flowing into the cave through the natural entrance. In December of 1903 "a stone high water wall" was built around the natural entrance. The 1935 plans of the entrance area show this stone wall, before the proposed changes to the area, to extend out from the toe of the slope, around the natural opening, and curving back toward the bank ending at the base of a boulder.

Along with the other miscellaneous features within the Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility areas the historic cave entrance is considered

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significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of the area in an effort to protect Wind Cave as an important natural feature, to make this resource more accessible, and to interpret the resource to a visiting public. The historic entrance is a part of the major development phase within Wind Cave National Park which took place during the 1930s. As a part of this development program the need for an improved entrance to Wind Cave, something which had been recognized almost since the cave came under federal control, was finally addressed.

Modifications

Exterior: In 1991 a modern entrance was built to abut the historic entrance portal built in 1936. This new entrance included poured concrete which joined the rocks of the historic entrance. A roughly rectangular entrance housing was constructed and a revolving door added to minimize the air circulation.

Interior: There are no known alterations to the stairways, handrails or pathways.

Integrity Statement

All elements of the historic entrance have been retained, in spite of the addition of the concrete entrance housing and revolving door in 1991. With the exception of setting, the original entrance still retains all other qualities of integrity.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
06	W-SW	historic photo, old cave entrance	14	11
09	NW	cave entrance (new)	14	29
10		joint between concrete and rock wall	14	30
11	NW		14	31
12	N	sign at old entrance	14	32
13	SW	cave entrance (new)	14	33
23	NW	cave entrance (new)	22	02
51		cave interior detail of stairs and railing	23	15
54		cave interior detail of stairs and railing	23	18
55		cave entrance (new) detail of new entry	23	19

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Miscellaneous Landscape Features (HS-97)

Narrative Description

The miscellaneous landscape features include a section of historic road which passes through the administrative area, stone barrier walls in the parking area, rock faced culverts which pass under the road and trail, foot trails, a foot bridge, and a rock faced concrete box culvert near the elevator building. Most features were either constructed or modified by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1934 and 1940.

Road:

The section of road which passes through the headquarters area is a two lane asphalt surfaced thoroughfare. This section of road is approximately one and a half miles long and connects with Highway US 385/SD 87 at each end. For most of this 1.5 mile distance the road occupies the historic roadbed. The present paved surface is a two lane road 27 feet wide. The reason that this road has not been moved rests partly with the fact that for most of its length it is located within natural drainages. To some extent these drainages limit the possibility of alternate locations. It is assumed that the historic road followed these natural contours in making the easiest approach to the cave entrance. It is also suspected that, unlike the historic road, the modern road used a cut and fill technique to create a more level roadbed. Evidence of this cut and fill is particularly noticeable in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters area. A drainage is crossed at each end of the parking area. Following the natural contours the road would have dipped down into these drainages. To mitigate this problem fill was brought in and the road bed raised in both locations. At each end of the road it has been modified so that its junction with the highway meets current codes.

Historical Information:

The road which passes through the administrative area is part of the original roadway through this area. On the 1893 GLO survey of T6S R5E a road is shown at approximately the location of the present US Highway 385/SD Highway 87. A separate road is shown on the same map and crosses the ravine where Wind Cave is located. This map does not show the presently used road bed. A 1901 USGS 15 minute Hermosa quadrangle map shows the present roadbed and several structures on each side of the road in the immediate vicinity of the cave entrance. Information provided on the map indicates that the area was surveyed during the 1898-1899 period. A map produced in 1906 and showing the area of the park at the time the original Wind Cave area was withdrawn also does not show a road in the location

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Miscellaneous Landscape Features (HS-97) (continued)

of the present roadbed through the administrative area. It is assumed, based on the 1901 USGS map, that a wagon road was present at this time since the developments of McDonald and Stabler were located directly adjacent to the cave opening. These developments included a hotel and the early histories indicate that quite a business was made in the early 1890s of transporting visitors by stage from Hot Springs to the cave.

In one of the Master Plan narratives believed to be dated 1938 it was noted that US 85A, a north-south highway, "passes through the headquarters area for a distance of 990'" and has an "oiled surface" (NPS Master Plan c. 1938). The length considers only that segment of the road within the immediate vicinity of the headquarters area. Historical information indicates that some road work was done by the CCC in the 1930s. Since that time the area has been paved.

Rock Barrier Walls:

As a part of the CCC developments in the administrative area, low barrier walls were constructed in the parking area and along the main roadway. These barrier walls followed the rustic style, in keeping with the architectural design of buildings at Wind Cave. The wall consists of six segments within the parking area. It has been built using random ashlar coursing. The wall has regularly spaced sections with one additional course of rock creating a broken rather than a continuous line along the upper course. The height of the walls are 2 feet on the low sections and 2 feet 6 inches at the sections where the extra course is added. The walls are 1 foot 8 inches wide. A total of approximately 2,500 feet of barrier walls are found in the headquarters area. A rock retaining wall was built as a part of the barrier wall above the trail to the natural entrance to the cave. This retaining wall is built of dry laid stone and can be seen from the trail.

Historical Information:

A Master Plan narrative believed to be dated 1938 indicates that a parking area within the headquarters area was completed in 1938. There is no mention at this time of the barrier walls. A site plan dated 1939 shows these walls as a proposed feature. It is believed the walls were built in 1937.

Rock Faced Culverts:

Rock faced culverts are located on the road and trail throughout the headquarters area. Three of these are located within the Historic District. One is on the west side of the parking area at a drainage on the south end. The east side does

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Miscellaneous Landscape Features (HS-97) (continued)

not have a rock faced culvert at this location. At the south end of the parking lot the road bed is considerably higher than the bottom of the drainage. All indications are that fill was placed in this area to bring the level of the parking area up. A similar situation is found a short distance beyond the north end of the parking area. Rock faced culverts are found on the foot trails between the visitor center and the cave entrances. One is located east of the trail on the way to the historic entrance. These two rock faced culverts are approximately the same size, 5 feet long and 1 foot 6 inches high. The final rock faced culvert is found under the trail as it approaches the elevator building. At this point the trail crosses a dry stream bed. This feature has three sections on each side of the culvert, a center section approximately 3 feet long and two wing walls each roughly 8 feet long. The rock work at this location is dry laid. It is believed that all of these features were built by the CCC during the 1930s.

Foot Bridge:

With the development of the visitor center and the trail connecting it with the newly constructed cave entrance there was a need for a foot bridge to span the stream bed located a short distance from the northeast corner of the visitor center. The bridge is constructed using a stone abutment at each end. These abutments are made of rock faced random ashlar coursing. The abutment is extended upwards at each end of the foot bridge to form a half wall. The half wall is built with an upper course at two different levels. The wall steps up as the bridge deck is approached resulting in the top of the wall being at the height of the bridge guard rail. Presently the bridge deck has a 2"x6" deck and railing. The deck is supported by 2"x8" floor joists and the railing attaches to 4"x4" upright posts. It is believed that this is not the original deck.

The half wall on the south end and west side of the bridge extends beyond the length of the wall on the opposite side of the trail. This extended half wall becomes a part of the stone barrier wall at the side of the steps approaching the terrace and ties into the corner of the visitor center building. On the opposite side of the trail a stone retaining wall holds the fill for the trail. The top of this retaining wall is at the level of the trail grade. A similar stone retaining wall is used on the east side of the trail at the north end of the bridge. The top of this small retaining wall is also at the level of the trail grade. The bridge was probably built by the CCC.

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Miscellaneous Landscape Features (HS-97) (continued)

Trail to Cave Entrance and Elevator Building:

A foot trail extends from the end of the terrace behind the visitor center to the natural and constructed cave entrances to the north and to the elevator building to the south. At some locations along this trail a low retaining wall can be seen. It is possible that other sections of this retaining wall have been buried. The purpose of this low wall is to hold the fill used to create the trail. This small retaining wall is only a few inches high and barely noticeable as one walks along the trail. Near the entrance portal built in 1936 the trail crosses a small rock culvert. Once again this little flat rock culvert is barely noticeable.

Historical Information:

A Master Plan narrative dated ca. 1938 indicates that the trail from the visitor center to the natural and constructed cave entrance area was built in 1935. It was reported to be 600 feet long, five feet wide, and had a graveled surface. The trail has been paved with asphalt. It was originally built by CCC labor.

Retaining Wall:

A stone retaining wall is used along the trail to the elevator building. This retaining wall is built using random ashlar coursing. It extends from near the southeast corner of the visitor center toward the elevator building. It was built by the CCC.

Rock Faced Concrete Box Culvert:

A small rock faced feature is located a short distance off the north end of the terrace at the elevator building. A piece of plywood has been placed over the culvert opening. The culvert is a square concrete structure which appears to lead back to the elevator building. The exact function of this structure is unknown but it may provide an overflow drain for the plumbing in the elevator building. It is believed to have been built at the same time as the elevator building.

Integrity Statement

All miscellaneous landscape features are in good condition and maintain historic integrity. Most appear to be unchanged since the time of construction. One stone retaining wall near the south end of the visitor center has been stuccoed over, altering its appearance. The trail has been paved with asphalt.

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<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
01	rock faced culvert	SW	box culvert	02	07
03	rock barrier wall	NE	north end parking	04	23
15	bridge abutment	NE	foot bridge	14	35
16	rock retaining wall	SW	below visitor parking	14	36
20	rock faced culvert	E-NE	north end parking	15	05
21	bridge abutment	SE	foot bridge	10	03
41	rock barrier wall		E. side of S. end parking	23	05
45	rock barrier wall		trail from visitor center	23	09
58	rock barrier wall		retaining wall above trail to historic entrance	23	12

Officer's Quarters (HS-27) (noncontributing)

Narrative Description

Exterior:

Built in 1934 by the Civilian Conservation Corp as part of their Wind Cave camp, this building is a single story structure. It is rectangular with a projection on the front, approximately 40'3" (side-to-side) by 28'5" (front-to-back). It has 1,120 square feet of floor space with an additional 80 square feet porch on the front (north) side of the building. The structure is roughly aligned with the cardinal directions. The front faces north. The front, however, is difficult to approach since the structure sits at the edge of a steep bank. The building is generally approached from the rear.

The wood frame structure is built on a concrete foundation, believed to have been added later. There is some evidence of the use of native stone which probably associates with the original construction. There are two stone wall segments, one at each front corner, which appear to be used as retaining walls keeping the grade in place at the front of the building. Without these retaining walls it is possible that erosion may undermine the front of the building. The front porch is enclosed by a wooden skirt and used wooden blocks to support the porch structure.

The exterior walls are covered with a textured masonite particle board sheets. These 4'x8' sheets (plywood size) have a pressed vertical board design. The exterior has been painted yellow. This particle board material is also used in the gable ends.

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Officer's Quarters (HS-27) (continued)

There are six window openings on the front wall. One is located on front facing wall on each side of the porch which use a 3/3 hopper design. Two window openings are located in the side facing walls of the front projection. These are 3/3 hopper design. And there are two window openings, within the porch area, which bracket the door. These are 1/1 double hung windows. Four window openings are found in the east end wall. They are symmetrically arranged and each use a 3/3 hopper style window. The rear wall has four window openings which are symmetrically arranged, two on each side of a rear door which is centered on the wall. The two outside windows use a 3/3 hopper style window. The window openings which bracket the door opening are 1/1 double hung style. These two window openings are slightly larger than the end windows. Originally all four openings were the same size. There are three window openings on the west end wall each using a 3/3 hopper style window. This arrangement does appear original. All windows are wood sash.

A door is centered on the front projection. This is a five panel door. The entryway on the south side of the building is also centered on the wall. It uses a door with a single window pane in the upper door section. There is one panel above and three panels below the window. The front entryway has a simple wooden screen door.

The roof is a side gable design with a front gable over the projection on the front of the building. The eaves are open and a narrow fascia board covers the upper rafter ends. A barge board is used on each gable end. It appears that the roof deck is sheathed with plywood. The roof is covered with green asphalt shingles and shingles are used on the ridge. A stone chimney is positioned on the ridge line of the front projecting gable. Forward of the stone chimney is a metal stove pipe. The front porch is covered by a hipped roof. This roof also uses green asphalt shingles. Gutter and down spouts are found at the eaves.

The front porch uses a half wall made of vertically arranged boards. A horizontally oriented board with a 1/4 round is used as trim at the bottom of the wall. A 2x4 is laid flat, with a 1/4 round on its underside, and used to finish the top of the wall. A boxed post supporting the porch roof is located at each front corner. These posts are wider at the bottom and have a slight taper to the top. A wooden block caps the post. A boxed enclosure is built around outside of the ceiling to finish the porch structure. The ceiling uses 1x3 inch tongue and groove boards. The porch floor also use 1x3 inch tongue and groove boards (oriented n-s) which have later been covered with 1x6 inch boards oriented (e-w).

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Officer's Quarters (HS-27) (continued)

Interior:

The historic floor plan of this building has survived as well as some historic elements. The interior consists of 6 rooms and a bath. The most impressive fireplace is composed of petrified wood, cave rock, mica and quartz rock. The chimney breast is dominated by two cycads and a vertical band of rock between. historic feature is the stone fireplace in the living room. The face of the mantle shelf is wood. On either side of the fireplace, segmental arches accentuate the passageway between the kitchen and the living room. The other noticeable historic elements in the living room are the flared head window casings as documented by a historic photograph. All the remaining trim is historic but plain. All doors are historic 5-panel with associated hardware. The ceiling is plastered but the only historic plaster walls are in the passageway. The wood kitchen counter appears historic.

Historical Information:

Lyle Derscheid indicates that the Wind Cave CCC camp was authorized in July of 1934. By August construction of the camp was started and by October of 1934 the camp's eighteen buildings had been completed. Derscheid indicates that the buildings were stained with a preservative solution. A historic map, dated 1939, shows building HS-27 to be the "Officer's Quarters." This map also shows the building form to include the front projection and the porch.

A historical photograph shows the building at an unknown date. This photograph is taken from the southwest corner, looking northeast. The photograph shows the building clad with shiplap siding. The windows are 3/3 which is consistent with many of the existing windows. The roof appears to be covered with corrugated metal. The stone chimney is visible and there is a metal stove pipe on the rear roof slope. The front corner of the porch is also visible in the photograph. Other historical photographs providing an overview of the CCC camp site show this building with the same window arrangement and building form as presently seen. Derscheid indicates that originally the buildings were "stained with a preservative solution, preparatory to painting in the spring." One historic photograph shows the camp with dark colored buildings, another shows the buildings as light colored structures.

The property file for the structure indicates that the building rested on "heavy wood sills and part masonry foundation." It also described the exterior walls as shiplap, interior walls as celotex, and roofing as sheet metal. The interior walls used "cold water paint" and there was a coal and wood stove in the building.

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Officer's Quarters (HS-27) (continued)

The property file at Wind Cave indicates that in 1952 a metal shower stall, standard kitchen sink, linoleum floors, and propane were installed, linoleum was replaced in 1959, and a vented gas heater was installed in 1979.

This building was originally associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps camp established in 1934 at Wind Cave National Park. The 1930s was a time of major development within the park. The various drafts of the 1930s Master Plan for Wind Cave called for improvements and additions in the government building units including an administrative group, residential group, and utility group. In addition, improvements in roads, parking areas, trails, auto camps, comfort stations, residences for operator's (concession) employees, and fencing were proposed. This development was made possible, in part, by increased revenues from entrance, increased appropriations for Wind Cave, and by Depression Era public works projects, specifically the Civilian Conservation Corp. These factors were important not only to Wind Cave but to the National Park Service which experienced a system wide development boom in the 1930s.

Modifications:

Exterior: Reroofed; new siding; new windows in some front and rear openings.

Interior: Interior remodeled in 1978-79. The fireplace has been bricked in. Water-proof paneling covers most walls (1959). Linoleum covers all floors (1952).

Integrity Statement: The building has lost integrity of setting, association, design, materials and workmanship. None of the other buildings that made up the CCC camp survive. Changes in the design, materials, and workmanship of the building have resulted from numerous alterations including residing of the exterior, reroofing, and remodeling of most interior finishes. Many windows are original and some other original interior elements have survived. The fireplace, although original, has been bricked in.

This building is an example of the vernacular style of architecture found in CCC camps developed during the Depression Era. Originally there were at least eighteen structures built to house the CCC workers, staff, and serve various functions, including hospital, mess hall, barracks, officer's quarters, office, recreation hall, warehouse, garage, latrine, and coal shed. This structure is the only remaining building from the Wind Cave CCC camp and one of few such structures remaining in South Dakota. The building has lost integrity, however, and does not meet National Register criteria for listing.

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Officer's Quarters (HS-27) (continued)

Photo #	View	Comments	Roll	Frame
02	NE	west and south walls	05	01
03	S-SW	front facade	05	02
05	W	front porch detail	05	04
10	E-NE	historic photo, c. 1940s	12	01
12		fireplace, living room	19	01
14		interior trim, living room	19	03

Coal Bunker (HS-30)

Narrative Description

Exterior: Built in 1939, the coal shed is a rectangular, single story reinforced concrete structure that measures 12' by 18.' The shed is attached to the south end of the Garage A (HS-17). The primary facade has a sandstone veneer in random ashlar pattern. A V-cut plank door is centered on this wall under a flat arch. The facade extends another 12' to the south as a stepped sandstone ashlar retaining wall with a rock cornice. A section of the retaining wall at the outside (southwest) bottom has been rebuilt, apparently having collapsed at some time. The coal shed is built into an earthen bank which results in the rear (northwest) and one side wall (southwest) not being visible. The flat roof of the structure is concrete.

Interior: The interior is a single room with concrete walls and floors.

Historical Information

Building plans were drawn by the Branch of Plans and Design, Regional Office, NPS and identified as NP-WC 2050A, dated 1939. This structure was built by the CCC. Originally constructed as a coal bunker, it is currently used for paint storage. The building was not included in the original (1982) nomination for the district.

Modifications

Exterior: A section of retaining wall has been rebuilt.

Interior: There have been no changes to the interior.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District,
Custer County, SD

Coal Bunker (HS-30) (continued)

Integrity Statement

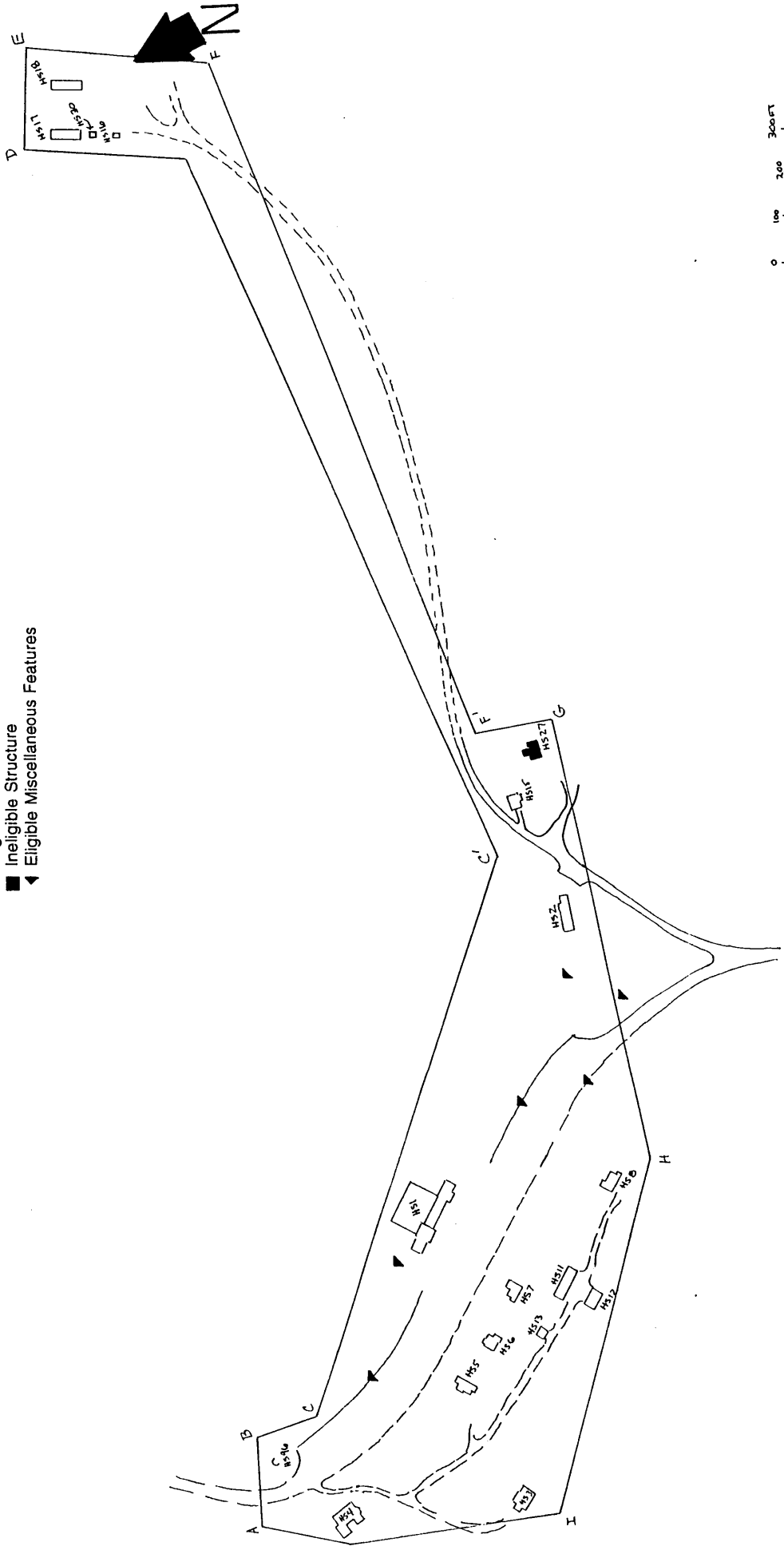
The coal shed has maintained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Except for a section of repaired wall, the building is essentially unchanged since its construction. Both the interior and the exterior retain historic integrity.

<u>Photo #1</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Roll</u>	<u>Frame</u>
01	NW	southeast facade	13	15

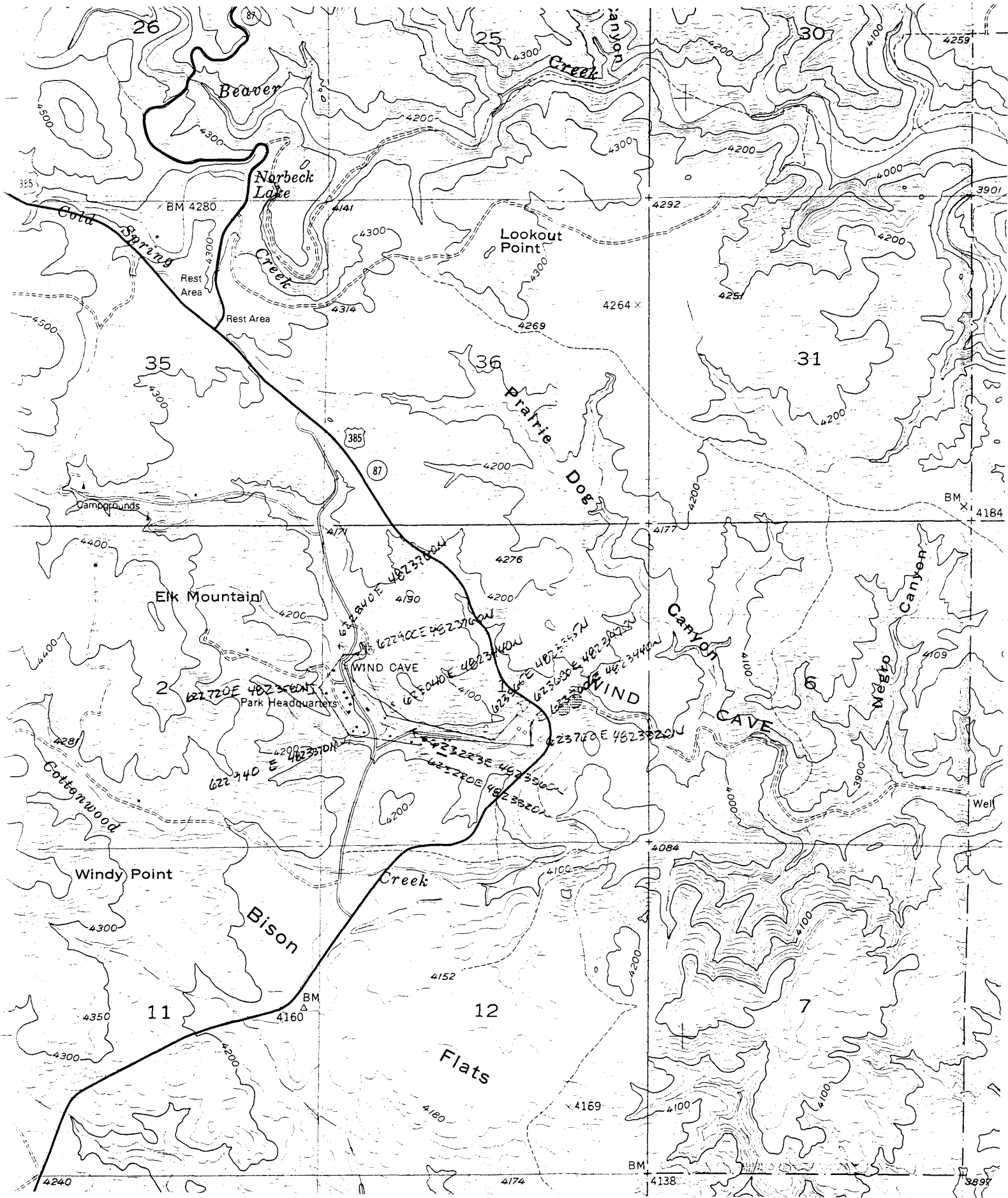
(see also photo #4, under Garage A, HS-17)

Administrative and Utility Area Historic District
Wind Cave National Park

- Eligible Structures
- Ineligible Structure
- ◄ Eligible Miscellaneous Features

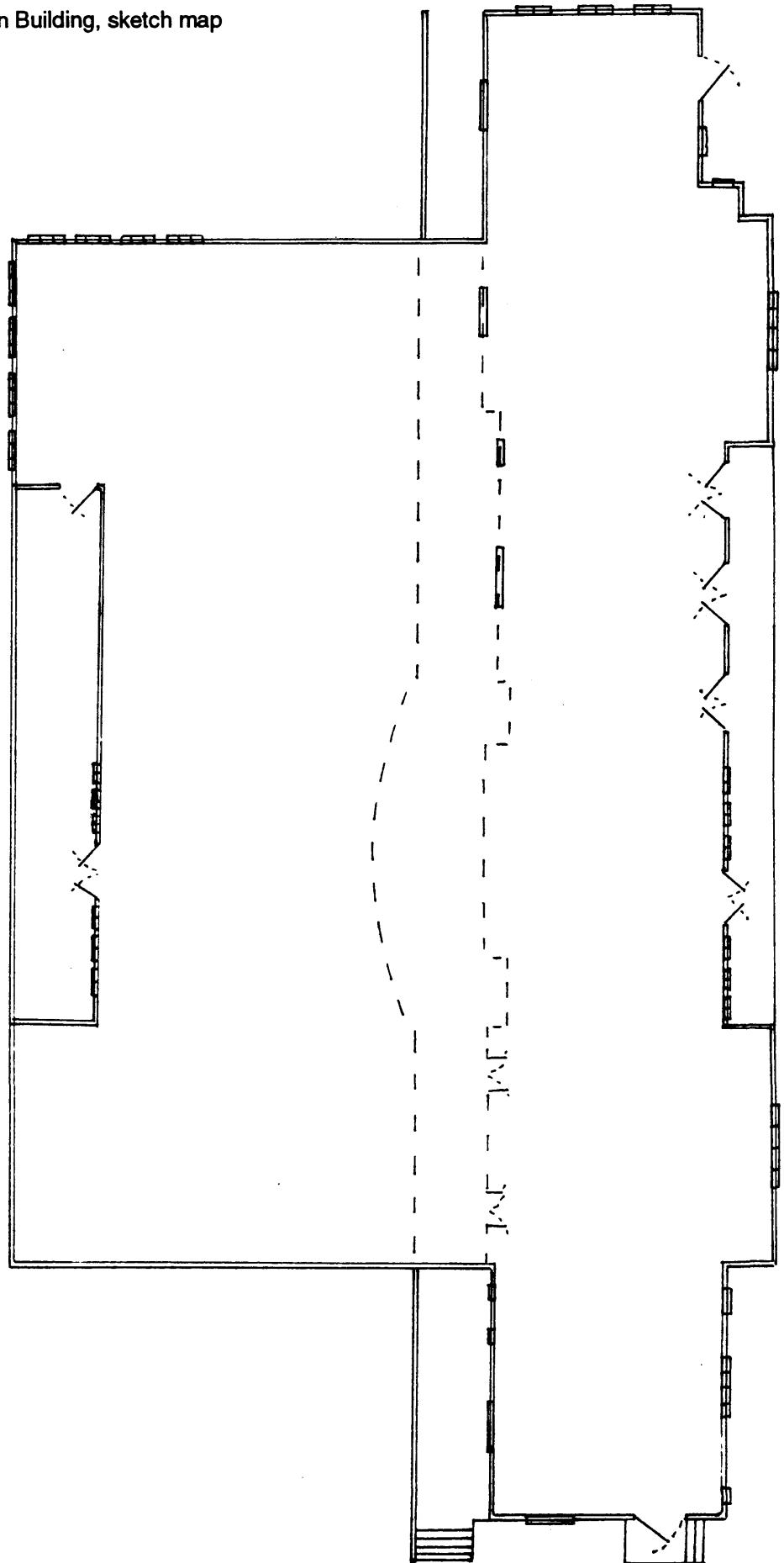
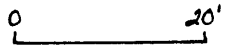


Wind Cave National Park Administrative and Utility Area Historic District



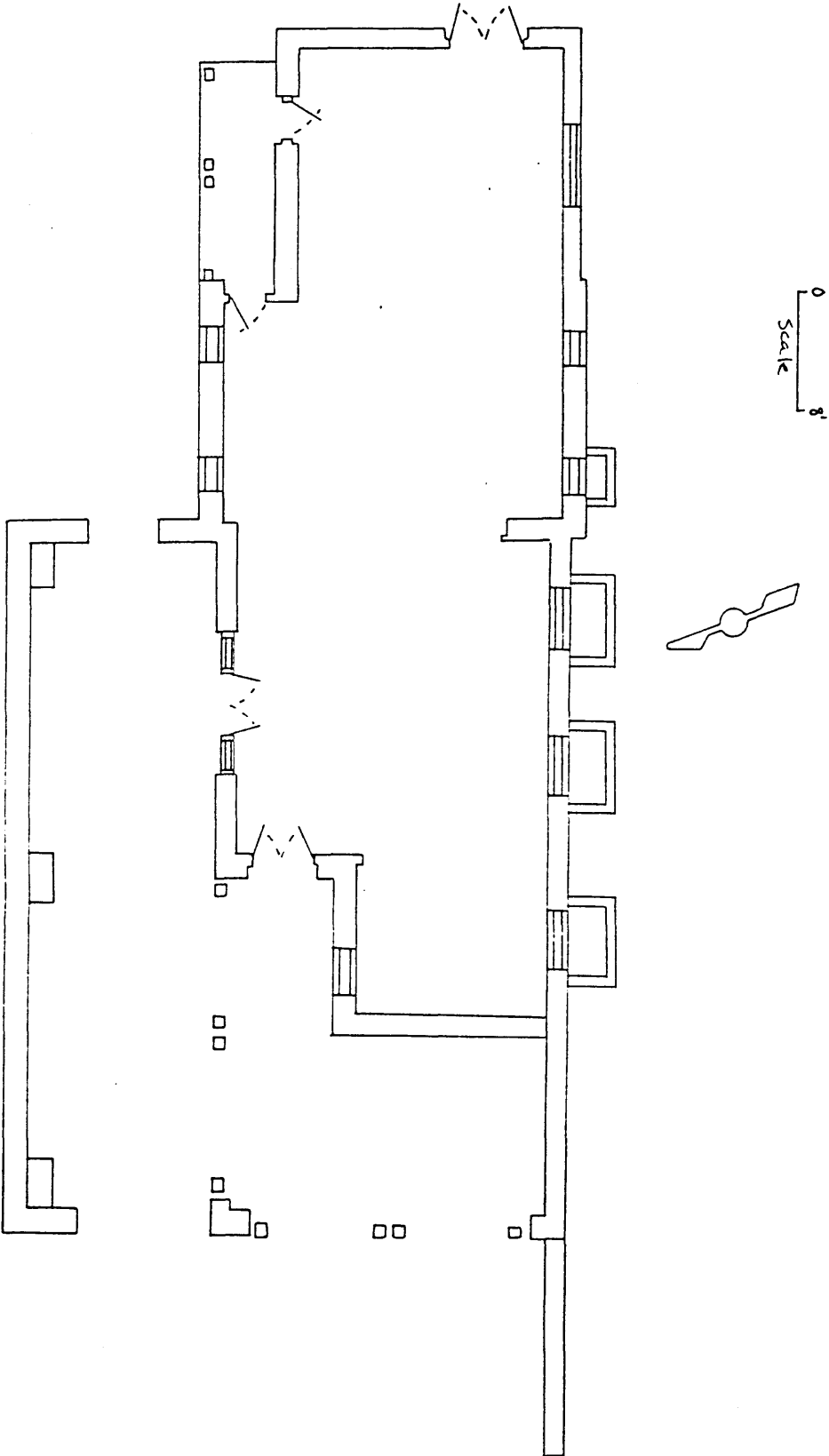
Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

Property: HS1 Administration Building, sketch map



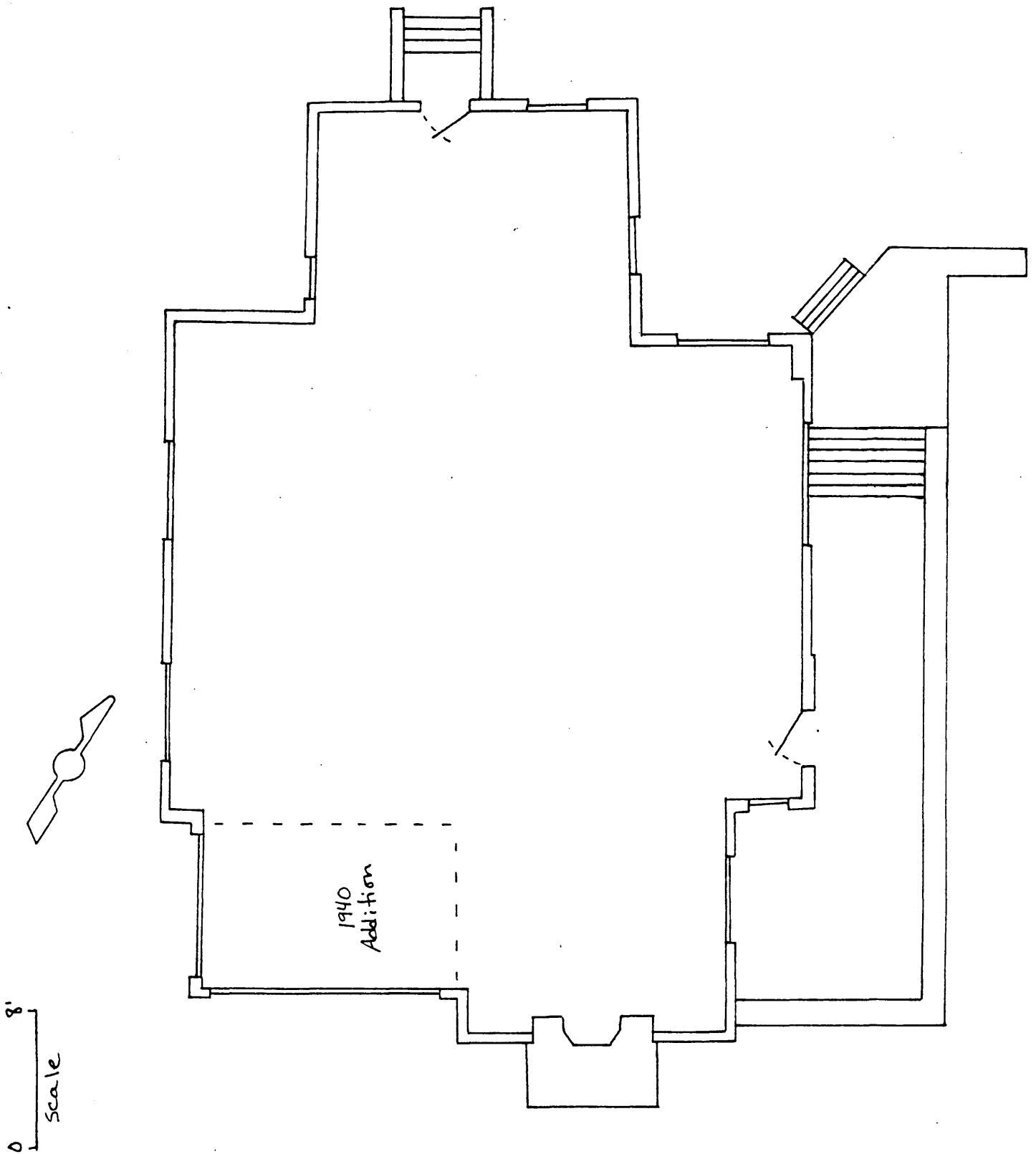
Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

Property: HS2 Elevator Building, sketch map



Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

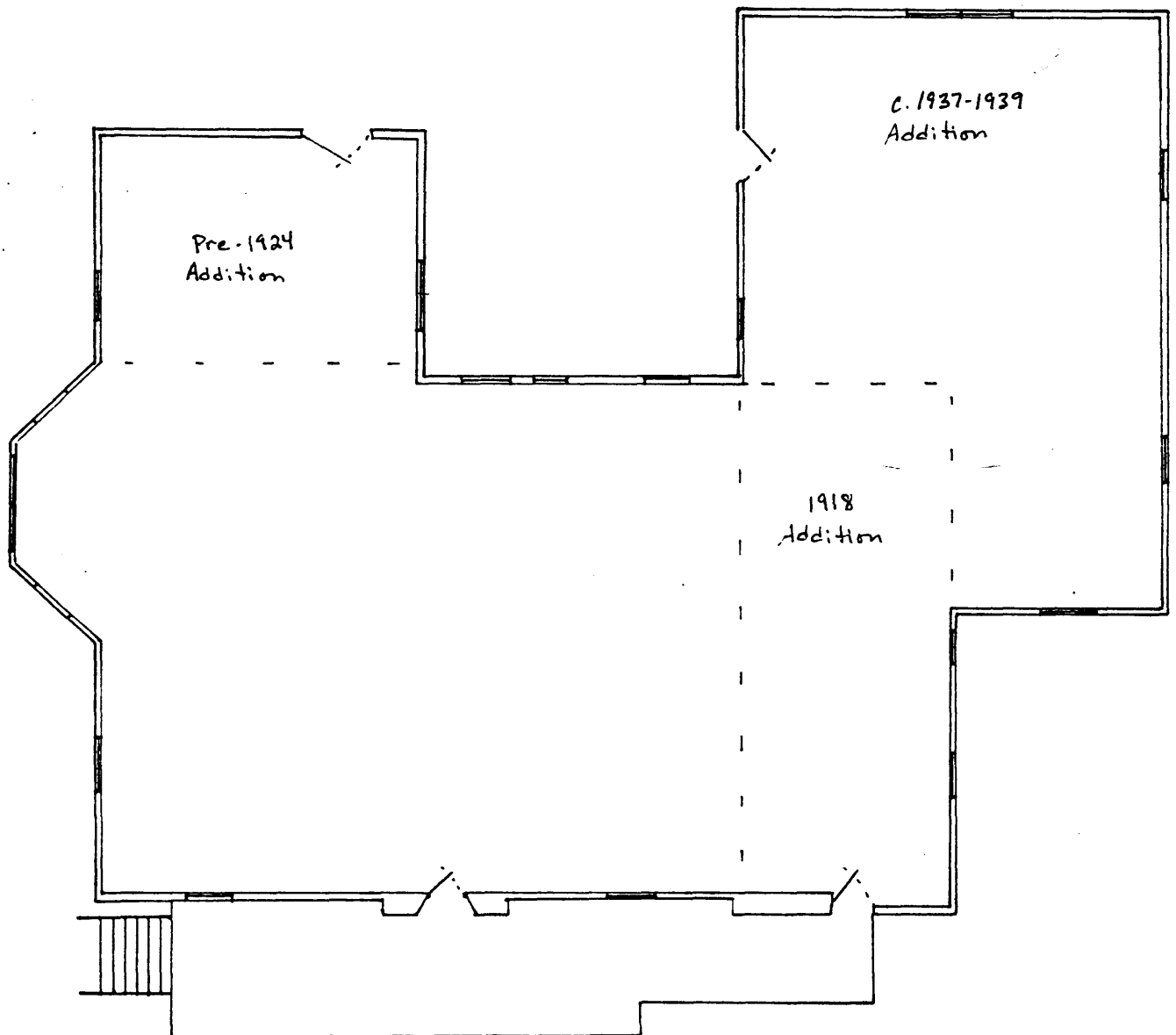
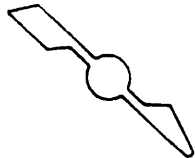
Property: HS3 Superintendent's Residence, sketch map



Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

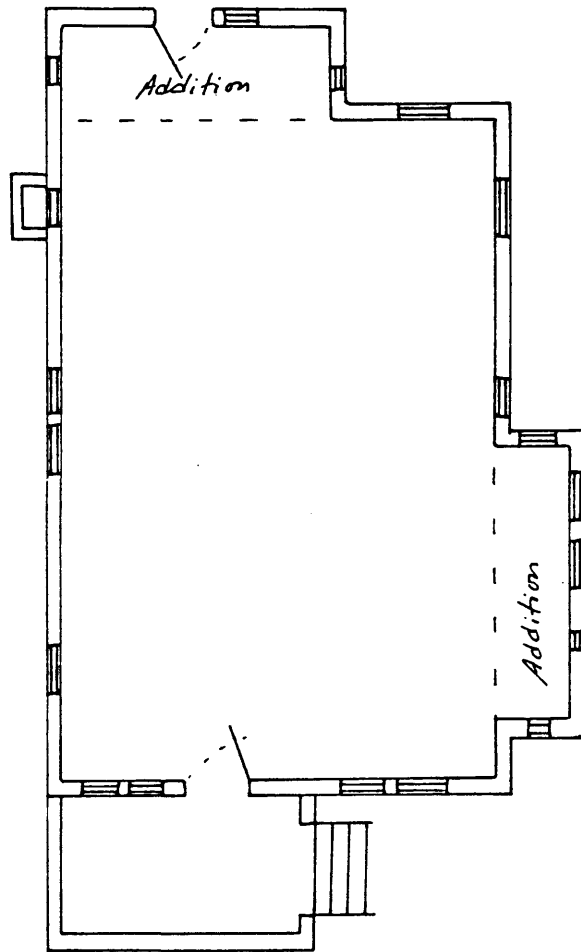
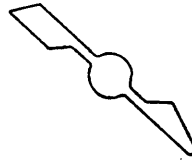
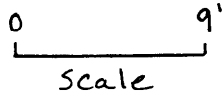
Property: HS4 Superintendent's Cottage, sketch map

0 10'
Scale



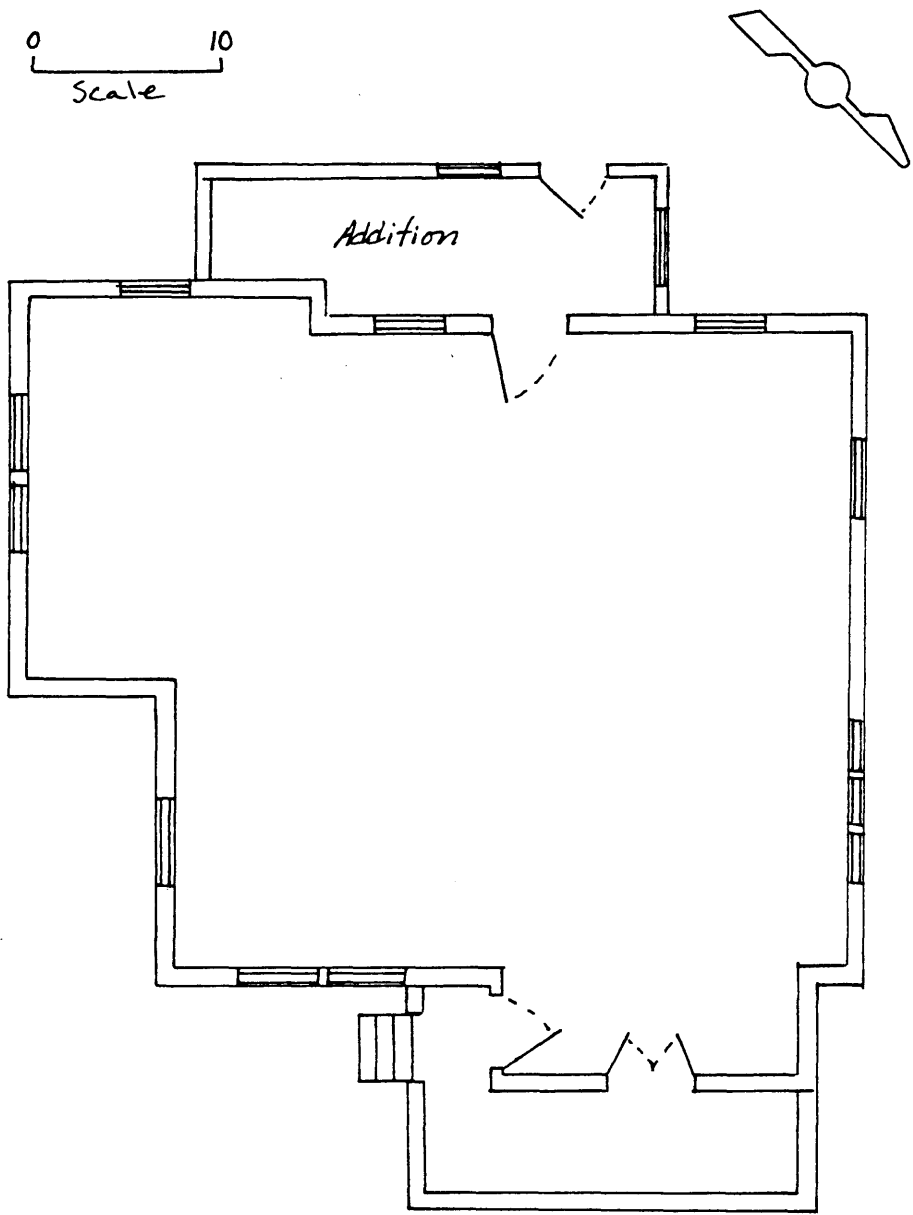
Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

Property: HS5 Ranger Cabin, sketch map



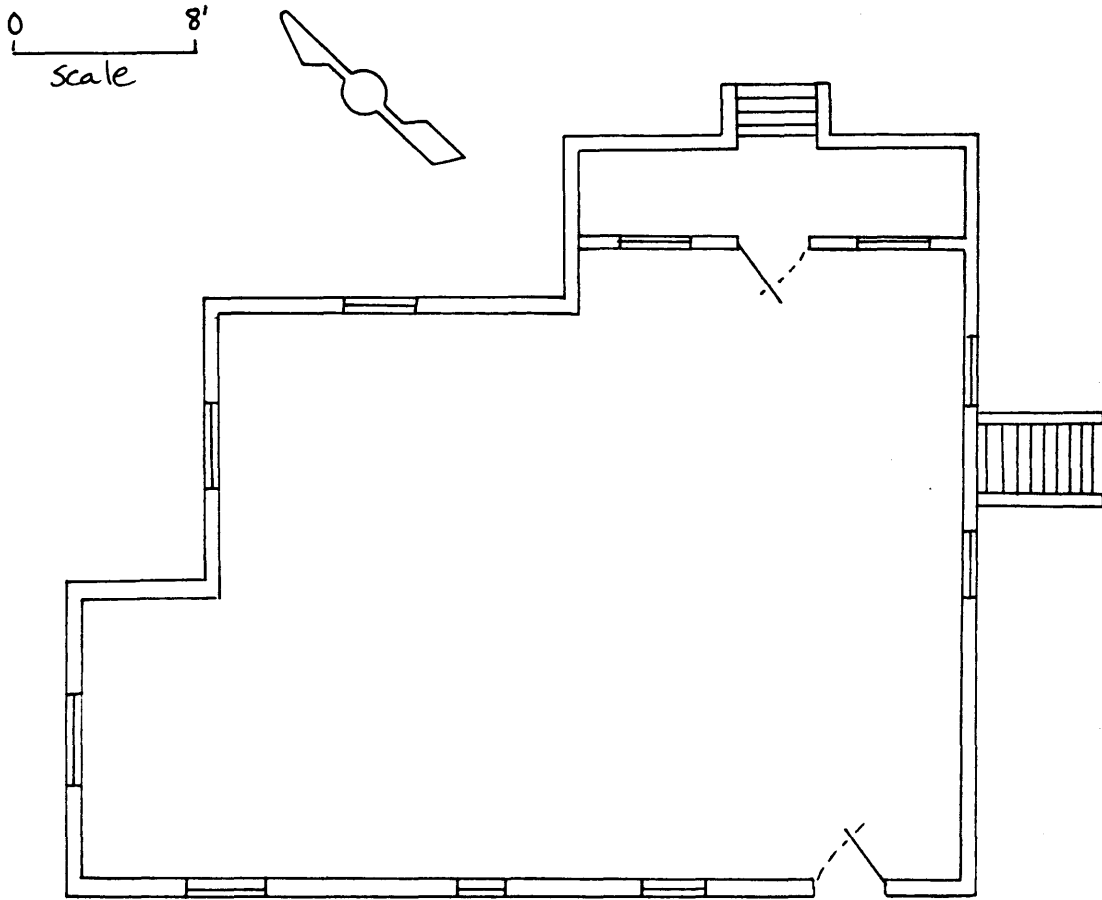
Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

Property: HS6 Employee's Residence, sketch map



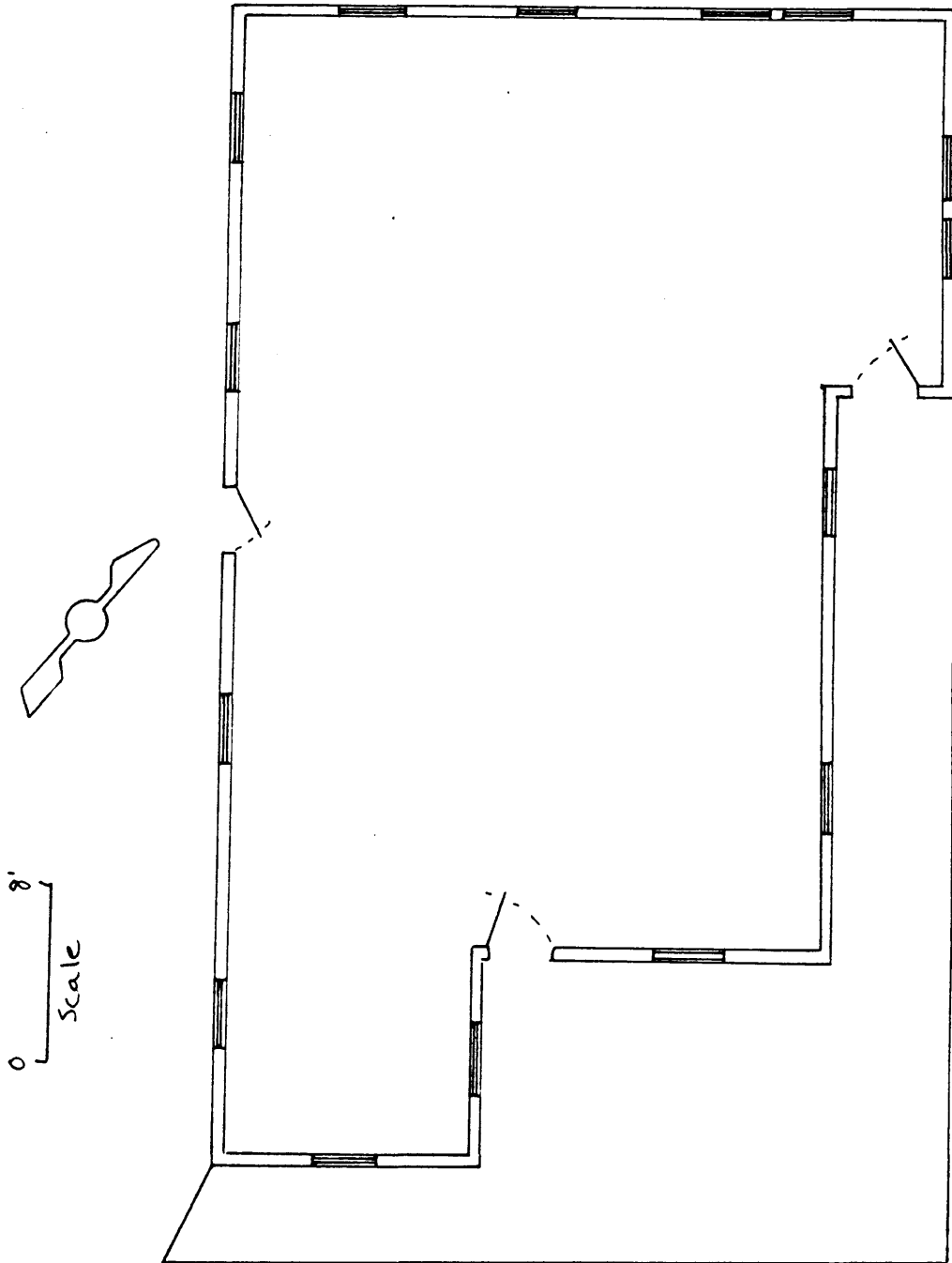
Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

Property: HS7 Employee's Residence, sketch map



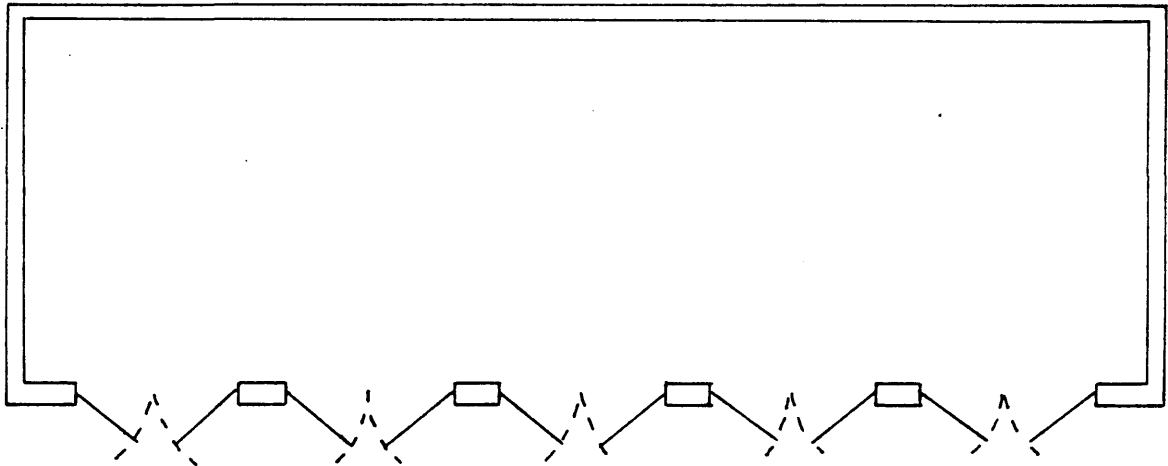
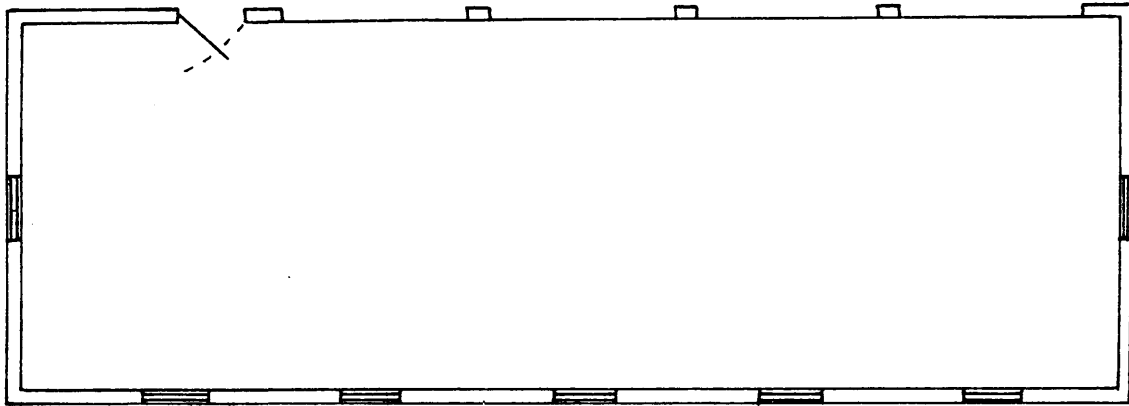
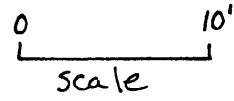
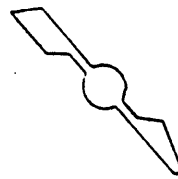
Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

Property: HS8 Ranger's Dormitory and Mess House, sketch map



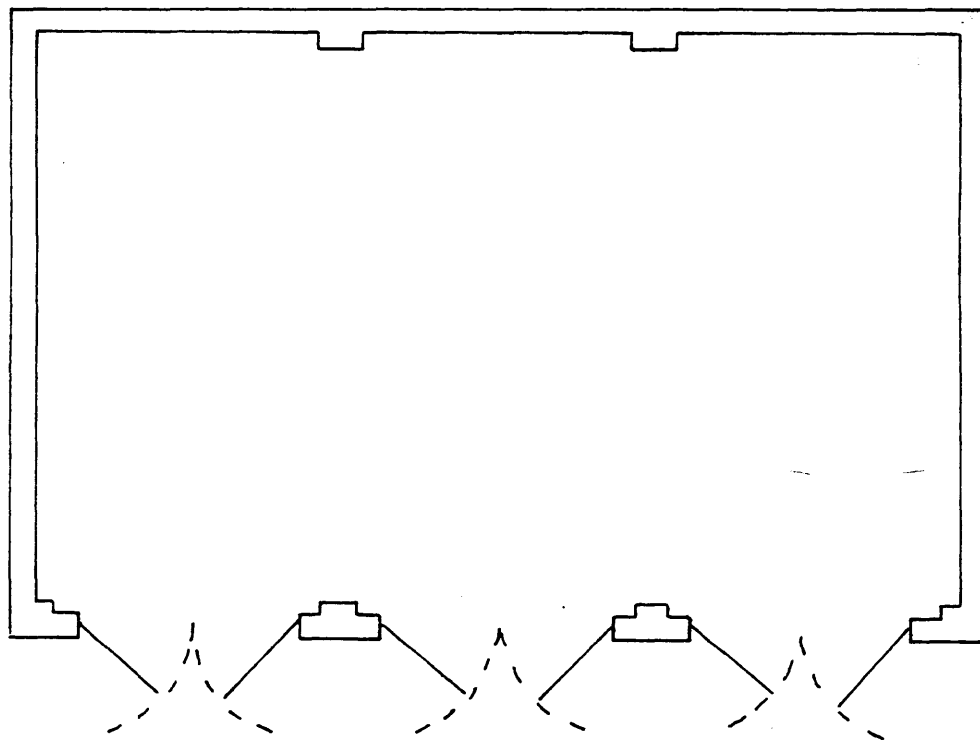
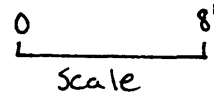
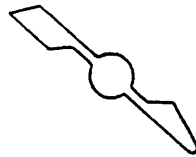
Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

Property: HS11 Machine Shop Shed, sketch map



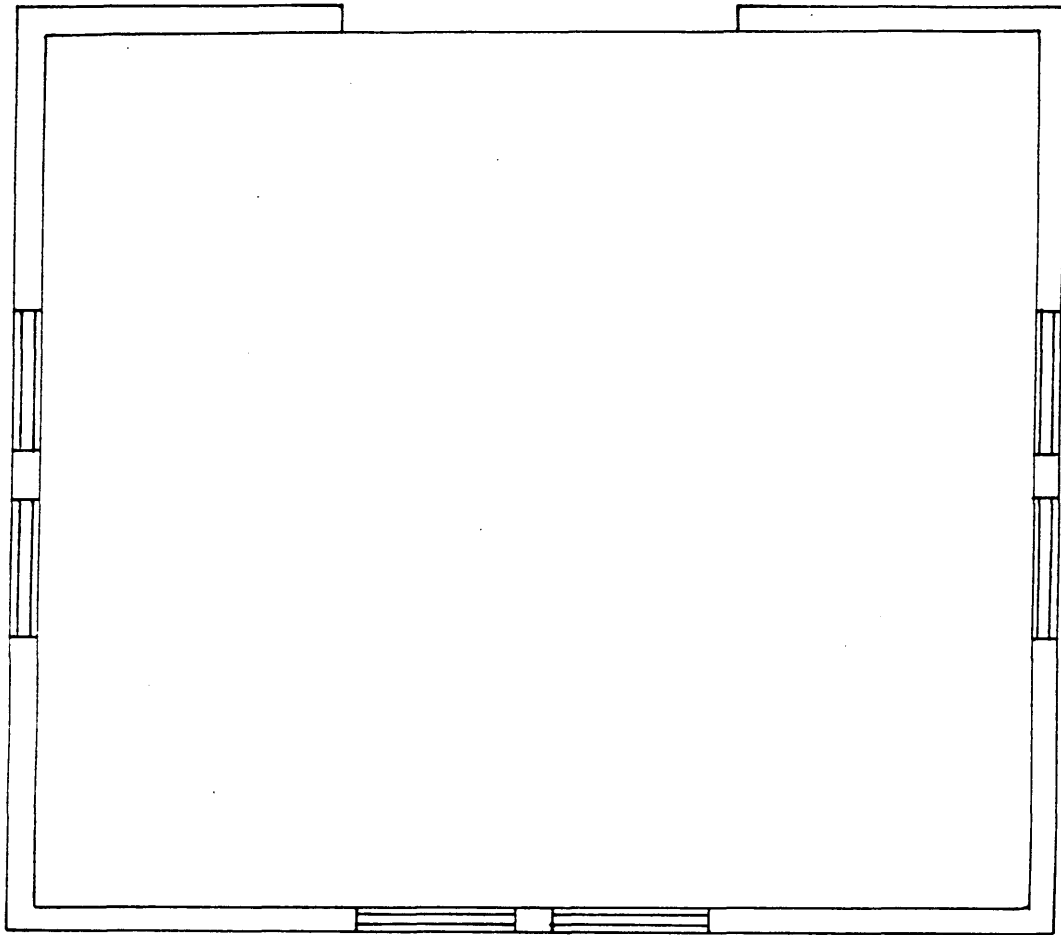
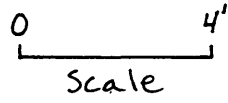
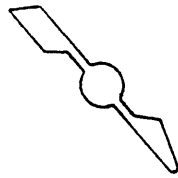
Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

Property: HS12 Fire Equipment Shed, sketch map



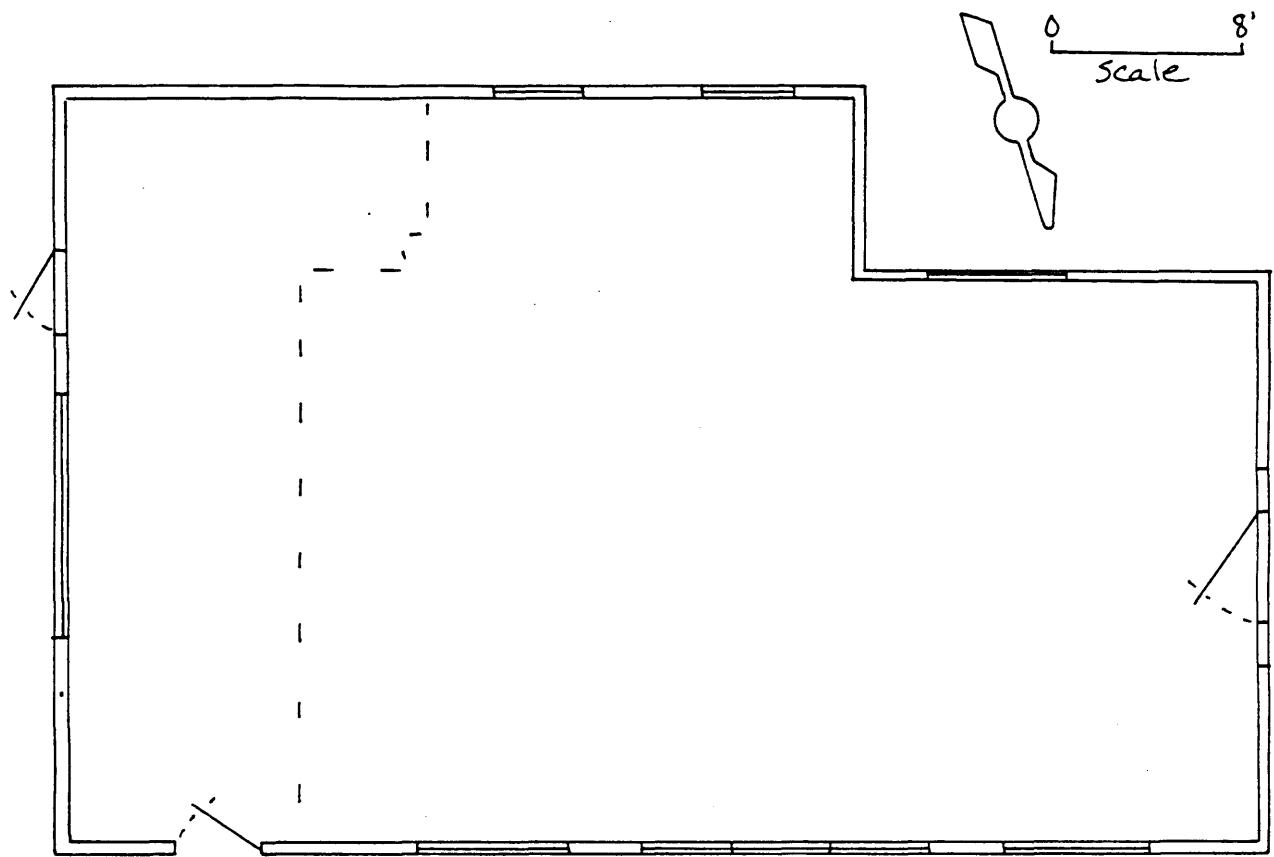
Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

Property: HS13 Power House, sketch map



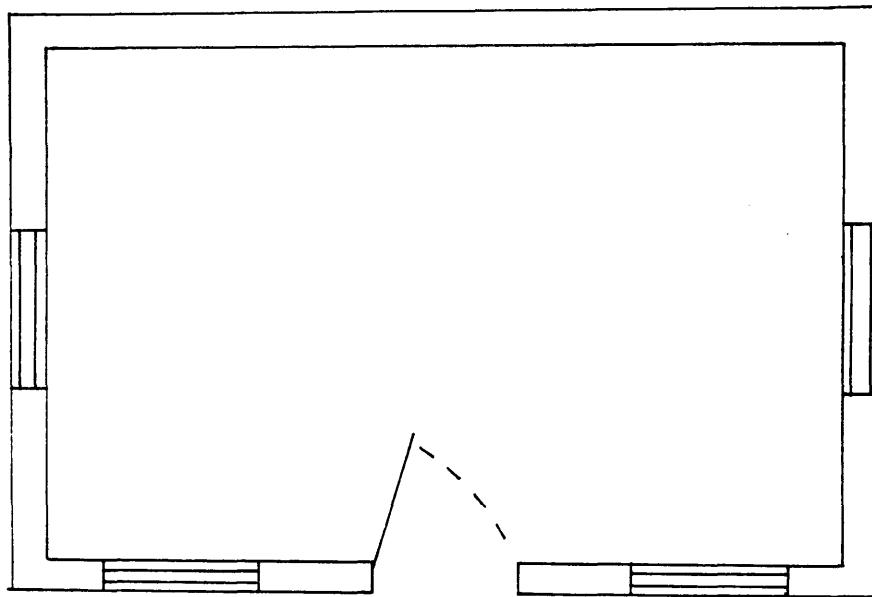
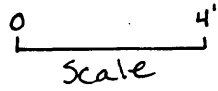
Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

Property: HS15 Power House, sketch map



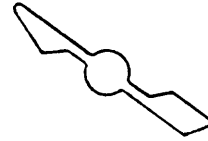
Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

Property: HS16 Oil House, sketch map

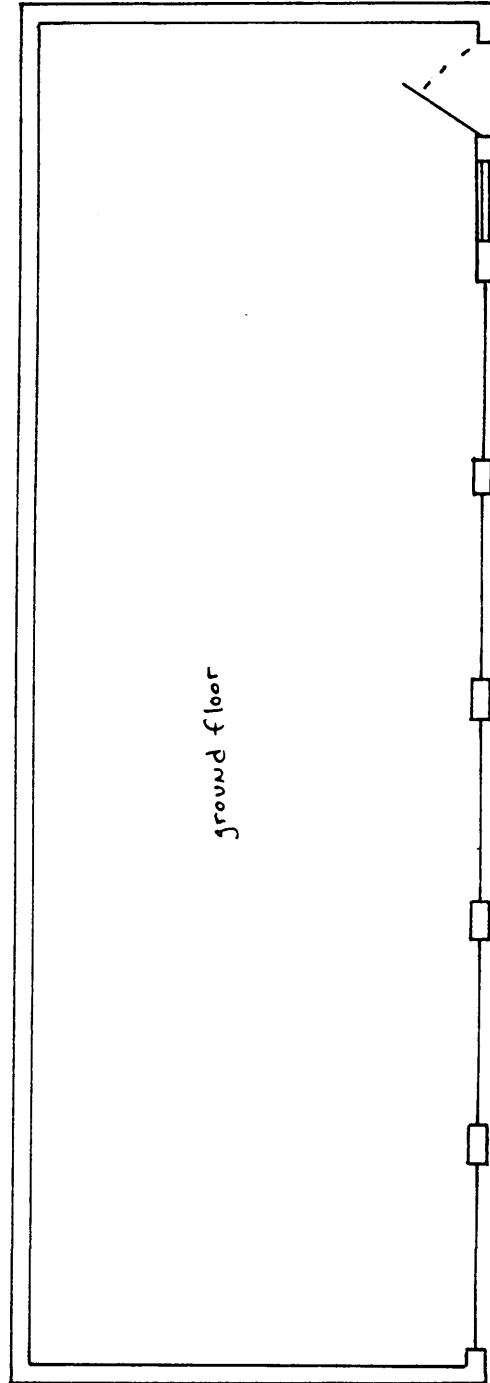
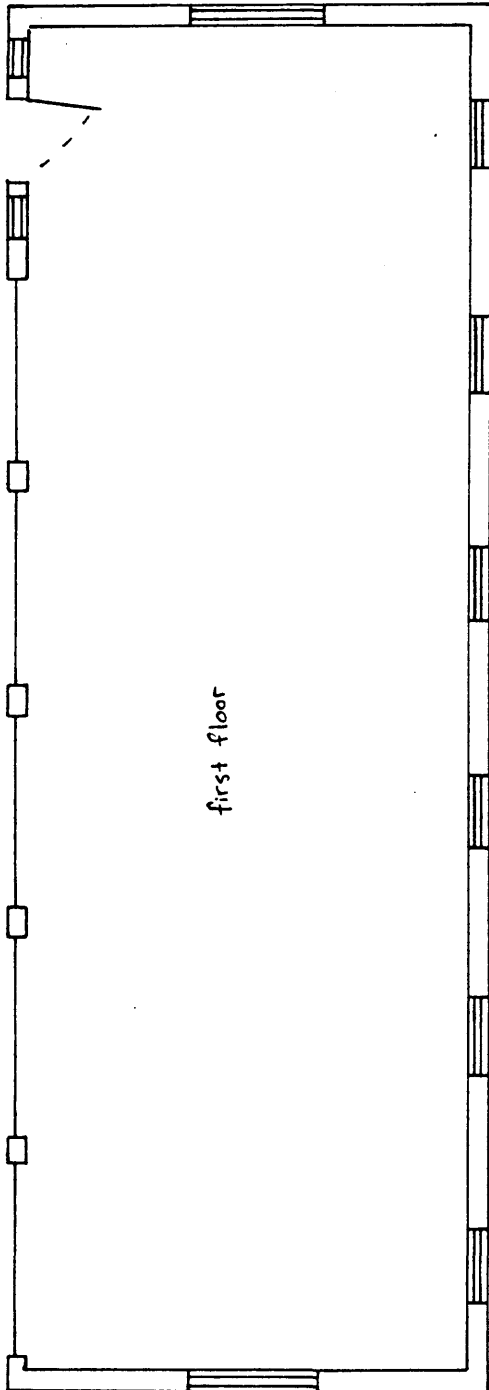


Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

Property: HS17 Garage A, sketch map

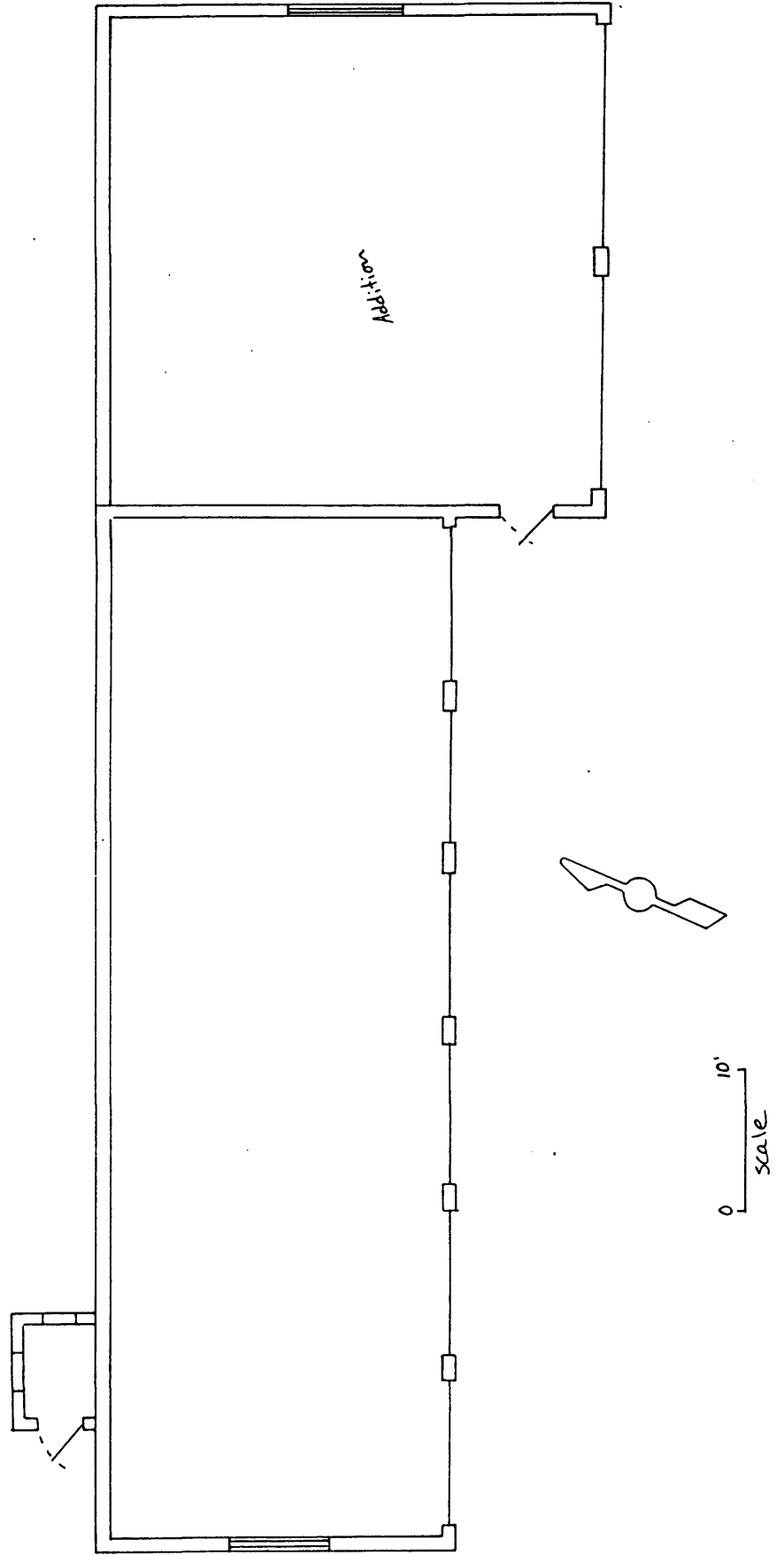


0 10'
Scale



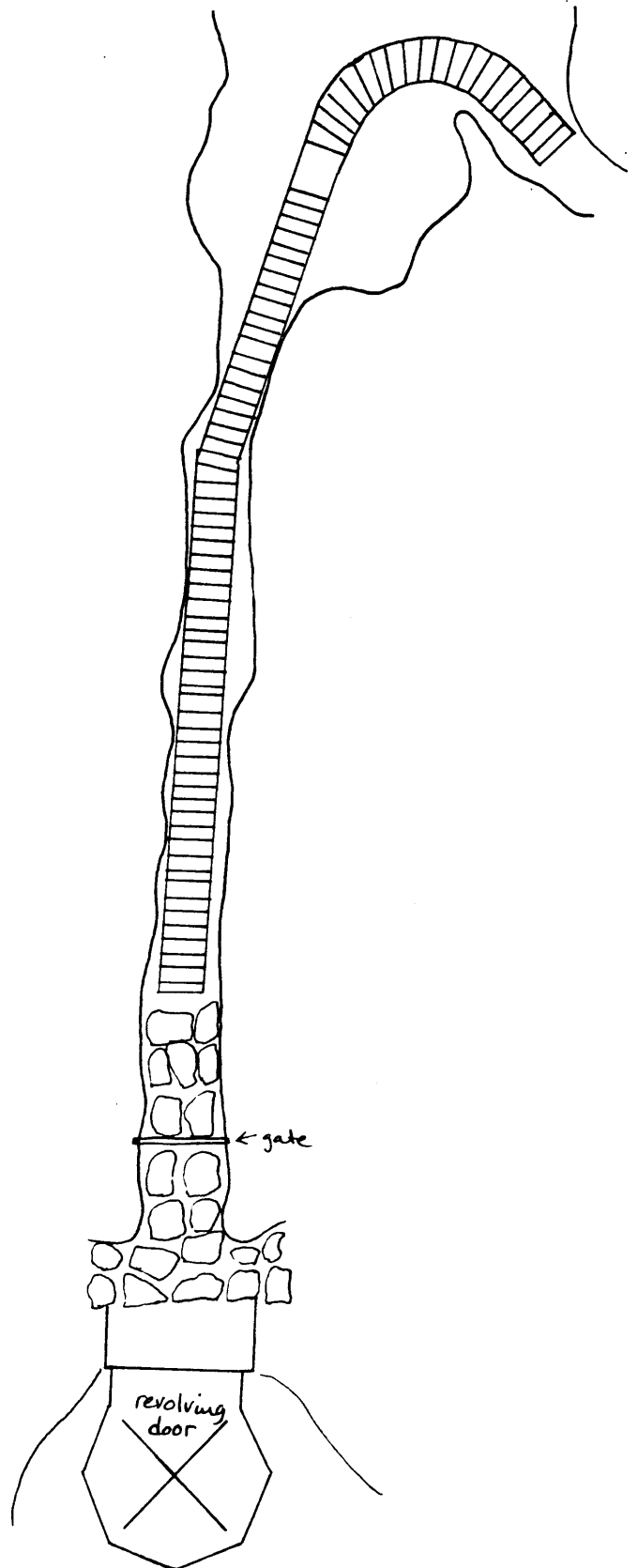
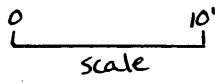
Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

Property: HS18 Garage C, sketch map



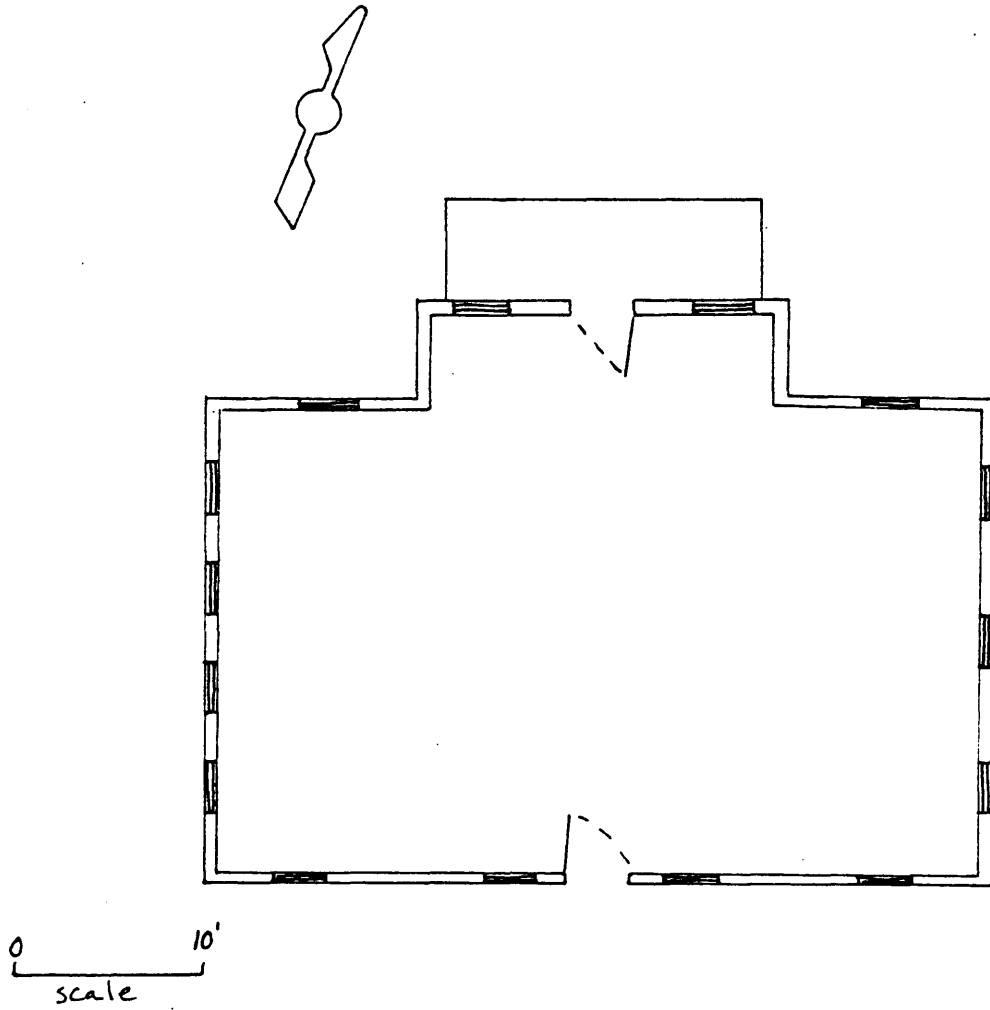
Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

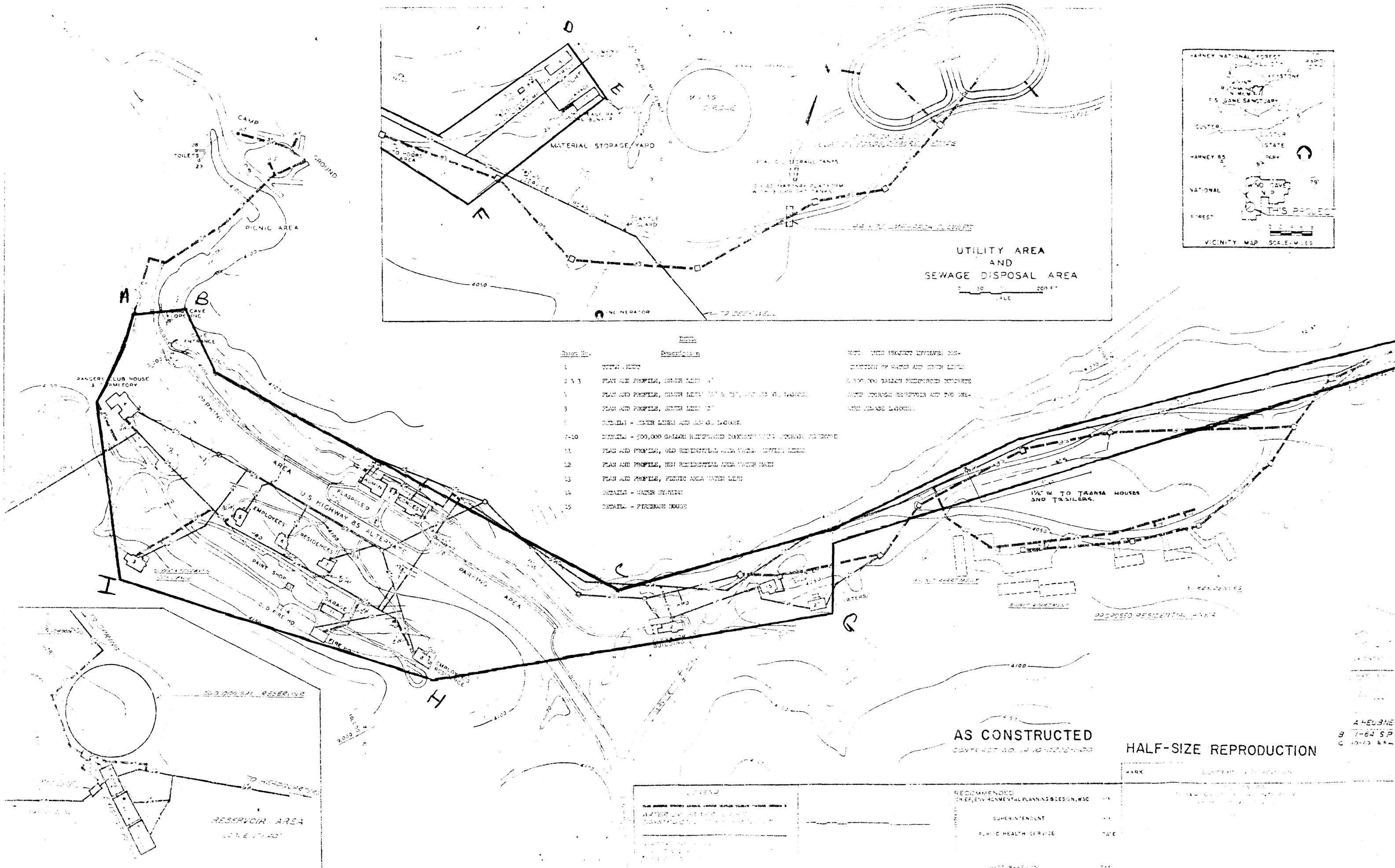
Property: HS96, Historic Cave Entrance and Stairs, sketch map



Wind Cave National Park
Historic Buildings and Structures Survey 1992

Property: HS27 Officer's Quarters, sketch map





Sheet No.	Description
1	TITLE SHEET
2 & 3	PLAN AND PROFILE, SEWER LINE 10"
4	PLAN AND PROFILE, SEWER LINE 12" & 15" AND 18" G. L. LAYOUT
5	PLAN AND PROFILE, SEWER LINE 18"
6	DETAILS - SEWER LINES AND MANHOLES
7-10	DETAILS - 500,000 GALLON REINFORCED CONCRETE WATER STORAGE RESERVOIR
11	PLAN AND PROFILE, OLD RESERVOIR AREA WATER SERVICE LINES
12	PLAN AND PROFILE, NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA WATER MAIN
13	PLAN AND PROFILE, PICNIC AREA WATER MAIN
14	DETAILS - WATER SERVICES
15	DETAILS - FIREHOUSE

NOTE: THIS PROJECT INVOLVES THE
 DRAINAGE OF WATER AND SEWER LINES
 A 500,000 GALLON REINFORCED CONCRETE
 WATER STORAGE RESERVOIR AND TWO ONE-
 AND ONE-HALF ACRE LAGOONS.

AS CONSTRUCTED
 DATE NOT KNOWN

HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION

LEGEND
 DASHED LINE - EXISTING
 SOLID LINE - PROPOSED
 THICK SOLID LINE - WATER MAIN
 THIN SOLID LINE - SEWER LINE
 DOTTED LINE - PROPERTY LINE

RECOMMENDED	DATE
CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING DESIGN, WSC	11-63
SUPERINTENDENT	11-63
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	DATE
PROJECT ENGINEER	DATE

MARK	DESCRIPTION
1	EXISTING
2	PROPOSED
3	PROPERTY LINE

AHEUSNE
 8 7-63 SP
 C 10-75 BFM