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NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
NPS/WHS Word Processor Format
(Approved 03/88)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SEP 21 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printers in 12 pitch. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property _____

historic name Superintendent's Residence _____

other names/site number Monument Headquarters _____

2. Location _____

street & number N/A _____ not for publication _____

city, town Mosca _____ vicinity XX _____

state Colorado _____ code CO _____ county Alamosa _____ code 003 _____ zip code 81146 _____

3. Classification _____

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
_____ private	<u>XX</u> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
_____ public-local	_____ district	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
_____ public-State	_____ site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>XX</u> public-Federal	_____ structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	_____ object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total
Name of related multiple property listing:		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register	<u>0</u>
<u>N/A</u>			

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Edmund Bearse 9/15/89
Signature of certifying official Date
National Park Service
State or Federal agency or bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Barbara Sudler 8-16-89
Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register Beth Boland 11/2/89
 See continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register
 other, (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>
<u>Institutional Housing</u>	<u>Outdoor Recreation</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
Other-Rustic/Territorial Adobe	foundations concrete walls adobe roof tar and aggregate other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.
 The Superintendent's Residence is a building with associated fee station. The overall site is separated from its surrounding environment of sagebrush, native grasses and pinyon by a low (approximately 3' high) masonry wall. The wall enclosed three sides of the patio. The wall around the front yard commences at the southwest corner of the house and arcs to the northwest until it is parallel with the front of the house and even with the front of the fee station. From the fee station rear wall the masonry wall proceeds east to meet the residence at its point of juncture with its attached garage, separating the landscaped area from the paved driveway.

The residence and fee station share a number of other common features that testify to their association with each other. Both are of one-story adobe construction with load bearing exterior walls. The residence footprint is irregular with the main axis running north to south and an east-west wing on the south end. The attached garage forms another wing at the north end of the residence. A 1940 adobe addition near the north end forms the final wing. The residence has three bays: the garage; a corridor that dominates the facade including the main door; and the south wing. The walls are a light tan adobe. The roofs of both structures are low gables. A vega (exposed) system supports the residence roof while exposed rafter tips carry the feeling to the fee station. The walls are approximately 12" thick with deeply inset windows. The most notable functional/decorative features are the vegas on the residence.

The interior walls of the Superintendent's Residence have been modified and closets closed off with wood panelling. The interior is not considered architecturally significant with the exception of the old living room now used as the Superintendent's office. It has been maintained as built with the exposed adobe walls, exposed vegas and a fireplace which serves as the focal point of the room. The fee station does not have an interior of note. Rather, it lost its design and character when its function was taken over by a separate, new kiosk. Also, some windows and doors on the fee station have been boarded up (not enclosed or bricked in, please see photos). The overall fabric and design of the fee station remain in place on the outside despite those feature closures.

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: ___ nationally ___ statewide XX locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ___ A ___ B XX C ___ D
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant

Dates

Architecture

1939-date

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Kenneth Saunders

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Great Sand Dunes National Monument Superintendent's residence is significant under Criteria C as an example of local adaptation of the National Park Service Rustic architectural philosophy. The only interior space that is considered significant is the former living room, now used as the Superintendent's Office. The exterior including the walled in courtyard and associated fee station are all considered significant.

Great Sand Dunes became a national monument in 1932 when President Herbert C. Hoover issued a proclamation establishing the monument and transferring lands from Rio Grande National Forest and the General Land Office to the National Park Service. Lands within the boundaries under private ownership were acquired then and in the ensuing years. Little construction occurred at the Monument until the Works Progress Administration made monies available. The largest and most ambitious project undertaken by the WPA during its late 1930s development and clean up program at Great Sand Dunes was the construction of the Superintendent's residence and associated fee station. Architects at the Santa Fe, New Mexico Regional Office of the National Park Service, led by Kenneth Sanders, sought to develop a design for the Great Sand Dunes structures within the generally accepted Park Service tradition for rustic architecture.

Those guidelines for creation of park architecture centered around the idea of rusticity. The rustic movement began at the turn of the century and was championed by the service's first director, Stephen T. Mather. Mather found the style intriguing. Mather formalized the policy of using rustic architecture within the nation's parks in 1918. XX See continuation sheet

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Mather stressed the environmental considerations and aesthetic values that should be factors in the design and construction of park buildings. Mather recommended that native materials should be utilized and that wherever possible vernacular building tradition employed, so that the buildings blend with the natural environment. At many forested western parks this type of architecture was determined to be log. At Great Sand Dunes, however, because of the Spanish influence and semi-desert conditions rustic was taken to mean adobe.

Adobe structures in Colorado are generally divided into two categories: Hispanic Adobe and Territorial Adobe. Hispanic Adobe dates from approximately 1850-1880. These structures are common throughout southern Colorado, including the area around Great Sand Dunes National Monument. These simple, utilitarian structures are generally without architectural details and reflect the original settlement of the region. Territorial Adobe structures date from the 1880s into the 1940s. They are different from the earliest Hispanic Adobe structures in that they possess elements of architectural details such as gable roofs or false fronts. The Superintendent's Residence and fee station reflect the Territorial Style as defined in Colorado in a number of ways. First, the use of architectural expertise in the design separates it from the more vernacular Hispanic Adobe. Secondly, the use of gabled roofs with vegas reinforces this Territorial association as the gable roofline tended to be an Anglo-American modification of traditional Hispanic styles of flat roofs. Finally, the design and dominance of the corridor with the enclosed courtyard lawn make a statement about the architect's concept of a plaza feeling in a non-plaza setting, an ideal of the Territorial Adobe style. Great Sand Dune's Superintendent's Residence, placed in service in 1940, remains as an excellent example of adobe construction in the National Park Service and in Colorado.

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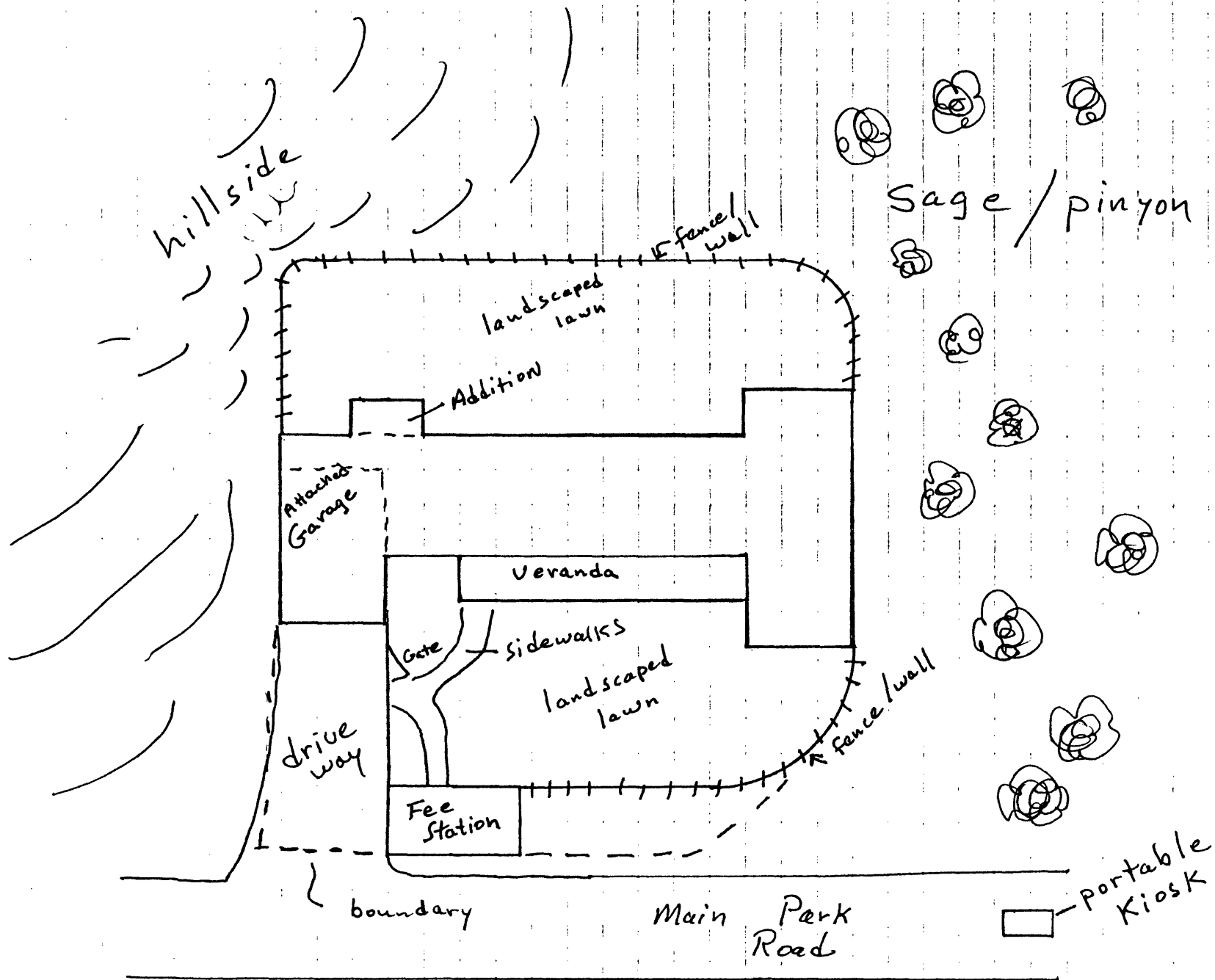
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and then south along the pavement and along the front (west) side of the fee station
and thence on along the wall until it touches the south wall of the residence and east
along the south wall of the residence to the beginning point at the southeast corner
of the lot.



Approx. Scale
1" = 20'

Superintendent's Residence
Great Sand Dunes N.M., Colorado.