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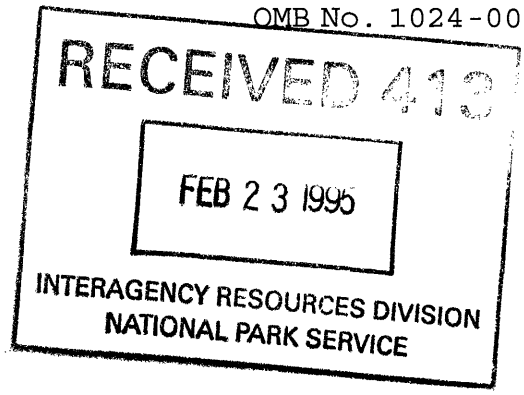

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

X New Submission ___ Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Wind Cave National Park Multiple Property Submission

B. Associated 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
National Park Service Rustic Architecture at Wind Cave National Park

C. Form Prepared by

name/title: Kenneth W. Karsmizki
organization: Western History Research — date: Nov 1993
street & number: P.O. Box 6187, 409 West Harrison — telephone: 406-587-2478
city or town: Bozeman — state: MT — zip code: 59771

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological and Historic Preservation. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barry Lackstrom — 2/21/95

Federal Preservation Officer (certifying official) — Date

National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region
Federal agency

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

1-26-95

Signature and title of commenting official — Date

South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
State agency

Wind Cave National Park MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing

South Dakota
State

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Linda McClelland
Signature of Keeper

April 7, 1995
Date of Action

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

The following is a synopsis of the discussion of historic contexts found in Barbara Beving Long's Wind Cave National Park Historic Contexts and National Register Guidelines, 1992.

Geography and Geology

Although Wind Cave is typical of over 100 known caves in the Black Hills, it is among the largest and most exceptional. Calcite boxwork is the dominant formation. Also represented are popcorn, frostwork, dripstone and flowstone formations. Located in the Pahasapa limestone formation that surrounds the Black Hills, its name refers to the characteristic movement of wind in and out of the cave portals as exterior air temperature changes. This region was formed 60 to 70 million years ago when the North American Continent buckled and formed the domed uplift of the Black Hills. Dramatic geological formations are a distinctive feature of the Black Hills. Notable attractions include Jewel Cave National Monument, Badlands National Park, Custer State Park, Needles Highway, Mount Rushmore National Memorial, and the Mammoth Site National Natural Landmark of Hot Springs. Wind Cave is located 10 miles north of Hot Springs, South Dakota at the southeast edge of the Black Hills. The park is comprised of 44 square miles of rolling prairie interspersed with steep canyons and sparse pine stands. The wildlife preserve that is part of the park supports bison, elk, pronghorn antelope, mule deer, coyote and prairie dogs. The vegetation is that of a mixed or northern midgrass prairie.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Early History of the Black Hills, Prehistory-1900

Prehistoric people of both the Middle Missouri River valley and the High and Northern Plains cultures visited the Black Hills seasonally for hunting and acquiring stone for tools. Paleoindian sites dating from between 10,000 and 5,000 B.C. include camps at Hell Gap and Agate Basin in the southwest corner of the southern Black Hills. During the Middle Archaic Period (3,500-1,000 B.C.) the McKean Complex people lived throughout the Plains, including the southern Black Hills. These people were excellent bison hunters evidenced by a wide variety of projectile point designs and knives. During the Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 200-1750), ceramic production was introduced to the Northern Plains, and the bow and arrow replaced the atlatl. Representatives of the Coalescent Tradition used the Black Hills and Badlands seasonally as shown in the many rock shelters containing ceramics. Historic people from

(Statement of Historic Contexts- cont'd)

this Tradition later were known as the Arikara, and the contemporary Middle Missouri Tradition people in North Dakota were known as the Mandan and Hidatsa.

The Kiowa, Crow, Ponca, Cheyenne, and Sioux continued their seasonal use of the Black Hills as Euroamerican settlement pushed the indigenous people westward. The first written record of the Sioux in the area dates from 1640. The Sioux have been associated with the Black Hills through a series of treaties and also through their battle with U.S. troops at the Little Big Horn. Some Native Americans, especially the Sioux, believe the Black Hills area, including caves, are sacred. The hot springs at present Hot Springs, South Dakota were visited by Native Americans for their recuperative qualities and skirmishes were fought for control of them. Caves and hot springs have been linked to Native American mythology.

Archaeological sites within Wind Cave National Park (WCNP) associated with Native Americans were located in 1963, including two shelters, two workshops, two open campsites, two tepee ring sites comprised of 47 separate rings, and remnants of historic period trails. A medicine wheel and buffalo jump are located near the park.

Early Exploration, 1743-1860s

Beginning in the mid-18th century a variety of traders, scientists and military convoys passed through and around the Black Hills. In 1743 a party led by Francois and Louis La Verendrye saw the Black Hills as France sought to explore and claim vast western territories. Following the Treaty of Paris signed in 1763, Spain temporarily acquired title to lands west of the Mississippi River, France then secured these lands from Spain, then sold them to the United States in 1803 as part of the Louisiana Purchase. Explorers to the area included Lewis and Clark in 1804 (whose maps were the first to show the Black Hills), the Astorian party in 1811, and the Hayden Expedition of 1854. These early explorers primarily skirted the northern Black Hills. However, three years later Hayden returned and entered the Black Hills, at which time Harney Peak was discovered and named. The military sponsored the expedition to gather physical and geological data on the area.

Mining in the Black Hills, 1860s-1870s

Although the Laramie Treaty of 1868 placed the Black Hills in the ownership of the Sioux and forbid Euro-American use, mineral resources of the Black Hills drew people into the area illegally. In 1872, Charles Collins of Sioux

(Statement of Historic Contexts- cont'd)

City, Iowa organized the Black Hills Mining and Exploration Association. In 1874 a military expedition into the hills led by General George A. Custer discovered gold there. A gold rush immediately ensued, and despite the fact that it was Indian land, 11,000 prospectors had populated Custer City by 1876. Prospectors established mining claims, camps, placer mines, and crude roads. In 1877 the Sioux were forced to cede the Black Hills to the U.S. government. When news reached Custer City of gold discoveries in Deadwood Gulch in 1876, thousands moved into that area.

To capture the market of the gold mining communities, merchants and freight haulers established routes during the 1870s and 1880s from Cheyenne, Wyoming; Sydney, Nebraska; Yankton, Pierre and Chamberlain, South Dakota; and Bismarck and Dickinson, North Dakota. In addition, rail service reached Pierre and Chamberlain in 1880. No primary routes passed through the area now known as WCNP, but minor local routes, including the Cold Brook Wagon Trail, crossed the present boundary.

Open Range Ranching and Homesteading, late 1870s-1900

With the arrival of the railroad in Rapid City from Chadron, Nebraska in 1886, the permanence of settlement in the area was assured. After the gold rush, cattle and sheep ranching and farming gained prominence. In the 1870s and 1880s cattle and sheep were brought to feeding ranges on public domain land in the Black Hills. Miners, tradesman, and Indian agencies provided a strong local market, and the railroad offered access to the national market. The arid environment necessitated large land holdings to sustain livestock and ranchers took advantage of the 1862 Homestead Act, the Timber Culture Act of 1873, the Desert Land Act of 1877, and the available free public domain grazing land to expand their holdings. By 1880 large scale ranches were located in the eastern foothills and at the confluence of the Belle Fourche and Cheyenne rivers. Another important range was the Buffalo Gap region just southeast of Wind Cave National Park. Partially as a result of the disastrous winter of 1886-1887, settlers reduced herd sizes and operated smaller, more traditionally sized operations after the 1880s in the region, as well as in the Wind Cave vicinity.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The three relevant contexts are 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, 1933-1942. While representing two distinct historic

trends and patterns, they overlap historically and developmentally. Thus, the narrative, which follows, covers information related to both contexts. Some information is provided which helps to make the transition into the period of tourism in 1890 as well as to activities after 1945.

Recreation and Tourism in the Black Hills and at Wind Cave, 1890-1945

Tourism in the Black Hills, 1890-1900

The development of Hot Springs as a resort community and Wind Cave as a tourist attraction are intertwined and representative of natural resource exploitation in the southern Black Hills. In 1881-1882 Fred T. Evans and Drs. A. S. Stewart and R. D. Jennings purchased the land surrounding the hot springs from the original settlers. They came with ambitious plans to establish a major resort community, beginning with a hotel/hospital to treat invalids and others hoping to benefit from the natural hot springs. The founders along with E. G. Dudley formed the Dakota Springs Company in 1886, built a large and commodious hotel, and began promoting the new community. New residents flocked to the area and by 1890 the population reached 1,447. Entrepreneurs built the State Soldier's Home, Fall River County Court House, the Evans Hotel, and the Plunge.

Another tourist attraction of the area was Wind Cave, discovered in 1881 by Jesse and Tom Bingham. Casual parties set out from Custer and Hot Springs in the 1880s to investigate the cave. Beginning in 1890 Jesse D. McDonald began an active campaign to promote Wind Cave as a tourist attraction, through newspaper articles written at his request and the exhibition of specimens from the cave at the 1891 Ottumwa, Iowa, Coal Palace exhibition. In 1892, John Stabler bought interest in the cave from McDonald and they formed the Wonderful Wind Cave Improvement Company (with George H. Bronty, son Charles Stabler, and M. V. B. Osmer). By June of that year Stabler completed a 22'x32' frame hotel to accommodate guests at the cave. Cave passages were improved, tours were provided for 50 cents, a post office was established there, and photographs and specimens from the cave were sold to tourists. There appeared to be no disapproval of the removal of specimens for sale and this was actively practiced and promoted.

Ownership Dispute over Wind Cave and Creation of Wind Cave Reserve

Beginning in 1893, Wind Cave was the center for a series of land ownership disputes. Two types of land claims were involved. Mineral claims required active working of the claim and proof that there were valuable minerals being

(Statement of Historic Contexts- cont'd)

mined. Agricultural claims required that the claimant live on the land and show agricultural improvements and use. Mineral claims filed on the Wind Cave site included that of Frand D. Hutton and Nels S. Hyde filed on July 9, 1886 and L. C. Faris filed on January 1, 1889. These mineral claims were then purchased by a New York family headed by John C. Moss and his son Robert B. Moss. Operating as South Dakota Mining Company, the Moss family was drawn away from its Black Hills interests by a series of events, including the death of John C. Moss. The family found itself near bankruptcy. Meanwhile, McDonald had been hired to manage the cave, and Peter J. Folsom to assay the mineral content of the cave. After the original land survey was completed in 1892, and the land officially opened to settlement, McDonald filed a homestead claim that included the entry to Wind Cave. The Moss family seems to have endorsed this act, with the plan of taking over the property in the future. The picture was further clouded when Folsom filed mineral liens on Wind Cave, for unpaid debts owed him by the Moss family in 1893.

In July 1893, the Moss family sued the Wonderful Wind Cave Company for selling off its property in the form of specimens. Through a series of long distance legal battles, Folsom at last won his case, and the cave was turned over to him. He then joined factions with Stabler as the adversary of McDonald. The original rift between McDonald and Stabler likely stemmed from McDonald selling him land that was not his to sell. After another series of suits, countersuits and restraining orders, McDonald was evicted from the property in 1898. Folsom and Stabler and others then formed the Black Hills Wind Cave Company.

Wind Cave gained the attention of U.S. public officials in 1893 through the property disputes. The United States Geological Survey sent representatives to examine the cave in 1898, their report confirming the great tourist potential but not mentioning the value of the minerals. That same year Stabler hired Professor Lucius J. Boyd of the South Dakota School of Mines to examine the cave in hopes of validating his mineral claim. The report which resulted did little to help Stabler's cause, and expounded the virtues of the formations rather than the minerals. Finally in 1899 the Government Land Office handed down it's decision that the mineral claims were invalid, that the McDonald Homestead claim was cancelled, and that the land would be held in reserve as a public resort.

(Statement of Historic Contexts- cont'd)

Late 19th Century Tourism and Caves

Unlike attractions such as Niagara Falls with its showy, above-ground display, caves were viewed as something dark and mysterious, filled with religious symbolism and ritualistic meanings. A visitor must be guided through the cave, or would risk being lost or fail to interpret the experience, much the same way a religious leader interprets the religious sphere. The journey through the cave was difficult but ultimately rewarding, as spiritual journeys are. The cave was viewed as both the sacred and the profane by both the developers and the tourists. Though the proprietors sought to protect it and profit from tours through its natural wonders, they pillaged and sold its riches. The tourists reveled in its mysteries, then purchased samples for souvenirs. This dichotomy of the time was well represented at Wind Cave.

Development and Administration of Wind Cave National Park, 1903-1945

Creation and Early Development of Wind Cave National Park, 1903-1918

The U.S. Census Report for 1890 stated that for the first time there was no clear distinction between settled and unsettled lands, sparking an awareness that land resources were not unlimited. The Forest Reserve Act of 1891 authorized the president to set aside vast tracts of land. Included was the Black Hills Forest Reserve set aside in 1898. It was suggested as early as 1898 by the USGS report that Wind Cave warranted status as a national park. In 1901 the U.S. government took temporary charge of the cave, pending selection of a custodian for it. With the urging of Congressman Eben Martin and Senator Robert Gamble, Wind Cave was opened to the public for the 1901 season for no fee. Consideration was given to including the cave in the Forest Reserve, but in 1902 the Secretary of the Interior directed the GLO Commissioner to prepare a bill establishing WCNP, which was passed in December of that year. Initially consisting of 16 1/2 square miles, the creation of WCNP opened the doors for the creation of smaller national parks.

In 1902 Captain Seth Bullock, Forest Supervisor was put in charge of the new park. He immediately put George Boland, a forest ranger, in charge of the facility and hired George Stabler and his wife, Elmer McDonald, and Peter Paulson as paid tour guides. Stabler and his wife were also allowed to continue operation of the hotel. In 1903 William A. Rankin was hired as the first superintendent. Development present at the site included Jesse D. McDonald's improvements of a log house, a board barn, and Wind Cave Hotel, two stories built of rough pine boards in 1892. Beyond the site, but within

the WCNP boundaries, other improvements included the construction of three frame houses, three log barns, and fencing. These "improvements" were considered to be in poor condition. Efforts were made to improve the stairs and passages in the cave, a water line was built from Beaver Creek to the cave entrance; and in 1905 a stone superintendent's cottage was built. From 1903 to 1914 WCNP saw a parade of inexperienced superintendents, and little appropriations for maintenance or development.

Relief came in 1912 with the Biological Survey establishing Wind Cave Game Preserve on the existing 10,522 acre WCNP lands, including an expansion by 6,278 acres. The game preserve was given a substantial $26,000 inaugural appropriation. Powerful figures within the Department of the Interior led to a progressively more philosophical and organized system for managing its holdings. In 1911 changes began with W. B. Acker in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior instituting modest improvements, and with President Woodrow Wilson's appointment of Franklin K. Lane as Secretary. Lane chose Adolph Miller as his assistant, who in turn hired Horace Albright as his assistant in 1913. Led by efforts of Albright and Stephen Mather in the Department of the Interior, President Woodrow Wilson created the National Park Service (NPS) in 1916. Mather served as the first director of the NPS. A new era began of progressive approaches in managing the environment and natural resources across the country, with a carefully maintained balance between conserving natural resources and making them available for enjoyment of the public.

Auto Touring in the Black Hills and Wind Cave National Park, 1907-1920s
With the increasing popularity of the automobile and increased tourism which resulted, local concerns sought to promote the Black Hills as a tourist attraction throughout the 1910s. As Americans took to the roads, South Dakota worked to improve its highways and provide facilities for auto campers. With the creation of the NPS, officials there also sought to advertise and promote attractions. Between 1905 and 1915, annual visitation averaged 3,254. Beginning in 1916, the annual visitation was over 9,000.

Administration and Development at Wind Cave National Park, 1927-1946
Visitors to the park continued to increase in the early 1920s, but appropriations had not kept pace with the popularity of the park. In 1928 inspector Thomas Vint termed the buildings a disgrace. Inspections were instrumental in the master plan process refined by Vint in the late 1920s. At last, after many visits by government officials, subcommittees and

(Statement of Historic Contexts- cont'd)

politicians, appropriations were increased in 1928 and 1929.

In 1929 Anton Snyder arrived as park superintendent, increased the number of tours per day, and employed 13 seasonal rangers and one permanent ranger. Recommendations made by Vint included a new administration building and a new concessionaire building (connected by an open porch), equipment shed, shop building, warehouse, bunkhouse for guides, and messhouse. Another official inspection by A. E. Demaray resulted in the recommendation of a new water system. Once the NPS made a firm commitment to improve WCNP, appropriations increased. Roads in the park were improved in the late 1920s. In 1931 appropriations included construction of new water and sewer systems, a rangers' dormitory with four sleeping rooms, a power house with an engine for running a cave elevator, and electric lighting for the cave. Harmony with the landscape dominated the design principles developed by the NPS Landscape Division. A Northern Spanish/rustic design was established for WCNP, which used native stone elements. In 1935 the dual management of WCNP by the NPS and the Biological Survey ended, with the NPS assuming full responsibility.

New Deal Programs, 1933-1939

With the signing of Executive Order 6166 by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1933, much of the federal government was reorganized. And with the massive amounts of money made available through the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and other federal relief programs, the NPS at last had the resources to improve the areas under its management. In the initial round of CCC camps, South Dakota was given 13 camps intended to house 3,600 enrollees, the largest per capita in the nation. Sixty percent of the total number had the opportunity to work in the Black Hills.

The initial 200 men at Camp Wind Cave began construction on a more permanent CCC camp in August of 1934. Between 1934 and 1940 the focus of CCC projects at WCNP were in the areas of cave improvements, landscaping, and building construction. Debris was removed from the cave, cave trails and lighting were improved, and concrete stairs with iron railings were installed. The new administration building with a connecting loggia was completed in 1935. Footpaths were built, fire truck trails built, old roads obliterated, and native landscaping planted around the administration area. Construction also included a new superintendent's residence, a new employee's residence, a combined garage and equipment building, and two utility buildings. The 1905 superintendent's residence was remodeled. With CCC construction of a new elevator entrance to the cave, experts were brought in to actually install

(Statement of Historic Contexts- cont'd)

the elevator. It is reportedly the highest in the state.

Wind Cave National Park Expansion, 1946

In 1945, consideration was given to ceding WCNP to the State of South Dakota to make it a part of Custer State Park. After much consideration by federal departments, state officials, and local civic groups, the 20,000 acre Custer Recreational Demonstration Area was divided between Custer State Park and Wind Cave National Park. The result was not only the preservation of Wind Cave as a National Park, but the expansion of its holdings from 11,718 acres to 28,059 acres. (Long 1992: 2-72)

National Park Service Rustic Architecture and Public Works Construction, 1933-1942

> In any area in which the preservation of the beauty of Nature is a primary purpose, every modification of the natural landscape, whether it be by construction of a road or erection of a shelter, is an intrusion. A basic objective of those who are entrusted with development of such areas for the human uses for which they are established, is, it seems to me, to hold these intrusions to a minimum and so to design them that, besides being attractive to look upon, they appear to belong to and be a part of their settings.
>
> Arno B. Cammerer, Director (1933-1940)
> National Park Service

This philosophy, which appeared in the 1935 Department of the Interior publication, *Park Structures and Facilities*, had governed architecture within the National Park Service (NPS) since 1918. Conceived during the formative years of the park service under the directorship of Stephen T. Mather, this architectural style was referred to as "rustic" architecture. As early as 1842, architects were aware of the influence that surrounding landscape had on architectural design. Andrew Jackson Downing, noted landscape architect of the 19th century, published his ideas on "picturesque" landscape and architectural design in his book *Cottage Residences*. Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., a student of Downing, emphasized the connection between landscape and architecture by incorporating "natural" materials, such as native stone, log, and timber, into his designs. As building forms blended to their

(Statement of Historic Contexts- cont'd)

surroundings, it was apparent that landscaping would become an integral part of architectural design.

With a focus towards preserving pristine lands, the establishment of the first national parks was a "response to the romanticism that re-structured the American concept of wilderness in the nineteenth century."[1] With the inception of Yellowstone in 1872 and Yosemite in 1890, public lands were reserved for the first national parks. Under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of the Interior, park lands were protected and administered by the U. S. Army and the War Department until the agency of the NPS evolved in 1916. Stephen T. Mather, an 1887 graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and a Sierra Club conservationist, became the director of the NPS after a lengthy campaign leading to the establishment of the agency. Horace Albright, appointed Assistant Director to the new agency, held the same beliefs and ideals as Mather for the conservation and use of the park lands.

Visiting the parks, Mather and Albright believed strongly that the type of architecture constructed in parks should conform to the wilderness character of the areas. Finding different degrees of development in the parks, it was obvious that a variety of architectural styles had been employed in the construction of park structures. Many existing government buildings were small and unassuming, except in some of the earlier parks, such as Yellowstone, where the U. S. Army and the railroad companies had erected permanent structures. Railroad companies employed architects such as Robert Reamer, Mary Colter, and Gilbert Stanley Underwood to design elegant hotels, chalets, and lodges. Old Faithful Inn, constructed by the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1903-1904 in Yellowstone National Park and El Tovar, built by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway at the Grand Canyon in 1905, provide outstanding early examples of rustic architecture in the parks. Employing such building materials as native stone and logs, they were harmonious to the surrounding landscape and terrain.

Working with the American Society of Landscape Architects, the NPS demonstrated a commitment to the rustic design philosophy as it formulated its first official statement of policy, issued by Secretary of the Interior

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[1] Tweed, William C., Soulliere, Laura E., and Law, Henry G. *National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942*. Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, February 1977.

(Statement of Historic Contexts- cont'd)

Franklin Lane in 1918:

> In the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements, particular attention must be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape. This is a most important item in our programs of development and requires the employment of trained engineers who either possess a knowledge of landscape architecture or have a proper appreciation of the aesthetic value of park lands.[2]

Through the use of engineers and landscape architects, all improvements were to be carried out in accordance with a preconceived plan developed in special reference to the preservation of the landscape. As the terrain and environment varied in the parks, it became apparent that a single architectural style would not be appropriate for all of the parks. Following preconceived design plans, administrative and visitor buildings were stylistically adapted to specific environments.

Architectural designs concentrated on using onsite, natural materials of the same scale as the surrounding landscape and worked at making the buildings look as if they were constructed by frontier craftsmen using primitive hand tools. Often these early designers looked toward the local architectural traditions of the area in which they were building and adapted those styles for use in parks. This organic approach to architecture suitable for park settings became knows as rustic architecture or "parkitecture."

By incorporating native materials into design and construction, the subordination of the structure to the environment was achieved in several ways. By situating the structure in an appropriate site, secluded or behind natural vegetation, the constructed materials were less of an intrusion to the environment. Structural elements of the design were important to keep the building in the proper scale and perspective. In high, mountainous areas, such as Yosemite and Yellowstone, an emphasis on overscaling of the materials and size was a predominate design influence so the building would not be dwarfed in the presence of the surrounding trees and rough terrain. In lower, less rugged areas, there was not a crucial need for the design to be oversized. A focus was placed on the choice of building materials and

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[2] Cited in Harrison, *Historic Housing in the National Park System*, p. 5

placement of the structure. An emphasis on horizontal lines, as opposed to more conspicuous vertical lines, helped to keep roof lines low and unobtrusive in the non-mountainous terrain.

Landscape Architecture

This rustic design philosophy was applied to both architecture and landscape architecture in state and national parks. A naturalistic style of landscaping evolved from the 19th-century English gardening tradition, first applied in the United States to the "pleasure grounds" of the wealthy. Popularized in the mid-19th century by such writings of Andrew Jackson Downing as *Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*, this style of landscaping became evident in the latter part of the century in city parks, in particular those designed by Frederick Law Olmsted.

> Of Olmsted's greatest parks, Franklin Park in Boston, designed in the 1880s, established the precedent for the landscape design of natural areas....Franklin Park established both a precedent and a standard for the design of rustic park structures, use of rockwork and native vegetation, and the arrangement of the country park in relationships to natural features and transportation needs. The Olmsted legacy established a design ethic for the public use of natural areas that would be carried into the 20th century by the landscape architecture profession. It combined with the West Coast influences of Bungalow architecture and Japanese landscape design in the Craftsman architecture of the early 20th century....Through these influences and the growing natural history programs of the national parks, this design ethic was adopted and developed by NPS designers.[3]

During the 1920s, the NPS landscape division grew in size. Its primary function was to design park construction projects that harmonized with the natural and scenic qualities of the park. In 1927, the division came under the direction of Chief Landscape Architect Thomas C. Vint. In *Presenting Nature, The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942*, historian Linda Flint McLelland writes that it was during this era that funds became available for the construction of much-needed roads and trails.

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[3] McClelland, "Yosemite Centennial Symposium Proceedings."

(Statement of Historic Contexts- cont'd)

In 1926, the NPS signed a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Public Roads, "whereby park designers set aesthetic standards of workmanship, location, and design of roads while bureau engineers provided the latest technology." Civil engineers and landscape architects maintained a similar working partnership with regard to trails. Such professional partnerships that developed in the 1920 continued in the following decade. McLelland writes,

> "In the 1930s, through emergency conservation and public works projects, the naturalistic landscape design of the national parks matured and flourished. Master plans became reality as, project by project, work was carried out under the direction of the park's resident landscape architect."[4]

Public Works Programs

By the time that the rustic architecture philosophy had become an accepted element to park planning, the NPS had acquired a great deal of land for public use. Many national parks were instated and visitation rose as the automobile made travel accessible for a large part of the population. To accommodate the influx of visitors, the NPS recognized the need to develop service and information areas, as well as roads and trails. With the assistance of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Public Works Administration (PWA), the NPS accomplished a great deal of development and improvement within the national parks, including Jewel Cave National Monument.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, inaugurated into presidential office on March 4, 1933, was faced with the Great Depression and thousands of unemployed citizens. Introduced on March 21, 1933, the Federal Unemployment Relief Act was enacted on March 31, 1933. Encouraged by his long interest in forestry and conservation of natural areas, President Roosevelt proposed to utilize the manpower of 250,000 men in public work projects. In a solution to alleviate the unemployment problem, President Roosevelt established the agency of Emergency Conservation Work (ECW), popularly known as the Civilian Conservation Corps. On June 28, 1937 the Civilian Conservation Corps was formally established as an independent agency. With available labor, the

[4] McClelland, *Presenting Nature*, p. 3.

(Statement of Historic Contexts- cont'd)

NPS, along with many other government agencies, was able to develop and construct many administrative facilities. As stated by Conrad Wirth,

departmental representative on the CCC Advisory Council and subsequently the Director of the National Park Service (1951-1964):

> The Civilian Conservation Corps advanced park development by many years. It made possible the development of many protective facilities on the areas that comprise the National Park System. . . [which] benefitted immeasurably by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The CCC also provided the manpower and materials to construct many administrative and public-use facilities . . . restore historic sites and buildings . . . and to do many other developmental and administrative tasks that are so important to the proper protection and use of the National Parks System. The CCC made available to the superintendents of the national parks, for the first time, a certain amount of manpower that allowed them to do many important jobs when and as they arose. Many of these jobs made the difference between a well-managed park and one "just getting along."

This rustic design philosophy of NPS architects and landscape architects is strongly reflected in both the historic architecture and landscaping at Wind Cave National Park. The buildings in the Administrative and Utility Area Historic District represent an adaptation of English Vernacular Revival style to the rustic or naturalistic architecture of resort hotels, lodges, cabins and governmental structures of the 1900-1940 period in South Dakota. The state's collection of resort architecture is concentrated in the Black Hills. The Black Hills resort buildings date from the 1880s to 1940. Due to the Depression Era public works programs instituted 1933-1942, public buildings date from that period. Rustication is a hallmark of these structures.

A uniform plan for buildings, structures, and landscaping was developed by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design and executed between 1934 and 1940 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The plan for the park was to impose a uniform architecture on the buildings. Wind Cave National Park buildings are unusual in that the rusticated materials--hewn timbers, masonry trim, and stucco--are used in the English Vernacular style. The precise, incised lines created by the steel, multi-light windows creates a contrast to the less refined, more

(Statement of Historic Contexts- cont'd)

organic stucco and hewn timbers. The ashlar coursing of the sandstone masonry contrasts with the more commonly employed rubble masonry in the structures such as the Custer State Game Lodge. The administration building exemplifies the characteristic features of the style with its steeply pitched and multi-planed roofs, the window surface broken into a series of small panes, and the decorative, dark stained hewn timbers (Torma, 1982).

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

Eligible

Administrative and Utility Area Historic District:
- 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

HS-98 Pig Tail Bridge
HS-99 Beaver Creek Bridge

Ineligible

HS-19 Carpenter Shop ("Mixing Circle" area)
HS-27 Officer's Quarters (Administrative and Utility Area HD)
Norbeck Dam

F. Associated Property Types

The following is taken directly from Barbara Beving Long's Wind Cave National Park Historic Contexts and National Register Guidelines, 1992.

PROPERTY TYPE: RESOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH TOURISM AND THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF WIND CAVE, 1890-1945

Description

This context could have related property types sprinkled throughout the Black Hills, but for the purposes of this document only those within the confines of WCNP would be considered. Possible examples in the Black Hills could include hotels and other lodging, concession or souvenir stands, restaurants, privately owned tourist attractions, bridges, and other improvements designed to encourage recreation and tourism. Known but razed properties at WCNP that fit within this category included a hotel, related barn, concession stand, and the 'cave house.'

The unifying feature is that the resources were conceived of and developed as tools for encouraging recreation and tourism in the Black Hills, especially in the Wind Cave vicinity. Properties designed and developed by the National Park Service are not included. The development efforts were a combination of private initiative (private owners, booster organizations, concerned citizens) and governmental responses (state highway planners, state and federal elected officials). For example, early managers of Wind Cave sought to increase visitorship at the cave through a combination of preservation and modest development about the cave entrance. And in recognition of Alvin McDonald's devotion to Wind Cave, he was buried near his beloved cave; visitors stopped at both the cave and his grave, which became part of the tourism attraction. In another example, federal monies (through Senator Peter Norbeck) resulted in a recreational addition within present WCNP, the Norbeck Dam. While less successful than envisioned and counter to NPS principles of natural resource management, nonetheless the dam is an example of this property type.

SUBTYPE: Road Resources. Recognizing the importance of good access, state officials and local boosters worked together to build and promote good transportation facilities in the Black Hills. With the onset of the auto era, increasing numbers of tourists flocked to the Black Hills. Black Hills proponents improved roads, built bridges, and carved out entirely new routes more suited to the automobile. Pig Tail and Beaver Creek Bridges are fine

(Associated Property Types- cont'd)

examples of these efforts. Beaver Creek Bridge has already been determined to be significant under Criterion C for its engineering. The distinctive Beaver Creek Bridge was designed by J. E. Kirkham, an important bridge engineer with the State Highway Commission, and is said to be the largest and most complex reinforced bridge in South Dakota. [Subsequent research indicates that Kirkham was probably the on-site engineer, and that J. Harper Hamilton designed the bridge.]

Significance

Tourism constitutes one of the most important economic activities in the Black Hills. Significant examples of this property type call attention to the role of tourism in the Black Hills economy and illustrate the effect of tourism and recreation on area development. The early history of Wind Cave (before NPS involvement) is a good example of efforts to promote the tourism potential of Black Hills natural resources. Combined private and public efforts to provide improvements, such as better roads and tourist attractions, effectively illustrate this important facet of Black Hills economic development.

At WCNP eligible properties are locally significant examples of the role of tourism and recreation, and are significant under Criterion A in the category of entertainment/recreation. They illustrate changing attitudes toward natural resources, private and governmental efforts to capitalize upon these resources, and the importance of tourism and recreational pursuits to the Black Hills economy.

Registration Requirements

Eligible properties must be located within the present boundaries of WCNP. Under Criterion A, eligible facilities must be directly associated with tourism or recreation. They must also demonstrate clear and positive patterns of usage related to this topic, not merely stand as an example of the topic. For example, the Norbeck Dam does not at this time appear to meet these tests. While it was directly associated with Norbeck's interest in recreation development, it was initially a design failure since it leaked; further, it was opposed by NPS personnel. Based on currently known information, the data does not support that the dam was a positive example of effort to capitalize on the recreation aspects and related economic benefits to the Black Hills.

(Associated Property Types- cont'd)

Under Criterion C, eligible properties within WCNP must embody the distinctive characteristics, types, and methods of construction of the period, especially as they relate to tourism and recreation. The period of significance begins with the 1890s, when intensive efforts to promote the recreational and tourism potential of the Hills were inaugurated, and extends to 1945, the end of the historic period, as defined by the National Register.

Alterations must necessarily be considered individually. In the case of properties which have been subjected to constant use over the decades, some change is expected. The cumulative effect of the changes--the threshold after which it can be confidently stated that too much of the historic fabric, setting, and association has been obliterated--must be assessed on a case-by-case basis. The more modest the design, the more likely that the cumulative effect of a number of small changes over time will exceed acceptable standards for integrity. Thus, numerous small changes to the cave entrance possibly including replacement stairs, removal of statuary and other modest adornments from the Alvin McDonald grave, or constant tinkering with a malfunctioning dam might cumulatively destroy its character-defining historic qualities.

Alterations to properties may be acceptable if the changes are at least 50 years old and thus part of the historic fabric. For example, if CCC crews altered the cave entrance and stairs in a manner that is virtually sympathetic to the original and to the natural resource, these changes may constitute an important part of the historical qualities of the resource. Whether more than 50 years old or more recent, alterations must be compatible in design, scale, materials, and setting with the original property and be reasonably nonintrusive.

SUBTYPE: Road resources. Road bridges are eligible under Criterion A in the area of recreation and tourism if they were built on roadways of demonstrable importance to tourism and recreational use and are located within present WCNP. A minor bridge, trail, or road, especially if it was not used by the public, would be unlikely to merit National Register listing. Road resources not used by the public would not be expected to rate highly since they play lesser roles in the recreation and tourism economy. In addition, the historic materials, form, and setting of the bridge must be intact. Road resources specifically developed by the National Park Service are not part of this subtype; such resources are more properly associated with the development and administration of Wind Cave as a national park (see context

(Associated Property Types- cont'd)

below).

In order to be eligible under Criterion C in the area of engineering, a bridge must be a good, representative example of a bridge design important in Black Hills bridge construction. The Beaver Creek Bridge is a good example. If key engineering design elements remain prominent and intact, it is possible that a property may be eligible under Criterion C even though there have been other alterations to form, setting, and material.

PROPERTY TYPE: RESOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK, 1903-1945
SUBTYPE: Public Recreation Resources
SUBTYPE: Administrative Resources
SUBTYPE: Roads and Trails

Description

Significant examples for this property type are directly associated with NPS development and administration of natural resources within the present boundaries of WCNP. Included in the category are properties designed following National Park Service principles ("parkitecture"), products of Civilian Conservation Corps projects, and properties reflecting federal guidelines for Wind Cave National Game Preserve, including US Biological Survey improvements.

The key factor that distinguishes these properties from other governmental improvements is that they are directly and positively related to the development of Wind Cave as a national park or a national game preserve. The role of the NPS in developing, approving, managing, or building them--regardless of the particular federal agency that initially implemented them--is another factor. The examples at WCNP are likely to date from the park's pivotal period of physical development, the 1930s, but may date from 1903, when the park was established, to 1945, the end of the historic period, as defined by the National Register.

Potentially important properties include administration buildings (also known as visitor or interpretive centers), public elevator entrance to the cave, the cave itself, utility buildings and structures, staff housing, notable objects (entry signs, retaining walls), and park plan. To make distinctions between them, facilities are grouped under the subtypes of Public Recreation

(Associated Property Types- cont'd)

Resources (intended primarily for public use), Administrative Resources (management of resources and administration of the facility), and Roads and Trails (public use and administrative use). Subtypes may overlap when a property houses multiple uses, such as an administration building which is also the visitor center and the park plan which was designed for both public and administrative use. A district may contain examples of all the subtypes. Description comments pertain to all three subtypes.

Under Criterion C, properties reflecting parkitecture design principles should be of a suitable scale and placement so that they blend well with the natural surroundings. Materials and colors should also be in harmony with the environment. At WCNP the use of tinted stucco and native stone reflects NPS design principles and is therefore an important character-defining feature. Examples should be evaluated for how they convey to the visitor that WCNP is an NPS facility. The presence of character-defining features, the degree of alteration to a particular property, and its location are important factors to consider. Monumentality and artificiality are counter to NPS design principles, and significant examples at WCNP are likely to be modest, harmonious, subtle, or collective in their impact.

Governmental efforts at conserving natural resources implies consideration of the landscape. Changes to the landscape (both above- and below-ground) thus form a part of this property type. Major facilities at WCNP tend to be grouped around a central spot, the cave, and should be considered as a district. Within that district a number of landscape features--curbs, retaining walls, paths, parking plans, landscaping--contribute to the overall recognition that one is indeed at an NPS facility.

Utility buildings (especially remote ones) not associated with an important theme related to park development and operation are less likely to rank highly. Many examples are likely to be small in scale and modest in design and use. Location, prominence, function, and ability to be representative become important consideration in assessing these examples. Modest examples may well contribute to the overall appearance and impact of a district.

Roads and trails include resources the public and NPS staff use and also resources generally limited to NPS staff use only. The more public transportation routes, whether simple trails or paved roads, are more likely to rate highly because of their higher visibility. Resources which were developed as part of the park plan may illustrate an important feature of the

(Associated Property Types- cont'd)

plan and therefore be significant, especially in a district. Roads and trails are prey to alteration--route realignment, erosion, construction of less steep or perilous paths--and these changes need to be taken into consideration. Trails and roads still occupying their original location possess higher integrity than notably altered examples. In general, roads and trails are unlikely to rank highly individually, and their roles within a district or overall park plan should be assessed.

Significance

Federal activities regarding the conservation of natural resources represent a fundamental shift in American responses to the environment. The development of national parks such as WCNP illustrates NPS policies and principles which balance responsibility for preserving natural resources with public participation and appreciation of them. Important examples illustrate a key NPS design principle, that of establishing harmony between the built and natural environments.

At WCNP eligible properties are locally significant applications of federal involvement and are significant in the categories of conservation and entertainment/recreation. The historical development of WCNP illustrates changing attitudes toward natural resources, the role of the National Park Service in conserving them, and the effect federal management has on a natural resource.

Registration Requirements

SUBTYPE: Public Recreation Resources. The subtype includes the visitor center, elevator building, notable objects (entry signs, rock retaining walls), cave improvements, and park plan. It is distinguished from the subtype administrative resources in that the public recreational resources were provided for the public enjoyment and appreciation of the national park. Resources are eligible under Criterion A if they (individually or a district) were intended to enhance public viewing and appreciation of the national park and its natural resources. These goals are fundamental to the National Park Service's development of WCNP. Under Criterion A, eligible properties within WCNP must be strongly and directly associated with conservation of natural resources or be directly associated with the development of WCNP for public use. They must also demonstrate clear and positive patterns of usage related to this topic, not merely stand as an example of the topic. Eligible

(Associated Property Types- cont'd)

properties must date from between 1903, the beginning of significant federal involvement and operation of the park, and 1945, the end of the historic period, as defined by the National Register.

Public recreational resources are eligible under Criterion C if they were designed with due regard for NPS design principles. Under Criterion C, eligible properties within WCNP must embody the distinctive characteristics of types and methods of construction of the period as they relate to NPS principles of appropriate park design. At WCNP significant examples must display such character-defining qualities as tinted stucco or local rock, and a scale and appearance in harmony with the surroundings.

Alterations must continue the application of NPS design principles. Eligible resources must have integrity of location, design, setting, materials and association such that they evoke NPS design principles and qualities. However, it is expected that buildings intended for public use and enjoyment will see alterations over time, such as provision for access by the handicapped. Changes may also illustrate evolving NPS practices. For example, the administration and concessions building at WCNP has been sensitively altered to be a visitor center which provides space for interpretive displays and activities, an important modern practice.

Alterations more than 50 years old may be part of the historic fabric. Whether more than 50 years old or more recent, changes must be compatible in design, scale, and materials with the original structure. Alterations must necessarily be considered individually. In the case of properties which have been subjected to constant use over the decades, some change is expected. The cumulative effect of the changes--the threshold after which it can be confidently stated that too much of the historic fabric, setting, and association has been obliterated--must be assessed on a case-by-case basis. The more modest the design, the more likely that the cumulative effect of a number of small changes over time will exceed acceptable standards for integrity.

SUBTYPE: Administrative Resources. The subtype includes administrative buildings, staff housing, and utility buildings (garages and gas stations, storage facilities, maintenance shops, fire cache, mixing circle shed). It is distinguished from the subtype public recreational resources in that the administrative resources aid in the administration and operation of the national park.

(Associated Property Types- cont'd)

Resources are eligible under Criterion A if they (individually or as a district) were important examples constructed to provide for the administration and operation of the national park. Under Criterion A, eligible properties within WCNP must be strongly and directly associated with federal management practices regarding natural resources or be directly associated with the administration of WCNP. They must also demonstrate clear and positive patterns of usage related to this theme, not merely stand as an example of the theme. Because of the often utilitarian nature of these buildings, significant examples may be modest in design, plan, and detail. Eligible properties must date from between 1903, the beginning of significant federal involvement and operation of the park, and 1945, the end of the historic period, as defined by the National Register.

Administrative resources are eligible under Criterion C if they were designed with due regard for NPS design principles. Under Criterion C, eligible properties within WCNP must embody the distinctive characteristics of types and methods of construction of the period as they relate to NPS principles of appropriate park design. At WCNP significant examples would display such character-defining qualities as tinted stucco or local rock, and scale and appearance in harmony with the surroundings.

Alterations must continue the application of NPS design principles. Eligible resources must have integrity of location, design, setting, materials and association such that they evoke NPS design principles and qualities. However, it is expected that buildings with administrative and utilitarian uses will see alterations over time. Changes may also illustrate evolving NPS practices. Alterations more than 50 years old may be part of the historic fabric. For example, one dwelling at WCNP was built in 1905 to be the superintendent's house. As part of CCC improvements, it was converted into a Rangers' Dormitory in 1935. These 1935 changes included the application of stucco and other features following NPS design principles and are thus significant changes. Whether more than 50 years old or more recent, changes must be compatible in design, scale, and materials with the original structure.

Alterations must necessarily be considered individually. In the case of properties which have been subjected to constant use over the decades, some change is expected. The cumulative effect of the changes--the threshold after which it can be confidently stated that too much of the historic fabric, setting, and association has been obliterated--must be assessed on a

(Associated Property Types- cont'd)

case-by-case basis. The more modest the design, the more likely that the cumulative effect of a number of small changes over time will exceed acceptable standards for integrity. Thus, numerous small changes to an example might cumulatively destroy the character-defining historic qualities of the resource.

SUBTYPE: Roads and Trails. Roads and trails intended for public use may be eligible under Criterion A in the area of recreation and tourism if they are of demonstrable importance to tourism and recreational use and are located within present WCNP. They must have been well designed as part of an overall park plan. A minor trail or road, especially if it was not used by the public, would be unlikely to merit National Register listing. Road resources not used by the public would not be expected to rate highly since they play lesser roles in the recreation and tourism economy. Eligible resources must have been specifically developed by the National Park Service" (Long 1992:9/74-9/80).

G. Geographical Data
Wind Cave National Park, Custer County, South Dakota

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods
The historic resource study (Long 1992) upon which identification and evaluation of WCNP resources was based employed the following methodology:

Research methods were a blend of the broad with the particular. General research helped set the stage for understanding specific developments at the facility. Political themes from the Progressive Era and also those relating to the establishment and development of the NPS were explored and applied to WCNP. Such cultural manifestations as American responses to wilderness, attitudes toward recreation, the development of tourism, and the role of the automobile provided a broad overview within which to assess the facility. The historical development of the Black Hills region, including mining, ranching, and other agricultural aspects, were contexts for understanding pioneer settlement uses and patterns that affected the present facility. Study of these topics related to early exploration and settlement eliminated that context for standing structures within WCNP.

Over the years several WCNP superintendents actively supported collecting historical data on WCNP. The result is an excellent, well-organized library located in the interpretive center. A wealth of information was available there--some of it contradictory--but much of it extremely useful. This collection eliminated the need to visit some of the libraries and archives initially considered important. Holdings at the National Archives in Washington D.C. and at the South Dakota Historical Society in Pierre supplemented the WCNP collection.

Based on research at these facilities, it became apparent the key contexts for understanding the historical development of WCNP were essentially those outlined in the research design: early land use, establishment of the national park, and evolution of WCNP, especially under the NPS. The impact of tourism and recreation and the role of the automobile appeared as more dominant themes than initially envisioned. What emerged as the unifying factor were the themes of efforts at public conservation of natural resources and changing attitudes toward them.

The typology for the property types was based on associations with the contexts discussed in this document. The property type, public recreation resources, was also based on relationships with NPS design principles. The

(Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods- cont'd)

standards of integrity outlined in the registration requirements sections were based on National Register standards for assessing alterations. Research literature was used to assess the potential for the presence of examples of the property types.

Methods for the inventory of individual historic structures at Wind Cave National Park involved research at a number of resources including: the National Park Service's Technical Information Center, Denver, Colorado; the NPS property files, Denver, Colorado and at Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota; the Wind Cave National Park historical files, WCNP; the South Dakota Cultural Center, Pierre; the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, Rapid City; the South Dakota Highway Department, Pierre; the National Archives Civil Archives Branch, Washington, D.C.; and the National Archives Architectural and Cartographic Branch, Alexandria, Virginia. Each of these resources will be briefly discussed below in an effort to identify the relevant material found in the archival holdings. In addition to the documentary research several trips to WCNP were made to describe and photograph the individual features included in the inventory.

The National Park Service's Technical Information Center (TIC), Denver, Colorado was visited early in the inventory process. It was assumed that the NPS's TIC would be the primary resource for documentary evidence of the structural developments at WCNP. This assumption proved to be correct. The information at the TIC is completely inventoried and this inventory is accessible in the form of a computerized data base. With the help of TIC staff it was easy to access and receive a printout of the information specifically related to WCNP. This listing of reports, drawings, publications, and maps was reviewed and specific items which appeared to be relevant were requested. The materials were available either in microform or as hard-copy documents. The various sources of information were individually reviewed and pertinent data abstracted from the documents. Although all of the records provided some important information, the most critical documents were the architectural drawings of the individual structures. These drawings were the original architectural plans for the structures. In some cases drawings for alterations were also found in the collection. A comparison of the drawings with the extant structure was pivotal in describing and evaluating the structures.

Property files related to each of the inventoried structures were found in the NPS's property department in the office of the National Park Service's

(Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods- cont'd)

Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado and in the files held at WCNP. Although, in many cases, there was identical information contained in the files at each location there was often pieces of information found in the property files held in one location that was not repeated in the files held in the other location. This suggests that a comprehensive effort to research these buildings required a review of the property files in both locations. It was also found that in some cases the information contained in the property files was not accurate. A comparison of architectural drawings, related historical information, and the property files resulted in the most accurate description of the individual structures.

As noted above, the staff of WCNP has been developing historical files held in the library at the park. These historical files provide supportive documentation necessary for a broad understanding of park development. Often, there are specific files or entries which detail the construction of or alterations to individual structures. Of particular interest in the historical files held in the WCNP library are the annual reports of the park's superintendent. A review of these annual reports provided information necessary in establishing a context within which to understand the development of the park as a whole. In addition it was also possible to find information which directly related to individual structures. This information which related to individual structures often identified alterations which did not appear in other sources.

Research in the South Dakota Cultural Center, Pierre, and the South Dakota School of Mines, Rapid City, was often of a very general nature. In some cases photographs of the park were found in the collections and published articles held at each location included other photographic images which were not seen in the photographic collection at WCNP. The files of the South Dakota Highway Department were particularly helpful in documenting the construction of the Beaver Creek Bridge. Unfortunately, similar detail regarding the construction of the Pig Tail Bridge was not found in any of the sources consulted.

The holdings of the National Archives, Civil Archives Branch, Washington, D.C. were examined on two different occasions. Although there were extensive records held at the National Archives which could be of use to this research effort, limitations dictated by time and funding constraints forced the documentary research at the National Archives to be narrowly focused. Research at the National Archives focused on Record Group 35, Records of the

(Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods- cont'd)

Civilian Conservation Corps, Division of Investigations and Camp Inspection Reports and Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service. In RG79 it was found that the Monthly Narrative Reports were very informative. In the National Archives, Architectural and Cartographic Branch, the RG79 included the Master Plans for the various national parks. These were most helpful in terms of site plans which showed proposed and approved plans for the parks.

An integral part of the methods included the actual inventory of individual buildings within the study area. Wind Cave National Park was visited on several occasions. These visits were conducted to complete the following tasks: meet staff and complete site orientation prior to research; complete inventory of buildings included in the survey and review documents held at the park; revisit the park after draft inventory forms were completed to tie up loose ends; and finally to present the findings of the building inventory to park staff. An important part of the on-site research included an examination of the WCNP photographic collection and discussions with park personnel. The park staff has maintained a very good collection of photographs which document individual structures and the park as a whole as part of an evolving resource. These photographs are a valuable resource in documenting the architectural history of the parks.

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