

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: The Dunes Club (Additional Documentation)

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 137 Boston Neck Road

City or town: Narragansett State: RI County: Washington

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	_____ Date
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ Signature of commenting official:	_____ Date
_____ Title:	_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- 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 of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local:
- Public – State:
- Public – Federal:

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s):
- District:
- Site:
- Structure:
- Object:

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 6

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Shingle, CONCRETE, BRICK, ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Dunes Club was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2015. This Additional Documentation changes the status of one building, the Arthur Little House, which is located within the original National Register boundaries for the Dunes Club, from non-contributing to contributing. Built in 1968, the Little House was considered non-contributing due to its age at the time the original National Register nomination for the Dunes Club was prepared. Designed by the locally prominent architect Rockwell King DuMoulin, the one-story, wood-shingled, heavily-glazed residence is a fine example of mid-20th-century Modern residential architecture in Rhode Island. The construction of the Little House at the eastern edge of the Dunes Club property represents the final phase of the Club's development.

This Additional Documentation also updates information regarding several other resources on the Dunes Club property, all of which were considered non-contributing in the original National Register nomination: the guard house, tennis courts, pro-shop building, and shed. (See Narrative Description, below.) Their status will not change as a result of this Additional Documentation.

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This Additional Documentation changes the period of significance for the Dunes Club, originally 1928-1955, to 1928-1968, thereby encompassing the construction of the Arthur Little House.

This Additional Documentation does not change the boundaries of the Dunes Club as originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Narrative Description

Arthur Little House (1968)

The Arthur Little House is a one-story, wood-frame, wood-shingled residence designed in the Modern idiom by prominent Rhode Island architect Rockwell King DuMoulin. It is located on the eastern end of the Dunes Club property, near the mouth of the Narrow River. With its low-slung profile and weathered, wood-shingled exterior, the Little House is compatible with its beach setting and with the design of the Dunes Club clubhouse, bathhouses and cabana circles, a short distance to the west.

The Little House, which has a concrete foundation, is built into a dune; the basement is below grade on the south, ocean-facing side but above-ground and accessible at grade on the north side of the building. The building's "dumbbell"-shaped plan includes two wings with low-pitched, hipped roofs connected by a flat-roof hyphen. On both the south and north elevations, wood decks stretch across the width of the hyphen. The principal living spaces are located on the main floor: the eastern wing contains a living room and dining room; the larger western wing contains four bedrooms¹ and three bathrooms; and the hyphen contains a stair hall and kitchen as well as a corridor that runs along its south wall, connecting the two wings. The partially-finished basement includes a garage, accessed via a driveway and parking area on the north side of the building.

There are several entrances to the Little House. On the north side, there are two entrances from the deck: a pair of swinging glass doors is located in a recessed bay at the western end of the hyphen, leading to the stair hall (originally, this entrance had a single door); and a pair of sliding glass doors is located at the eastern end of the hyphen, leading to the kitchen (these doors, which apparently replaced a pair of windows shown on the original architectural plans, had been installed by the early 1970s). The deck is accessed via a wide set of stairs that extends off the deck's north side (the stairs originally extended off the west end of the deck). One may also enter at the basement level, beneath the deck, and ascend to the stair hall at the main floor. On the south elevation, a pair of sliding glass doors is located in the easternmost bay of the central hyphen, leading from the deck to the corridor; and a single glass door leads from the deck to the stair hall. The deck on the south elevation overlooks the ocean and provides access to the beach via a narrow wood ramp extending off its south side.

¹ The bedroom in the northeast corner of the western wing was originally a store room, according to the architectural drawings for the Little House.

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Fenestration at the Little House includes large, plate-glass windows with awning sash below at the eastern wing and on the south elevation of the hyphen, and vertical window groupings – fixed-sash windows with awning sash above and below – elsewhere. Some original wood sash survives – notably the plate-glass window sash – while most have been replaced with vinyl-clad wood sash that match the original design. Roll-up storm shutters have been installed at most of the windows and doors.

On the interior, the Little House exhibits simple finishes and spare detailing consistent with its Modern style. Finishes include plaster walls, simple wood window and door trim, and wood floors. The large plate-glass windows in the eastern wing and hyphen create a strong connection with the outdoors and provide panoramic views of the ocean from the public spaces of the house. The stair hall, located in the hyphen, is lit from above by a skylight. The eastern wing includes a large, brick, freestanding chimney that divides the space into living and dining rooms. The rooms are united beneath a vaulted ceiling with wood collar ties and recessed perimeter lighting.

DuMoulin incorporated storm-resilient features into the design of the Little House. The dune serves as a protective barrier, with the elevation of the main floor above the base flood elevation. A steel bulkhead, reinforced with 6" x 6" timbers, is buried within the dune to the southeast of the house, to provide protection from storm surges. If the bulkhead did not prevent a storm surge from reaching the building, water could flow through the basement and/or the central hyphen could blow through, leaving the wings intact.

Changes to the Little House since its construction have been relatively minor and the house retains a high degree of integrity. As noted above, there have been some alterations to doors, window sash and the stairs on the north deck. The roof, originally clad in cedar shingles, is now sheathed in asphalt shingles. A set of wood stairs, connected to the main floor of the west elevation by a wood bridge, has been removed.

Guard House (ca. 1955, 1980s; NC)

In the original National Register nomination for the Dunes Club, the construction date for the guard house is given as ca. 1965. Research has since revealed that the guard house was built ca. 1955 but substantially expanded in the 1980s;² very little, if any, original building materials remain. Therefore, the guard house is considered non-contributing due to lack of integrity.

Tennis Courts (1966, 2015 [upper courts]; 1971, 1981 [lower courts]; NC)

There are two sets of tennis courts at the Dunes Club: the upper courts, located to the northeast of the cabana circles, and the lower courts, located to the north of the cabana circles. In the original National Register nomination for the Dunes Club, the construction date for both sets of tennis courts is given as mid-1960s. Research has since revealed that the upper courts

² Dunes Club Archives, the Dunes Club, Narragansett, RI.

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were built in 1966 with an asphalt surface; they were re-surfaced in clay in 2015. Due to this change in material, the upper tennis courts are considered non-contributing due to lack of integrity. The lower tennis courts were built in two phases, in 1971 and 1981.³ The lower tennis courts are considered non-contributing due to age.

Pro-Shop Building (1994; NC)

In the original National Register nomination for the Dunes Club, the construction date for the pro-shop, which is located at the upper tennis courts, is given as mid-1960s. Research has since revealed that the pro-shop was built in 1994.⁴ The pro-shop is considered non-contributing due to age.

Shed (1966, 1994; NC)

In the original National Register nomination for the Dunes Club, the construction date for the shed, which is located at the upper tennis courts, is given as mid-1960s. Research has since revealed that the shed was built in 1966 but altered with the installation of replacement vertical wood siding in 1994.⁵ Therefore, the shed is considered non-contributing due to lack of integrity.

³ Dunes Club Archives, the Dunes Club, Narragansett, RI.

⁴ Dunes Club Archives, the Dunes Club, Narragansett, RI.

⁵ Dunes Club Archives, the Dunes Club, Narragansett, RI.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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.
- 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property.
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1928-1968

Significant Dates

1968

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

DuMoulin, Rockwell King

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Arthur Little House is eligible for inclusion as a contributing property to the Dunes Club due to its architectural significance. Built in 1968 and thus meeting the 50-years age requirement for listing in the National Register, the Little House is a fine example of mid-20th-century Modern residential resort architecture in Rhode Island, designed by Rockwell King DuMoulin, a locally prominent architect. The construction of the house at the eastern edge of the Dunes

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Club property, prompted in part by the desire to thwart a potential land-taking, represents the Club's final phase of expansion and thus helps tell the story of the Dunes Club's historical development.

Period of Significance Justification

When the Dunes Club was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2015, the period of significance was defined as 1928 to 1955. This Additional Documentation extends the end date of the period of significance to 1968 to encompass the design and construction of the Little House, the last contributing resource to be built on the Dunes Club property.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Narrow River (also known as the Pettaquamscutt River) forms the eastern boundary of the Dunes Club property. Its headwaters are located just south of Carr Pond in North Kingstown; from this point, the river flows south for approximately six miles, forming the boundary between the towns of South Kingstown and Narragansett and emptying into Narragansett Bay. The Narrow River is tidal for much of its length.

In 1889, the *Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army* included reference to a planned survey of the Narrow River at Narragansett, for possible construction of a breakwater.⁶ The breakwater was never built, but the Flood Control Act of 1962 authorized a hurricane protection project at Narragansett Pier, about a mile to the south, that would have involved excavating the Narrow River for fill.⁷ This raised concerns among some Dunes Club members about the possibility of a federal land-taking at the east end of the property. In 1965, club members Royal Little and James Bentley Somerall came up with the idea of building two houses on club property, near the Narrow River, in an effort to increase the value of the property and discourage a land-taking.⁸ Somerall did not pursue the idea, but in 1966 Little submitted his proposal to the Dunes Club Corporation's stockholders. Although the stockholders were not receptive – and the town had voted against the Narragansett Pier project, which would have required some local funding, rendering the project inactive⁹ – the Club's Board of Governors

⁶ *Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, to the Secretary of War, for the Year 1889, Part I* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1889):400.

⁷ *Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, on Civil Works Activities*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1963:128.

⁸ Royal Little (1896-1989) was the founder and former chair of the conglomerate Textron. He was instrumental in the redevelopment of Narragansett Pier, just a bit to the south of the Dunes Club, in the late 1960s and early 1970s. James Bentley Somerall (1917-1975) was the former president and chief executive officer of the Pepsi-Cola Company.

⁹ At an October 20, 1965 Town Meeting, "the townspeople overwhelmingly voted against financial participation in the project." The project was subsequently classified as inactive and was never completed. *Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, on Civil Works Activities*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1966:110.

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approved the scheme. In 1967, Little negotiated a deal whereby he would pay for the design and construction of the residence and hold a 30-year lease on the house, but the building and land would be owned by the Dunes Club. Little hired the locally-prominent architect Rockwell King DuMoulin, who had developed a reputation for his seaside resort residences, to design the house and it was completed the following year. Little's son, Arthur, occupied the residence from its completion until the early 1970s. In 1973, James S. Smith took over and extended the lease, which his family retains to the present day.¹⁰ With the construction of the Little House, the Dunes Club established a physical presence on the eastern end of its property.¹¹

Completed in the latter part of DuMoulin's architectural career, the Arthur Little House exhibits DuMoulin's characteristic mix of Modern design, traditional materials, and sensitive siting. Reading as one-story-tall on the ocean-facing side and protected behind a dune, the Little House blends with its beach surroundings. DuMoulin's use of naturally-weathered wood shingles on the exterior walls and roof (since changed to asphalt) was consistent with Rhode Island's coastal architectural traditions. The plan of the Little House – with two low-pitched, hipped-roof wings linked by a flat-roof hyphen – cleverly separates the private and public spaces of the house, while also placing the more utilitarian spaces in the hyphen, which could be sacrificed in the event of a storm surge while leaving the principal spaces intact. Large expanses of glass, including massive plate-glass windows, blur the line between outside and in. A Modernist approach is evident in the interior plan, as well, which features spaces that flow from one to another: the living and dining rooms in the eastern wing, and the kitchen and family room in the hyphen. Interior details and finishes are appropriately simple.

Rockwell King DuMoulin (1906-1983)

Rockwell King DuMoulin was born in Chicago and educated in architecture at Columbia University, receiving a graduate degree in 1932. He also attended the École des Beaux-Arts at Fontainebleau and the American Academy in Rome. DuMoulin set up an architecture practice in Matunuck – a village of South Kingstown, Rhode Island – in 1936, after visiting his friend, the artist Sibley Smith, Jr., there; Smith's father had a successful Rhode Island landscape architecture office. During and immediately after World War II, DuMoulin was involved in international relief efforts as well as rehabilitation and redevelopment work as a consulting architect in Europe. In 1945, he worked in Nanking, China, with the United Nations. Two years later, he was working in Chile and then in Costa Rica, with the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. DuMoulin ultimately worked in or visited over 50 countries, returning to Matunuck in the 1950s to re-establish his architectural practice. From 1972 to 1978, DuMoulin was professor of architecture at the Rhode Island School of Design and chair of the architecture department.¹²

¹⁰ Dunes Club Board of Governors Minutes, Dunes Club Archives, the Dunes Club, Narragansett, RI.

¹¹ The construction of the upper tennis courts (NC) in 1966 and the lower tennis courts (NC) in 1971 and 1981 further expanded the Club's footprint.

¹² American Institute of Architects, *American Architects Directory, Third Edition* (New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1970); Sandy McCaw, *Matunuck Oral History Project, Volume VII: A Gathering of Seventeen Interviews Featuring*

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Perhaps due to his international training and experience, DuMoulin developed an interest in Modern design. In 1940, he described a new age for architectural expression:

We are no longer confined to a rigidly circumscribed volume, or series of volumes, defined by solid masses. We are free to seek an architectural expression of our scientific and industrial civilization, and the new relationship with time and space that it has brought to us, in a pattern of interrelated planes and surfaces which vary in structure, texture, form, extent and arrangement to suit their functional or artistic purpose.¹³

DuMoulin completed many Modern commissions in the state's resort communities, creating a coastal vernacular style that combined weathering shingles with large expanses of glass and low rooflines. DuMoulin's work also shows a keen interest in context and resilient design strategies. When he first arrived in Matunuck in the 1930s, the summer colony was beginning a transition from converted farmhouses, barns, and other early shingled structures and Colonial Revival forms to more contemporary design. After his marriage to Mary Weeden Smith, a member of a prominent local family, DuMoulin received several commissions that allowed him to experiment in new forms. His father-in-law, Nathaniel Smith, enlisted him to design the first Willow Dell Beach Club in South Kingstown (1938; not extant) in the Modernist style.¹⁴ DuMoulin went on to design the Sibley Smith, Jr. House (1942), also in South Kingstown. The compact, one-story, flat-roofed building with a splayed-L-shaped plan was published in *Pencil Points: The Magazine of Progressive Architecture* in 1944 and has been called "a handsomely modest example of its type – a hopeful image for a time which strove to incorporate the best of what was modern with the best of a regional vernacular."¹⁵ The building features vertical-board siding and extensive glazing, including large plate-glass windows and three-part, vertical window groupings similar to those at the Little House.

Later residential commissions in South Kingstown included the Frederick Lippitt Camp (1950s), a one-story, gable-roofed, wood-shingled summer residence located in a wooded area at the south end of Long Pond. The low but sprawling Elizabeth Perkins House on Potter Pond (1954; not extant) featured a flat roof with deep overhangs, vertical cypress siding and white trim "in the manner popularized by Marcel Breuer, typical of New England modernism during the decade after World War II."¹⁶ Here DuMoulin employed large plate-glass windows with awning

Historic Houses and Special Places of Matunuck (RI) (Matunuck, RI: Willow Dell Historical Association, Spring 2014); "Rockwell K. DuMoulin" (obituary), *The New York Times* (18 February 1983:D18).

¹³ Rockwell King DuMoulin, "Modern Architecture" in Brown/RISD Community Art Project, "Calendar of Events January 1940."

¹⁴ The existing Willow Dell Beach Club was designed by Sandy Taylor, a former student and design associate of DuMoulin. It resembles DuMoulin's 1938 original in design and plan.

¹⁵ William H. Jordy, *Buildings of Rhode Island* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004):396.

¹⁶ Jordy:396.

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sash below – also a design feature of the Little House. Five years after the construction of the Little House, DuMoulin’s “Pond House” (1973) was built for Margaret Lee Howe at the north end of Potter Pond. The 1½-story, V-plan “Pond House” is heavily glazed and sheathed in wood shingles; in contrast to DuMoulin’s earlier work, however, it is topped by a steeply-pitched, hipped roof with hipped-roof dormers.¹⁷

DuMoulin’s practice also included non-residential coastal resort structures, including three examples in Westerly, Rhode Island, from the 1950s: the Watch Hill Fire District bathing pavilion, the beach cabanas at the Watch Hill Yacht Club (not extant), and the Misquamicut Club beach pavilion (not extant). The last was a striking ensemble of glass and wood, which replaced an earlier building destroyed by Hurricane Carol in 1954. DuMoulin set the structure upon high wood pilings, allowing water from future storms to flow beneath the building.¹⁸ The angled walls and windows were hinged so that they “could be opened to yield to high winds, storm surges, and waves.... These features thus minimized the resistance to storm force.”¹⁹

¹⁷ McCaw; Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, *Historic and Architectural Resources of South Kingstown, Rhode Island: A Preliminary Report* (Providence, RI: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, 1984):38; Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission, Historic Building Data Sheets for South Kingstown, on file, Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission, Providence, RI.

¹⁸ John Steinbreder, *The History of the Misquamicut Club, Watch Hill, Rhode Island* (Westerly, RI: The Misquamicut Club, Inc., 2017):173.

¹⁹ Chaplin Bradford Barnes, *Watch Hill Through Time; the Evolution of a New England Shore Community* (Westerly, RI: Watch Hill Conservancy, 2005):167-168.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

American Institute of Architects. *American Architects Directory, Third Edition*. New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1970.

Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, to the Secretary of War, for the Year 1889, Part I. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1889.

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Barnes, Chaplin Bradford. *Watch Hill Through Time; the Evolution of a New England Shore Community*. Westerly, RI: Watch Hill Conservancy, 2005.

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"Country House, Perryville, R.I." *Pencil Points: The Magazine of Progressive Architecture* (October 1944):90-94.

DuMoulin, Rockwell King, architect. "House for Royal Little, On the Dune, Narragansett" (architectural plans and specifications), 1967. On file, the Dunes Club, Narragansett, RI.

Dunes Club Archives. The Dunes Club, Narragansett, RI.

Jordy, William H. with Ronald J. Onorato and William McKenzie Woodward, contributing editors. *Buildings of Rhode Island*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004.

McCaw, Sandy. *Matunuck Oral History Project, Volume VII: A Gathering of Seventeen Interviews Featuring Historic Houses and Special Places of Matunuck (RI)*. Matunuck, RI: Willow Dell Historical Association, Spring 2014.

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission. *Historic and Architectural Resources of South Kingstown, Rhode Island: A Preliminary Report*. Providence, RI: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, 1984.

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Steinbreder, John. *The History of the Misquamicut Club, Watch Hill, Rhode Island*. Westerly, RI: The Misquamicut Club, Inc., 2017.

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: _____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Or

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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

2. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

3. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

4. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The resources referenced in this Additional Documentation are located on Narragansett Assessor's Map A, Lot 33 and are included within the boundaries of the Dunes Club as originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2015.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Dunes Club as originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2015 will not change as a result of this Additional Documentation.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Richard C. Youngken, Principal, Youngken Associates, with
Joanna M. Doherty, Principal Architectural Historian, Rhode Island Historical
Preservation & Heritage Commission

organization: Youngken Associates

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date: September 2018

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	The Dunes Club
City or Vicinity:	Narragansett
County:	Washington
State:	Rhode Island
Name of Photographer:	Richard C. Youngken (Photos #1-4, 7, 8) Joanna M. Doherty (Photos #5, 6)
Date of Photographs:	September 2017 (Photos #1-6) April 2017 (Photos #7, 8)
Location of Original Digital Files:	Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission, 150 Benefit Street, Providence, RI 02903
Number of Photographs:	8

Photo #1

Arthur Little House, view looking north showing south (front) elevation.

Photo #2

Arthur Little House, view looking northwest showing south (front) and east elevations.

Photo #3

Arthur Little House, view looking south showing north elevation.

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Photo #4

Arthur Little House, view looking southeast showing north and west elevations.

Photo #5

Arthur Little House interior, view looking northwest from living room into dining room, showing freestanding chimney that divides the eastern wing.

Photo #6

Arthur Little House interior, view looking south toward ocean from living room in eastern wing.

Photo #7

Arthur Little House interior, view looking north showing stair hall with skylight.

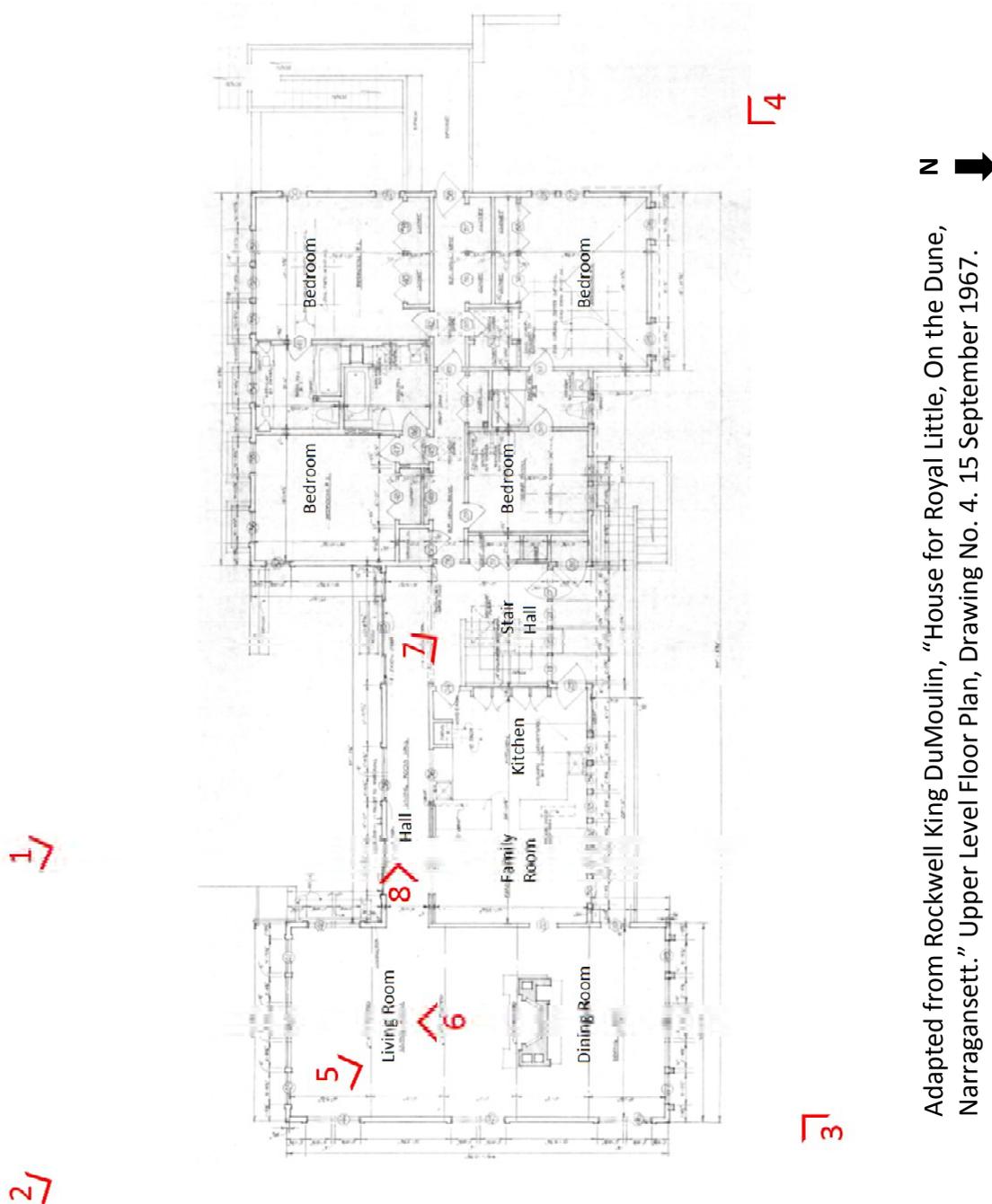
Photo #8

Arthur Little House interior, view looking west showing corridor in hyphen.

The Dunes Club (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Washington County, RI
County and State

Arthur Little House at the Dunes Club – Main Floor Plan Keyed to Photographs



Adapted from Rockwell King DuMoulin, "House for Royal Little, On the Dune, Narragansett." Upper Level Floor Plan, Drawing No. 4. 15 September 1967.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.















