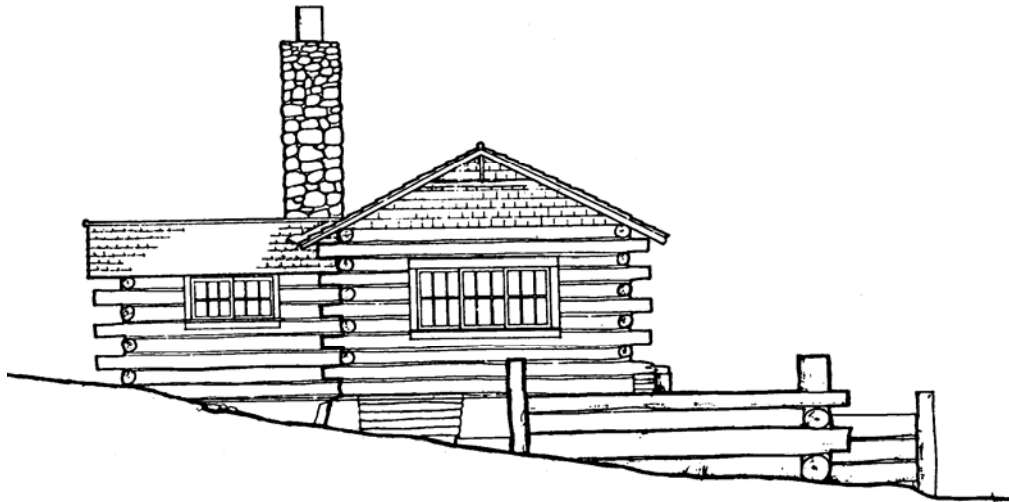


RUSTIC STYLE ARCHITECTURE

IN THE
**COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**



Includes Colorado properties listed
in the
National Register of Historic Places
and the
State Register of Historic Properties

© 2007



COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203-2137
www.coloradohistory-oahp.org

Updated Through
October 31, 2006

New Address Effective April 2010

**1560 Broadway, Suite 400
Denver, CO 80202**



The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties is a program of the Colorado Historical Society. Founded in 1879, the Colorado Historical Society brings the unique character of Colorado's past to more than a million people each year through historical museums and highway markers, exhibitions, manuscript and photograph collections, popular and scholarly publications, historical and archaeological preservation services, and educational programs for children and adults. The Society collects, preserves, and interprets the history of Colorado for present and future generations. A nonprofit agency with its own membership, the Society is also a state institution located within Colorado's Department of Higher Education

The Colorado Historical Society operates twelve historic sites and museums at ten locations around the state, including the Colorado History Museum in Denver. Each has its own regional character and thematic focus—from the days of the fur trade along the South Platte and Arkansas Rivers to early Hispanic life and settlement in southern Colorado, the Ute Indians of the Western Slope, the Clear Creek gold rush, the Leadville silver boom, and the growth of Denver.

The Society's collections—protected, conserved, and held in trust for all of Colorado's people—contain more than 125,000 artifacts and eight million historical documents, including books, maps, photographs, diaries, and newspapers. From these historical treasures and tools of knowledge, we prepare exhibitions, publications, and educational programs—and we offer a full range of services for researchers through the Society's Stephen H. Hart Library. Historians, archaeologists, and preservationists of all kinds may also explore the vast database of Colorado's visible past—and link to other preservation resources—through the Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation. Whether for business or pleasure, many of the Society's statewide facilities offer excellent, history-rich settings for special events.

The activity that is the subject of this material has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Historic Preservation Act, administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior and for the Colorado Historical Society. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior or the Society, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute an endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Society

This program receives Federal funds from the National Park Service; Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental Federally-assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

This activity was also partially funded by the State Historical Fund, a program of the Colorado Historical Society.

Front Cover

Late 20th century architect's drawing of the facade of the Bald Pate Inn near Estes Park, just outside Rocky Mountain National Park.

Source: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historic Society

Title Page

Circa 1912 William Allen White work cabin in Rocky Mountain National Park, National Park Service drawing.

Source: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historic Society

Directory of Rustic Style Architecture in the State Register

RUSTIC STYLE ARCHITECTURE is characterized by its natural setting and its use of log and stone for building materials. Designed to blend in with the natural environment, these structures are usually vacation homes, hunting lodges, dude ranches, or tourist-related facilities in national and state parks.

Traditional building techniques emphasizing hand craftsmanship were often employed in the construction of Rustic structures. The majority of these structures in Colorado were built after 1905, though early examples date to the last years of the 19th century. Rustic structures are primarily of log construction with stone foundations, battered walls, overhanging roofs, and small paned windows. Interior and exterior ornamentation often consist of bent and twisted logs and branches.

Rustic style cabins differ from pioneer log structures which were generally built during initial settlement periods and often exhibited crude construction. Rustic cabins generally have stone chimneys while pioneer log cabins utilized metal flues attached to iron stoves. Rustic buildings have more commercially manufactured hardware and materials, such as wood window frames, doors, and interior paneling. Rustic buildings may also employ hip roofs, a form virtually never found on pioneer log structures.

The National Park Service played an early role in popularizing the Rustic style. Many buildings throughout its park system employed the design philosophy, ranging from large guest lodges, to visitor centers to the lowly comfort station (privy). Rustic design even figured into road and trail construction, attempting to minimize the visual impacts through the use of native materials in retaining wall and bridge construction. Stephen T.

Mather, the first National Park Service director, and Thomas Vint, NPS chief architect, both supported the concept of naturalist design and its architectural expression in the Rustic style.

The U.S. Forest Service also adopted the Rustic style for many of its ranger stations and campground facilities. Arthur Carhart was one of the early USFS proponents of public access and recreations planning in the nation's forests.

During the depression years of the 1930s, federal relief programs put many of the unemployed to work in national, state and municipal parks building trails, walls, bridges, picnic shelters, comfort stations, and other structures. The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration were particularly active in these projects. Often working under the direction of National Park and Forest Service planners, the Rustic style became a hallmark of their projects. The Rustic style carried over to projects outside of parks, and often miles away from the mountain environment.

Many private Rustic buildings were the product of their owners, both in design and construction. Others reflect the hand of a local craftsman. John Spence, a native of Scotland and a skilled carpenter and mason, designed and built the Hiwan Homestead in Evergreen. A number of private architects created Rustic style designs for public and private projects. Jules J.B. Benedict designed shelters and buildings for the Denver Mountain Parks system, in addition to Baehr Lodge for a private party. Burnham Hoyt, William E. and Arthur A. Fisher, and the Iowa architect J. Christopher Jensen counted Rustic style buildings in their portfolios.

HISTORIC DESIGNATION TYPES

The properties featured in this directory are listed in either the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties or the National Register of Historic Places. Some properties are individually listed and others are listed as part of larger historic districts.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties is a listing of the state's significant cultural resources worthy of preservation for the future education and enjoyment of Colorado's residents and visitors. Properties listed in the State Register include individual buildings, structures, objects, districts and historic and archaeological sites. All properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically listed in the State Register. The criteria for inclusion in the State Register include the following:

- The association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to history;
- The connection of the property with persons significant in history;
- The apparent distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or artisan;
- The geographic importance of the property;
- The possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history.

The State Register program is administered by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation within the Colorado Historical Society. The Society maintains an official list of all properties included in the State Register. Properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically placed in the State Register. Properties may also be nominated separately to the State Register without inclusion in the National Register.

Over 1,600 properties are listed in the State Register. These listings include residences, business buildings, schools, farms and ranches, mining sites, commercial districts, residential neighborhoods, railroad grades, and even locomotives and railroad rolling stock. At least one property in every Colorado county is included in the register. The first State Register listings occurred in 1991, though all previously listed National Register properties were automatically added to the State Register.

There are no restrictions imposed by the Colorado Historical Society as to what private property owners may or may not do with their State Register-listed property. Private property owners may alter or demolish a listed property subject only to applicable local government regulations and permitting procedures. Properties which lose the historical qualities which originally led to their listing are subject to removal from the State Register.

Directory of Rustic Style Architecture in the State Register

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is the official Federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. These contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the nation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register is administered at the national level by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior. In Colorado, the program is administered by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) within the Colorado Historical Society.

Included among the approximately 80,000 listings that make up the National Register are:

- All historic areas in the National Park System;
- Over 2,300 National Historical Landmarks, which have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior because of their importance to all Americans;
- Properties across the country that have been nominated by governments, organizations, and individuals because they are significant to the nation, to a state, or to a community.

Properties may be listed in the National Register for being historically significant in one or more of the following areas:

- Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, or possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Yielded or being likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In Colorado, the National Register includes over 1,200 listings, both individual properties and historic districts containing multiple properties. All properties listed in the National Register are automatically listed in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties.

Multiple Property Listings

Multiple property submissions group significant properties by related themes, trends, and patterns of history. Each property listed under a multiple property submission is related to the common theme. Many properties in this directory are associated with one or more of these National Register multiple property listings:

- ✓ *Rocky Mountain National Park*
- ✓ *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks*
- ✓ *The Architecture of Jules Jacques Benois Benedict*
- ✓ *New Deal Resources on Colorado's Eastern Plains*

DIRECTORY PROPERTY LISTING FORMAT

Format:

HISTORIC NAME/NAMES

(Current name)

Address or location

Designation Type, Date, Site Number

Significance statement

Example:

BEAR LAKE COMFORT STATION

Rocky Mountain National Park

Estes Park vicinity

National Register 1/29/1988, 5LR.531

The Civilian Conservation Corps constructed a number of buildings and structures in Rocky Mountain National Park during the 1930s. The Bear Lake Comfort Station represents a modest structure exhibiting the use of uncoursed rubblestone indicative of the Rustic Style employed by the CCC. The Rustic Style may be characterized by its use of native materials to blend in with the natural surroundings. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions.



Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are from the collection of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society.



**PLEASE –
RESPECT PRIVATE PROPERTY**

The properties listed in this directory have been identified and recognized as significant cultural resources in Colorado. The majority are privately owned and may not be open to the public. Therefore, please respect the owner's privacy.

Specific locational information is not included for all of the listed properties. In some cases, private owners have requested that such information not be published.

Participation in the protection and preservation of Colorado's cultural resources is open to everyone. If you have any questions, comments, or additional information regarding the properties in this directory, please contact the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation at 303-866-3392.

RUSTIC STYLE ARCHITECTURE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PROPERTIES

Colorado National Monument

DEVILS KITCHEN PICNIC SHELTER

Colorado National Monument, Grand Junction vicinity
National Register 4/21/1994, 5ME.1173

Constructed in 1941 with Emergency Conservation Works funding, the Rustic style shelter is significant for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration. Built of locally quarried sandstone, to serve as a comfort station and picnic shelter, it is the only such structure in Colorado National Monument. Because of its size and unusual design, it is atypical when compared with picnic shelters found in other National Park Service properties. The property is associated with the *Colorado National Monument Multiple Property Submission* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks Multiple Property Submissions*. (Photograph 1984)



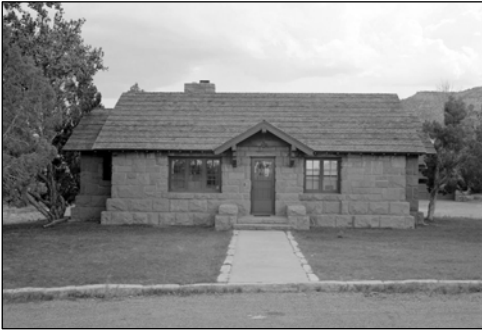
RIM ROCK DRIVE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Colorado National Monument, Grand Junction vicinity
National Register 4/21/1994, 5ME.5944

Constructed during the period between 1931 and 1950, the district is significant for its role in the development of automobile access and tourism in Colorado National Monument and its contribution to the local economy during the Great Depression. The Public Works Administration funded the project and the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration completed the initial construction between 1935 and 1942. The final portion of the road was finished in 1949-1950. The district's contributing features are representative of National Park Service Rustic style architecture in their use of native building materials. Also significant for its engineering, 22.4-mile long Rim Rock Drive is considered to be the first modern road within the Monument and includes three stone tunnels blasted through solid rock that conform to the rugged terrain. The property is associated with the *Colorado National Monument Multiple Property Submission* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks Multiple Property Submissions*.



Colorado State Register of Historic Properties



SADDLEHORN CARETAKER'S HOUSE AND GARAGE

Colorado National Monument, Grand Junction vicinity
National Register 4/21/1994, 5ME.1170

Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935 and 1936 as the first permanent buildings in Colorado National Monument, the caretaker's house and garage are significant for their association with public relief projects of the Great Depression. Constructed of sandstone blocks quarried locally, the buildings are excellent examples of National Park Service Rustic style architecture and reflect the craftsmanship of both CCC members and local workers, some of whom were reportedly stonemasons of Italian descent. The property is associated with the *Colorado National Monument Multiple Property Submission*. (Photograph 1984, *Historic American Building Survey*)



SADDLEHORN COMFORT STATION

Colorado National Monument, Grand Junction vicinity
National Register 4/21/1994, 5ME.1174

Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1937, to accommodate the recreational needs of visitors to Colorado National Monument, the station is significant for its association with CCC and Works Progress Administration relief programs during the Great Depression. It is a strong example of National Park Service Rustic style architecture. The property is associated with the *Colorado National Monument Multiple Property Submission*. (Photograph 1984, *Historic American Building Survey*)



SADDLEHORN UTILITY AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Colorado National Monument, Grand Junction vicinity
National Register 4/21/1994, 5ME.7084

Significant for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration, the district includes four good examples of National Park Service Rustic style architecture. The structures were constructed of locally quarried sandstone by the CCC with Emergency Conservation Works funding. The 1937 Roads and Trails Shop, 1938 Oil House, and 1941 Open Storage Building functioned as garages, warehouses, storage facilities, and maintenance buildings for the park. Completed in 1942, the Building and Utilities Shop housed the primary administrative offices for Colorado National Monument until 1963, when a Visitor Center was completed. The property is associated with the *Colorado National Monument Multiple Property Submission*. (Warehouse and office, photograph 1984, *Historic American Building Survey*)

Directory of Rustic Style Architecture in the State Register

Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve

SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE, GREAT SAND DUNES NATIONAL MONUMENT

Colo. Highway 150, Mosca vicinity
National Register 11/02/1989, 5AL.414

Constructed in the Territorial Adobe style, the building features a gabled roof, an Anglo-influenced modification of the traditional Hispanic flat roof. It was the largest project undertaken by the Works Progress Administration during its late 1930s work at Great Sand Dunes. It represents the Rustic style championed by the National Park Service's first director, Stephen T. Mather, who advocated the use of native materials and local building traditions wherever possible. There is an adjacent fee station. *(Photograph 1989)*



Rocky Mountain National Park

BEAR LAKE COMFORT STATION

Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity
National Register 1/29/1988, 5LR.531

The Civilian Conservation Corps constructed a number of buildings and structures in Rocky Mountain National Park during the 1930s. The Bear Lake Comfort Station represents a modest structure exhibiting the use of uncoursed rubblestone indicative of the Rustic style employed by the CCC. The Rustic Style may be characterized by its use of native materials to blend in with the natural surroundings. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions.

BEAR LAKE RANGER STATION

Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity
National Register 1/29/1988, 5LR.601

Built in 1923, this architecturally interesting log and rubblestone station typifies the Rustic style as practiced by the National Park Service. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions. *(Photograph 1981)*



Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

EAST INLET TRAIL

Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand Lake vicinity
National Register 2/28/2005, 5GA.3377

The East Inlet Trail was one of the more difficult trails in Rocky Mountain National Park during the early part of the 20th century, but it still drew travelers due to the scenic beauty along the way. The dangerous nature of the trail led to Depression-era funding for improvements with Public Works Administration labor. Dry rock walls and intricate bridge abutments were constructed in the early 1930s and allowed for continued use by tourists to the Park. In 1940, Civilian Conservation Corps crews made further improvements that sustained the trail through the rest of the 20th century. Associated with the early resort industry and tourism in the Grand Lake area, the 6.9-mile East Inlet Trail is also representative of the Naturalistic Design philosophy of the National Park Service from the 1920s through the 1940s. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes of National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions



FALL RIVER ENTRANCE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity
National Register 1/29/1988, 5LR.1184

This collection of three Rustic style log buildings was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1936. The residence building particularly reflects the design characteristics of the style with its uncoursed native stone foundation, log construction, multi-light windows, wood shingle roof, and native stone chimney. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions. (Photograph 1985)

FALL RIVER PASS RANGER STATION

Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity
National Register 1/29/1988, 5LR.1204

Built in 1922, it is an excellent example of early National Park Service Rustic style architecture. It served as a ranger station until 1932 when it was temporarily converted into a nature museum. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions.



FERN LAKE PATROL CABIN

Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity
National Register 1/29/1988, 5LR.1201

Built in 1925, the Rustic style cabin of hand hewn logs sits on a rubblestone foundation. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions. (Photograph 1985)

Directory of Rustic Style Architecture in the State Register

FERN LAKE TRAIL

Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity
National Register 2/28/2005, 5LR.10920

With the first complete route established by 1906, the 4.8-mile Fern Lake Trail has long served tourists to Rocky Mountain National Park and the Estes Park area. Providing a scenic route through the park, the trail's destinations include Fern Lake and Odessa Lake. During the Depression, Civilian Conservation Corps workers provided labor on trails projects such as rock wall construction and trail alignment, much of which is still intact. Fern Lake Trail is also representative of the Naturalistic Design philosophy prevalent in the National Park Service during the 1920s through the 1940s. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions.

GLACIER BASIN CAMPGROUND RANGER STATION

Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity
National Register 7/20/1987, 5LR.1202

Built in 1930 of logs on poured concrete, the station is typical of National Park Service Rustic style architecture in Rocky Mountain National Park. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions. (Photograph 1985)



McGRAW RANCH

Rocky Mountain national Park, Estes Park vicinity
National Register 9/17/1998, 5LR.1131

The ranch, its beginnings dating to 1884, reflects the evolution of Estes Park area cattle ranching, progressing from large operations covering thousands of acres of private and public lands to more diversified businesses accommodating tourists seeking a western experience. The ranch buildings exhibit the construction, design, materials, and functional variety of historic ranches that evolved into dude ranches. Many of the buildings exhibit the Rustic style in their log and stone construction. McGraw Ranch is the only intact dude ranch within Rocky Mountain National Park. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* Multiple Resource Area. (Photograph of the former privy shows the native logs and tree branches used in the construction of the former outhouse; 1998.)



Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

MILNER PASS ROAD CAMP MESS HALL AND HOUSE

Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand Lake vicinity
National Register 7/20/1987, 5GA.1795

Constructed in 1926, the log building is one of the earliest structures in the park reflecting National Park Service Rustic style architecture. Plans were drawn by the Los Angeles Landscape Engineering Division at the National Park Service, under the supervision of Daniel P. Hull. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions.



MORAINE PARK MUSEUM AND AMPHITHEATER

Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity
National Register 10/8/1976, additional documentation
6/15/2005, 5LR.477

Constructed in 1923 as the central building of a once-large summer resort, the Rustic style log building sits on a foundation of uncoursed rubblestone. Purchased by the National Park Service in 1931, the lodge underwent a number of changes for its conversion to a museum in 1936. That same year, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) also constructed the amphitheater and associated trails, natural landscaping, parking lot, and complex drainage system. The use of available natural materials at the site was encouraged, reflective of the National Parks Service's naturalistic design philosophy. The Lodge/Museum is the last remaining building in Moraine Park typifying summer resort development in Rocky Mountain National Park. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions.

(Photographs: Museum 1985; Amphitheater 2005)



ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK UTILITY AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Beaver Meadows, Rocky Mountain National Park
National Register 3/18/1982, 5LR.487

The utility area reflects the National Park Service's concern for blending structures with the natural environment. The half-log and plank buildings, begun in 1923 at the Beaver Meadows Entrance, were completed during the 1930s under government work projects. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submission.

Directory of Rustic Style Architecture in the State Register

SHADOW MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT

Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand Lake vicinity
National Register 8/2/1978, 5GA.300

Located near the summit of Shadow Mountain, the lookout is the last of four fire detection towers constructed in the park during the Great Depression. Completed in 1933, the three-story lookout was reportedly built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Rustic style lookout consists of a concrete foundation, two lower stories of uncoursed rubblestone masonry, and a frame upper story. Because of its remote location, the construction of the tower was particularly difficult, with mules packing in many of the materials. It remained in use until 1968. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions.



THUNDER LAKE PATROL CABIN

Rocky Mountain National Park, Meeker Park
National Register 1/29/1988, 5BL.2392

Built in 1930, the small, well-maintained log cabin is a good example of the National Park Service's Rustic style design philosophy as implemented at Rocky Mountain National Park during the 1930s. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submission. (Photograph 1991)



TIMBER CREEK CAMPGROUND

COMFORT STATION NO. 245

Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand Lake vicinity
National Register 1/29/1988, 5GA.1238

One of three comfort stations constructed in 1939, the 25 by 10 foot Rustic style building features board and batten walls with vertical, diagonal, and horizontal exterior bracing. Windows are wood framed, and the gabled roof is covered with wood shingles and has exposed log rafter ends. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions.

TIMBER CREEK CAMPGROUND

COMFORT STATION NO. 246

Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand Lake vicinity
National Register 1/29/1988, 5GA.286

Constructed in 1939, the Rustic style comfort station was one of three built at the Timber Creek Campground at that time. Although the architect is unknown, it is assumed that it was designed by Howard W. Baker, who was responsible for many of the park's structures during the 1930s and 1940s. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions.

Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

TIMBER CREEK CAMPGROUND COMFORT STATION NO. 247

Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand Lake vicinity
National Register 1/29/1988, 5GA.285

Constructed in 1939, the Rustic style comfort station was one of three built at the Timber Creek Campground at that time. Although the architect is unknown, as with stations No. 245 and 246, it is assumed that it was designed by Howard W. Baker. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions.

TIMBER CREEK ROAD CAMP BARN

Rock Mountain National Park, Grand Lake vicinity
National Register 7/20/1987, proposed move approved
5/13/2002, additional documentation approved 6/2/2005,
5GA.3619

Constructed in 1930, the one-story Rustic style building was designed by National Park Service personnel under the supervision of Thomas C. Vint, Chief Architect. The exposed, undressed log frame walls feature board and batten detailing. The National Park Service moved the building within the park in 2004. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions.



TIMBERLINE CABIN

Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity
National Register 1/29/1988, 5LR.1206

This stone Rustic style structure, built in 1925, originally served as living quarters for workers on the Fall River Road. Subsequently, it has served as a patrol cabin and caretaker's cabin. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions. (Photograph 1985)

AGNES VAILLE SHELTER

Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity
National Register 12/24/1992, 5LR.1499

Constructed in 1927 near the top of Long's Peak to provide shelter for climbers, its native stone construction is in keeping with the Rustic ideal of National Park Service architecture. Denver architects William and Arthur Fisher designed the shelter. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions.

Directory of Rustic Style Architecture in the State Register

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE CABINS

Moraine Park Visitor Center, Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity, National Register 10/25/1973, 5LR.479
Located 300 yards south of the Moraine Park Visitor Center, the compound consists of five structures purchased or built by William Allen White after 1912. White gained fame as the influential newspaper editor of the *Emporia Gazette* in Kansas. For half a century until his death in 1944, he had something to say on virtually every topic having anything to do with Kansas or the nation. He wrote countless editorials as well as articles and books that earned him the title of the "Sage of Emporia." The cabins in Rocky Mountain National Park afforded White a place to write, relax and entertain his many prominent friends and acquaintances. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submission. (Photograph 1996)



WILD BASIN HOUSE

Rocky Mountain National Park, Meeker Park vicinity
National Register 1/29/1988, 5BL.2390
Built in 1931, the five-room one-story Rustic style ranger cabin has a gabled roof that is covered with wood shingles. The building's log walls rise from an uncoursed fieldstone foundation. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submission.

WILD BASIN RANGER STATION AND HOUSE

Rocky Mountain National Park, Meeker Park vicinity
National Register 1/29/1988, 5BL.2391
The Park Service constructed this one-story, Rustic style log building in 1932. It is divided into a three-room ranger station and a four-room seasonal residence. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submission.

WILLOW PARK PATROL CABIN

Fall River Rd., Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity, National Register 7/20/1987, 5LR.1203
The log Rustic style building was constructed in 1923 to serve crews maintaining the Fall River Road. It has seen little use since the opening of Trail Ridge Road in 1932. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions.

WILLOW PARK STABLE

Fall River Pass, Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity, National Register 7/20/1987, 5LR.1205

Essentially unaltered since being built in 1926, this stable is a good example of the Rustic style. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks Multiple Property Submissions*.

U.S. Forest Service Properties



ARROWHEAD LODGE

34500 Poudre Canyon Hwy. (Colo. Hwy. 14), Roosevelt National Forest, Bellvue vicinity

National Register 5/27/1992, 5LR.1388

Located approximately 32 miles into the rugged Cache la Poudre Canyon, at an elevation of 7,450 feet, the district's primarily log, Rustic style buildings accurately portray the physical setting and architecture typical of northern Colorado's fishing and recreation resorts, dating from the years of the Great Depression. Owners Brye Gladstone and Carl Brafford built the original buildings between 1933 and 1935. Still privately operated, the facility is now owned by U.S. Forest Service. (*Photograph 1989*)

GLEN COVE LODGE

Pikes Peak Hwy., Woodland Park vicinity

State Register 3/10/1999, 5TL.445

Glen Cove Lodge is associated with the development of automobile-related tourist facilities along the Pikes Peak Highway. The property has been owned by the U.S. Forest Service since 1927. The majority of the building's current Rustic style appearance dates to an expansion project designed and constructed by the Forest Service during the late 1930s and early 1940s.

LAND'S END OBSERVATORY

Land's End Rd., 10 Miles west of Highway 65, Whitewater vicinity, National Register 2/28/1997, 5ME.4936

The property represents the expansion of the U.S. Forest Service's mission from basic custodianship to extensive resource management and the recreational development of its lands. Constructed during 1936-37 by the Works Progress Administration, with some assistance from two Civilian Conservation Corps side camps, the Rustic style building perches on the edge of the south side of Grand Mesa and provides a panoramic view of the surrounding area.

Directory of Rustic Style Architecture in the State Register

SILESCA RANGER STATION

Uncompahgre National Forest, Montrose vicinity
National Register 11/24/2004, 5MN.7406

The 1937 Combination Building and Barn building types, known collectively as the Silesca Ranger Station, were part of the unprecedented expansion of the Forest Service in the 1930s. The expansion largely resulted from Depression era New Deal programs, specifically the Civilian Conservation Corps, which provided much of the construction labor for the erection or upgrading of ranger and guard stations within the national forests. The buildings typify Forest Service administrative buildings of the Rocky Mountain Region during the CCC era. The Combination Building is one of only two remaining examples of Forest Service Phase III Rustic style architecture in the Grand Mesa/ Uncompahgre/ Gunnison National Forest. *(Photograph 2004)*



SQUAW MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT

Summit of Squaw Mt., of Colo. Hwy. 103,
Idaho Springs vicinity, State Register 9/9/1998, 5CC.194

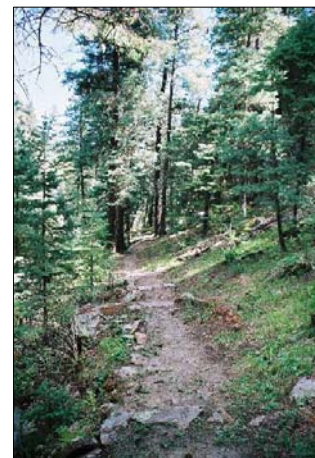
Located at an altitude of over 11,000 feet, the property includes a good collection of primarily stone, Rustic style structures. Most date from 1940 and were constructed as part of the Civilian Conservation Corps program. The two-story lookout tower played an important role in the detection of forest fires.

SQUIRREL CREEK RECREATIONAL UNIT

San Isabel National Forest, Beulah vicinity
National Register 3/28/2005, 5CF.492/5PE.5346

The four-mile segment of the historic road (now known as Squirrel Creek Trail) parallels much of Squirrel Creek. The road connects with the Squirrel Creek Campground with its Rustic style picnic shelter, the Cascade Trail and the ruins of the Squirrel Creek Lodge. The district exemplifies the post-war transition of the Forest Service from a focus on timber and watershed management to a new role in public outdoor recreation, epitomizing the early efforts of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to make millions of acres of national forest lands accessible, safe, and enjoyable to the public. The San Isabel Public Recreation Association (SIPRA), created in 1919, promoted and helped fund and maintain the Squirrel Creek Recreational Unit. This association reflected the interest of local communities to provide outdoor recreational facilities for their citizens. Improvements began in 1919 and the area remained in use until 1947, when a flash flood that destroyed much of the road, part of the trail, and portions of the campground.

The Squirrel Creek Recreational Unit is associated with Arthur Carhart. Carhart was the first full-time landscape architect hired by the USFS, and he is credited with the application of integrated recreational planning in the national forests. During his tenure with the Forest Service (from 1919 through 1922), Carhart developed the first forest-wide com-



prehensive recreational plan. This San Isabel Nation Forest Recreation Plan would be used as a model throughout the USFS system. Carhart is also important in the field of landscape architectural planning for his fusion of city planning concepts with large-scale forest recreational planning. The district is a rare extant example of an early 1920s developed Forest Service recreational complex, its first and earliest surviving example of a professionally and comprehensively planned recreation complex. (*Photographs 2004*)

Municipal Parks and Buildings

DANIELS PARK

County Rd. 67, northeast of Sedalia

National Register 6/30/1995, 5DA.1009

Daniels Park provides panoramic views of the entire Front Range. Originally a working ranch, several buildings representative of early 20th-century rural architecture remain on the site. Denver architect J.J.B. Benedict designed the early 1920s Rustic style picnic shelter. The property is associated with the *Denver Mountain Parks* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submissions.



DEDISSE PARK

29614 Upper Bear Creek Rd., Evergreen vicinity

National Register 11/15/1990, 5JF.645

This 475-acre park is located in Bear Creek Valley just west of downtown Evergreen. It includes the most diverse range of developed uses and landscapes of the Denver Mountain Parks. Recreational facilities include a lake, an 18-hole golf course and clubhouse, a warming house for ice skaters, a group picnic shelter, volleyball area, and numerous picnic sites. Most of the land was acquired in 1920. Several of the primarily stone, Rustic style buildings and structures within the park were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The property is associated with the *Denver Mountain Parks* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submission. (*National Park Service 1938 drawing by W.H. Aiken Jr. of the picnic shelter in Dedisse Park.*)

ECHO LAKE PARK

Colo. Hwy. 103 & Colo. Hwy. 5, Idaho Springs vicinity

National Register 2/24/1995, 5CC.646

Echo Lake Park, established in 1921 at the foot of Goliath Peak, contains an impressive Rustic style lodge designed by Denver architect J.J.B. Benedict. Two other structures, the stone pavilion and the concession stand, represent the work of the Depression-Era Civilian Conservation Corps. The property is associated with the *Denver Mountain Parks* Multiple Property Submission.

Directory of Rustic Style Architecture in the State Register

GENESEE PARK

26771 Genesee Ln., Golden vicinity
National Register 11/15/1990, 5JF.590

Beginning in 1913, a series of land acquisitions resulted in this approximately 2,400-acre park. Genesee Mountain reaches an altitude of 8,200 feet, and numerous deep canyons, mountainous ridges, valleys, and gorges are among the natural features. Completed in 1914, Genesee Mountain Road winds up to the Genesee Game Preserves located on the mountain's western side. Other manmade features include a circa 1860, two-story wood frame residence built by the John D. Patrick family, operators of an early toll road. Other, primarily stone, buildings of note are the circa 1917 Rustic style Chief Hosa Lodge and picnic shelter designed by Denver architect J.J.B. Benedict. Between 1937 and 1941, the Civilian Conservation Corps constructed the Genesee Shelter House, also designed by Benedict. The property is associated with the Denver Mountain Parks and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks Multiple Property Submissions*.



GRAND LAKE COMMUNITY HOUSE

1025 Grand Ave., Grand Lake
State Register 8/11/1993, 5GA.1743

Located in the center of the historic Town Square, the large one-story Grand Lake Community House is a log Rustic style meeting hall built in 1922. The building hosted club meetings, wedding receptions, political debates, planning hearings, youth activities, bingo games, and live theater productions. Additions have been constructed in the recent past.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN PARK

987½ Lookout Mountain Rd., Golden vicinity
National Register 11/15/1990, 5JF.648

The approximately 65-acre park includes the nearly level top of Lookout Mountain, offering panoramic views of the Colorado Plains, the Front Range mountains, and the Denver metropolitan area. The famed William Frederick (Buffalo Bill) Cody is buried within the park boundaries. The Pahaska Teepee, a Rustic style building of stripped pine logs dates from 1921 and now houses the gift shop and snack bar for the Buffalo Bill Museum that is located in a newer building on the site. The property is associated with the *Denver Mountain Parks* and the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks Multiple Property Submissions*. (Photograph of Pahaska Teepee)



Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

LITTLE PARK

Colo. Hwy. 74, Idledale vicinity
National Register 2/24/1995, 5JF.977

Little Park joined the Denver Mountain Park system in 1917. The unusual eight-sided stone shelter house was designed by Denver architect J.J.B. Benedict and built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Its Rustic style design utilized native stone and timber to blend into the natural setting. The property is associated with the *Denver Mountain Parks* Multiple Property Submission.

PUEBLO MOUNTAIN PARK

S. Pine Dr., 1 mile south of County Rd. 220, vicinity of Beulah, National Register 12/6/1994, 5PE.1663

Begun in 1919, Pueblo Mountain Park is an early municipally owned automobile-oriented, mountain park designed to offer Pueblo area residents easily accessible recreational facilities outside the urban environment. The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration constructed most of the park's Rustic style picnic, lodging, and sports facilities during the Great Depression. The property is associated with the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Submission



SUMMIT LAKE PARK

Mt. Evans Rd., Idaho Springs vicinity
National Register 2/24/1995, 5CC.645

Opened in 1924, the park straddles Mount Evans Road. As the highest park within the Denver Mountain Parks system (12,800 feet), Summit Lake contains a stone shelter house designed by J.J.B. Benedict and constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930s. The property is associated with the *Denver Mountain Parks* Multiple Property Submission. (*Photograph of shelter house, 1994*)

Private Properties

ALMA COMMUNITY CHURCH

184 N. Main St.
State Register 12/11/1996, 5PA.438

The 1936 Alma Community Church is significant for its role in the social history of the community. It is a well-preserved and unaltered example of the Rustic style. Construction was primarily a volunteer effort, and the building still remains available for community use.

Directory of Rustic Style Architecture in the State Register

BAEHR LODGE / BAEHR DEN OF THE ROCKIES (Pine Valley Lodge)

16405 Colo. Hwy. 126, Pine
State Register 6/10/1998, 5JF.383

The 1927 log and native stone building is a well-preserved example of the Rustic style as interpreted by noted architect J.J.B. Benedict. Nestled against a hillside, the lodge exhibits the quality of construction and attention to detail associated with his work. (*Photograph 1998*)



BALDPATE INN

4900 S. Hwy 7, vicinity of Estes Park
National Register 1/11/1996, 5LR.484

The 1916 inn is associated with the development of tourism in the Estes Park area. It is an excellent example of the Rustic style, a popular design for tourist facilities built in the Colorado Rockies during the first half of the 20th century.

BIRCH CABIN

Near MacGregor Ave. & Wonderview Ave.,
Estes Park vicinity
State Register 12/12/2001, 5LR.10259

Located on a 4.8-acre site, the 1908 cabin served as a vacation retreat for the Albert Birch family until the early 1980s. A good local example of Rustic style architecture, its natural setting and the use of native log and stone as building materials characterize the style. In addition to a wood frame utility shed and outhouse, the ruins of a small one-story stone bungalow destroyed by a fire in 1907 remain on the site. The bungalow was constructed for the family in 1904 by Carl Piltz, a talented local stonemason.

CASCADE LODGE

Adjacent to Lime Creek Rd., between Durango and Silverton
National Register 9/8/1988, 5SA.184

Constructed in 1928 under a special use permit within the San Juan National Forest, this two-story Rustic style log building with its unusual cross-shaped plan represents early 20th-century Forest Service land use policies no longer in effect. It was originally built through community efforts as a summer camp for boy scouts, church groups, 4-H Club members, and other youth groups from Durango and the San Juan Basin.

DODGE RANCH

201 Evans Ranch Rd., Evergreen vicinity
State Register 12/13/1995, 5CC.724

The Dodge Ranch, which had its beginnings in 1890, is an important collection of buildings exhibiting the Rustic style of architecture popular in Colorado mountain communities after the beginning of the 20th century. It is also important for its association with the settlement and development of the Mount Evans Basin from the last decade of the 19th century through the immediate post-World War II period.

Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

ELDORA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Huron, Washington, Klondyke, Eldora Sts., Eldora
National Register 10/4/1989, 5BL.758

The district includes surviving examples of the Pioneer Log, Commercial, and Rustic style building traditions associated with the mountain portion of Boulder County. Beginning with a mining boom in 1878, development in Eldora reflected a pattern commonly found in similar communities as mining declined and local economies shifted toward tourism. The property is associated with the *Metal Mining and Tourist Era Resources of Boulder County* Multiple Property Submission



ESTES PARK CHALET

2625 Mary's Lake Rd., Estes Park vicinity
State Register 9/13/1995, 5LR.1876

The Estes Park Chalet, southwest of Estes Park, is associated with the area's tourism industry. Constructed circa 1920, the Chalet is an important example of the Rustic style, as developed throughout the Estes Park and Rocky Mountain National Park area. (*Photograph 1995*)

ANNE EVANS MOUNTAIN HOME

Evergreen vicinity
National Register 1/28/1992, 5CC.545

The 1910 Rustic style residence, designed by noted Denver architect Burnham Hoyt, is associated with Anne Evans, the daughter of the second Colorado Territorial Governor, John Evans. Born in 1871, Anne Evans was instrumental in the creation of the Denver Art Museum and exhibited a strong interest in Native American art. Among her numerous civic endeavors was involvement with the development of the Denver Public Library.

EVANS-ELBERT RANCH / ELBERT-AUSTIN RANCH

Upper Bear Creek Rd., Evergreen vicinity
National Register 9/11/1980, 5CC.15

The property is associated with two prominent families important during Colorado's territorial period. In 1868, John Evans and Samuel H. Elbert established a mountain cattle ranch that eventually covered much of the Vance, Metz, and Corral Creek valleys and uplands of Jefferson County. A 1908 log and stone Rustic style residence on the property was built for Louise Elbert Everett. J. Christopher Jensen, an Iowa architect, designed and Jock Spence, a prominent local contractor, constructed the house.

Directory of Rustic Style Architecture in the State Register

KEITHLY LOG CABIN DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Bounded by Santa Fe Pl., Crystal Rd., Spur Rd., Manitou Springs, National Register 11/18/1982, 5EP.334

The architectural character of the 27 properties within the district reflects the "picturesque" mode popular in the late 19th century. Many of the buildings exhibit the defining characteristics of Rustic architecture. The property is associated with the *Manitou Springs* Multiple Resource Area.

GLENISLE

Off US Hwy. 285, Bailey area

National Register 1/18/1985, 5PA.32

The 1901 Rustic style resort hotel was constructed as a result of an increase in the promotion of tourism by real estate and railroad interests. The 2½-story log and shingled building's most distinctive feature is the three-story round tower, with a conical roof, found at its northwest corner. (*Photograph of the lodge around 1905*)



GRAND LAKE LODGE

15500 US Highway 34, Grand Lake

National Register 7/22/1993, 5GA.1750

The Rustic style Grand Lake Lodge was built between 1919 and 1926 to service organized tours to Rocky Mountain National Park. Situated on approximately 50 acres, there are some 103 buildings in the lodge complex, including the main lodge, 40 guest cabins, 47 employee cabins, and several outbuildings. The lodge remains in operation as a popular local resort.

HIWAN HOMESTEAD

Meadow Dr., Evergreen

National Register 4/9/1974, 5JF.195

Essentially completed by 1896, this large Rustic style residence was constructed over a ten year period for Mary Neosha Williams by John Spence, a native of Scotland who was a skilled carpenter and mason. The irregular floor plan reflects the owner's commitment to build around the many large evergreens on the site. Walls of the one, two, and three-story residence are of log, and the foundation walls and chimneys are of stone. A -story room in one of the distinctive octagonal towers served as an Episcopal chapel and features Gothic arches. Under the name of Camp Neosha, during the late 1800s and early 1900s, the property served as the focus for the Evergreen Conference of the Episcopal Church in Colorado. Since being purchased by the Jefferson County Open Space program in the mid-1970s, it has been operated as a museum by the Jefferson County Historical Society.

Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

THE LODGE AT LOS LAGOS

Rollinsville vicinity

State Register 3/12/2003, 5BL.9111/5GL.1411

The 1902 Lodge at Los Lagos Ranch is a rare example of a two-story Rustic style summer dwelling. While log cabins dotted the Colorado mountains, two-story log dwellings with amenities such as electricity, a Tiffany and Co. stained glass chandelier, and diamond paned windows were unusual. The main building retains nearly all of its original design and materials, both exterior and interior, and includes multiple intact log outbuildings such as a playhouse, a privy, and a barn.



LORRAINE LODGE / CHARLES BOETTCHER SUMMER HOME

900 Colorow Rd., Lookout Mountain, Golden vicinity

National Register 1/18/1984, 5JF.323

Situated on a 62-acre site on Lookout Mountain, Lorraine Lodge was built during 1916-18 for Charles Boettcher, one of Colorado's pioneer capitalists, as a summer residence and seasonal hunting lodge. The two-story residence, incorporating the Rustic and Tudor Revival styles, is an outstanding example of Arts and Crafts design as interpreted by noted Denver architects, William E. and Arthur A. Fisher. Charline Breeden, Boettcher's granddaughter, donated the property to Jefferson County in 1968. In 1974, the lodge, associated buildings, and grounds underwent rehabilitation and began operating as the Jefferson County Conference and Nature Center. *(Photograph 1983)*

MOUNTAINSIDE LODGE, YMCA CAMP OF THE ROCKIES

2515 Tunnel Rd., Estes Park vicinity, State Register

5/14/1997, National Register 7/20/2000, 5LR.2166

Located on the grounds of the Estes Park Center of the YMCA of the Rockies, the 1921 building is associated with Dr. John Timothy Stone, a well-known Presbyterian theologian, minister, evangelist, and administrator. Initially serving as a religious retreat, Dr. Stone played a key role in making the YMCA of the Rockies an important center for tourism in the Rocky Mountain Region. The well executed 2½-story Rustic style lodge features foundation and first floor walls of rough, uncoursed native granite. Upper level walls are composed of lodgepole logs, saddle notched and spike together at the wall intersections.

RANCHO ANTERO

16190 County Rd. 322, Nathrop vicinity

State Register 3/12/1997, 5CF.851

The property is an intact example of a vacation home associated with early tourism development in the Chalk Creek Gulch area west of Buena Vista. The original 1924 log cabin was expanded in 1932 and exhibits Rustic style log construction as designed and built by local master craftsman Charlie Thiele.

Directory of Rustic Style Architecture in the State Register

SILVER SPRUCE RANCH

20973 Wellington Rd., Bailey vicinity
State Register 6/12/1996, 5JF.837

The ranch began operation in 1872 as one of the earliest in the Platte Canyon of Jefferson County. It developed into a tourist facility, a summer camp for girls, and eventually an outdoor environmental laboratory for the Jefferson County School District. The ranch contains an important collection of Rustic style buildings.

SUMERS LODGE

1200 Mountain Dr., Glenwood Springs vicinity
National Register 6/20/1997, 5GF.2363

The 1935 Sumers Lodge is a well-preserved example of a Rustic style, log kit house designed by Chilson Aldrich. Constructed for the family of wealthy New York financier George Sumers, its size and the quality of materials and workmanship exhibited are indicative of the lifestyle enjoyed by those then able to afford such vacation retreats. (*Photograph 1997*)



WIND RIDGE

1397 Clara Dr., Estes Park vicinity, State Register 3/13/2002,
National Register 10/15/2002, 5LR.10348

Built over the period 1915 to 1930 as a summer residence for Clark and Elizabeth Blickensderfer, the complex remains a good local example of Craftsman/Rustic style architecture. Blickensderfer, a prominent amateur photographer, specialized in soft focus format photographs that brought him national and international praise during the 1920s and early 1930s. Scenes from Rocky Mountain National Park and the surrounding area made up a significant portion of his work. Wind Ridge served as a base for his photographic expeditions as well as a facility for the developing and printing of his black and white images.

WOODS LAKE RESORT

At Woods Lake, 11 miles north of Thomasville
National Register 8/11/1988, 5EA.887

At an altitude of 9,405 feet, the resort played an important role in the development of tourism and recreation in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. Drawing some of its initial visitors from among the guests of the Colorado Hotel in Glenwood Springs, the district encompasses approximately 300 acres of valley land surrounded by the White River National Forest. Two manmade lakes are joined by a connecting stream. The lakes were consistently stocked with trout, making the resort a popular fishing destination. Founding owner Peter Englebrecht, who operated the resort until 1933, constructed most of the 41 log buildings and structures in the early 1900s.

**Colorado State Register
of Historic Properties**
