

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 determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name North Fork Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)

other names/site number 5JF.4449

2. Location

street & number Six parcels of land along CR 96 and CR 126 between South Platte and Pine Grove [N/A] not for publication

city or town Pine Grove [X] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Jefferson code 059 zip code _____

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Edward C. Hochob State Historic Preservation Officer 9/19/08 Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- other, explain
 - See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper Judith McCallister Date of Action 10/8/08

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
27	4	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
27	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century

American Movements

Other: Rustic Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

Stone

walls Log

Weatherboard

Asphalt

roof Asphalt

other Stone

Brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Agriculture
Transportation
Entertainment/recreation
Industry

Periods of Significance

1878-1957

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

#

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

#

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal Agency
Local Government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

North Fork Historic District
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25.3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. (NAD27)

Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

The UTM's were derived by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAH by the U.S. Bureau of Land

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathy Lingo and Anne Wainstein Bond

organization Architecture 2000, P.C.; Anne Wainstein Bond date March 29, 2007

street & number 5031 S. Ulster, #325 telephone 303-290-9930

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80237

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name see continuation sheets

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**North Fork Historic District
Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 7 Page A1

Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase for NRIS #74000586

This additional documentation for the 1974 North Fork Historic District reiterates and clarifies the areas of significance, extends the period of significance, and expands the 1974 North Fork Historic District in six geographic locations.

DESCRIPTION

The North Fork Historic District is located in south central Jefferson County, southeast of Conifer. The two primary routes of access into the district are Foxton Road from U.S. 285 just west of Conifer, and County Road 126 from U.S. 285 at Pine Junction (see Figure 1). The existing historic district follows the North Fork of the South Platte River and its adjacent highways (County Roads 96 and 126) from the North Fork's junction with the South Platte River near the South Platte Hotel at the east end, to the town of Pine Grove at the west end of the district (see Figure 2). The district is approximately 13 miles in length, and generally includes an area 20 feet to the north of the road along the river, to the southern bank of the river. It also generally includes the communities of Dome Rock, Foxton, Ferndale, Riverview, Buffalo Creek, and Pine Grove.

Field surveys identified six additional groups of historic resources along the route that were omitted from the 1974 nomination. These include the community of Longview, the Argyle property, portions of Foxton, and the Platte River Cabins complex in Pine Grove. These resources were documented as part of a field survey in 2004-07. The additional resources to be included in the district are described in the narrative that follows. Properties are referred to by their historic names with current names, if different, noted in brackets. In cases where a property had no known name other than its current name, it is referred to by its current name. In a few cases more than one resource share a common name. These resources are numbered for the purposes of clarity.

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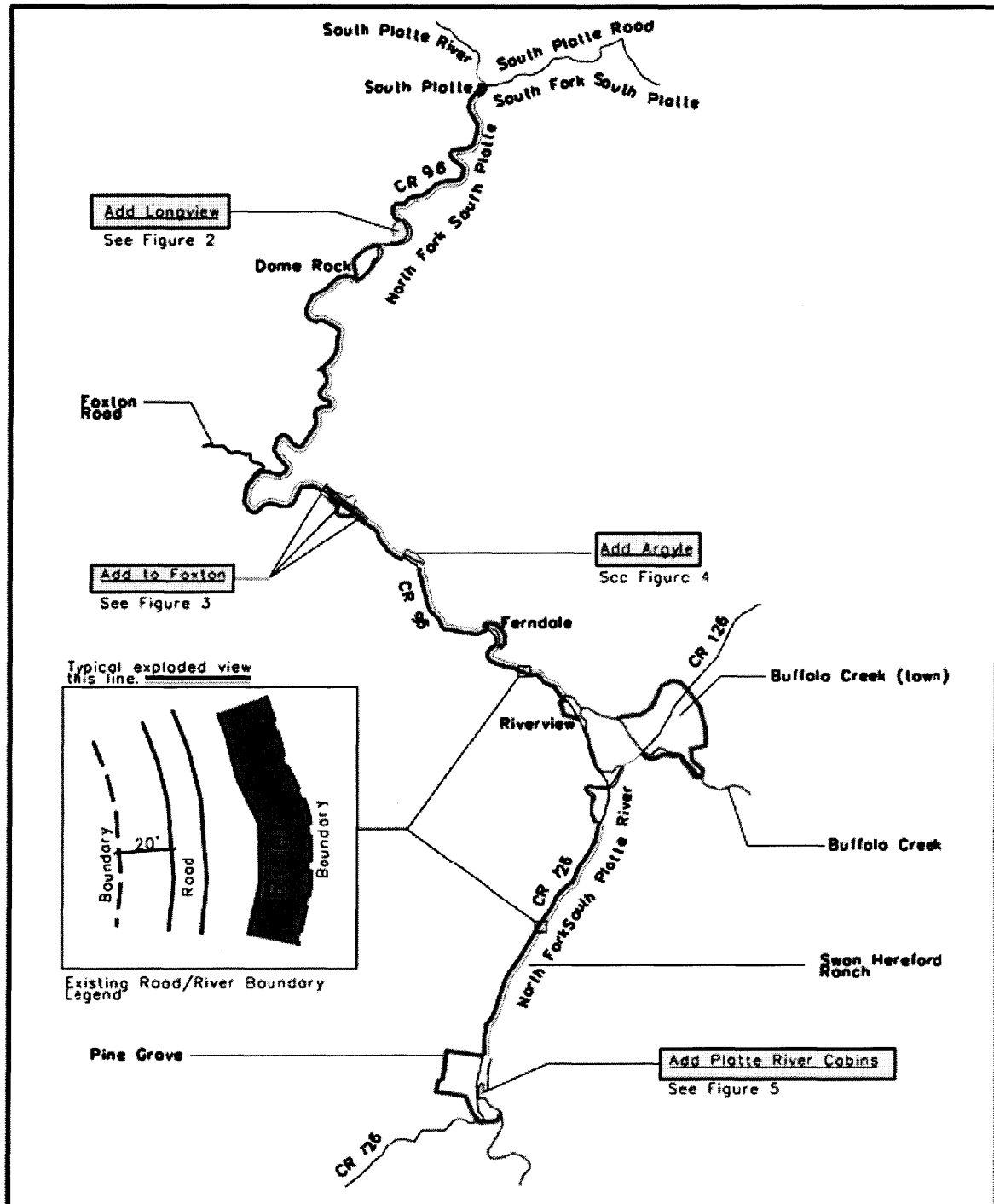


Figure 1
 North Fork Historic District - Existing and Proposed Boundaries

Town within Historic District
 Proposed Addition to District

North Fork Historic District
 0 0.5 1 Mile
 Scale
 North

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Longview

The community of Longview sits above Jefferson County Road 96 on the north side. The North Fork of the South Platte River flows along the south side of the road. Longview is situated within a bend in the river, allowing its residents a "long view" of the river in both directions. There are two access drives from the road into Longview. Longview consists of an informal arrangement of small seasonal recreational cabins owned and leased by the Denver Water Board, as well as some privately owned year-round residences. Longview residences exhibit many elements of the Rustic style, with split log siding, prominent porches, and hipped roofs.

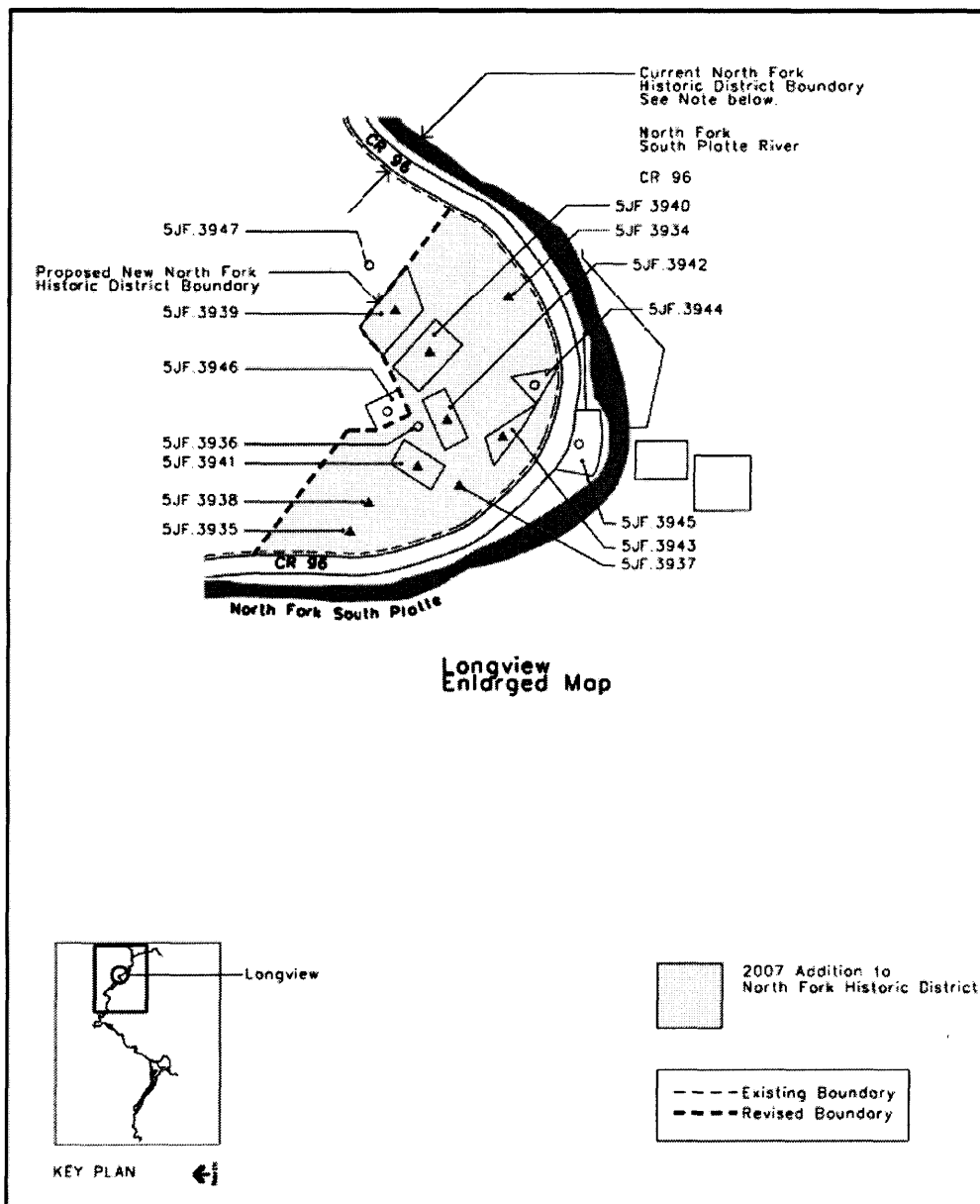


Figure 2
Proposed NFHD Boundary Revision
Longview Enlarged Map

LEGEND

- ▲ Contributing
- Non Contributing
- △ Contributing to future comprehensive district expansion

North Fork Historic District

0 250 500 Feet
Scale

North

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Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 7 Page A4**LONGVIEW #1
17395 COUNTY ROAD 96
5JF.3934****Main House**Architectural style/building type: Rustic
Historic use: Seasonal single dwelling
Resource status: ContributingDate of Construction: 1905 (est.)
Current use: Seasonal single dwelling
Photograph numbers: 1

This seasonal rental residence owned by the Denver Water Board is a one-story house, rectangular in plan. It has a hip roof with asphalt sheet roofing and non-historic gutters. The primary elevation faces north. The house is framed with dimensional lumber. It is partially above grade at the south end, where there is a crawl space. Foundation materials are not visible. There is a large sill log at the top of the crawl space. Exterior walls are peeled split log siding, laid horizontally except at the crawl space where they are placed vertically. There are some panels of siding laid diagonally or horizontally in decorative patterns, which have traces of red, green, and yellow paint. These decorative panels occur below and between windows. There is a center chimney of mortared rubble stone.

Windows are wood sash historic six-lights at the main house, and sixteen-lights at the enclosed porch. Windows have traces of old red paint, with split log lintels, dimensional lumber sills, and split log trim. The main entry door on the north side is a four-panel painted wood door with historic hardware. The west side has a main-level door to the porch with five vision lights, but it is above grade and unusable without stairs. Also on the west side is a crawl space access door faced with split logs.

The south side of the house has an enclosed porch under the main roof. It is constructed over a crawl space. The porch has 16-light windows on the south, east, and west sides. There is a 1952 addition in poor condition on the northeast corner, with a shed roof and unpeeled split log siding laid mostly vertical; one door on the west side faced with vertical split log siding; and one small window on the north side. An irregular enclosure with a partially sloped roof on the northeast side may have once provided access to the crawl space.

The northeast corner addition has a sign that says 1952. The rest of the building, with the exception of replacement roofing, appears original.

The site slopes down to the south and overlooks the North Fork of the South Platte River. It has native grasses and pine trees.

Associated resources include a picnic shelter, open-sided, with shed roof supported on double 2x4 posts and a concrete floor slab; one dilapidated brick and stone barbecue; one storage shed with an asphalt roll shed roof, vertical split log siding and two doors facing west; and one privy with an asphalt roll shed roof, vertical split log siding and one door facing south.

Integrity: The property has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house has good integrity, although its general condition is deteriorating from weather and sporadic maintenance.

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17525 COUNTY ROAD 96
5JF.3935****Main House**Architectural style/building type: Rustic
Historic use: Seasonal single dwelling
Resource status: ContributingDate of Construction: 1905 (est.)
Current: Seasonal single dwelling
Photograph numbers: 2

The house is one-story, wood framed, and facing east. No foundation materials are visible. The exterior walls are sided with unpeeled split log siding, in varying panels of horizontal, vertical, and diagonal orientation. The roof has intersecting gables with shed extensions on the north and south sides. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There is a gabled dormer on the south side with a divided light window.

There is an enclosed screen porch on the south side, facing the river; a utility porch on the northwest corner; and an uncovered wood deck on the east side with a peeled log railing. There is a wood deck on the west side partially enclosed with a wood trellis and board-and-batten siding, and sheltered with a shed roof.

Windows are historic wood sash divided lights. There are three 4-lights on the north side; two 6-lights and one 6/6 double hung on the south side. The east side has two 4-lights and 2 double-hung windows at the east side of the south screened porch. The west side has one 4-light and two 6-lights, plus two 15-lights on the west side of the south screened porch.

The main entry on the east side has a non-historic wood panel door with a fan light window. The west side has a non-historic solid wood door leading to the west porch. The north side has a wood panel door leading to the utility porch, and the south side has one 5-panel door leading to a storage shed on the west porch.

Dates of modifications are unknown. Shed-roofed wings on the north and south sides could be early additions. The shed-roofed utility porch on the northwest corner, and the west side porch and enclosure appear to be more recent additions, possibly dating from the 1950s or later.

The land slopes south to the river and the highway. There is a rock retaining wall on the north side of the house and a footbridge over a dry stream bed. The area is lightly forested with native pines and groundcover is native grasses.

There property also contains a privy and a storage shed, both with shed roofs and horizontal split log siding.

Integrity: The house is in good condition and has good integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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LONGVIEW #5
NO ADDRESS, COUNTY ROAD 96
5JF.3936

Main House

Architectural style/building type: No style
Historic use: Seasonal single dwelling
Resource status: Noncontributing

Date of Construction: 1905 (est.)
Current: Seasonal single dwelling
Photograph numbers: 3

This is a one-story, wood-framed house facing east. Foundation materials are not visible. Exterior walls are faced with peeled split log siding over asphalt sheathing on the east side, but only asphalt sheathing on the west side. The roof is gabled, with shed-roofed additions to the west and south. Roofing is asphalt sheets. There is an exterior rubble stone chimney on the north side. There is a non-historic projecting bay on the south side, with stucco exterior finish and non-historic windows. Windows are a combination of historic and non-historic. On the north side there is a historic wood sash 12-light double-hung window. On the south side there are two historic 6-lights, and one historic double-hung, plus some non-historic windows at the projecting bay. The east side has an assemblage of non-historic windows. The west side has one historic 6-light. There are two 5-panel wood doors, one into the west addition and one on the east side of the original house.

There is a shed-roofed assemblage on the west side of the building that appears to be a series of additions dating from the 1950s and later. The shed-roofed projection on the south side is a non-historic addition, possibly dating from the 1960s or later. No dates are known.

Native pines and grasses, on south-sloping land. There is a rock garden east of the house and wood decks on the north and south sides.

The property also contains one non-historic shed, sided with corrugated metal siding, with a shed roof covered with asphalt roll roofing. There are two historic privies, with vertical split log siding, and shed roofs covered with asphalt roll roofing.

Integrity: The house is in poor condition. It lacks integrity of design and materials due to numerous insensitive modifications, additions, and material changes. It lacks integrity of workmanship due to its poor condition. It does retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, but due to condition and highly visible modifications, it lacks overall integrity.

LONGVIEW #8
17445 COUNTY ROAD 96
5JF.3937

Main House

Architectural style/building type: Rustic
Historic use: Seasonal single dwelling
Resource status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1905 (est.)
Current: Seasonal single dwelling
Photograph numbers: 4

This is a one-story wood-framed house, irregular in plan, with a projecting bay on the south side. Its primary elevation faces east. Foundation materials are not visible, but there is a large crawl space below a projecting bay on the south side. The exterior walls are faced with peeled split log siding, in

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alternating sections of vertical and horizontal orientation for decorative effect. The roof is gabled, and covered with asphalt roll roofing over wood planking on dimensional lumber framing.

There are enclosed porch additions on the north and south sides. The south side porch wraps around to the west side of the house. On the north side is an enclosed screened porch with a shed roof and asphalt roll siding between log posts and beams. The north side porch appears to reflect two different construction episodes, with the west portion of it appearing to be earlier.

Windows are primarily historic wood sash divided lights, with historic split log trim. The north side of the house has one four-light window plus a screened porch. The south side has two pairs of four-lights. The east side has two four-lights, plus the end of a screened porch. The primary entrance door, on the east side, is a non-historic wood panel door with a glass light. The north side has one non-historic wood door. The south side has a split log door into the crawl space. The west side has five doors on the projecting south bay. There is an irregular assortment of non-historic screened openings on the north porch.

There is no information regarding dates of construction modifications. The north porch looks like two separate additions, with the west part appearing to be earlier. The south projecting bay appears to be an addition. There are two replacement windows on the west side. None of the modifications appear to be recent, and may date from the 1970s or earlier.

The site slopes down to the south towards the North Fork of the South Platte River. The historic view of the river is obscured by overgrown vegetation. Landscaping consists of native grasses, plus lilacs that have been trimmed back from the house, and junipers to the west of the house. There are two rock site walls west of the house. The site has a continuous wire fence.

The property contains a double privy having a shed roof with asphalt shingles, two wood panel doors, and asphalt roll membrane over the exterior walls.

Integrity: The building's condition is fair. It has integrity of location, design, materials, feeling, and association. The integrity of setting is compromised by overgrown vegetation that obscures the view to the river. Workmanship integrity is compromised by its condition, which has suffered from weather-related deterioration.

#9 SPANISH PINE CONE
17495 COUNTY ROAD 96
5JF.3938

Main House

Architectural style/building type: Rustic
Historic use: Seasonal single dwelling
Resource status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1905 (est.)
Current: Seasonal single dwelling
Photograph numbers: 5

This is a one-story wood-framed house with a crawlspace, rectangular in plan, facing east. No foundation materials are visible. It is built into the side of a south-facing slope, with its taller elevation on the south side. The exterior walls are sided with split unpeeled log siding. There is decorative variation in the direction of the siding, with alternating sections of vertical and diagonal installation. The roof is a front-facing gable, framed with dimensional lumber and featuring exposed rafter tails. The

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roof is covered with asphalt roll roofing and non-historic gutters. There is a gabled dormer on the south side with stucco siding and one 6-light wood sash window. There is a shed roof extension over a screened porch on the south side. There is one interior metal chimney.

There is an enclosed screened porch above the crawl space on the south side, facing the river. The east side has an entry porch with a wood deck, partial height walls with vertical split log siding, and wood posts supporting a shed roof.

Windows are historic wood sash divided lights, with painted dimensional lumber sills. The north side has two 4-lights; the south side has a screened porch and a dormer with one 6-light; the east side has one 6-light and one 4/4 double hung; the west side has four 8-lights at the screened porch plus a large 12-light slider assembly. There is one wood panel door with a wood screen door on the east side.

The building does not appear to have been altered. While the County Assessor's office does not have any records for this building, it appears to date from the same time period as other Longview residences.

The site slopes south down to Highway 96 and the North Fork of the South Platte River. There is a dry laid rock retaining wall on the north side of the house. The house is located in a lightly wooded area of native pines and grasses.

The property contains a historic privy with a shed roof and asphalt roll roofing, and vertical split log siding. There is a non-historic storage shed with a shed roof and asphalt roll roofing, and asphalt roll siding.

Integrity: The house is in good condition and has high integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

BEALE RESIDENCE (CARRIER RESIDENCE)
17355 COUNTY RD 96
5JF.3939

Main House

Architectural style/building type: No style
Historic use: Single dwelling
Resource status: Noncontributing

Date of Construction: 1922
Current: Single dwelling
Photograph numbers: 6

The original house was rectangular in plan. Two non-historic wings were added to the north and south sides. The original house was a Pioneer Log Style historic log cabin with a hip roof supported on logs. The roof is now covered with asphalt shingles. Non-historic wings have horizontal wood siding and shed roofs covered with asphalt roll roofing. The non-historic wings represent are of no established stylistic type.

Dates of modifications, particularly the north and south additions, are unknown. The additions may date from the 1970s or later.

The property is sits on a hill, sloping south to the highway and the North Fork of the South Platte River. There are pine trees to the east and north of the house.

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The property also contains a non-historic wishing well, one non-historic greenhouse with a gabled, translucent roof, one historic shed assembly with vertical board siding and a shed roof with asphalt roofing; one open-sided storage structure with a gable roof and log framing; one historic privy sided with vertical split log siding, with a shed roof covered with asphalt roll roofing; one historic barn with vertical split log siding and a gable roof covered with asphalt roll roofing; and one non-historic garage with horizontal wood siding and a gable roof.

Integrity: The property has integrity of location, setting, and association, but lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling resulting from insensitive and visually prominent additions.

BELLA VISTA, UNCLE NOLL'S CABIN (BEITTEL RESIDENCE)
17365 COUNTY RD 96
5JF.3940

Main House

Architectural style/building type: Rustic

Historic use: Single dwelling

Resource status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1900

Current: Single dwelling

Photograph numbers: 7

The residence is built into the slope of the hill, with a two-story elevation on the south side and a one-story elevation on the north side. The building faces south. It has a wood framed structural system of dimensional lumber. The exterior walls are faced with peeled split horizontal log siding. The roof is hipped, with asphalt composition shingles, exposed rafter tails, and 1/2-round gutters. There is a red brick interior chimney.

There is a large porch on the east side with a gable roof supported by 4x4 wood posts on a mortared rubble stone foundation. On the west side there are non-historic wood framed exit stairs with a landing from the upper level. There are shed-roofed additions on the southeast and northeast corners.

Windows are historic wood sash divided lights, with red painted split log trim and dimensional lumber sills. The north elevation has one 6-light window and the south elevation has six 6/6 lights plus two hoppers with six vertical mullions each. The east side has two 6/6 lights, three six-lights, and one hopper with three vertical mullions. The west side features one 6/6 and five 6-light windows.

Historic doors include one basement door on the east side covered with split log siding, and one panel door with a large glass light, historic hardware, and painted split log trim, on the west side. The west side also features a historic pair of wood garage doors to the lower level.

The greenhouse, north addition, all porches, sauna, and exterior stairs are additions. The privy has been relocated. Dates of all modifications are unknown, but the greenhouse, porches, and exterior stairs appear to be recent, dating from 1995 or later. The current owner reports that she was told that the sauna siding was recycled from an earlier building. This has not been verified.

The residence is built into the slope of the hill, with a two-story elevation on the south side and a one-story elevation on the north side. The ground slopes down to the south, towards the river. The area is open and covered with native grasses and a few pine trees. There are planted gardens around the house and rock retaining walls east and west of the house.

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Associated buildings, features, or objects: Associated buildings are a non-historic sauna with a shed roof and diagonal board siding; a historic shed with a gable roof covered with asphalt roll roofing, split wood siding and a historic split wood door; a relocated privy with split log siding, and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles; non-historic playhouse and non-historic greenhouse on the south side of the main house.

Integrity: The property has integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of design is compromised by the prominent greenhouse addition and added porches, but these do not result in an overall loss of integrity.

HYNES RESIDENCE #1 (WARTHEN RESIDENCE)
17485, COUNTY ROAD 96
5JF.3941

Main House

Architectural style/building type: Rustic
Historic use: Seasonal single dwelling
Resource status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1910
Current: Seasonal single dwelling
Photograph numbers: 8

The house has one story plus a basement. It is wood-framed and L-shaped in plan, with its entry on the northeast side. The house is built into the side of a hill that slopes down to the south, and the south side of the building is two stories tall. There is a projecting 2-story wing that wraps around the southwest corner. This wing could be an early addition. The exterior walls are covered with split log siding installed horizontally at the upper level and vertically at the basement. The north elevation has alternating panels of horizontal and vertical split log siding. The roof is a side-facing gable covered with asphalt shingles. The roof on the southwest wraparound wing is a shed on the west side and a low gable on the south side. The roof is framed with dimensional lumber and has exposed rafter tails. There is a large non-historic exterior brick chimney on the northeast side.

Windows are historic wood sash divided lights with dimensional lumber sills. On the original wing of the house, there are three 4-lights and one 6-light on the south side, and two 4-lights on the east side. The southwest projecting wing has four 6-lights on the south side, upper level, and one single light on the south side, basement. The projecting wing has four 6-lights on its east face, and four 6-lights on the west side, upper level. There are two doors, a wood panel door into the southwest wing, and a wood panel with a wood screen door at the northeast side front entry.

Dates of modifications are unknown. The southwest projecting wing could be an early addition. The brick chimney is a later modification of an unknown date.

The land slopes down to the south, towards the river, affording a significant view from the house to the river. There is a rock retaining wall south of the house. Vegetation consists of native grasses and a few trees. Most of the trees have been cleared from the property. There is one privy with a shed roof and split unpeeled log siding.

Integrity: The house has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its condition is generally fair.

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Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 7 Page A11**BEALE RESIDENCE (WILSON RESIDENCE)
17465 COUNTY RD 96
5JF.3942****Main House**Architectural style/building type: Rustic
Historic use: Seasonal single dwelling
Resource status: ContributingDate of Construction: 1910
Current: Seasonal single dwelling
Photograph numbers: 9

This is a one-story wood-framed house with a basement. It is irregular in plan and its primary elevation faces northeast. For simplicity, the direction northeast will be referred to as north. There is a projecting bay addition on the south side, and a basement stair enclosure on the west side. Foundation materials are not visible. Exterior walls are sided with split log siding, placed both horizontally and vertically. Some of the siding is peeled and some is unpeeled. The roof is gabled, covered with asphalt roll roofing. The roof is framed with dimensional lumber and rafter tails are exposed. There are non-historic gutters and a center metal chimney.

There is a non-historic wood deck with no roof on the west side with stone steps down to the south. The south side has a large non-historic elevated wood deck with no roof.

Windows are mostly historic wood sash divided lights, with split log trim. The north side has five historic six-light casements, and one non-historic aluminum slider. The south side, upper level, has three non-historic aluminum sliders. The south side basement level has six historic six-lights and one historic four-light. The east side upper level has five non-historic aluminum or wood windows. The east side basement level has two historic four-lights. The west side has two historic four-lights and one non-historic aluminum slider. The main entry door on the north side is a wood panel door. There is one non-historic wood door on the west side.

The south addition is marked 1936. Dates of other construction modifications are unknown. The two deck additions appear to date from within the last twenty years. Some of the windows have been replaced within the last twenty years. Much of the siding has been replaced in like kind, estimated to be within the last ten years.

This site has been mostly cleared of vegetation, with some pine trees remaining. The land slopes down to the south. There are dry laid rubble rock retaining walls on all sides. There are concrete steps and a concrete walk at the front door.

Associated buildings, features, or objects: There are three associated buildings: a shed, a privy, and a garage. The shed has a gable roof with asphalt roll roofing, and is sided with vertical split log siding. The privy has a shed roof with asphalt roll roofing, and split log siding. The garage has a gable roof with asphalt roll roofing, vertical split log siding, and a pair of vertical wood plank, swinging garage doors.

Integrity: The house is in good condition and has good integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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**HYNES RESIDENCE #2 (MICHEL RESIDENCE #1)
17435 SW PLATTE RIVER
5JF.3943**

Main House

Architectural style/building type: Rustic
Historic use: Seasonal single dwelling
Resource status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1910 (est.)
Current: Seasonal single dwelling
Photograph numbers: 10

This one-story house faces west. Foundation materials are not visible. Exterior walls are faced with split unpeeled log siding, mostly horizontal, but laid up in a decorative diagonal pattern on the west side. Siding is vertical above the windows on the west side, and vertical at gables. The roof is gabled, with an intersecting offset gable. The roof consists of asphalt shingles over wood board decking, on exposed logs. There is a center chimney of mortared rubble stone.

Windows are mostly historic wood sash divided lights, painted red, with no trim, and non-historic screens. The north side has four four-lights and one non-historic clerestory window; south side has one six-light, seven four-lights, two eight-light double-hung windows and one pair of non-historic windows; the east side has five non-historic windows. The south side has one "picture" window flanked by four four-light flanking windows. The main entry is a wood panel door with a glass light. A second door on the west side is covered with vegetation.

Log siding appears to be replaced in the last ten years since it is unpeeled and the bark is relatively intact. The central (gable-roofed) portion of the house appears to be the original cabin, with early additions to the east, west, and south.

There are two porches, which appear to be early additions, on the west and south. The west porch is open, with a shed roof on dimensional lumber framing supported by large wood posts, and a concrete floor slab. The south porch is a screened enclosure with a shed roof and split log siding.

The site faces south to the North Fork of the South Platte River, but the view is obstructed by overgrown vegetation. The site is vegetated with native grasses and heavily overgrown with lilacs. There is a rock retaining wall west of the house.

Barn

Architectural style/building type: Rustic
Historic use: Animal facility
Resource status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1910 (est.)
Current: Storage

The barn has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and exposed dimensional lumber rafter tails. The barn has unpeeled horizontal split log siding, interspersed with decorative sections of diagonal siding. The south side of the barn is covered with asphalt sheeting with faux brick pattern. Doors and windows are historic. There is a pair of historic barn doors constructed of diagonal wood boards.

The property also contains a privy with horizontal log siding and a shed roof covered with asphalt roll roofing. There is a non-historic cedar footbridge over a drainage swale.

Integrity: Integrity of setting is compromised as the view to the river is completely obstructed by overgrown vegetation. The river view is ostensibly the primary reason for the house's location. The additions on the east, west, and south sides are large, and obscure much of the original design intent, but they appear to be early and dating from historic times. The house has integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
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17425 SW COUNTY ROAD 96
5JF.3944****Main House**Architectural style/building type: No style
Historic use: Seasonal single dwelling
Resource status: NoncontributingDate of Construction: 1910 (est.)
Current: Seasonal single dwelling

This is a one-story wood-framed house, irregular in plan with a projecting bay on the east side. The primary elevation faces south. Foundation materials are not visible, but there is a crawl space under the south side porch. The external wall materials are unpeeled horizontal split log siding and vertical board and batten siding. The primary roof is gabled, roofed with asphalt shingles. The house has numerous additions on all four sides; most of the additions are shed-roofed, but one on the east side has a gable roof.

Windows are mostly historic divided-light wood sash with painted dimensional wood lintels and sills. The north side has one pair of six-light historic casements, two double-hung and one non-historic single-light window. The south side has one historic double-hung with the upper sash divided vertically into five lights; and two non-historic aluminum sliders. The east side has a pair of six-light historic casements. The west side has two historic six-lights, and two historic double-hung windows, one with its upper sash divided into five vertical lights. The main door, on the south side, is a non-historic 12-light wood French door. The west side door is a non-historic wood panel door with a glass light.

There is a non-historic wood porch over a crawl space on the south side of the house. This porch has a dimensional lumber-framed partial roof with deteriorated plywood decking and no roofing. The roof structure is supported on double 2x4 wood posts. The porch floor has deteriorated plywood flooring over wood board decking. The crawl space below the porch is enclosed with fiberglass panels. The south side of the house has another non-historic addition, with a shed roof, and enclosed with vertical T-111 siding. On the east side of the house is a non-historic addition, with a gable roof, and sided with wood board and batten siding. The west side of the house features two early additions with shed roofs, enclosed with horizontal split log siding, horizontal wood board siding, and bead board.

Dates of all modifications are unknown. The additions to the east and south, along with the south porch, appear non-historic and may date from the last twenty years. Two shed-roofed additions on the west side are early and may date from the 1920s.

The site slopes down to the south and overlooks the North Fork of the South Platte River to the south. It is very overgrown with large lilac and juniper shrubs. There is a stone walk to the west shed.

There are six associated structures on the property. There is a collapsing picnic shelter shed, with a dimensional lumber-framed roof covered with asphalt shingles and supported on log poles. There is a non-historic stone barbecue under the shelter. There is a storage shed, in very poor condition, with three doors leading into three separate sections. It has plywood siding, a flat roof with asphalt roll roofing, and a roofed open porch on the north side. There is a pair of historic wood barn doors stored on the porch. The third associated structure is a utility shed in very poor condition, with plywood siding, historic doors and broken windows, and a shed roof with asphalt roll roofing. Fourth, there is a non-historic playhouse with a gable roof and wood shingles, sided with composition wood siding. There is a small dog house east of the house. Lastly is a privy with non-historic horizontal wood siding and a shed roof with asphalt roll roofing, in very dilapidated condition.

Integrity: While the building has integrity of location and setting, its dilapidated condition prevents it from having integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling. Integrity of design is compromised by prominent non-historic additions. The building lacks overall integrity.

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Foxton

The community of Foxton is located along Jefferson County Highway 96, southwest of the Foxton Road intersection. There is an informal "ford" of the river at the town of Foxton, but the bridge is no longer extant. There are historic resources in Foxton on both sides of the river, but the primary development is on the north side. While most of the Foxton resources were identified in the 1974 nomination, a few were not, and those are nominated in this amendment. The Denver Water Board owns the entire community of small seasonal recreational cabins, and leases the cabins on long-term leases.

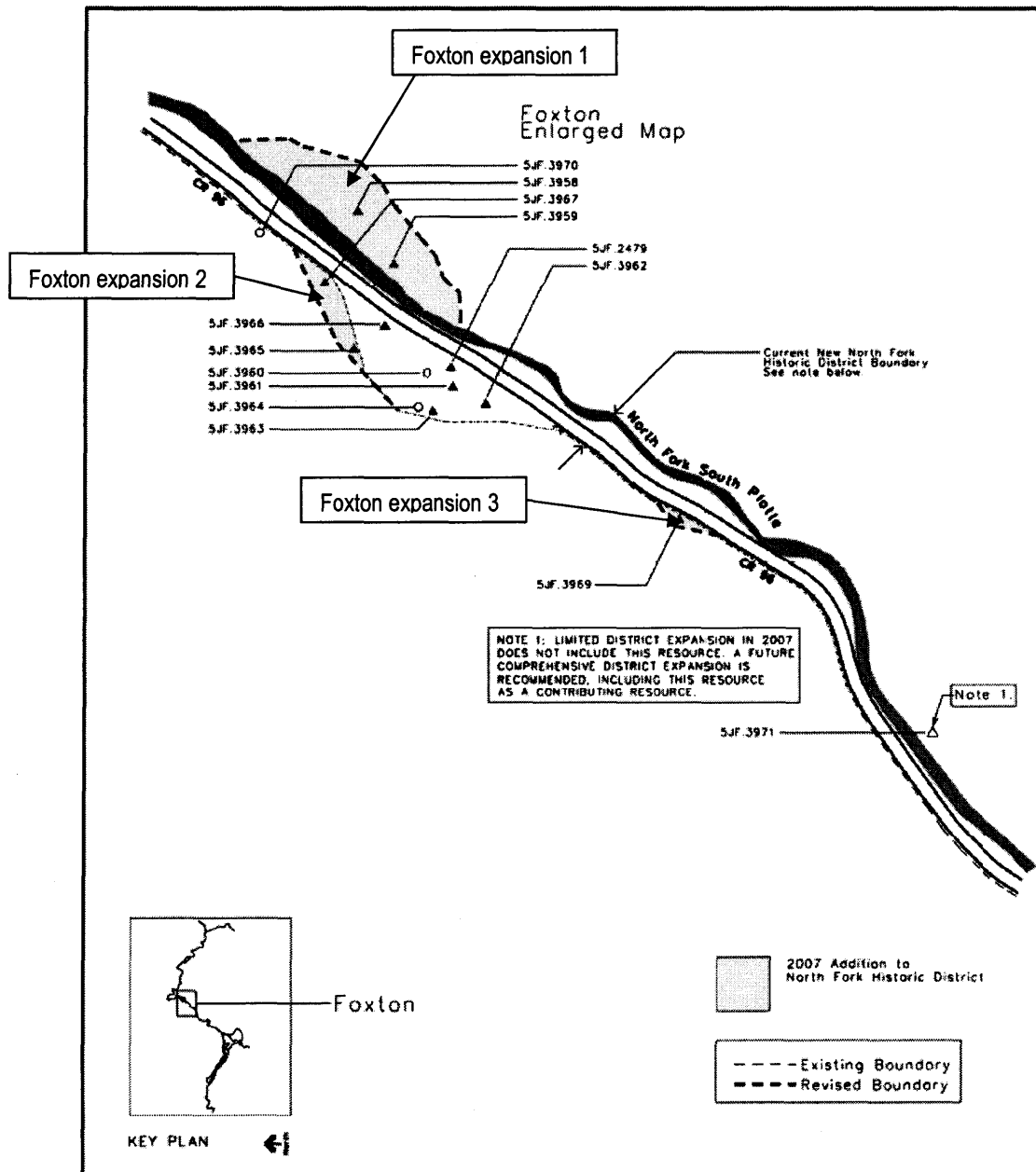


Figure 3
Proposed NFHD Boundary Revision - Foxton Map

LEGEND	
▲	Contributing
○	Non Contributing
△	Contributing to future comprehensive district expansion

North Fork Historic District
0 250 500 Feet
Scale
North

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FOXTON #1
COUNTY RD 96
5JF.3958

Main House

Architectural style/building type: Rustic
Historic use: Seasonal single dwelling
Resource status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1910 (est.)
Current: Seasonal single dwelling
Photograph numbers: 11

The house has one story plus a basement. It is a wood-framed building, rectangular in plan. The primary elevation faces northwest to the river. For clarity, northwest will be referred to as north in this description.

Foundation materials were not visible. Exterior walls are covered with horizontal painted log siding on the east side and horizontal painted wood lap siding on the north. The roof is a hip, with exposed rafter tails. The roof has green asphalt shingles. There is a gabled dormer on the north side. Facing the river on the north side, there is a porch that is under the main hip roof. The porch is built over a crawl space, which is faced with vertical split log siding. There is a non-historic wood deck on the east side of the house. Windows are painted historic wood sash double-hung windows. There is one historic wood door facing north.

The house does not appear to have been significantly modified. The wood deck on the east side is newer, possibly added within the last ten years.

The house is located on the southeast side of the river, opposite the east end of the community of Foxtan. It is on a relatively flat section of land, vegetated with native pines and grasses. The house has a significant unobstructed view of the river. The remnants of a dirt road can still be seen. There was once a bridge across the river, but it is no longer extant. The two houses south of the river were more actively a part of the Foxtan community when the bridge still existed. Currently there are two guide ropes spanning the river, supported on three wooden posts on both sides. The guide ropes allow a boat to cross the river without drifting downstream with the current.

The property contains one privy with log siding.

Integrity: The house is in good condition. It has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Integrity of association is compromised due to the loss of the bridge which once linked this house to the Foxtan community. However, the house still conveys its history.

FOXTON #2 (RENTAL PROPERTY)
FOXTON ROAD
5JF.3959

Main House

Architectural style/building type: Rustic
Historic use: Seasonal single dwelling
Resource status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1910 (est.)
Current: Seasonal single dwelling
Photograph numbers: 12

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The house is one story plus a basement. It is wood framed and rectangular in plan. The primary elevation faces northwest to the river. For clarity, northwest will be referred to as north in this description.

There is a foundation of rubble stone, approximately two to three feet above grade, on the north side. There are four battered stone pillars on the north side, supporting a screened porch. The exterior walls are sided with vertical split log siding, with horizontal lap wood gable siding. The roof is gabled, with a steeper pitch closer to the ridge. Roofing is asphalt. There are arched-top wooden gable vents. The house has an enclosed screened porch facing north to the river, and a wood deck on the east side. The screened porch is built over a crawl space and partial basement, enclosed by vertical split log siding. Windows are historic divided light wood sash. There is a wood door on the north side into the screened porch, and a non-historic sliding glass door on the east side.

The house does not appear to have been significantly modified. The wood deck on the east side is newer, possibly added within the last ten years. The non-historic sliding glass door provides access to this deck and may have been added at the same time, but no information is known.

The house is located on the southeast side of the river, opposite the community of Foxtan. It has a significant and unobstructed view of the river. The house is on a relatively flat section of land, vegetated with native pines and grasses. The house has wood stairs leading down to the river. The remnants of a dirt road can still be seen. There was once a bridge across the river, but it is no longer extant. The two houses south of the river were more actively a part of the Foxtan community when the bridge still existed. Currently there are two guide ropes spanning the river, supported on three wooden posts both sides. The guide ropes allow a boat to cross the river without drifting downstream with the current.

The property also contains a tree house and a child's swing.

Integrity: The house is in good condition. It has integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Integrity of association is compromised due to the loss of the bridge that once linked this house to the Foxtan community. Integrity of design appears to be intact, but this could not be verified due to lack of access to the site. However, the house still conveys its history.

FOXTON #10
15805 SW PLATTE RIVER RD
5JF.3965

Main House

Architectural style/building type: Late 19TH and
Early 20TH Century American Movements

Historic use: Seasonal single dwelling

Resource status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1910 (est.)

Current: Seasonal single dwelling

The house is one-story tall, built over a crawl space, irregular in plan, wood-framed, and faces west. For clarity, northwest will be referred to as north in this description. Foundation materials were not visible. Exterior walls have horizontal flush wood board siding, stained brown, with horizontal and vertical painted 1" wide wood trim. The crawl space has vertical flush wood board siding, stained brown, with no trim. There is a projecting bay at the northwest corner, a screened porch enclosure at

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the southeast corner, and an uncovered wood deck at the west side. The house has a hip roof covered with asphalt roll roofing. The roof is wood framed with exposed rafter tails, faced with a non-historic wood fascia. The southeast screen porch and the northwest projecting bay have shed roofs. There is a red brick interior chimney at the north end, near the ridge of the roof.

Windows are historic wood sash divided lights, with painted dimensional lumber trim. The north side has one 4-light, one pair of 4-lights, and one boarded-up opening. The south side has one 4-light, plus two screened bays at the screen porch. The east side has two screened porch bays, plus one 4-light and one pair of 4-light sliders. The west side has two 4-lights and one pair of 4-light sliders. The west side has a vertical board door with a 4-light glass panel, and a screen door to the southeast screened porch.

The house does not appear to be significantly modified, except for the fascia trim, added more recently at an unknown date, possibly 1990s or later.

The house is at the north end of the Foxton community, in a fairly flat area. It has a limited view of the North Fork of the South Platte River to the south. There is a deep natural dry ravine to the north and east. Vegetation includes a few pine trees, native grasses, cacti, and two small man-made rock-edged gardens.

There is one privy with a gable roof covered with asphalt sheet roofing, with horizontal brown-stained, flush wood board siding, with tan painted corner trim.

Integrity: The house is in good condition. It has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

FOXTON #12
15805 SW PLATTE RIVER RD
5JF.3967

Main House

Architectural style/building type: Late 19TH and
Early 20TH Century American Movements

Historic use: Seasonal single dwelling

Resource status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1910 (est.)

Current: Seasonal single dwelling

Photograph numbers: 13

The house is a one story, wood-framed building over a crawl space, rectangular in plan. The main entry opens to the west, but the primary elevation faces south. For clarity, northwest will be referred to as north in this description.

The house is built over a crawl space that is faced with asphalt roll material. Foundation materials were not visible. The exterior walls are constructed of horizontal stained wood lap siding. The roof is gabled with flared eaves, covered with asphalt roll roofing. The roof is framed with dimensional lumber, and has exposed rafter tails faced with a non-historic wood fascia. There are two non-historic metal roof vents, at the center north, and interior west. There is an enclosed screened porch along the entire south side, with board and batten siding below screens, and wood lattice enclosing the crawl space below the porch. A second porch at the northeast corner is open, with a shed roof supported on wood posts.

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Windows are historic wood sash divided lights with stained dimensional lumber trim. The south side has one triplet of 6-lights, and two screened bays. The east side has two glazed bays at the screened porch, plus two double-hung windows and one single-light. The west side has three double-hung windows and two screened bays at the porch. On the north side, there is one 4-panel wood door, and evidence of a former door location that has been infilled. There is a wood screen door on the west side.

The most significant modification is the roof fascia trim, which is very prominent visually and appears to have been added very recently, possibly in 2000. Some rafters have added sisters spliced in, which also appear to be very recent additions, possibly in 2000.

The house is located on the northwest side of Highway 96 adjacent to the Denver Water Board-owned community of Foxton. It is set fairly close to the road, but above it on a fairly flat bench of land. It overlooks the North Fork of the South Platte River to the south. There is a deep, dry ravine to the southwest, separating this house from the main part of Foxton. Behind the house, the land slopes up to the north. There are stone-edged gardens around the house. It is a relatively open area with few trees and native grasses. There is a low-height rock retaining wall south of the house, constructed of cut granite blocks. There are wood steps leading to the screened porch on the west side of the house.

The property contains one privy with vertical board and batten siding with horizontal trim, and a gable roof covered with asphalt roll roofing. There is a non-historic storage shed constructed of concrete masonry, with a shed roof.

Integrity: The house is in good condition. It has integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Design integrity is compromised by the very prominent fascia addition, but the building still conveys its history well.

CABIN ON THE ROCK 15805 SW PLATTE RIVER RD 5JF.3969

Main House

Architectural style/building type: Late 19TH and
Early 20TH Century American Movements

Historic use: Seasonal single dwelling

Resource status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1910 (est.)

Current: Seasonal single dwelling

Photograph numbers: 15

The house is a one story, wood-framed building, rectangular in plan. The primary elevation faces southeast to the river. For clarity, northwest will be referred to as north in this description.

The south end of the house is built directly upon a very large granite boulder. The north half of the house has a man-made stone foundation. The exterior walls are horizontal wood board siding with wood battens. The roof is a front-facing gable, with asphalt roll roofing on 1x8 wood planking. There is an enclosed screened porch on the south side with a hip roof and vertical wood siding. There is a stone chimney at the northwest corner.

Windows are historic wood sash divided lights, with dimensional lumber trim. The north side has two 4-lights and one 2-light. The south side has three screened bays. The west side has two pairs of 4-light sliders. The east side has three 6-lights at the porch, and two pairs of 4-light sliders. There is a vertical wood plank door with an aluminum screen door at the north side, and a plywood door at the west side porch. The house does not appear to have been significantly modified.

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The house is located on the northwest side of Highway 96 at the southwest end of Foxton. The house is very prominent, as it is built atop a very large boulder, with a significant view of the river and the valley. The land slopes up to the north behind the house. The area is lightly vegetated with native pines, shrubs, and grasses. There are granite steps down the hill on the west side, a granite fire ring on the east side, and granite and wood steps to the privy.

There property also contains one privy with vertical wood board siding and a shed roof covered with asphalt roll roofing.

Integrity: The house is in good condition. It has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Argyle

Southwest of Foxton, the historic resources at Argyle are sited on a wide, open, flat bench on the southeast side of the river. It is on the opposite side of the river from Highway 96. The complex is accessed from the highway by a locked and gated white truss footbridge at the southwest end of the complex. The bridge is a white painted wood truss footbridge, with a center concrete beam supported on large boulders. There is a small, unpaved parking area on the north side of the river, just off the highway and adjacent to the bridge gate.

The complex has four primary buildings and several outbuildings. The buildings sit back from the river along a long, narrow, flat piece of ground. Behind the buildings, the land slopes up to the south. The prominent geological feature of Chair Rocks forms the backdrop for Argyle to the southeast.

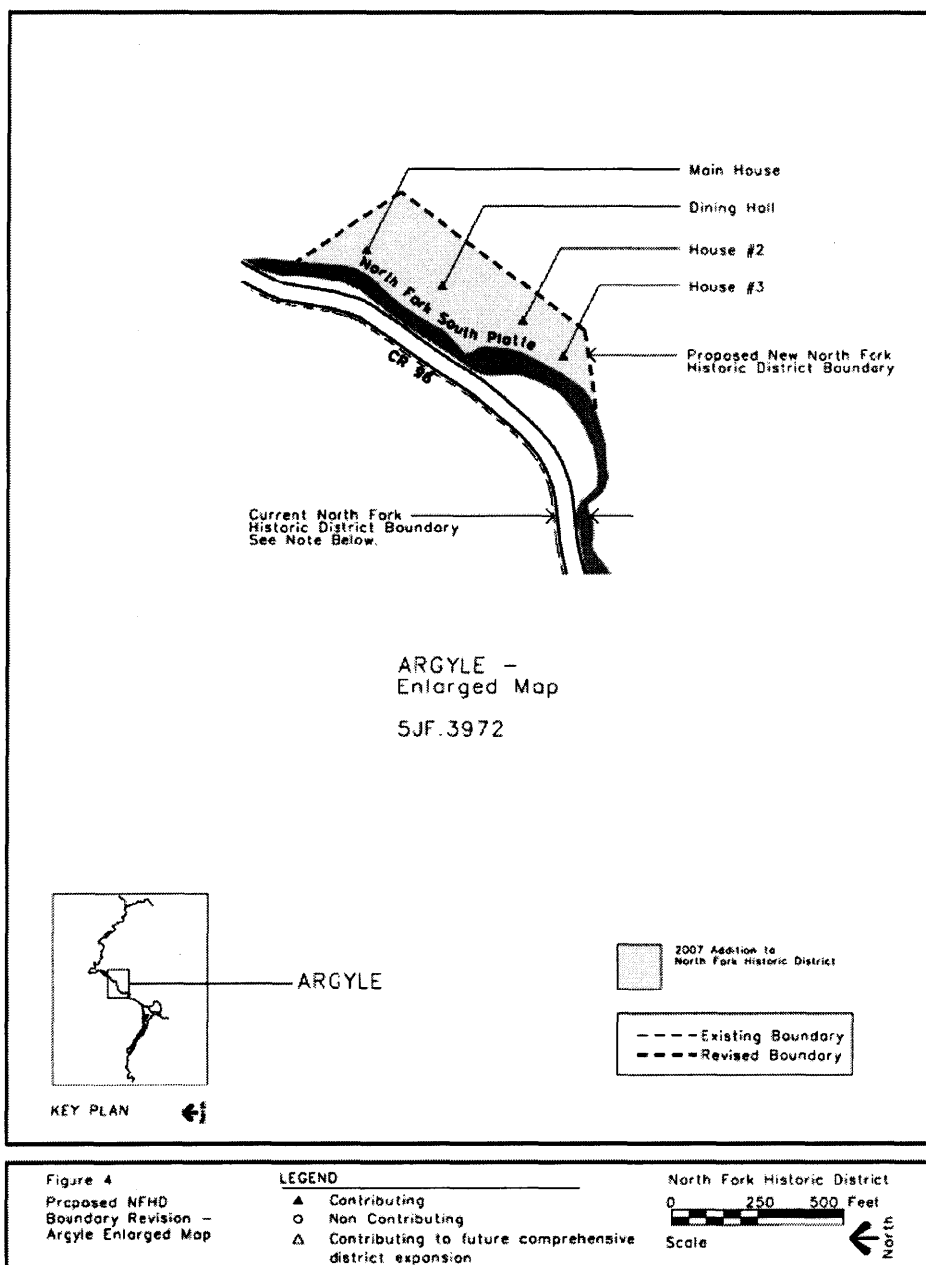


Figure 4
Proposed NFHD
Boundary Revision -
Argyle Enlarged Map

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ARGYLE
16306 COUNTY ROAD 96
5JF.3972

Main House

Architectural style/building type: Craftsman
Historic use: Recreational single dwelling
Resource status: Contributing

Construction date: 1938 (est.)
Current: Recreational single dwelling
Photograph numbers: 16

The main house is one story tall with an attic. It is rectangular in plan, wood framed, and faces northwest to the river. For clarity, northwest will be referred to as north in this description.

Foundation materials were not visible. The exterior walls are covered with horizontal wood lap siding painted light gray, with white painted wood trim. The roof is an intersecting gable covered with red asphalt shingles. The roof has exposed rafter tails and overhanging eaves, supported by simple angled wooden brackets. Gable siding has wood trim in a sunburst motif. There is an open porch on the north side, facing the river, at the first floor. It is sheltered by the roof overhang. There is a utilitarian exit balcony, wood door, and stairs from the second floor on the west side.

Windows are historic wood sash, double-hung windows. Some have 6-light upper sash over single lower sash, and some have 3-light upper sash over single lower sash.

The main house does not appear to be significantly altered. The exit balcony on the west side could be a later modification, but this is not known.

The main house at Argyle is at the north end of the complex. This building is set high above the river and above the rest of the complex. It is surrounded by large pine trees. There are two rock retaining walls to the south and east of the main house.

Outbuildings associated with the main house include two similar, one-story, rectangular cabins behind the main house to the south. The cabins have gable roofs with exposed rafter tails and red asphalt shingle roofing. They are sided with horizontal wood lap siding painted light gray, with white wood trim. There is gable trim in a sunburst pattern. Windows are historic wood sash single-light windows. Below the main house, near the river, is a shed or privy with a gable roof and horizontal wood lap siding.

Integrity: The building is in good condition. It has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Seerie Residence #1 (House #2)

Architectural style/building type: No style
Historic use: Recreational single dwelling
Resource status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1910 (est.)
Current: Recreational single dwelling
Photograph numbers: 17

Seerie Residence #1 is one story, wood framed, rectangular in plan, and faces northwest to the river. Multiple exterior doors facing the river suggest multiple dwelling or rental recreational units. For clarity, northwest will be referred to as north in this description.

Foundation materials were not visible. The exterior walls are covered with horizontal wood lap siding painted light gray, with white painted wood trim. The roof is gabled, and covered with red asphalt

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shingles. There is an open porch on the north side, facing the river, covered with a roof. Windows are historic wood sash. There are four or five wood doors facing the river. The building does not appear to be significantly altered.

Seerie Residence #1 is at the southwest end of the Argyle complex, southwest of the Dining Hall. It is just south of the bridge. The house is set back from the river, and slightly above the Dining Hall, in a pine forest. The land slopes up to the south. No outbuildings associated with the residence were visible from across the river.

Integrity: The building is in good condition. It appears to have integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Seerie Residence #2 (House #3)

Architectural style/building type: No style
Historic use: Recreational single dwelling
Resource status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1910 (est.)
Current: Recreational single dwelling
Photograph numbers: 17

Seerie Residence #2 is one story, wood framed, rectangular in plan, and faces northwest to the river. Multiple exterior doors facing the river suggest multiple dwelling or rental recreational units. For clarity, northwest will be referred to as north in this description.

Foundation materials were not visible. The exterior walls are covered with horizontal wood lap siding painted light gray, with white painted wood trim. The roof is gabled, and covered with red asphalt shingles. There is an open porch on the north side, facing the river, covered with a roof. Windows are historic wood sash. There are four or five wood doors facing the river.

Seerie Residence #2 at the southwest end of the Argyle complex, southwest of the Dining Hall. It is just south of the bridge. The house is set back from the river, and slightly above the Dining Hall, in a pine forest. The land slopes up to the south. There is a large boulder outcropping just west of the building and a stone retaining wall at the bridge just to the north. No outbuildings associated with the property were visible from across the river.

Integrity: The building is in good condition. It appears to have integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Dining Hall

Architectural style/building type: Late 19TH and
Early 20TH Century American Movements

Historic use: Dining Hall, Kitchen and Caretaker's Quarters
Resource status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1910 (est.)

Current: Dining Hall and Kitchen
Photograph numbers: 16 and 18

The Dining Hall is one-story tall and wood framed. It is a very long and narrow rectangle in plan, facing northwest to the river. For clarity, northwest will be referred to as north in this description.

Foundation materials were not visible. The exterior walls are covered with horizontal wood lap siding painted light gray, with white painted wood trim. The roof is side gabled, and covered with red asphalt shingles. There are two open, shed-roofed porches facing the river at the southwest end of the building. There are two red brick chimneys, one at the south end, and one interior chimney near the north end. Windows are historic wood sash, 4/4 double-hung windows or individual four-light windows. There are multiple, possibly six, historic wood doors facing the river.

The center bay appears to be open on the west side in an undated historic photograph. It has since been enclosed. Otherwise, the Dining Hall does not appear to be significantly altered.

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The Dining Hall is in the center of the Argyle complex. It is a prominent, long narrow building, facing northwest to the river, located on a flat area. It is set well back from the river, with a large, flat, open parcel of land in front of the Dining Hall, between the Dining Hall and the river. This has the effect of creating a large visual foreground, giving the Dining Hall a very prominent position and a significant view of the river from all rooms. Behind the Dining Hall, a dense pine forest slopes up to the south, creating a visual backdrop for the building.

There is a utility shed north of the Dining Hall and perpendicular to it. It has a side gabled roof, horizontal wood lap siding, and open bays on the south side.

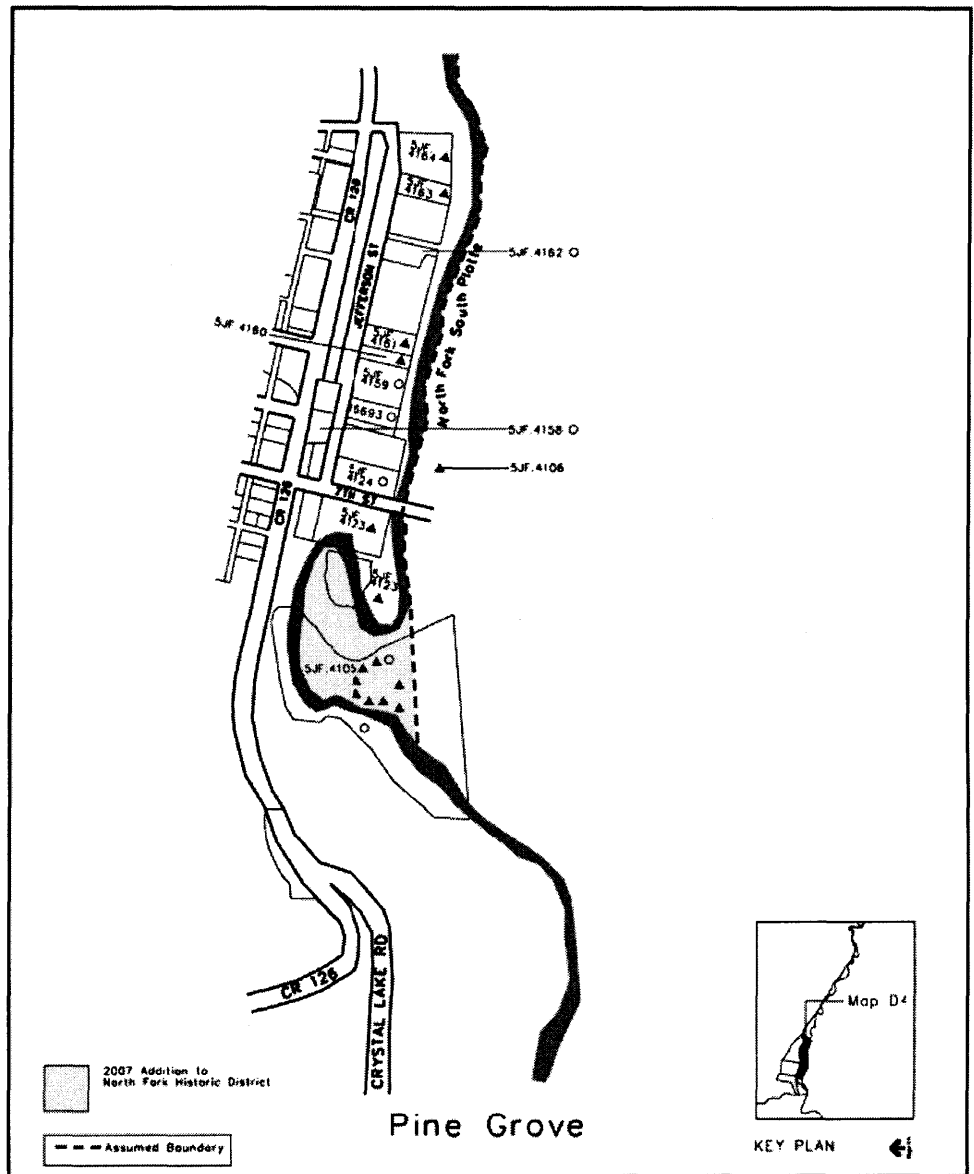
Integrity: The building is in good condition. It appears to have integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Pine Grove

**WHITE PINES
MOUNTAIN RESORT /
WHITE PINES HOTEL
(PLATTE RIVER
CABINS)**
16525 PINE VALLEY
ROAD
5JF.4105

The cabins are clustered within an oxbow of the North Fork of the South Platte River (photographs 24-25). The complex is south of the river and south of Highway 126, at the west end of the town of Pine Grove. The cabins are surrounded to the east, west, and north by the river, and to the south by a hill. The entire complex is set well below the elevation of the highway.

The complex includes a non-historic Manager's House with a garage and a pond, a pump house, and ten cabins. The Manager's House, garage, and pond are



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above the complex and to the west of the river oxbow. The ten cabins are laid out in a somewhat circular arrangement. The land slopes down towards the river. The north end of the oxbow is a low wetlands area. The south end of the site is much higher in elevation, and forested with pines. Seven of the cabins are set directly on the river's banks. One is up on the hillside to the south, and two others face north towards the wetlands.

Vegetation throughout includes native grasses, with some cultivated gardens around the house and cabins. The north end of the complex, within the oxbow, has wetlands vegetation. The south end of the complex has a steep slope upward to a pine forest.

The complex has an unpaved road with a timber bridge over the river. The road turns to the south to provide access to River Song, Lee's Cabin, Barn (Fred's Cabin), and Cabins F (Kim's Cabin) and G (Cabin #7). The other five cabins are accessed by a footpath.

Manager's House

Architectural Style/Building Type: No style
Original use: Manager's residence
Resource status: Noncontributing

Construction date: 1963
Current use: Manager's residence
Photographs: 21

The non-historic Manager's House is one story, irregular in plan, wood framed, and faces east to the river. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles. Siding is horizontal metal siding. Windows are primarily wood sliders and doors are wood panel. The foundation is concrete. There is a partially covered patio facing east. The building does not appear to have been modified.

The Manager's House is set above the river and above the cabin complex, which it overlooks. The house is west of the river oxbow that surrounds the cabin complex. The house has a significant view of the river and the mountains to the west. The site is vegetated with native grasses and a few pines, with some cultivated garden areas. A small pond lies between the house and the river. There is a gable-roofed non-historic garage associated with the Manager's House.

Integrity: Although non-historic, the manager's house has not been modified and has integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Cabin G (Cabin #7)

Architectural Style/Building Type: No style
Historic Use: Hotel cabin
Resource status: Contributing

Construction date: 1910 (est.)
Current: Vacant/Not in Use
Photographs: 22

Cabin G is rectangular in plan, one story in height, and wood framed. The roof is a shed with asphalt roll roofing. The slope of the roof is shallower over a south-facing enclosed porch. The roof overhangs the walls on all sides, and wood structure is exposed at the overhangs. The building is sided with horizontal wood board siding with traces of white paint remaining. The porch enclosure has vertical wood board siding. The foundation is rubble stone. Historic wood divided light window sash still remain, although some of the glazing and mullions are broken or missing. The door is a historic wood panel door. The cabin has not been modified.

Cabin G is the southernmost cabin in the complex, and one of two built at the highest elevation. Accessible only by a steep and rough road, the cabin is sited on a hillside forested with pines, overlooking the cabin complex below. There are no outbuildings associated with the building. This cabin does not appear to be modified.

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Cabin G has integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, and association. This cabin lacks integrity of workmanship due to its poor condition. As a whole, the cabin has overall integrity.

Cabin F (Kim's Cabin)

Architectural style/building type: Late 19TH and
Early 20TH Century American Movements

Date of Construction: 1910 (est.)

Historic Use: Hotel cabin

Current: Vacant/Not in Use

Resource status: Contributing

Photographs: 23

Cabin F is rectangular in plan, wood framed, and one and one half stories in height. The roof is a shed, turning into a hip roof at the southwest corner. Roofing is asphalt and rafters are exposed at the roof overhang. Siding is horizontal wood board simple drop siding. The building is constructed over a tall crawl space enclosed with vertical wood board siding. Facing the river to the north and west is a section that appears to have been an enclosed screened porch at one time. This section has been enclosed with vertical wood board siding and windows. There is a small non-historic enclosed vestibule on the southeast side with a shed roof. Windows on the cabin are historic wood sash divided lights, mostly 6-lights and 9-lights. The east entrance door is historic and constructed of vertical wood boards.

The southeast vestibule appears to date from the 1960s or later. The west side appears to have been a sun room or possibly a screened porch, but it was enclosed at a later date, possibly the 1940s.

Cabin F is built above the river, on grassy land sloping up to the southeast. This cabin is set at a higher elevation than the rest of the complex, except for Cabin G. There is a small informal rock retaining wall west of the house. Vegetation consists of native grasses and pines. The cabin has a significant view of the river to the north and west. There are no outbuildings associated with the property.

Integrity: The cabin has integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials and association. This cabin lacks integrity of workmanship due to its marginal condition. As a whole, the cabin has overall integrity.

Barn (Fred's Cabin)

Architectural Style/Building Type: No style

Construction date: 1910 (est.)

Historic Use: Barn

Current: Storage/Utility

Resource status: Contributing

Photographs: 24

The former barn is rectangular in plan and wood framed. Built into land sloping down to the river, it is two stories in height facing the river and one story tall facing the complex. The roof is a shed with asphalt roofing. The roof overhangs the walls on all four sides. The building is sided with horizontal wood boards. Most of the windows have been removed, with only trimmed openings remaining. The foundation is concrete. The lower level has a sliding wood service door on an overhead track. Pedestrian doors are constructed of vertical wood boards.

The building has not been modified, except for the window removals.

The building sits above the river, on grassy land sloping up to the southeast. It is at the southern terminus of the unpaved drive through the complex. Vegetation consists of native grasses, with few trees in the immediate area. The site provides a significant view of the river to the north and west. There are no outbuildings.

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Integrity: Fred's Cabin has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, and association. This cabin lacks integrity of workmanship due to its marginal condition. As a whole, the cabin has overall integrity.

Lee's Cabin

Architectural style/building type: Late 19TH and
Early 20TH Century American Movements

Date of Construction: 1910 (est.)

Historic Use: Hotel cabin

Current: Vacant/Not in Use

Resource status: Contributing

Photographs: 25

Lee's Cabin is irregular in plan, one story in height, and wood framed. The roof is a front gable, with a shed roof over an enclosed porch facing the river, and a shed roof over a small projecting bay on the northeast side. Roofing is asphalt roll material. The building is sided with horizontal wood board simple drop siding with traces of white paint remaining. The porch enclosure has vertical wood boards, over a crawl space enclosed with wood lattice. The main portion of the building is also built over a crawl space, with a rubble stone foundation below. Historic wood divided light window sash still remain, although most of the glazing is gone and many of the mullions are broken or missing. The door is a historic wood panel door.

Lee's Cabin is built above the river, on grassy land sloping up to the southeast. It is very close to the unpaved drive on the southeast side. Vegetation consists of native grasses, with few trees in the immediate area. The cabin has a significant view of the river to the north and west. There are no outbuildings associated with Lee's Cabin.

Integrity: Lee's Cabin has integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials and association. This cabin lacks integrity of workmanship due to its poor condition. As a whole, the cabin has overall integrity.

River Song

Architectural Style/Building Type: Rustic

Construction date: 1910 (est.)

Historic Use: Hotel cabin

Current: Hotel cabin

Resource status: Contributing

Photographs: 26

River Song is a log and stone building, rectangular in plan, with one story plus a loft. Its entrance faces east. The roof is side gabled, with corrugated metal roofing. The exterior is constructed of horizontal logs with saddle-notched corners. The logs are laid vertically at the gables. There are some infilled sections of logs laid diagonally, adjacent to the door on the east side. Windows are non-historic wood sliders and doors are non-historic wood panel. The foundation is constructed of irregularly shaped stones and it extends up to the window sills.

River Song has non-historic doors, windows and roofing but is otherwise not modified. Dates of modifications are unknown, but may date from the 1990s or later.

As its name implies, River Song's setting is significant. River Song is set close to the riverbank, between an unpaved access drive to the west and the river to the east. The drive is close to the southwest corner of the building. There are native pines and grasses and some wetlands vegetation. West of the building the ground drops off steeply to the river. A set of stone steps leads down from the house to the river and a Pump House. Just north of River Song, a timber bridge with stone abutments crosses the river.

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Associated buildings, features, or objects: The Pump House is a small rectangular concrete masonry building with a flat roof and a vertical wood board door. It is set on the bank of the river on a stone foundation.

Integrity: River Song has overall integrity, with integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Hemingway Cabin

Architectural Style/Building Type: No style

Construction date: 1910 (est.)

Historic Use: Hotel cabin

Current: Hotel cabin

Resource status: Contributing

Photographs: 27

Hemingway Cabin is rectangular in plan, wood framed, and one story in height. The roof is hipped, with standing seam metal roofing. There is a shed-roofed porch on the south side and a fenced deck on the north side. Exterior siding is horizontal metal siding. Windows are replacement wood double-hung windows. The entrance door is a non-historic metal panel door and there is a sliding glass door to the north patio. Windows, siding, and roofing are replacements made since 2000.

Hemingway Cabin is the northernmost cabin in the complex, situated at the edge of low-lying land within the river oxbow. Native grasses surround the cabin, and there is a rock-edged cultivated garden at the entrance. The land slopes down towards the river. The cabin has a significant view of the river, wetlands, and mountains beyond. There are no outbuildings associated with Hemingway Cabin.

Integrity: The cabin lacks integrity of materials due to replacement siding, windows, and roofing. However it retains integrity of location and setting. Despite the replacement materials, the cabin still conveys its history to a viewer and retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Bathhouse (Moonrise Cabin)

Architectural style/building type: Late 19TH and
Early 20TH Century American Movements

Date of Construction: 1910 (est.)

Historic Use: Bathhouse for cabin complex

Current: Hotel cabin

Resource status: Contributing

Photographs: 28

Moonrise Cabin is rectangular in plan, wood framed, and one story in height. The roof is front gabled, with standing seam metal roofing. Exterior siding is horizontal metal siding. Windows are replacement wood casement and awning windows, with one non-historic fixed octagonal window in each gable. The cabin is entered through a non-historic sliding glass patio door at a non-historic wood deck. There is a non-historic exterior hot tub on the east side. Windows, siding, roofing, doors, deck, and hot tub are replacements or additions made since 2000.

Moonrise Cabin is at the north end of the complex, overlooking the low-lying land within the river oxbow. Native grasses surround the cabin, and there is a rock-edged cultivated garden at the entrance. The land slopes down towards the river. The cabin has a significant view of the river, wetlands, and mountains beyond. There are no outbuildings associated with Moonrise Cabin.

Integrity: The cabin lacks integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling due to replacement siding, windows, and roofing. It also lacks integrity of design due to the prominence of the non-historic windows. However it retains integrity of location, setting, and association, and has overall integrity.

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Rapids

Architectural Style/Building Type: No style
Historic Use: Hotel cabin
Resource status: Contributing

Construction date: 1910 (est.)
Current: Hotel cabin
Photographs: 29-30

Rapids Cabin is irregular in plan, wood framed, and one story in height plus a basement. It is built into the side of the riverbank with a walk-out lower level overlooking the river. A modest one-story elevation faces the rest of the complex. The roof is front gabled, with a low-slope shed roof over addition to the north. The shed roof turns into a hip and wraps around the east side of the cabin. Roofing is standing seam metal. Exterior siding is horizontal metal siding. Windows are non-historic wood sash, mostly casements. There are non-historic fixed octagonal sash in the gables. The entrance faces west to the complex, with a non-historic metal panel door with a fanlight. The entrance porch has a shed roof on wood posts, and a stoop enclosed by a wood railing. An exterior wood stair leads down to a non-historic wood deck and railing overlooking the river to the east. Windows, siding, and roofing are replacements made since 2000. The cabin has been enlarged, in the 1990s or later.

Rapids Cabin is built into the side of the steep rocky riverbank where the river drops down into a rapids area filled with large boulders. The cabin is set low relative to its neighbors to take advantage of the river setting. Vegetation includes native grasses, deciduous trees, and low willows along the river. The cabin has a significant visual and auditory relationship with the river. There are no outbuildings associated with Rapids Cabin.

Integrity: The cabin lacks integrity of materials due to replacement siding, windows, and roofing. It lacks integrity of design and workmanship due to the prominent addition and the scale of the replacement windows. The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The losses of design and materials integrity are offset by the strength of integrity of setting, feeling, and association resulting from the strong relationship to the river. For this reason the cabin does have overall integrity.

Cliff House

Architectural Style/Building Type: No style
Historic Use: Hotel cabin
Resource status: Noncontributing

Construction date: 1910 (est.)
Current: Hotel cabin
Photographs: 30

The Cliff House is irregular in plan, wood framed, and two stories in height. It is built above a rocky section of riverbank with a walk-out lower level overlooking the river. It has a shed roof with standing seam metal roofing. Exterior siding is horizontal metal siding. Windows are non-historic wood sash, mostly casements. The foundation is stone, and exposed on the west side. There are exterior wood decks on the east and west sides, and a lower exterior hot tub on the east side.

Windows, siding, and roofing are replacements made since 2000. The cabin has been enlarged, in the 1990s or later.

The Cliff House is built above the steep rocky riverbank where the river drops down into a rapids area filled with large boulders. The cabin is also at the base of steep, forested slope. Vegetation includes native grasses and pines. The cabin has a significant view of the river and mountains beyond. There are no outbuildings associated with the Cliff House.

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Integrity: The cabin lacks integrity of materials due to replacement siding, windows, and roofing. It lacks integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, and association due to the prominent addition and the scale of the replacement windows. While it does retain integrity of location and setting the additions are so prominent as to cause a loss of overall integrity.

Sundance

Architectural style/building type: Late 19TH and
Early 20TH Century American Movements

Date of Construction: 1910 (est.)

Historic Use: Hotel cabin

Current: Hotel cabin

Resource status: Contributing

Photographs: 31

Sundance Cabin is rectangular in plan, wood framed, and one story in height. The roof is side gabled, with standing seam metal roofing. Exterior siding is horizontal metal siding. Windows are replacement wood double-hung windows. The entrance on the southwest side has a non-historic metal panel door, with a stoop and railing, sheltered by a gable hood supported on wood posts. The northeast side overlooks the river and features a pair of non-historic French doors and a non-historic exterior wood deck and railing. Windows, siding, and roofing are replacements made since 2000.

Sundance Cabin is set high on the riverbank at the northeast end of the complex, with a significant view of the river, wetlands, and mountains beyond. Native grasses and deciduous trees surround the cabin, and there are small rock-edged cultivated gardens in the front yard. The land slopes down towards the river. There are no outbuildings associated with Sundance Cabin.

Integrity: The cabin lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to replacement siding, windows, and roofing. The cabin retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, and has overall integrity.

Resource Summary

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
Buildings	27	4
Sites	0	0
Structures	0	0
Objects	0	0
Total	27	4

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The North Fork Historic District's past mirrors that of many communities in the mountain regions of Colorado and the American West from the 1870s to the middle of the twentieth century. Lying along a river corridor into the heart of precious-metal-bearing mountains, the area became the route of railroad access to mining operations. Subsequent settlement brought activities related to the growth of scenic tourism as a leisure activity, extractive industries of several types, and local ranching and other agricultural ventures.

The North Fork Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 under Criterion A. The nomination document contains checks for several areas of significance: **agriculture**; **commerce**; **transportation**, and **other: recreation and tourism**. The National Register Information System (NRIS) database, created and populated some time after the district designation, indicates the areas of significance associated with the district as **economics**, **entertainment/recreation**, and **transportation**. Although the NRIS only reports periods of significance in 25-year increments, the original nomination document appears to establish 1878-1938 as the overall district period of significance.

The additional documentation reiterates the importance of the areas of significance for **agriculture**, **transportation**, and **entertainment/recreation**. In addition, **industry** is added for the important extractive activities in the district. The beginning date for the period of significance remains at 1878 but the end date of the overall period of significance is extended to 1957. The period of significance continues to begin with the construction of the railroad lines through the Platte Canyon in which this district lies, and ends at the arbitrary fifty-year date of 1957, the date through which the district continued to be significant in the area of **entertainment/recreation**.

Transportation: Railroads

Transportation, "the process and technology of conveying passengers or materials," is significant as related to the railroad. From the 1878 construction of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railway through the canyon to the 1937 final train run and subsequent removal of the rails, the railroad was the primary access to the region, and the most significant transportation element for industry and passenger traffic. The period of significance is 1878-1937.

The completion of the transcontinental railroad by the Union Pacific and the 1870 link from Denver to Cheyenne, Wyoming, the closest point on the transcontinental to Colorado's Front Range cities, prompted a flurry of railroad building into the Colorado mountains. Following creek and river valleys, engineers surveyed dozens of routes, searching for the least challenging paths to the gold fields. Many lines employed narrow gauge technology which reduced the digging and grading in cutting the roadbed and allowed access through the tight curves of river valleys and mountain passes. With completion of railways, ore was shipped to processing sites. Goods and equipment for the growing communities were transported in return. With time, many railroads promoted themselves to tourists regionally and nationally, highlighting the scenic natural environments of the mountains and the increasing interest in outdoor leisure and recreation.

The building of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad (DSP&P) along the North Fork of the South Platte River and over Kenosha Pass to South Park eventually led to the mining center of Leadville. Like most railways of the era, the motivation for its construction was purely financial. Investors and corporations changed names and organizational structures in attempts to expand holdings, capitalize on the precious metal booms and maximize profits for shareholders. As time passed, the railroad expanded its focus to transport other area products, including timber, ice, stone, and agricultural products, and became the access for a growing area scenic tourism industry in the North Fork canyon.

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Entertainment and recreation, "the development and practice of leisure activities for refreshment, diversion, amusement or sport," was at its most important from the 1878 completion of the rail lines to 1957. Promoted as a prime area for scenic travel for over 60 years, the district was home to resorts, seasonal houses and recreation facilities. Although the district is increasingly the home of year-round residents, the seasonal cycle of recreation visitation remains a significant element in the life of the area today. The period of significance is 1878 - 1957.

Even as U. S. Army officer Stephen Long in 1820 called the central portion of the American West the "Great American Desert," the region attracted visitors seeking to witness the drama of the topography, to explore the ruggedness of the landscape, and to find respite in the natural environment. Early tourists wrote about their experiences, bringing celebrity to areas of the West, including Yellowstone, Estes Park, Pike's Peak, Long's Peak, the Cache la Poudre Valley, and South Park. As the railroads extended their lines to reach the rich mining regions of the state, these same lines realized profits from carrying tourists through the dramatic routes of the rails. Promotional materials featured images by famed photographers and were distributed by railroad corporations across the nation. In response, communities, hotels, resorts, seasonal cabins and other outdoor recreation facilities sprang up along the rail lines, catering to the influx of the touring public and the summer-season residents alike. Many such communities in the Rocky Mountains developed over time into stable year-round towns with commercial services for the surrounding homesteads and ranches.

The North Fork valley of the South Platte River was known as a scenic destination prior to the arrival of the railroad in 1878. Early settlers in the valley named the outposts in honor of the area's natural beauty with names like Longview and Park Siding (the original name of Foxton). Following the completion of the railway of the DSP&P, the area was promoted in brochures, photographs, guidebooks and railroad publications, spurring day-trip, overnight, short-term and seasonal visitors to the canyon. Many of the towns grew in response to the increasing tourist traffic, and additional stops along the rail line were added for the convenience of fishermen, picnic travelers, hikers and resort guests. While many of the homes within the valley have been converted to year-round occupancy, many still remain seasonally-occupied, carrying on the tradition of respite and recreation in this river corridor into the heart of the mountains.

Industry: Extractive Industries

Industry, "the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services," is significant in the district in the area of extractive industry during the period of the railroad activity: 1878 - 1937. The area's rich resources of timber, granite, gravel, mica and ice were processed and shipped to cities across the nation. Much of this industry had declined by the abandonment of the railroad. The period of significance is 1878 - 1937.

Colorado's mountains hold a wealth of natural resources, many of which were, and remain today, in great demand by industry. The early rush to the gold and silver fields demanded sources of timber for mine framing, building construction, and railroad ties. Extensive logging to meet the enormous and continually growing demand for logs depleted timbered areas surrounding most towns, and eventually laid bare broad swaths of the mountain highlands. Likewise, although precious metals and mineral products were mined throughout the region, stone for buildings in the mountain communities and the growing cities of the Front Range was sought through the region's hard-rock quarries and shipped by wagon and rail to the east. While some quarries were mined out, others were identified and production increased along with new mineral resources for new markets.

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The mountains surrounding the North Fork area of study held vast quantities of quality stone and acres of timber stands. The logging operations arrived early in the area's settlement history, as timbers for railroad ties were in demand for railroad construction on a continual basis. At one point, ten sawmills operated out of Buffalo Creek, shipping completed ties to follow the extending railroad paths. Timber was also valued for telegraph poles, fencing and building construction and the North Fork communities supplied materials for all such activities. Mineral extraction was not a major business in the North Fork area, but stone and rock products were located at several quarries, producing significant volumes of building stone, gravel and sand, and mica from the earliest years of settlement. The state's earliest granite quarry was located within the valley. This production increased with growing railroad operations, and stone was shipped from the region surrounding the North Fork to Denver, other points in Colorado and out of state. Finally, an extractive industry facilitated by the activity of the railroad was harvesting of ice from area ponds. This was an important winter industry and ice operations were present in most of the communities of the canyon. Railroad documents record large numbers of boxcars filled with ice packed in hay being transported to the cities of the east and internationally.

Agriculture: Ranching

Agriculture, "the process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops and raising livestock and plants," was significant in the area in the form of ranching from 1878 to 1937. The mountain ranching tradition was active both in the valley and up the creek tributaries outside the district, but the communities of the North Fork canyon provided access and services to outlying ranch operations because of the access to the railroad. One major ranch continues to raise livestock, but current transportation is by truck outside the canyon. The period of significance is 1878 - 1937.

Agriculture in the foothills and mountain areas of Colorado focused upon ranching and the cultivation of hay and feed crops for animals. Beef and dairy cattle were the primary livestock, with some sheep. Horses were raised for farm use and freighting. The short growing season limited cultivation and hay was grown for feed and sale. Cattle grazed in the meadows of the high country and in the lush valleys, but required significant acreage to support a herd. Open range extended through a large portion of the mountains and some areas included designated public or underdeveloped private land. The leasing of grazing land from the federal government or the railroad companies allowed many ranchers to support their work. Cattle were driven to markets at the railheads in the Front Range cities for shipment to the east. The spread of the railroad lines and the building of toll roads into many regions of the mountains improved access to markets, as cattle shipped by rail was often more profitable. By the third decade of the twentieth century, cattle were sent by truck to market, allowing flexibility in the destination of the livestock.

Although only one large ranch, the Swan Hereford, lies within the boundaries of the North Fork Historic District, additional mid-sized and small ranches lay in the mountains away from the river valleys. The towns of the North Fork canyon were the commercial centers for supplies, mail, shipping, and community life, and included the ranch populations within the broader community. Many ranchers arrived in the area as workers in the timber, railroad, quarrying and other industries, and applied for homesteads within the valley or in the creek valleys leading into the mountains. Some were immigrants accustomed to the climate and the mountain environment. Buffalo Creek became the regional center of cattle shipment with the construction of a livestock loading chute adjacent to the Green Mercantile, facilitating the transport of cattle and horses by rail to Denver.

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Longview

The buildings in the district expansion here are associated with the small community of Longview, a stop along the rail line of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad. Longview is noted on the Dixie Oil Company map of the region in 1924. Later listings include the Colorado Business Directory of 1930 (which stated the population at 76) and the *Colorado Yearbook* of 1935/36. Built as summer homes, with access to the railroad line, the buildings fit into the pattern of seasonal use, a use that continues to the present day.

Perhaps the most informative story about the town is found in the 1934 description of the town by postmistress Ida M. Thompson. She relates that the first mountain cabin was built by Charles Hynes on a site which commanded a view of many mountain peaks. As more cabins were built, a post office was established. Both post office and train stop were named Longview from the original cabin of 1905. Nearby was an "old log structure" which served "as a sort of halfway house and saloon on the early trek to Leadville" prior to the completion of the rail lines.

Hynes Residence #1

Charles Hynes's acquisition of the property is the first entry for the parcel, recorded as being by 1920, but probably much earlier in the century, since it was passed to Rose Hynes in 1917. She sold the property to Ida M. Thompson in 1922, and thence to F. E. Thompson in 1936. Carl Wilson bought the site in 1940, passing it to Clifford and M.P. Wilson four years later. Several years after Clifford's death in 1953, the land was sold to Lillian Smith and Joseph and Enit Kimsey. Hazel Kimsey inherited it 1951 and immediately sold to Charles and Jennie Rae Hollingworth. Ruth Patten and Lois Stiles took ownership in 1955, selling to John and Anne Michel in 1960. John shared title with Richard Hillbrand in 1966. John Michel and Anne Michel took possession in 1969.

Hynes Residence #2

Charles Hynes also passed this property to Rose Hynes in 1917. She sold the Ida M. Thompson in 1922, who passed it to Frank E. Thompson et al in 1936. Rosa Highland bought the site four years later, and sold to James and Florence Scott in 1962. The next year, Nolan and Walle Tackett assumed ownership, selling to current owners Ronald and Dorothy Warthen in 1973.

Longview #1, Longview #4, Longview #8, and #9 Spanish Pine Cone

These buildings are associated with the small community of Longview, a stop along the rail line of the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad. Spanish Pine Cone is one of two year-round residences in Longview, but the building fits into the pattern of leisure use, with access to the railroad line, shared by most of its neighbors.

Beale Residence #1, Beale Residence #2

These properties are first recorded as belonging to James and Temple Beale; however, earlier ownership is difficult to discern. It is assumed that there were prior owners, but not of formal parcel designation. In 1951, the two buildings were sold to Walter Gund, whose wife Anita held the property in her own name by 1957. The Gunds sold Residence #1 in 1959 to Joseph and Inez Allen, Judy Carrier, current owner, purchased the property in 1996.

In 1962, Anita Gund sold Residence #2 to Lyle and Joanne Johnson, who in 1975 passed it to John and Jeanne Brady, and thence to E.D. and Elizabeth Garhime. Jeanne Brady and E.D. Garhime share ownership as of 2005.

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Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 8 Page A33

Bella Vista/ Uncle Noll's Cabin

The earliest owners of this site and the builder of the house are not recorded with the county. The first recorded title transaction is not until 1941 when Eliza and Clifford Wilson acquired the parcel, but the house appears to be much older. By 1948, Clinton O. and Daily Wilson had inherited the property, selling that year to Joseph and Stalla Iacino. In 1970, Eugene and Margaret Montgomery bought the property, selling two years later to Nolan and Lucille Tackett. In 1992, Lucille confirmed sole title, and sold to Kristen Curren. Curren was joined in 1997 with Michelle Beittel in joint ownership, and Beittel assumed sole ownership that year.

Foxton

The buildings in the two district expansions here are significant for their association with the historic settlement of Foxton, once called "Park Siding" along the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad. The buildings are significant for their association with the seasonal leisure industry of the larger Platte Canyon community. These seasonal cabins built for pleasure-seekers along the railroad line fit into the pattern of seasonal use, a use that continues to the present day.

The first recorded settler in what is now Foxton was Civil War veteran Dr. Alvin Morey, who arrived in the valley in 1876 and received a homestead patent for a piece of land along the river. Ownership of the entire community is attributed to two different individuals prior to 1908. Several sources cite a Mr. Hampden, while others note the Probert family as owners of the Foxton community site. Little is known of Hampden. Probert may have lived in the community while managing quarry operations in the surrounding hills; he is known to have provided stone for important local buildings and to have been active in the greater region.

Foxton #1, Foxton #2, Foxton #10, Foxton #12, and Cabin on the Rock

Cabins #1-#12 were part of the original twelve summer cabins built at this community for the use of pleasure-seekers. Cabin on the Rock was built short after. All the cabins are still used today as seasonal rental recreational cabins.

In 1908, the entire settlement was sold to Denver merchant J. O. Roach, an Englishman by birth, who renamed the site as "Foxton" after a site of Fox-hall in his native land. In 1943, the entire Foxton community site was acquired by the Denver Water Board, which remains the owner. Continuing as a resort, the town was managed by Harry E. Graham from 1943 until his death in 1964. Since 1966, the site has been managed directly by the Denver Water Board.

Argyle

This main house is significant as part of a family-managed leisure complex along the seasonal "Fishing Train" from Denver. Built for summer recreational use with access to the railroad line, the building fits into the pattern of seasonal use throughout the area, a use that continues to the present day. The building is also significant for its association with the prominent Seerie family, who built the extant buildings at Argyle. Descendants of the Seerie family continue to own the property to the present day. The Seerie family owned and expanded the Argyle granite and feldspar quarry of which this property was originally part. Family members were partners in the Geddes and Seerie company, the builders and general contractors for the construction of the Colorado State Capitol in Denver. The Argyle granite quarry supplied stone used in many notable buildings in Denver and cities further east, as well as much of the stone for the construction of the Cheesman Dam.

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The Seerie Investment Company built this house in the late 1930s, adding to two houses and a dining hall previously constructed by David Seerie on the property. The houses and dining hall were built and used for private family use, but are located on the same property as the first granite quarry in Colorado, patented by Italian immigrant Louis Bossie in 1891. The property was originally named Granite Spur. In 1891, Bossie sold the land and quarry business to the construction contracting partnership of Geddes and Seerie. The quarry ceased operation in the early 1900s. Ownership transferred to David Seerie individually in 1905, who renamed the property Peterhead, and later Argyle. Seerie Investment Company gained title to the property by 1928. In 1973, nine of David Seerie's heirs sold 160 acres to the Denver Water Board, and purchased the remaining 80 acres under the name of Argyle Properties Inc. It continues to be owned by Seerie heirs and used for private family activities to the present day.

Pine Grove**White Pines Mountain Resort/ White Plains Hotel**

This property is part of the community of Pine Grove, an important community along the North Fork of the South Platte River in southwestern Jefferson County. This property is associated with the resort and leisure industry, an important industry historically in the canyon, and a use that continues to the present day.

Little is known with certainty of the original history of this complex of cabins in the south part of Pine Grove. Local lore attributes the buildings to the era of railroad construction. The website of the current owners relate that the original Platte River Cabins at White Pines were built as a work camp in 1878, and later were accommodations for early train travelers. By the early 1900s, the website states, this had become "one of the most popular fishing and vacation locations along the entire length of the narrow gauge railroad that ultimately linked Denver to Leadville." By then, the complex was known as the White Pines Mountain Resort.

Unfortunately, little information to support construction prior to the first decade of the twentieth century has been verified. The property may be assumed to have been acquired by the railroad or other development interest by the time of the 1878 railroad construction. The first listing of an owner in the county title books is that of Q. V. Davis, who is noted as the owner before 1910. County records also estimate the date of construction of four of the eight cabins as 1910. The County records estimate that a fifth cabin was built in 1922, and the final three cabins in 1940. Inconsistent dates in the historical record imply that Davis sold the property about 1940.

Mrs. A. L. Rae acquired the property in or before 1943, but a note on this entry shows that the deed was not confirmed for over a year. During that time, the ownership was recorded as changing to Anna E. Helsberg. A fair assumption is that Rae and Helsberg are the same person. The *Colorado State Business Directory* 1941 edition cites the "White Pines Hotel, Mrs. Anna Helsberg, Proprietor."

By 1950, Joseph and Mary White had acquired the property. Property ownership changed twice in 1961 through the Park and Pate families. Subsequent owners were Raglin and Tepper. The current owner Cheryll Scherer purchased the property in 1995.

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Geographical Data

Acreage of Boundary Expansions: 25.3 acres

The UTM's were derived using
BaseLoc.com mapping.

UTM References

1.	13	483288	4363118	Longview expansion (9.6 acres)
	Zone	Easting	Northing	
2.	13	479804	4363966	Foxtan expansion 1 (3.1 acres)
	Zone	Easting	Northing	
3.	13	479752	4364035	Foxtan expansion 2 (.7 acres)
	Zone	Easting	Northing	
4.	13	479470	4363617	Foxtan expansion 3 (.2 acres)
	Zone	Easting	Northing	
5.	13	479010	4367982	Argyle expansion (9 acres)
	Zone	Easting	Northing	
6.	13	471859	4362118	Pine Grove expansion (2.7 acres)
	Zone	Easting	Northing	

Verbal Boundary Description (Expanded Areas Only)

The boundaries of the six expanded areas of the district are shown on the scaled sketch maps labeled Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8 and Figure 9.

Boundary Justification (Expanded Areas Only)

Each of the six expanded areas contains a majority of resources contributing to the significance of the district.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

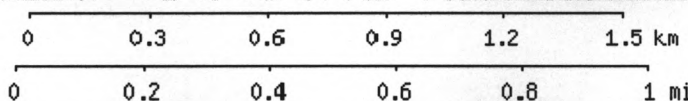
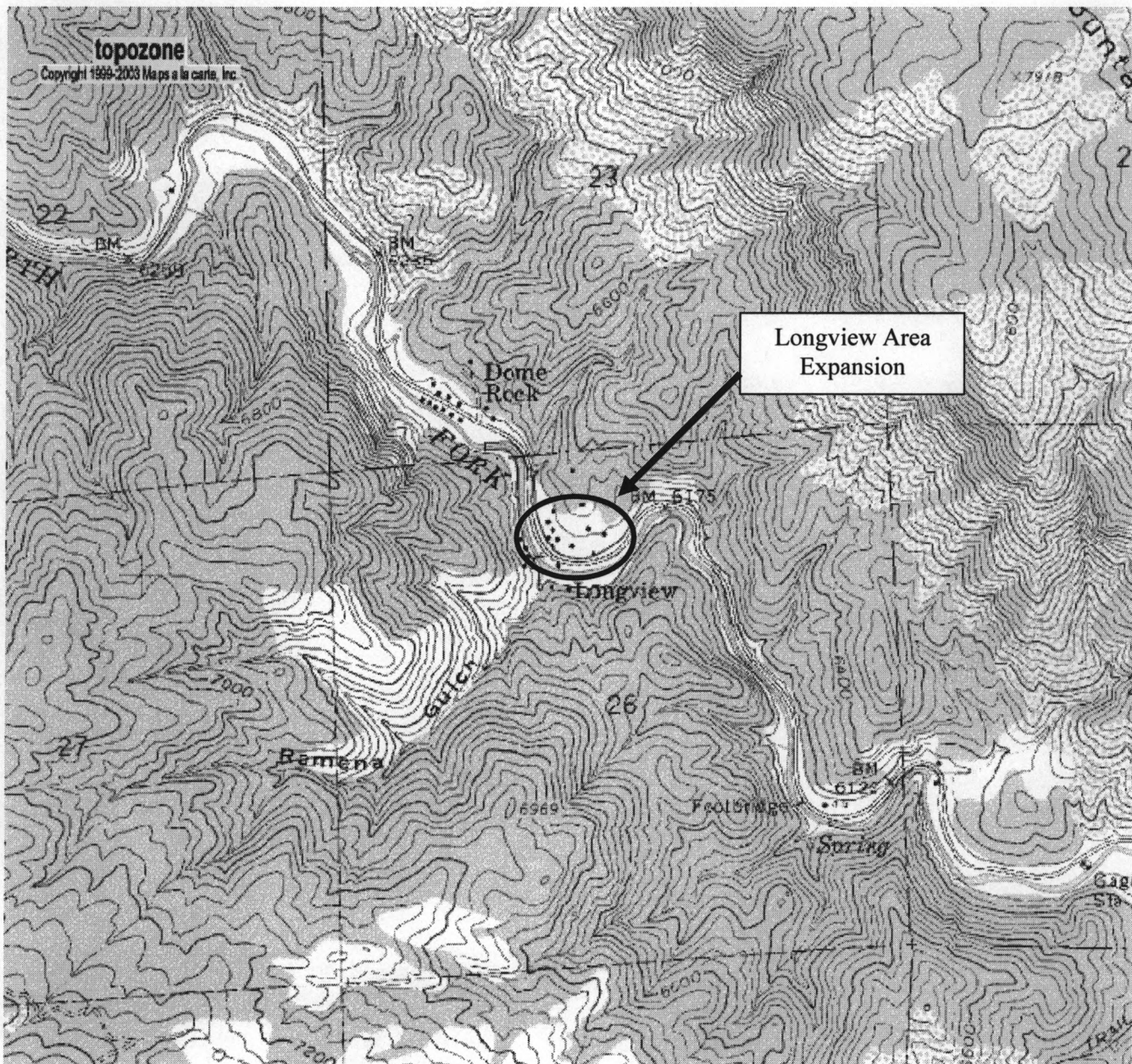
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

North Fork Historic District
Jefferson County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page A36

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SECTION 1

Platte Canyon Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series, 1985



Ramona Gulch, USGS Platte Canyon (CO) Quadrangle
Projection is UTM Zone 13 NAD83 Datum



M=10.073
G=-0.123

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

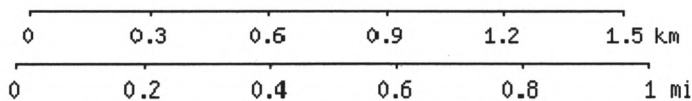
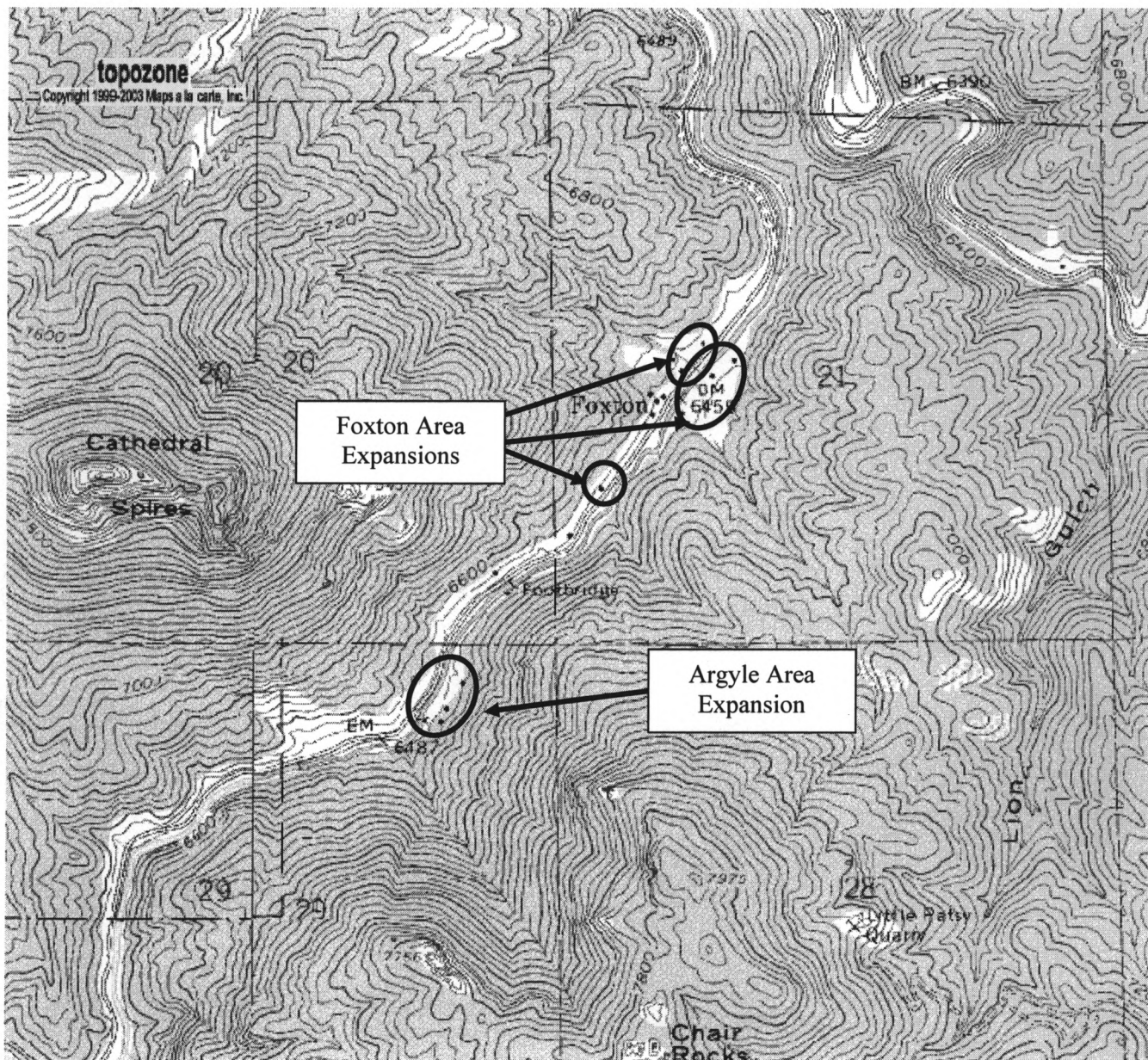
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

North Fork Historic District
Jefferson County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page A37

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SECTION 2

Platte Canyon Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series, 1985



USGS Platte Canyon (CO) Quadrangle
Projection is UTM Zone 13 NAD83 Datum



M=10.097
G=-0.152

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

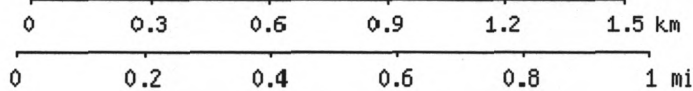
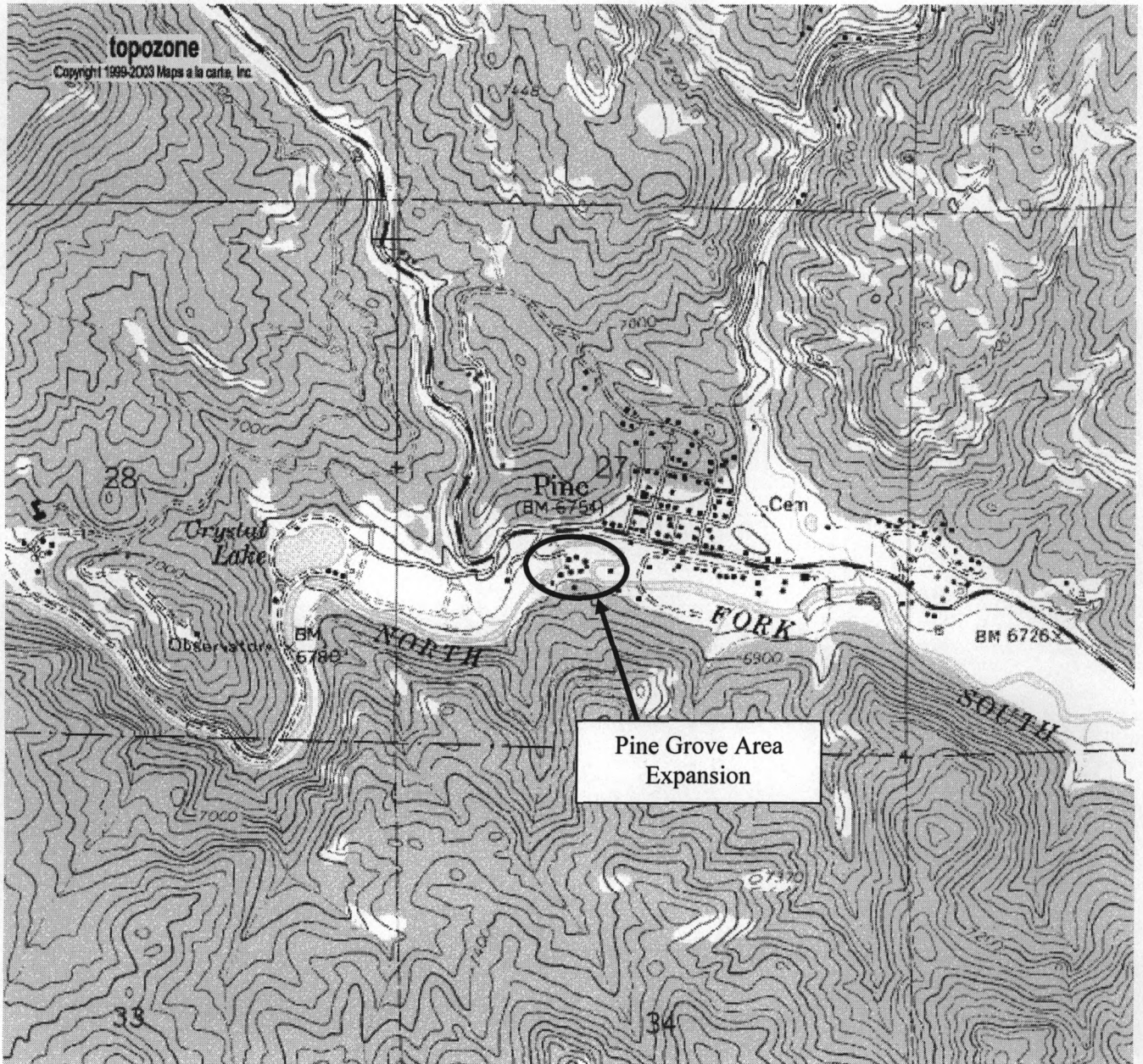
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

North Fork Historic District
Jefferson County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page A38

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SECTION 3

Pine Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series, 1985



Pine Gulch, USGS Pine (CO) Quadrangle
Projection is UTM Zone 13 NAD83 Datum

G
M=10.142
G=-0.208

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**North Fork Historic District
Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 11 Page A39

Listing amendment prepared on behalf of Jefferson County

PROPERTY OWNERS**Property**Argyle Properties Inc.
c/o Mr. R.J. Muth
1323 Kashlan Road
La Habra CA 90631Argyle
16306 County Road 96
Argyle CODenver Water Board
(Denise S. Maes, President)
1600 West 12th Avenue
Denver CO 80204Longview #1
17395 County Road 96
Jefferson County COLongview #4
17525 County Road 96
Jefferson County COLongview #5
(No address) on County Road 96
Jefferson County COLongview #8
17445 County Road 96
Jefferson County CO#9 Spanish Pine Cone
17495 on County Road 96
Jefferson County COFoxtan #1
County Road 96
Foxtan COFoxtan #2
Foxtan Road
Foxtan COPark Siding, Foxtan #10
Foxtan #12
Cabin on the Creek
15805 SW Platte River Road
Foxtan CO

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**North Fork Historic District
Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 11 Page A40Ms. Judy Carrier
Ms. Karen Martin
17355 County Road 96
Foxton CO 80433-972817355 County Road 96
Foxton COMs. Michelle Beittel
17365 County Road 96
Foxton CO 80433-490217365 County Road 96
Foxton CORonald and Dorothy Warthen
4715 Parfet Street
Wheat Ridge CO 80033-265717485 County Road 96
Jefferson County COMr. George Wilson
8833 S. Martin Ln.
Conifer CO 8043317465 County Road 96
Jefferson County COMr. John Michel
PO Box 268
Watkins CO 8013717435 SW Platte River
Jefferson County COMs. Anne Michel
PO Box 268
Watkins CO 8013717435 SW Platte River
Jefferson County CO17425 SW County Road 96
Jefferson County COMs. Cheryll Scherer
16515 Hwy 126
Pine CO 80470-8822Platte River Cabins
16525 Pine Valley Road
Pine CO

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

North Fork Historic District
Jefferson County, Colorado

Section number ___ Page A41

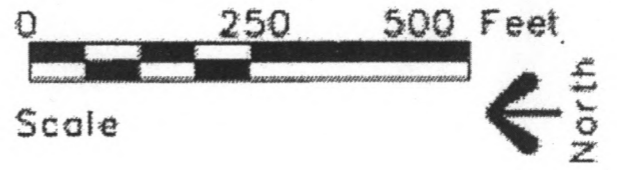
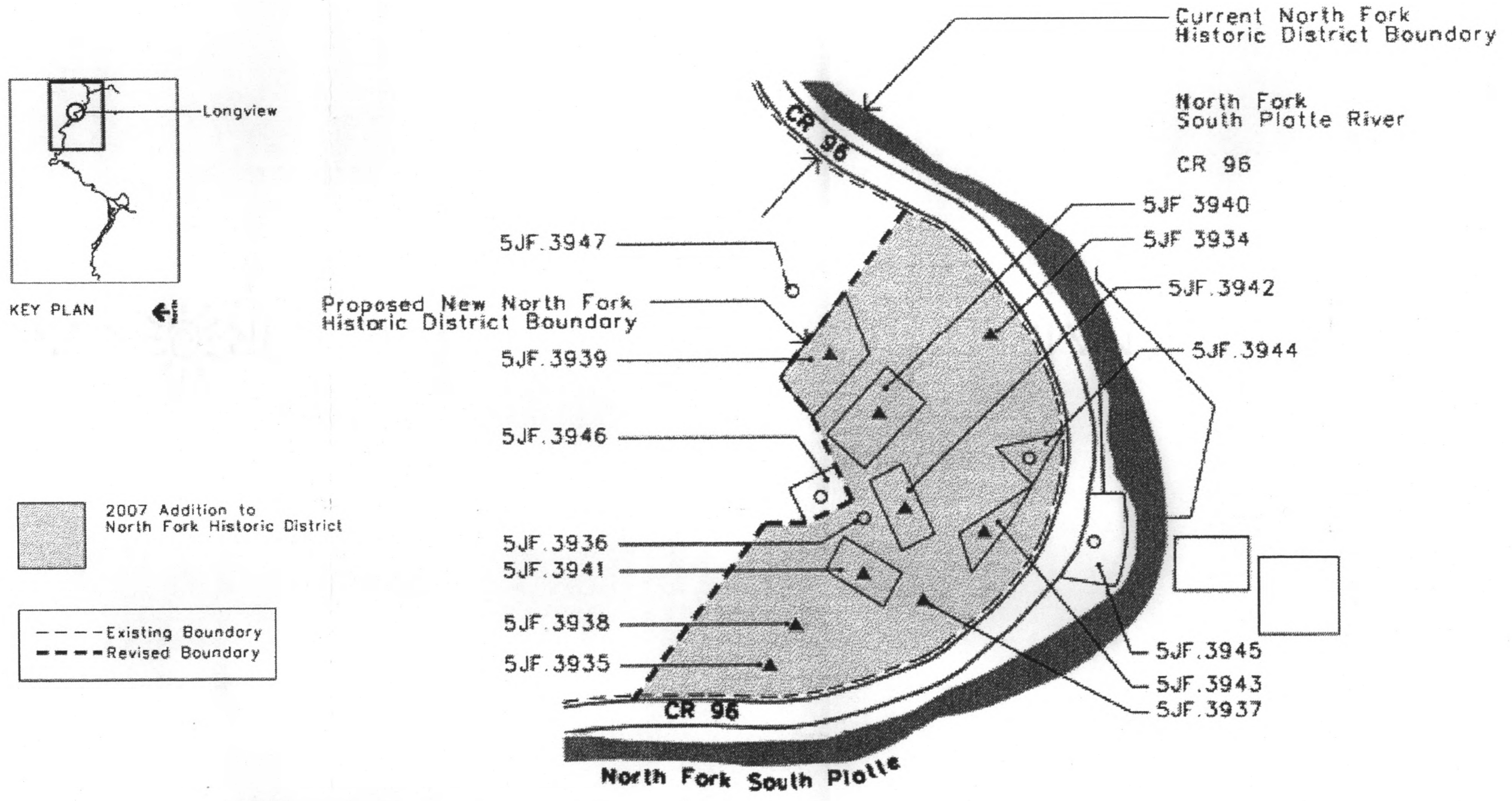
PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-31:

Photographer: Kathy Lingo
Date of Photographs: October 2006
Negatives: Digital files submitted to National Register

No.	Photographic Information	File Name
1	Longview #1, main house; view to the north.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork1.TIF
2	Longview #4, main house, view to the northeast.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork2.TIF
3	Longview #5, main house; view to the southwest.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork3.TIF
4	Longview #8, main house; view to the northwest.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork4.TIF
5	#9 Spanish Pine Cone; view to the southeast.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork5.TIF
6	Beale Residence #1; view to the north.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork6.TIF
7	Bella Vista; view to the south.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork7.TIF
8	Hynes Residence #1; view to the southwest.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork8.TIF
9	Beale Residence #2; view to the southwest.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork9.TIF
10	Hynes Residence #2; view to the northwest.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork10.TIF
11	Foxtan #1; view to the northeast.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork11.TIF
12	Foxtan #2; view to the northeast.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork12.TIF
13	Foxtan #12; view to the southwest.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork13.TIF
14	Foxtan #11 (in existing district); view to the northeast.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork14.TIF
15	Cabin on the Rock; view to the northeast.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork15.TIF
16	Argyle, main house on left, dining hall on right; view to the southwest.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork16.TIF
17	Seerie Residence #1 on left and #2 on right; view to the northwest.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork17.TIF
18	Argyle, dining hall; view to the west.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork18.TIF
19	White Pines Mountain Resort overview; view to the north.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork19.TIF
20	White Pines Mountain Resort overview; view to the east.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork20.TIF
21	White Pines Mountain Resort, manager's house; view to the north.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork21.TIF
22	White Pines Mountain Resort, Cabin #7; view to the southeast.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork22.TIF
23	White Pines Mountain Resort, Cabin F; view to the west.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork23.TIF
24	White Pines Mountain Resort, barn detail.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork24.TIF
25	White Pines Mountain Resort, Lee's Cabin; view to the north.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork25.TIF
26	White Pines Mountain Resort, Riversong; southeast.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork26.TIF
27	White Pines Mountain Resort, Hemingway; view to the southwest.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork27.TIF
28	White Pines Mountain Resort, Moonrise; view to the southeast.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork28.TIF
29	White Pines Mountain Resort, Rapids; view to the west.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork29.TIF
30	White Pines Mountain Resort, Cliff House on left, Rapids on right; view to the northeast.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork30.TIF
31	White Pines Mountain Resort, Sundance; view to the southwest.	CO_JeffersonCounty_NorthFork31.TIF

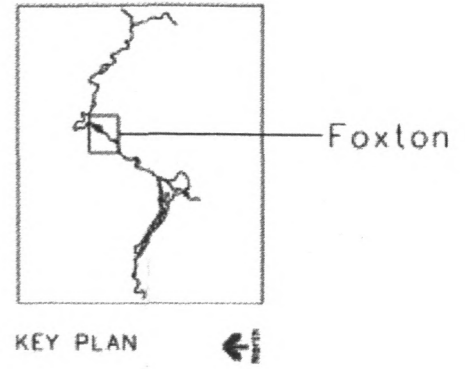
Boundary Increase - Longview Area
Figure 6



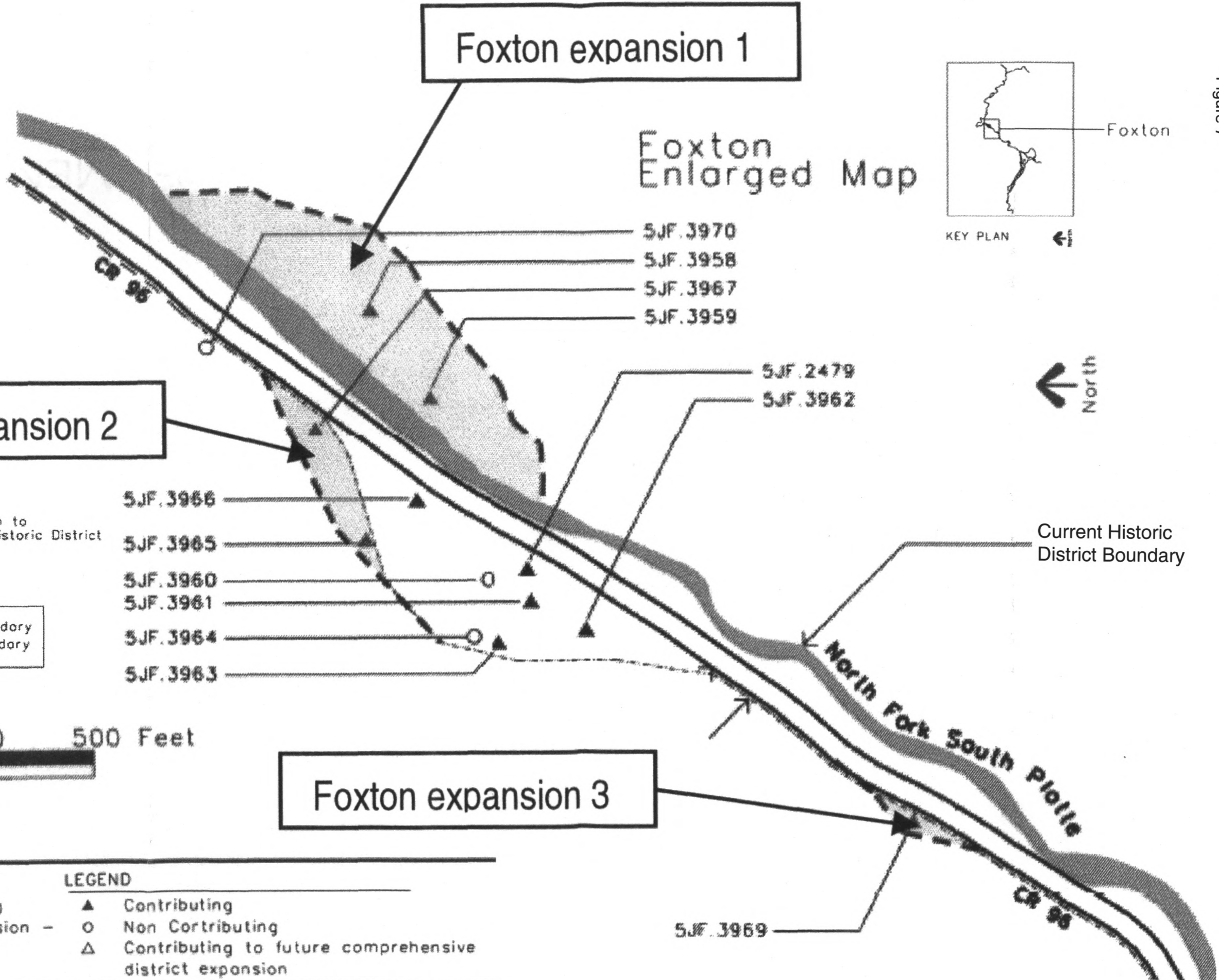
LEGEND

- ▲ Contributing
 - Non Contributing
 - △ Contributing to future comprehensive district expansion
- Proposed NFHD Boundary Revision Longview Enlarged Map

Boundary Increase - Foxtton Area
Figure 7



Foxtton Enlarged Map



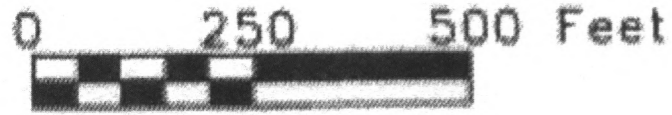
Foxtton expansion 2

Foxtton expansion 1

Foxtton expansion 3

2007 Addition to North Fork Historic District

--- Existing Boundary
- - - Revised Boundary



Scale

LEGEND	
Proposed NFHD Boundary Revision - Foxtton Map	▲ Contributing
	○ Non Contributing
	△ Contributing to future comprehensive district expansion

- 5JF.3970
- 5JF.3958
- 5JF.3967
- 5JF.3959

- 5JF.2479
- 5JF.3962

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5JF.3969



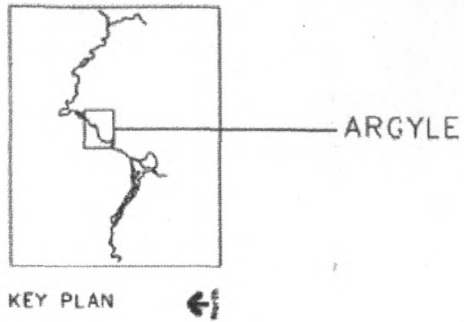
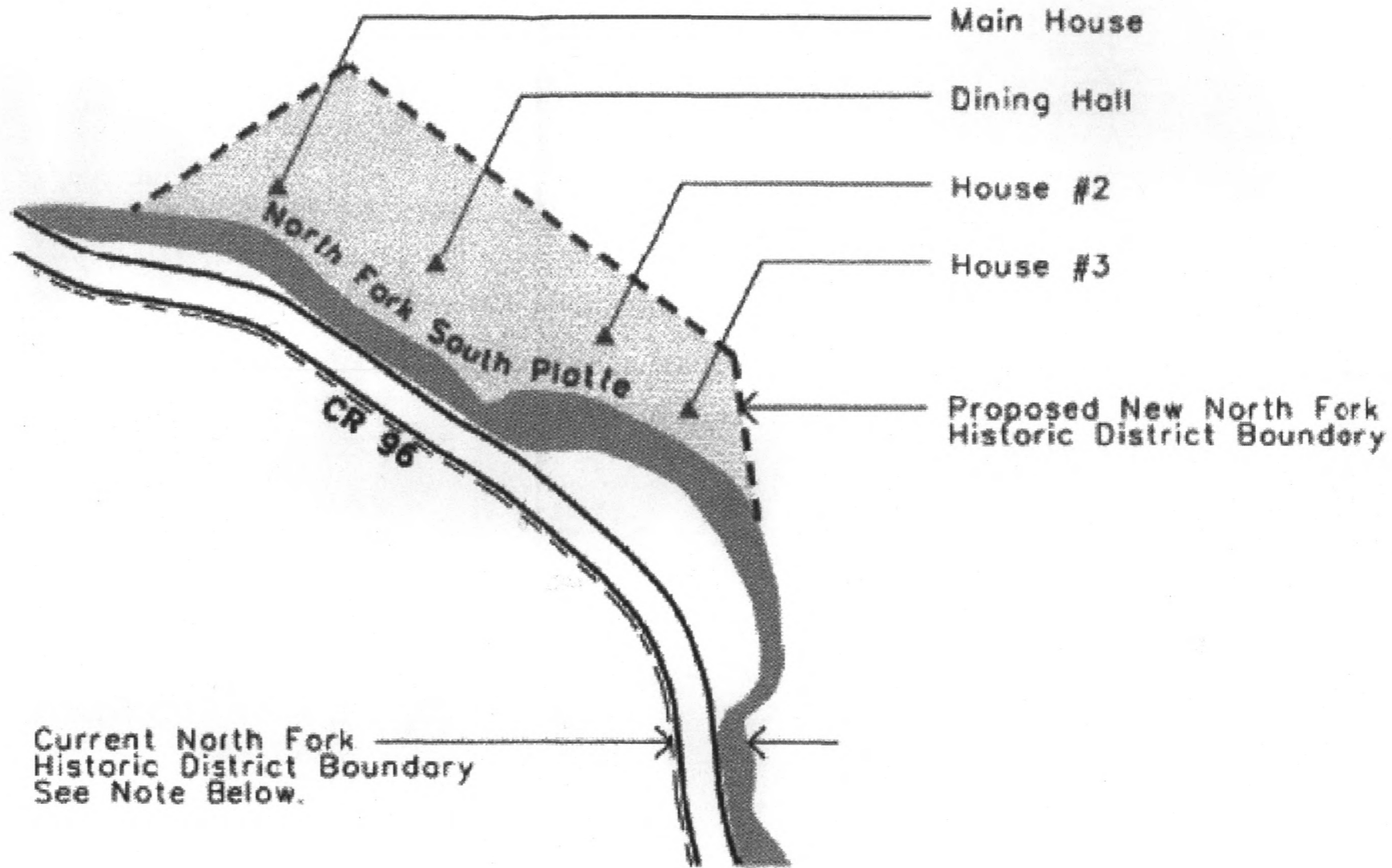
Current Historic District Boundary

North Fork South Platte

CR 96

CR 96

Boundary Increase - Argyle
Figure 8



2007 Addition to North Fork Historic District

--- Existing Boundary
- - - Revised Boundary

LEGEND

- ▲ Contributing
- Non Contributing
- △ Contributing to future comprehensive district expansion

Proposed NFHD Boundary Revision - Argyle Enlarged Map

North Fork Historic District

0 250 500 Feet

Scale

North

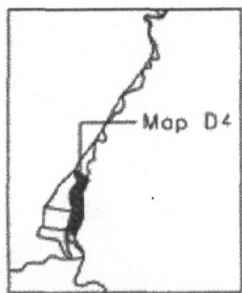
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

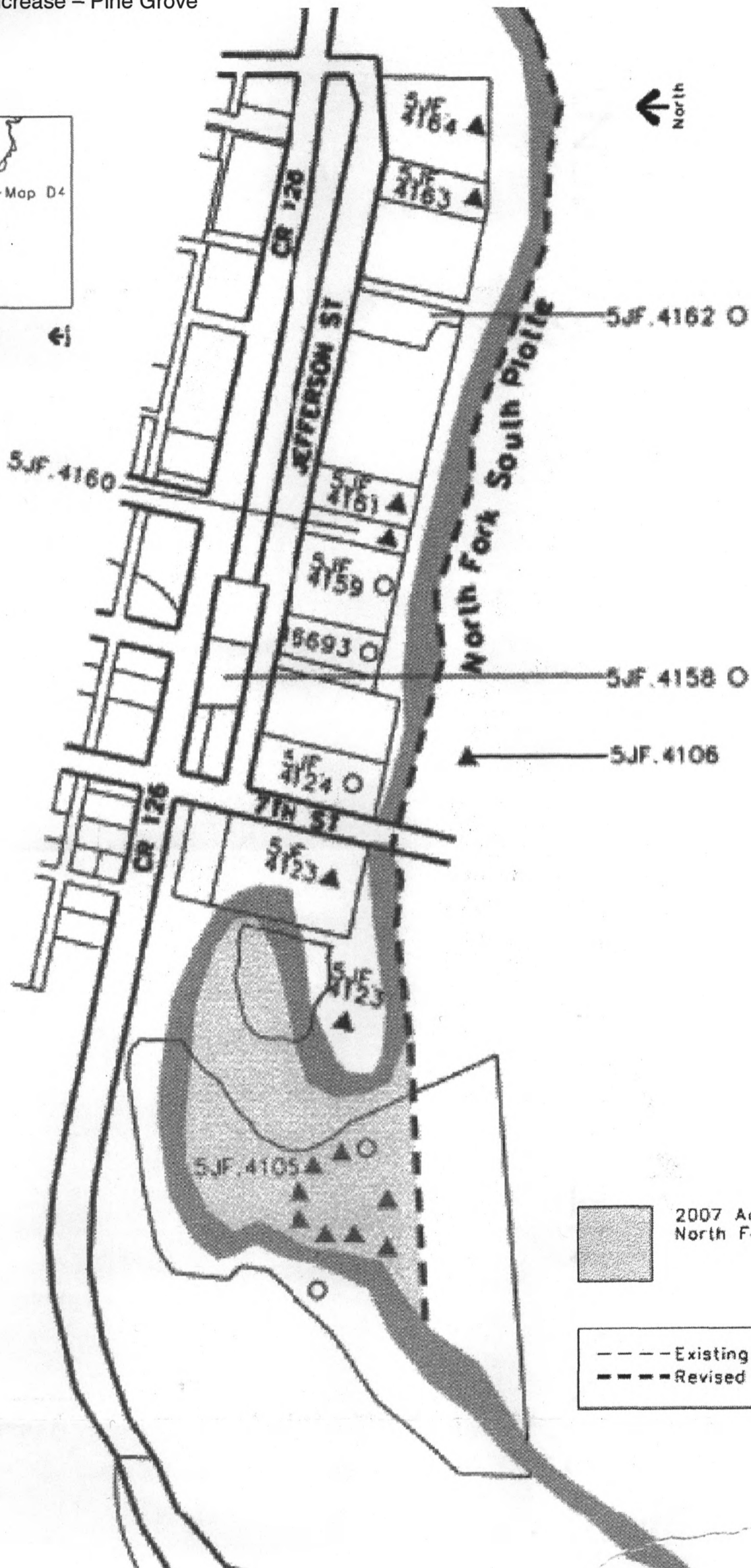
North Fork Historic District
Jefferson County, Colorado

Section number ___ Page A45

Boundary Increase – Pine Grove
Figure 9

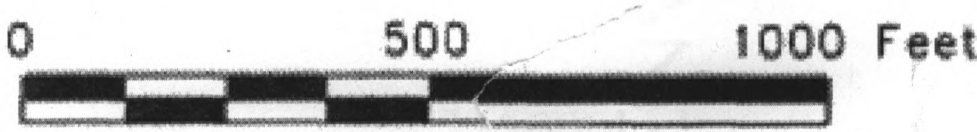


KEY PLAN



2007 Addition to North Fork Historic District

--- Existing Boundary
- - - Revised Boundary



Scale

LEGEND	
Proposed NFHD Boundary Revision Enlarged Map D4	▲ Contributing
	○ Non Contributing
	△ Contributing to future comprehensive district expansion