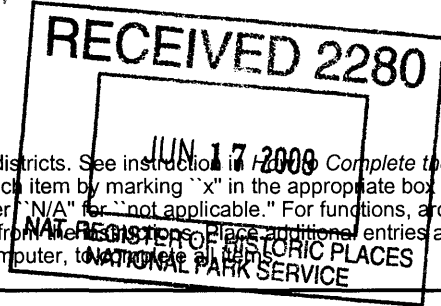


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

567



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in H-2000 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 Brook Forest Inn
other names/site number Brook Forest; Brook Forest Chalet; 5JF.2802

2. Location

street & number 8136 S. Brook Forest Road [N/A] not for publication
city or town Evergreen [N/A] vicinity
state Colorado code CO county Jefferson code 059 zip code 80439

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. Fuchs State Historic Preservation Officer 5-8-09
Signature of certifying official/Title 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.

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper 7-29-09 Date of Action

Brook Forest Inn
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Colorado
County/State

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	
4	0	buildings
3	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
8	0	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/hotel and
COMMERCE/restaurant

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel and
COMMERCE/restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Swiss Chalet

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD

roof STONE

ASPHALT

WOOD

METAL

other

Narrative Description

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

Brook Forest Inn

Name of Property

Jefferson County, Colorado

County/State

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.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1919-1956

Significant Dates

1919

1927

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Crosson, Melvin "Swede"

Bergen, Walter

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

Brook Forest Inn
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.1

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 467 281 4380 940 (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 OAHF 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 Sheri Atencio-Church (Innkeeper) and Betty Atencio (owner)

organization _____ date December 1, 2008

street & number 8136 S. Brook Forest Road telephone _____

city or town Evergreen state CO zip code 80439

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 Rubel and Betty Atencio

street & number 8519 Gold Peak Drive, Unit G telephone _____

city or town Highlands Ranch state CO zip code 80130

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**Brook Forest Inn
Jefferson County, Colorado**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Section number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION**

The Brook Forest Inn is located in the Brook Forest Subdivision 5.5 miles southwest of downtown Evergreen. Arapaho National Forest surrounds the mountainous residential subdivision on the south and west sides. Most of the Brook Forest Inn property sits on the southwest side of winding Brook Forest Road. The road cuts through the western portion of the property and turns south. Directly northwest of the road is the remaining quarter acre of the property used primarily as guest and employee parking. Two separate parcels abut the property to the south; both were previously a part of the original estate. Across Brook Forest Road to the north and further west and northwest are properties containing buildings or sites once a part of the original estate. Cub Creek runs in an east-west direction on the south side of the Inn with the confluence of Chicken Creek and Cub Creek marking the western boundary. Lodge pole pines are prevalent throughout the area while wild raspberry bushes and wildflowers are abundant during the spring and summer.

The Inn's main entrance faces northeast. Directly east of the Inn is a water treatment plant with a small parking area abutting Brook Forest Road. On the property's eastern edge is a cabin foundation and well. A cabin is located south of Cub Creek and southeast of the Inn. South of the cabin and up a hill 40 yards is an outhouse. Two foot bridges cross Cub Creek, one allows access to the cabin, outhouse, an upper grass knoll, and the other extends from the redwood patio area. The property retains historic integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Buildings**Inn and Restaurant** (ca. 1909; photos 1-11, 14)

The modest Swiss Chalet style Inn and restaurant is a rustic two and one-half story gabled roof building with an irregular plan encompassing approximately 15,000 square feet. A north-south gabled section intersects with an east-west section over which a steep shed type roof extends; these two sections create an ell on the façade. From the shed roof area a large gable projects to the north and another gable projects from the south side. A low pitched shed roof extends from the south gabled projection that covers a one story white quartz rock addition with a walk-out basement which wraps around to the east elevation. White quartz rock provides the foundation of the building and extends to the top of the first story. Shiplap siding covers the upper story and attic area and square cut ornamental wood shingles clad the east gable end along with the north and south gable end projections. Grey asphalt shingles sheathe the multiple roofs. Paired gabled dormers extend from both sides of the north-south section roof. A gabled cupola sits on top of the ridge line. All windows throughout the building are multi-pane casement with steel muntins and similar multi-pane doors original to the 1927 renovations.

Wrought iron fencing encloses a grassy area within the façade ell. An L-shaped walkway runs south and east around the grassy area on which a white quartz rock fountain sits. At the intersection of the two walkways four steps lead to a large arched doorway that provides access to the Inn's lobby on the north portion of the north-south section. An arched transom with stained glass rests over a pair of 12-light doors containing decorative leaded stained glass in each pane. Five windows allow light into the first floor of the north wing and four windows allow light into the second floor. A wrought iron balcony covered by an overhanging eave extends from the second story. Four square posts with triangular brackets support the overhanging eave that extends from the roof line over the walkway, sheltering the entrance. Protruding from the roof slope are two gabled dormers that have windows, triangular knee braces, and exposed rafter tails.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Brook Forest Inn
Jefferson County, Colorado**United States Department of the Interior
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The east portion of the east-west section completes the ell. A second arched entrance is at the intersection of the ell on the east portion; an oversized door with large hinges and a wrought iron handle exists under the arch. The transom features a stained glass arch design with the words "Brook Forest." A hand honed Brook Forest shield, original to the resort, hangs to the right of the door. A corrugated metal shed roof supported by two round posts covers this entrance to the lounge area. Immediately to the east of the entrance a shed roof covers a wraparound porch supported by four round lodge pole pine posts with a balustrade having top and bottom rails comprised of lodge pole pine posts; the posts in the top rail are slightly shorter than the bottom. Shiplap siding covers the second floor and square cut ornamental wood shingles clad the gable ends of the attic. Exposed purlin ends, each containing a hand carved cross, decorate the gable end between the second story and the attic. Two small windows and one large window exist on the second floor while one window exists below the gable peak in the attic. A decorative bargeboard laces the edge of the gable eaves.

A large white quartz rock chimney is the prominent feature on the north elevation, with its width on the first floor being nearly twice that of the second floor and attic. It extends beyond the roof just west of the ridge line. Multi-pane transoms accent two second story doors that lead to wrought iron balconies separated by the chimney. A window exists to the east of the chimney. The attic area has three windows with two on the east side of the chimney and one on the west side. Four large triangular knee braces extend from the large overhanging eave of the gable end. As the elevation ascends from the front of the building to the back, eight low rise steps travel the length of the north elevation.

Similar to the north elevation, the west elevation of the north-south section has five large windows on the first floor. Just west of the windows an open exterior staircase leads to the basement. The opening is surrounded with a wooden railing rising approximately four feet above ground. A one story white quartz rock addition protrudes from the south portion of the first story, extending west approximately 18 feet and south 34 feet. Added in circa 1927, it has large windows, a flat roof with a stepped parapet, and a brick chimney in the center. The second floor contains transoms over two doors that lead to a continuous wrought iron balcony. A window sits to the left of each door. A fire escape staircase on the south end of the balcony leads to an attic door that extends above the roof line and is covered with a small gabled dormer. Two larger gabled dormers extend from the roof slope, north of the smaller dormer that have windows, triangular knee braces, and exposed rafter tails.

The south elevation reveals the various additions the building experienced in its first twenty years, with nearly each addition having its own roofline or protruding appendage creating a total of three staggered set backs. The north-south gabled end is the portion furthest to the north. On its first story is the continuation of the one-story white quartz rock addition on the west edge, shiplap siding is on the second and attic floor with four windows in the attic story. A shed roof portion clad in square cut ornamental wood shingles extends from the second floor and carries the same design as the east section, with exposed purlin ends containing a hand carved cross, a window, and decorative bargeboard. The middle section has shiplap siding and doors that lead to a large redwood deck added in the last forty years. Extending from the deck is a wooden bridge over Cub Creek. The second floor is within the large projecting gable end mirroring that on the north side and continuing the pattern of the decorative cross purlin ends between the second story and the attic, doors and windows, ornamental wood shingles, and decorative bargeboard from which another deck extends. In the attic area one window exists. On the southeast side is a circa 1927 large quartz rock addition with a walk-out basement and shed roof. The basement level is rose quartz and the main level white quartz. On the basement and main floor, two large windows flank a large white quartz rock chimney that occupies the center of the south elevation. The chimney tapers inward above the roof line.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Brook Forest Inn
Jefferson County, Colorado**United States Department of the Interior
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Two large windows sit evenly spaced on the east side of the large white quartz rock addition on the first floor. Three windows and a metal door occupy the walkout basement level from which a concrete patio, enclosed by wrought iron fencing, extends. The roofline on the east elevation of this addition features a white quartz rock castellated parapet. Decorative wrought iron lanterns adorn the corners of the addition.

The gabled east elevation of the east-west section has a door centered on the first floor. The remainder of the wraparound shed roof porch completes its turn on the north side of the first floor. The second floor continues the Swiss Chalet influenced pattern of the decorative cross purlin ends between the second story and the attic, multi-pane doors and windows, wood shingles, and decorative bargeboard. A lattice deck area extends from the second story with the lattice continuing to the first story and concealing a fire escape staircase.

Interior

A large rectangular dining room occupies the north end of the Inn. Centered in the dining room are two large support posts measuring 12" in diameter. Large decorative tiles cover the ceiling from which two ballroom type chandeliers hang. A floor to ceiling marble fireplace sits prominently on the north wall. East of the dining room and kitchen areas is the main parlor where the registration desk is located. This room also has large decorative tiles, matching those of the dining room, covering the ceiling. South of the dining room is the kitchen, food storage and preparation area, and dishwashing area.

Directly below the kitchen and food storage areas is a stone basement containing a walk-in refrigeration system original to the 1920s remodel and the heating source for the Inn, a Teledyne boiler system. The current owner found a tunnel running under the Inn and uncovered a hidden room in the basement during restoration. The room measures approximately 6' x 8' and had no visible entrance upon discovery; its original use remains unknown. The basement also contains a lime pit, which may have been used to remove the hair from the hides of livestock raised on the property or wildlife hunted in the nearby forests.

The south portion of the gabled ell section of the façade provides direct access to the lounge/bar area which is immediately east of the parlor room. This area is two feet lower than the parlor room and has a large square floor plan with two large 8" x 8" support posts and the continued pattern of the large decorative tiles covering the ceiling. Directly south of the lounge/bar is a large rectangular room that serves as a banquet/event room capable of holding 100 people. This room provides access at its western edge to the outside patio, grass knoll, and creek side area. The room, which is the 1927 one-story southeast addition, runs east to west with highly vaulted ceilings, lodge pole beams, and natural rough cedar paneling. The original white quartz fireplace is centered on the south wall.

An L-shaped stairway situated south of the main dining room provides access to the upper stories. Nine guest rooms, four of which are suites, occupy the second floor. In the north section are three two-room guest suites; two of these contain original sink fixtures and claw foot bathtubs. All have double door access to the wrought iron balconies. One guest room is toward the intersection of the ell. The remaining second floor guest rooms, two which have access to the deck on the south elevation, are on the east wing. A laundry and storage area is also found on the second floor. The top floor, or attic story, contains seven guest rooms with one being a suite, all which have dormer windows. In addition to the guest rooms a large storage area is located on the top floor in the east wing.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Brook Forest Inn
Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 7 Page 4Alterations

The owners expanded and renovated the Inn building several times between 1913 and 1927. Starting with a meager homestead cabin, the Welzes quickly renovated and expanded the building into a cross gabled log cabin with a north-south gable meeting an east-west gable to create a T-shaped plan. The east-west gable roof extended over a full width porch on the façade. Lodge pole pine logs supported the roof and balustrade, repeating the lodge pole pine log theme.

In approximately 1921 the Inn received its first renovation and expansion in the Swiss Chalet style. Shiplap siding covered the second floor and the gable end on east-west section received a covering of square cut ornamental shingles, ornamental bargeboard, and exposed purlin ends each containing a hand carved cross. Additionally, scalloped trim that matched the centered window surround marked the top of the second floor. A one-story north-south addition, from the same time, integrated the Rustic style in its vertical and horizontal log walls, small multi-pane windows, and exposed rafter tails. A decorative bargeboard appeared on the north gable end tying in the Swiss Chalet feel.

Another large addition and renovation occurred by 1927. These changes removed many of the original Rustic style features, increased the Swiss Chalet style, and added a hint of Tudor Revival. The dining room annex was added along with one-and-one-half additional floors above the dining room. The contractors covered the upper stories in shiplap siding and the entire first floor in white quartz rock. They added the single story addition to the southeast as well as the one story addition on the west, both constructed in white quartz rock. Three large white quartz chimneys - one occupying the north elevation in the dining room, a second on the east elevation that now serves as the lounge area, and the third in the southeast white quartz rock addition-- made their debuts at this time. According to a 1927 article in the *Evergreen Canyon Courier*, Melvin "Swede" Crosson and Walter Bergen were the masonry specialists who completed all of the Inn's quartz rock work. The white rock was quarried from Hager Ranch in Kerr Gulch.

In approximately 1950 an extension of the eave was made by roughly six feet on the north-south gable of the façade so that it covered the west walkway. The most recent change occurred circa 1970 which was the addition of redwood decks on the south side.

Cabin (ca. 1915-1925; photos 11, 12)

Directly southeast of the Inn a small front gabled log cabin sits on a rock foundation and faces north. Wood shingles cover the unassuming Rustic style cabin with a front gabled roof from which exposed rafter tails extend. A metal stovepipe protrudes from the southeast roof slope. A simple wooden porch on the façade is accessed from five open wooden stairs attached to basic wooden stringers from which a 2' x 4' post supports a wooden handrail on the west side. A shed roof supported by three log poles covers the porch which extends the width of the façade. A lodge pole pine rail balustrade appears between the poles. Lattice covers the open area under the porch. An off centered door provides the entrance. The west elevation has one fixed single pane window. Of all of the cabins or chalets built for the resort, this one was the smallest and least decorative and may be the first guest cabin built for the resort. It is currently used for storage.

Pump House - Water Treatment Plant (ca. 1950; photos 11, 14)

Directly east of the Inn, a cross gabled pump house and water treatment plant sits on a concrete foundation and has an L-shaped plan. Horizontal wood siding clads the exterior while wood shingles cover the roof which has overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. A centered door on the front gabled section along with a double door on the side gabled portion provides access. This building was

**National Register of Historic Places
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Jefferson County, Colorado**United States Department of the Interior
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originally constructed to handle water treatment for the surrounding properties as well as for the Brook Forest Inn resort. However, no water taps were ever sold to any other property owners and the treatment plant is now solely used for purifying the Brook Forest Inn's water.

Outhouse (ca. 1909; photo 13)

The outhouse, which was the staff's outhouse during the resort years, is believed to have been original to the 1909 homestead. It continues to be intact and functional. It is located south of the cabin approximately 40 feet up a forested hill. The small rectangular plan wood building measures roughly 4' x 4', sits directly on the ground, is clad in horizontal wood siding with corner boards, and is capped with a wood shingle shed roof. A plywood entry door provides access on the east facade.

Sites**Rock Foundation and Well Head** (ca. 1930; no photo)

Situated approximately 70 yards east of the Inn, just east of the water treatment plant, is a rock foundation and well head of one of the original nine cottages believed to have been the Switzerland chalet. Unfortunately a fire destroyed it sometime after 1956. A historic photograph reveals the Switzerland chalet was a side gabled rectangular plan building with a raised basement. The roof extended over a full width porch on the façade and had exposed rafter tails.

Structures**Rock Wall and Fence Posts** (ca. 1935; photos 1-4, 10)

Historic photographs reveal the fences bordering the roadways of the resort complemented the rustic feel of the Swiss Chalet style. A log rail and post fence with an elaborate log bridge appeared along one side of the road, while a white quartz rock post and log rail fence system occupied the other. Sections of the rock wall and rock fence posts exist on the north side of the Inn today.

Bridges (ca. 1956; photos 6, 11, 12)

Two wooden foot bridges allow access from the south side of the Inn across Cub Creek to an upper grass knoll that is contiguous to the rear access of the Inn, cabin, and the outhouse. A long bridge (no. 2) leads from the large redwood patio areas. A shorter bridge (no. 1) leads from the lawn area directly to the cabin and is no longer used.

Object**Fountain** (ca. 1927; photo 10)

A small round white quartz rock fountain greets guests on the walkway accessing the west side of the ell shaped façade. Still operational, it provides a pleasant backdrop for arriving guests or those sitting on the benches or in the lawn area.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Brook Forest Inn
Jefferson County, Colorado**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Section number 8 Page 6**SIGNIFICANCE**

The Brook Forest Inn meets Criterion A in the area **Entertainment and Recreation** as an important example of a successful tourist resort and local entertainment venue in the Evergreen region of Colorado's Rocky Mountains. Attracting both locals and vacationers from across the state and country, the Inn provided a mountain getaway for individuals, families, and parties. Since its opening in 1919 and through the height of its popularity in the 1940s and 1950s, the Brook Forest Inn played a vital role in resort tourism along the Front Range and specifically in Evergreen. The Brook Forest Inn has outlasted at least three other resort hotels that opened in the area between the 1920s and 1940s. With the exception of brief periods, the Brook Forest Inn has continuously operated as an Inn and restaurant since 1919.

Additionally, the Brook Forest Inn meets Criterion C in the area of **Architecture** as a good example of a combination of the Swiss Chalet and Tudor Revival styles along with some Rustic style features. The Inn exemplifies the Swiss Chalet style with its two-and-a-half stories, low-pitched gabled roofs, wide eaves supported by triangular brackets, stone first story, wide balconies, large multi-pane windows, decorative carvings, square cut ornamental shingles, ornamental bargeboard, and exposed purlin ends each containing a hand carved cross. When the Inn opened in 1919 it expressed a Rustic style with its vertical and horizontal log constructed walls, decorative log balustrades and gable ends, and stone foundation. Although expanded and renovated into the Swiss Chalet style in the 1920s, some of the 1919 Rustic features are extant. By 1927, a one story Tudor Revival inspired addition with a castellated parapet completed the Inn, bringing it to its current appearance.

The Period of Significance for both criteria begins in 1919 when the Welz family opened the Brook Forest Inn and ends in 1956 after the death of co-owner Edwin Welz and subsequent sale of the property. The sale divided the property among various buyers resulting in the other resort buildings and acreage becoming separated from the Inn. Most of the other buildings, owned by others, have since had major alterations or have been removed.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**Welz Family**

Edwin F. Welz was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1880 and by the age of 18 was working in a restaurant. His love of the Tyrolean Alps inspired Welz to set as his goal to live his life in an alpine setting. Convinced by a friend who had immigrated to Boston at the turn of the twentieth century that Welz should come to America, Welz arrived in Boston in 1903, penniless and without knowledge of the English language. His friend found him a job that paid \$30 per month at a Boston hotel. Welz saved his money, attended English classes at night, and eventually started working with a Worcester, Massachusetts, catering firm. Welz had determination and set high goals. He aspired to work in Washington, D.C. for important political events. After saving enough money, he moved to the capital city with a fortunate temporary employment opportunity at the Austrian embassy kitchen. His cooking reputation preceded him and soon he received an offer to take charge at the British embassy kitchen, where he worked for eighteen months.

Welz returned to his homeland after much encouragement from his family. With the money he saved from his Washington work, he purchased an interest in the Pension Waldeck Hotel, a small hotel in Langenbruck, Switzerland, in 1907. Here he met Marie A. Jenney (also referred to by some sources

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as Riggi Jenny), born in Lagenbruck, Switzerland, in 1884. Welz recalled the tremendous opportunities in America and after a few years in Austria, returned to the United States in 1910 with Marie. After marrying in New York City, they came to Denver where he applied for citizenship, worked in various restaurant establishments, and bought a house; the couple hoped to take advantage of the booming resort and hotel industry, eventually creating their own alpine resort. He worked as a chef at the Brown Palace, pastry supervisor for The Baur Confectionary Company (Baur's) at 1512-1514 Curtis Street in Denver (5DV513, National Register listed 7/6/2006, NRIS.06000590), and later the catering supervisor for Baur's. In 1911, Edwin H. Welz was born to the couple - the only child the couple had.

When the Welzes learned of homesteading opportunities in the mountains west of Denver, they pursued their alpine dream. In 1913 they found an abandoned homestead claim in a mountainous area 33 miles west of Denver and promptly filed papers to take over the claim. A cabin from which a loosely nailed board hung with the inscription "Brook Forest" remained on the site. Viola Nettie Westerfield filed the first homestead claim for the 160 acres on February 3, 1900. There is no record of building improvements during her claim. Galen Charles Westerfield subsequently took over the homestead claim in 1907 with Jefferson County records showing land improvements and property taxes paid in 1908 and 1909. However, Galen Charles Westerfield abandoned his claim and the property on October 16, 1909, leaving behind what is now the heart of the current Brook Forest Inn.

Needing an income while "proving up" their claim, Edwin continued working in Denver while Marie, their young son Edwin H., and Marie's sister, who had also immigrated to the United States, lived in the cabin. The women cleaned and repaired it. The Welzes rented at least a portion of their Denver home initially and the entire home later for additional income. When not working in Denver, Edwin made the 13 hour trek up the often impassible wagon trail to repair and expand the cabin and homestead with the name, Brook Forest, they fondly adopted. Edwin eventually ceased his work at Baur's and leased and operated a small hotel at a unknown location referenced in sources only as "in a small Colorado town,"¹ presumably closer to the cabin. However, with the Denver rental vacant more often than it was occupied, a glitch in the hotel lease, and the decision of his sister-in-law to move from the homestead, Edwin sold his remaining interests at a loss and moved to the homestead cabin full time. He began improving the land and cabin, realizing the largest impediment to the successful operation of an inn was the road. He paid exorbitant costs for anything to be hauled to the homestead over the road, which was not even wide enough for a horse and buggy to turn around. The couple persevered and built a guest cottage sometime between 1915 and 1918 and Edwin farmed a portion of the land.

Brook Forest, the Resort

Once the Welzes completed the cottage, a few guests began visiting the Inn. Along the rockiest portion of Bear Creek Canyon, where the rough rocky wagon road ascended to Brook Forest, Edwin painted a sign on a boulder stating "The Road to Heaven Is Not Smooth, Either."² Work started on the road to make it more accessible by blasting rock, removing stones, and smoothing over ruts. In April, 1919 Edwin patented the homestead that included the original 160 acres and acquired an additional 200 acres of land from the William Otto homestead; this additional land was located in portions of Section 29 and 30, and also included 40 acres of the Fred Otto homestead in a portion of Section 31. On May 17, 1919, the Welzes officially opened the Brook Forest Inn on their 400 acre estate.

¹ "Swiss Chalet in 'American Alps' is Immigrant's Dream Come True." *The Houston Chronicle*. August 20, 1939, p 10D.

² Ibid.

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The Welzes continued improving the homestead and remodeling the Inn and then began adding cottages every few years. In 1919 Edwin Welz consulted an architect (not referenced by name in sources) for plans to build the "Swiss Chalet" cottage and possibly other buildings all to incorporate a Swiss influence in the architecture. By 1923 construction on the "Swiss Chalet" was completed. This extant building is situated directly across the street from the Inn but is no longer part of the current estate. As a tribute to Marie's homeland, and Edwin's love of the Alps, the Swiss themed architecture resulted in them giving several of the buildings Swiss related names. In January 1921 the *Colorado Transcript* reported Edwin began construction of a 19-room hotel at an estimated cost of \$12,000, which would be open to guests by the early summer. This was the first large addition to the simple cabin and these changes enlarged the east-west gabled portion, added a south gabled projection, and extended the north gable to create a one story projection and the ell. This major renovation contained the Swiss influenced architecture and decorative features, yet portions of the original Rustic cabin were retained.

The Inn and restaurant business grew and the need to have a post office closer than traveling the winding road to Evergreen became apparent. Edwin applied for and received the commission to act as postmaster of the newly created post office October 11, 1921, and was listed as its own town named Brook Forest, Colorado. This post continued until February 15, 1949.

The year 1927 marked the end of another major remodel and addition to the Inn. The north gabled projection received an additional one and one-half stories clad in shiplap. The first floor of this area became a large dining room. Contractors wrapped the Inn's entire first floor in white quartz rock and added a single story addition to the southeast and the west elevations built of white quartz rock. The rock and design of the castellated parapet on the southeast one story addition provided a Tudor Revival influence. This stylistic expression plus evidence of the Rustic style were evident in the fences along the entrance road. One section along the main road had white quartz rock piers joined by two white single rails to create a fence, while the bridges and side entrances had a Rustic feel with natural lodge pole pine rails between white log posts.

The Welzes had additional cottages, cabins, outbuildings, and structures constructed during the 1920s and 1930s. These included a 1930 cottage named "Jenney" for Marie's maiden name, the "Daly" in 1933, the "Castle Tower" house in 1935, along with the Honeymoon Cabin, the Chanti Cabin, the Swiss Chalet and the Switzerland. Of the cottages or chalets, the Jenney, Daly, Castle Tower, Chanti and Swiss Chalet are extant; however, they are no longer a part of the Brook Forest Inn property, but are owned as private residences. The Jenney, built from lodge pole pine with a white quartz rock base, is approximately 80 yards northeast of the Inn and owned by the current innkeeper of Brook Forest Inn. The Daly is similar in construction to the Jenney and is directly west of the Jenney. The Castle Tower house, built entirely of rose and white quartz rock, has a Tudor Revival influenced turret and is directly north of the Inn, across Brook Forest Road. An undated postcard featured the Castle Tower (see photo H9) and described it as:

The Castle Tower, guest house, of marble-like quartz, rises above a moat pond where ducks ripple the reflection. The Tower apartments, in harmony with the unusual beauty and comfort of rooms in the chalets and Inn, have log-beamed ceilings, polished oak

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floors, walls paneled in satiny soft-toned natural fir. In the radio-equipped rooms are large white quartz fireplaces. The electric light fixtures are hand-fashioned lanterns as quaint as those used in Venice in the days of the Doges.³

Between the Swiss Chalet and the Castle Tower is the Chanti cabin, which was constructed with more heavily Swiss Chalet style detailing than the others. While it is now nearly in ruins, the Honeymoon cabin located just southwest of the Inn was built with rough cedar siding on a rock foundation.

Some sources indicate the Welzes had a home next to the Inn called the "Switzerland." This building was located approximately 70 yards east of the main building on a ridge. Unfortunately a fire destroyed it after 1956. A well head and the foundation are all that remain. The staff quarters building was originally situated where the main parking lot is now located, northwest of the Inn. A historic photograph reveals a single story side gabled building with minimal decorative features beyond what appears to be white quartz rock on the base of its façade. In all, there were nine guest cottages called "chalets" in addition to the Welzes' home, believed to be the Switzerland, and the Inn - that was for a brief time called the Brook Forest Chalet (although that name never caught on).

Amenities for the guests included equestrian stables, a pond, large swimming pool, double tennis court, croquet grounds, horseshoe court, picnic area, and recreation hall where plays, concerts, and other entertainment took place. Over 5000 trout lived in the pond directly in front of Castle Tower where guests frequently watched the ducks swimming. The trout, caught fresh each day, provided the Inn's chefs a popular menu item. Guests walked 80 yards northwest of the Inn to the swimming pool, passing the equestrian stables along the way and found all of the other activities in the same general location. The picnic area had large grills for outdoor cooking and barbeques. Edwin Welz contacted the United States Forest Service and successfully negotiated a way for the Forest Service to cut a trail to a nearby waterfall, now known as Maxwell Falls, on Forest Service land and a riding trail to Mt. Evans (elevation of 14,259 feet) that is west of Brook Forest. Both trails started at Brook Forest and, with completion of the livery stables, the Welzes kept 20 saddle horses ready for pre-arranged trips to Maxwell Falls and to the peak of Mt. Evans. Buffalo Bill Saddle Club rides often ended at the Brook Forest Inn. Unfortunately, as parcels were sold throughout the years, none of these features, except for the trails remain.

In addition to the fresh trout, Edwin Welz, the master chef, delighted in preparing chicken, steak, mountain grown vegetables, and decadent desserts. Marie Welz' Swiss style cooking added flair to the menu items and had such a great reputation in the region that many Front Range customers took the long winding road up the mountain just for dinner. The Welz family raised their own cattle, chickens, pigeons, ducks, geese, and vegetables to supply the restaurant with most of its food. The restaurant staff attended the guests in colorful attire representative of the Welzes' Swiss Alps origins. All of the staff strived to meet each guest's needs with the utmost attention and detail. Special dinners served any time by prior arrangements attracted some of Denver's elite to journey up the mountain for a bit of Switzerland in the Colorado Rockies. The resort could accommodate 100 people overnight and up to 300 catered meals through use of the large outdoor picnic/barbeque area. Hotel guest books revealed noted guests to the hotel included Mrs. Margaret Brown (commonly known today as Molly Brown), Liberace, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Liberace wrote a warm thank you letter on July 13, 1954 after one of his stays signing it, "from your musical friend, Liberace." The Welzes welcomed

³ The Castle Tower Brook Forest Inn, Brook Forest, Colorado. Postcard #1524. Denver, Colorado: Peerless Printing Co., undated. On file at the Stephen H. Hart Library, Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado.

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everyone, including families with children. After losing their only son, Edwin H., in 1922 to pneumonia, they loved hearing the sound of children's voices and laughter.

A pamphlet published during the 1940s that discussed the "entertainment and amusement" near Evergreen described the availability for the Brook Forest Inn:

AS THE majority of accommodations are booked early, it is advisable that inquiries be not delayed. The season is from the middle of June to the middle of September, but the Inn is open practically all year. Special rates are made for out-of-season guests. During the season rates per day are \$5 and up.

Per week for one in a room, \$25, \$28, \$30, \$35 and \$50.

Per week for two in a room, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65 and \$80.

The single rate of \$50 and the double rate of \$75 and \$80, are with a private bath. All other rates quoted are for rooms without private bath, but with convenient access to baths. All rates are American plan, which includes lodging and meals, daily maid service, and firewood when needed. The range in price is based on variety of sleeping accommodations and apply to the main building and cottages and chalets. All other privileges are the same to all guests.⁴

The Brook Forest Inn was important as the life work and livelihood of the Welz family. The resort's main focus was being an elite destination for Denverites and locals, along with visitors from across the country and globe. Mountain resort vacation destinations were by no means a new commodity to Colorado or the Evergreen area. Summer resorts sprang up in the Evergreen vicinity as early as the 1860s when the John Evans⁵ family invited friends to their "summer colony." Three longstanding mountain summer resorts in direct competition with the Brook Forest Inn were the Morrison House Hotel, also known as the Swiss Cottage, the Greystone Guest Ranch, and Troutdale at the Pines.

While the Morrison House Hotel boasted 42 rooms for accommodations and a casino, the amenities were limited and its location was in the heart of downtown Morrison, Colorado (approximately 20 miles southeast of Brook Forest). Dr. Alex Rixa purchased the building in 1964, renamed it Loreli Park, and turned it into a sanitarium adding bath houses and landscaping. An abrupt change of plans ensued. A priest acquired the property and gave it to the Jesuit fathers, who turned it in to the Sacred Heart College. The Jesuits found the location to be too far from Denver and the property reverted back to a resort called the Hillcrest Inn catering to wealthy families from the East. Eventually the building lost its usefulness and was demolished in 1973.

The Greystone Guest Ranch, four miles west of Evergreen on Bear Creek Road, began in 1916 as Greystone Lodge, the private estate of Genevieve Chandler Phipps. In 1946 William and Sadie Sandifer purchased the lodge and its surrounding 1200 acres and opened a guest ranch with a heated pool, trout fishing, horseshoe pit, and a nearby buffalo herd for viewing. During the 1960s the Sandifers sold much of the accompanying land for subdivision development. By 1992 the property returned to use as a private residence.

⁴ Rustic Mountain Village: Evergreen, Colorado. Undated pamphlet. Stephen H. Hart Library files at the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado.

⁵ John Evans was the second governor of the Colorado Territory from 1862-1865 and later helped develop and finance Colorado railroads including The Denver, South Park, & Pacific Railroad.

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Built in 1916 Troutdale in the Pines was considered a posh resort hotel that attracted Hollywood stars and hosted what the April 2, 1989, edition of the *Rocky Mountain News* called "gala parties" with big name bands, and in general "roared in the 20s." The Troutdale sat along the northern banks of Evergreen Lake, just outside of the town of Evergreen, and appeared more as a luxury city hotel rather than a mountain resort. Its towering four stories contained 100 guest rooms, a bakery, drugstore, and barber shop. Next to the hotel were the swimming pool, pond, tennis courts, and croquet court. It attracted celebrities including Clark Gable, Greta Garbo, and Tommy Dorsey in its heyday. By 1944, the hotel owner sold it and then the property changed ownership frequently in the next 20 years, becoming subject to a lawsuit, eventually sitting empty. Denver Mountain Parks bought the resort and accompanying 140 acres planning to add a casino, ballroom with a dance pavilion, and larger dining room to accommodate 250 people. The plan did not come to fruition and it unsuccessfully attempted to lease it to a drug and alcohol treatment center. In the early 1990s the property was condemned to make way for residential home development.

As time passed and the other area hotel resorts closed, the Brook Forest Inn remained open and eventually became a year-round venue instead of seasonal. The Welz family successfully marketed Brook Forest Inn as a destination spot by creating a resort with an overall Swiss feel in its hospitality, cooking, and architecture. Edwin Welz' long tenure in the restaurant and hotel business along with Edwin and Marie's jovial personalities provided the necessary ingredients to design, build, and manage one of Colorado's more successful lodging, dining, and entertainment resorts operated by one family for 37 years.

By 1946 Christian and Jenne Maurer acquired the resort, cottages, and the surrounding acreage. For reasons not found, by 1952, the Welzes regained ownership and continued the business until 1956, the year Edwin Welz died. Marie sold the resort back to the Maurers, who by 1962 lost title through a public trustee foreclosure sale to Mae E. Zall. Subsequently the property was sold, foreclosed upon again, partitioned, and acquired by various owners between 1962 and 1995. In January, 1996 Rubel and Betty Atencio purchased the property and restored the entire Inn building. By September, 1997 the Atencios completed the restoration providing guests the grandeur once known at the Brook Forest Inn complete with a restaurant, lounge, and events center. In 1999 the Atencios sold the property to Acrew, LLC, an all inclusive computer training center offering its students not only training, but also rooms, a restaurant, and bar. With the decline of the computer industry after September 11, 2001, Acrew, LLC went bankrupt and lost the property. The Atencios foreclosed on the property, regained ownership, restored the building once again, and reopened to the public by 2002. The Inn today offers luxurious accommodations and the building continues to exhibit the rustic Swiss appearance. The Inn is regaining the fame the resort enjoyed in earlier years.

Architecture

The original 1909 cabin was a simple I-House building type. A circa 1915 photograph, taken shortly after the Welzes' acquisition of the homestead, reveals renovations and expansions resulting in a cross gabled log cabin with a north south-gable meeting the east-west gable to create a T-shaped plan. The east-west gable roof extended over a full width porch on the façade. Lodge pole pine logs supported the roof and the balustrade repeated the lodge pole pine log theme. Although simple in its design, the cabin displayed a Rustic style design (see photos H1-H3).

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In approximately 1921, after it became a post office, the Inn received its first renovation in the Swiss Chalet style. While the first floor continued to be very much of the Rustic style, horizontal wood siding covered the second floor, and the projecting gable on the east-west section received a covering of square cut ornamental shingles, ornamental bargeboard, and exposed purlin ends each containing a hand carved cross. Additionally, marking the top of the second floor was scalloped trim that matched the centered window surround. Shutters accented two multi-pane windows, which flanked a centered fixed window. A one-story north-south addition integrated the Rustic style in its vertical and horizontal log walls, small multi-pane windows, and exposed rafter tails. However, a decorative bargeboard appears on the north gable end, tying in the Swiss Chalet feel.

The 1927 addition and renovation reduced the original Rustic style features and increased the Swiss Chalet style elements remaining today. These features include two-and-a-half stories, low-pitched gabled roofs, wide eaves supported by triangular brackets, a stone first story, wide balconies, large multi-pane windows, decorative carvings and bargeboard, square cut ornamental shingles, and exposed purlin ends each containing a hand carved cross. When the Inn opened in 1919 it expressed a Rustic style with its vertical and horizontal log constructed walls, decorative log balustrades and gable ends, and stone foundation. Although expanded and renovated into the Swiss Chalet style in the 1920s, some of the 1919 Rustic features are extant. By 1927, a one story Tudor Revival inspired addition with a castellated parapet brought the Inn to its current appearance

Andrew Jackson Downing introduced the Swiss Chalet style to American architecture in his 1850 stylebook *The Architecture of Country Houses*. Adapted from traditional versions of Swiss chalets and cottages found in the European Alps for hundreds of years, the style was not widespread in the United States. The American versions offered a few less ornate decorative elements and materials than the traditional versions, making these buildings less expensive to build. For Downing the setting of Swiss Chalets was nearly as important as the architecture. He noted:

The true site for a Swiss cottage is in a bold and mountainous country, on the side, or at the bottom of a wooded hill, or in a wild and picturesque valley. In such positions the architecture will have a spirit and meaning which will inspire every beholder with interest, while the same cottage built in a level country, amid smooth green field, would only appear affected and ridiculous.⁶

He noted features of the Swiss cottage included a low pitched roof, wood construction (with the exception of the lower story), large windows, shingles cut in an ornamental pattern, bold brackets, balconies, and fireplaces, indicating the cottage had a significance of the rustic kind. Downing further described the style as:

The genuine Swiss cottage may be considered the most picturesque of all dwellings built of wood. Bold and striking in outline, and especially in its widely projecting roof, which is peculiarly adapted to a snowy country, rude in construction, and rustic and quaint in ornaments and details, it seems especially adapted to the wild and romantic scenery where it originated.⁷

⁶ Downing, A. J. *The Architecture of Country Houses: Including Designs for Cottages, Farm-Houses, and Villas*. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1850, p. 123.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 124.

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Most Swiss Chalets in the United States appeared between 1885 and 1915, with the style being more popular in some regions including Cincinnati. The popularity of the style did not influence the Welzes; rather they chose this architectural expression as it was reminiscent of their early lives in Switzerland and Austria. Numerous articles and books publicized the style in the 1910s, noting the Great Northern Railroad's hotel and chalet construction in and near Glacier National Park (designated a National Park in 1910) between 1910 and 1915. This exposure very likely influenced the construction and design of the expansion and remodel of the Inn to a predominantly Swiss Chalet style.⁸

With a renewed interest in Swiss Chalet style architecture between 1900 and 1915, William S. B. Dana rejuvenated Downing's ideas and expressed other contemporary concepts. In Dana's 1913 *The Swiss Chalet Book*, he noted the chalet should "rest on a stone foundation" and "all or part of the main story wall may be constructed of masonry."⁹ Other features he mentioned were the chalet's wood walls, inside and out, should be treated but not painted, and the eaves should be broad as though protecting the "almost human face of the wall below."¹⁰ Dana reiterated Downing's requirements that the building should harmonize with the landscape and have a rustic feel.¹¹

The Brook Forest Inn meets not only both Downing and Dana's definition for Swiss Chalet style but also their advice regarding the ideal location. At over 8000 feet in elevation, on the side of a forested mountain that ascends to Mount Evans at an elevation of 14,259, a Brook Forest Inn guest experiences the alpine setting associated with the Swiss chalets in the Alps. Although a modest version, it is a good and unusual example of the Swiss Chalet style adapted to the Colorado Mountains.

⁸ City of Cincinnati, Ohio, Community Development and Division of Housing web page "Swiss Chalet 1885-1910." <http://www.ci.cincinnati.oh.us/cdap/pages/-3783-/> accessed April 10, 2009; Architecture in the Parks: A National Historic Landmark Theme Study, Lake McDonald Lodge, Glacier National Park. National Parks website: http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/harrison/harrison9.htm, accessed April 10, 2009.

⁹ Dana, William Sumner Barton. *The Swiss Chalet Book*. New York: The William T. Comstock Co., 1913, p. 28.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 127.

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April 23, 1908

May 14, 1908

July 8, 1980

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

A parcel of land in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 5 South, Range 71 West of the 6th Principal Meridian, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north line of said NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, whence the northeast corner of said NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ bears north 87 degrees 53 minutes east 322.00 feet, said point also being the northwest corner of Lot 13, Brook Forest Country Club, Inc., Unit 1;

Thence south 32 degrees 25 minutes west 239.30 feet along the west line of Lot 14;
Thence south 46 degrees 33 minutes west 200.00 feet along the west line of Lot 15 of said subdivision;
Thence north 78 degrees 20 minutes west 158.20 feet;
Thence north 60 degrees 43 minutes west 227.72 feet;
Thence north 01 degrees 43 minutes west 72.29 feet;
Thence south 87 degrees 07 minutes east 157.03 feet;
Thence north 86 degrees 01 minutes east 197.02 feet;
Thence north 66 degrees 49 minutes east 300.04 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning,
County of Jefferson, State of Colorado

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area includes the parcel of land historically associated with the Brook Forest Inn. The collection of resources is the most intact of a once larger complex of multiple buildings and structures. The sale of the property to various owners, after circa 1962, resulted in the other resort buildings and acreage becoming separated from the Inn. Most of the other buildings, owned by others, have since had major alterations or have been removed.

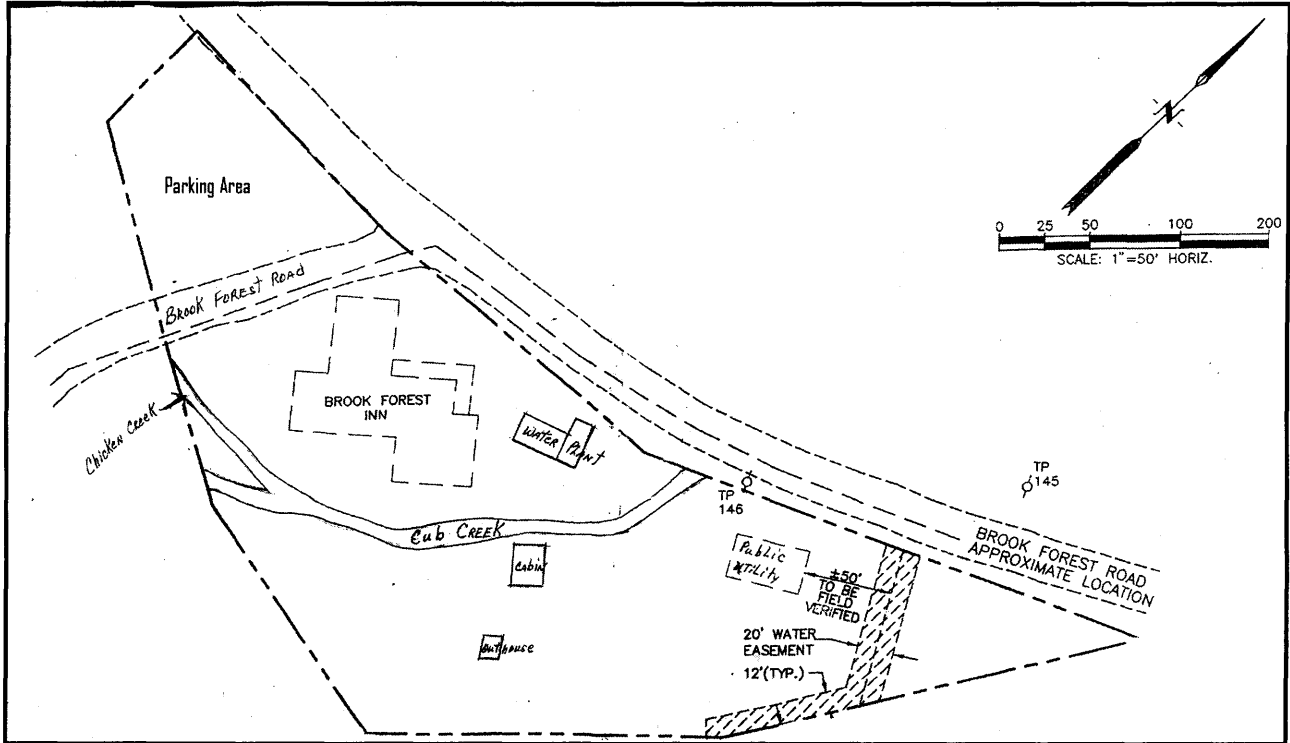
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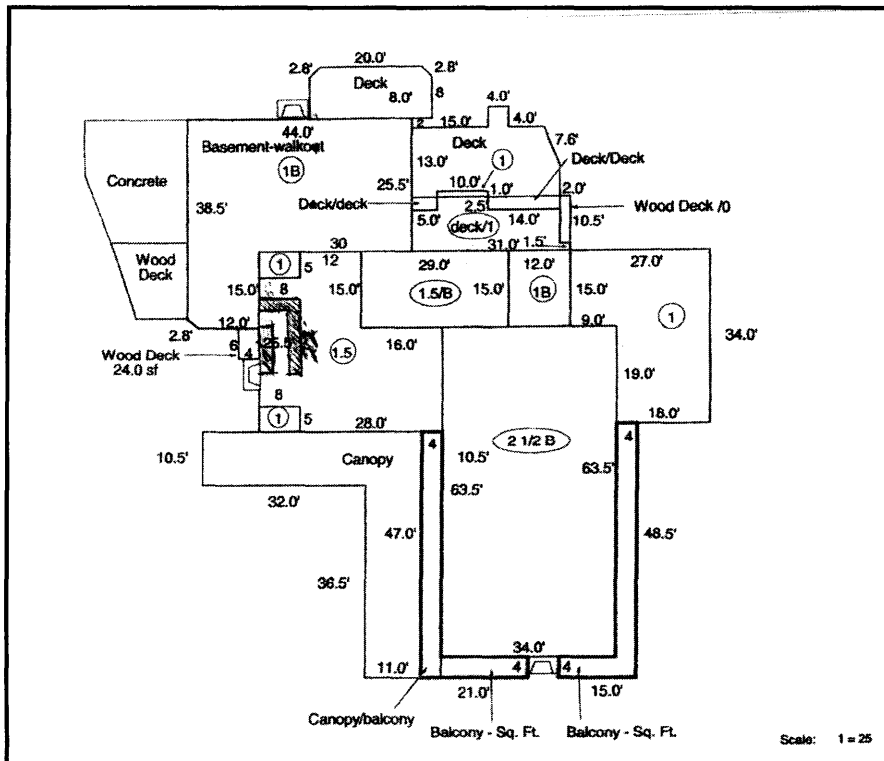
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Sketch Maps



Dark dashed line marks the boundary of the nominated property



Inn - showing all levels, decks, balconies and canopies and concrete pads

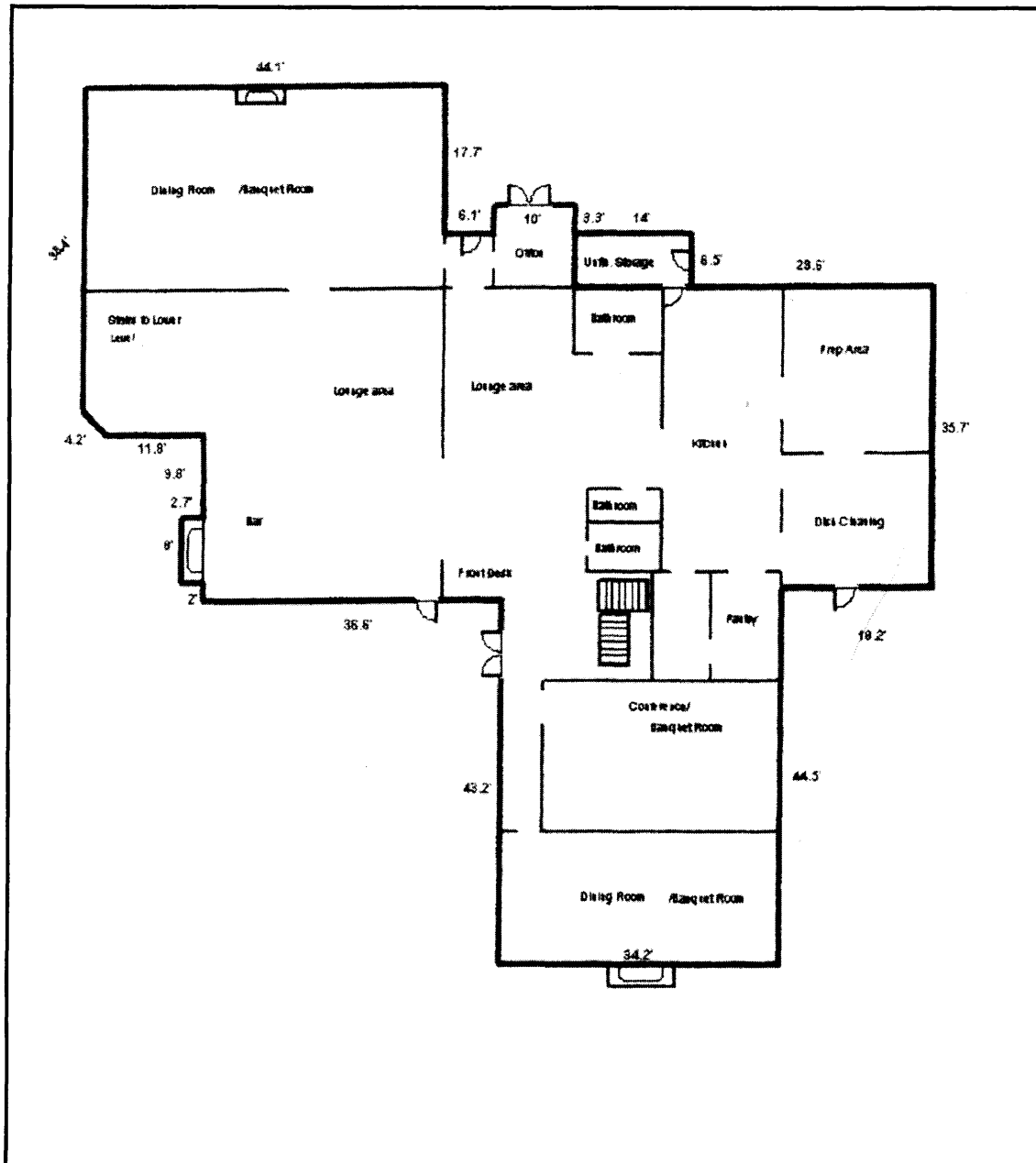
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Sketch map of Inn - first floor



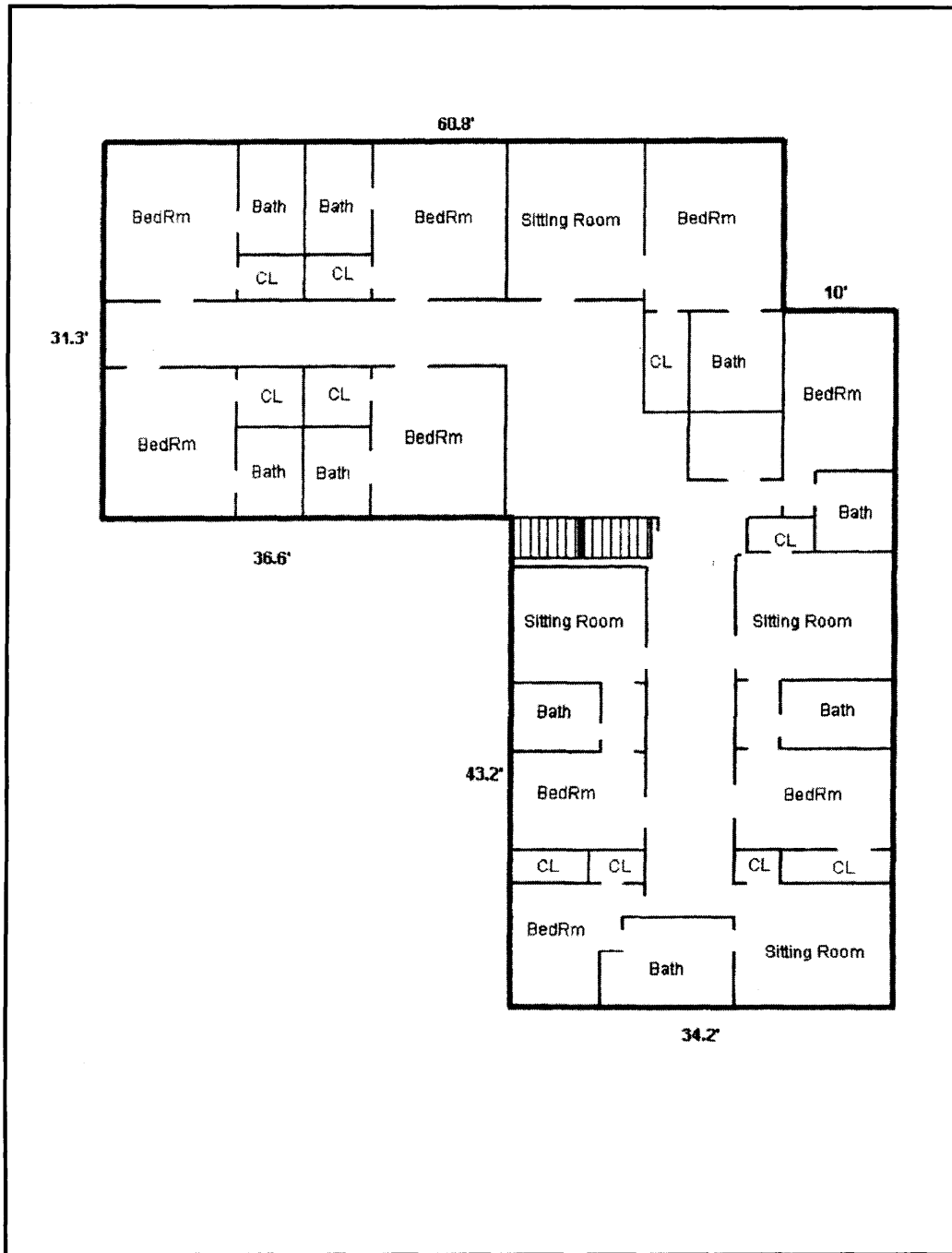
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Sketch map of Inn - second floor



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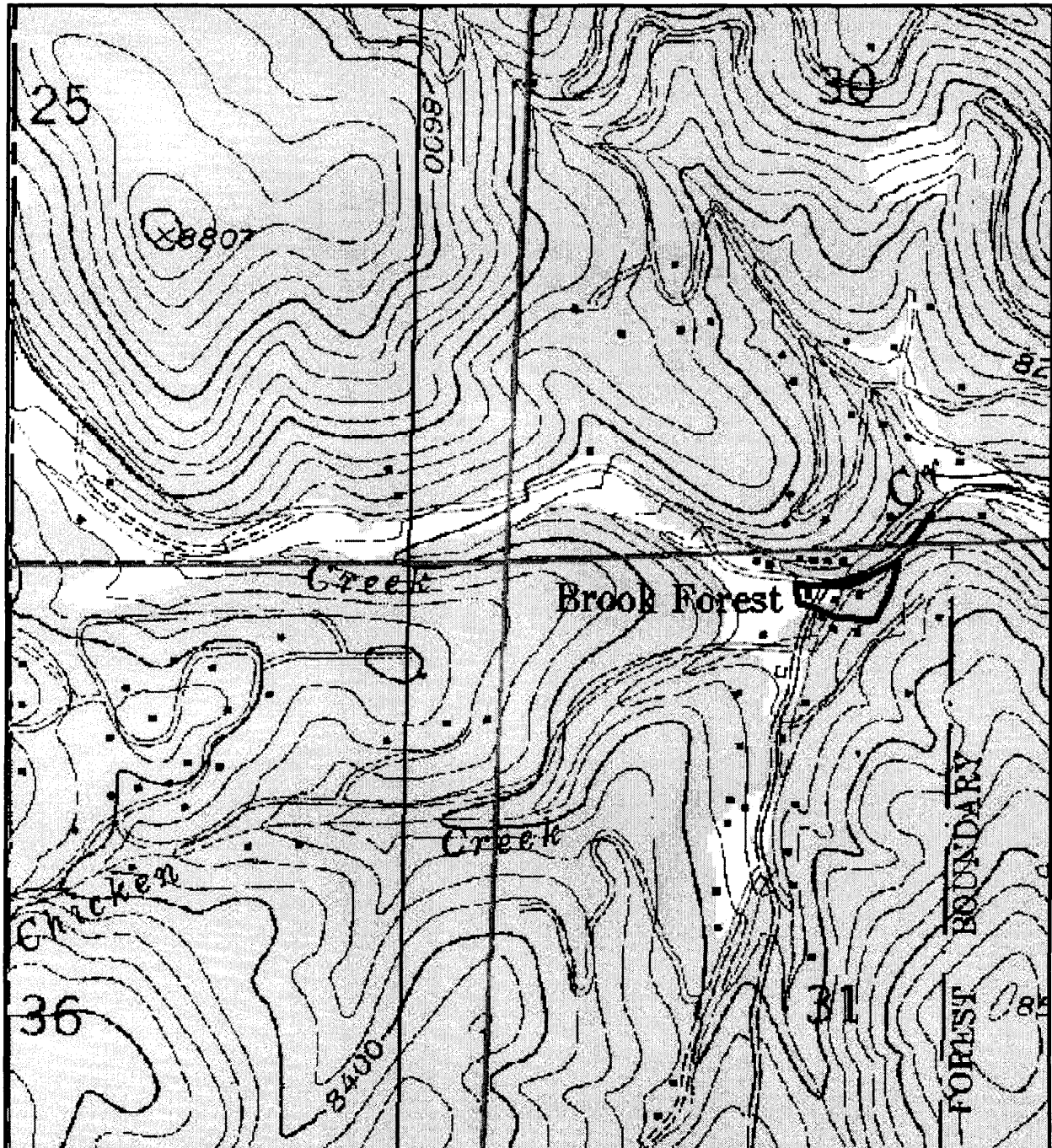
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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Meridian Hill Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series

UTM: Zone 13; 467 281mE 4380 940mN (NAD27)
PLSS: 6th PM, T5S, R71W, Sec.31 NE ¼ NW ¼ NE ¼ NW ¼
NW ¼ NE ¼ NE ¼ NW ¼

Elevation: 8040 feet



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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to all photographs except as noted:

Photographers: Rubel & Betty Atencio
Date of Photographs: December 4, 2008 and January 16, 2009
Negatives: Brook Forest Inn

Photo No.	Photographic Information
1	Façade of Inn, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest
2	Façade of Inn, northeast elevation, camera facing west-southwest
3	Façade and north elevation, camera facing south, southwest
4	North and west elevations, camera facing southeast
5	West elevation, camera facing east
6	Southwest elevation and bridge no. 2, camera facing north
7	Southeast elevation, camera facing north
8	Façade entrance, south elevation, camera facing south
9	Façade entrance, east elevation, camera facing west
10	Façade entrance, fountain, and fence post north elevation, camera facing south
11	Inn, water treatment plant, bridge no. 1, and cabin, camera facing northeast
12	Cabin and bridge no. 1, northwest elevation, camera facing southeast
13	Outhouse, north elevation, camera facing south
14	Pump house and water treatment plant, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest

PHOTOGRAPH LOG - HISTORIC

These photographs may not be included in Internet posted documents and other publishing venues due to copyright restrictions.

No.	Photographic Information
H1	Westerfield homestead cabin, circa 1908-1909. Galen Charles Westerfield photo collection, Brook Forest Inn files.
H2	Brook Forest Inn, circa 1915. Brook Forest Inn collection.
H3	Brook Forest Inn, circa 1915. Brook Forest Inn collection.
H4	Brook Forest Inn, circa 1916-1920. Brook Forest Inn collection.
H5	Brook Forest Inn after its commission as a post office, circa 1921-1922.
H6	Aerial view of Brook Forest Inn resort, after 1927 remodel, circa 1930. Brook Forest Inn collection.
H7	Aerial view of Brook Forest Inn resort, circa 1940. Brook Forest Inn collection.
H8	North elevation of Switzerland cottage, only foundation and well head remain, circa 1940. Brook Forest Inn collection.
H9	Postcard featuring the Castle Tower, circa 1940. Colorado Historical Society collection.
H10	Brochure for Brook Forest Inn with inset photo of the Honeymoon Lodge. Circa 1945. Brook Forest Inn collection.
H11	Stables of Brook Forest Inn and riders, circa 1945. Pamphlet for Evergreen resorts, Colorado Historical Society collection.
H12	Postcards featuring the Swiss House, and various views of Brook Forest Inn, circa 1940. Colorado Historical Society collection.
H13	East elevation of Brook Forest Inn, circa 1950. Brook Forest Inn collection.
H14	Aerial view of Brook Forest Inn resort, circa 1950. Brook Forest Inn collection.

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H1



H2



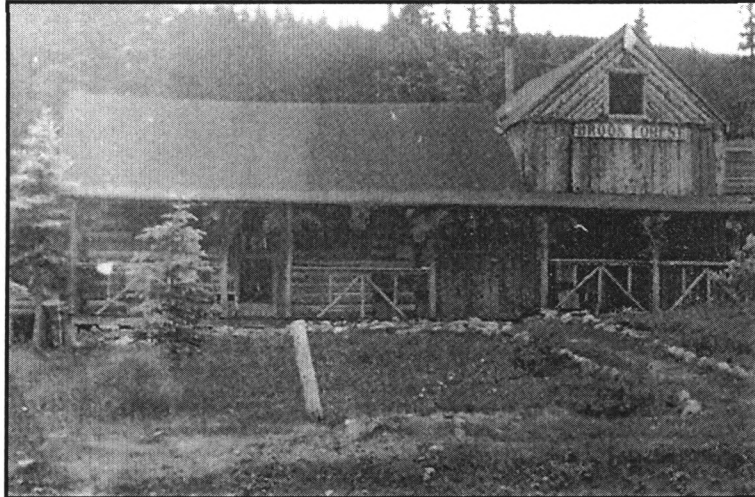
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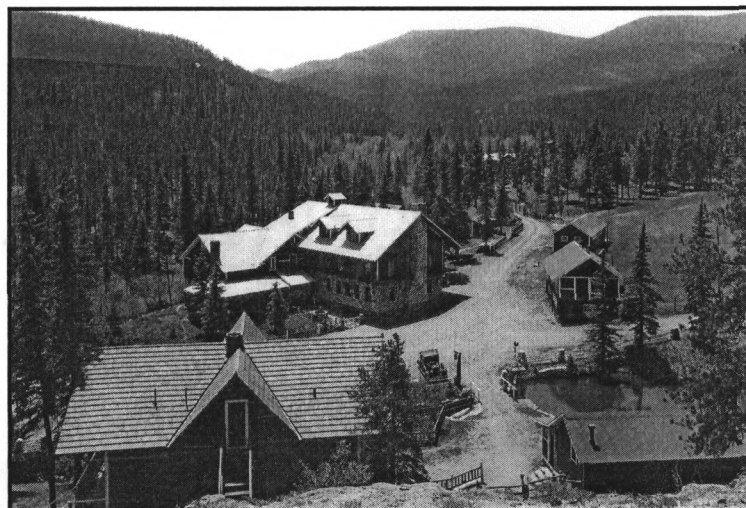
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H4



H5



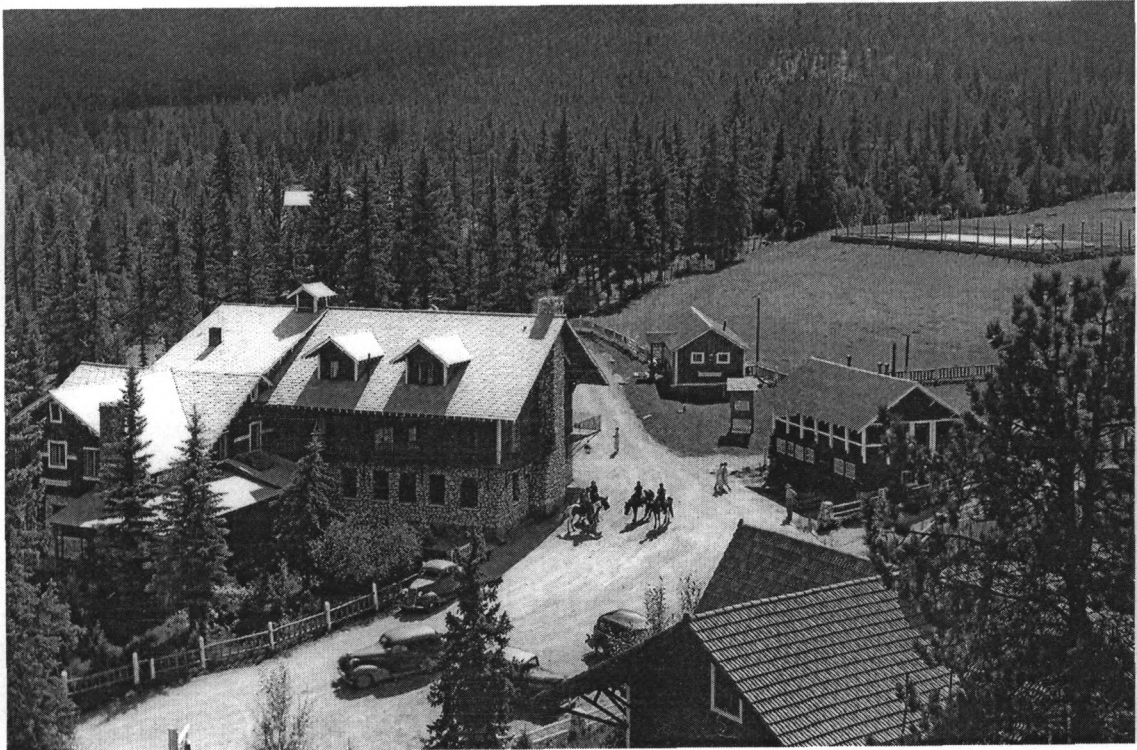
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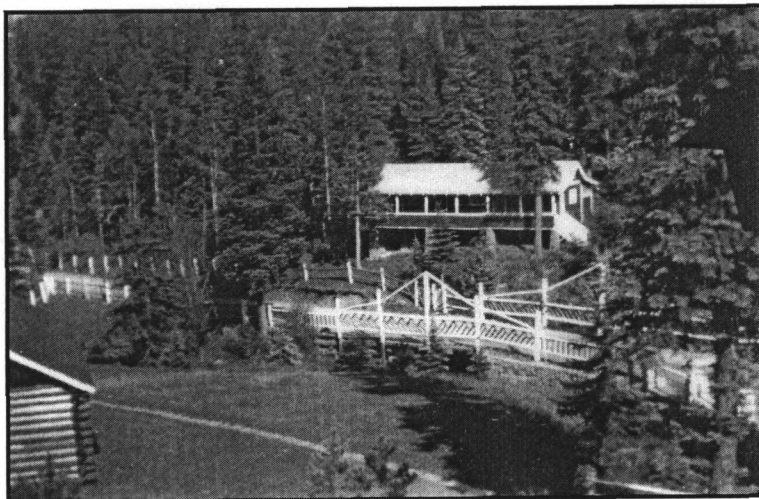
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H7



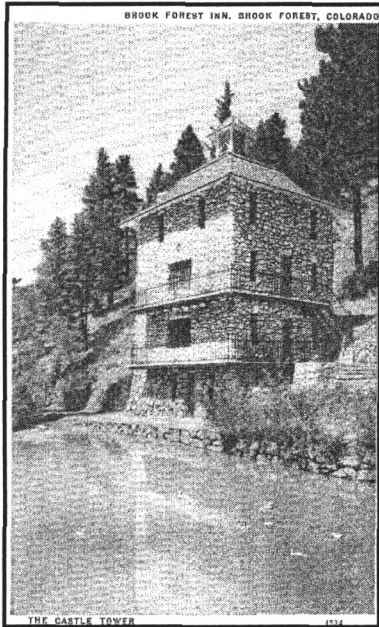
H8

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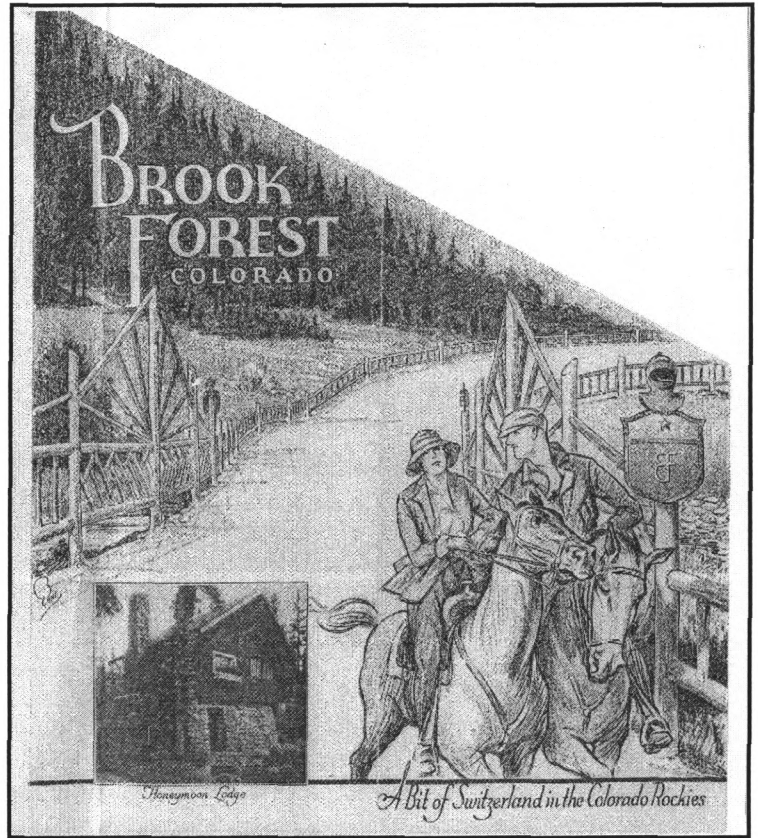
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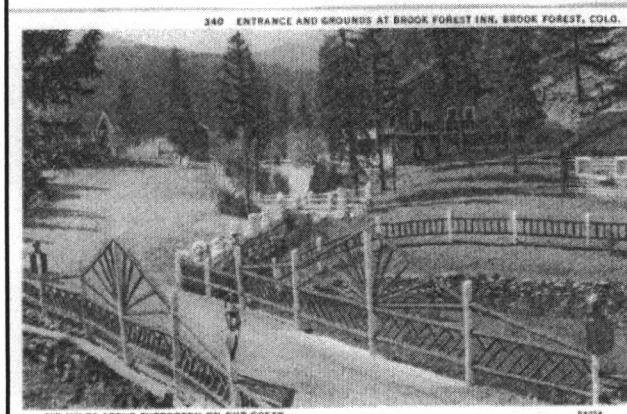
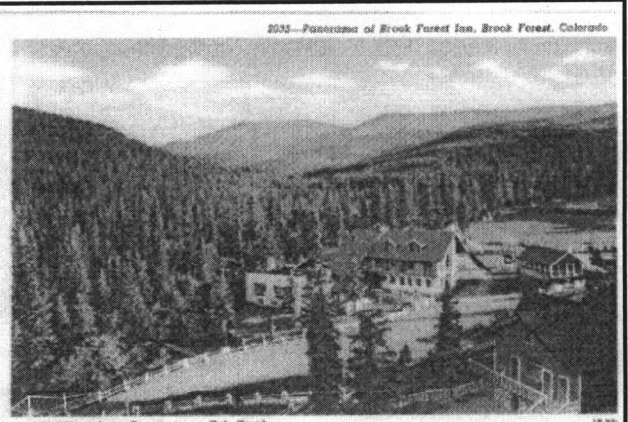
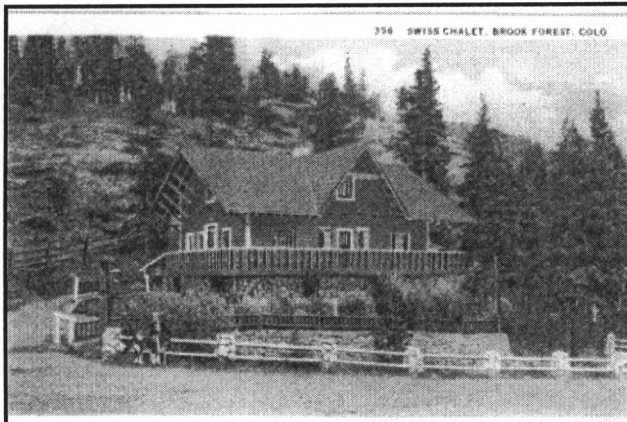
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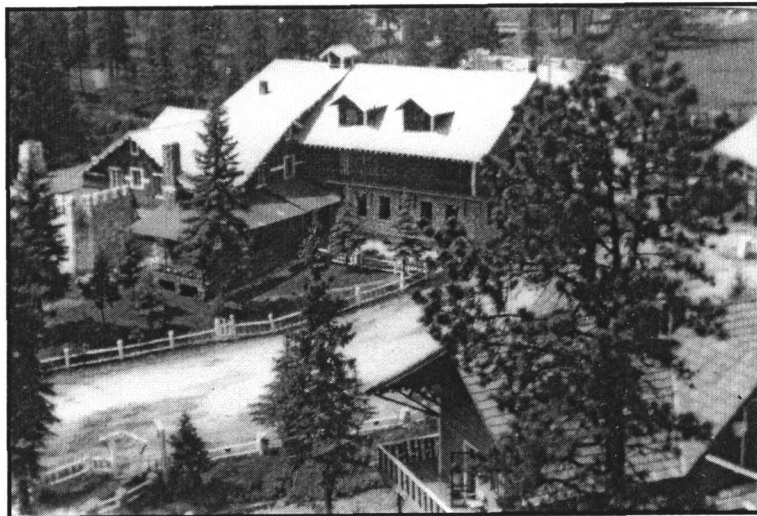
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