

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Lost Trail Station

other names/site number The Barn at Lost Trail Station; 5HN.1149

## 2. Location

street & number 81125 Forest Service Road 520

N/A

not for publication

city or town Creede

X

vicinity

state Colorado

code CO

county Hinsdale

code 053

zip code 81130

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

*[Signature]*

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

3/5/11

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

*[Signature]*

Signature of the Keeper

4.27.11

Date of Action

Lost Trail Station  
Name of Property

Hinsdale County, CO  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
3		sites
		structures
		objects
6	0	<b>Total</b>

### 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 Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

TRANSPORTATION/ road-related

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ Animal facility

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ Animal Facility

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/ Pioneer Log

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: WOOD

roof: METAL, WOOD

other:

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### Summary Paragraph

The property is situated at the high, westward end of a mountain pasture, well protected by the surrounding landscape (see H003). The pasture is along the north side of the Rio Grande River headwaters. The combination of natural vegetation, water, and the protected location make it an ideal place for maintaining livestock for limited periods. It is also situated along a natural route between the mining towns of Creede and Silverton. The area has seen little development and retains most of its landscape integrity. There are currently three buildings on the property, all examples of pioneer log construction. The primary building is a large log barn roughly 19' x 73'. It appears to have been expanded during its period of historic significance, but it still retains its overall original shape. The second contributing element is a small cabin (Cabin 1 on sketch map) about 970' southwest of the barn. This building is contemporary with the barn and was probably used to house travelers when this was a stagecoach stop and cowboys when it was a cow camp. Originally, there was a third building that functioned as a station keeper's residence and hotel, but that has been removed. However, the present owners believe that the cabin built in the 1940s (Cabin 2 on sketch map) about 30' south of the barn, may have used materials from the missing building.

### Narrative Description

#### Log Barn (Contributing Building, 1877)

The Barn is built of log and is approximately 19' x 73', is typical of a log, gambrel horse barn. It currently sits on a stone pier foundation. There is no evidence of nails used during the initial construction. The corners were square notched and mostly saw cut. When longer logs were necessary, they were joined with square-cut lap joints. The trees were obviously selected for a standard size, straightness, and minimum taper and laid up with the tapers in opposite directions. The resulting walls required a minimum of chinking and were very stable. The roof is currently metal and still has the original slab roof underneath. Originally there would have been two large doors on the northern and southern ends of the barn to allow passage of stagecoaches, but since then it has been altered to function for the ranch. The east façade has two entrances with doors of vertical boards and three small square uncovered window openings. There is also a small window opening on the northeast side of the barn. A platform on the north side of the barn provides access to the north gable end of the hayloft. The roof is covered with sheets of corrugated metal dating to the 1940s.

#### Alterations

An early historic photograph seems to show the barn with the north end of the roof forming an open portico, allowing for a protected area for changing horses and for loading forage into the hayloft. At some time during the period of significance this area was enclosed. There is some structural evidence, in the form of unused corner notching in the middle of long walls (at locations B and C on attached sketch) that may relate to these modifications. Initial examination of the building suggests that the north wall of the enclosed portion was moved further north and the intervening space enclosed. The lean-to building attached to the west side was probably added at this time. Presently, the lean-to is the only portion of the building that is missing a roof.

As noted above, the lower rotted logs were replaced in the 1940s. It is unclear whether the original logs were placed on rocks, or if the rock piers were added at this time.<sup>1</sup>

#### Cabin 1 (Contributing Building, ca. 1877)

The Cabin, known as the Barber Cabin as tribute to John and Frances Barber who first established the Lost Trail stage stop, is located at the southwest end of the property, approximately 970' southwest of the barn. A simple double-pen, pioneer log cabin, this building most likely housed travelers when it operated as a stagecoach stop. Then it was used to house the cowboys when the property functioned as a cow camp. There is no definite date of when the cabin was constructed but the building is contemporary to the barn, and the Lost Trail Station was open for business in 1877.<sup>2</sup> It is constructed with logs and has a stone foundation. Some ends were ax cut while others were saw cut and various methods

<sup>1</sup> Carol Ann Wetherill, Lost Trail Station, CO, Interviewed by Jamie Bricker and Dr. Richard Goddard. July 28, 2010.

<sup>2</sup> Allen Nossaman, *Many More Mountains, Volume 2: Ruts into Silverton* (Denver, CO: Sundance Publications, 1993), 104.

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of chinking were required. The roof was originally sod, but currently only the underlying support structure is in place. The roof consists of wood planks that project over the wall with peeled half logs placed on top of the seams between planks. There are two entrances with doors on the east façade of the cabin, originally there appears to have been a door and a small window (see H001). There is also a small window opening on the south side.

**Cabin 2 (Contributing Building, ca. 1940s)**

According to the current owners, Cabin 2 was constructed by their ancestor, Carroll Wetherill, sometime near the middle of the twentieth century. According to family tradition, he constructed this single-pen, pioneer-log cabin using available logs remaining from earlier buildings at the site, probably the station keeper's residence. Present observations supported this position. It is a simple, rectangular, utilitarian building with a very low pitched roof. There is no evidence of chinking on the logs, and the building rests directly on the ground without a foundation. It has a simple, plank door and presently no windows in the window openings.

**Pasture (Contributing Site, ca. 1877)**

The pasture is located to the east of the barn and also to the south. At one point the adjacent pasture was approximately 100 acres and was used for livestock grazing seasonally since ca. 1877. Currently the owners possess approximately 21 acres of the pasture that they still use for grazing. The pasture has vegetation that includes mountain grass and bunch grass.

**Corral (Contributing Site, ca. 1877)**

The corral site is located on the east side of the barn. Historic photos show the corral and it appears to have partially wrapped around the south side of the barn also. Currently there is a smaller corral with wood fencing dating from the 1980s in the same general location. Archaeological investigation could verify previous boundaries for the corral, historic photographs (see H002) depict the surface area of the corral as roughly 80' to the east and 40' to the south from the barn. Currently the corral site contains more horse-related surface evidence than the archaeological scatter located elsewhere on the property.

**Working Landscape (Contributing Site, ca. 1877)**

The land immediately surrounding the buildings contains ample surface evidence of long term human habitation. This debris includes cut nails, manufactured nails, bottles, and cans. The location of the former station keeper residence is identifiable, but the location of midden heaps and privy pits are currently unknown.

**Integrity**

The rural agricultural landscape and vernacular pioneer log buildings continue to retain high integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The majority of the minimal changes to the property or any of the associated resources occurred during the period of significance.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

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

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

TRANSPORTATION

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

ARCHAEOLOGY/Historic—Non-Aboriginal

### Period of Significance

1877-1960

### Significant Dates

1877

1895

1921

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Barber, John

### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1877 when the stage stop began operation and ends in 1960 in accordance with National Register guidelines.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A



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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Lost Trail Station is eligible to the National Register under Criterion A for Transportation from 1877 to ca. 1895, and for Agriculture from ca. 1895 to 1960. Additionally, it is eligible under Criterion C for Architecture for 1877 and Criterion D for Archaeology from 1877 to 1960. All criteria are at the local level of significance. The property operated as a stage stop from 1877 to approximately 1895. After that point, the property was primarily used for agricultural purposes, primarily the care of cattle. While cowboys initially used the buildings when caring for cattle in the region, the property became a working ranch in 1921. The log architecture extant on the property serves as an excellent example of early vernacular craftsmanship in Colorado.

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

*Criterion A*

The Lost Trail Station has historic resources significant under Criterion A for its association from 1877-1895 for its strong association with **Transportation** in the region. When the first mining boom began in the San Juan Mountains in 1871 (but particularly in 1873 after the Brunot Treaty legally opened the region for American settlement), the only route out of the mining district to the Front Range was a treacherous pack trail commonly called the Stony Pass Road. This road was not widened for wagon traffic until 1879, at which time the shipping, packing, and freighting through central Hinsdale County along this road flourished. Due to the extensive mining potential in the region, "this period was marked by the building of roads to the present towns of Lake City, Ouray, and Silverton, and then by building from these towns to every mine in the area, regardless of how precipitous the road might be."<sup>3</sup> The last stop to resupply before making the precipitous trek over Stony Pass and up into the San Juan Mountains was Lost Trail. As such, both the Lost Trail stop and Stony Pass Road "became famous by reason of its being a section of one of the longest pack train hauls in the mountains."<sup>4</sup> The barn at Lost Trail is a rare remaining building in the county that is associated with the regional stagecoach lines and it played an important role in animal transportation between the mining districts in the San Juan Mountains and cities on the Front Range. For over a decade, "first as a heavily traveled pack trail for eight years and subsequently as an overland wagon and stage road for three years," Stony Pass was the major access route by which thousands of pounds of freight was hauled into the San Juan Mountain districts and smelted ore was hauled out.<sup>5</sup> This wagon road over the Continental Divide had thousands of pioneers travel along it, but traffic quickly tapered after the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad completed a rail line from Silverton to Durango in 1882.

The peak transportation years through Stony Pass were 1875-1882, and as more commerce shifted to the railroad, former stops along the Stony Pass Road struggled to reinvent themselves. The railroad presence affected the lives of the residents in the San Juan region, and the evolution of the Lost Trail Station demonstrates how the railroad had such a diverse impact for Stony Pass and the settlers living near it. There was a general assumption that the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad would build a line from Del Norte over Stony Pass and into Silverton, thus following the already established route of transportation through the area.<sup>6</sup> When this did not happen and the railroad was rerouted, enterprises that had supplied services to transportation along the wagon road suffered. Many residents in nearby Del Norte and Silverton were shocked when the route was changed.<sup>7</sup> As all forms of transportation shifted to the railroad going to Durango, the Lost Trail Station experienced less traffic, stage transportation ceased, and the post office at Lost Trail closed. In an 1882 map by noted transportation entrepreneur Otto Mears, Lost Trail still features prominently as does the wagon road passing through it (see H005). While Lost Trail struggled to continue operations as a stage stop until 1895, it ultimately had to be reinvented in order to survive.

After the station was finally abandoned around 1895, ranchers saw the value in the high mountain pasture and led their livestock to graze seasonally, resulting in a second period of significance for this property in the area of **Agriculture**. These ranchers were cattlemen from the San Luis Valley and used the pasture, which was on public land at the time, for

<sup>3</sup> D.H. Cummins, "Toll Roads in Southwestern Colorado," *Colorado Magazine* 29, no. 2 (1952): 101.

<sup>4</sup> Arthur Ridgway, "The Stoney Pass Road," *Colorado Magazine* 16, no. 2 (1939): 53.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, 53.

<sup>6</sup> Nossaman, 105.

<sup>7</sup> Nossaman, 109.

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their animals to graze during the summer months. Cowboys were known to live in the old Barber Cabin (Cabin 1) and they used the barn for their horses.<sup>8</sup> From ca. 1895 to the present, Lost Trail has operated as a ranch and cow camp.<sup>9</sup> This property typifies the evolution of properties and businesses in the region during the 1890s due to changes in methods and routes of transportation in the late nineteenth century. Ranchers' and cowboys' use of the property as a cow camp is directly tied to the history of agriculture in the nearby San Luis Valley. The first European settlers in the San Luis Valley were Hispanos from New Mexico, who established communities based upon an *acequia* system that involved shared water rights and the ability to graze livestock on common lands in the nearby mountains. In 1862, the Homestead Act brought additional settlers to the San Luis Valley. Many people became ranchers and farmers in the Valley, and even today agriculture is a dominant economic trade. With many ranchers needing further grazing areas for their livestock, they followed the established Hispano grazing practices and retreated to the more remote high mountain pastures. Lost Trail Station served as a cow camp for many years, offering these cowboys and their horses shelter during the summer season (see H001). In 1921, Lost Trail became a seasonal dude ranch, and in 1937 it became a working dude ranch (see H006).

Criterion C

This property also holds significance under Criterion C for **Architecture** as a good example of Pioneer Log style construction. When the Lost Trail Station was built, frame and masonry construction techniques were the predominant building modes in urban areas and small towns throughout Colorado. Nevertheless, in remote areas, where natural building materials — such as rock, adobe, and logs — were plentiful, construction with these materials predominated. At this time, the cost to transport the building materials used in urban areas to remote mountain areas was too cost prohibitive, and the lack of standardization for dimensional lumber made planning for the correct supply of building materials difficult. While increased rail transportation allowed for dimensional lumber to be shipped across the country, a lack of standards meant that the dimensions advertised were not always what the customer was able to purchase. Due to many companies measuring dimensions when the wood was still wet, the final dimensions for wood was difficult to predict after it had shrunk due to drying, particularly when lumber was shipped to arid Colorado from more moist climates.<sup>10</sup> Most building designs were vernacular with function the primary concern.

The barn, built in 1877, is an excellent example of vernacular Pioneer Log architecture. It is the oldest of three historic log barns in Hinsdale County.<sup>11</sup> Great skill is observed in the construction of the gambrel horse barn, and it clearly shows the workmanship of someone who understood the nuances of log construction with no evidence of nails used during the initial construction. The corners were square notched and mostly saw cut. When longer logs were necessary, they were joined with square-cut lap joints. The trees were obviously selected for a standard size, straightness, and minimum taper and laid up with the tapers in opposite directions. The result was walls that required a minimum of chinking and were very stable. While Barber put considerable effort and skill to work in constructing the barn, the cabin from the same time period is rough in style and seems to have been rather quickly constructed. The logs were not as carefully selected, cut, or notched. Some ends were ax cut while others were saw cut and various methods of chinking were required. Taken together, the barn and cabin provide an interesting contrast in construction patterns. The house is evidence of pioneer homes that residents quickly constructed in order to make their homesteading claim as promptly as possible, but the barn emphasizes the longer-term planning for a successful business enterprise.

The extant buildings, corral, and pasture on the property provide a good local example of historic ranching in the region by demonstrating how ranches developed in relation to the natural landscape through attention to function and subsistence. The setting has been well-preserved and still functions as ranch today.

<sup>8</sup> File Folder 2210, National Forest Service Records, Del Norte, CO.

<sup>9</sup> John Lafont, *An Alpine Serenade: From Early History of Mineral and Rio Grande Counties*, Bev Van Horn, ed. (Tuscon, AZ: Beverlys Ltd., 2000).

<sup>10</sup> L.W. Smith, L.W. Wood, "History of Yard Lumber Size Standards," Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (September 1964): 2-10.

<sup>11</sup> The others are at the Doering Ranch in northeast Hinsdale (5HN.1089), San Juan Ranch, north of Lake City (5HN.1064; no connection to the San Juan Ranch in central Hinsdale County), and V. A. Poma Ranch in southern Hinsdale (5HN.1063); Cathleen M. Norman, *Survey Report: 2006-2007 Cultural Resource Survey of Hinsdale County* (Denver, CO: State Historical Fund, 2009).

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*Criterion D*

The Lost Trail Station has the potential to yield information important to history through **Archaeology**. While the general story of the property is available, there are many specific questions about its use that are of current interest to historians and archaeologists, particularly in terms of gender roles and use of space. The history of the Rocky Mountain West, more often than not, has recorded the activities of men and the presence and contributions of women and children continue to be underrepresented in the scholarly literature. Yet archaeological investigations consistently demonstrate that these "invisible" family members were present and making substantial contributions to daily life. Running a hotel and livery service during the late nineteenth century was usually more than a one person job. Frequently these installations—as is the case for the Lost Trail Station—were run by a couple or an entire family.<sup>12</sup> This property reflects the hardships involved with the families that settled and began businesses that served along the Colorado roads and passes. John Barber, the initial builder and business owner, alongside his wife Frances, had to master the diversity of running a shipping, packing, freighting business, as well as providing lodging and meals to weary travelers while also taking care of their livestock. His wife Frances found the business to be such a hardship that John decided they would sell the Lost Trail Station to new operators and move back East, where they originally were from.

Another question, which is poorly documented at present for stage stops, is the kind of accommodations they provided. It is often assumed that these were "bare-bone" affairs that only provided protection from the elements and minimal amenities. Yet, during the Victorian era, being "civilized" was an important concern for Euro-Americans. It was seen as the thing that separated modern humans from "savages." Many hostleries made a special effort to provide the trappings of civilization to travelers who had just spent many dusty and uncomfortable hours traveling through the wilderness in a stagecoach. Since competition between stage lines was often stiff, it also made good business sense.

Evidence for the above questions could best be retrieved from two sources: trash middens and privy pits, which have not been located, although an ample surface artifact scatter was observed. Both middens and privy pits would have been present at this location, and it is unlikely that they have been completely destroyed by later activities. Careful archaeological assessment of the property is likely to yield important information about these and other issues.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

After 1849, prospectors probed all corners of the mountains of the West. Mining, as an extractive industry, was not self sufficient and resulted in the movement of massive amounts of supplies into and out of the mining districts. Similarly, the mining frontier was characterized by large population flows into and out of these regions. Thus, transportation is a central theme in understanding the settling of the mining frontier.

John Barber built the barn, a hotel, and other facilities in 1877, and operated a freight service and commission post office here from January 1878 to September 1879. While the hotel and livery remained in operation until at least 1885, the post office was a sporadic concern. From May 1883 to August 1884, Eugene C. Hamilton operated the station, and Harlow J. Holdredge from June 1892 to May 1894.

In the 1880s, the D&RG Railroad extended more lines throughout the mining districts, which spelled the eventual demise of local stage and freight lines. However, the livestock ranching industry was on the rise. Mountain pastures offered abundant forage and water for livestock and it was a common practice to drive animals into the mountains for the summer months and down to lower elevations for the winter. In the late 1890s, the Lost Trail Station began to enter its second phase of operation as a cow camp. In addition to the large protected pasture, the large barn provided a safe place to keep horses, tack, and animals in need of medical attention. Furthermore, the residential facilities would have been greatly appreciated by cowboys who used the property. The cowboys used this land and its amenities until 1921 when Susan Jackson Tice purchased the property and used it as a seasonal dude ranch.

In 1937 Carroll Wetherill developed the Lost Trail Station into a working dude ranch. In 1941, he replaced the rotten lower logs of the barn and reroofed the building.<sup>13</sup> Around 1940, he salvaged the wood from one of the original cabins and built a second cabin (Cabin 2). As a dude ranch, Wetherill led seasonal horseback pack trips and used the two cabins already

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<sup>12</sup> Nossaman, 104.

<sup>13</sup> Wetherill, Carol Ann interview, 2010.



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on the property for lodging and built his own residence. He also took groups on hunting expeditions, fishing trips, and offered the guests lodging and food.<sup>14</sup> He also drove livestock up to the pasture seasonally, a practice that his descendents (including his daughter, Carol Ann Wetherill) still practice today.

Since the area is still considered remote today, the Lost Trail Station is much like it was during the historic period. When it became a cowboy camp and later a dude ranch, those who used the property were able to make minimal modifications to suit the changes in operations. Today there are mules grazing on the high mountain pasture, and cows are still herded up to the high mountains in the late spring, then wrangled and herded back into the San Luis Valley in the fall.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Ridgway, Arthur. "The Stoney Pass Road." *Colorado Magazine* 16, no. 2 (1939): 52-53.

*San Juan Prospector*, June 2, 1877.

Smith, L.W.; Wood, L.W. "History of Yard Lumber Size Standards." Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. September 1964.

U.S. Census, 1880, Hinsdale County, Colorado.

Wetherill, Carol Ann. Lost Trail Station, Colorado. Interviewed by Jamie Bricker and Dr. Richard Goddard. July 28, 2010.

### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

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

<sup>14</sup> Wetherill, Carol Ann interview, 2010.

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recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Name of repository: History Colorado

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 25.67

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

The UTM reference point was derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

1 13 291678 4182715  
Zone Easting Northing

3 13 291981 4182821  
Zone Easting Northing

2 13 291980 4182710  
Zone Easting Northing

4 13 292023 4182821  
Zone Easting Northing

5 13 292025 4182422  
Zone Easting Northing

6 13 291680 4182420  
Zone Easting Northing

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

The nominated area includes approximately 25.67 acres of land located within Tract 37 of Section 36, Township 41 North, Range 5 West, of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, Hinsdale County Colorado more particularly described by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit; Bearings referred to herein are based on a line from corner AP 2 to corner AP 3 having a bearing of S00°57'W and are relative thereto; Commencing at the Northwest Corner (AP 2) of said Tract 37, being monumented by 3.25 inch aluminum BLM cap and pipe; Then along the west line of said Tract 37 of S00°57'00"W a distance of 489.14 feet to the True Point of Beginning, said point being the northwest corner of the Parcel herein described monumented by a 1.5 inch aluminum cap stamped PLS 36063; Thence along the northern line of the Parcel herein described S86°47'19"E a distance of 1046.21 feet to a 1.5 inch aluminum cap stamped PLS 36063; Thence along the northern line of the Parcel herein described N83°35'06"E a distance of 250.17 feet to a 1.5 inch aluminum cap stamped PLS 36063; Thence along a western line of the Parcel herein described N11°59'30"W a distance of 463.14 feet to a point on the north line of said Tract 37, said point monumented by a 1.5 inch aluminum cap stamped PLS 36063; Thence along the north line of said Tract 37 S86°47'19"E a distance of 143.44 feet to a 2 inch aluminum cap stamped PLS 14840; Thence along the east line of the Parcel herein described contiguous to the west line of Tract 2 recorded at Reception No. 96239 of the Hinsdale County records S00°07'06"E a distance of 1389.17 feet to a 2 inch aluminum cap stamped PLS 14840; Thence along a southern line of Parcel herein described contiguous to said Tract 2 S89°31'52"W a distance of 689.69 feet to a 2 inch aluminum cap stamped PLS 14840; Thence along a southern line of Parcel herein described S89°31'47"W a distance of 221.59 feet to the southeast corner of that LESS PARCEL OF LAND as described in Reception No. 97031 of the Hinsdale County records: Thence the following four (4) courses along the eastern boundary of said LESS PARCEL OF LAND, N16°39'43"W a distance of 469.03 feet, N49°07'29"W a distance of 204.68 feet, N71°21'11"W a distance of 128.93 feet, N53°54'19" W a distance of 32.18 feet to a point on the west line of said Tract 37; Thence along the said west line of Tract 37 N00°57'00"E a distance of 338.71 feet to the True Point of Beginning.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes land within current legal boundaries that was historically associated with the former stage station and historic ranching activity.

Lost Trail Station

Name of Property

Hinsdale County, CO

County and State

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard A. Goddard, Ph.D., and Jamie Bricker, BA (for property owner)

organization Adams State College, Dept. of HGP

date October 2010

street & number 208 Edgemont Blvd.

telephone 719-587-7267

city or town Alamosa

state CO

zip code 81102

e-mail dick\_goddard@adams.edu jamie@newwavenow.com

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

## Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Lost Trail Station

City or Vicinity: Creede

County: Hinsdale

State: CO

Photographer: Jamie Bricker

Date Photographed: July 31, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: total 8

Photograph Number	Description of View	Camera Direction
0001	General Setting of valley looking west, showing high mtn. pasture, barn and cabin 1 sits at foothold of the mountain	W
0002	Setting of barn, cabin 1 and cabin 2	W
0003	North end and east side of barn	S
0004	South end and east side of barn	NW
0005	Interior showing stalls, mangers, and loft support posts	S
0006	Barn views to Northeast	NE
0007	East side of cabin 1	W
0008	south end and west wall of cabin 1	NE

Lost Trail Station  
Name of Property

Hinsdale County, CO  
County and State

### Historic Image Log

Number	Description	Source
H001	Cabin 1 is shown used as a cow camp. Cowboys are getting ready for the day	Whetherill Family Records
H002	Barn is shown pre-1900. Notice corral on south and along east of barn	Whetherill Family Records
H003	Site Setting. Barn and cabin in the background. Dated ca. 1940	Whetherill Family Records
H004	1882 Otto Mears map of road systems in the San Juan Mountains	<i>Colorado Magazine</i> (1952)
H005	1882 Otto Mears map section showing Lost Trail stage stop and associated pack trail and wagon road.	<i>Colorado Magazine</i> (1952)
H006	Pack train at Lost Trail, 1948.	Muriel Sibel Wolle collection, Denver Public Library



Lost Trail Station

Name of Property

Hinsdale County, CO

County and State

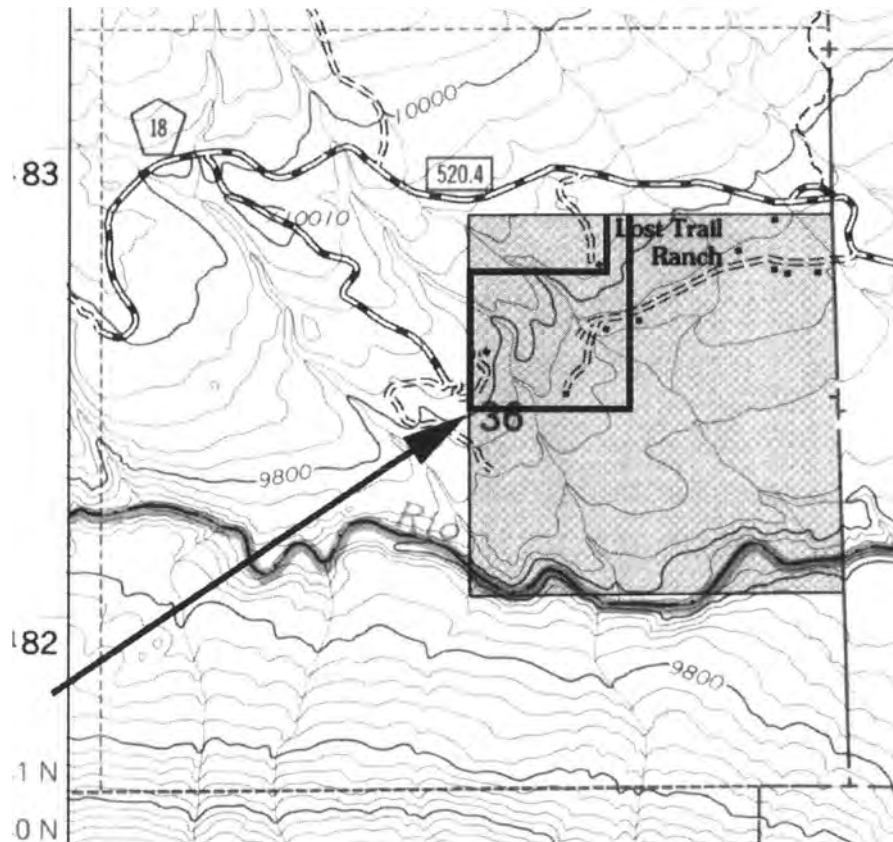
**USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**

Finger Mesa Quadrangle, Colorado

7.5 Minute Series

PLSS: NM PM, T 41N, R 5W, Unsectioned

Elevation: 9800 feet



Lost Trail Station

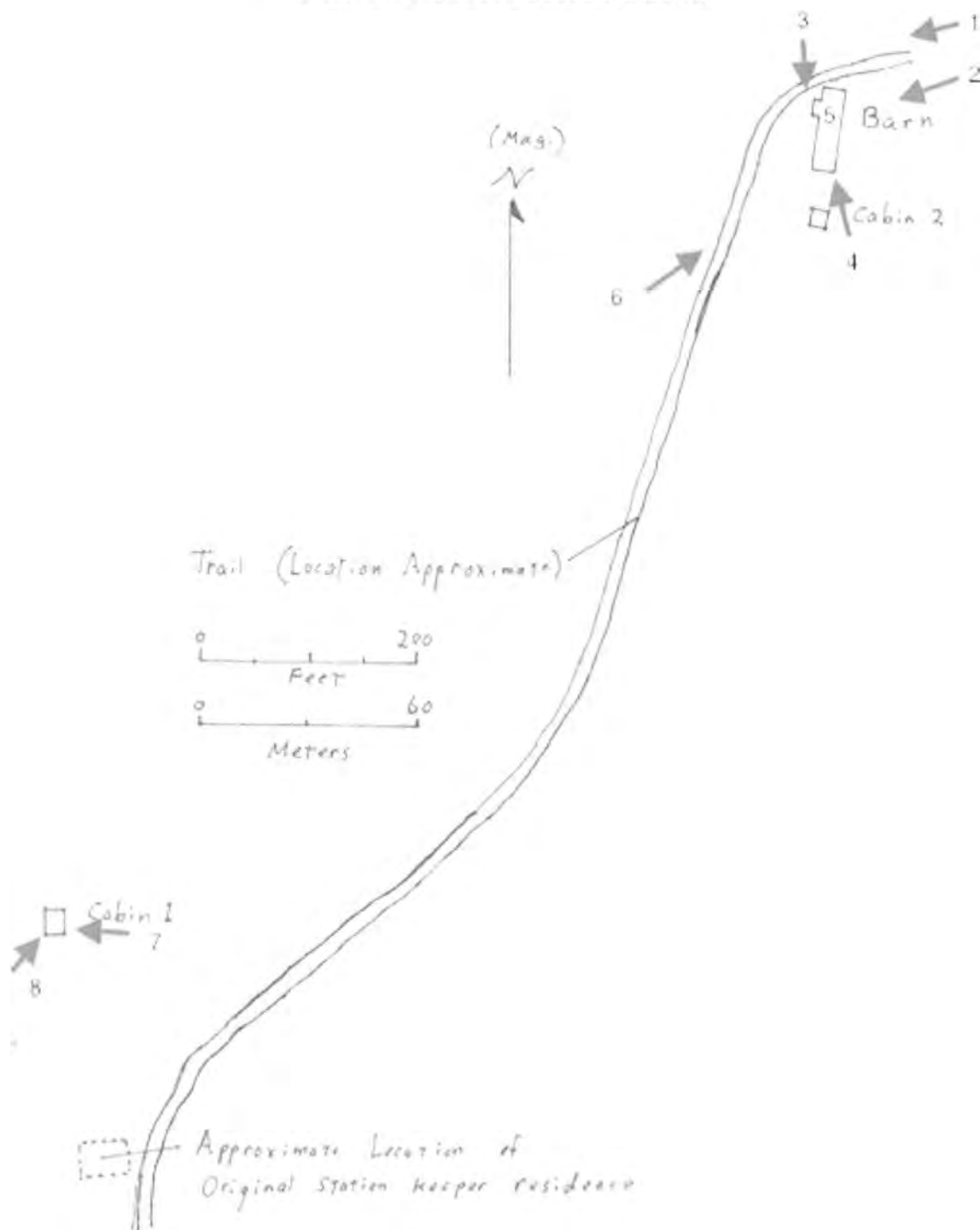
Name of Property

Hinsdale County, CO

County and State

### Sketch Maps

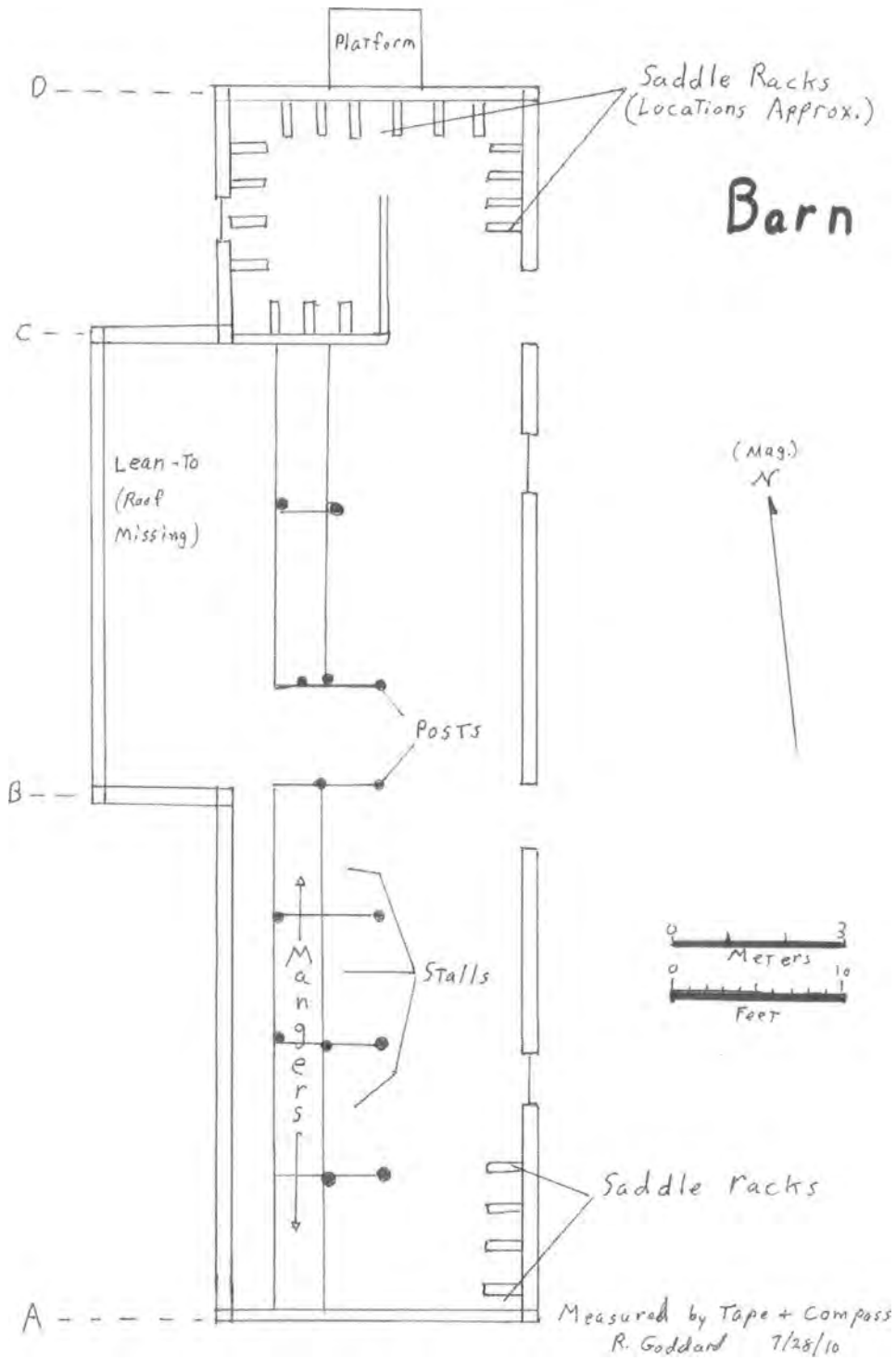
Overall Site Sketch with Photo Locations  
Distances by Tape and Compass  
Created by Richard A. Goddard, 7/28/10



Lost Trail Station  
Name of Property

Hinsdale County, CO  
County and State

Lost Trail Station  
Barn



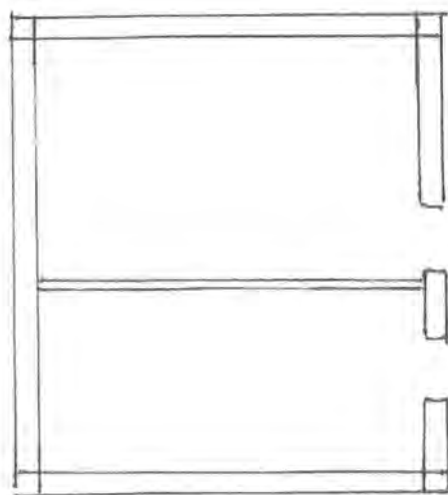
Lost Trail Station

Name of Property

Hinsdale County, CO

County and State

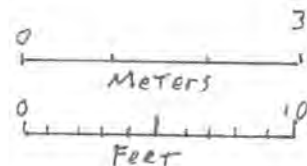
Lost Trail Station  
Cabin 1  
Measured by Tape and Compass  
Created by Richard A. Goddard, 7/28/10



(Mag.)

N

Cabin 1





Lost Trail Station

Name of Property

Hinsdale County, CO

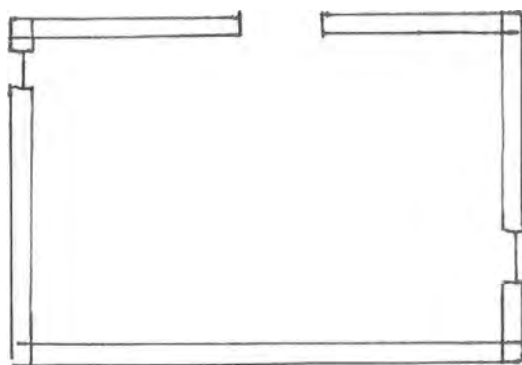
County and State

Lost Trail Station

Cabin 2

Measured by Tape and Compass

Created by Richard A. Goddard, 7/28/10



(Mag.)

N

Cabin 2

0 3  
Meters

0 10  
Feet

Lost Trail Station

Name of Property

Hinsdale County, CO

County and State

## Historic Photographs



H001. Cabin 1 is shown used as a cow camp. Cowboys are getting ready for the day. Dated ca. 1910.



H002. Barn is shown pre-1900. Notice corral on south and along east of barn.

Lost Trail Station

Name of Property

Hinsdale County, CO

County and State



H003. Site Setting. Barn and cabin in the background. Dated ca. 1940.

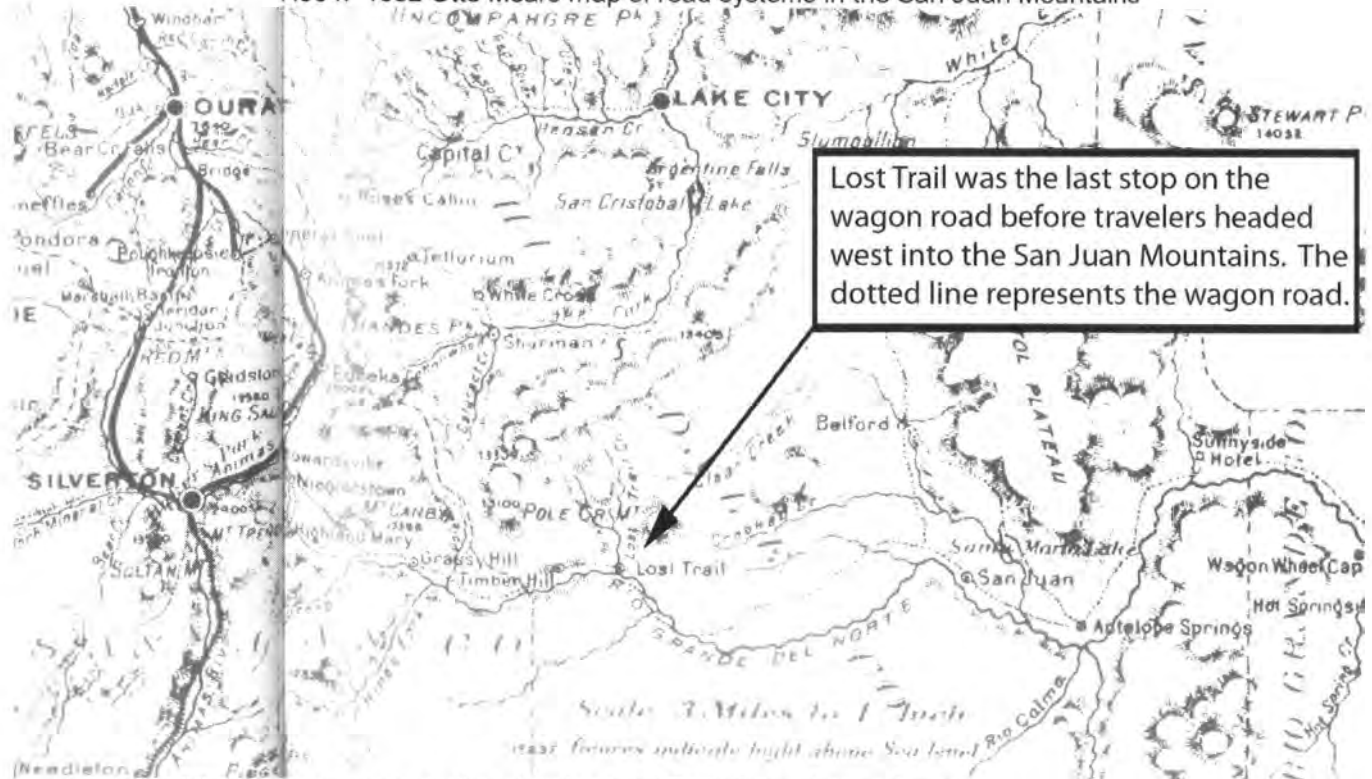




Lost Trail Station  
Name of Property

Hinsdale County, CO  
County and State

H004. 1882 Otto Mears map of road systems in the San Juan Mountains



H005. 1882 Otto Mears map section showing Lost Trail stage stop and associated pack trail and wagon road.



H006. Pack train at Lost Trail, 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Lost Trail Station  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: COLORADO, Hinsdale

DATE RECEIVED: 3/17/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/05/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/20/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/02/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000219

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 4.27.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Lost Trail Station  
Creede vicinity, Co

0092104000029 8/14 <> COHinsdaleLost Tr  
<> 12/05/10

Co-Hinsdale County - Lost Trail Station - 0001





Lost Trail Station  
Creede vicinity, CO

02

0092104000029 4/14 <> COHinsdalelost Trail  
<> 12/05/10

CO Hinsdale County - Lost Trail Station



Lost Trail Station  
Creede vicinity, CO

03

0092104000029 5/14 <> COHinsdalelost Tr+  
<> 12/05/10

CO - Hinsdale County - Lost Trail Station - 0003



1507-4700 9/29/11 0433  
Lost Trail Station  
Creede vicinity, CO

0092104000029 12/14 <> D0HinsJalelost T+  
<> 12/05/10





Lost Trail Station  
Creede vicinity, CO

05

0092104000029 6/14 <> COHinsdaleLost-Trail  
<> 12/05/10

Co-Hinsdale County - Lost Trail Station 0005



Lost Trail Station  
Creede vicinity, CO

06

0092104000029 10/14 <> COHinsdaleLost TF  
<> 12/05/10

Co. - ~~Flint~~ ~~Creede~~ ~~County~~ - Lost Trail Station - 0006





Lost Trail Station  
Creede vicinity, CO

67

0092104000029 9/14 <> CO:HinsdaleLost Tr  
<> 12/05/10

002 Hinsdale County - Lost Trail Station - 0007



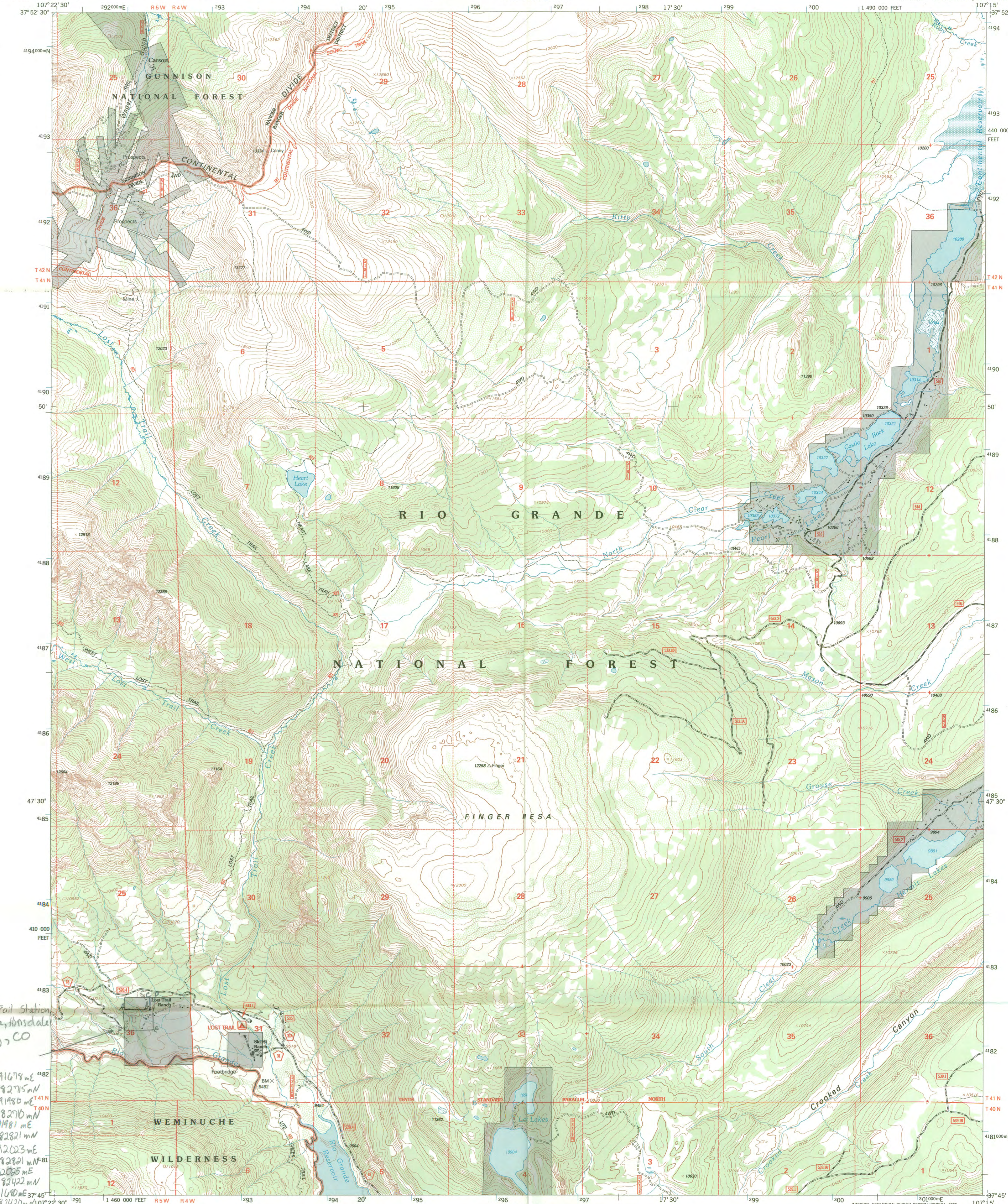
Lost Trail Station  
Creede vicinity, CO

08

0092104000029 13/14 <> COHinsdaleLost Trail  
<> 12/05/16

Co. Hinsdale County - Lost Trail Station - 0092104000029





Lost Trail Station  
Creede, Hinsdale  
County, CO

UTMs:  
A. B; 291679 mE  
4182715 mN  
B. B; 291980 mE  
4182710 mN  
C. B; 291981 mE  
4182821 mN  
D. B; 292023 mE  
4182821 mN  
E. B; 292025 mE  
4182422 mN  
F. B; 291670 mE  
4182420 mN

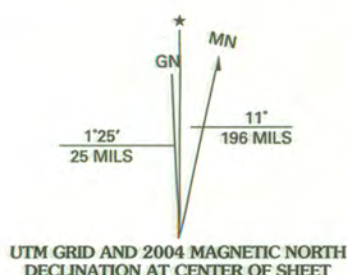
Produced by the United States Geological Survey 1964  
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Topography compiled 1963. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1998  
and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current  
as of 2002. Boundaries current as of 2002

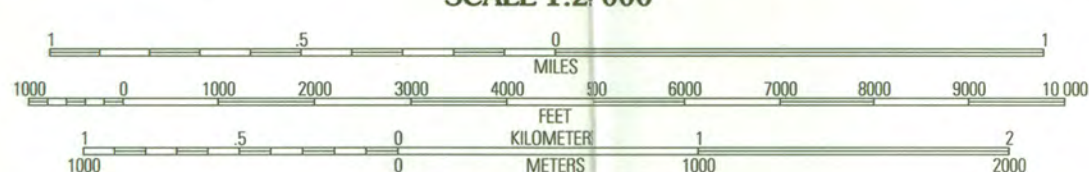
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks:  
Colorado coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 13  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks  
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute  
intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest  
Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations

This map is not a legal document. Public lands are subject to  
change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with  
appropriate offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands  
Area covered by dashed light-blue pattern subject to controlled inundation to 10266 feet  
Unsurveyed land net is not official



20%  
TOTAL RECOVERED FIBER



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



1	2	3	1 Redcloud Peak
4	5	2 Lake San Cristobal	3 Shinghion Pass
6	7	4 Pole Creek Mountain	5 Hermit Lakes
	8	6 Rio Grande Pyramid	7 Weminuche Pass
		8 Little Squaw Creek	

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS	
Interstate	1
U. S.	2
State	3
County	4
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars	5
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles	6
National Forest Trail	7
Primary highway	8
Secondary highway	9
Light-duty road	10
Composition: Unspecified	11
Paved	12
Gravel	13
Dirt	14
Unimproved; 4 wheel drive	15
Trail	16
Gate; Barrier	17

FINGER MESA, CO  
2001  
37107-G3-TF-024  
NGA 4559 IV SE-SERIES V877





1. A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.  
ON SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 2528, DENVER, COLORADO 80225.  
THIS MAP COMBINES WITH NATIONAL MAP AGENCY STANDARDS.  
NO CORRECTION FROM FIELD TO BE REPORTED BY 10-10-94  
IMPROVED GEOGRAPHIC VECTOR DATA OF 1993  
CONTAINER EXTENDED 1/4 SHEET

1 Redoubt Peak	3	2	
2 Lake St. Christopher			
3 Strongsville Peak			
4 Pule Creek Meadows	2		4
5 Pleasant Lake			
6 Rio Grande Pyramids			
7 Wendenburg Peak		7	6
8 Little Spanish Creek			

ADAPTING 7.5. QUADRANGLES

37107-03-TE-024  
NGA 4529 IV SE-SERIES V877  
2001  
FINGER MESA, CO





February 28, 2011

Carol Shull  
Acting Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye "T" Street, N.W. 8<sup>th</sup> Floor (MS 2280)  
Washington, D.C. 20005-5905

Re: National Register nomination for the Lost Trail Station, Hinsdale County (5HN.1149)

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are pleased to submit for your review the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Lost Trail Station, Hinsdale County (5HN.1149).

The State Review Board reviewed the nomination at its meeting on February 2, 2011. The board voted unanimously to recommend to the State Historic Preservation Officer that the property met the criteria for listing in the National Register.

We look forward to the formal listing of this property. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Heather L. Bailey, Ph.D.  
State and National Register Historian  
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation  
History Colorado  
1560 Broadway, Suite 400  
Denver, CO 80202  
(p) 303-866-4683 (f) 303-866-2041

Enclosures

Registration forms  
USGS map  
Photographs  
CD

THE COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CIVIC CENTER PLAZA 1560 BROADWAY SUITE 400 DENVER CO 80202 [www.historycolorado.org](http://www.historycolorado.org)