

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

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Colorado State Forest Building Complex

Other names/site number: State Game & Fish Department Caretaker Home; CCC Building; Everett Lee Residence /5JA.2571

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: near Highway 14

City or town: Gould State: Colorado County: Jackson

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C X D

<u>Abby Kathryn Dotta</u> <u>16 September 16</u>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date
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

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Joe Edson R. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

1.17.17
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural outbuildings

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling/Secondary Structure

GOVERNMENT/Government Office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural outbuildings

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

EDUCATION/Education-related

GOVERNMENT/Government Office

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Rustic and Pioneer Log

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: WOOD/Log/ CONCRETE

Walls: WOOD/Log/Shake/ OTHER

Roof: METAL/Tin

Other: WOOD/Log STONE CONCRETE

Summary Paragraph

The Colorado State Forest Building Complex is located in the eastern part of North Park, Jackson County, in the Rocky Mountains of northwest Colorado. The building complex is 5.5 miles west of Cameron Pass. It has been managed by the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) on behalf of the Colorado State Land Board (CSLB) for the last 30 years. It consists of twelve buildings, one structure, and the immediate surrounding forested area of 6.2 acres. Nine are contributing buildings in the Rustic and Pioneer log style, whereas three of the buildings date within the last forty years and are considered non-contributing. The buildings that contribute to the significance of this historic complex were built between 1927 and the 1940s. One of the buildings was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). A segment of State Highway 14 runs through the complex in the northern portion and is considered a non-contributing structure. The buildings have had limited minor modifications through the years; however, they retain their historic integrity.

Narrative Description

The Colorado State Forest Building Complex is in the northern Colorado mountains, 75 miles west of the city of Fort Collins over Cameron Pass and 30 miles east of the town of Walden. The complex sits at an approximate elevation of 9,000' and within the only designated State Forest in Colorado. The main entrance/driveway to the complex is on the south side of State Highway 14 and is marked by a wood sign (37" x 36") displaying the name and logo of the Colorado State Forest Service. A metal green gate also marks the entrance leading into the complex. A non-historic buck-and-rail fence runs along the south side of the highway for the entire length of the complex. The driveway runs to the south through the complex, looping

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around the CCC garage/office (Building 1) and provides vehicle access to the back of the main house (Building 3) and all the other smaller buildings in the complex. It meets in two places with the original entrance road (Resource 10) immediately south of the newly built (2015) State Forest office/maintenance building (Building A) and comes to a T at the horse barn (Building 4).

When entering the complex, a newly built (2015) State Forest office/maintenance building sits just to the east. On the west side of the complex sits the 1938 office/garage, with a non-contributing equipment shed just behind it. The 1927 main house and cabin sit side by side, approximately 120' south of the new office/maintenance shed. Behind these two buildings sit the horse barn, outhouse, ice house and a wood shed. All nine buildings sit just northeast of Ranger Lakes, the fish rearing ponds constructed in 1927 by the State Fish and Game Department; these water structures are not within the nomination boundary (*Jackson County Star*, 9.30.1926). Another entrance/driveway leading to the crew cabin and garage is on the north side of State Highway 14, approximately 100' east of the main entrance/driveway on the south side of the highway. The original entrance road is approximately 200' southeast from the current entrance along Highway 14. It is still visible and usable as a secondary access to the resources on the south side of the highway, if necessary, and considered a contributing structure. The crew cabin and barn/garage sit approximately 20' apart and 50' north of the highway. The buildings have not undergone significant changes, leaving the workmanship and the materials much as they were when originally constructed.

The entire Colorado State Forest Building Complex is surrounded by high-elevation spruce-fir forest, consisting mostly of Engelmann spruce (*Picea Engelmannii*) and subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*). This forest type forms the vast green vistas typical of Colorado's high country or subalpine zone, but aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and other conifers, such as lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) also occur on the complex and on the surrounding State Forest. There is also an abundant, but not very diverse, understory of riparian shrubs that include thinleaf alder (*Alnus tenuifolia*) and different types of willows (*Salix spp.*). Many different types of native grasses and forbes are found on the complex and in the surrounding forest, the following include just a few: the small-leaf pussytoes (*Antennaria parvifolia*), Colorado blue columbine (*Aquilegia coerulea*), heartleaf arnica (*Arnica cordifolia*), and elk sedge (*Carex geyeri*). Gravel and dirt drives to the buildings exist among the native grasses.

Contributing Buildings

CCC Garage/Office (Building 1), ca. 1938 (photos 1-9)

This is one of the Rustic-style buildings constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the Gould area in 1938. The garage/office is two stories with a finished closed loft and an attic along with a walk-out basement. It is a rectangular-shaped building of round log construction and post-and-beam interior framing. The post-and-beam framing does not use mortise-and-tenon joints, but rather utilizes steel plates in a technique that can be found in other CCC buildings in the area. It measures 50', north to south, and 27', east to west. It has concrete foundation walls and a D-shape log profile with a horizontal interface of flat on flat. The logs are lap-jointed together laterally with a tenon-end corner joinery. The building has a moderately-pitched (6/12) open side-gable roof that was originally covered with wood shingles and was later covered with metal roofing panels, (ca. 1980s). There is a brick chimney extending over the peak at the southern end. The basement level, partially built into the ground and open to the

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south, is a workshop area with two top-hung sliding 11' x 9' wood doors. Each door has two small four-lite windows. The ground-level floor includes an enclosed office space on the southern end and an open vaulted three-bay garage on the north. There is also a loft and an attic accessible from the garage area that was used as a map-viewing and work area. A historic concrete sidewalk exists in front of the building and at the front entrance a concrete step (approximately 6' x 3') meets a raised-concrete pad (about 6' x 6') in front of the entrance.

East-facing (main) façade

The east-facing façade provides a view of the ground-level story. The southern quarter of this side is of round log construction with a recessed three-panel wood door with a single fixed lite in the upper portion. To the north of the door are paired nine-lite wood-frame casement windows. The remaining three quarters of this side are three 11' x 9' sliding vertical-wood doors to the three garage bays, each with two four-lite fixed wood windows. The small brick chimney with a corbelled top, which is for the office's wood stove, is also visible on the upper mid-left side of the roof. The northeast corner utilizes corner post construction instead of a tenon end to accommodate the sliding garage doors.

South-facing side

The three levels can be seen from the south-facing side of the building. At ground level (or the walk-out basement level) there are two sliding wood garage doors (125" x 105.5") and two nine-lite wood fixed windows. The concrete foundation walls flank the wood entrance doors. The first floor contains two pairs of nine-lite casement windows with simple wood-frame surrounds. Walls of the first floor are the same log construction as the east-facing side without chinking and lap jointed together. The attic, which is in the gable end, contains split wood shingles and a centered nine-lite fixed wood window. A railroad tie revetment wall can be seen to the southeast of the building.

West-facing side

The west side of the building is constructed into a north-south hillside with a 15 percent slope. The basement level is visible mostly toward the south end, but gradually is no longer visible as it approaches the north end. The basement level shows a concrete external wall with two nine-lite fixed wood windows toward the south end and a four-lite wood window on the exposed west end. The main level has four equally-spaced, paired nine-lite wood casement windows on the log wall without chinking.

North-facing side

The main level and attic are visible from the north side with only the concrete foundation visible on this side. Two nine-lite fixed wood windows are in the main level and one nine-lite fixed wood window is centered in the gable end, which serves the attic. Matching the south-facing side, split wood shingles cover the gable end. The west end corner (northwest corner of the building) displays tenon-end construction whereas the east end corner (northeast corner of the building) exhibits a corner post to allow for the garage doors.

Interior

Workshop – Basement level

The workshop area has a concrete floor. There is a separate woodshop on the northern end. The workshop area to the south has a large wood-burning stove, Model 525 G, made by the

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Detroit Stove Works at the beginning of the twentieth century, most likely installed at the time of construction. Between the ground level and basement is a small wood platform built as a mechanics pit.

Office – Ground level

The office space (approximately 26' x 11') on the south end of the building has fir wood floors and vertical-slat pine walls. There is a Thorne Windsor cast-iron wood-burning stove, Number 18, made by Lakeside Foundry Corporation in Chicago. Lakeside Foundry was purchased and changed to Lakeside Forge in 1920, so this stove may have been moved from another building to this one ca. 1938 (Vintage-Machinery, 2016).

Garage – Ground level

The three-bay garage space (approximately 36' x 26') has a wide wood-plank floor that has been covered by a bituminous layer. The wood floor of the attic utilizes round log beams that are flattened on one side. Framing and knee bracing are square timbers. This space provides access to the finished loft and the attic above through simple wood ladders. There is also access to the workshop area below through a simple staircase and a mechanic's pit made up of heavy planks that are removable to allow for work on vehicles.

Loft/Attic – Second floor

The loft area is accessed from the garage by a simple wood ladder. It has wood floors and vertical slat walls.

Alterations

This building has retained its historic integrity and the only modification has been the addition of a metal roof on top of the original shingle roof in the mid-1980s (Wattles, 2016; Sturtevant, 2016).

Cabin (Building 2), ca. 1927 (photos 10 - 15)

The cabin is a rectangular-shaped building measuring 30' north to south and 20' east to west. It features standard log wall construction with dovetail-notched corner joints in the Pioneer Log style and built on a concrete slab foundation. The logs are lap-jointed together laterally and dovetailed at the corner with a mixture of gravel, sand, and white mortar daubing (Wattles, 2016). Many of these dovetail joints demonstrate extraordinary craftsmanship, and after almost ninety years they are still tight. This building is covered by a moderately pitched open side gable standing seam metal roof (6/12) that shows a brick chimney slightly off center on the ridgeline. The cabin is currently used to lodge visitors and as a meeting room. It may have been originally built as a carriage house or garage due to the large door opening. Historical photographs show that the large opening was covered with wood with a standard entry door and four-lite wood awning window added in place of the large opening at a date unknown, but prior to 1938. By 1980 the door in the large opening was in-filled with shorter logs.

North-facing (main) façade

The north-facing side features two windows to the left of the main entry door. The window on the east end is a one-over-one double-hung wood window and the other, nearly centered in the wall, is a ca. 1938 four-lite awning window that filled a portion of the original large opening. The

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remainder of the original large opening now features shorter logs to infill the space. The main entrance is toward the west end and contains a historic wood-panel and glass door, which was added prior to 1938 as evidenced by historic photographs.

West-facing façade

The west side features a small fixed wood window within the log wall and painted wood shingles in the gable end. Electric panels and conduits are visible this side as well.

South-facing façade

The south side has five windows, one toward the west end and a group of four from the center and extending to the east end. They are all awning windows with single panes.

East-facing façade

The east side mirrors the west-facing side.

Interior

The cabin has a laminate wood floor over the original fir floor. The walls are finished with dry wall, and a Warnock Hersey wood-burning stove sits in the middle of the main room. There is a small bedroom with carpet over the original fir floor and a bathroom separated from the main room of the cabin. It is unknown when the bathroom was added from existing space of the cabin, but by the 1980s.

Alterations

There was evidently a larger opening in the original construction in the middle of the north side that was subsequently filled in with shorter logs between 1927 and 1938 on the west side of the opening and a window and shorter logs on the east side of the opening based on the record of historic photographs.

The septic, water, and heating systems were in need of repair when the Colorado State Forest Service assumed maintenance responsibilities in 1986 (Sturtevant, 2016). New water and septic systems were installed and the cabin was remodeled inside. A gas heater exhaust was probably added at that time on the north side. The interior was remodeled again in 2001 (Twitchell, 2016). Another modification was replacing the wood shingle roof with a contemporary standing-seam metal one ca. 1980s (Wattles, 2016). Otherwise this building has retained its historic integrity.

Main House (Building 3), ca. 1927 (photos 16-22)

The main house is an L-shaped building just east of the cabin. It is approximately 24', north to south, x 57' east to west (see Sketch 1). It features log wall construction with dovetail joints built on a concrete slab foundation. The logs are lap-jointed together laterally and dovetailed at the corner with gravel, sand, and white mortar daubing at the interstices between the logs in the same style as the cabin (Wattles, 2016). The roof is an open front-gable roof, moderately pitched. The main house has been the residence of the resource manager (of fish and later forests) since 1927. A timber-lined gravel walkway extends to the front and briefly around the west- and east-facing sides.

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North-facing (main) façade

The north side features a centered hipped one-story roof porch, which features a standing seam metal roof from ca. 1980, and exposed rafter tails. A centered wood-panel and glass door, with six-lites in the upper portion, is just above a small (4") step. A wood arch above the entrance extends toward the north by about 3' and is supported by angled wood braces that extend nearly to the foundation. The entrance door opens to a glass-enclosed porch with the upper three-quarters having six one-over-one single-hung windows and vertical logs in the lower one-fourth of the wall. The porch windows extend to the east and west sides, with each side containing two of the windows above the vertical log wall. Extending to the east and west sides of the porch is the round log wall of the house. A centered door, protected by a non-historic storm door, provides access to the house. Wood shingles are in the gable end with a non-historic wood casement centered below the peak. A small vent is above the window. At the peak of the bargeboard is a vertically-placed half timber. Two blue spruce trees frame the main entrance.

West-facing side

A historic rock-lined walkway extends from the front porch to the rear of the house. The first floor of the west-facing side is standard log construction, except for the southern end where the sunroom begins. There are four equally spaced one-over-one double-hung original wood windows along the length of the log wall. The metal roof features a large gabled dormer, with exposed rafter tails and wood-shingle siding, at about the middle of the building that projects from the ridgeline. There are three small vertical non-historic wood casement windows evenly spaced in the dormer. On the south end of the west-facing side a portion of a sunroom that extends along the south-facing side is visible. This section of the west side has a two pairs of four nine-lite casement wood windows in the upper portion and vertical-wood siding in the lower portion and above the windows.

South-facing side

The south-facing side continues the windows and vertical-wood siding theme from the west with four pairs of four nine-lite wood casement windows in the upper portion and vertical-wood siding in the lower portion and above the windows. Toward the east end, a front-gabled roof extends approximately 5' over three concrete steps, which accesses a small stoop and the rear entrance door. A small concrete pad, about 3' x 3', extends south from the steps. The covered stoop has horizontal wood siding on the west- and east-facing sides that extends to the foundation, but not to the steps. Small vertical non-historic windows exist in the east and west sides of the stoop walls. The gable-covered stoop appears to be non-historic, dating to ca. 1960-1970.

The upper level is similar to the front (north) façade with wood shingles covering the gable end. A historic tri-partite window is centered below the gable peak. Two narrow one-over-one windows flank a larger five-over-one double-hung wood window. There is a stovepipe from the sunroom extending above the roof line and two non-historic small raised planters west of the stoop. Between ca. 1960 and 1970, the Forest Service constructed an addition to the southeastern section of the house to allow for a larger and additional living space. The roof of the addition is a shed roof joined to the east side of the south-facing gable. As part of that addition, an obtuse vertical-wood triangular section was added where the gable roof meets the shed roof as a way to continue a gable line and avoid snow accumulation.

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East-facing side

The east-facing side includes a field stone and concrete chimney toward the north end, just south of the north wall. Four original wood single-pane awning windows are south of the chimney. A small covered porch with a single wood post and entryway is approximately at the middle of the wall, which is a part of the ca. 1960-1970 addition. The east-facing wall then projects approximately 14' toward the east. The projection, which is the ca. 1960-1970 addition, has vertical-wood siding, a one-by-one wood slider window measuring about 4' x 2' and a set of multiple-pane metal casement windows, one with six lites and the other with nine lites.

Alterations

The Forest Service constructed a shed roof addition to the gable roof on the southeastern corner to expand the floor plan of the house to the east. This alteration took place sometime after 1950 and before the 1980s; however, based on the construction materials, it appears to date to ca. 1960-1970. There is an insulated steel stovepipe for the sunroom wood-burning stove on the southern part of the building; this was likely added with the ca. 1960-1970 addition along with the gable roof stoop. The septic, heating, and water systems were in need of repair when the Colorado State Forest Service assumed maintenance responsibilities in 1986 (Sturtevant, 2016). At that time, new water and septic systems were installed and the house was remodeled inside. Another modification has been the replacement of the original wood-shingle roof with a metal one in ca. 1970s. (Wattles, 2016). Although this building has had some modifications, it has retained its historic integrity.

Horse Barn (Building 4), ca. 1927 (photos 23-27)

This building has a rectangular floor plan and measures roughly 20' east to west and 25' north to south. It is a log building with dovetail-notched corners and chinking. Notably, the logs extend to the top of the gable ends on the north and south walls, differentiating it from the other buildings. This building has a steeper 12/12 pitch gable roof with exposed rafter tails, a wood shingle roof, a concrete slab foundation, and low concrete step walls. The building has log trusses and a ridge pole that support the roof. The ground level contains stalls and a tack room. The upper level is hay storage.

The east wall features the original central double barn doors, about 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' x 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ ' each, with a wood latch. The south-facing side has a four-lite fixed window in the lower level with a matching one in the upper level. The west-facing side contains no fenestration. The north-facing side features a four-lite wood window on the first floor, toward the west, and a hay loft door painted white centered in the upper level. A simple wood ladder extends from the ground to the hay loft door.

The building has retained its historic integrity. Exhibiting a high level of craftsmanship, the dovetail joints remain tight even after 90 years.

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Outhouse (Building 5), ca. 1927 (photos 28-31)

This is a one-room building, in the same Pioneer Log style as the other ca. 1927 contributing buildings. The one difference is that this building has corner posts covered with corner boards instead of dovetails. It also has cementitious chinking between the logs. It is rectangular in shape, about 8' east to west and 12' north to south, with a front-gable roof with exposed rafter tails, an asphalt shingle roof, and horizontal siding in the gable ends. The foundation appears to be mostly concrete with sparse small stones. It has a two-hole latrine used before indoor plumbing was installed, ca. 1950s, and during system freeze-up periods (Sturtevant, 2016). Firewood used to be stored in it after it was no longer used as an outhouse.

The building front faces north, featuring a vertical split-log door on the west end. The door hinges and other hardware appear original and hand forged. The door has a carved wood sign that reads: "Do Not Enter." The west-facing side has a small wood hopper window. The south-facing side mirrors the front (north) devoid any fenestration, and the east-facing side mirrors the west, also without any fenestration. The building has retained its historic integrity.

Privy pits often contain trash indicative of a wider range of uses of a site than is apparent in historic records and can add unexpected detail to the historic narrative. Based on a recent review by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation staff, the potential exists for yielding important information regarding the history of the complex and the foresters, loggers, CCC workers, and POW workers who lived and/or worked at the complex.

Alterations

From the interior construction, it appears the roof might have been replaced at some point because the joists are all dimensional lumber. Asphalt shingles now cover the roof, which was originally wood shingle. This was completed ca. 1980.

Ice House (Building 6), ca. 1927 (photos 32-35)

This is a one-room, one-story building in the same Pioneer Log style as the other ca. 1927 buildings, without chinking between the logs and with tenon-end corner joinery. It is rectangular in shape, 12' east to west, and 14' north to south. The front-gable roof is covered with wood shingles and has a stovepipe extending from the east roof slope. The roof joists extending to the edge of the eaves are round logs flattened on one side. This building at some point (ca. 1960s) was converted into a sauna and used for that purpose until the 1970s, but currently has no stove (Janzen, 2016). It is currently used as a storage building.

The building faces north, which features a historic centered vertical-wood door with a metal latch. Above the door is a louvered attic vent in the gable end; the gable end has wood shingles. There are four supporting posts along the front placed between the eaves. The east profile is a standard construction log wall without windows and with tenon-end corner joinery. The south-facing side has a smaller louvered attic vent in the gable end, log wall, and no fenestration. The west-facing side mirrors the east with no fenestration and tenon-end corner joinery. The interior has a combination of board-and-batten walls and pine paneling. The building has retained its historic integrity.

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Alterations

Ca. 1960s the icehouse was converted to a sauna. A stove was added along with a stovepipe that pierces the roof to the east. Although no longer used as a sauna, the stovepipe remains.

Wood Shed (Building 7), ca. 1940s (photos 36-39)

This rectangular frame building has no windows and measures about 10½' east to west and 12½' north to south. The entire exterior walls are vertical-log-slab siding. The roof is wood shingle and the interior has a plank floor. The main wood slab door has a double Z bracing to the interior. The metal hardware appears to be of a similar age and design as is what is on the horse barn across the highway, and may have been repurposed from another building.

Crew Cabin (Building 8), ca. 1940s (photos 40-44)

The two-story frame crew cabin is laid out in an L-shaped floor plan with a concrete foundation. It is about 35' east to west and 26' north to south. It has a cross-gable metal roof with a smaller gabled projection on the east-facing side and a small brick chimney at the ridgeline. The cabin has vertical split-log and vertical-wood siding in the lower level with wood shingles in the upper-level gable ends. There is a stovepipe through the west-facing roof near the ridgeline. The living area appears to have original fir flooring. This cabin is used as housing for seasonal forest service staff. This was originally a year-round residence, used by the assistant forester (Twitchell, 2016).

The front of the building faces south. There is a small post-and-rail entryway porch. This side features three windows, two nine-lite wood casement windows on the first floor and a twelve-lite wood casement window in the upper level. Two glass insulators (ca. 1940s) can be seen on the west eave.

The west-facing side has vertical-wood siding with three windows, one toward each end that are simple wood casements and a smaller single-lite hopper window in the middle. The north-facing side also has vertical-wood siding. It has three windows on the lower level including a four-lite wood casement and two nine-lite wood casements. A six-lite wood casement is in the gable end. The east-facing side has a wood-panel and glass door on the north that opens to a small mudroom. Two nine-lite wood casements are south of the door. The building has retained its historic integrity.

Alterations

A metal roof was added in the 1980s, likely covering the original wood shingles on the roof. The interior has been remodeled, but the layout and flooring remains intact.

Barn/Garage(Building 9), ca. 1940s (photos 45-50)

The one-story frame barn/garage with a small hay loft has a rectangular-shaped floor plan, 24' east to west and 18' north to south. It has a metal front-gable roof, features split-log slab siding, and a concrete foundation. The gable ends feature wood shingles. Immediately to the east of the building is a fenced corral with wire, logs, and a horizontal wood and wire gate, that was likely used as a horse paddock.

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The front of the building faces west. The west-facing side features a vertical-wood pedestrian door with metal hinges and door latch toward the north end. The hardware looks to be original. On the south end is a one-bay garage door made from vertical-wood siding. The bay door swings outward on a pivot arrangement. In the gable end is a hay loft door with two metal hinges.

The north-facing side has a wood opening, but is infilled with wood. The east-facing side features three six-lite wood awning windows. The south-facing side has no fenestration. The building has retained its historic integrity.

Alterations

The metal roof was added ca. 1980s.

Small-scale features in the Barn/Garage – Prisoner of War (POW) constructed picnic tables, ca. 1944

Within the Barn/Garage are six spruce picnic tables and benches sawn and built by German POWs at the complex still remain at the Colorado State Forest Building Complex in the Barn/Garage. A large spruce tree that grew where the current main entrance is was cut in 1944 to begin making the new entrance. To utilize the lumber, picnic tables were constructed. They are currently stored in the garage waiting to be restored and made available for public viewing. They were originally in front of the main house near the large trees.

The large ones are about:

- 1) 17' long x 31" wide (moderate condition)
- 2) 17' long x 38" wide (poor condition – part of the tabletop is broken)

The small ones are:

- 1) 44" diameter x 16" thick (moderate condition)
- 2) 41" diameter x 16" thick (moderate condition)
- 3) 36" diameter x 17" thick (moderate condition)
- 4) 38" diameter x 18" thick (moderate condition)

Contributing Structure

Original Entrance Road, ca.1927 (no photo)

Toward the east end of the nominated property remnants of the original dirt entrance road extends in a southwesterly and westerly direction from State Highway 14. It is approximately 12' wide and 500' long. It is slightly overgrown with weeds, but is still drivable and kept usable as a secondary access for safety reasons. In 1945, a big spruce tree was removed from the beginning of the current main entrance. This is the same spruce tree the POWs used to build the picnic tables mentioned above (Twitchell, 2016). The new entrance was put in place to provide a better and more direct access to the facilities.

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Non-contributing Resources – Buildings

Building A - Office/shop building, 2015 (photo 44, 50)

The Colorado State Forest Service, working closely with the Colorado State Land Board, built a new office and maintenance shop at the complex in 2015. This 2,200-square-foot, half-log-sided building is the most significant building project at the facility since the completion of the CCC built facilities in 1938. Architect Robert Hawkins of Steamboat Springs was commissioned by the State Land Board to design a building that would complement the existing historic buildings, but still meet all current state and local standards. The building is heated by radiant floor heat generated by a wood boiler. The exterior, interior trim, and the post-and-beam framed porch are all made of local beetle-killed lodgepole pine. This use of local material reflects the historic use of native materials in buildings on the site, and also helps to preserve a record of the recent landscape-scale mountain pine beetle epidemic in the Rocky Mountains. Because it was constructed after the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.

Building B - Wood shed ca. 1980s (no photo)

This is a simple rectangular frame building with a front-gable roof, measuring about 16½' north to south and 11½' east to west. It has vertical-wood siding and a concrete foundation. Because it was constructed after the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.

Building C - Equipment shed ca. 1960s (photo 51)

This pole barn equipment shed was built in the early 1960s. It has been added to and otherwise modified since that time. There are three dirt-floor equipment bays on the ground level with a front-gable roof and storage loft above. It is typical of the utilitarian outbuildings found on nearby ranches. Although it lacks the style of other historic buildings on the site, its weathered board siding and quintessential western appearance make it a natural and unobtrusive part of the overall site. As it was constructed after the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.

Noncontributing Resource – Structure

Structure D - State Highway 14 (segment, 5JA.1447.10), 1926; paved 1970s (no photo)

The road over Cameron Pass provided access to North Park from the east. It was in 1882 that this road was completed from Fort Collins as a toll road to Teller City. An automobile road was completed in 1926 over Cameron Pass. It was not until the 1970s that it was paved as a two-lane highway, approximately 35' wide (Beier, 1978, p. 23). Starting in the 1980s the road was plowed and kept open during the winter months (Wattles, 2016). Because it no longer reflects the dirt road present during the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.

Integrity

The Colorado State Forest Building Complex retains a high degree of integrity in regard to location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The buildings remain in their original location. The immediate setting has not changed since the ca. 1927 buildings were

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constructed, major vegetation types remain the same and the complex retains the mountainous view. Although there is a 2015 contemporary park office, it was sympathetically designed to include half-log siding to blend with the historic buildings, yet is clearly new. It is approximately 120' away from the historic buildings and does not diminish the view or the overall setting of the complex.

The original design of the contributing buildings is intact with limited changes. The original materials and workmanship remains intact with the Pioneer Log and Rustic styles clearly evident in the buildings. In addition, the complex maintains the feeling of its use as a state game and fish and forest administration complex. Because the landscape is relatively unchanged and there has been little above ground activity to disturb the site, the likelihood of below-ground features and their archaeological integrity is high. Finally, the buildings convey their association with the pattern of a domestic and work complex for Colorado State Forest employees and work sites for CCC workers and Austrian and German POWs.

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RESOURCE COUNT - 13

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES - 9

Buildings – 9	1	CCC Garage/Office	ca.1938
	2	Cabin	ca. 1927
	3	Main House	ca. 1927
	4	Horse Barn	ca. 1927
	5	Outhouse	ca. 1927
	6	Ice House	ca. 1927
	7	Wood Shed	ca. 1940s
	8	Crew Cabin	ca. 1940s
	9	Barn/Garage	ca. 1940s
Structure– 1	10	Original Entrance Road	ca. 1927

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES - 4

Buildings – 3	A	Office/shop Building	2015
	B	Wood shed	ca. 1980s
	C	Equipment shed	ca. 1960s
Structure - 1	D	State Highway 14 (segment)	1926; paved 1970s

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

MILITARY

SOCIAL HISTORY

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY – Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance

Ca. 1927-1945

Significant Dates

1927

1938

1942-1945

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

State Division of Game & Fish

Civilian Conservation Corps

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

The Colorado State Forest Building Complex is locally significant under **Criterion C** for *architecture* as good examples of Pioneer Log, the style of several outbuildings, and Rustic-style architecture, the style represented on the main house and the Civil Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed office/garage. Both the Pioneer Log and the Rustic styles incorporate the readily available and inexpensive construction material from the nearby forests.

The Colorado State Forest Building Complex is also locally significant under **Criterion A** for its contributions to *social history* for its association with President's Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal legislation to aid the United States during the Great Depression. This legislation included

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creating numerous relief programs, policies, and agencies to provide employment, conserve natural resources, and assist in public works construction, such as projects completed by the CCC. The CCC in Colorado constructed the large Rustic-style log office/garage at the property.

Additionally the property is locally significant under **Criterion A** in the area of *military* history as a work site for German and Austrian prisoners of war during the last three years, 1942 – 1945, of World War II.

Finally, the Colorado State Forest Building Complex is locally significant under **Criterion D** in the area of *non-aboriginal historic archaeology* for its potential to yield information important to history due to artifacts and buried deposits. Resources include a ca. 1927 privy and the likelihood of at least one trash midden. These are buried deposits providing a likelihood of obscured artifacts associated with the human occupation of the site and would likely yield important information to history.

The period of significance for begins ca. 1927, the year many of the buildings were constructed, and ends 1945 the year the POWs were no longer working at the forest complex.

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

CRITERION C - Architecture

The Colorado State Forest Building Complex is architecturally significant as good examples of the Pioneer Log and Rustic styles. Character-defining features of the Pioneer Log style found on the cabin, horse barn, ice house, and outhouse include dovetail-notched and tenon-end corner joinery, hewn round and D-log wall construction, multiple-pane windows, chinking, side-gable and wood shingle roofs. Pioneer Log buildings feature little ornamentation, built for function rather than aesthetics. The Rustic-style CCC office/garage and main house exhibit character-defining features such as the use of various cuts of log for construction and design including vertical log, horizontal squared-log and round-log walls, wood shingles in the gable ends, gable roofs, porch, multiple-pane windows, and large stone chimney. The Rustic-style buildings exhibit commercially manufactured hardware and materials, such as window frames, doors, and interior paneling.

Pioneer Log represents a method and period of construction associated with Colorado's early mountain settlement history, as was the case in the Gould area. Both the Pioneer Log and Rustic styles reflect the use of the readily-available and inexpensive construction material from the nearby forests. Rustic-style architecture uses natural building materials, such as log and stone, meant to blend with the natural environment, and often emphasized hand-craftsmanship and subtle ornamentation. The Rustic style reflects a higher level of craftsmanship when compared to the Pioneer Log buildings. The Pioneer Log buildings were constructed earlier and exhibit much simpler construction techniques (Colorado Historical Society, 2006, p. 4). There is a particular form that became distinctive of the Rustic-style cabin in the Rocky Mountains (such as the main house): "the entrance was placed in the gable end, and was sometimes protected from roof slides by a porch supported by two corner posts created by an extension of the roof beyond the gable wall" (Bomberger, 1991, p. 4).

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All of the buildings exhibit natural construction materials and basic techniques, including unpeeled logs with dovetail and tenon-end joints, noted for their resistance to being pulled apart (Twitchell, 2016). The first facilities at the Colorado State Forest Building Complex were built ca. 1927 by the State Division of Game and Fish and intended to support the nearby fish-rearing ponds constructed that same year. The State Game and Fish Department received a permit in July 1927 from the U.S. Forest Service to build three nursery ponds on the Michigan River. These ponds are the nearby Ranger Lakes today, outside of the nomination boundary (Beier, 1978, p. 41).

The Pioneer Log cabin, built in 1927, was constructed by Mr. Hoskins (first name unknown), the same man that built the Seven Utes Lodge (no longer extant) farther down the road on Highway 14 going east from the building complex (Beier, 1978, p. 43). Initially the log cabin housed the caretaker of the fish ponds. The fish and spawning ponds were an important improvement to the area, as explained by the *Jackson County Star* in its September 15, 1927 edition (*Jackson County Star*, 1927, p. 1). There were three connected ponds that could support 300,000 mature trout. Starting in 1939, the cabin housed the State Land Board forester in charge. Other buildings from around the same time included a horse barn, an outhouse (used well into the 1980s when the main house's plumbing would freeze during the long Jackson County winters) and an ice house (Sturtevant, 2016).

CRITERION A – Social History

The Colorado State Forest Building Complex is important to social history for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Its development and construction encompassed a major episode in U.S. history: the Great Depression. Civilian Conservation Corps aided in the construction of buildings throughout the country including at the Forest Building Complex. The complex helped foster settlement and development of the Gould area in North Park. The management directed from this site provided local materials and jobs for the area's growth and development. It was also important to the then fledgling development of applied forest management on America's forested lands. Everett Lee's appointment as the State Forester in 1938 was only a few decades after the establishment of Carl Schenck's Forest School at the Biltmore Estate, and is a validation of Gifford Pinchot's national vision for forest management (Lewis, 1999). The application of modern forest management techniques and associated scientific research has continually been managed from this complex since the creation of the State Forest in 1938. For over 80 years, long-term sustainable natural-resource management on this high altitude forest has been influencing the environmental history of the area. The State Forest and the building complex site have been shaped by the boom and bust of the logging era and the development of the North Park community around them.

Civilian Conservation Corps

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal legislation was developed to aid the United States during the Great Depression. His landslide election gave him the mandate to end the rampant unemployment (25 percent) and economic chaos of the previous three years. The New Deal was a series of domestic programs enacted in the United States mainly between 1933 and 1938. They included both laws passed by Congress as well as presidential executive orders during Roosevelt's first term (1933-37). He proposed to "recruit thousands of unemployed young

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men, enroll them in a peacetime army to combat destruction and erosion of our natural resources” (Legacy, 2016).

The CCC of 1933 was a program under the New Deal legislation that employed jobless single men between the ages of 18 and 25. They worked for six months in the mountains and forests where they were taught forestry, flood control, and fire prevention. Projects included planting trees, building flood barriers, fighting forest fires, and maintaining forest roads and trails, among others. Recruits lived in work camps under a semi-military regime; monthly cash allowances of \$30 were supplemented by provision of food, medical care, and other necessities. The CCC, which at its largest employed 500,000 men, provided work for a total of 3,000,000 men during its existence from 1933 to 1941 (Britannica, 2016). The CCC men also built iconic buildings and structures around the state including the National Historic Landmark Red Rocks amphitheater and camp (National Register listed in 1990, NRIS.90000725; 5JF.442; National Historic Landmark, July 2015).

During the 1930s, two CCC camps were built in the immediate area around the Colorado State Forest Building Complex: one on the North Fork of the Michigan River and the other a few miles south of Gould (Wicklund, 1959, p. 5). The camp near Gould ended up being 80-men strong. It was this CCC group that constructed the garage/office at the Colorado State Forest Building Complex.

The origins of the Gould CCC camp were as Company 805. Civilian Conservation Corps Company 805 was organized on May 21, 1933, at Camp Bullis, Texas. It was made up of 177 men. On June 3, 1936, Company 805 trained at Tempe, Arizona, with Camp F-52-C, Walden, Colorado, as their destination. In April 1935, the F-52 camp was established on Routt National Forest, about 25 miles southeast of Walden (Alleger, 1936, p. 33). The trip was made by train and a small convoy of trucks. During the summers of 1935 and 1936, the men worked within about ten miles of their Gould camp (Beier, 1978, p. 33). This meant that they made improvements to areas that later became the Colorado State Forest Building Complex (Shaw, 1976, p. 1). There was interest from the WPA and the State Land Board to capitalize on the earlier investments in the camp, at least \$22,000, and develop a permanent camping facility (Beier, 1978, p. 33). This is the camp that was subsequently rented by the Michigan River Timber Company and used as an Austrian and German prisoner of war camp (Beier, 1978).

CRITERION A – Military History

The Colorado State Forest Building Complex is additionally significant in the area of military history for the role it played as part of a nationwide network of camps operated by the U.S. Army to house enemy prisoners of war (POWs) during World War II. The complex served as a work site to the nearby Gould POW side camp for German and Austrian prisoners of war. There were approximately 200 POWs housed at the Camp known as POW Branch Camp #2 (Beier, 1978, p. 38). The German and Austrian prisoners helped lessen the wartime manpower shortage on the home front, working for farmers and the forests in tending and harvesting crops and timber. Although two other World War II Prisoner of War resources in Colorado have been individually

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listed in the National Register, only the Colorado Sanitary Canning Factory, listed in March 2016 (NRIS.16000073, 5AM.3221) discusses the resource as a POW facility.¹

Historian Janet E. Worrall, who studied the prisoner experience in northern Colorado, remarked in her 1990 article "Prisoners on the Home Front: Community Reactions to German and Italian POWs in Northern Colorado, 1943-46," that "there is little on the landscape to remind one of this episode in wartime America" (Worrall. *Colorado Heritage* (1990): 47). Nationally, a few POW-related resources are listed in the National Register, typically these are a surviving individual building associated with one of the main camps within a state (for example, see Nancy Weidel, Officer's Club, Douglas Prisoner of War Camp, Douglas, Wyoming, National Register of Historic Places individual nomination, 29 March 2001; NRIS.01000965).

Prisoner of War (POW) Camp, Gould, Colorado

In 1942, Britain implored the U.S. to hold some of the POWs. In the last three years of World War II, the U.S. transported 425,000 soldiers (50,000 Italian and 375,000 German) to the U.S. (Worrall, 1990, p. 32). The U.S. Army established 155 base camps in forty-five of the fifty states, with Colorado receiving its first group of POWs in the fall of 1943. Although their presence made individuals and communities at times apprehensive, their labor skills were very much appreciated in general (Worrall, 1990, p. 32). Many places in Colorado that needed agricultural workers established side camps nearby, because most of the local men were fighting in World War II. The POWs came to work wherever there was a labor need and had a reputation of working hard. Farmer's and logger's associations contracted with the U.S. Army to obtain this labor. In Gould, as described above, they used a former CCC camp that was located a few miles southeast of the Gould settlement, as a side camp. It is now the Gould Community Center (5JA.527) (Paschal; *Colorado Magazine* 56 p.130; Worrall, 2016). The Geneva Convention of 1929 required that the POWs were never abused or forced to work. They were given a certain level of independence within the camp. They communicated through a German leader and were allowed to do their own cooking and entertainment (Beier, 1978, p. 35).

In 1944 the Michigan River Timber Company contracted with the U.S. Army to put about 200 German POWs working in the timber industry on the State Forest (Bradley, 2005, p. 113). Although the majority of POWs was from Germany and captured in Italy, there were also some Austrian prisoners and some captured from North Africa (Beier, 1978, p. 35). The POWs arrived from Greeley Camp 202 in June 1944 (Bradley, 2005, p. 113). A contract between the Michigan River Timber Company and the Executive Committee of the Cameron Pass 4-H Camp was signed for renting the camp from June 1944 to October 1945 at \$91.10 per month (Beier, 1978, p. 38). The old CCC Camp F-52-c, near Cameron Pass, became home to the prisoners, at the same Gould location. The POWs helped with odd jobs around the camp. One of their duties was to help maintain the old garbage pits used by Gould residents (Bradley, 2005, p. 114). As day laborers, the POWs also cut and peeled logs for telephone poles and were involved with work at the State Forest Building Complex and headquarters site. They installed the telephone line from the State Forest Building Complex to the camp (Beier, 1978, p. 36). Spruce picnic tables and benches built by German POWs still remain at the Colorado State Forest Building Complex. One of the prisoners was an interior decorator from Munich and

¹ The other resource, Camp Hale (NRIS.780003522, 5EA.197), was a World War II training camp and although it held POWs, the National Register nomination does not discuss that aspect.

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apparently did some work in the main house, including what was described as a beautiful painted border along the interior walls. This was relayed to John Twitchell, current forest superintendent, by William Lee, Everett Lee's son (Twitchell, 2016). The painted border was no longer evident when the CSFS took over management of the facility in 1986.

In addition to the timber work, the POWs did a variety of tasks and duties, from cutting telephone poles and railroad ties to installing electrical lines, and minor repairs and construction around the camp. They were, however, primarily used as loggers and timber workers to offset the shortage of labor due to the war efforts. The POWs remained at the Gould camp until spring 1946 when they were sent back to Germany (Beier, 1978, p. 38). The "Instructions" given by the Camp Commander to the Greeley people using POW labor was that these men were enemy nationals and that they would escape if given the chance, even if they had armed soldiers guarding them (Worrall, 1990, p. 42). This did happen in Gould. Three of the POWs tried to escape in the winter of 1944 and headed towards Cameron Pass. They broke into E.B. Shawver's house, found the liquor cabinet, and fell asleep. They were caught and sent back to camp in a wagon. As a punishment, they received only water and bread for seven days after they were brought back to the camp (Marietta, 1953) (Bradley, 2005, p. 114).

When Germany surrendered in May 1945, it was very hard for the POWs to accept that they had been defeated. It took until November of 1945 for an agreement to be finalized regarding the closing of the camp (Beier, 1978, p. 36). The POWs were sent back to Greeley and from there back to Europe as soon as transportation was arranged. The 8'-stockade fence was the only physical reminder that German POWs had occupied the camp. Two signs also remain in the former mess hall that read: "GOULD P.O.W. BRANCH CAMP" and "MILITARY RESERVATION ENTRANCE FORBIDDEN." After the POWs left, the camp and mess hall was used by various other groups, including 4H for years (Bradley, 2005, p. 112) (Worrall, 2016) (Beier, 1978, p. 39).

CRITERION D – Non-aboriginal Historic Archeology

The Colorado State Forest Building Complex is significant under **Criterion D** in the area of *non-aboriginal historic archaeology* for its potential to yield information important to history due to likely buried deposits. Although privy pits have not been located on the site, several existed on the site for employees and CCC who constructed the buildings and POW workers who worked on the site and constructed the picnic tables, and likely have buried deposits. As well, at least one refuse dump existed on the property, the exact location unknown, with the likelihood that more may have existed. The buried deposits may provide important information to history.

The information yielded may include such information as the diet of the individuals who occupied the site and how those diets varied between the time when it was a State Fishing and Game station, to when the CCC was on site constructing the office/garage, when the POWs worked on the site, and finally when Colorado State Forest worked on site. Analysis of the data may be used to compare consumer behaviors and pastimes of government workers settling in the Gould area, along with CCC workers, who had limited means or availability, and Forest Service workers during the 1940s. The diets and items carried by those who worked at the complex may be revealed. It may also offer information as to life ways/ material culture of rural government workers, CCC workers, POWs, and informative artifacts due to associative value in

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connection with an important broad historical pattern: that of military work camps, CCC work sites, and state forest work sites.

Historic Context

Early Settlement of the Gould Area

The area around the Colorado State Forest Building Complex is both the historic and current access from the south and east into North Park. Before there ever was a settlement in the area, Mr. Penfold operated a store and ten cabins that he owned from about 1927. It was known as the Cameron Trout Lodge, no longer extant (Wicklund, 1959, p. 3).

In the early 1930s, Gould was a small community developed around a logger's camp. It was established as a result of the largest timber sale in North Park managed by the Michigan River Timber Company. It was the second largest settlement in North Park for over fifteen years after it was established. It was named after Edward Gould, a Bostonian who moved to Laramie, Wyoming as a teenager in the 1880s. He took up a homestead in 1885 in North Park and helped build some of the first buildings in Walden. After living in Walden for some time, he moved back to his homestead in 1909 after getting married. The lumber town of Gould grew so much that it needed a post office by 1937. The Gould school was attended by children from all the different logging camps. At its peak in 1949, there were more than 300 people in Gould. After the closing of the Michigan River Timber Company in 1952, Gould was nearly abandoned for a few years. In the late 1950s population was down to about 40 (Wicklund, 1959). This changed in 1964 when John and Louise Anderson established Jackson County's first subdivision, "Whispering Pines," comprised mostly of vacation homes for people living on Colorado's Front Range (Bradley, 2005, p. 11).

Over the last few decades, the area has grown and developed further, mostly from people wishing to enjoy the great outdoors. Whispering Pines currently has over 50 houses and cabins over an area of 79 acres (CSFS, Jackson County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 2015). Although the CCC and the POW camps in the area represent two important points in time in our social history, it is worth noting that Gould and the Colorado State Forest Building Complex have also been linked to the overall development of North Park because of the economic opportunities they have provided through employment and demand for local renewable resources.

Establishment of the Colorado State Forest

The Colorado State Forest was part of the Routt National Forest until January 1, 1939, when an exchange was completed with the U.S. Forest Service in which an equal area of state school lands, located throughout several of the National Forests of Colorado, were traded for this block of land. The State Land Board made a land exchange offer to the U.S. Forest Service (Pickford, 1972, p. 20). The idea was to trade 70,722.17 acres of scattered state lands for equal contiguous acreage of National Forest. This was completed on December 2, 1938 when President Roosevelt issued the patent to the State of Colorado for 70,980.36 acres, some coming from the Routt and the Roosevelt National Forests (US Patent No. 1100106, 1938). The law creating the State Forest states: "There is hereby created the 'Colorado State Forest' to

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consist of a consolidated area of forested lands to be selected by the State Board of Land Commissioners, through exchange with the United States Government" (Beier, 1978, p. 30). Sale of any of this land is prohibited by law (Colorado State Legislature, 1973). This helped to address the land management problem created in 1876, when Colorado became a State and its lands were scattered through the federal land. This represented a significant land management shift: consolidating State lands so that Colorado could better manage its resources. Furthermore, this trade with the Federal government was fairly unique in the country at the time. In this manner, the state of Colorado, and the Colorado State Forest in particular, provided a platform for some of the earliest forestry in the country, a unique body of land managed continuously for almost 80 years. Among many other products and services, the State Forest is at the headwaters of the North Platte River, providing water to neighboring states to the north.

There is evidence that timber cutting has been practiced for a long time in and around the State Forest. Old logging roads run all over its southern third. There is record that more continuous timber extraction started at the State Forest with Euro-Americans settling in North Park in the mid to late-1800s (Beier, 1978, p. 16) .

The nominated property was originally developed as housing for the manager of the fish rearing ponds constructed in 1927 by the State Game and Fish Department (*Jackson County Star*, 1926, p. 1). Construction of the ponds cost about \$10,000 at the time. The site was chosen because there was a mineral-free spring there. The first manager of the new hatchery was Robert O'Neil. He and two other State Game and Fish Department staff prepared for operations to begin (*Jackson County Star*, 1927, p. 1).

Everett Lee moved into the main house and became the first State Forest forester in 1938. He oversaw the opening of another entrance/driveway leading to the historic Crew Cabin and Garage on the north side of State Highway 14 in the 1940s, but the earlier buildings were there when he arrived. He had been hired by the Colorado State Land Board to oversee the forest management on the State Forest. He and his wife lived in the main house on the State Forest Building Complex. It was under his direction that the timber harvesting program on the State Forest supported several large logging camps, including the Bockman Camp, which was the largest logging camp to operate in Colorado (this was about eight miles northwest of the Colorado State Forest Building Complex). Paul Bock, originally from the Missouri Ozarks, estimated his operation alone cut 80 million board-feet of timber between 1948 and 1972 when operations ceased (CSFS, 1988). Over a hundred men and their families once lived and worked at the camp. In the mid-1940s, eighteen sawmills were in use on the State Forest, helping to produce timber for World War II (Shaw, 1976, p. 1).

Lee stayed at the State Forest Complex until 1950 overseeing the early years of operations. Henry Jones took over in 1950 working there until 1972. Jones, originally from Cabool, Missouri, owned and operated a sawmill in Gardner, Colorado, before joining the Colorado State Land Board staff (Shaw, 1976, p. 1). He married Mildred M. Rollins in 1931. Jones was a veteran of the U.S. Navy, having fought in the Pacific theater during World War II. He owned a sawmill and lumberyard for fifteen years before the war and for seven afterwards (Jones obituary, clipping file Colorado State Forest Archives, 1995).

Another large logging camp was the Willey camp beginning operations on August 20, 1954, at the southwest base of Cameron Pass. Willey was originally from Silt, Colorado (Shaw, 1976, p.

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1). Timber harvesting out of this camp peaked in 1955 when almost 10 million board-feet was cut on the State Forest. The level and visibility of the harvesting activity created some public controversy by the mid-1960s, and by the early 1970s saw the last of the lumber camps close. Towards the end of Jones' tenure, there was increased scrutiny of timber operations at the State Forest; the level of timber extraction was deemed unsustainable. Around this time, in the late 1960s, the State Land Board requested technical assistance from the Colorado State Forest Service. In 1972 Ron Barton took over the forest operations after Jones left. Barton suddenly passed away the following year; he was replaced by Chuck Janov in the fall of 1973. Robert Sturtevant, the first Colorado State Forest Service forest manager, followed, from November 1985 until late 1993. Paul Janzen served from 1993 until 1998, followed by John Twitchell from 2003 until 2009. Terry Wattles was the supervisor of Sturtevant, Janzen, and Twitchell. All these men lived at the main house with their families and worked from the garage/office built by the CCC.

It was in the 1960s, with timber income declining, that the Colorado State Land Board (SLB) decided to look for other uses and sources of revenue from the State Forest. The Colorado Game Fish and Parks Department proposed to convert the State Forest into a State Park. In July 1972, the first lease for 25 years was signed between the SLB and CO Parks and Wildlife, then known as the Colorado State Game and Fish Department (Beier, 1978, p. 31). In 1986 the SLB and the CSFS signed a lease agreement, which continues today.

There were some updates completed in 1986, when the CSFS assumed direct management responsibilities of the State Forest. The main house was in poor condition and became the first building to be remodeled. The job was done by Delehoy Construction, based in Fort Collins. It was \$150,000 to fix the house by updating the plumbing, electrical, roof, and interior to livable standards (Sturtevant, 2016). The State Land Board deserves credit for preserving the integrity of these buildings. The premise was to maintain the exterior of the house while tearing and redoing everything inside: electrical, plumbing, new roof, etc. "Nothing was Square!" said Sturtevant (Stertevant 2016). Second came the renovation of the CCC office/garage for updating the heating. The money ran out and the upstairs of the house together with the insulation for the cabin were done by CSFS personnel (Sturtevant, 2016; Janzen, 2016).

The State Forest has been managed continuously for over 80 years from the State Forest Building Complex site. Many state foresters have lived at the headquarters and have worked passionately to sustainably manage and generate income for the State Land Trust from these forested lands. They are also part of the history that has unfolded in a remote corner of northwest Colorado.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Colorado State Forest

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 5JA.2571

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.2 acres

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.

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 13 Easting: 418207 Northing: 4483931

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

The property is located in an unsectioned portion of Township 6 North, Range 76 West in Jackson County, State of Colorado. It is commonly known as 59228 Highway 14, Walden.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

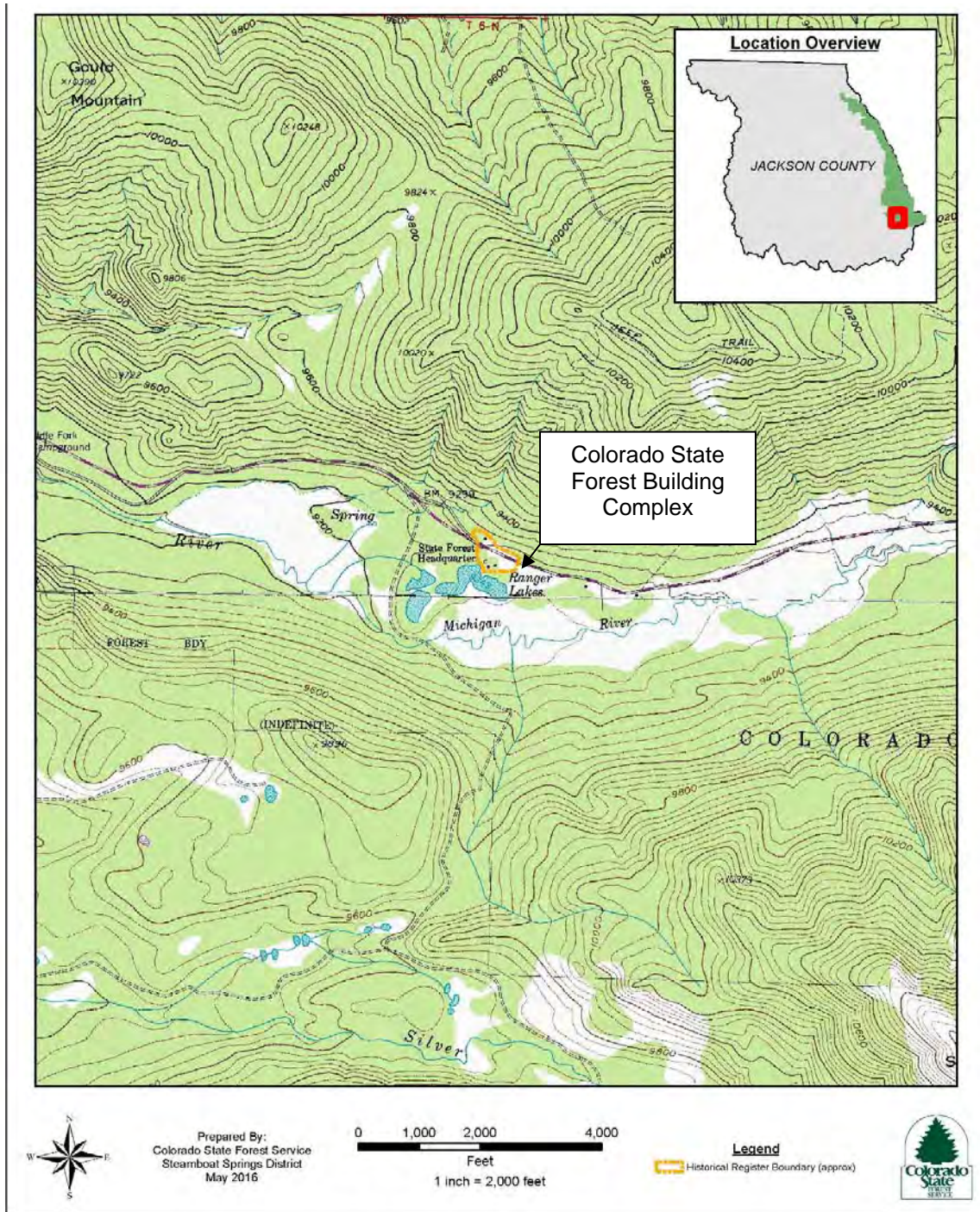
The nomination boundary encompasses the buildings and structures and the adjacent landscape historically associated with the Colorado State Forest Building Complex, along with the non-contributing buildings and structure. The land within this parcel became the headquarters for the State Forest in Jackson County beginning in 1938, when Everett Lee was appointed the first forester on the State Forest. The Colorado State Game and Fish Department and the Civilian Conservation Corps did much of the original construction work for the state facilities. The CSFS continues to see that the interests of effective forestry practices continue to be served on the State Forest. Although the Colorado State Forest owns substantially more acreage, the boundary chosen is for the building complex and land historically associated with the complex.

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USGS Topographic Map – Regional Perspective
7.5 minute series
Gould quadrangle

Elevation: 9000'

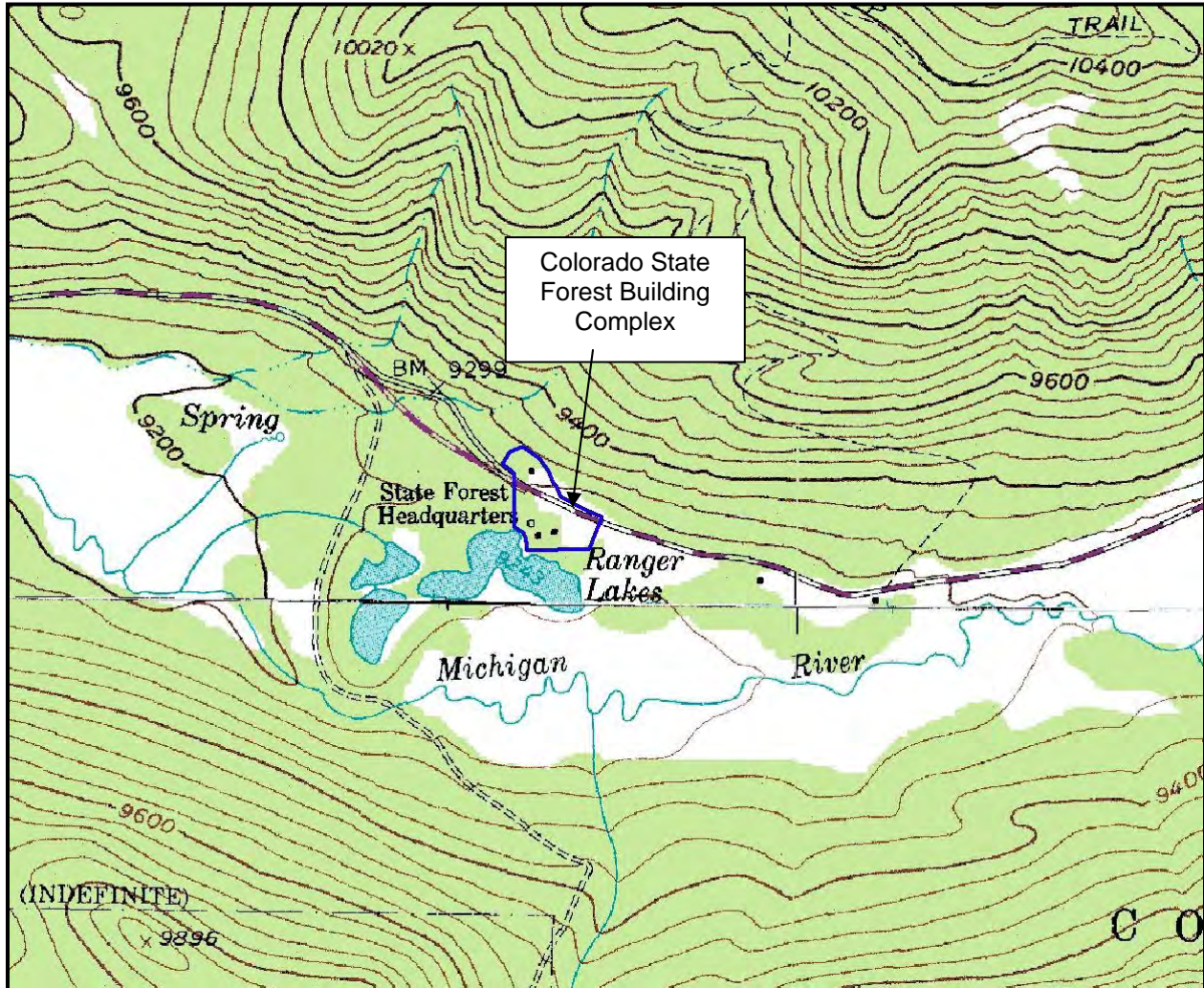




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USGS Topographic Map – Close-up perspective





BM 9299

9600

9200 Spring

9400

State Forest Headquarters

Ranger Lakes

Michigan

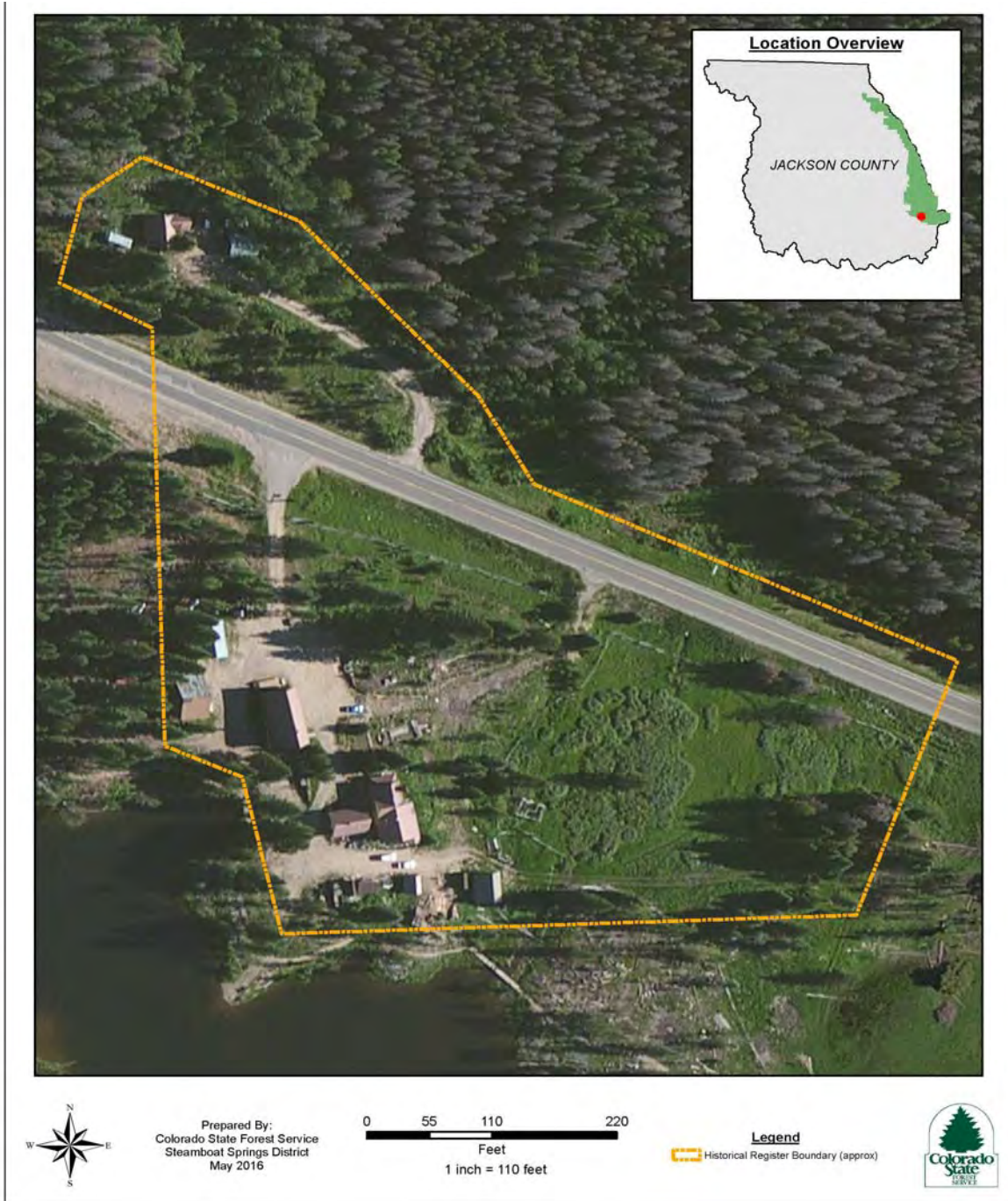
River

9600

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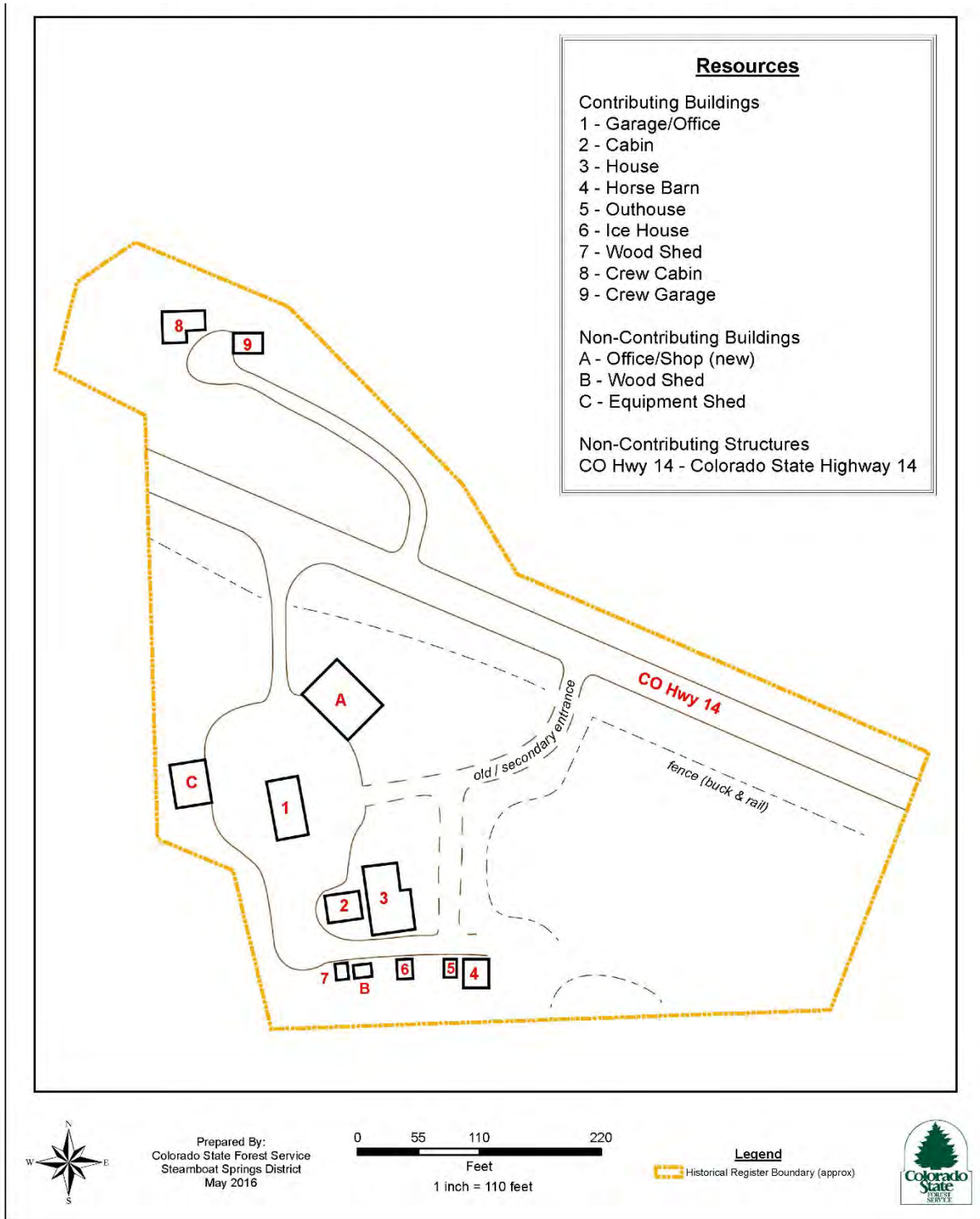
Colorado State Forest Building Complex – aerial view



Colorado State Forest Building Complex
Name of Property

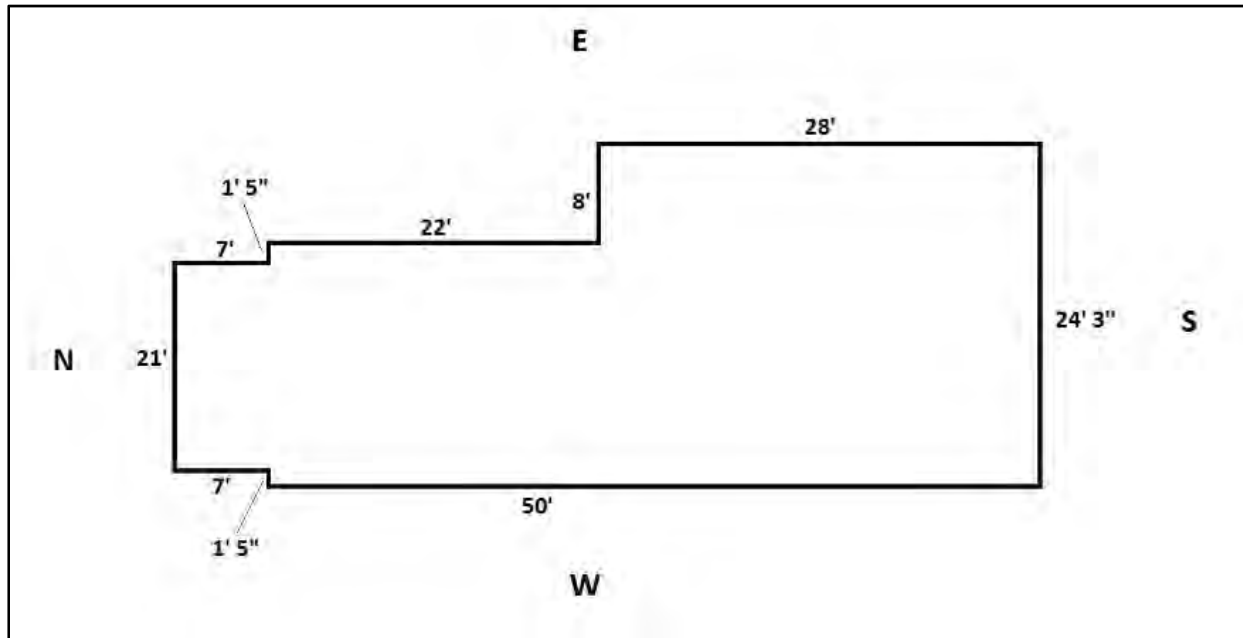
Jackson County, Colorado
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Sketch Map

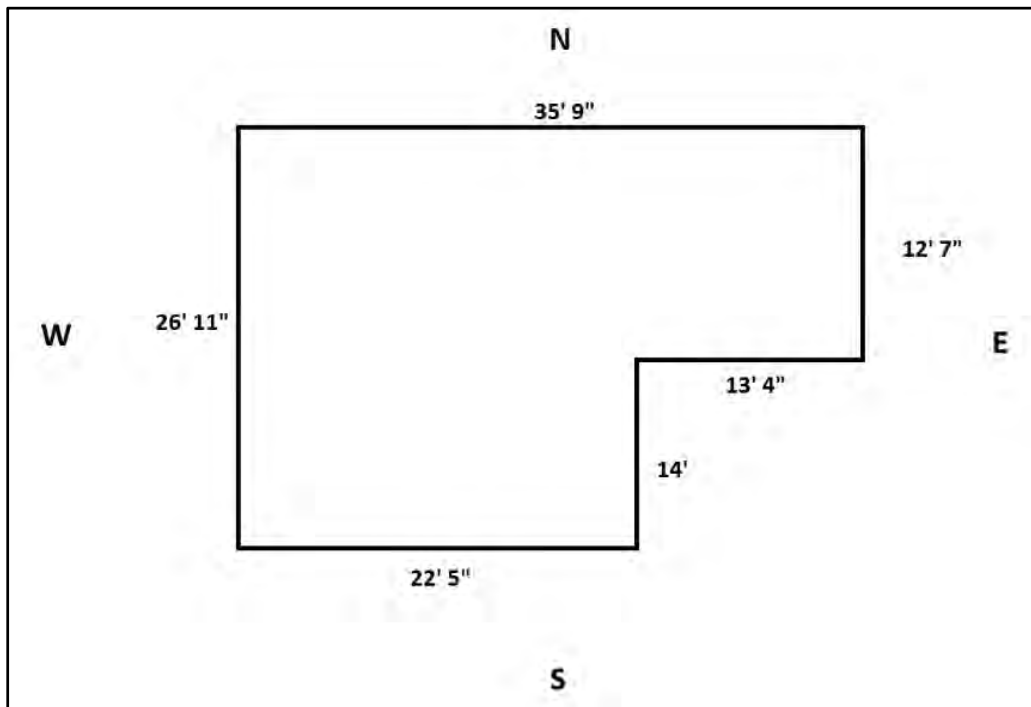


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Sketch 1: Dimensions for Main House (Building 3)



Sketch 2: Dimensions for Crew Cabin (Building 8)

Colorado State Forest Building Complex
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11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Carolina Manriquez/ Assistant District Forester
Organization: Colorado State Forest Service – Steamboat Springs District
Street & number: 2201 Curve Plaza – Suite 105-A
City or Town: Steamboat Springs State: Colorado Zip code: 80487
E-mail: carolina.manriquez@colostate.edu
Telephone: 970-879-0475
Date: June 1, 2016

Photographs

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

Current Photo Log

Name of Property: Colorado State Forest Building Complex

City or Vicinity: Gould

County: Jackson

State: Colorado

Photographer: Carolina Manriquez

Date Photographed: May 25, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo No.	Photograph Description
1 of 50	East (main) façade of Building 1; Camera Direction: west
2 of 50	South-facing side of Building 1; Camera Direction: north
3 of 50	West façade of Building 1; Camera Direction: southeast
4 of 50	North façade of Building 1; Camera Direction: south
5 of 50	Interior: Steps going to Basement of Building 1; Camera Direction: southwest
6 of 50	Interior: Basement of Building 1; Camera Direction: southeast
7 of 50	Interior: Office of Building 1; Camera Direction: east
8 of 50	Interior: Garage Bays of Building 1; Camera Direction: northeast
9 of 50	Interior: View to Attic and Office from Garage of Building 1; Camera Direction: south
10 of 50	North (main) façade of Building 2; Camera Direction: south

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11 of 50	West façade of Building 2; Camera Direction: east
12 of 50	South façade of Building 2; Camera Direction: north
13 of 50	East façade of Building 2; Camera Direction: northwest
14 of 50	Dovetail joint detail on southwest corner of Building 2; Camera Direction: northeast
15 of 50	Part of the South façade of Building 2 with Building 1 in the background; Camera Direction: north
16 of 50	North (main) façade of Building 3; Camera Direction: south
17 of 50	West and South façade of Building 3; Camera Direction: northeast
18 of 50	West and North façade of Building 3; Camera Direction: southeast
19 of 50	South façade of Building 3; Camera Direction: north
20 of 50	East façade of Building 3; Camera Direction: west
21 of 50	Detail of stone chimney on east façade of Building 3; Camera Direction: west
22 of 50	Detail of shed roof addition on east façade of Building 3; Camera Direction: southwest
23 of 50	East (main) façade of Building 4; Camera Direction: west
24 of 50	South façade of Building 4; Camera Direction: north
25 of 50	West façade of Building 4; Camera Direction: southeast
26 of 50	North façade of Building 4; Camera Direction: south
27 of 50	North façade of Building 4 with old driveway to the complex in the background ; Camera Direction: east
28 of 50	North (main) façade of Building 5 ; Camera Direction: south
29 of 50	West façade of Building 5; Camera Direction: east
30 of 50	South façade of Building 5; Camera Direction: north
31 of 50	East façade of Building 5; Camera Direction: northwest
32 of 50	North (main) façade of Building 6 ; Camera Direction: south
33 of 50	West façade of Building 6; Camera Direction: southeast
34 of 50	South façade of Building 6; Camera Direction: north
35 of 50	East façade of Building 6; Camera Direction: west
36 of 50	North (main) façade of Building 7 ; Camera Direction: south
37 of 50	West façade of Building 7; Camera Direction: southeast
38 of 50	South façade of Building 7; Camera Direction: north
39 of 50	East façade of Building 7 has a firewood shed adjacent to it; Camera Direction: northeast
40 of 50	South (main) façade of Building 8; Camera Direction: north
41 of 50	West façade of Building 8; Camera Direction: east
42 of 50	North façade of Building 8 ; Camera Direction: south
43 of 50	East façade of Building 8; Camera Direction: west
44 of 50	Historic Complex seen from Crew Cabin; Camera Direction: south
45 of 50	West (main) façade of Building 9; Camera Direction: east
46 of 50	North façade of Building 9 ; Camera Direction: southeast
47 of 50	East façade of Building 9; Camera Direction: northwest
48 of 50	South façade of Building 9; Camera Direction: north
49 of 50	Entrance on Highway 14 with Craggs in the background; Camera Direction: east
50 of 50	Driveway into Historic Complex; Camera Direction: southwest

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Historic Image Log, all images are part of the Colorado State Forest archives.

Figure 1	Aerial Picture – 1937 – Colorado State Forest Building Complex
Figure 2	Aerial Picture – 1956 – Colorado State Forest Building Complex
Figure 3	Ranger Lakes in the 1940s
Figure 4	Old driveway – Original entrance to the Building Complex
Figure 5	Everett Lee after a great fishing day. Ca 1940s
Figure 6	Everett Lee and his wife in front of Building 2. Ca 1940s
Figure 7	State Forest Pack string ca 1940s
Figure 8	For Sale Poster – State Forest Timber Program in 1948
Figure 9	Logs being loaded for transport. Ca 1941-1942.
Figure 10	Gould POW Branch Camp Entrance
Figure 11	POW working at the Building Complex, in front of Building 1.
Figure 12	South Façade of Building 3 before addition of shed roof. Ca 1940-50s
Figure 13	South Façade of Building 2 Ca 1940-50s
Figure 14	South façade Building 8 and 9. Ca 1940-50s
Figure 15	Henry Jones. Ca 1950-60s
Figure 16	Henry Jones' wife on the north façade of Building 3. April 1960
Figure 17	Building 3's north -facing side May 1960
Figure 18	Building 1 – part of East (main) façade. January 1962
Figure 18	North -facing sides of Buildings 2 and 3. June 1962
Figure 20	North -facing sides of Buildings 2 and 3. 1980

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Historic Images



Figure 1 Aerial Picture – 1937 – Colorado State Forest Building Complex



Figure 2 Aerial Picture – 1956 – Colorado State Forest Building Complex

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Figure 3. Ranger Lakes in the 1940s



Figure 4. Original entrance to the Building Complex (Resource 10), camera facing southwest, ca. 1930s.

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Figure 5. Everett Lee after a great fishing day, on south side of Office/
, camera facing north, ca. 1940s



Figure 6. Everett Lee and his wife in front of Cabin (Building 2),
camera facing southwest, ca. 1940s

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Figure 7. State Forest Pack string ca 1940s

FOR SALE
 BY THE COLORADO STATE LAND BOARD

**34,595,576 Board Feet of
 MATURE LODGEPOLE PINE**

**23,710,224 Board Feet of
 MATURE ENGLEMAN SPRUCE**

LOCATION

LOCATED IN THE COLORADO STATE FOREST situated on the North Fork Unit of the Michigan River Watershed. This forest is located near the Wyoming border in North Park, 28 miles from rail transportation.

WHAT THIS TIMBER IS
 This timber represents the very finest of mature timber which must be harvested in order to insure the permanent maintenance thereof for better growing conditions. It is all of first-class quality and is accessible.

AREA AND TIMBER CROP OF SUBDIVISIONS
 The following subdivisions of the North Park, Michigan River Unit may be bid individually or as a single operation.

Sub-division	Sub-division	Sub-division	Sub-division	Sub-division
308-20874 Lodgepole Pine 217 Acres 2,487,573 Bd. Ft.	308-20875 Lodgepole Pine 328 Acres 3,752,841 Bd. Ft.	308-20876 Lodgepole Pine 179 Acres 2,052,841 Bd. Ft.	308-20877 Lodgepole Pine 328 Acres 3,752,841 Bd. Ft.	308-20878 Lodgepole Pine 175 Acres 2,000,000 Bd. Ft.
308-20879 Engelman Spruce 208 Acres 2,400,000 Bd. Ft.	308-20880 Engelman Spruce 208 Acres 2,400,000 Bd. Ft.	308-20881 Engelman Spruce 208 Acres 2,400,000 Bd. Ft.	308-20882 Engelman Spruce 208 Acres 2,400,000 Bd. Ft.	308-20883 Engelman Spruce 208 Acres 2,400,000 Bd. Ft.

BIDS WILL BE OPENED AT 2 P.M. WEDNESDAY
 (Rocky Mountain Standard Time)

DECEMBER 1, 1948

BY THE STATE LAND BOARD, STATE CAPITOL BLDG., DENVER, COLO.

For information visit site, attend information and terms of bid, write, wire or phone:
 COLORADO STATE LAND BOARD,
 115 STATE CAPITOL BLDG., DENVER, COLO.

Figure 8. For Sale Poster – State Forest Timber Program in 1948

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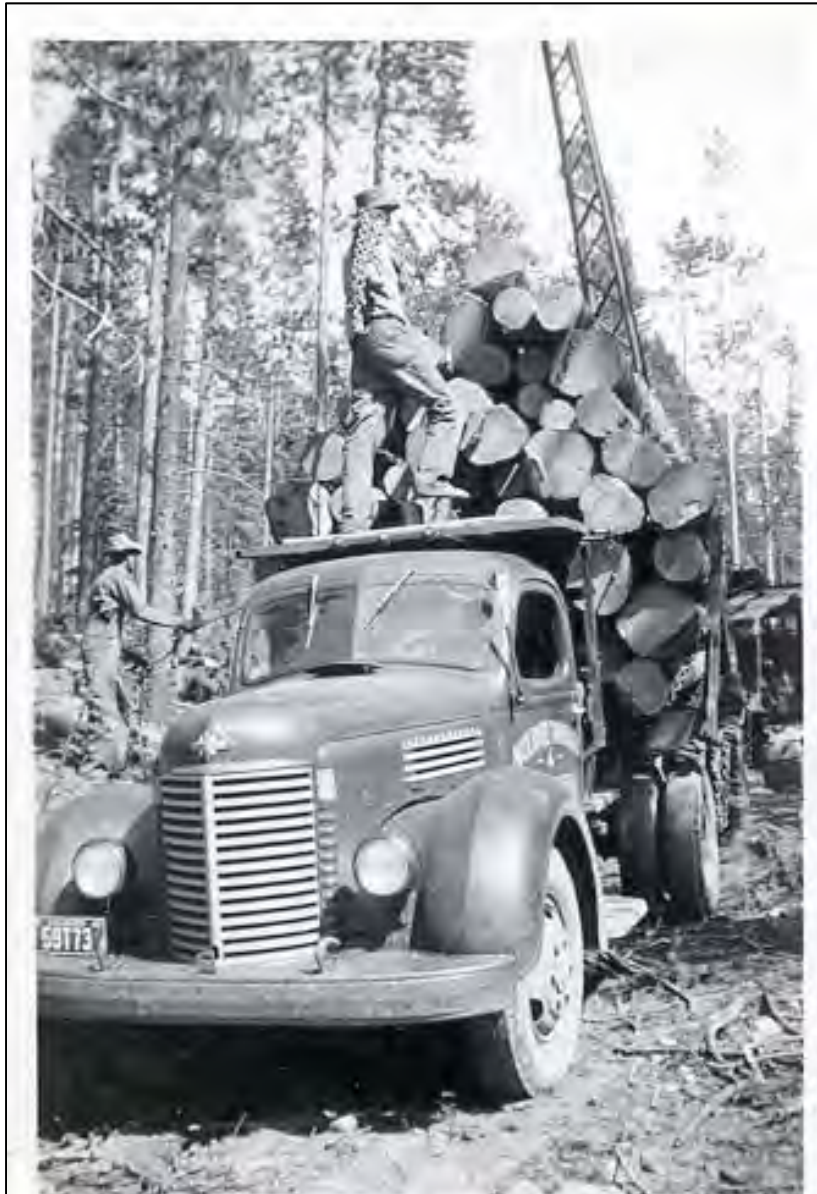


Figure 9. Logs being loaded for transport, on the Colorado State Forest, ca. 1941-1942.

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Figure 10. Gould POW Branch Camp Entrance),
camera facing south (5JA.2584), ca. 1945

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Figure 11. POWs working at the Building Complex, in front (east) of Office/ (Building 1), making picnic tables, camera facing west, ca. 1944.

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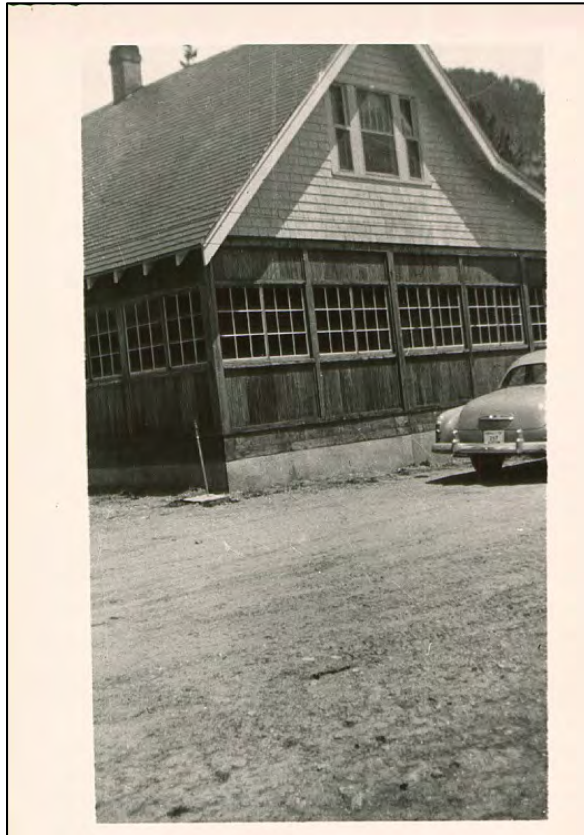


Figure 12. South façade of Main House (Building 3) before addition, camera facing northeast, ca. 1940-50s



Figure 13. South Façade of Cabin (Building 2), camera facing north, ca. 1940-50s

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Figure 14. South façade Crew Cabin (Building 8) and Barn/Garage (Building 9), camera facing north, ca. 1940-50s



Figure 15. Henry Jones, ca. 1950-60s

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Figure 16. Henry Jones' wife on the north façade of Main House. April 1960

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Figure 17. Main House (Building 3) north façade,
camera facing southeast. May 1960



Figure 18. CCC Garage/Office (Building 1) – part of east (main) façade,
camera facing northwest. January 1962

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Figure 19. North-facing sides of Buildings 2 and 3. June 1962



Figure 20. North-facing sides of Main House and Cabin (Buildings 2 and 3), 1980













BE
CAREFUL
TODAY



LAKE
AGNES

FRAGILE
DO NOT
DROP

Trees for Conservation





← ONE WAY

OFFICE →

Thank you for your
camping without a cigarette.
By the way, please don't smoke.

















































































Colorado
State
FOREST
SERVICE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/2/2016 Date of Pending List: 12/27/2016 Date of 16th Day: 1/11/2017 Date of 45th Day: 1/17/2017 Date of Weekly List: 1/25/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 1/17/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



HISTORY *Colorado*

OFFICE of ARCHAEOLOGY and HISTORIC PRESERVATION



December 2, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Register and NHL Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nomination for the Colorado State Forest Building Complex, Gould vicinity,
Jackson County, Colorado (5JA.2571)

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to submit for your review the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Colorado State Forest Building Complex, Jackson County, Colorado. In accordance with the submission policy, enclosed please find:

- CD with PDF of the nomination for the Colorado State Forest Building Complex. Please Note: **The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Colorado State Forest Building Complex to the National Register of Historic Places.**
- CD with USGS Topo maps from ArcView GIS
- CDs with TIF images (3 CDs)
- Physical signature page to the nomination

The State Review Board reviewed the nomination at its meeting on September 16, 2016. The board voted unanimously to recommend to the State Historic Preservation Officer that the nomination met the criteria for listing in the National Register.

We look forward to the listing of this nomination. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at (303) 866-4684 or at heather.peterson@state.co.us.

Best regards,

Heather Peterson
National & State Register Historian

Enclosures as above noted