

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

036



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See National Park Service's *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Soda Creek Ranch

other names/site number Squires' Dairy Ranch; 5ST.366

## 2. Location

street & number Off Keystone Ranch Road and County Road 351 [N/A] not for publication

city or town Keystone [X] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Summit code 117 zip code 80435

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Luis L. Liesena Signature of certifying official/Title 1/6/10 Date

USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region State or Federal agency and bureau

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

A. W. Tom Signature of certifying official/Title 12/22/09 Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper Linda McCallum Date of Action 3/01/10

Soda Creek Ranch  
Name of Property

Summit County, Colorado  
County/State

### 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	3	buildings
5	1	sites
3	0	structures
0	0	objects
14	4	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.**

0

### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling/ Secondary  
Structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE / Agricultural  
Field / Agricultural Outbuilding

RECREATION AND CULTURE / Outdoor  
Recreation

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE / Outdoor  
Recreation

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Pioneer Log / Rustic

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation WOOD/ Log  
STONE  
CONCRETE

walls WOOD/ Log  
WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD/ Log

### Narrative Description

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

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Soda Creek Ranch, Summit County, Colorado

Section number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION**

The Soda Creek Ranch is a historic agricultural complex on a raised peninsula of land trending northwest-southeast across the broad floor of a minor valley. The peninsula, at approximately 9300' above sea level, is elevated approximately twenty feet above the valley floor, and Soda Creek trickles along the northeast side while a shallow, dry drainage extends along the southwest side. Both descend gently northwest through lush, open meadows previously grazed. Like the rest of the valley floor, the peninsula is thickly vegetated with subalpine meadow and a few lodgepole pines.

The site consists of nine standing buildings and a handful of archaeological features representing aspects of two periods of significance: a homestead era, dating from ca. 1890-1920 when the property was used as a dairy and hay ranch; and a later period between ca. 1924 and 1960, when the property served as a Hereford cattle ranch and a guest ranch, with limited hay production. Six of the buildings are historic, three are recent, and all but one of the archaeological features are historic. Most of the archaeological features on the site are scatters of domestic refuse, although a privy pit and milking shed ruins are also present.

**Contributing Resources - Buildings****Stable (Feature 2) ca. 1890 (photos 1-4)**

The stable is a single-story, rectangular-shaped, building of pioneer log construction. Comprising a single room, it measures 18' northwest-southeast x 14' northeast-southwest. The building's walls are made of whole unpeeled logs, with the sill logs resting directly on the ground. The logs overlap slightly at the corners, with V-shaped notching. Most of the log ends are axe-cut; however, some are sawn. Adobe and gravel chinking exists in the interstices between the logs. The builder used mostly cut nails in the primary construction, although several wire nails are also present. This building is covered by a low-pitched front gable roof, with 1" x 4" wood decking laid over transverse log rafters. A wide, low, open doorway, with 2" x 4" wood framing, enters the cabin's northeast elevation. A single window opening, with no panes or muntins, penetrates the northwest elevation and is partially covered with vertical wood planks and chicken wire. A smaller window opening on the northwest elevation is also without panes or muntins. Both window openings feature 1" x 4" wood framing. The cabin's single interior room features an earth floor and three log ceiling joists below the exposed roof rafters.

Few artifacts except for loose nails and a machine part exist around the stable, although thick sod may conceal a few small items. Buried deposits are unlikely because the activities within the stable tended not to generate solid refuse except for manure.

**Barn (Feature 3) ca. 1895 (photos 11-14)**

This barn is a single-story, rectangular-shaped building of pioneer log construction. It measures 41½' northwest-southeast x 24' northeast-southwest, with a sill logs on grade foundation, and an earth floor. The whole unpeeled log walls overlap slightly at the corners, with V-shaped notching. Some of the log ends are axe-cut, while some reveal saw marks. The interstices between the logs are chinked with adobe and gravel along with an organic material, which appears to be manure. Numerous wire nails are found in the barn's primary construction; however, one cut nail was found on the southwest elevation and other cut nails may be present. The barn is covered by a moderately-pitched front-gable roof, with 1" x 4" wood planks laid over log rafters. The upper gable ends are clad with vertical wood planks. The roof system is exposed within the interior, where there are two log-ceiling joists, while the log rafters are joined by collar ties just below the roof peak. A vertical wood plank door, side-hinged

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with metal strap hinges, is located on the southwest elevation. Another side-hinged door, built of non-historic plywood with 2" x 4" wood framing, is located at the northeast end of the southeast elevation. Two vertical wood plank shuttered window openings are located on the southwest elevation.

Few artifacts except for loose nails were observed around the barn, although thick sod may conceal a few small items. Buried deposits are unlikely because the activities within the barn tended not to generate solid refuse except for manure.

**Foreman's Cabin (Feature 4) ca. 1930 (photos 24-26)**

The Foreman's Cabin is a rectangular-shaped building measuring 13' north-south x 22' east-west. It features sill logs on grade foundation and whole log walls, which display hog trough construction techniques. The sawn log ends are flush and covered by vertical 2" x 4" wood boards forming L-shaped corners. Concrete chinking exists at the interstices between the logs. Currently used to store firewood, this building is covered by a moderately pitched side-gable roof, with rolled green asphalt roofing material laid over 1" x 4" wood decking and delicate, unpeeled log rafters. The upper gable ends are clad with vertical wood planks. An open doorway and a large horizontally oriented window opening are located on the south elevation. Plywood and half-log siding shutters cover the window openings on the south and east sides while vertical wood planks create shutters for the large horizontally oriented window openings on the north and west sides. The building's interior features a wood plank floor, exposed log walls, and a vertical wood plank ceiling.

**Reynolds' Cabin (Feature 5) ca. 1938 (photos 27-31)**

Reynolds' Cabin consists of an original, rectangular-shaped, side-gable log cabin and three small wood-frame additions. The additions date from ca. 1960-90. The original log cabin measures 15' north-south x 30' east-west. Its sill logs rest on a low stone and concrete perimeter walls foundation and its whole log walls display hog trough construction techniques. The sawn log ends are flush and covered by vertical 2" x 4" wood boards forming L-shaped corners. Concrete chinking exists at the interstices between the logs. The original cabin's side-gabled roof is moderately-pitched and covered with green asphalt composition shingles laid over vertical wood plank decking and 2" x 4" wood rafters. The rafter ends, covered by a fascia board, are exposed beneath the eaves. A wood-paneled door, with five cross panels, enters the cabin from an 8½' x 22' porch at the west end of the south elevation. Four wooden steps lead to this porch, which features a wood plank floor, a log railing, three vertical log supports, and a shed roof. A four-light fixed-pane window and a four-over-four horizontal sliding window overlook the porch, flanking the wood-paneled door. A four-light fixed-pane window, flanked on either side by a four-over-four horizontal sliding window, penetrates the north elevation. A single four-over-four horizontal sliding window penetrates the west elevation.

The largest of the three additions is on the original cabin's east elevation. It measures 16' north-south x 10½' east-west, and its exterior walls are clad with unpeeled vertical half-logs nailed to plywood sheets. This addition is covered by a moderately-pitched gable roof with green asphalt composition shingles laid over 1" x 4" wood decking.

The second addition is located immediately east of the porch at the east end of the original cabin's south elevation. It measures 8½' north-south x 8' east-west, has horizontal wood plank exterior walls, and a shed roof. The roof is covered with green asphalt composition shingles laid over 1" x 4" wood decking and 2" x 4" log rafters. This addition and the adjacent porch are elevated a few feet above grade and supported by log piers.



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Soda Creek Ranch, Summit County, Colorado

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The third addition measures 8½' north-south x 7½' east-west. Located between the other two additions, it forms the extant building's southeast corner. This addition features wood timbers on grade foundation, vertical wood exterior siding, and a shed roof covered with green asphalt composition shingles laid over plywood decking and 2" x 4" wood rafters. A painted white vertical wood plank door with X-bracing enters this addition's east elevation.

The interior of this building is presently divided into a dining room (in the original cabin), and a kitchen, a pantry, and a storeroom (in the additions).

### **Smoke House (Feature 6) ca. 1944 (photos 22-23)**

This is a single-story rectangular-shaped building of log construction. It measures 15' northwest-southeast x 13' northeast-southwest and it is supported by a low stone perimeter walls foundation with a wood plank floor. The building's whole log walls display hog trough construction techniques. The sawn log ends are flush and covered by vertical 2" x 4" wood boards forming L-shaped corners. Concrete chinking exists in the interstices between the logs. The front-gabled roof is covered with green asphalt composition shingles laid over 1" x 4" wood decking and transverse 2" x 4" log rafters. The gable roof extends beyond the northwest elevation wall sheltering the entry door. This is a heavy vertical wood plank door side-hinged with heavy steel hinges. An opening inset within the door is covered with a small vertical wood plank door side-hinged with metal strap hinges. A wooden signboard inscribed with the words "**SMOKE HOUSE**" is fastened to the log wall over the entry door. Single window openings, shuttered with vertical wood planks, penetrate the southeast, northeast and southwest elevations. Remnants of earlier wooden shutters and hardware are visible at the window on the southwest elevation.

### **Shower House (Feature 7) ca. 1944 (photos 19-20)**

The shower house is a single-story wood-frame building which measures 10½' north-south x 8½' east-west. It has a poured concrete slab foundation and floor with its exterior walls clad in rough-cut vertical mill slabs that appear to be sawmill discards. Vertical wood planks laid over log rafters cover a shed roof. An open doorway enters the building's south elevation. Two window openings penetrate the north elevation. Both of these appear originally to have been four-light windows; however, all of the panes and some muntins are now missing. The Shower House's interior features a concrete floor with its walls and ceiling covered with metal lath and plaster. The date "**1944**" is inscribed on the east interior wall. A small boiler, a galvanized metal water tank, and galvanized metal pipes to provide water for showers are located within the interior. The boiler is stamped:

**MONTGOMERY WARD**  
**80400 66**

### **Contributing Resources – Structures**

#### **Corral (Feature 3.1) ca. 1940-60 (photos 17-18)**

The corral descends west from the barn (Feature 3) on a gentle slope and is 70' x 90' in area. The fences consist of log rails nailed to log posts while salvaged planks and sawmill slabs of uneven lengths cover the north and south segments. The gate exits the east corner adjacent to the barn entry. A factory-made steel unit hung from a welded steel pipe replaced the original gate. The age of the fences is unknown. The corral currently stores old lumber and propane tanks.

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Section number 7 Page 4**Hitching Posts (Feature. 3.2) ca. 1945 (photo 15)**

Two hitching posts are located adjacent to the barn's northeast elevation. One of the hitching posts, located closest to the barn, is 17' long and consists of a horizontal log fastened to the top of three vertical log posts. The other hitching post is 14' long and consists of a horizontal 2" x 4" wood board fastened to the top of three vertical 2" x 4" wood posts.

**Feed Trough (Feature 3.3) ca. 1945 (photo 16)**

A feed trough, of wood frame construction, is located immediately northwest of the barn. This is a V-shaped wooden structure standing three feet in height and measuring 14' northeast-southwest x 4½' northwest-southeast at its widest point. A single 2" x 8" board forms the floor of the trough while each side is made of four 2" x 8" or 2" x 10" boards. One end of the trough is open while the other end is made of 2" x 6" or 2" x 8" boards.

**Contributing Resources – Sites****Homestead Cabin/Milking Shed Ruins (Feature 1) ca. 1890 (photos 5-8, 44)**

The milking shed was a front-gabled Pioneer Log cabin using hog trough construction methods and measuring 12' x 14' in area and 8' high at the roof eaves. The building collapsed and now manifests as a jumble of structural debris and partially articulated walls. The walls stood on a foundation of dry-laid rock alignments and the roof consisted of 2" x 6" common rafters sided with planks. The cabin originally served as a residence and was converted into a milking shed prior to 1920. For the conversion, the ranch operator poured a concrete slab floor in between the log walls and nailed salvaged sheet iron siding to the south wall's interior. These improvements allowed the interior to be washed after milking. Sod completely encompasses the ruin and buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because the soil is dense. In addition, evidence suggesting the presence of buried deposits is absent.

**Refuse Scatter (Feature 1.1) ca. 1890-1920 (no photo)**

This refuse scatter measures 40' x 124'. The residents who lived in the homestead cabin, prior to its conversion to a milking shed, dumped refuse across a broad area to the east. Artifacts are thinly disbursed, the proportion of nails is high and all items are small and fragmented. These characteristics suggest the deposit was originally waste from a stove and not a dump of general household trash. Thick sod probably conceals additional items and the scatter appears to be mostly surficial. Meaningful, buried deposits are unlikely, and subsurface artifacts are probably repetitive with surface materials.

**Refuse Scatter (Feature 1.2) ca. 1890-1920 (photos 43-44)**

This refuse scatter measures 48' x 220'. When occupied as the homestead cabin, the residents threw their general domestic refuse down slope and west. Over time, the material scattered over an area 48' x 220'. The artifacts are small and fragmented and thick sod probably obscures additional items. The soil is dense and gravelly, which probably precludes buried deposits of substance.

**Pit Privy (Feature 1.3) ca. 1890-1940 (photos 43-44)**

The pit privy measures 7' x 15'. The pit manifests as a depression near the center of a terrace of backdirt on a minor slope. The depression is around 4' in diameter, and the terrace is 7' x 15' in area. The high volume of backdirt indicates either the pit is deep or several pits existed and are now totally filled. Complete revegetation conceals all artifacts.

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Section number 7 Page 5**Well (Feature 11) ca. 1890 (photo 45)**

The well consists of a length of salvaged boiler shell sunk into an excavation on the edge of the valley floor. A blowtorch cut the boiler, which is 4' in diameter. Inside, a welded steel grill designed to be raised out of the boiler stands 4' high. A pipe, 9" in diameter, extends out of the ground adjacent to the boiler section.

**Noncontributing Resources – Buildings****Toilet Facility (Feature 8) ca. 2001 (photo 37)**

The toilet facility is a rectangular-shaped wood frame building which measures 17' north-south x 7½' east-west. It has a poured concrete slab foundation and floor and its exterior walls are clad with stained brown half-log siding with stained brown vertical 2" x 4" boards at the corners. The privy is covered by a moderately-pitched front-gable roof with green metal roofing material and with stained brown boxed eaves. A tall metal vent pipe is located on the roof ridge while solar panels are located on the north-facing roof slope. Two brown steel doors, respectively labeled "Men" and "Women", enter the east elevation. A single brown metal door enters a utility closet on the west elevation. Small frosted glass windows, positioned over louvered vents, penetrate the north and south elevations.

**Lodge (Feature 9) ca. 2001 (photos 32-37)**

Built on the footprint of Smith's Cabin, which burned in 1997, the Lodge is an L-shaped building of wood frame construction. It consists of a 1½-story side-gable section, which measures 44' north-south x 20' east-west, and a single-story shed-roofed section at the south end of the west elevation, which measures 18' north-south x 16' east-west. A low poured concrete foundation supports the building and the exterior walls of the gabled section are clad with stained brown log siding with stained brown corner boards. The exterior walls of the shed-roofed section are clad with stained brown board and batten. Stained brown board and batten also appears in the upper gable ends. Green asphalt composition shingles cover the building's gable and shed roofs with boxed eaves having stained brown wood trim. A stained brown wood-paneled door, with eight upper sash lights, enters the south end of the east elevation from an open wood porch, measuring 16' north-south x 7' east-west. This porch features a wood plank floor, a log railing, three vertical log supports, and a shed roof. A wood plank handicap-accessible ramp, which measures 18½' x 4½', approaches the north end of this porch. A stained brown wood-paneled door, with six upper sash lights, enters the shed-roofed section from an uncovered wood plank porch at the west end of the south elevation. This porch measures 9' north-south x 7' east-west and its east end is approached by a wood plank handicap-accessible ramp measuring 4½' north-south x 16' east-west. A stained brown wood-paneled door, with eight upper sash lights, enters the north elevation from an uncovered wood plank porch, which measures 4' north-south x 7' east-west. The building's east elevation is penetrated by three four-over-four horizontal sliding windows. A one-over-one horizontal sliding window penetrates the gabled section's south elevation wall while two triangular-shaped fixed-pane windows penetrate the south elevation's upper gable end. A four-over-four horizontal sliding window penetrates the gabled section's west elevation. The south elevation of the shed-roofed section is penetrated by a one-over-four horizontal sliding window, while the west elevation of the shed-roofed section contains a four-over-four horizontal sliding window.

**Barn (Feature 10) 1983 (photos 9-10)**

Built in 1983, this barn is a square-shaped building measuring 30½' northwest-southeast x 30½' northeast-southwest. The barn features a natural earth floor and its exterior walls are made of plywood, with 1" x 2" wood battens, fastened to horizontal 2" x 4" wood members, in turn, fastened to tripled vertical 2" x 4" wood members. A moderately-pitched front gable roof is covered with green

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metal roofing material and the eaves are boxed with green metal trim. Two vertical wood plank horizontal-sliding barn doors are respectively located on the southeast elevation and at the southwest end of the northwest elevation. Two horizontal sliding windows, shuttered with vertical wood planks, are respectively located on the northeast and southwest elevations.

**Noncontributing Resources – Sites****Refuse Scatter (Feature 5.1) ca. 1938-2000 (no photos)**

The occupants of the Reynolds cabin threw a small amount of their solid refuse down slope and west of their cabin. Over time, it disbursed across a 40' x 240' area. Artifacts are few, small, and fragmented with large pieces of typical domestic trash such as cans and bottles absent. It appears most of the refuse was thrown out with stove ash. The scatter contains some recent garbage as well and therefore is considered noncontributing. Although sod probably conceals some artifacts, meaningful buried deposits are probably absent for several reasons. First, the amount of solid waste was limited. Second, the dense soil and steep slope provided a poor environment for the accumulation of material. Third, it appears that the residents transported their waste off-site.



Soda Creek Ranch  
Name of Property

Summit County, Colorado  
County/State

### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

#### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

#### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture  
 Architecture  
 Exploration/Settlement  
 Entertainment/Recreation

#### Periods of Significance

ca. 1890–1920; ca. 1924-60  
 ca. 1890–95; 1930-44  
 ca. 1890-95  
 ca. 1924-60

#### Significant Dates

N/A

#### Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

Squires, Lemuel  
 Smith, Luke E.

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

#### Bibliography

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

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

# \_\_\_\_\_

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

# \_\_\_\_\_

#### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:  
 Colorado Historical Society

\_\_\_\_\_

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Soda Creek Ranch, Summit County, Colorado

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## SIGNIFICANCE

Soda Creek Ranch is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A**, as it relates to the Exploration/Settlement, Agriculture, and Entertainment/Recreation areas of significance. The property is significant relative to the theme of Exploration/Settlement as it was one of the region's earliest homesteads beginning in the late 1880s. Under the theme of Agriculture, the property is significant for its use as a dairy and hay ranch through the homestead era, and for its later use as a Hereford cattle ranch with continued hay production into the early 1970s. Soda Creek Ranch is significant for Entertainment/Recreation for its use as a prominent guest ranch between ca. 1924-60. The periods of significance for Criterion A are ca. 1890-1920 for Exploration/ Settlement and Agriculture when used as a dairy and hay ranch and ca. 1924-60 while used as a guest ranch.

Additionally, Soda Creek Ranch is eligible under **Criterion C** in the area of Architecture as it represents a method and period of construction of intact Pioneer Log buildings associated with Colorado's early mining and settlement along with four later log buildings with hog trough construction and a Rustic style influence. Two of the early Pioneer Log buildings exhibit simple construction materials and techniques including unpeeled log walls with broad axe-cut ends, V-shaped notching, adobe and gravel composition chinking, daubing, and gable roofs, all of which exemplify the Pioneer Log method of construction employed by early Anglo-American settlers and miners in Colorado's mountains. The third early Pioneer Log building, now in ruins, contains hog trough construction techniques. Pioneer Log buildings, most popular in Colorado's early mountain communities, exhibit the readily available materials from nearby forests settlers with limited means found quickly and inexpensively. Between 1930 and 1944, the Soda Creek Ranch owners constructed additional log buildings to meet their needs. The owners employed hog trough construction methods and incorporated Rustic style features in the concrete or stone foundations, multi-paned windows, and overhanging roofs. The periods of significance for Criterion C are ca. 1890-95 for the earlier Pioneer Log buildings and ca. 1930-44 for the Rustic influenced hog trough log buildings constructed and used during the guest ranch era.

The Soda Creek Ranch retains a high degree of integrity as it relates to location, setting, feeling and association. Although owners have built small additions to the Reynolds Cabin in the last 30 years, the Ranch continues to reflect a large degree of integrity for its design, materials, and workmanship.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### *The Geographic Setting*

Named for the region's high mountain peaks, Summit County is one of seventeen original counties created by Colorado's First Territorial Legislature in November 1861. It encompassed all of northwestern Colorado until 1874 when the Territorial Legislature carved out Grand, Moffat, Rio Blanco, and Routt Counties. Its current boundaries, comprising some 619 square miles, were established when Eagle and Garfield Counties were formed in 1883.<sup>1</sup> Much of Summit County lies within the Blue River Valley located between the rugged crest of the Continental Divide to the east and the equally rugged Ten Mile Range to the west.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.stanwyck.com/cogenweb/cocounties.html>

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With its headwaters near Quandary Peak, the Blue River flows north through Breckenridge and Dillon; then turning north-northwest, it drains the eastern slope of the Gore Range before joining the Colorado River at Kremmling. Dillon Reservoir, between Dillon and Frisco, and Green Mountain Reservoir, farther north near Heeney, are both formed by Blue River dams. Ten Mile Creek, with its headwaters near the top of Fremont Pass to the west, and the Snake River, which rises along the Continental Divide to the east, are the Blue River's two main tributaries within Summit County. Approximately fifteen miles in length, the Snake River descends through a steep canyon near Webster Pass, flows past the historic mining camp of Montezuma, and then turns west past Keystone before joining the Blue River at Dillon Reservoir. Soda Creek is a Snake River tributary. It rises in a high mountain valley some three miles south of Keystone and flows generally north before joining the Snake, below Keystone, to form the Snake River Arm of Dillon Reservoir.

## *Soda Creek Ranch and Settlement of the Soda Creek Valley, ca. 1880 – 1920*

In the early 1880s, mining was king throughout Summit County. From Montezuma, a bustling silver mining camp high on the western flank of the Continental Divide, to Breckenridge, the well-established county seat on the Blue River, to the twin mining camps of Kokomo and Recen near Fremont Pass, the region was teeming with adventurous souls, all hoping to strike it rich. Early on, newcomers came to Summit County to find placer gold; by the end of the 1870s, however, they primarily mined hardrock gold and silver. Individuals and small local mining companies quickly established countless mining lode claims throughout the county; in time, eastern capitalists bought up the most promising claims, while many prospectors who failed to strike it rich eventually turned to other means of economic support including farming and ranching.

A young Virginian named Lemuel Lockard Squires was among those lured by the prospect of riches. Squires was born in Franklin Township, Braxton County, Virginia, in June 1847. On June 23, 1867, he married a young widow named Parthena A. Fornash. The daughter of John and Anna (Parker) Fornash, Parthena was also a Braxton County native having been born there in July of 1844. In 1870, Lemuel and Parthena Squires were resident farmers in Braxton County and their family then included a two-year-old son, John William, who had been born on January 11, 1868.<sup>2</sup> By the late 1870s, Parthena had given birth to three more children: Anna M. (born August 28, 1870); Stephen (born ca. 1871); and Minna (Minnie?), born ca. 1876. Thomas Freeman Squires (born in 1872 and died March 2, 1888), may also have been the son of Lemuel and Parthena Squires.<sup>3</sup>

In the late 1870s, the Squires family moved west to Ness County, Kansas, where they continued to engage in farming. Lemuel and Parthena divorced ca. 1880; Parthena and the children returned to Braxton County, West Virginia. Lemuel moved west once again, this time alone, to Summit County, Colorado. Lured by the prospects of gold and silver, by the late 1880s Squires had acquired interests in several area mining claims. In 1883, he filed a claim on the Mission Placer in Summit County's Missouri Mining District, and the same year he purchased a tract of land near Carter and Harris Streets in Breckenridge. Other mining claims bought and sold by Squires in the 1880s and 1890s included the Clipper Lode, the Mulberry Lode, and, in the Union Mining District, the Sundown Claim on Gibson Hill.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup>1870 U.S. Census, Franklin Township, Braxton County, Virginia: <http://persi.heritagequestonline.com> Braxton County became part of West Virginia in 1863.

<sup>3</sup>"Children of Parthena Fornash and Lemuel Squires." <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com>; 1880 U.S. Census, Ness County, Kansas: <http://persi.heritagequestonline.com>.

<sup>4</sup>Summit County Mining Deeds: Book 35, Pages 178, 213, 250, 314 (January 15, 1885, July 7, 1886, July 16, 1886, August 16, 1886).



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Soda Creek Ranch, Summit County, Colorado

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In May of 1886, Squires married his second wife, Lizzie J. Hamilton. Ten years younger than her husband, Lizzie was born in Illinois in June of 1857, and reportedly spent portions of her childhood near Bellevue, Nebraska.<sup>5</sup> Summit County warranty deed records indicate that Lemuel and Lizzie Squires gained ownership of property along Soda Creek in the late 1880s. Here, they established the Soda Creek Ranch, where they maintained a herd of dairy cattle and grew hay in the high mountain valley. During the 1890s and early 1900s, they also maintained a residence and business interests in Breckenridge, including a dairy barn on South Ridge Street. They continued to buy and sell mining claims.<sup>6</sup>

In October of 1906, Lemuel Squires filed two homestead certificates for lands including the land on which the original homestead cabin, associated buildings, and ca. 1890 features of the nomination exist along with portions of Soda Creek. One homestead certificate was for 90.56 acres described as "Lot 1 and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 6 South, Range 77 West," while the other was for an eighty acre parcel described as the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 5 South, Range 77 West. On October 16, 1908, Squires received a homestead patent for the 90.56 acre parcel, indicating he had "proved up" on the property.<sup>7</sup>

In the 1890s and very early 1900s, a handful of other farmers and ranchers settled adjacent lands in the Soda Creek Valley. In addition to the Squires, other settlers included the J.G. Fiero family, Mr. and Mrs. John Phillips, and Benjamin F. Rice, who in 1907 became a Summit County Commissioner. In a 1904 promotional article titled "Ranching in the Blue Valley," in the *Breckenridge Bulletin* provided the following description of the Soda Creek Valley:

Soda Creek, a tributary of the Snake, forms a beautiful valley between Soda and Keystone mountains, and in this valley are found the magnificent ranches of L.L. Squires, J.G. Fiero, B.F. Rice, and John Phillips. These farms are abundantly watered and yield excellent crops of hay, with garden vegetables, grain, and other farm products not maturing. The soil in this valley is a black loam and exceedingly fertile, raising any kind of grass and hay for feeding cattle; each ranch being well stocked with horses and cattle and having an elegant range for stock on the hills adjoining on the east, south and west.<sup>8</sup>

Lemuel and Lizzie Squires were the Soda Creek Valley's longest-tenured residents during the homestead era. They were associated with the Soda Creek Ranch for more than three decades, from the late-1880s until 1920 when they finally sold the property and retired to Englewood, south of Denver.<sup>9</sup> During the 1890s and very early 1900s, the Squires maintained their principal residence at Soda Creek, while in later years they spent more time at their home in Breckenridge and later at a residence in Dillon. The ca. 1890-95 buildings, site, and structures remain from the Squires' period of ownership.

<sup>5</sup>1900 U.S. Census, Town of Breckenridge, Summit County, Colo, <http://persi.heritagequestonline.com>; *Summit County Journal*, December 10, 1910, p. 5.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*; Summit County Warranty Deeds: Book 42, Page 269 (May 18, 1883); Book 37, Page 483 (January 27, 1890); Book 69, Page 253 (October 9, 1899).

<sup>7</sup>Summit County Miscellaneous Records Book 92, Pages 50-52 (October 17, 1906), Page 413 (October 16, 1908).

<sup>8</sup>"Ranching in the Blue Valley." *Breckenridge Bulletin*, June 18, 1904, p. 1.

<sup>9</sup>"Round Home." *Summit County Journal*, November 6, 1920, p. 8.



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## *The Smith and Reynolds Families and the Soda Creek Ranch, 1920s – 1972*

Horace C. Smith was another prominent Summit County rancher associated with the Soda Creek Valley in the late 1890s and early 1900s. Horace C. and Martha A. Smith married in 1884 and in the ensuing years, they established a ranch on the Snake River near Soda Creek. Born on July 13, 1886, Luke E. was the oldest of Horace and Martha's six children. The others were: Gertrude (born October 1887), Ivan (born June 1890), Flora (born December 1895), Fay (born March 1900), and Frances (born 1904).<sup>10</sup> The Smiths sold their Snake River ranch property ca. 1900, prior to establishing a new ranch on Slate Creek, a Blue River tributary north of Dillon. The family also maintained a residence in Denver, at 1721 W. 39th Avenue, where they spent much of the winters and from where the Smith children attended Denver schools.<sup>11</sup>

Luke Smith, thus, grew up in Summit County and in Denver, spending much of his formative years in and around the Soda Creek Valley. He graduated from Southern Minnesota Normal School ca. 1905. On November 24, 1909, he married Margaret G. Castle, also a Summit County resident. In 1911, a daughter, Bernadine, was born to the couple. In the summer of 1909, Luke gained employment as a guide for a corps of eight U.S. forest rangers tasked with estimating timber in the Snake and Blue River water sheds.<sup>12</sup> Intimately familiar with the region, and an experienced outdoorsman, Luke proved a capable guide. This ingrained a love for the region's land and its resources for him, and although the practicalities of life would soon compel him to move away, Luke eventually returned to spend much of his adult life at the nominated property as the property's second owner.

In 1912, Luke, Margaret, and baby Bernadine lived in Pando, Colorado, near Tennessee Pass, where Luke supported his young family as a miner. By 1920, however, the family had moved to 1347 S. Sherman Street in Denver. According to that year's census, Luke worked for the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads. In the intervening years, Luke's father Horace Smith passed away, ca. 1918. Luke's mother Martha Smith sold the Smith Ranch on Slate Creek and moved with the younger children to Glenwood Springs.<sup>13</sup>

Luke and Margaret Smith acquired the Soda Creek Ranch ca. 1924. When the Smiths purchased the ranch, it was generally in run down condition. During the previous decade, as the Squires began to age, they increasingly spent less time at the ranch, and the buildings began to molder. In 1910, the Squires advertised their herd of dairy cows for sale, and in that year, and again in 1914, they unsuccessfully attempted to sell the ranch outright.<sup>14</sup> In the 1920s, the Smith family worked to refurbish the ranch, repairing what buildings, fences, and other structures they could, and otherwise constructing new buildings, in part, from salvaged materials. By the late 1930s, the property boasted four snug log cabins along with the intact ca. 1895 barn and other infrastructure. The Smiths put the hayfields back into limited production and re-established the property as a working Hereford cattle ranch.

<sup>10</sup>1900 U.S. Census, Denver, 6<sup>th</sup> Precinct of the 6<sup>th</sup> Ward, Denver, Arapahoe County, Colorado; 1910 U.S. Census, Slate Creek Precinct, Summit County, Colorado. <http://persi.heritagequestonline.com>

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup>"Estimating Timber." *Summit County Journal*, July 24, 1909, p. 1.

<sup>13</sup>1920 U.S. Census, 48<sup>th</sup> District, Denver City and County, Colorado; Precinct 5, Glenwood Springs, Garfield County, Colorado. <http://persi.heritagequestonline.com>

<sup>14</sup>"Dairy Cows for Sale." *Breckenridge Bulletin*, August 20, 1910, p. 8.; Summit County Warranty Deed Book 101, Page 333, November 30, 1914.

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Soda Creek Ranch, Summit County, Colorado

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Becoming a successful rancher was just one aspect of Luke Smith's life. Imbued with a keen intellect, a competitive spirit, and seemingly boundless energy, Smith was also a miner, an engineer, a contractor, an entreprenuering businessman, and perhaps most notably, a renowned inventor. In 1922, he designed America's first truck-mounted power shovel, which consisted of a shovel bucket at the end of a war-surplus crane, mounted on a second-hand truck. Smith worked to perfect the device and in 1927, he founded the Quick-Way Truck Shovel Company in Denver. Two years later, Smith's invention, the Quick-Way Truck Shovel, was in full production. An engineering and economic success, Quick-Way Truck Shovels were sold via dealerships throughout America as well as abroad. They were used in road and bridge construction, to build dams, in mining, and in other projects requiring the moving of large quantities of earth.<sup>15</sup> Smith obtained a patent for this device along with several other inventions including a back filling attachment for power shovels, a mechanical hayfork, and a means for handling pipes and conduit.<sup>16</sup> Professionally and civic-minded, Smith was a member of the Colorado Society of Engineers, the American Manufacturers' Association, the National Small Businessmen's Association, the Colorado Mining Association, Associated General Contractors, and Masonic Lodge No. 138. In 1937, he founded another company, Smith Welding and Engineering and remained active with both companies until shortly before his death in March of 1960.<sup>17</sup>

Bernadine Smith married Howard Reynolds in 1938 and in the ensuing years, Soda Creek Ranch became a beloved vacation home for the Smith and Reynolds families.<sup>18</sup> The Reynolds' Cabin (Feature 5) was reportedly built in 1938 as a wedding present for Howard and Bernadine.<sup>19</sup> The Ranch property became a guest ranch used to entertain business associates, clients, and employees of Luke Smith's companies. By 1944, the family added a smoke house, a shower house, and amenities such as picnic tables and horseshoe pits to help entertain the guests. Notable visitors reportedly included Colorado governors Edwin C. Johnson and Dan Thornton.<sup>20</sup> In September 1955, President Dwight Eisenhower was scheduled to vacation at Soda Creek Ranch, but was unable to come after suffering a heart attack in Denver. Prior to the President's heart attack, however, the Smiths held a grand party for the White House staff and members of the national press corps who had arrived at the ranch in advance of the president's planned visit.<sup>21</sup>

## Soda Creek Ranch 1972 – 2009

Following the death of Luke Smith in March of 1960, Soda Creek Ranch remained in operation as a working cattle ranch, and continued to serve as a vacation spot for the Smith and Reynolds families. In 1972, Margaret Smith turned eighty years old and sold the ranch to the Montana Petroleum Company. Keystone Resorts, a subsidiary of the Ralston Purina Company, acquired the ranch in 1977, and in

<sup>15</sup>*The Earth Mover Encyclopedia: The Complete Guide to Heavy Equipment of the World.*

<http://books.google.com/books> Over two thousand Quick-Way Truck Shovels were furnished to the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. By 1945, Smith had developed four sizes of the truck/crane/shovel device, the largest of which had a ten-ton lifting capacity. In 1961, a year after Smith's death, the Quick-Way Truck Shovel Company became a subsidiary of the Marion, Ohio-based, Marion Power Shovel Company.

<sup>16</sup><http://www.google.com/patents/>

<sup>17</sup>"Luke Smith is buried at Crown Hill." *Rocky Mountain News*, March 13, 1960, p. 46.

<sup>18</sup> The Smiths' primary residence was in metro Denver, initially on South Sherman Street, and later at 8205 W. Alameda Avenue, in Lakewood.

<sup>19</sup>"From Wilderness...A Pleasure Spot." *Denver Post Contemporary*, April 15, 1979, pp. 24-26.

<sup>20</sup> Waugh, Rebecca. Correspondence from the Summit County Historical Society to the U.S. Forest Service, Dillon Ranger District, August 24, 1987.

<sup>21</sup>*Ibid.*; President Eisenhower recuperated from his heart attack at Fitzsimons Army Medical Hospital in Aurora.

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1979, Keystone Resorts developed a one hundred acre championship golf course on lands north of the Soda Creek Ranch. In 1983, the owner built a modern hay barn (Feature 10) on the property, designed as a temporary building, which could easily be removed. A decade later, in 1987, Soda Creek Ranch White River National Forest incorporated it into National Forest Service lands. From that time to the present, Keystone Resorts, which leases the property under a Forest Service permit, has entertained its guests at the site. On November 25, 1997, two historic buildings from the Smith period of ownership, the Smiths' Cabin and the Cook's Cabin, burned in what was determined to be an accidental fire.<sup>22</sup> In ca. 2001 Keystone Resorts built a new lodge (Feature 9) to replace the Smith's Cabin, on the same footprint and with generally the same architectural plan. Additionally, Keystone Resorts added a toilet facility (Feature 8) to the property ca. 2001.

Soda Creek Ranch today comprises a blend of historic log buildings and related features representing both the homestead era of Lemuel and Lizzie Squires and the later guest ranch era of the Smith and Reynolds families. Tucked away in its high mountain valley, the ranch's picturesque setting provides visitors a strong sense of time and place of these bygone eras.

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<sup>22</sup> Kight, William H. "The Soda Creek Homestead Site, 5ST366: A Reassessment of National Register Status and Management Practices with Recommendations," USDA, Forest Service, White River National Forest, Dillon Ranger District, April 1, 1999.

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Kight, William H. "The Soda Creek Homestead Site, 5ST366: A Reassessment of National Register Status and Management Practices with Recommendations," USDA, Forest Service, White River National Forest, Dillon Ranger District, April 1, 1999.



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Waugh, Rebecca. Correspondence from the Summit County Historical Society to the U.S. Forest Service, Dillon Ranger District, August 24, 1987.

*United States Census Records (arranged chronologically)* Accessed online via the Denver Public Library and HeritageQuest: <http://www.heritagequestonline.com>.

Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: Franklin Township, Braxton County, Virginia.

Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Ness County, Kansas; Collins Settlement District, Lewis County, West Virginia.

Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900: Town of Breckenridge, Summit County, Colorado; 6<sup>th</sup> Precinct of the 6<sup>th</sup> Ward, Denver City, Arapahoe County, Colorado; Salt Lick District, Braxton County, West Virginia.

Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910: Precinct 11, Dillon, Summit County, Colorado; Precinct 13, Slate Creek, Summit County, Colorado.

Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920: 48<sup>th</sup> District, Denver City and County, Colorado; Precinct 4, Dillon, Summit County, Colorado; Precinct 5, Glenwood Springs, Garfield County, Colorado.

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Homestead Certificate No. 4841, Miscellaneous Book 92, Page 50, October 17, 1906.

Homestead Certificate No. 445, Miscellaneous Book 92, pages 51-52, October 17, 1906.

Warranty Deed, Book 101, Page 9, January 15, 1914.

Warranty Deed, Book 101, Page 333, November 30, 1914.

Warranty Deed, Book 125, Page 46, July 7, 1934.

Warranty Deed, Reception No. 329503, December 18, 1983.

Soda Creek Ranch  
Name of Property

Summit County, Colorado  
County/State

## 10. Geographical Data

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

**Acreage of Property** 38.901

1. 13 414 419 4379 673  
Zone Easting Northing

(NAD27)

2. 13 414 913 4379 178  
Zone Easting Northing

3. 13 414 711 4378 927  
Zone Easting Northing

4. 13 414 492 4379 110  
Zone Easting Northing

5. 13 414 434 4379 180  
Zone Easting Northing

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

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

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

### Boundary Justification

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

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carl McWilliams, Principal / Eric Twitty, Principal (for property owner)  
organization Cultural Resource Historians / Mountain States Historical date November 9, 2009  
street & number 1607 Dogwood Ct. / 3750 Darby Ave. telephone (970) 493-5270  
city or town Fort Collins / Boulder state CO zip code 80525 / 80305

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

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

#### Photographs

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

#### Additional Items

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

### Property Owner

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

Name White River National Forest, Supervisor's Office (Andrea Brogan, contact)  
street & number PO Box 948 telephone (970) 945-3204  
city or town Glenwood Springs state CO zip code 81602

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
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Soda Creek Ranch, Summit County, Colorado

Section number 10 Page 15**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA****VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The Soda Creek Ranch is located in a small mountain valley of the same name, straddling the line between Section 3 and Section 4, Township 6 South, Range 77 West, of the 6<sup>th</sup> Principal Meridian. Beginning at a point in the northeast quarter of Section 4 where a dry unnamed drainage enters Soda Creek from the south (Point A): From point A, Soda Creek forms the northeast boundary, extending southeast, crossing the ranch road, and to a point southeast of the ranch buildings where the creek intersects with a contour line (Point B). This V-shaped contour line then forms the property's southern boundary. It extends southwest from its intersection with Soda Creek to a point a short distance southeast of the section line (Point C), and then turning northwest, it crosses the section line and peaks at a point a short distance south of a trail which extends southwest from the end of the ranch road (Point D). From point D, the boundary extends a short distance northwest, crossing the trail, to a point where it intersects with the unnamed drainage (Point E). From point E, the unnamed drainage forms the property's western boundary, extending north to point A where the unnamed drainage confluences with Soda Creek.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated parcel encompasses the resources and adjacent landscape historically associated with the Soda Creek Ranch. The land within this parcel was the heart of the original Squires homestead era dairy ranch operation and the later Smith era cattle ranch/guest ranch activities. Soda Creek helped sustain/support both periods of activity and therefore is included, in part, in the nomination boundary.

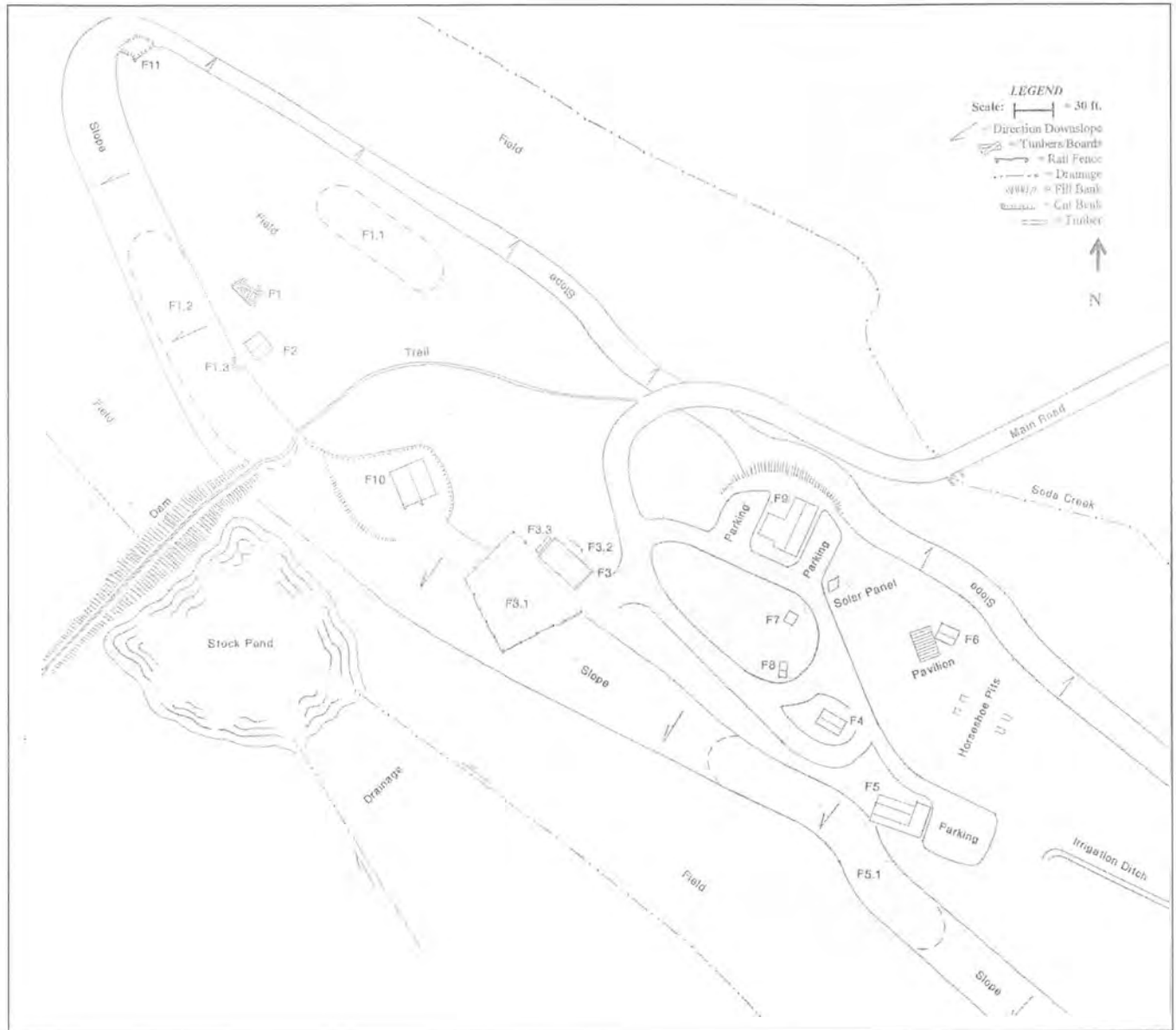
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## SKETCH MAP



Sketch Map drawn by Eric Twitty, November 2009



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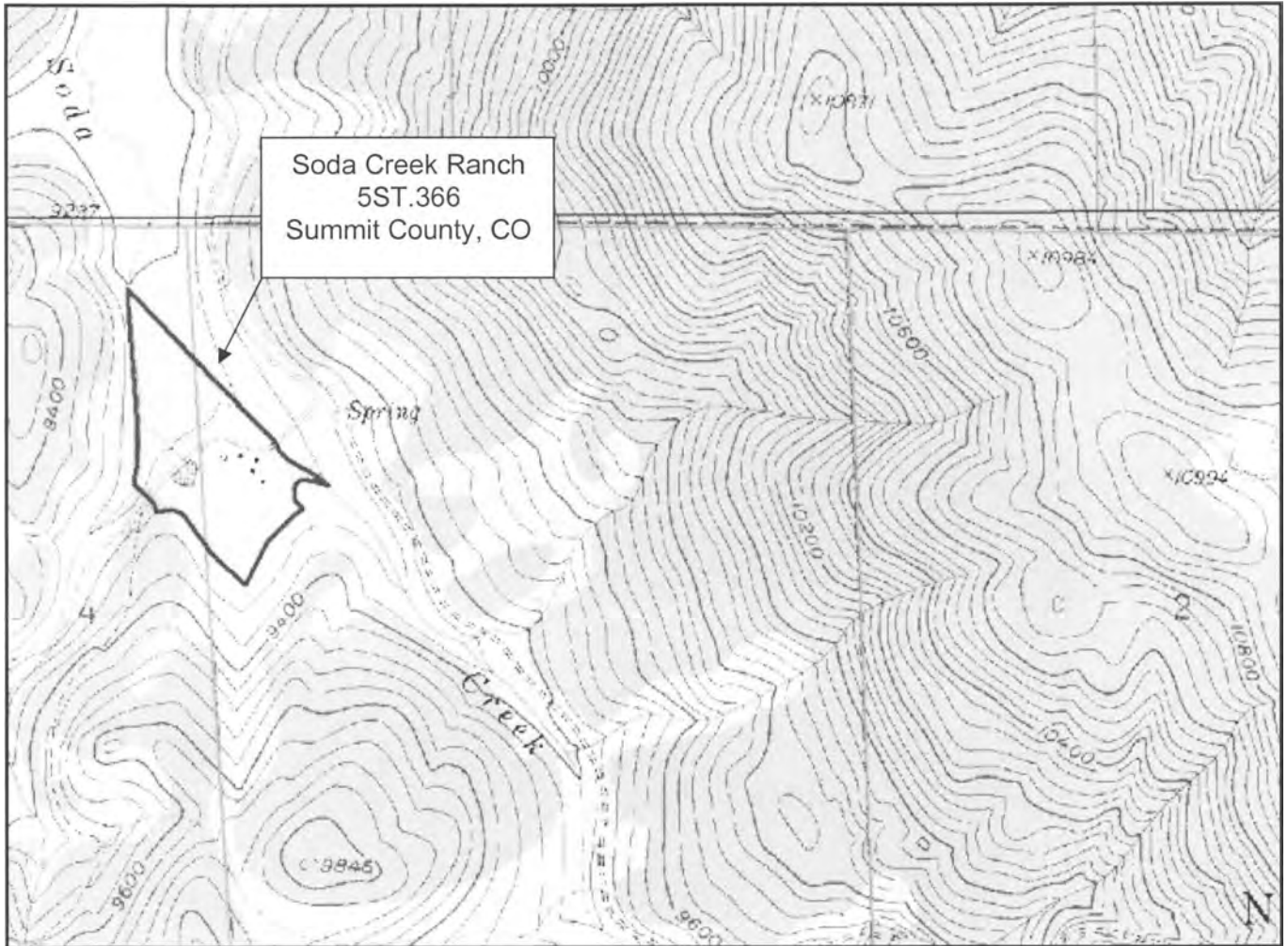
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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**USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**  
Keystone Quadrangle, Colorado  
Elevation: 9260 feet  
7.5 Minute Series

PLSS: 6<sup>th</sup> PM, T6S, R77W,  
Sec. 3, N ½ NW ¼ NW ¼ SW ¼ | W ½ SW ¼ NW ¼ | W ½ SE ¼ NW ¼ |  
and Section 4, E ½ SE ¼ NE ¼ | SE ¼ NE ¼ NE ¼



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## PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photographs 1-42:

Property Name: Soda Creek Ranch; 5ST.366  
 Location: Summit County, Colorado  
 Photographer: Carl McWilliams  
 Date of Photographs: August 19, 2009  
 Negatives: TIFF images on file with the National Register, Washington, D. C.

Photo No.	Photographic Information		
1	Stable	Feature 2	View to South
2	Stable	Feature 2	View to West
3	Stable	Feature 2	View to North
4	Stable	Feature 2	View to East
5	Milking Shed Ruins	Feature 1	View to West
6	Milking Shed Ruins	Feature 1	View to North
7	Milking Shed Ruins	Feature 1	View to Southeast
8	Milking Shed Ruins	Feature 1	View to South
9	Barn	Feature 10	View to South
10	Barn	Feature 10	View to North
11	Barn	Feature 3	View to West
12	Barn	Feature 3	View to South
13	Barn	Feature 3	View to East
14	Barn	Feature 3	View to North
15	Hitching Posts	Feature 3.2	View to South
16	Feed Trough	Feature 3.3	View to Northeast
17	Corral	Feature 3.1	View to North
18	Corral	Feature 3.1	View to East
19	Shower House	Feature 7	View to Southwest
20	Shower House	Feature 7	View to Northeast
21	Site Overview	N/A	View to West from Shower House
22	Smoke House	Feature 6	View to South
23	Smoke House	Feature 6	View to North
24	Foreman's Cabin	Feature 4	View to Southeast
25	Foreman's Cabin	Feature 4	View to Southwest
26	Foreman's Cabin	Feature 4	View to Northwest
27	Reynolds' Cabin	Feature 5	View to Northeast
28	Reynolds' Cabin	Feature 5	View to Southeast
29	Reynolds' Cabin	Feature 5	View to Southwest
30	Reynolds' Cabin	Feature 5	View to West
31	Reynolds' Cabin	Feature 5	View to Northeast
32	Lodge	Feature 9	View to Northwest
33	Lodge	Feature 9	View to North
34	Lodge	Feature 9	View to Northeast
35	Lodge	Feature 9	View to Southeast
36	Lodge	Feature 9	View to Northwest
37	Toilet Facility	Feature 8	View to West
38	Site Overview	N/A	View to Southwest
39	Site Overview	N/A	View to Southwest

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40	Site Overview	N/A	View to Southwest
41	Site Overview	N/A	View to Southwest
42	Site Overview	N/A	View to Southwest

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Soda Creek Ranch

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: COLORADO, Summit

DATE RECEIVED: 1/15/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/03/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/18/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/01/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000036

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Soda Creek Ranch is a rural historic (39-Acre) landscape that reflects the property's evolution from an early homestead <sup>beg. c. 1890</sup> where dairy and hay production occurred to 20th century operations as a Herford cattle ranch (with continuing hay production) and guest ranch. Historic period extends to 1960s and includes 2 early Pioneer Log Buildings exemplifying construction techniques practiced by early Anglo-American settlers and miners to Colorado uplands.*

RECOM./CRITERIA *Script P&C*  
REVIEWER *L. Merdall* DISCIPLINE *History*  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE *3-1-10*

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.

*and includes 20th century applications of log construction and archaeological ruins (trunks and refuse) associated with ranch's*





0127032, DSC\_0001\_001

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 360  
Summit County, CO

1



0127032. DSC\_0002\_002

09/21/09. DieiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
55T-366  
Summit County, CO  
2





0127032, DSC\_0003\_003

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5ST. 346  
Summit County, CO

3



0127032, DSC\_0004\_004

09/21/09, DieiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
SST-3666  
Summit County, CO

4





0127032, DSC\_0005\_005

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5ST-366  
Summit County, CO

5



0127032, DSC10006\_006

09/21/09, DisiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
6





0127032. DSC\_0007\_007

09/21/09. DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
7



0127032, DSS\_0000\_000

09/21/09, DieiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
55T-366  
Summit County, CO  
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0127032, DSC\_0009\_009

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
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0127032. DSC\_0010\_010

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
55T-366  
Summit County, CO  
10





0127032, DSC\_0011\_011

09/21/09, DieiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5ST-366  
Summit County, CO

11



0127032, DSC\_0012\_012

09/21/09, DisiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
12



0127032, DSC\_0013\_013

09/21/09. DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
13





0127032. DSC\_0014\_014

09/21/09. DisiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
14



0127032, DSC\_0015\_015

09/21/09, DieiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
15



0127032. DSC\_0016\_016

09/21/09. DieiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
SST-366  
Summit County, CO  
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0127032, DSC\_0017\_017

09/21/09, DieiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5ST-366  
Summit County, CO

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0127032, DSC\_0018\_018

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
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0127032. DSC\_0019\_019

09/21/09, DieiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
19





0127032, DSC\_0020\_020

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO

20



0127032, DSC\_0021\_021

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
21



0127032, DSC\_0022\_022

09/21/09, DieiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
22





0127032, OSC\_0023\_023

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5ST.366  
Summit County, CO

23



0127032, DSC\_0024\_024

09/21/09, DieiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
24



0127032, DSC\_0025\_025

09/21/09, DfeiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5ST-366  
Summit County, CO  
25



0127032, DSC\_0026\_026

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
SST-366  
Summit County, CO

26





0127032, DSC\_0027\_027

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 3666  
Summit County, CO

27



0127032, DSC\_0028\_028

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
28



09-21-09, Discretion

Soda Creek Ranch  
EST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
29



0127032. DSC\_0030\_030

09/21/09. DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
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Summit County, CO  
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0127032, DSD\_0031\_031

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5ST.366  
Summit County, CO  
31



0127032, DSC\_0032\_032

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
55T. 366  
Summit County, CO  
32



0127032. DSC\_0033\_033

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
55T. 366  
Summit County, CO  
33



0127032, DSC\_0034\_034

09/21/09, DieiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5ST-366  
Summit County, CO  
34





0127032, DSC\_0035\_035

09/21/09, DieiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
35



0127032, DSC\_0036\_036

09/21/09, DieiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
36



0127032, DSC\_0037\_037

09/21/09, DfeiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
SST-366  
Summit County, CO  
37



0127032, DSC\_0038\_038

09/21/09, DigiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
55T-366  
Summit County, CO  
38





0127032, DSC\_0039\_039

09/21/09, DisiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
55T.366  
Summit County, CO  
39



0127032, DSC\_0040\_040

09/21/09, DisiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
40



0127032, DSC\_0041\_041

09/21/09, DieiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 360  
Summit County, CO

41



0127032, DSC\_0042\_042

09/21/09, DfeiGraphics

Soda Creek Ranch  
5ST-366  
Summit County, CO  
42





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Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
43

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SST-366  
Summit County, CO  
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COPYRIGHT 2009

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Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO  
45



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015

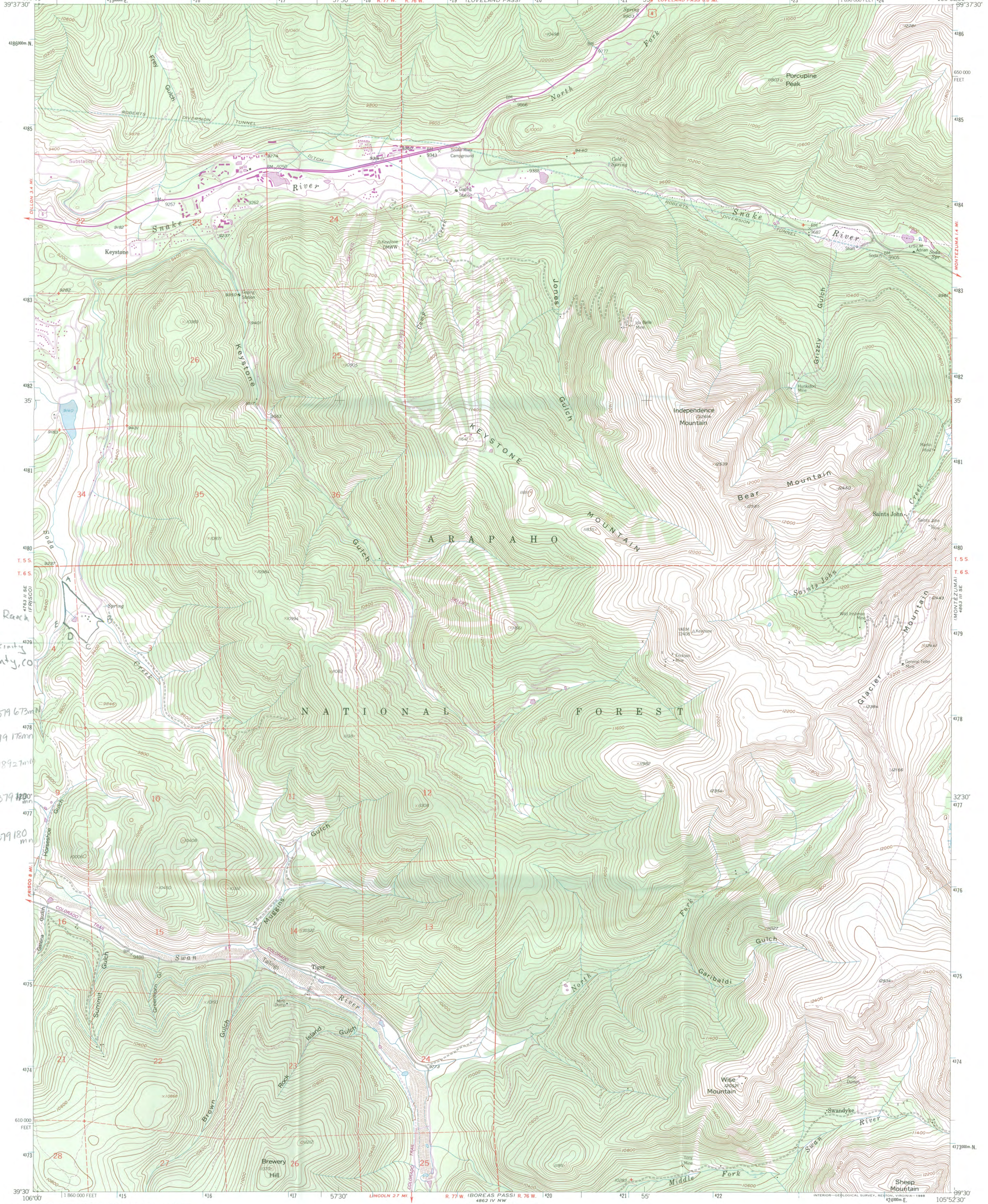
COPYRIGHT2009

21186

Soda Creek Ranch  
5 ST. 366  
Summit County, CO

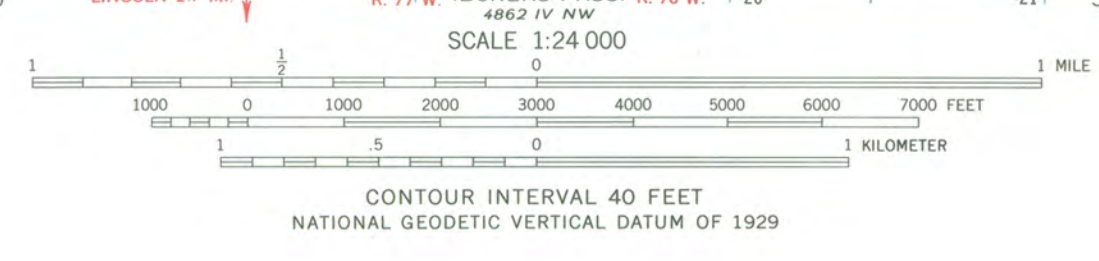
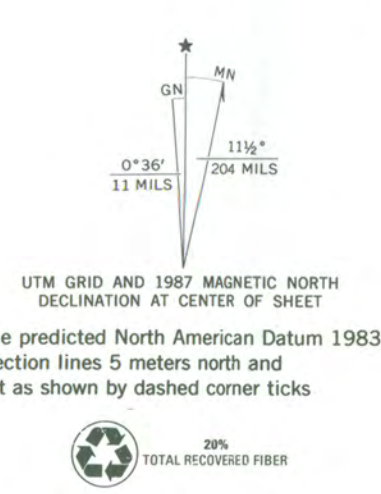
46





Soda Creek Ranch  
 5 ST. 366  
 Keystone Vicinity  
 Summit County, CO  
 UTM's:  
 Zone 13  
 A 414 419 me 4379 673m  
 B 414 913me 4379 172m  
 C 414 711 me 4378 927m  
 D 414 492me 4379 790m  
 E 414 434me 4379 180m

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey as part of the Department of the Interior program for the development of the Missouri River Basin  
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Denver Municipal Water Works  
 Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods  
 Aerial photographs taken 1953. Field check 1958  
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American Datum  
 10,000-foot grid based on Colorado coordinate system, central zone  
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13, shown in blue  
 Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations  
 Certain land lines omitted in T.5S.-Rs. 76 and 77 W. and T.6S.-R. 76 W. because of insufficient data  
 All recovered corners are shown  
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



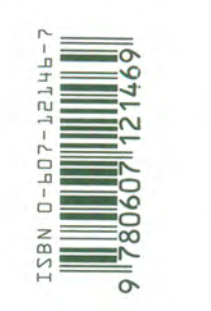
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

KEYSTONE, COLO.  
 SW/4 MONTEZUMA 15' QUADRANGLE  
 39105-E8-TF-024  
 1958  
 PHOTOREVISED 1987  
 DMA 4863 III SW - SERIES V877

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH 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

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1985 and other source data  
 Partial check by U. S. Forest Service. Map edited 1987







OFFICE of ARCHAEOLOGY and HISTORIC PRESERVATION



December 22, 2009

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are pleased to submit for your review the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nominations for the Valley View Leasing and Mining Company Mill (Matterhorn Mill) in the vicinity of Ophir, and Soda Creek Ranch in the vicinity of Keystone.

Both nominations are for historic resources located on Federal property owned by the United States Forest Service. As such, the nominations have been processed in accordance with the regulations outlined in 36 CFR § 60.9.

The State Historic Preservation Officer has had the opportunity to review and comment and is in full support of these nominations.

We look forward to the formal listing of this property. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone at 303-866-4681 or by e-mail at [astrid.liverman@chs.state.co.us](mailto:astrid.liverman@chs.state.co.us).

Sincerely,

Astrid M. B. Liverman  
National and State Register Coordinator



HISTORY *Colorado*



March 2, 2010

Linda McClelland  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8<sup>th</sup> Floor (MS 2280)  
Washington, D.C. 20005-5905

Re: Soda Creek Ranch National Register nomination, Summit County, Colorado (5ST.366)

Dear Ms. McClelland:

As you discussed yesterday with Astrid Liverman, National Register Coordinator, enclosed please find a CD with TIF images for the above referenced nomination. I understand the CD submitted with the nomination package contained JPEG images rather than TIF images and this was the only item needing re-submission.

We look forward to the formal listing of this property. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone at 303-866-4684 or by e-mail at [heather.peterson@chs.state.co.us](mailto:heather.peterson@chs.state.co.us).

Sincerely,

Heather Peterson  
National & State Register Historian  
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation  
(303) 866-2041 (fax)

Enclosure  
CD-R