

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000502

Date Listed: 5/27/92

Arrowhead Lodge
Property Name

Larimer
County

CO
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Boland
Signature of the Keeper

6/9/92
Date of Action

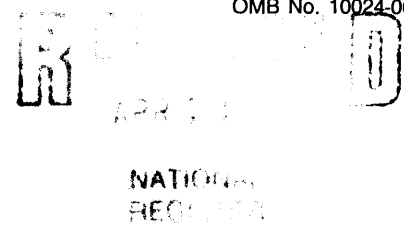
Amended Items in Nomination:

The correct level of significance, which was omitted from the nomination form, is State.

This information was provided by Jill Osborne of the U.S. Forest Service.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Arrowhead Lodge

other names/site number N/A site # 5LR 1388

2. Location

street & number 34500 Poudre Canyon Highway (CO Hwy 14) not for publication

city or town Bellvue (Roosevelt National Forest) vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Larimer code 069 zip code 80512

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.)

Wesley D. DeStobis 3-3-92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
USDA Forest Service
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Richard M. Johnston February 11, 1992
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer
State of 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.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Bill Boland

5/27/92

ARROWHEAD LODGE
Name of Property

LARIMER, COLORADO
County and 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 include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 22 | 4 | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| 1 | | objects |
| 23 | 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

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - - hotel:

Seasonal residence

Fishing camp

Hunting camp

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Visitor Center

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other:

Rustic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Native stone (igneous & metamorphic)

walls Log (milled with oakum chinking)

roof #90 rolled roofing paper

other Wood windows and paneling throughout

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1 ARROWHEAD LODGE DISTRICT, LARIMER COUNTY, COLORADO

The Arrowhead Lodge Historic District, Larimer County, Colorado, lies at 7410 feet of elevation approximately 32 miles into the Cache la Poudre Canyon in the rugged lower montane climax region typical of Colorado's Rocky Mountain eastern slope. The District is accessed via Colorado State Highway 14, which turns west off U.S. Highway 287 eight miles northwest of Fort Collins, Colorado. Situated in Roosevelt National Forest, the nominated district consists of twenty-seven buildings, including a main lodge, thirteen cabins and other facilities and objects.

The Arrowhead Lodge complex is on approximately three acres of land directly north of the Cache la Poudre River, alongside Colorado Highway 14. Historically and at the present time the Cache la Poudre is famous for its trout fishing and has been rated "excellent" by the Colorado State Division of Wildlife. When the lodge was in operation, these structures provided lodging and recreation for Poudre Canyon visitors.

Because its last private owner, Stan Case, was prudent in executing additions and changes to the original structures, most of the district remains as it was originally built by Carl and Marion Brafford, Wayne Frakes and Brye Gladstone. Arrowhead Lodge Historic District accurately portrays the physical setting and architecture of one of northern Colorado's fishing and recreation resorts of the Depression years prior to World War II. It also represents the only relatively unaltered resort of that era in the Poudre Canyon.

The success of Arrowhead Lodge as a resort at such a period in American history was due partly to its proximity to the popular fishing river, partly to its central location in the 50-mile-long canyon and partly to its original owner's popularity in nearby Fort Collins. The nominated buildings are built on a gentle 1-5% slope comprised of sandy and rocky soil deposited by the river. A rugged, south-facing slope serves as a backdrop for Arrowhead Lodge, which is half-encircled by thirteen cabins. Centered in front of the south-facing lodge is a water fountain constructed of native rock and cement. Due to the diversity of primary vegetation at the site, such as transition grasslands mixed with serviceberry, bitterbrush, sage and rabbitbrush, animals such as mule deer, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep and mountain lions frequent the area. Abert squirrels, porcupines, pine squirrels, foxes, coyotes and several species of chipmunks and ground squirrels roam through the District. Resident and migratory birds seen frequently in the area are red-tailed hawks, golden eagles, Stellar's jays, western tanagers, several varieties of hummingbirds and numerous other avian species.

Within three miles of the District lie many of today's upper canyon settlements including Poudre City residential area with its school and chapel, Rustic Resort, Glen Echo, Bighorn Cabins and Poudre River Store and Cabins---all modern resorts serving Poudre Canyon. Four and a half miles down-canyon from the Rustic area is Indian Meadows Lodge, currently operating and extensively modernized and twenty miles down-canyon is Mishawaka Inn, which originally was Thompson's Resort. Mishawaka Inn is currently operating as a bar and probably has maintained some of its historic integrity, but has been extensively altered. Six miles above the nominated historic district are the Kinikinik Store and Cabins, which still maintain their historic integrity of the first 20th century decade, but have been deteriorating since their

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closure in the 1950's. Four miles above Kinikini are Sportsman's Lodge (now closed), Trading Post and Spencer Heights Resort which has been altered drastically, completely obscuring its possible historic significance.

The Arrowhead Lodge District consists of 27 buildings and objects of which 23 contribute to the original historic setting. The historic integrity has been retained to a very good degree. Many of the original features have been maintained and subsequent alterations after 1940 were constructed in an identical or similar style and with compatible materials. For example, Pawnee Cabin, constructed in 1946, was built using original logs; that is, the logs had been part of the original stockpile used when the majority of the resort was constructed prior to 1946. All the buildings are on native stone foundations. The low-pitched roofs were originally covered with #90 rolled roofing paper and that theme was maintained in later years as repairs or new roofing was added. Twenty two buildings and two objects are considered contributing resources of the District; non-contributing, four buildings. One of the non-contributing buildings (Pawnee Cabin), is less than fifty years old; three have been altered in such a way that architectural integrity has been lost. Today the District is one of only two remaining intact representations of the resort industry as it developed in the Poudre Canyon.

The Arrowhead Lodge District, as a resort, has been unused since 1984, when the United States Forest Service acquired ownership. The complex is in need of some repairs, particularly roofing (especially the cabins). At the present time the lodge is being utilized by volunteers through cooperation with the Forest Service as a visitor information center for Colorado's Wild & Scenic River.

The following section describes the contributing and non-contributing elements of the Arrowhead Lodge District. Each element is numbered and can be referenced to Map #2.

The thirteen cabins of the Arrowhead Lodge District are arranged in a horseshoe curve to the sides and rear of the main building. The square footage of each cabin varies between 200 and 400 square feet. They are constructed of five-sided locally-milled logs and have low pitched roofs, covered with rolled roofing material. All are side gabled, with the exception of Wigwam, which is front gabled. Some have small front gabled porch coverings attached above the front door, which were added by the Cases after 1946. The cabins rest on stone foundations laid in irregular courses, most of which are in poor condition. Additional support is supplied by wooden piers placed under the floor joists. Each cabin has at least one six or nine pane casement window in every wall. There is always a front and back door with up to four concrete steps leading to the entrances. The doors themselves are unglazed, four-panel doors and all have homemade screen doors. The cabins are now empty except for the divider walls. These walls are constructed of vertical tongue and groove paneling averaging seven feet tall. The open ceiling is composed of exposed common rafters. Each cabin had a wood stove which rested on a piece of sheet metal, a wash basin and an outhouse shared with a neighboring cabin. On the floor of each cabin is a square of linoleum. In later years the only concession to modern convenience was the addition of electricity. The remaining light fixtures are white ceramic fixtures with a bare bulb. The log and frame portions of the cabins are in good condition and, with some repair, could be restored to their footers and need immediate attention. All cabins

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have Indian names, presumably to be compatible with "Arrowhead" Lodge. The only reason Pawnee cabin is non-contributing is its construction date; otherwise it matches the other cabins exactly and could be contributing when it reaches 50 years of age.

CABIN 1 SIoux c. 1940 Altered c. post-1946

Sioux Cabin was built in 1940 by Carl Brafford and Wayne Frakes. The same design pattern of the earlier cabins and similar materials were used. Rectangular floor plan with a side gabled roof. Alteration (adding of porch) does not affect architectural integrity. (Figure 1) Contributing

CABIN 2 MOHAWK c. 1940 Altered c. post-1946

Mohawk Cabin was built by Carl Brafford and Wayne Frakes in 1940. It has a small, front gabled porch roof and screened back porch added by Cases after 1946. Rectangular floor plan, side gabled roof and 3rd largest of all the cabins. Alteration (porch additions) does not affect architectural integrity. (Figure 2) Contributing

CABIN 3 UTE c. 1936-38 Altered c. post-1946

One of the smaller, simpler cabins, Ute was built between 1936-38 by Braffords and Wayne Frakes. Rectangular floor plan and side gabled construction with a front gabled porch roof. Alteration (porch addition) does not affect architectural integrity. (Figure 3) Contributing

CABIN 4 CHEROKEE c. 1936-38 Altered c. post-1946

Cherokee Cabin, built between 1936 and 1938, is in the best condition of all the cabins and is the smallest. Rectangular floor plan and side gabled. Built by Braffords and Wayne Frakes. (Figure 4) Contributing

CABIN 5 PAWNEE c. 1946

Pawnee, the largest cabin in the complex, was constructed in 1946 by Stan Case. Surplus logs on the place were used in addition to salvage materials from the old Keystone Hotel, three miles west of Arrowhead. Exterior doors were from the hotel. Built on piers still in place, Pawnee has a rectangular floor plan and a side gabled roof with a small front gable over its inset front porch. It is non-contributing because of age only. (Figure 5) Non-contributing

CABIN 6 APACHE c. 1939 Alteration c. post-1946

Built by Braffords, Frakes and Keith Miller, Apache cabin has a rectangular floor plan and side gabled roof. (Figure 6) Contributing

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Tepee Cabin was built by caretaker Wayne Frakes and Braffords during 1936-38. It has a rectangular floor plan, side gabled roof and a small front gabled porch roof. Alteration (porch addition) does not affect architectural integrity. (Figure 7) Contributing

CABIN 8 HOGAN c. 1936-38 Altered c. post-1946

Fourth largest cabin of the complex, Hogan was built during 1936-38 by Braffords and Wayne Frakes. It has a rectangular floor plan, side gabled roof and inset porch. (Figure 8) Contributing

CABIN 9 WIGWAM c. 1931-35 Altered c. post-1946

Built between 1931 and 1935 by Carl Brafford and Brye Gladstone, Wigwam is the only front gabled cabin. Rectangular floor plan and a front gabled porch roof over the entrance. Alteration (porch addition) does not affect architectural integrity. (Figure 9) Contributing

CABIN 10 THUNDERBIRD c. 1931-35 Altered c. 1950

Second largest cabin on the complex, Thunderbird was built sometime between 1931-35 by Brafford and Gladstone. It is the most elaborate of all the cabins, having an original back porch and double glazed glass panel doors inside separating the bedroom and kitchen from the living room. Stan Case added the front porch about 1950. Thunderbird was used by the caretaker, Wayne Frakes, as a residence beginning in 1937 and continuing until after Case purchased the property. Alteration (porch addition) does not affect architectural integrity. (Figure 10) Contributing

CABIN 11 NAVAJO c.1931-35

Navajo Cabin is the fourth smallest cabin, built by Brafford and Gladstone. It has a side gabled roof, corner porch and a rectangular floor plan. (Figure 11) Contributing

CABIN 12 HOPI c. 1931-35

Hopi Cabin is the third smallest cabin. Built by Brafford and Gladstone it has a side gabled roof, rectangular floor plan and an inset porch. (Figure 12) Contributing

CABIN 13 ZUNI c. 1931-35

Zuni Cabin is the second smallest cabin, built by Brafford and Gladstone. It has a side gabled roof and rectangular floor plan, but no porch. (Figure 13) Contributing

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14. SHOWERS AND LAUNDRY BUILDING c. 1931-35 Altered periodically

A building directly behind the main lodge, probably built by Braffords and Gladstone. Originally the building was shorter, containing only two showers and a hot water tank heated by a hand-fired "monkey stove". The building has been remodeled periodically, giving it a haphazard assortment of doors and windows. An addition was added on the east end for a bedding supply room sometime before 1946 and was later converted by Case into modern restrooms. Case also replaced, in 1947, the old stove with a butane hot water heater. Restrooms are served by a septic tank and leach field east of the building. The building is a frame structure which has been sided with small split logs nailed horizontally to the outside. Alterations have altered architectural and historic integrity. Non-contributing

15. STORAGE SHED--ICE HOUSE c. 1935 Altered c. post-1946

A combined complex of three separate original buildings, this dilapidated log structure does not have a foundation and is in poor condition due to neglect. Originally it was a tool shed, single car flat-roofed lean-to garage and an ice house. This ice house was used until the REA line reached the lodge in 1953. Both Braffords and Cases put up annually 25 tons of ice in late December. It was packed in sawdust and supplied the iceboxes in the cabins and the store (lodge) during the summer months. Case rebuilt and enlarged the structure after 1946, tying the three buildings together after the old lean-to garage collapsed under winter snows. Non-contributing

16. ARROWHEAD LODGE c. 1935 Altered c. 1943 & 1948

The main lodge, constructed c. 1935, with a west addition c. 1943 and an east addition c. 1948, is a rustic one-story vernacular log structure built on a native rubble stone foundation. The architecture of this structure is unembellished, relatively simple in approach, but therein lies its character, purity in form, and subsequent significance.

The original portion of the lodge structure, still essentially intact, is an end gabled log structure with distinctive symmetry. The end gabled front porch, constructed of milled logs and timbers which match the log construction, is located in the center of the primary south facade. This porch further echoes the symmetry with double 6 lite entry doors. To each side of this are matching ribbon fenestrations, each composed of 4 continuous double true divided lite casement window units. Each individual casement window is composed of 8 lites, 4 over 4. The vertical mullion between each of the double casement units is constructed of 2 milled logs placed vertically.

Other typical features of the primary facade include exposed roof rafter tails, exposed header/rim joists, and end lapped, but unnotched, logs.

On each end of the original primary facade, later additions carefully reflect the major detailing features of the lodge, and this similarity and balance maintain the symmetry and symplistic form of the primary facade. The rear facade (north) has a

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very utilitarian fenestration pattern consisting of 5 symmetrically placed 12 lite single casement windows. The east and west end facades each include a massive stone fireplace, with one 8 lite single casement window to each side. And, as above, the subsequent additions reflect this character.

At the rear of the east side of the building an entrance leads to the kitchen and walk-in cooler, both a portion of the 1948 addition. Along the rear (north side) interior of the building, all in a row, are rooms for employee housing, including a small bathroom. (Figure 14) **Contributing**

17. ELECTRIC/POWER SHED c. 1931-35 Altered c. 1953

The building is a vernacular stone structure dug into the hillside north of the lodge and covered with a sod roof. This structure served the electrical needs of the lodge and original cabins Wigwam, Thunderbird, Navajo, Hopi and Zuni from 1931-35. Originally, a windcharger and 32-volt lead acid battery pack were housed in a dugout which was the west half of this building. As cabins were added through 1936-1940, the Braffords installed a 32-volt DC generator system. Still later, when the dining room and kitchen were added to the lodge by the Cases, it, too, proved to be inadequate. Case expanded the dugout by constructing another room to the east, adjacent to the original dugout, and installed a still-better generator to serve the lodge, retaining the 32-volt DC generator for the cabins. **Contributing**

18. COAL HOUSE c.1946

Hot water to the showers was provided by a "monkey stove" with a hot water front. Because of the difficulty in providing continuous hot water by firing the stove with wood, Stan Case constructed the coal house in 1946 to provide a spot for coal storage for the shower house "monkey stove" as well as the kitchen range in the original lodge building. This was used until the dining room-kitchen was added, at which time the LP tank then supplied the kitchen range and gas hot water heaters in the lodge and shower house. **Non-contributing**

19 A-H. OUTHOUSES c. 1931-1939

Eight outhouses are on the grounds. They are frame buildings with board and batten siding resting over concrete pits. Two of these buildings are doubles. The buildings are thought to be built in the 30s by WPA, because they are identical in style and structure to known WPA outhouses in the area. **Contributing**

20. WATER FOUNTAIN CA. 1940 (Object)

Centered in front of the lodge and across the half-circle entrance drive is a hand fashioned cemented circular depression in the ground with a cemented rocky spire in the center. Rimmed by native rubble stone, this ornamental structure, originally a water fountain full of rainbow trout, was served by a natural spring (which has since been diverted) and added enticing charm to the lodge setting. The water pipes still function, but a circulating water pump will be required to restore the fountain to its original picturesque use. **Contributing**

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SITES

There are several post-1946 facilities associated with the operation of Arrowhead Lodge. These are the volleyball court (directly west of the main building), the horseshoe pits (in front of west cabins) and a play area (in front of each cabins). Sub-surface features include underground water supply pipes, two septic tanks with leach fields (one east of the lodge back porch door and one east of the shower house and restrooms). An abandoned 34'-deep well is filled with gravel to 10' below ground level. The top 10' section is now cemented in.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

Period of Significance

1931 - 1941

1935

Significant Dates

1931

1935

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

C.M. Brafford and Brye Gladstone

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

ARROWHEAD LODGE
Name of Property

LARIMER, CO.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property three acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---------|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

3

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|---------|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

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 Elyse Bliss (Revised by Bob Nykamp February 1992)

organization Friends of Arrowhead Lodge & Conservators of Nature Society, Inc. date 1990

street & number Kinikinik Ranch 40738 Poudre Canyon telephone 303- 881-2209

city or town Bellvue state CO zip code 80512

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 Estes-Poudre Ranger District, Roosevelt National Forest, USDA FS

street & number 148 Remington St. telephone 303- 482-3822

city or town Ft. Collins state CO. zip code 80524

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 average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Arrowhead Lodge, in the Roosevelt National Forest, Larimer County, Colorado, is being nominated under National Register Criteria A and C. The lodge is nominated under Criterion A due to its importance in the continuing development of recreation and tourism in the northern Colorado Rocky Mountains. It is being nominated under Criterion C because it characterizes an intact tourist lodge which is representative of a type, material and method of construction of northern Colorado rustic architecture in the 1930s.

Under Criterion A, Arrowhead Lodge played a significant role in the continuing development of tourism and recreation in northern Colorado from the 1930s. Following mid-19th century mineral discoveries, Colorado mountain tourism expanded greatly due to heralded reports of high country adventure, a trend which steadily advanced in the 20th century. Arrowhead Lodge and associated structures provided lodging and recreation for Poudre Canyon visitors from 1933 to 1940. The lodge continued to operate until 1984, but events associated with the 1940-1984 period are not included, as they do not meet the National Register's 50 year minimum age criterion.

The promotion of tourism in northern Colorado came about through chambers of commerce, business associations, railroads and exclamatory reports by successful fishermen and hunters. Trout fishing, hunting, hiking and other summer mountain recreation in Cache la Poudre Canyon were enticements to both Colorado and out-of-state tourists, the magnitude of which is evidenced today by the recent designation of the river as Colorado's first recreational and wild river under the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System. The growth of the Poudre Canyon as a fishing and tourist attraction followed a late 19th Century period of resort building which was designed to meet the needs of scattered mining activity, railroad tie-cutting businesses, cattle ranching, water diversion projects and recreational users. Historically (and pre-historically) the Cache la Poudre River corridor had been a major travel route, and by 1935 it had become a popular vacation spot.

Prior to the automobile, most tourists had come west by train. Advertisements such as that exhibited in Burlington Railroad Route's A Handbook of Colorado of 1897 portrayed Fort Collins as "75 miles from Denver on Colorado & Southern Ry., on Cache la Poudre River. Fine fishing, Wonderful scenery. From here, by stage, are reached Forks Hotel, Cherokee Park, Livermore, Batterson's, Rustic and Keystone, being twenty-one to fifty-five miles up the river. Each of these places has good hotels." There was no road up the canyon through the Narrows in the early 1900s, so the Livermore-Rustic route came down the steep, treacherous Pingree Hill, which even today descends more than 1000' in less than 3 miles.

The automobile eventually gained over trains in popularity because of the greater independence and opportunities it offered the traveler. As automobile travel increased so did accommodations and auto camps. "There were at least wider choices of camping places than the railroads offered, and great physical conveniences at low cost. By the end of the 1920s whoever would venture to take a long trip to the west could be reasonably assured of finding a place to stay at day's end," according to Earl Pomeroy's In Search of the Golden West: The Tourist in Western America. This

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was evidenced in the Poudre Canyon by resorts appearing at an almost feverish rate: Columbine, 1929; Thompson's Resort (now Mishawaka), late teens or early 20s; Rustic Resort, late teens; Glen Echo, early teens; Indian Meadows, 1927; Kinikink Store and Cabins, sometime between 1900 and 1918; Gladstone's (now Sportsman's Lodge), 1931; Spencer Heights, 1929; Arrowhead Lodge, 1935; Trading Post early 40s.

All of these resorts, except for the Kinikink Store and Cabins, are in operation today. Except for Arrowhead Lodge and Mishawaka, all of the resorts were little stores with cabins. Columbine today is still a small fishing tackle, grocery and souvenir store and, due to exterior remodeling through the years, has been altered from the original. Rustic Resort, Spencer Heights and Glen Echo have been drastically altered to keep in tune with modern tourism, so their original architecture is totally obscured. Sportsman's Lodge is a store-lunch counter combination structure with interior proprietor living quarters and has been altered through the years. Though it is labeled "lodge", it is not, in fact a lodge, and was built by Brye Gladstone before he built Arrowhead Lodge. Trading Post is a little store and lunch counter and has been altered exteriorly quite extensively from the original. Kinikink Store and its cabins are still in the original condition except for the addition of electricity. This resort has been idle since the 60s and has cold water only in the store...none in the cabins. The old Home post office is one of the cabins in the complex. Mishawaka is the only other commercial establishment in the Poudre Canyon that has a recreation area within its walls, aside from Arrowhead Lodge. It has historically been used as a bar, restaurant and dance hall and is wedged between Highway 14 and the river bank on a very shallow lot. It also has been altered exteriorly, obscuring its original architecture. Thus, Arrowhead Lodge is the only relatively unaltered lodge-type resort remaining in the canyon today.

Another major factor facilitating automobile travel in the Poudre Canyon was the completion of the Baldwin Tunnel in 1916 and subsequent three years' blasting through the formidable Big Narrows by convict labor crews completed three years later. This significant event really opened the canyon to travel and, inevitably, tourism increased. The road, claimed by many to be the longest steadily-ascending river road in the world, still was a narrow dirt road making travel uncomfortable at times due to the choking dust.

Even during the Great Depression people continued to come west. After the start of World War II and throughout the 1940s vacationers who could not afford to go a long distance from home or could not travel abroad chose to vacation at local resorts.

The Arrowhead Lodge was among those resorts that responded to the needs of the new type of traveler. The lodge construction period coincided with the increased individual automobile traffic in the Poudre Canyon as well as the willingness of urban dwellers to spend their leisure time in the Colorado Rockies. Arrowhead Lodge was named for the arrowhead-shaped rock formation which towers high above the river valley southeast of the lodge. The towering spire, today known as Profile Rock, was originally called Arrowhead Point, according to Bayard Case, father of the lodge's most recent owner Stanley Case, and a long-time resident of the area.

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Arrowhead Lodge was built by Carl M. Brafford and Brye Gladstone from 1933 to 1935. Brafford had purchased the Poudre Canyon lots in 1931 by contract with the Colorado State Land Board. Brafford built at the time because his crippled son, Marion, didn't like his father's dry cleaning business and loved the mountains. Carl Brafford had the money to accommodate his son's desires, so financed the land-purchase venture. According to Brye Gladstone's daughter, Amy Brye drew the plans for Arrowhead Lodge.

Brye Gladstone, a builder by trade, first built Sportsman's Lodge (then called Gladstone's) in 1931 and 1932. He and his son Bill then built Arrowhead beginning in 1933 and finished the construction in 1935, assisted by the Braffords. The Braffords, who lived in Fort Collins, opened for business in late 1935 or summer, 1936. Five cabins also had been completed by opening day, those being Wigwam, Thunderbird, Navajo, Hopi and Zuni. Stan Case, later Arrowhead owner, helped lay the lodge sub-floor in early spring, 1935. Stan also made for the Braffords the large decorative white alabaster arrowhead which is embedded in the center of the lodge's west fireplace. It was made from a slab from the old alabaster quarry on the Roberts Ranch at Livermore, Colorado.

After the lodge and 5 original cabins were completed, the Brafford family, Wayne Frakes and other friends built cabins Hogan, Tepee, Cherokee and Ute during the summers of 1936-38. Apache was built in the summer of 1939 by Braffords, Frakes and Keith Miller, Sioux and Mohawk in 1940 by Brafford and Frakes, and Pawnee in 1946 by Stan Case. Carl Brafford, who was a tailor by trade, not a builder, nevertheless came on weekends to help his son Marion and Wayne Frakes, who was hired as a year-round caretaker in 1936 (Frakes also worked for the highway department.) Marion and his mother ran the store portion of the lodge, selling miscellaneous supplies and groceries, pumping gasoline and caring for the cabins while others were being built.

Keith Miller, a close friend of Marion's, worked for the Braffords summers from 1936-39 while on vacation from studies at Colorado State University in Fort Collins. He worked for board and room and \$1.00 a day and lived with the Braffords in one of the small rear rooms of the lodge which, at that time, were partitioned off and open at the top.

Cabins were rented to tourists, primarily fishermen and their families, at \$2.50 per person per night. Guests cooked their own meals in their cabins, using firewood provided daily by Marion. During the years 1936-39 the public shower, ice house and electric plant were all operating. Marion decorated the lodge room with deer heads, bear skins, snowshoes and other woodsey ornaments. In summer the only heat available in the lodge was the west fireplace; in winter, when the lodge was opened periodically by Marion and Keith for Cameron Pass skiers, a 50-gallon oil drum was positioned between the lodge room and lodge store in order to heat the two rooms.

While building cabins, Marion and Keith brought the logs from the Cyril Spaulding sawmill near Chambers Lake on Cameron Pass. Spauldings were 7th Day Adventists, so the boys had to be sure to pick up their logs before quitting time on Friday so they would work weekends when Carl came up; otherwise the logs were unavailable until Monday morning.

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Arrowhead consistently had many guests in summer and was the most popular resort in the canyon, even in its earliest days. Braffords had a knack of making guests feel at home and most of those guests were still customers when Stan and Lola Case bought the lodge in 1946.

Arrowhead as well as other local resorts suffered from restrictions imposed by the World War II wartime effort. Such items as sugar, meat and coffee were rationed, bedding was in short supply (Braffords asked guests to bring their own sheets) and there were also limitations on travel imposed by gasoline rationing. These hardships proved overwhelming for many vacation resorts. Nonetheless, Braffords built up a fair tourist business. But owners tired of the shortages and in 1946 all but two of the Poudre Canyon resorts were for sale. The Cases bought the Arrowhead Lodge business and Stan, home from military service, gratefully inherited the majority of Braffords' customers. Cases retained some of Braffords' policies, cabins renting for \$3.75 a night, \$1.00 less if customers brought their own sheets, and free on the seventh day. At first it was difficult, because rationing was still in effect and goods were rationed according to how many people were served, a statistic Braffords failed to document. Ice had to be cut from the river during winter and stored for summer use. Meals were cooked on a wood stove and there was no phone or electricity.

Before the dining room was added to the lodge in 1948 or 1949, guests could either do their own cooking in cabins or eat sandwiches and pie while seated at one of three tables in the store.

Stan's great-grandfather homesteaded in the mountains northwest of Fort Collins; thus the Cases were not newcomers to the area. The lodge satisfied his desire to live in the mountains, but the tourist season was short, so Stan, an engineer, supplemented his income by holding various distinguished municipal utility positions in Fort Collins.

The Cases were in a position to capitalize on a portion of the changes that took place in American lifestyles after the war. The removal of travel restrictions, a booming economy and the urgings of the auto and petroleum companies for people to travel resulted in a surge of people intent on seeing as much as possible on a vacation in the west.

During their 38 years as proprietors of Arrowhead Lodge, the Cases were leaders in promoting canyon tourism through the Poudre Canyon Businessmen's Association and the U.S. Highway 14 Association. Pamphlets were printed and ads were listed across the nation. Cases coined the phrase "Colorado's Trout Route" and Stan drew the first trout logo to be printed on all advertising literature. Three of the business association group's major Poudre Canyon projects were road improvement, introduction of REA and telephone lines, all of which were vital factors in substantially increasing tourism in the canyon.

Arrowhead Lodge will long be remembered by its community and tourists for its friendly fellowship, hand-made furniture, museum-type collections of animal heads, hides, artifacts, antiques and Lola Case's "finger-lickin' good" fried chicken. The

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lodge was the hub of the Poudre Canyon and from that hub were spawned great ideas which materialized into greater tourism in northern Colorado.

In 1984, the Cases sold Arrowhead Lodge to the United States Forest Service. Now the lodge is at a major turning point. It is one of only two remaining historic resorts in the Poudre Canyon, the other being the Kinikini Store and Cabins. All other resorts have updated and remodeled in order to keep pace with the tourist market. Arrowhead's facilities were not updated because the cost of upgrading the entire facility was considered prohibitive by the Cases, who had reached retirement age. Thus the lodge and its satellite facilities have retained much basic historic integrity, despite some alterations to the structures.

Anticipated growth of recreation and tourism will play a greater role in the local economies of the Colorado Rockies, which is precisely the impetus for the original construction of the lodge in the 30s. The Poudre River, having been designated Colorado's first Wild & Scenic River, will be included on all the nation's travel maps. At the present time, a dual-purpose Poudre Canyon citizens' group of volunteers, Friends of Arrowhead Lodge and Conservators of Nature Society, Inc. (FALCONS), are cooperating with the U.S. Forest Service in operating the lodge as a visitor interpretive-information center and in preserving the lodge. The lodge, the only remaining historic resource for the area, will serve to remind everyone of the continuity and value of the Poudre Canyon as a resort area.

Arrowhead Lodge District is also significant under Criterion C as an example of Colorado mountain resort log architecture of the 1930s. It is the only unaltered example of its era now remaining in the Poudre Canyon. It is especially significant for material and construction techniques.

The main lodge, constructed c. 1935, with a west addition c. 1943 and an east addition c. 1948, is a rustic one-story vernacular log structure built on a native rubble stone foundation. The architecture of this structure is unembellished, relatively simple in approach, but therein lies its character, purity in form, and subsequent significance.

The original portion of the lodge structure, still essentially intact, is an end gabled log structure with distinctive symmetry. The end gabled front porch, constructed of milled logs and timbers which match the log construction, is located in the center of the primary south facade. And this porch further echoes the symmetry with double 6 lite entry doors. To each side of this are matching ribbon fenestrations, each composed of 4 continuous double true divided lite casement window units. Each individual casement window is composed of 8 lites, 4 over 4. The vertical mullion between each of the double casement units is constructed of 2 milled logs placed vertically.

Other typical features of the primary facade include exposed roof rafter tails, exposed header/rim joists, and end lapped, but unnotched, logs.

On each end of the original primary facade, later additions carefully reflect the major detailing features of the lodge, and this similarity and balance maintain the

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symmetry and symplistic form of the primary facade. The rear facade (north) has a very utilitarian fenestration pattern consisting of 5 symmetrically place 12 lite single casement windows. The east and west end facades each include a massive stone fireplace, with one 8 lite single casement window to each side. And, as above, the subsequent additions reflect his character.

The exposed interior of the original lodge reveals that the roof framing is composed of rough sawn 2x8 common rafters with exposed tails covered by 1x6 roof sheathing. Periodically, this exposed roof framing is braced and laterally tied by the construction of a combined vertical x-brace and plate/collar tie assembly. This structural assembly is composed of milled logs, which match the exterior, and gives the impression that there are intermittent log roof trusses.

Other interior finishes and features include 1x10 horizontal knotty pine wainscoting, 1x10 vertical knotty pine paneling, 1x4 original red oak flooring (in excellent condition), 10"x10" red and white checkerboard patterned floor tile (in the east addition), wagon wheel light fixtures, and one wood box window seat at each fireplace. Of particular note is a large original hand carved white alabaster arrowhead embedded in the west fireplace of the original lodge. This arrowhead, carved by Stan Case for the original lodge owners, was extracted from an alabaster quarry located on the Roberts Ranch near Livermore, Colorado.

The log construction style and techniques throughout the lodge have a rustic character typical of log construction but, upon closer examination, posses certain refinements in log construction more typical of contemporary log structures constructed today.

First, the log construction is platformed off of the floor framing system. As a result, the floor rim joists and header joists rest on the stone foundation rather than the logs, are exposed on the exterior and also serve as the base for starting log side and end walls construction.

Secondly, the individual 4-sided logs are very uniform in size, reflecting a partial milling operation and very selective log usage. These logs are milled flat on the top, bottom and interior face with 1/4 round convex exterior surfaces extremely uniform. The outside portion of the logs were peeled with a drawknife into the round configuration. When the additions to the lodge were built, a special mill order was required in order to match the full 6" custom log. To match the drawknife round on the older portion of the building, a special quarter round planer blade was used. The corners of the lodge, at first glance, give the appearance of staggered saddle notched joint construction. However, they are not notched, but simply staggered butt laps that are spiked together.

Thirdly, the horizontal joints between logs are not chinked with indigenous plaster, or mortar, but with oakum roping. This oakum roping provides the weather seal between logs and, due to the milled profile of the horizontal faces of the logs, precludes the need for any type of exterior face applied exposed chinking. Again, this chinking method is more indicative of contemporary log construction than typical log construction of this circa.

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Lastly, the log construction utilizes a mechanical fastening system for attaching and stabilizing one log upon the other. This fastening system utilizes 12" long metal spikes driven vertically through one 6" log and through the adjacent log. And at the lapped corners, these pikes are either "toe-nailed" one into the other, and/or faced nailed through lapped butt joints.

Other minor log construction features and details include full log end gables including the front porch gable, log corbels for beam bearing haunches, and vertical double log load bearing mullions at areas of continuous fenestration.

Porches have been added to most of the cabins, but the architectural integrity has been maintained. The cabin logs are unique in that they were first split, then the rounded side was milled into a geometric five-sided figure. The logs used in the lodge and cabins came from the Cyrus Spaulding sawmill near Chambers Lake, 20 miles west of the lodge. Each cabin has at least one six or nine lite single casement window in every exterior wall. Inside the cabins the divider walls are constructed of vertical tongue and groove paneling averaging seven feet tall. All cabins have home-made screen doors. In the contributing cabins the open ceilings are composed of exposed common rafters.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Arrowhead Lodge District is shown as the hatched line on the accompanying map entitled "Map # 1, Arrowhead Lodge District Boundary Map." This map was supplied courtesy of James H. Stewart and Associates, Ft. Collins, CO., and was prepared in part for the Trust for Public Land land exchange project. The map refers to the amended sections of lots 11A and 12A; the lots involved with the Arrowhead Lodge District are parts of lots 10, 11A and 12A

The boundary lines encompass an area approximately 535 feet east/west and 350 feet north/south. The boundary can be further described as follows: from the west 1/4 of corner of Section 36, T9N, R74W, 6th PM, point A is located N78 15 E at a distance of 2060 feet; point B is located N69 E, 2160 feet; point C is located N73 30 E, 2660 feet; point D is located N81 E, 2580 feet. These are the southwest, northwest, northeast and southeast corners respectively. The west, north and east lines are straight lines; the south boundary line is the north edge of the right-of-way for Colorado Highway 14. Thus, the distances from point A to point B is 350 feet; from point B to point C, 535 feet; from point C to point D, 350 feet.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary lines for the Arrowhead Lodge District are designed to include all contributing property elements that are identified as being historically associated with the operation of Arrowhead Lodge resort during the 1935 - 1942 period.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG: All photographs by Dave Platt. Locale of negatives - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO. 80203. All photos were taken in June of 1990. Photo numbers to the left of the page correspond to the numbers on the back of each photograph. Property element numbers following the photograph description correspond to the Contributing Elements map, Map # 2. Direction and orientation of the photographer is shown on Map # 3.

- #1. Approach to the main lodge building, south facade. Colorado Highway 14 and the Cache la Poudre River are to the left of the photo. View looking northwest. Element # 16.
- #2 Lodge sign and fountain. View northeast. Element # 20.
- #3 Lodge sign and fountain. View southeast. Colorado Highway and Cache la Poudre River in background. Element # 20.
- #4 Main lodge, south facade, front entrance, view northeast. Highway and river are to the right of the photo. Element # 16.
- #5 Main lodge, west facade, view east. Element # 16.
- #6 Main lodge, west end, and three of the associated cabins, from left to right - Mohawk, Ute and Cherokee. View northeast. Element #s 16, 2-4.
- #7 Main lodge, northwest corner, view southeast. Highway 14 visible to photo right. Front end (south facade) of storage shed/garage (element # 15) visible to photo left. Element # 16.
- #8 Rear (north facades) of, left to right, coal shed, outhouse and storage shed/garage. Visible to the left of the coal shed is a propane tank. This is the area directly north of the main lodge, view southeast. Element #s left to right - 18, 19H, 15.
- #9 Pawnee Cabin front, south facade. View northwest. Element # 5.
- #10 Tepee Cabin front, south facade. View north-northwest. Power poles and lines, electric power shed (element # 17) visible to photo right. Element # 7.
- #11 Representative cabin corner showing log construction. Not keyed to the photo map or element map.
- #12 Electric power shed, old generator building, south facade, hillside north of resort complex. View north. Element # 17.
- #13 Outhouse north-northeast of Apache Cabin, south and east facades. View northwest. Element # 19D.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG, CONTINUED.

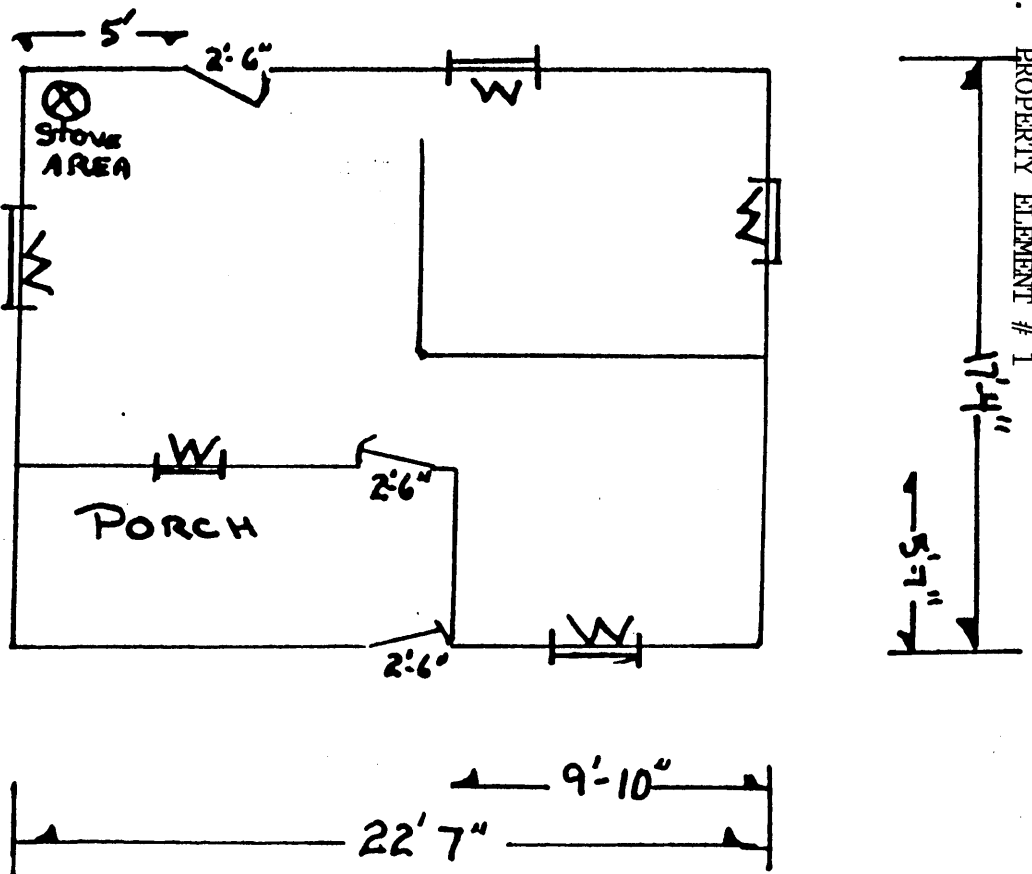
- #14 Overview of Arrowhead Lodge District from mountain-side northwest of the District. View is southeast, looking downstream. Colorado Highway 14 is visible in the upper photo. Small buildings behind the cabins are outhouses, Element #s left to right 19B, 19C (partially obscured by tree), 19D, and far right, 19E. Cabins are, left to right, #s 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 (partially obscured by trees.) Within the semi-circle of cabins is, left to right, the propane tank, coal shed, outhouse and storage shed/garage, Element #s 18, 19H and 15. In front of these facilities, in the pine grove, is the main lodge, Element 16.
- #15 Wigwam Cabin, front (southwest facade) and side (northwest facade), northeast of main lodge. View is northeast. Portion of Thunderbird cabin is visible in photo right. Element # 9.
- #16 Left to right, outhouse, Thunderbird and Navajo Cabins, view looking southeast. Element #s 19B, 10, 11.
- #17 Zuni Cabin front (west-northwest facade) and side (northeast facade), view looking southeast. Element # 13.
- #18 Main lodge, east facade, exterior of dining room area. View looking southwest. Colorado Highway 14 and lodge sign visible in photo right. Element # 16.
- #19 Front of main lodge, south facade, view northwest. Element # 16.

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FIGURE 1, SIOUX CABIN.

PROPERTY ELEMENT # 1

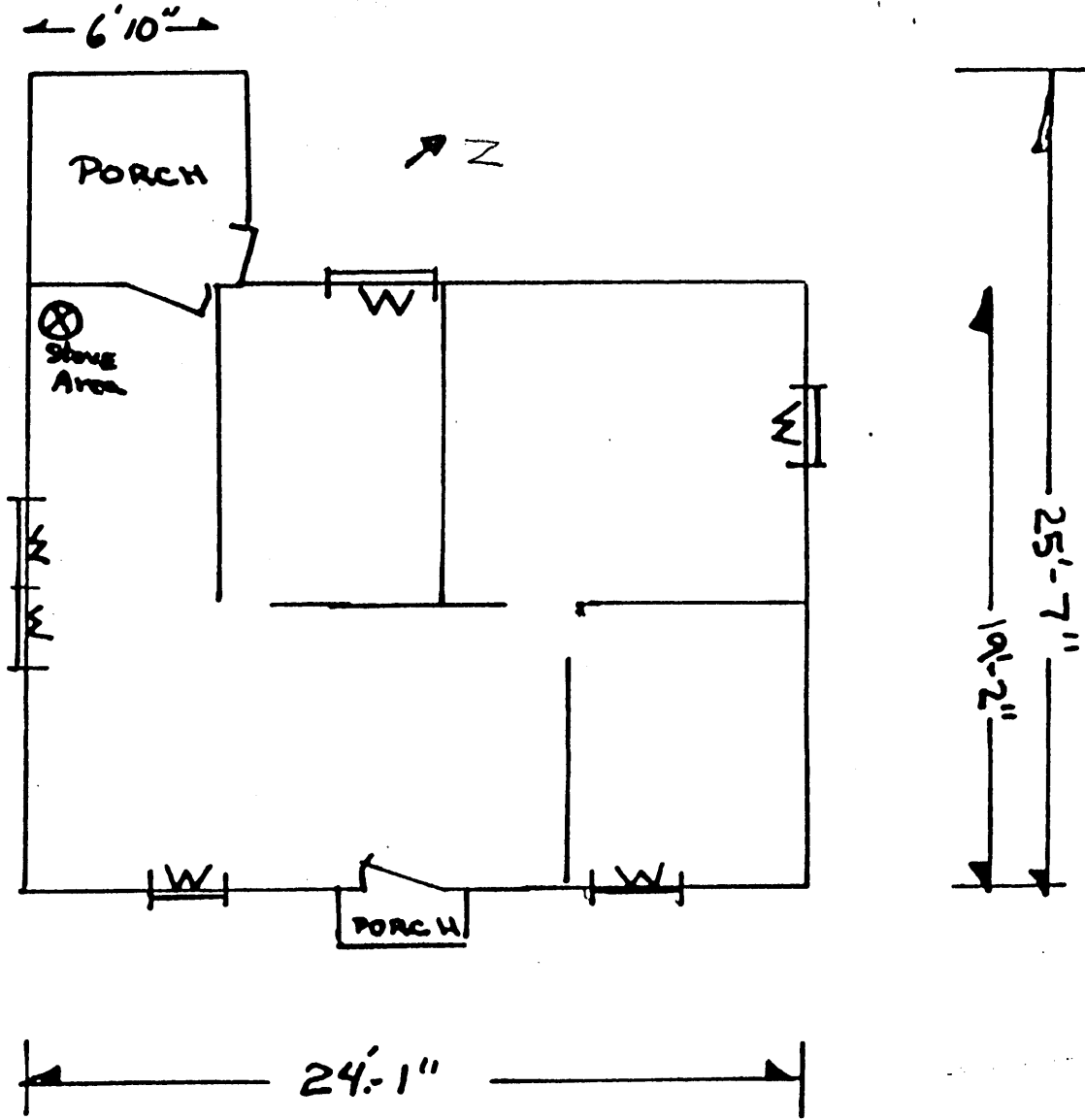


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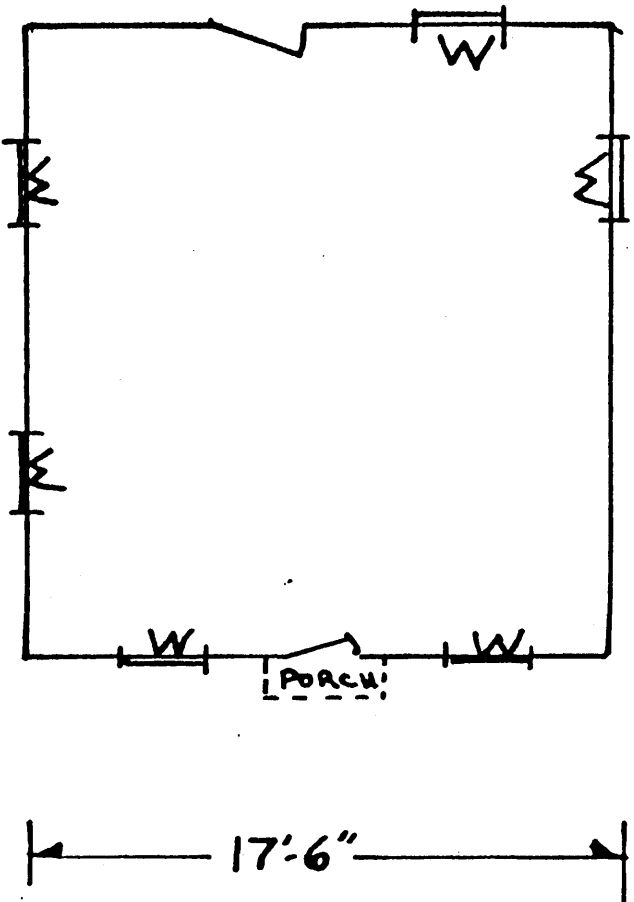
FIGURE 2, MOHAWK CABIN, PROPERTY ELEMENT # 2



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FIGURE 3, UTE CABIN, PROPERTY ELEMENT # 3
19'-6"

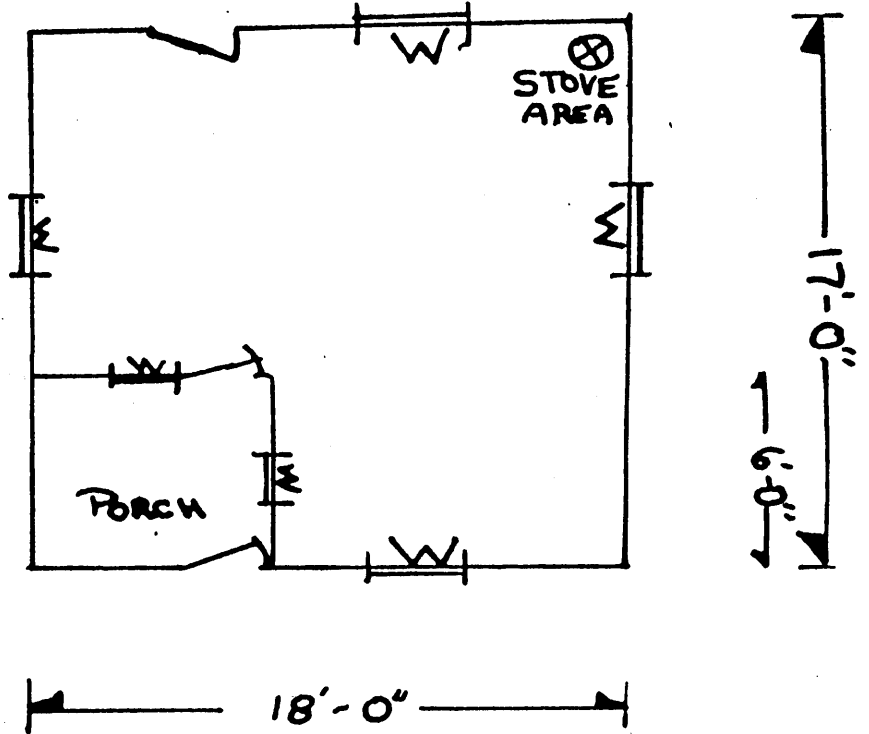


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FIGURE 4, CHEROKEE CABIN, PROPERTY ELEMENT # 4

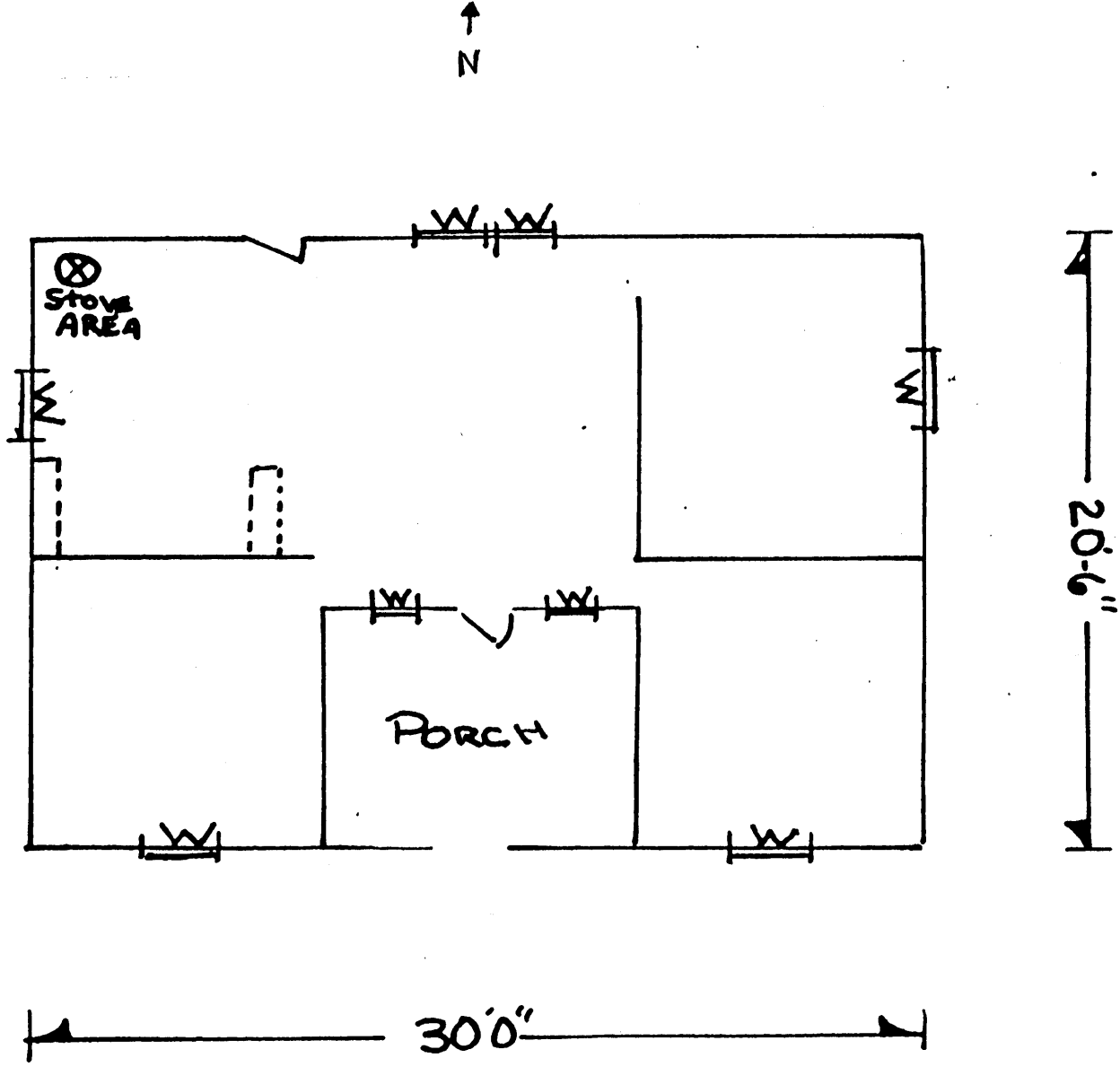


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FIGURE 5, PAWNEE CABIN, PROPERTY ELEMENT # 5

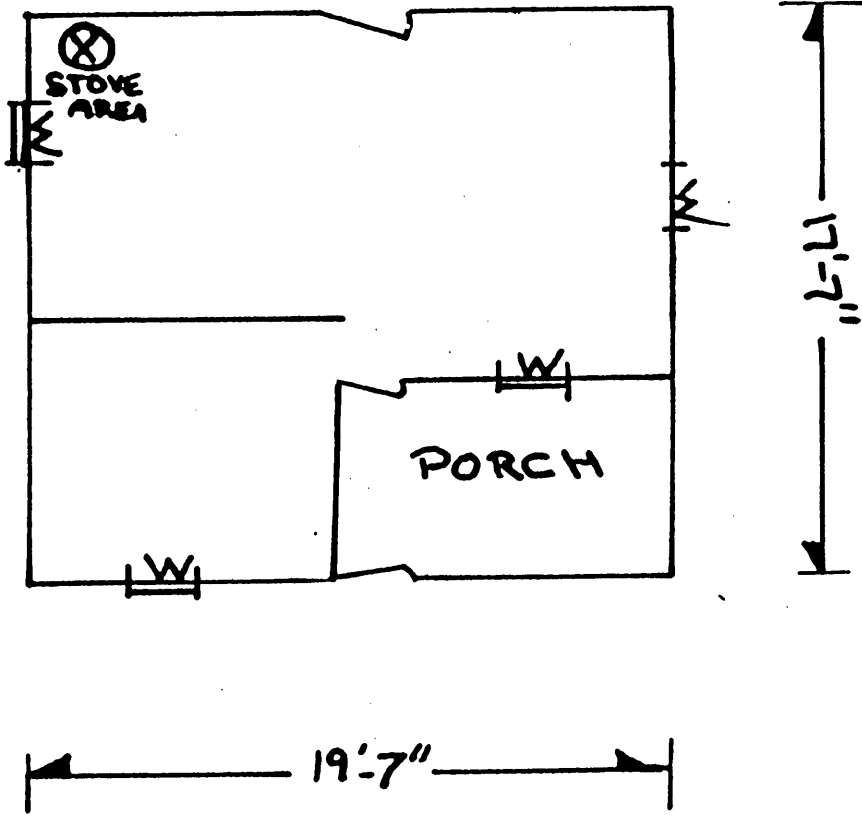


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FIGURE 6, APACHE CABIN, PROPERTY ELEMENT # 6
Z →



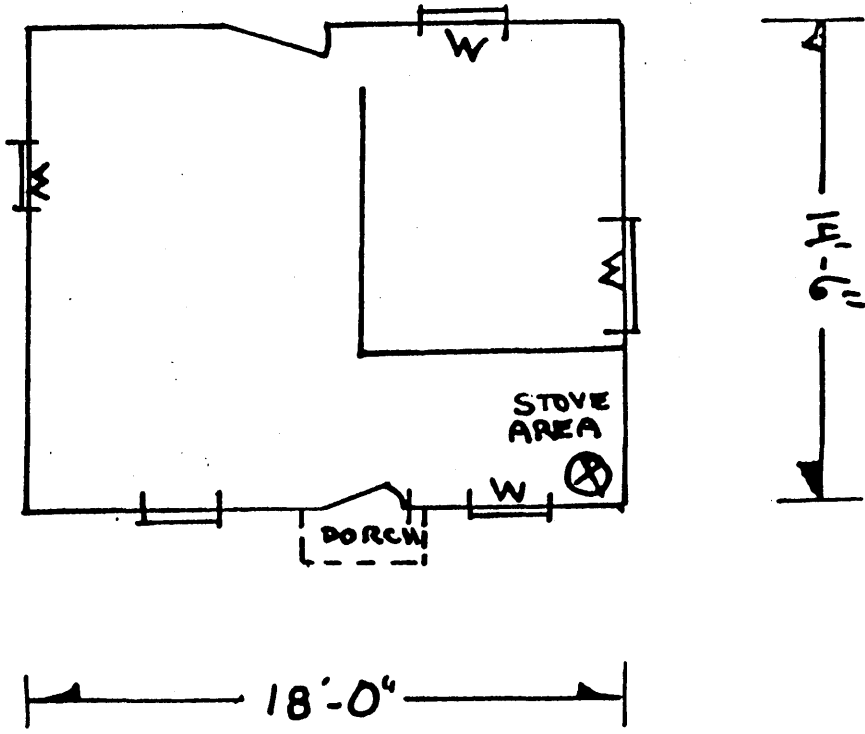
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FIGURE 7, TEEPEE CABIN, PROPERTY ELEMENT # 7

Z →

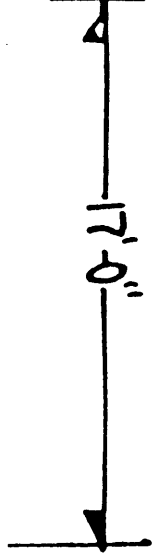
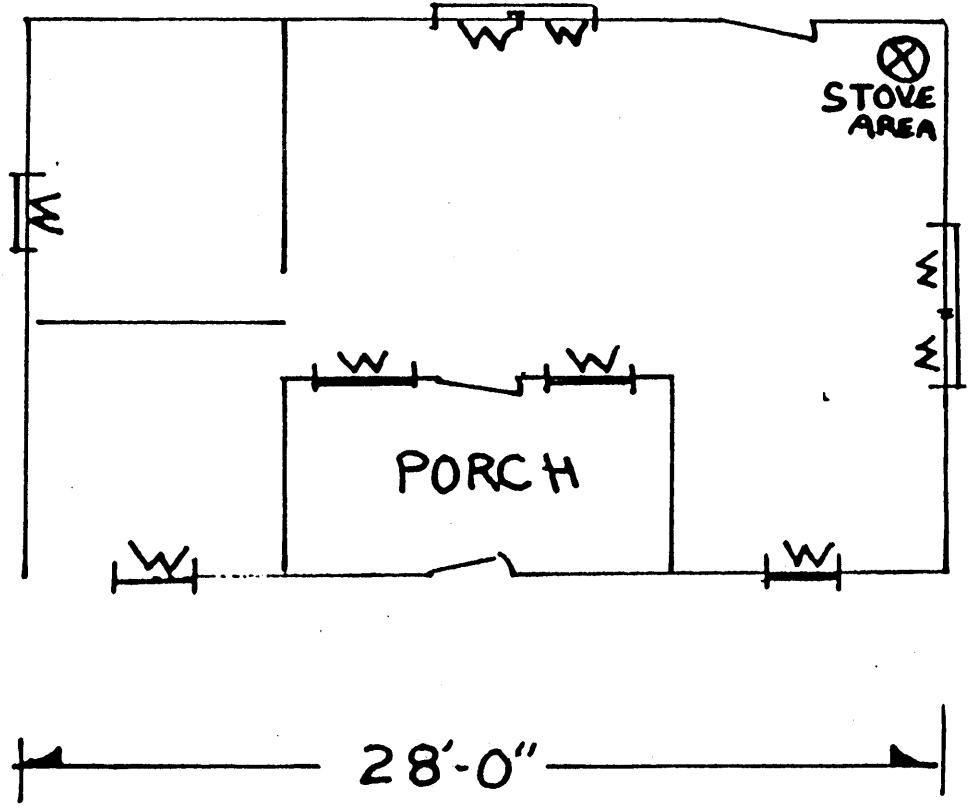


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FIGURE 8, HOGAN CABIN, Z → PROPERTY ELEMENT # 8

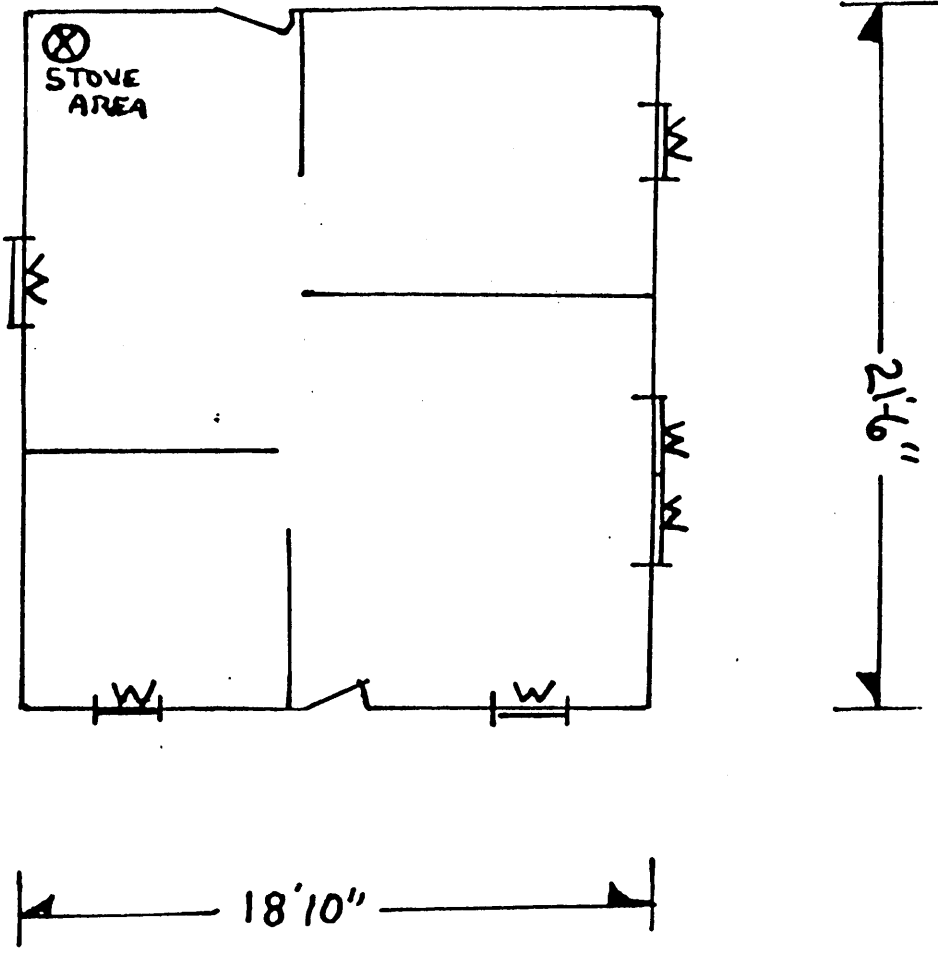


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FIGURE 9, WIGWAM CABIN, PROPERTY ELEMENT # 9

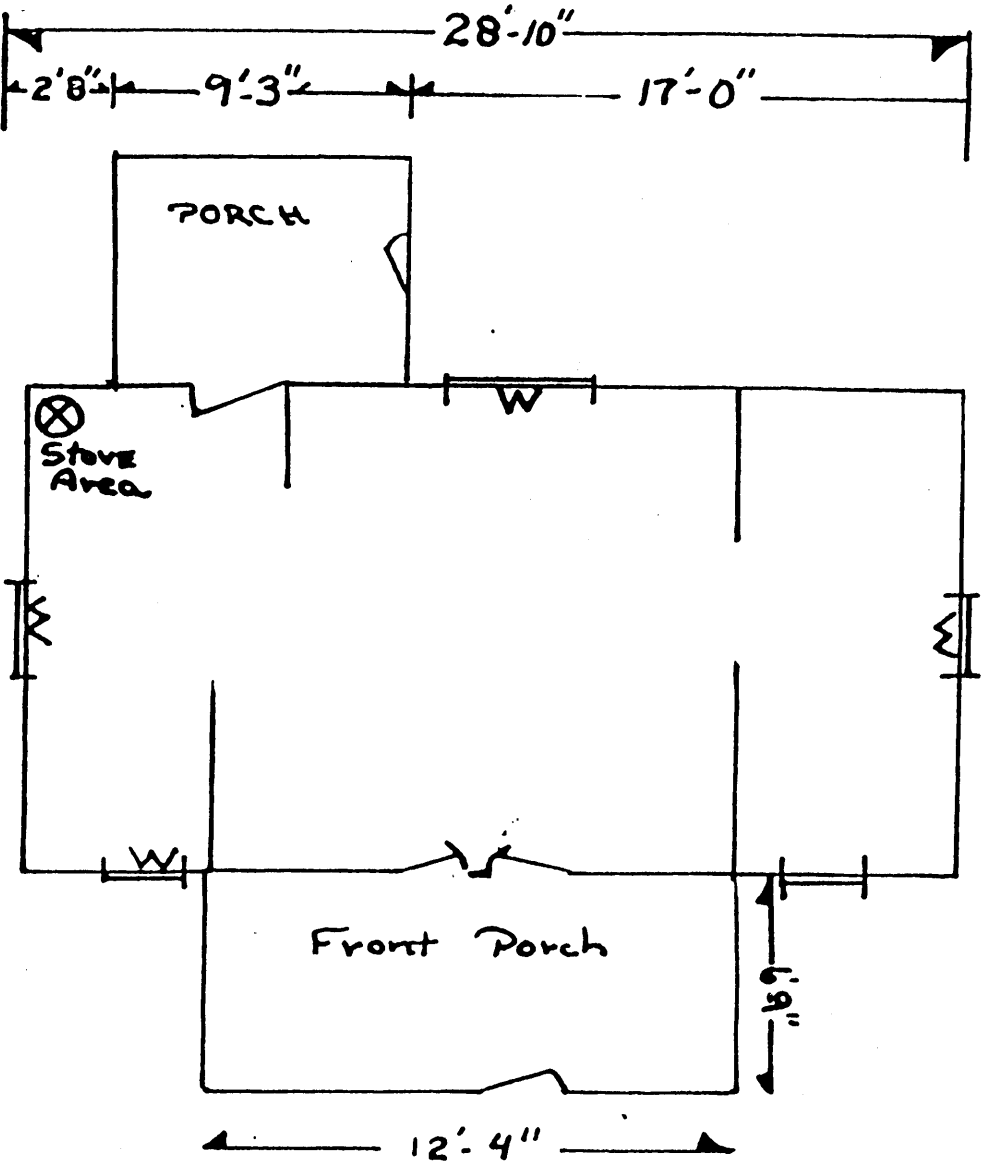
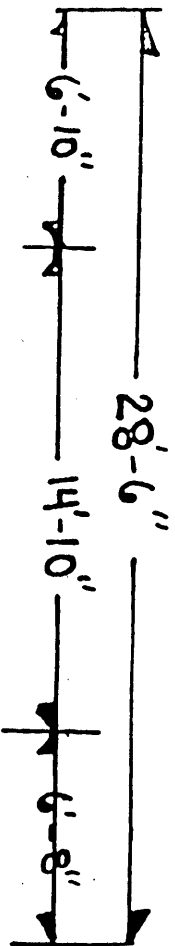


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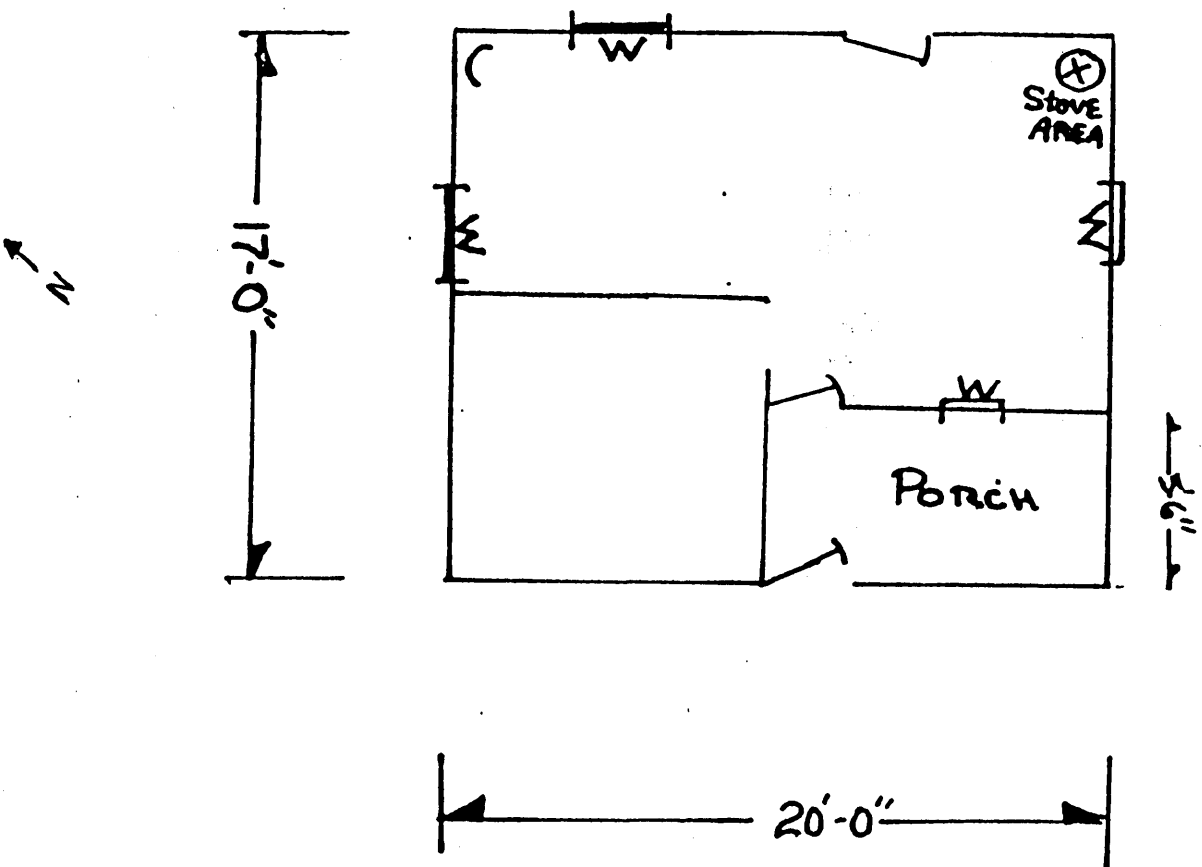
FIGURE 10, THUNDERBIRD CABIN, PROPERTY ELEMENT # 10



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FIGURE 11, NAVAJO CABIN, PROPERTY ELEMENT # 11

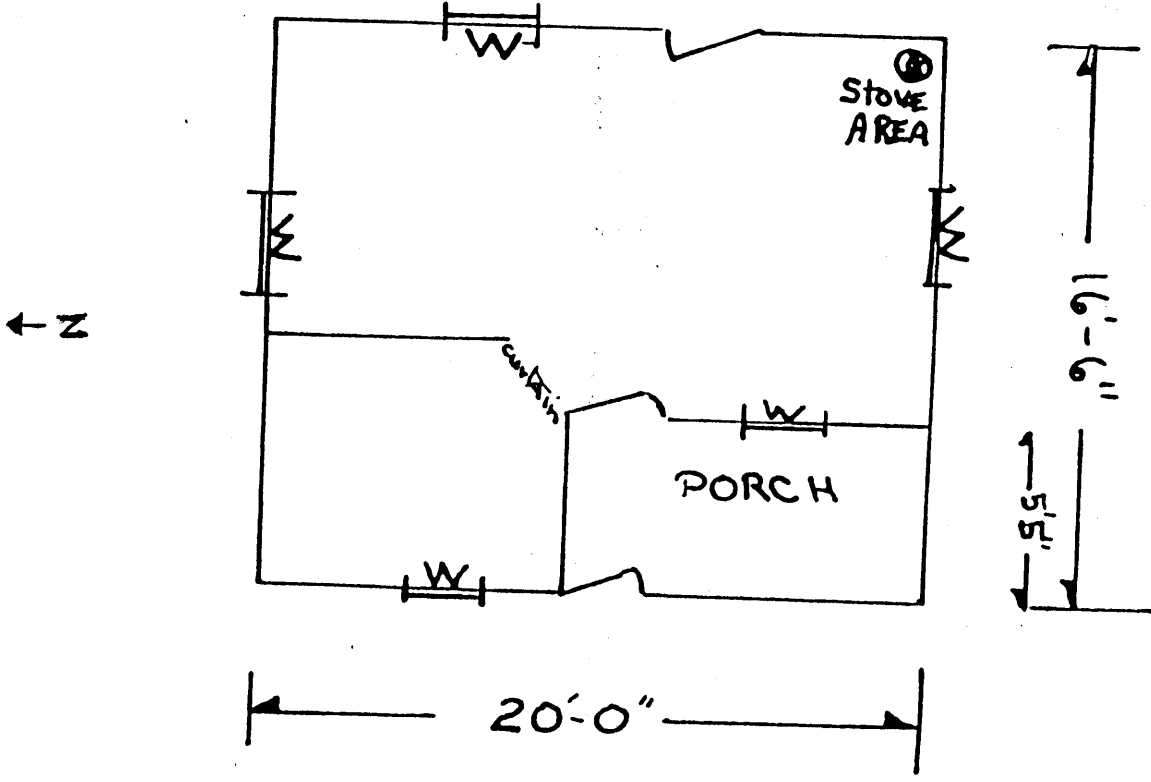


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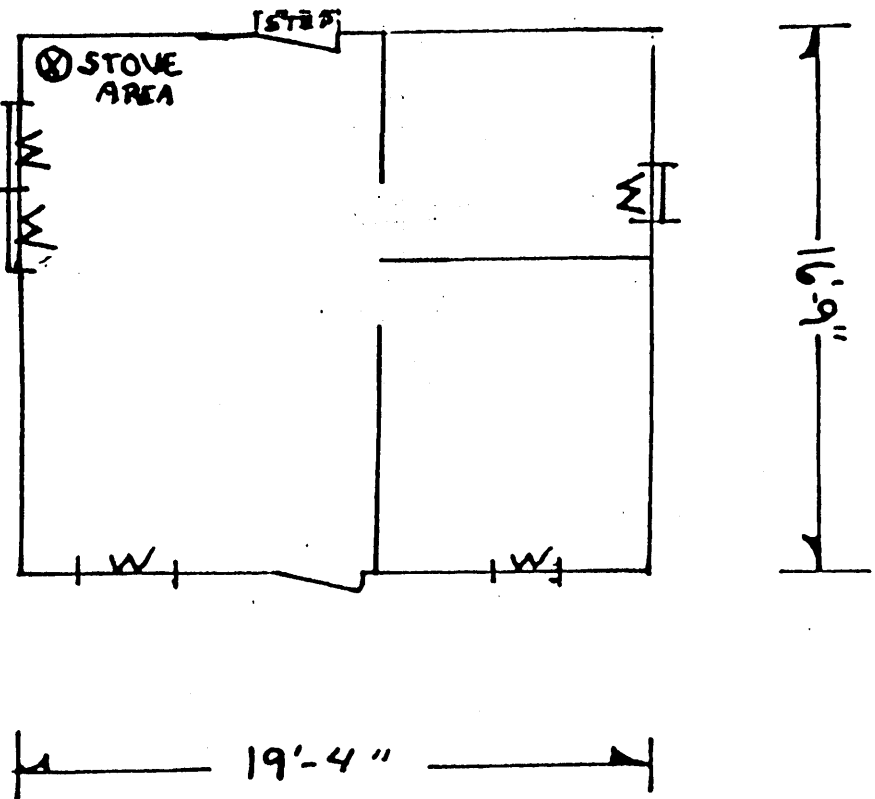
FIGURE 12, HOPI CABIN, PROPERTY ELEMENT # 12



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FIGURE 13, ZUNI CABIN, PROPERTY ELEMENT # 13



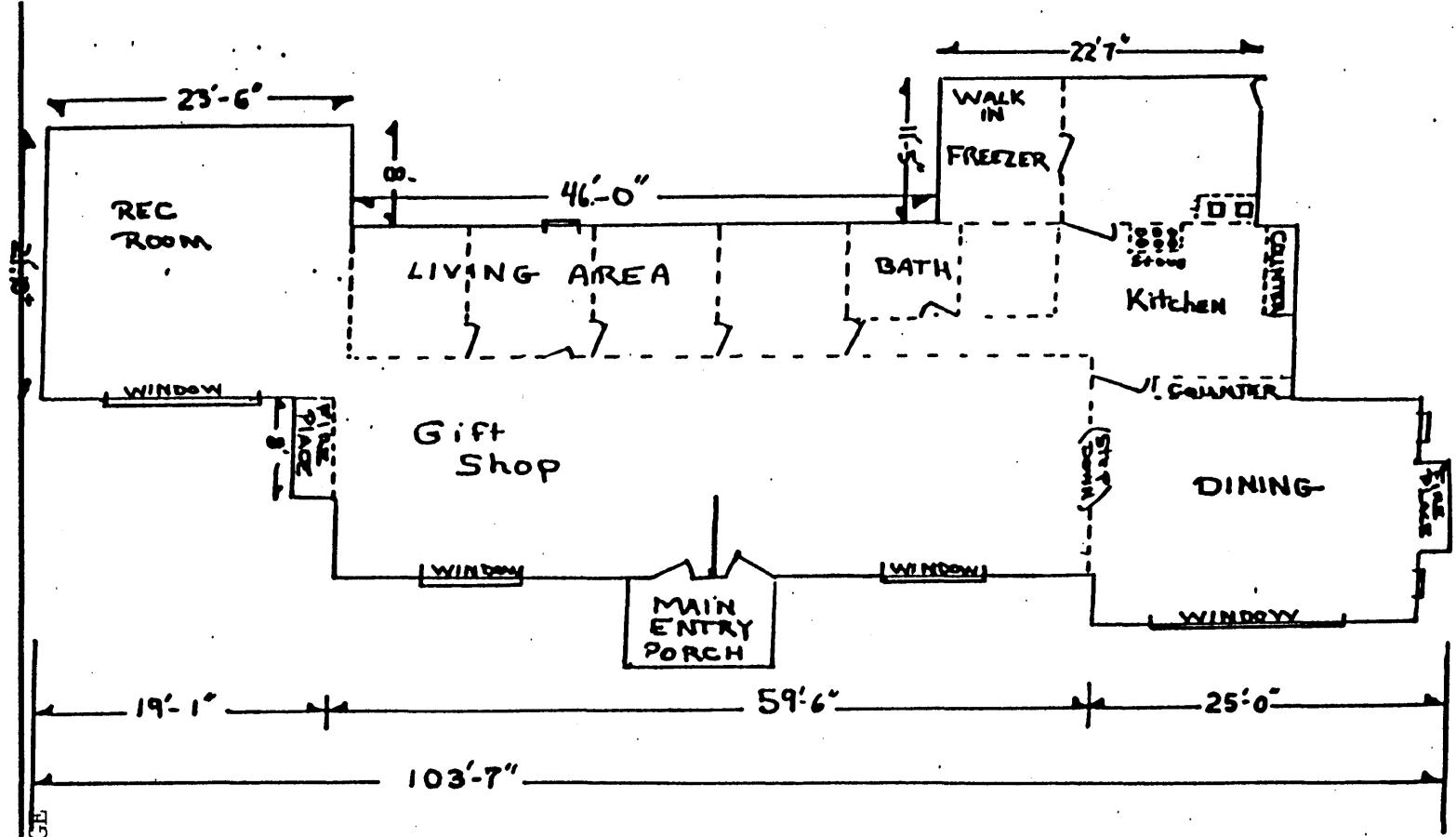
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FIGURE 14, ARROWHEAD LODGE
PROPERTY ELEMENT # 16



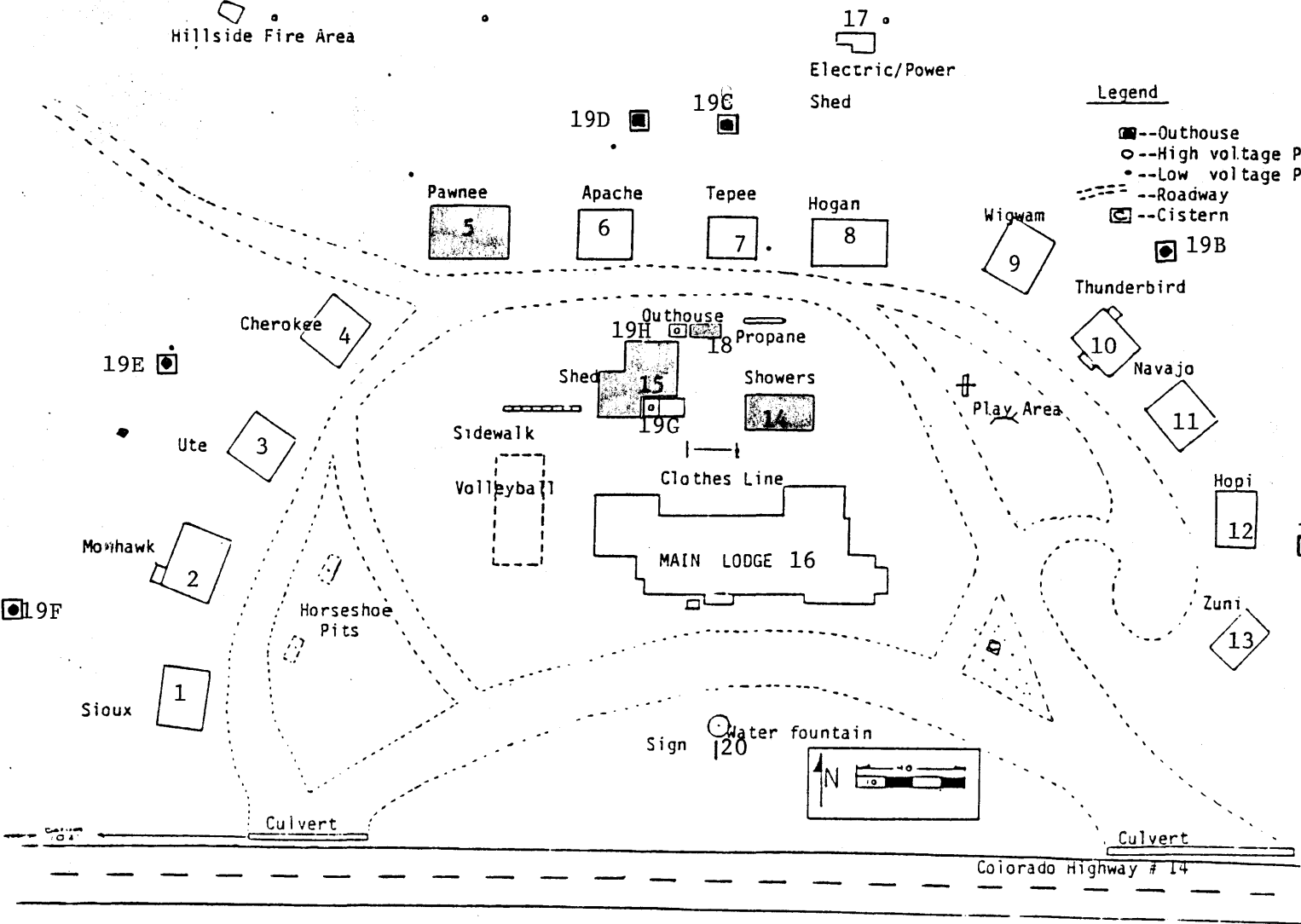
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ARROWHEAD LODGE DISTRICT, LARIMER COUNTY, COLORADO

MAP # 2, CONTRIBUTING AND NON CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS



ARROWHEAD LODGE DISTRICT - CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS



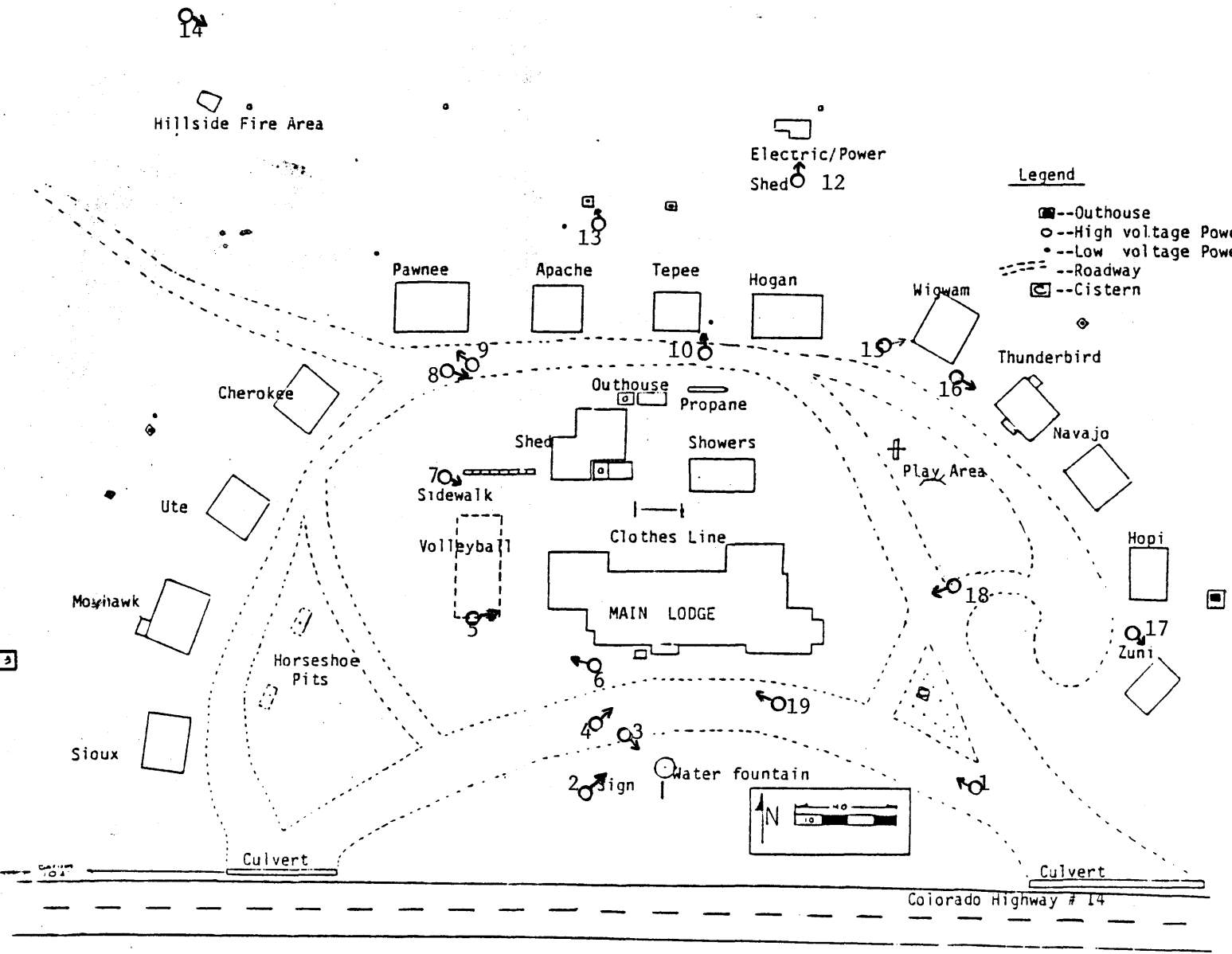
NON-CONTRIBUTING (SHADED)



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PHOTOGRAPHIC ORIENTATION MAP, MAP # 3



ARROWHEAD LODGE DISTRICT PHOTOGRAPHIC KEY MAP