



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places. For further information contact Edson Beall at (202) 354-2255 or E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov
Visit our web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 10/20/08 THROUGH 10/24/08

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ARKANSAS, JOHNSON COUNTY,
Hill, Taylor, Hotel,
409 Alabama St.,
Coal Hill, 08001007,
LISTED, 10/21/08

COLORADO, HINSDALE COUNTY,
Tobasco Mine and Mill,
South of San Juan County Rd. 5 and Hinsdale County Rd. 34,
Lake City vicinity, 08000983,
LISTED, 10/16/08
(Hinsdale Metal Mining MPS)

COLORADO, RIO GRANDE COUNTY,
Spruce Lodge,
29431 W. US Hwy. 160,
South Fork, 08001009,
LISTED, 10/21/08

MARYLAND, WASHINGTON COUNTY,
Tolson's Chapel,
111 E. High St.,
Sharpsburg, 08001012,
LISTED, 10/21/08

MARYLAND, WORCESTER COUNTY,
St. Paul's by-the-sea Protestant Episcopal Church,
302 N. Baltimore St.,
Ocean City, 08001013,
LISTED, 10/22/08

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 determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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 Spruce Lodge
other names/site number 5RN.1043

2. Location

street & number 29431 W. US Highway 160 [N/A] not for publication
city or town South Fork [N/A] vicinity
state Colorado code CO county Rio Grande code 105 zip code 81154-9501

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ State Historic Preservation Officer _____ Date _____
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Spruce Lodge
Name of Property

Rio Grande 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	
2	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	3	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: hotel

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Rustic style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Concrete
walls	Log
	Weatherboard
roof	Asphalt
other	

Narrative Description

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

Spruce Lodge
Name of Property

Rio Grande County, Colorado
County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1927-1946

Significant Dates

1927

1936

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown Architect

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

Spruce Lodge
Name of Property

Rio Grande County, Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

- | | | | | |
|----|------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. | 13 | 356840 | 4170532 | (NAD27) |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 2. | | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 3. | | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 4. | | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |

The UTM's were derived by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic maps provided to OAHP 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 Jennifer "Dee" Plucinski
organization _____ date September 27, 2007
street & number 29431 W. US Highway 160 telephone 719-873-5605
city or town South Fork state CO zip code 81154-9501

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 Robert and Jennifer Plucinski
street & number 29431 W. US Highway 160 telephone _____
city or town South Fork state CO zip code 81154-9501

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.

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Spruce Lodge Rio Grande County, Colorado

Section number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION**

The Spruce Lodge in South Fork consists of five buildings on the north side of US Highway 160 and south of the Rio Grande. The main lodge building, completed in 1927, dominates the site. The lodge fronts south and sits 22 feet back from the frontage road that runs east-west along the north side of US Highway 160. A large woodshed stands 11 feet to the east of the southeast corner of the lodge building. Directly behind the lodge to the north is a large storage shed. Forty-two feet from the northwest corner of the main lodge is the 10-room Chalet. The "Cook's Cabin" sits only 6 inches from the northwest corner of the Chalet's back porch roof. The site includes a large plot of grass to the west of the lodge building. Tall Engelmann spruce trees dominate the south side of the property with several scattered deciduous trees completing the landscape. Owner O.C. Galbreath planted the spruce trees in 1941.

Main Lodge

Construction Date: 1927 Resource Status: Contributing

Photographs: 1-9

The lodge is a rectangular plan, 40' x 91', log building with a hipped roof covered by asphalt shingles. The widely overhanging eaves have boxed cornices with bead board soffits. There are no gutters. A rectangular brick chimney pierces the east slope of the roof and a square brick chimney rises through the west slope. Wide white daubing fills the horizontal joints on the log walls and the corners are square notched. The logs remain in good condition and the building is structurally sound. The building rises from a concrete basement foundation. Half-round logs cover the foundation on the west side.

A two-story porch supported by round wood posts covers the full width of the facade (south side). Five concrete steps access the first-story entrance porch surrounded by a simple wood two-rail balustrade. Large 24-light wood frame windows flank the main first-story door centered in a large opening partially infilled with vertical wood siding. A long steep wood stair on the west provides access to the upper porch surrounded by a wood two-rail balustrade with flat wood balusters. The deck projects over the lower porch steps. A centered door accesses the second-story hall. Five-over-one double-hung wood framed sash flank both sides of the door. The pattern of five vertical lights in the upper sash over a single lower light is repeated throughout the building. Many of the sash in the lobby and all the upstairs sash retain the original wavy glass and frame weight pockets.

The first story on the west side of the lodge contains five windows in the main part of the lodge. These include a 20-light wood sash in the original open porch, two one-over-one double-hung wood frame sash, a fixed single light, and a former double-hung sash with wood panels and a kitchen exhaust vent. The second story contains five five-over-one sash. The one-story rear extension contains a one-over-one sash and a two-light slider; one opens on a utility area and the other on the main laundry room for the hotel.

The north side of the building is dominated by the one-story shed-roofed additions. The larger additions contains a service entrance with a storm door and a pair of two-light sliders. The smaller addition with an east-sloping roof contains a basement level two-light slider. A single

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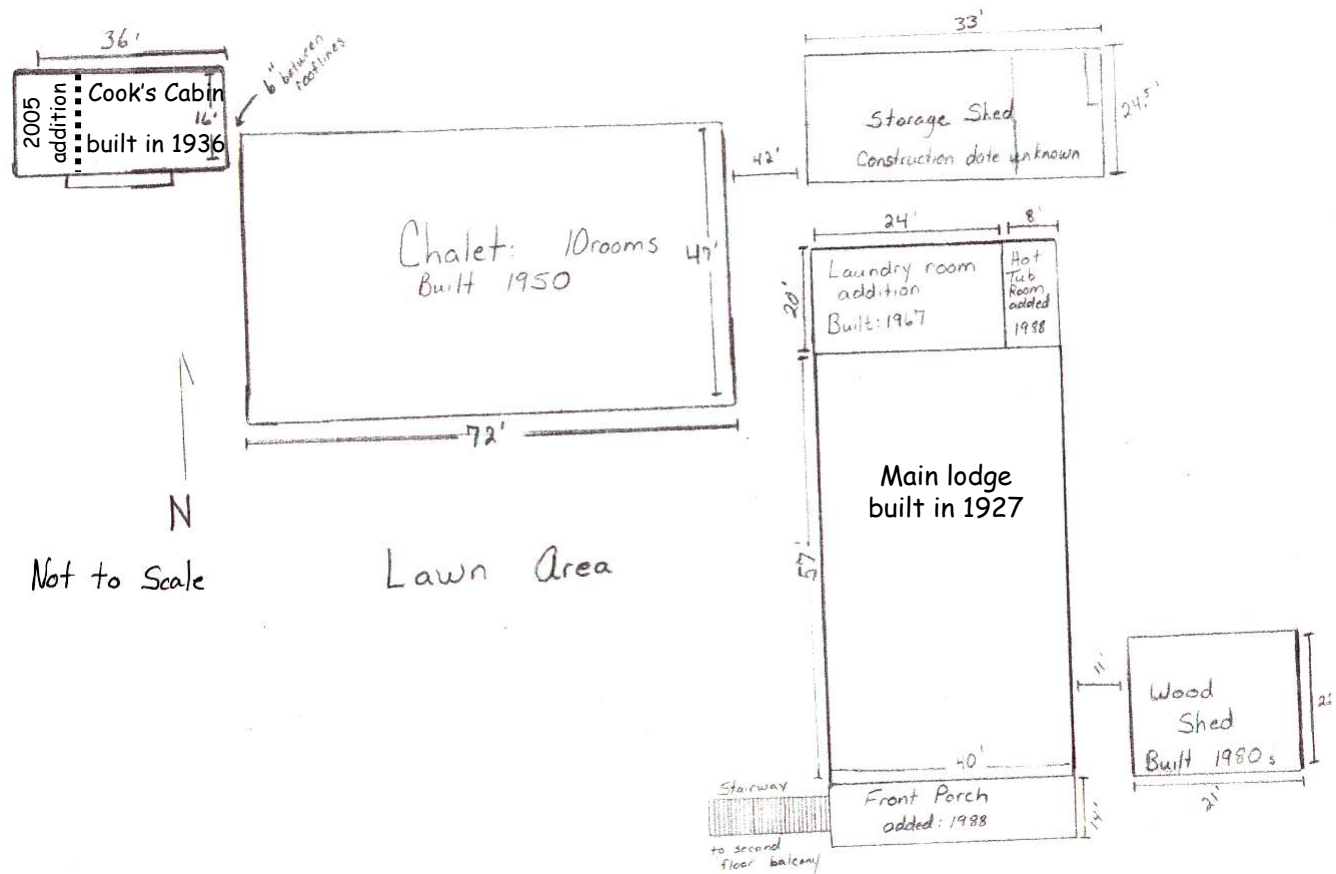
Spruce Lodge

Rio Grande County, Colorado

Section number 7 Page 2

Site Map

Not to scale



five-over-one sash is visible above the smaller addition in the first story of the main lodge. The second story contains three evenly spaced five-over-one sash illuminating two guest rooms and the central hall. The rear additions are sided with quarter-round peeled log siding.

The east side contains three basement windows in the original lodge portion and two windows in the rear addition. A short stair protected by a gable-roofed shelter accesses a basement entry near the south corner. The first story contains a 20-light wood sash and three single-light fixed wood frame sash. The second story contains five five-over-one sash.

The first-floor interior contains the hotel lobby, dining room, commercial kitchen and a restroom. The second floor consists of eight guest rooms and two guest bathrooms opening onto a central hall. All eight guest rooms and the largest guest bathroom are equipped with identical 1940-era propane gas heaters. It is believed these heaters were installed around 1945. A three bedroom, one bath owner's apartment occupies the finished basement.

Three-quarter round Engelmann spruce support beams run the width of the lodge as second-story floor joists. A native river rock fireplace fills the north wall in the lobby. A natural log

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Spruce Lodge Rio Grande County, Colorado

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staircase leading to the upstairs guest rooms dominates the registration area. The lobby and dining room have hardwood floors and contain the original wood trim and some original doors. Walls throughout the building are of lath and plaster. Original wood door and window trim remain on the second floor.

Several significant alterations and additions occurred to the lodge after its original construction. In 1966 or 1967, the owners built the shed-roofed addition on the back of the lodge containing a laundry room and storage area. This addition allowed people to move from the owner's quarters in the basement to the main floor of the lodge without going outside.

The most noticeable addition is the 1988 two-story porch and stairway on the front of the lodge. The second-story porch and stair act as an emergency exit from the second story. The center facade window evident in the circa 1930 photograph of the lodge exterior now contains an egress door. The balcony and stairway are both of rough hewn pine logs and planks. At the main entrance under the new balcony, new concrete steps were added and the original integral porch was enclosed with thermal pane windows and storm doors to serve as a vestibule.

At roughly the same time and presumably by the same contractor, a hot tub room was added to the rear northeast corner of the lodge. The hot tub room is of wood-frame construction and finished on the inside with cedar planks.

The main building, especially upstairs in the guest quarters, retains much of its original design, materials and workmanship. The additions use similar materials compatible with the original log construction, giving a sense of continuity between the old and new parts of the building while retaining a sense of the original building. Overall, the building is in very good condition.

Cook's Cabin

Construction Date: 1936

Resource Status: Contributing

Photographs: 11-17

The Cook's Cabin is a one bedroom, one bathroom cabin only 6 inches from the northwest of the Chalet. The construction date is based on the County Assessor records. It is the only remaining cabin of the original four built at the same time, the other three having burned to the ground during a renovation of the cabins in early 1950. The cabin originally measured approximately 27' x 16'. A new bedroom measuring approximately 9' x 16' was added in 2005 to the west end of the cabin.

Peeled vertical log siding covers the exterior of the rectangular plan, wood-frame cabin with side-gabled roof and exposed rafter ends. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. White daubing fills the siding joints in the original portion of the cabin; no daubing was used in the addition. Short pieces of peeled log siding cover approximately the lower two feet of the walls in the original portion of the cabin. The gables contain raking log siding.

The entry is on the south side off a short wood porch covered by a shed roof with exposed rafters supported by three log posts. Fenestration consists of a three-panel wood door with

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Spruce Lodge Rio Grande County, Colorado

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glazing and a single-light fixed window. The north side contains two vinyl frame sliding sash and the west elevation contains one vinyl frame sliding sash. The east end of the cabin contains a window opening infilled with wood boards.

The interior of the cabin is finished for guests. In the original portion of the cabin, the walls are lath and plaster with rough vertical wood wainscoting on some walls. Rough hewn wood and log siding frames the windows and doors. Bead board covers the flat ceiling. The bathroom contains a toilet, sink and shower stall and the kitchen features a sink, stove, oven and antique refrigerator. The living room of the cabin was originally the bedroom. The new 2005 bedroom addition contains a wood plank vaulted ceiling. The original exterior log sided wall forms the bedroom's interior wall.

Chalet

Construction Date: 1950

Resource Status: Noncontributing

Photograph: 10-11

The Chalet sits to the immediate northwest of the main lodge. The rectangular plan building, 72 feet wide and 47 feet deep including the rear covered porch, is side gabled with asphalt shingles. The building exterior is stucco on all but the north side. The south side contains four guest room doors accessed off a pair of shed-roofed porches, each servicing two rooms. Each room has a steel casement window. The second floor contains two shed-roofed dormers with board and batten siding. Each dormer contains a pair of two-light sash.

The west end of the building contains a steep stairway to a covered porch, a window and a door to room #10, one of the two "bunkhouses." The ground floor has three window openings with steel casements. The east end is a mirror image of the west. The north side of the building has four guest room doors, four two-light sliding vinyl sash windows and two dormers like those on the south. The walls are sided with board and batten. A covered walkway/porch runs the length of the building to aid in accessing the rooms.

The interior contains four traditional hotel rooms along the front of the building finished in pine paneling and a combination of carpet and linoleum on the floors. Underneath the carpet there is evidence of hardwood floors. The second floor contains two large group bunkrooms, each with a private bath. The bunk beds have been removed and replaced with full size beds. As presently furnished, these rooms will each sleep ten adults.

It appears the back (north) units may have originally been a covered porch later enclosed and converted to four guest units. They are outside of the original foundation and a newer style of construction is evident. Based on the construction materials used, this project appears to have been completed in the late 1960s or early 1970s. South Fork did not require building permits for additions and changes to a property until 2002, so town records do not document the construction date. The building is considered to be noncontributing due to its having been built after the period of significance.

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Spruce Lodge Rio Grande County, Colorado

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Storage Shed

Construction Date: unknown

Resource Status: Noncontributing

Photographs: 18

The rectangular plan, 33' x 24'-5", gable-roofed and vertical wood sided storage shed has a partially enclosed, south side, shed-roofed extension. The extension has a dirt floor and a door into the main part of the shed. The main purpose of the building is storage, although it does contain two large ovens and a deep freezer for the lodge owner's catering business. On the east end of the shed another door accesses more storage space for larger items. The condition of the building is poor. It has no heat or insulation but does have rough electrical for the catering appliances as well as an overhead utility light. The date of construction is unknown and therefore the building is considered to be noncontributing.

Woodshed

Construction Date: ca. 1985

Resource Status: Noncontributing

Photographs: 1, 19

The 22' x 22' woodshed sits immediately east of the main lodge. Both vertical board and board-and-batten siding are present. The shed has two large swinging doors on the front (south side) allowing vehicles to be parked inside. The construction is poor and is only a rough wood building used to shelter firewood and snow removal equipment. In the summer it is the base of the lodge's rafting operations, providing shelter for rafts, trailers and other summer fun equipment. It is believed the woodshed was constructed in the late 1980s from an existing lean-to type structure. The building is considered to be noncontributing due to its having been built after the period of significance.

Overall, the contributing buildings remain in their place of construction. The setting of the lodge site has changed with the loss of some associated historic cabins and with the addition of new buildings. However, the main lodge and Cook's Cabin retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance.

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Spruce Lodge Rio Grande County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page 6**SIGNIFICANCE**

The 1927 Spruce Lodge is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, in the area of ***community planning and development***, as a physical reminder of the important role played by the Galbreath Tie and Timber Company in the existence and longevity of the South Fork community. The Spruce Lodge formed an important part of the commercial complex built by Charles A. Galbreath and O.S. Galbreath Jr. that served as the basis of the South Fork economy for over 100 years. In addition to the lumber company, the brothers owned an adjacent general merchandise store with post office and they also engaged in produce shipping. As a pair of the state's original lumber barons, the Galbreaths conducted much of their business in the hotel after its completion. Following the culmination of lumber deals, the brothers utilized the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad to ship their products throughout the San Luis Valley and the western United States. The demand for good quality timber—for railroad ties in the state's ever expanding railroad network and for mine timbers used in the nearby Summitville Mining District—brought economic prosperity to South Fork in the first half of the twentieth century. As two of the region's best known and respected timber entrepreneurs, the Galbreath brothers controlled lumber interests in various areas of the state including South Fork, Del Norte, Pagosa Springs and Juanita. The town owes much of its early prosperity to the Galbreaths and their business endeavors. The period of significance begins in 1927 with the completion of the main lodge and ends in 1946 when Charles Galbreath sold the property.

The lodge is also eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a good local example of the Rustic style used in a hotel building. The exterior log construction, the use of exposed logs as second-story floor joists, the wood doors, trim and the multi-light wood frame sash all convey an association with the lodge's mountainous setting that characterizes the Rustic style.

Prior to the arrival of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad in 1882, South Fork was primarily known as a stopping point on the stage line. The arrival of the railroad afforded cheap and reliable passenger and freight transportation and freight and brought profound changes to the area. In 1898, Charles A. Galbreath and O.S. Galbreath Jr., built a small general store and post office in South Fork. It was in this era that the Galbreaths organized the Galbreath Tie and Timber Company, an enterprise that became the basis of a lumber industry almost completely supporting the South Fork economy into the late twentieth century. The Galbreaths dominated much of the economic activity in South Fork for many years. Aided by the abundant supplies of local timber and the demands for such from the mining and railroad industries, the Galbreaths built an empire by utilizing the freighting capacity of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

In 1920, a large sawmill fire at the Galbreath mill led to a flurry of building (and rebuilding) in South Fork. The Galbreaths hired two gentlemen named Nichols and Adams to begin building a new store followed by a hotel. The brothers also established a campground near the store to attract tourists.

Construction on the hotel building began in the fall of 1926 and concluded before the beginning of the 1927 tourist season. Built from stands of Engelmann spruce in the Rio Grande National

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Forest, these locally harvested trees were transported to the Galbreath Tie and Timber Company's sawmill, processed and then moved across the railroad tracks to the hotel's building site.

The April 15, 1927, edition of the *San Juan Prospector* reported, "The hotel will have a basement and two stories above that making three stories in all. A pool hall and barber shop will be located in the basement." The Spruce Lodge opened 11 years before the arrival of electricity in South Fork during 1938. One of the first buildings in town to be outfitted with electrical conveniences, most of the guest rooms in the lodge retain their original push button light switches and antique fixtures. The original lobby chandeliers remain although they now hang in the restaurant.

Rosalind Weaver in her book, *South Fork, a Journey Into the Past*, quotes an early lodge guest, Paul Weaver, as saying "The rooms were so cold I may as well have slept outside. The walls were so thin a conversation could be held with the person in the next room without missing a word."

The main lodge building falls into the broad category of Rustic style architecture. The style is characterized by its response to the natural setting and its use of log and stone for building materials. Designed to blend in with the natural environment of their setting, these buildings usually functioned as vacation homes, hunting lodges, dude ranches, park administration facilities or tourist-related amenities. Traditional building techniques emphasizing hand craftsmanship were often employed in the construction of Rustic structures. Most of these buildings in Colorado were built after 1905 and are primarily of log construction with stone foundations, battered walls, overhanging roofs, and small paned windows. Rustic buildings often have commercially manufactured hardware and materials, such as window frames, doors and interior paneling. Rustic buildings employ a variety of roof forms, including hipped roofs.

The Spruce Lodge exhibits many of the defining characteristics of the Rustic style, most notably in its log construction. The interior use of exposed logs as second-story floor joist, along with the wood doors and trim, and the multi-light wood frame sash all convey a direct association with the lodge's mountainous setting that characterizes the Rustic style, in addition to the obvious connection with the owners' lumber milling operation.

Colorado business directories from 1930 to 1933 list O.S. Galbreath Jr., as both the manager of the lumber company and the lodge. He died of a heart attack in 1934 and subsequent business directories cite Charles as the manager of all the Galbreath enterprises. The 1937 business directory first notes the existence of the South Fork Reservoir Company with Charles Galbreath as its president, a post he held until at least 1943.

In about 1936, Galbreath added a number of small tourist cabins to the west side of the property. Auto tourism began making an impact on Colorado's economy during the 1920s. In South Fork, John Cochran operated a automobile service station, grocery store and campground as early as 1931. By 1937, Cochran operated a liquor store and rented cabins.

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Spruce Lodge Rio Grande County, Colorado

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Fred Hudson, as well as Shafstall & McGee, operated South Fork auto service stations and tourist cabins in 1937.

Charles Galbreath sold the Spruce Lodge property to Walt Rickard in 1946. In March of 1948, during a remodel of the cabins, a plumber left a gas heater operating in one of the buildings. The cabin caught fire after all the workers went home for the evening. Two of the four cabins burned to the ground and a third was damaged beyond repair. The general contractors for the project, Orville and Ted Chapman, lost all of their tools in the fire.

Shortly after the fire, Rickard contracted with the Chapmans to build an additional hotel building and bunkhouse on the site of the burned cabins, and the resulting Chalet was finished in 1950. The only remaining cabin of the original four became the residence of the lodge's cook. Darlene Fay, of South Fork, occupied the building for nearly 30 years. The recently renovated guest cabin is still referred to as the Cook's Cabin.

Rickard sold the property to Dean Benson and his wife in 1962, who in turn leased the property to several proprietors, including Perry Fox, until the couple sold it to Jim and Lola Courts in 1978. In April of 1967, a major fire raged in South Fork. On April 8th the lumber mill across the street caught fire and damaged an estimated \$2 million worth of drying lumber. The sawmill fire was a major catastrophe and only the prevailing winds kept the fire from destroying the lodge and adjacent general store. After the fire, the Spruce Lodge cook temporarily moved into a hotel room, and the Cook's Cabin became the interim home of the mill office. In July of that same year, Orville Chapman began construction of the replacement office across the highway on mill property. He finished the office before snowfall and the cook returned to her little cabin for the winter.

The Courts family owned and operated the lodge until selling to Helga and Gallagher Rule in 1989. Mr. and Mrs. Squib bought the property and then sold it to James and Marilyn Karlovetz in 1993. In 1996, the Karlovets sold to Kenneth and Lynn Brook who in turn sold the property to Wayland and Shirley Lykins in 2002. That same year, the town of South Fork experienced yet another fire, the so-called "Millions Fire." Once again, the lodge became a place for local and regional firefighters to gather for food and shelter. Eventually, the entire town evacuated, although crews contained the fire before it damaged any structures in town. Robert and Jennifer Plucinski purchased the property from the Lykins in 2006.

The Spruce Lodge is nearly all that remains of the Galbreath Tie & Timber Company's commercial complex in South Fork, as the mill property has been sold and completely leveled. The general store still stands next to the lodge but has been heavily renovated and is in poor structural condition. The town has no other structures to represent this important period in the community's development.

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Spruce Lodge Rio Grande County, Colorado

Section number 9 Page 9**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Chapman, Brent (son of Orville Chapman and South Fork resident), interviewed on September 22, 2007, by Dee Plucinski at the Spruce Lodge.

Chapman, Hap (son of Orville Chapman and South Fork resident), interviewed on December 4 and December 18, 2007, by Dee Plucinski at the Spruce Lodge.

Colorado State Business Directory. Denver: Colorado Directory Publishing Co.
Volumes for 1928 through 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943 and 1950.

Courts, Jim and Lola (former owners of the Spruce Lodge 1978 – 1989), interviewed on October 21, 2007, by Dee Plucinski at the Spruce Lodge.

Del Norte Prospector

28 May 1920: 4	17 February 1922: 1
17 March 1922: 3	10 March 1922: 3
17 June 1921: 3	15 April 1927: 1
24 June 1921: 2	12 April 1940: 1
2 September 1921: 8	19 November 1954: 1

Drake, Judy (daughter of Orville Chapman), interviewed on September 28, 2007, by Dee Plucinski at the Spruce Lodge.

Fay, Darlene (lodge cook for 32 years), interviewed on July 23 and August 31, 2007, by Dee Plucinski at the Spruce Lodge.

Fox, Perry (previous owner of Spruce Lodge in 1968), interviewed on September 1, 2007, by Dee Plucinski at the Spruce Lodge.

Rio Grande County Tax Assessors Office, real estate and sales records for 29431 W. Hwy. 160, South Fork.

Weaver, Rosalind. *South Fork, a Journey into the Past*. Self-published, 1978.

Wiley, Muriel Landen. *South Fork, In the Beginning*. Alamosa, CO: Ye Olde Print Shoppe, 1986.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

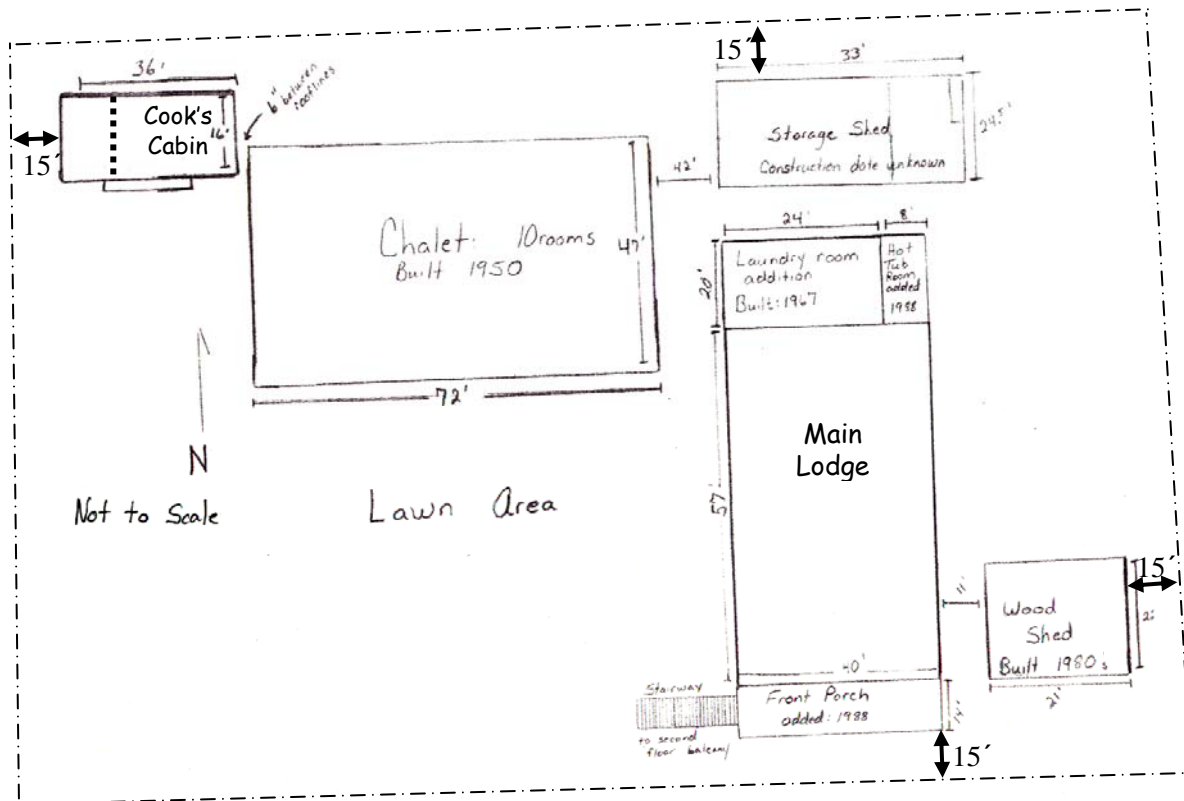
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The south boundary line begins at a point 15' south of the southeast corner of the main lodge building porch; thence to the southwest parallel to the front of the main lodge to a point of intersection with a line running parallel to and 15' west of the west wall of the Cook's Cabin; thence northwest along this line to the point of intersection with a line running parallel to and 15' north of the north wall of the storage shed; thence northeast along this line to the point of intersection with a line running parallel to and 15' east of the east wall of the woodshed; thence southeast along this line to a point of intersection with the south boundary line as extended to the east; and thence along this line to the southwest to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes all the contributing resources on the land historically part of the Spruce Lodge.

Site Map with Approximate Nomination Boundary
Not to Scale



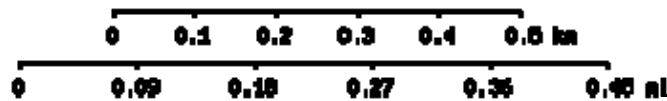
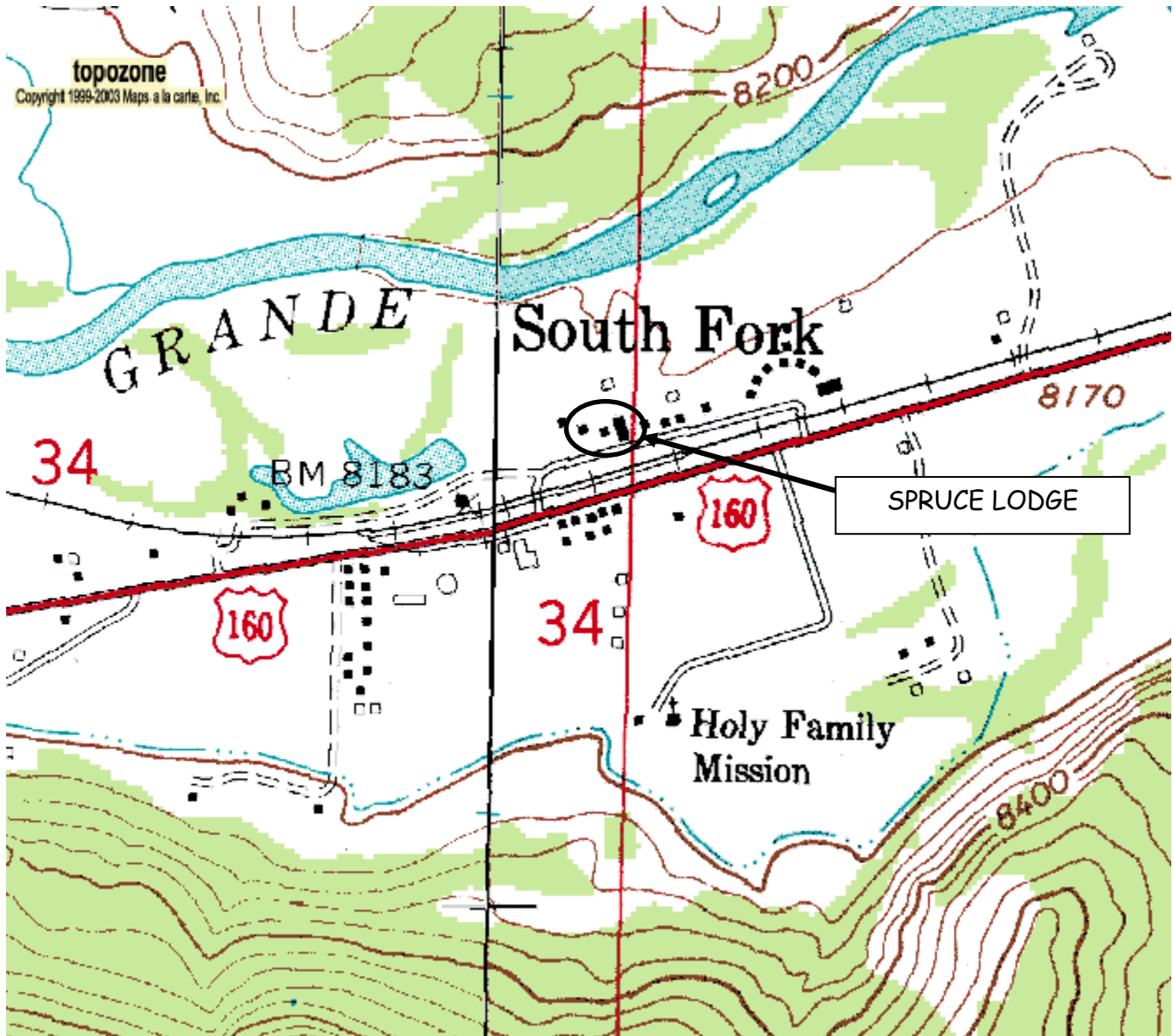
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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
South Fork East Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series



USGS South Fork East (CO) Quadrangle
Projection is UTM Zone 13 NAD83 Datum



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Section number ____ Page 12**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-19:

Photographer: Dee Plucinski
 Date of Photographs: March 3, 2008
 Negatives: Digital images submitted to National Register

No.	Photographic Information	Digital File
1	Facade (south side) of main lodge, chalet to left, and woodshed to right; view to the north.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce1
2	West side of main lodge; view to the east.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce2
3	East and north (rear) sides of main lodge; view to the southeast.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce3
4	North and east sides of lodge; view to the southwest.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce4
5	East side of main lodge; view to the southwest.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce5
6	Interior of lodge lobby.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce6
7	Lodge lobby.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce7
8	Lobby fireplace.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce8
9	Lodge dining room.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce9
10	Facade and east side of Chalet, view to the northwest.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce10
11	West side of chalet and south side of cook's cabin; view to the north.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce11
12	South side of Cook's Cabin and partial west side of chalet; view to the north.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce12
13	East and north sides of Cook's Cabin; view to the southwest.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce13
14	Former exterior wall, now interior wall, in the Cook's Cabin.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce14
15	Dining area in Cook's Cabin.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce15
16	Living room in Cook's Cabin.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce16
17	Original exterior wall between living and bedroom in Cook's Cabin.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce17
18	South and west sides of storage shed; view to the northeast.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce18
19	South and west side of woodshed; view to the north.	CO_RioGrandeCounty_Spruce19

PHOTOGRAPH LOG - HISTORIC

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

Photo No.	Photographic Information
H1	Ca. 1930 photograph of the Galbreaths' store and the newly constructed Spruce Lodge; view to the northwest.
H2	Ca. 1930 view of the two-story Spruce Lodge at the east end of South Fork across the railroad tracks from the Galbreath Tie and Timber Company sawmill; view to the northwest. Source: Western History/Genealogy Dept., Denver Public Library, call number X-13611.
H3	Photo No. H3: This 1938 photograph shows the lodge's lobby and the appearance of the fireplace before being covered with stone.

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Photo No. H1: This ca. 1930 photograph shows the Galbreaths' store and the newly constructed Spruce Lodge. Note the original appearance of the integral porch.

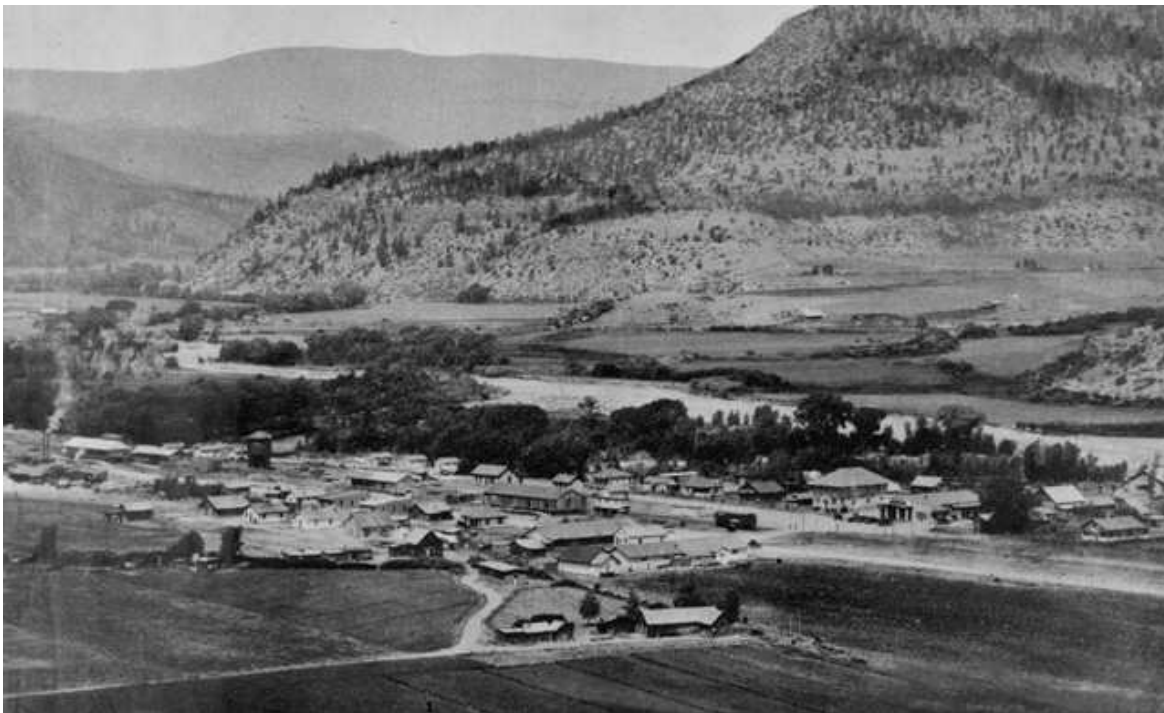


Photo No. H2: This ca. 1930 photograph looking northwest shows the two-story Spruce Lodge at the east end of South Fork across the railroad tracks from the Galbreath Tie and Timber Company sawmill. Source: Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library, call number X-13611.

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Photo No. H3: This 1938 photograph shows the lodge's lobby and the appearance of the fireplace before being covered with stone.