

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 Tigiwon Community House

other names/site number Tigiwon Lodge; 5EA795

2. Location

street & number FSR 707, Holy Cross District, White River National Forest [N/A] not for publication

city or town Minturn [x] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Eagle code 037 zip code 81645

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title: Terri L. Siskman, Federal Preservation Officer; Date: 01/12/2015

USDA Forest Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title: D.W.R., Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer; Date: 1/7/15

History Colorado
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

Three horizontal lines for signature and date input.

Tigiwon Community House  
Name of Property

Eagle 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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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)

SOCIAL / meeting hall

#### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL / meeting hall

### 7. Description

#### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER /Rustic

#### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	STONE
walls	WOOD
roof	WOOD
other	CONCRETE
	IRON

#### Narrative Description

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

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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

#### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

SOCIAL HISTORY

CONSERVATION

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTURE

#### Periods of Significance

1933-1938

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Significant Dates

1933-1934

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Architect/Builder

USDA Forest Service

Civilian Conservation Corps

#### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

History Colorado - Colorado Historical Society

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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County/State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreege of Property** less than one acre

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

- |    |      |         |          |                            |
|----|------|---------|----------|----------------------------|
| 1. | 13   | 377899  | 4375808  | (NAD83)                    |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing |                            |
| 2. |      |         |          |                            |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing |                            |
| 3. |      |         |          |                            |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing |                            |
| 4. |      |         |          |                            |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing | [ ] See continuation sheet |

The UTM reference point was derived from a sub-meter, Trimble GPS unit.

### 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 Patrick M. Uphus, Archaeologist

organization USDA Forest Service – White River National Forest date March 15, 2011  
revised June 13, 2013

street & number 900 Grand Ave. telephone (970) 945-3304

city or town Glenwood Springs state CO zip code 81601

## 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 Patrick Uphus, USDA Forest Service, White River National Forest (contact: Andrea Brogan)

street & number 900 Grand Ave. telephone (970) 945-3304

city or town Glenwood Springs state CO zip code 81601

**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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**DESCRIPTION**

The Tigiwon Community House is situated on a north aspect, hillside meadow with panoramic views of the Eagle River valley, Gore Range, and Eagles Nest Wilderness. At an elevation of 9,930 feet, the meadow is surrounded with primarily lodgepole pine with aspen interspersed throughout. The town of Minturn is located approximately 7.5 miles to the north on US Highway 24. The Community House can be accessed via Forest Service Road 707 (Tigiwon Road), an improved gravel road that rises approximately 1,800 feet over five miles from US 24 to the building site. FSR 707 continues for approximately 2.5 miles to Half Moon Trailhead with access to Notch Mountain and Mount of the Holy Cross.

**SETTING**

Per a 1993 survey record on file with History Colorado's Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, the larger regional setting includes the road to Tigiwon Community House, remnants of old "camp Tigiwon," Half Moon Campground, Notch Mountain Shelter (5EA.906), and the Fall Creek Trail and Notch Mountain Trail spur to the shelter. However, neither old "camp Tigiwon" nor Half Moon Campground have been fully documented and are not subject to this nomination at this time, per the preference of the United States Forest Service. Further research is warranted, notably relating to old "camp Tigiwon's" relationship to larger pilgrimages to Notch Mountain Shelter (Hartley and Schneck 1993). The immediate setting of the Tigiwon Community House is characterized by a slightly sloping site with a grassy lawn and dandelions surrounded by a few mature Ponderosa pines. The site overlooks the Eagle River Valley and Gore Range to the north. There are a gravel parking lot accommodating 30 cars, fire pits, picnic table about 50' to the south-southeast and a modern two-room toilet facility about 75' east of the building. None of these features are included within the nomination boundary.

The Tigiwon Community House was constructed in 1933-4 as a meeting hall for pilgrimages to Mount of the Holy Cross. While the pilgrimages ended in 1938, the building still serves a similar function as a popular gathering place for weddings, reunions, group meetings, and family picnics.

The single room, one-story, Rustic-style, log meeting hall has a rectangular plan, measuring 48' x 24' (1,152 square feet) at the stone foundation. A wide, low porch dominates the north-facing front. The massive fireplace centered against the back wall is on axis with the front door. The building interior is stained, varnished, roughly smoothed, and fully exposed. The design is symmetrical except for a side entry on the east gable.

The side-gabled roof is of moderate pitch with both end-gables overhung on log purlins. The roof is a log frame structure with 1' x 1' skip sheathing topped with sawn cedar shingles. The design uses an angled log bracing to create a load path with truss/space frame-like elements in the north/south direction, in line with log rafters in the east/west direction. In the north/south direction, two of the four truss elements are incomplete due to non-continuous top cords /rafters that are interrupted at the two small gabled dormers on both sides. In the east/west direction, a log beam line supports the log rafters at their mid-point. These beams are supported on 8" caliper king posts sitting on north/south beams below and with angle bracing from these posts up to the beam line forming a truss-like structure. The north/south beam lines are supported by log columns at the mid-point.

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The walls are constructed of regular length, irregular caliper, full round logs with 1' crown saddle-notched joints. The walls are daubed on the outside with a grey, synthetic Log Jam product. Inside, the walls are chinked with 1" stained sapling logs. Structural bracing is notched into the wall logs that extend to the peak.

The foundation is constructed of uncut and split, uncoursed local stone mortared to 2' above the highest grade point. The floor is a poured concrete slab.

The building incorporates an iconic stone fireplace and chimney centered in the south log wall on axis with the entry door. The massive eave wall chimney, 10' wide, is constructed of natural uncoursed local stone stepped back to its top with a segmental stone arch over the fire-bricked inner hearth. There is a log mantle over the interior fireplace. A decorative wrought iron "T" or stylized cross is mounted on the exterior south face of the chimney. Outside, two wrought iron chimney braces in a decorative "S" shape support the chimney. As well, two belt courses appear on the exterior, with one just above the roofline and the other near the top.

The four windows on the north and south sides are identical. They are assembled with triple casement in-swinging windows that measure 28" x 45" with twelve 8" x 10" single pane, true divided light glass in a three over four arrangement. The windows are of wood construction and set in log bucks installed in the stacked log walls. The two windows on the east and west elevations utilize the same casement size as the north and south windows, assembled with matching transom windows measuring 28" x 25" with six 8" x 10" single pane true divided lights installed above, which are hopper windows. The north and south dormers are similar in composition, but smaller with a nine-light design. Working wood shutters are present on the exterior with Forest Service pine tree cutouts in their centers.

The front entry door is centered on the northern façade and is constructed of irregular width, hand-hewn wood battens measuring 6'10" x 4' overall. The door has a 1' x 1' light and is hung on iron false strap hinges. The door is wood framed with a log casing. The side entry door on the east elevation is a wood batten rough milled door of similar design, but smaller, measuring 6'10" x 3' with a 1' x 1' light. The hardware matches the front door.

There is a 44'-wide shed roofed porch with 9" caliper log rafters, bracing, and columns at the north (entry) elevation. The roof consists of sawn cedar shingles. Log poles are notched into the log columns resulting in a railing surround the porch. Eight concrete steps lead up to the concrete slab porch. Concrete capped, rough stone cheek walls flank the steps. Short log columns also flank the entry at the top of the concrete stairs. The east façade includes a simple shed roof canopy over the entrance supported by log brackets and rafters. Split log siding covers the triangular openings between the brackets and shed roof pitch. Three split log steps lead up to the door.

**ALTERATIONS**

Very few alterations have been made at the Tigiwon Community House since it was constructed in 1933-4. In 1986, a new concrete slab was poured and the front porch and railing were replaced. The deteriorating original stone porch at the side entry door at the east side was replaced with split log steps. The roof was also replaced at this time. At an unknown date, many of the log rafters were cut off beyond the roof line.

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In 2008, two deteriorating porch columns supporting the porch roof at the entry were replaced along with portions of the front railing. In 2010, firebrick was repaired and replaced and the chimney flue was repaired. Additionally, all windows and shutters were made functional by replacing missing or broken hardware. Hardware was also replaced on the east side entry door. All hardware replacements were with in-kind materials and design. Several surface treatment events have occurred throughout the history of this building with various dark brown hues of paint and stain. The original surface treatment was a linseed oil mixed with burnt umber for color (Dismant 1978).

**INTEGRITY**

With the exception of the above alterations, Tigiwon Community House remains as it was constructed. The cabin remains in excellent condition. With its original plan, windows, flooring, and most of its original hardware, it retains a high level of integrity with regard to location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials and workmanship.

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**SIGNIFICANCE**

The Tigiwon Community House is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance for the period 1933-1938 under Criterion A, as it relates to the areas of Social History, Conservation, and Politics/Government. The building is significant with regards to the theme of Social History as the building was part of the development of a National Monument and related to nationwide pilgrimages. The property is significant relative to the theme of Conservation for its representation of the expansion of the Forest Service's mission from basic custodianship, which it practiced at its inception, to extensive resource management, which included the development of buildings and infrastructure to support the human uses of National Forest lands. Under the theme of Politics/Government, the property is significant for its relation to the Federal response to the socio-economic impacts of the Great Depression. The New Deal programs of the Roosevelt administration included the formation of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The Tigiwon Community House, constructed by the CCC, is part of the campaign of natural resource enhancement undertaken by the Forest Service during the New Deal era.

The property is further eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The building embodies the characteristics of the CCC Phase (1933-1942) of Forest Service architecture in the Rocky Mountain Region (Hartley and Schneck 1996). The rustic architecture of buildings constructed in Colorado during this phase was designed to reflect the philosophy and values of the Forest Service including practicality, efficiency, and sensitivity to nature and the surroundings. Region 2 designers combined this philosophy with national stylistic trends as well as vernacular influences. The result was the distinct body of architecture, which cumulatively represents the architectural and recreational development of the National Forest system in Colorado (Hartley and Schneck 1993).

*Historic Background*

Any discussion of the historic context and significance of the Tigiwon Community House must begin with Mount of the Holy Cross. If it were not for this mountain, it is unlikely that the building would have been constructed.

Rumors circulated among early explorers and settlers in the mid-1800s of a giant snowy cross situated somewhere in the middle of the Colorado Rockies. These rumors were substantiated by distant observations of the cross far to the West from peaks near the Front Range, further increasing public interest (Blake 2008). In 1873, the US Geological Survey (USGS) added the Mount of the Holy Cross and its neighbor to the East, Notch Mountain, to their surveying workload which included many of the 14,000 foot peaks and other geologic points of interest in Colorado Territory. On August 23 and 24, 1873, Dr. Ferdinand Hayden and his survey party, including photographer William Henry Jackson, surveyed the two peaks. The famous Jackson photograph of the "Holy Cross" (now on file with Smithsonian's National Museum of American History) was made on that official trip from the summit of Notch Mountain. According to Forest Service archives, Chief Ouray, Native American leader of the Uncompahgre band of the Ute tribe, assisted the Hayden expedition in locating a route to access the Mount of the Holy Cross from what is now named Cross Creek (Yeager 1962).

The celebrated Jackson photograph, along with subsequent popular works of art including Thomas Moran's famous 1875 painting, helped to popularize the mountain and established it as a Christian symbol of the West (Troyer 2010). The popularity of the cross drew many to experience the wonder for



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themselves. Although travel was dangerous and difficult because there were no roads or trails at that time; Christian pilgrimages were organized to Notch Mountain in order to view the Holy Cross. In July 1912, the Episcopal Bishop of western Colorado, Benjamin Brewster, performed a Holy Eucharist on top of Notch Mountain marking the first recorded pilgrimage (Jenkins 1976). In 1927, Dr. R. O. Randall led a pilgrimage that included a group of Camp Fire Girls. The girls made camp approximately seven miles above Minturn on nearby Notch Mountain, close to the future site of the community house. The Camp Fire Girls named their campsite Tigiwon, a Ute word meaning "friends" (Hartley and Schneck 1993). By 1928, key support from Frederick Gilmer Bonfils, editor of the *Denver Post*, promoted access improvements leading to eleven consecutive years of national pilgrimages (Crouter 1977). In July of that year, approximately 200 Catholics and Protestants from 25 states and Canada made a pilgrimage to the summit of Notch Mountain and reported a miraculous cure leaving no doubt visitations would increase in years to come (Fryxell 1934, Blake 2008).

Under the Antiquities Act, President Herbert Hoover declared 1392 acres encompassing both Notch Mountain and Mount of the Holy Cross as Holy Cross National Monument on May 11, 1929, stating that the, "figure in the form of a Greek Cross is an object of much public interest" (Hoover 1929). Infrastructure and facility construction followed shortly. In 1933-4, Tigiwon Community House was built as a meeting hall and shelter for pilgrims numbering over 600 in 1932, over 800 in 1933, and over 3000 in 1934 (Birch 1935, Blake 2008).

*Construction and the CCC*

By 1933, the Camp Fire Girls' Camp Tigiwon site had become a popular gathering place. As such, the Forest Service recognized the need to protect un-seasoned visitors from harsh weather during the weeklong pilgrimages and constructed basic sanitation and fire protection improvements. The camp served as the trailhead for foot paths frequented by visitors and was the headquarters for organized pilgrimages.

As part of the improvements undertaken by the Forest Service during the Great Depression, laborers from the CCC Camp F-15-C Company 831, established in June 1933, stationed in Minturn and supervised by Forest Superintendent H.O. Harris, made improvements to the road leading to the camp. Upon completion of the improvements, the CCC relocated their camp closer to the Camp Tigiwon site. In 1933, the Forest Service proposed to construct a community house at Camp Tigiwon to provide minimum accommodations for the pilgrims (Hartley and Schneck 1993).

The Rocky Mountain Regional Engineering Division, headed by Regional Engineer James L. Brownlee, drew the plans for the community house with construction beginning in 1933 funded by the Emergency Conservation Fund (ECF) (Hartley and Schneck 1993). However, several design changes were required to fit the building to the sloping site. In combination with these change orders, rising material prices and the extra-ordinary cost of moving materials to the sub-alpine site, construction costs skyrocketed to \$2,200, higher than the allotted amount for building construction by the ECF (Hartley and Schneck 1993). In April 1934, \$3,500 in funds granted from a National Industrial Recovery Act was allotted to the project and was quickly consumed preparing materials for construction. While the additional funding provided for the materials, the Forest Service lacked the resources to construct the actual building. As a result, the Forest Service turned to the CCC camp to provide the needed labor. Work on the community house foundation soon followed in 1933.

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By the fall of 1933, progress stalled on the completion of the community house due to the lack of specialized laborers from within the CCC ranks. Civilian masons were hired for the fireplace and chimney and carpentry work was provided by Eagle District Ranger William S. Brown (Hartley and Schneck 1993). As winter set in, the CCC camp situated at Tigiwon was closed for the season and the building was left incomplete. The building was officially completed in the spring of 1934 and additional improvements were planned including an administration building, post office, dining hall, rental cabins, parking lots, and a water system with the expectation that thousands of visitors a day would be arriving to hike to the Holy Cross (Birch 1935).

*The End of an Era*

National pilgrimages ceased in 1938, and the planned improvements failed to be implemented. While the pilgrimages have been considered a craze that fell out of fashion the difficulties with accessing the site must have played a substantial role (Lavender 1976, Blake 2008). No amount of development at Tigiwon could offset the ruthless mountain roads accessing the camp, the effect of high elevation on pilgrims, or the torturous horse ride and hike over the steep, rocky terrain leading to the Notch Mountain summit. Furthermore, the death of editor Bonfils in 1933 left the pilgrimages without its most ardent promoter (Crouter 1977, Blake 2008).

National Monument status was retracted from the Mount of the Holy Cross by Congress and President Truman in 1950 resulting in land administration reverting back to the Forest Service. The superintendent of Rocky Mountain National Park, who administered Holy Cross National Monument, supported the abolishment because fewer than 50 people visited the monument each year and it was "a climb worth half your life" to Notch Mountain to view the cross (Brown 1968, Blake 2008).

*Tigiwon Today*

Modern day development has resulted in a vibrant tourist industry in the surrounding mountains. The internationally renowned resorts at Vail and Beaver Creek are just a few miles away, where outdoor activities and an athletic population thrive. Today, hikes up Notch Mountain and climbs to the Mount of the Holy Cross are more of a recreational activity than a religious pilgrimage. The proximity of these resorts to the Tigiwon Community House provide a steady stream of tourist and locals alike, all of which travel past the site. Many stop to explore the Community House, and take in the majestic views of the Gore Range and Eagle River Valley. The Tigiwon Community House has lived up to its name as a meeting place for friends over the years. It has provided the setting for many weddings, family reunions, and other social events through its lifetime and has become an important cultural and historic resource in the area. The building is included in the Forest Service's rental program and is administered as part of the Holy Cross Ranger District of the White River National Forest, headquartered in Minturn. Approximately 7,850 people visit the Community House annually (Rebitzke 2011).

*Architectural Significance*

The Tigiwon Community House is a superior example of the buildings that typify the architecture in the Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) of the USDA Forest Service. Design and construction is consistent with historic Forest Service land management ethics. The community house is one the earliest examples of CCC construction on the White River National Forest that is still functioning today in a similar capacity to its historic purpose.

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The Community House is significant under Criterion C as it exhibits architectural features distinctive of the CCC phase of construction in Region 2. The exposed log construction of the building including the local stone foundation, massive stone fireplace and chimney, and low, wide porch are highly representative of both the craftsmanship of the CCC and the Rustic architecture of the US Forest Service during this phase. The building is in good condition and demonstrates continued upkeep by the Forest Service since its construction.

*Forest Service Architectural Typology*

In 1996, Hartley and Schneck completed a study of Rocky Mountain Region Forest Service historic architecture. They categorized the Region's historic architecture into four phases: Phase I, pre-design era (ca. 1891-1910); Phase II, pre-CCC era (ca. 1911-1932); Phase III, CCC era (1933-1942); and Phase IV (1943-present).

*Phase III, CCC era*

Built in 1933-4, the Tigiwon Community House can be categorized temporally and stylistically in the CCC Phase. Phase III encompassed the years the CCC was in operation, from 1933-1942. The Region's Architectural Division created its own unique interpretation of the Rustic Style, which employed natural settings and materials to harmonize with the physical environment. Traditional building techniques were used in the construction of Rustic buildings and structures, with emphasis on hand craftsmanship. Characteristic elements of Rustic architecture included battered stone foundations and immense interior and exterior stone chimneys, log walls, small paned windows, deeply overhung roofs and minimal detailing. The overall appearance was that of informality and horizontality, attributes that complimented the mountain settings in which the style was most appropriately found. The Rustic architecture of Region 2 is typified by its standardized design, rugged appearance, and labor-intensive composition.

Prior to the CCC era, the predominant uses of the National Forests in Colorado were resource based, including timber cutting, mining, and grazing. Most improvements were administrative in function and were constructed by rangers as part of their general responsibilities. The resulting buildings therefore largely reflected the ranger's personal preferences, as well as materials, tools, and the amount of time available to them for construction. With the development of regional and national engineering divisions, Forest Service design became more standardized. Forest Service architectural influences were highly reflective of national architectural trends.

Later, with assistance from various New Deal programs like the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Region 2 Architectural Division oversaw an era of unprecedented expansion of architectural improvements. The Forest Service was well aware of the increasing demand for recreational use of its lands since the early teens and capitalized on the New Deal programs to develop its lands for recreation (Williams 1994). The CCC contributed to this recreational development in many ways, one of which was the construction of buildings. Examples of this are seen in the various campground outhouses mass-produced for the Forest Service, and in the unique observatories, shelter houses, and community buildings constructed throughout the region, such as the one at Camp Tigiwon (Hartley and Schneck 1993).

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Construction Elements: The Region constructed more Rustic-style buildings than all other styles combined during Phase III. Rustic buildings had high poured-concrete foundations faced with uncoursed local stone. Walls were peeled, shaved logs of uniform diameter or wide clapboard siding. Log joints were usually saddle notched with roughly pointed crowns, up to 18" deep. Moderate-pitched roofs almost invariably had exposed log or frame rafters and purlins. Gables of both log and frame buildings often had vertical logs or board siding, with attic vents at the peak. Sawn shake shingles were standard on all Rustic designs. Casement windows were a regional standard, thus providing a sense of visual unity for all Phase III designs regardless of architectural style.

Materials: Construction materials included native logs, stones, gravel, and other indigenous materials found on site as well as brick, adobe, and milled lumber. The use of wood as a construction material was perhaps the ultimate expression of Forest Service values, and designers took every opportunity to use it. The Rustic Style was especially appropriate in the mountains where wood shake, native stone, and logs were abundant and most economical. Doors, windows, shutters, porch railings, interior walls, ceilings, and floors were all most often wood (Groben 1938). Interiors were often stained, oiled, or painted.

The Rustic Style of the CCC era embodied the pragmatic Forest Service values of utility, respect for the land, and harmony (Tweed 1977). As seen with the construction methods and materials used, this harmony was achieved by imitating vernacular building patterns in the Rocky Mountain Region, including log cabins.

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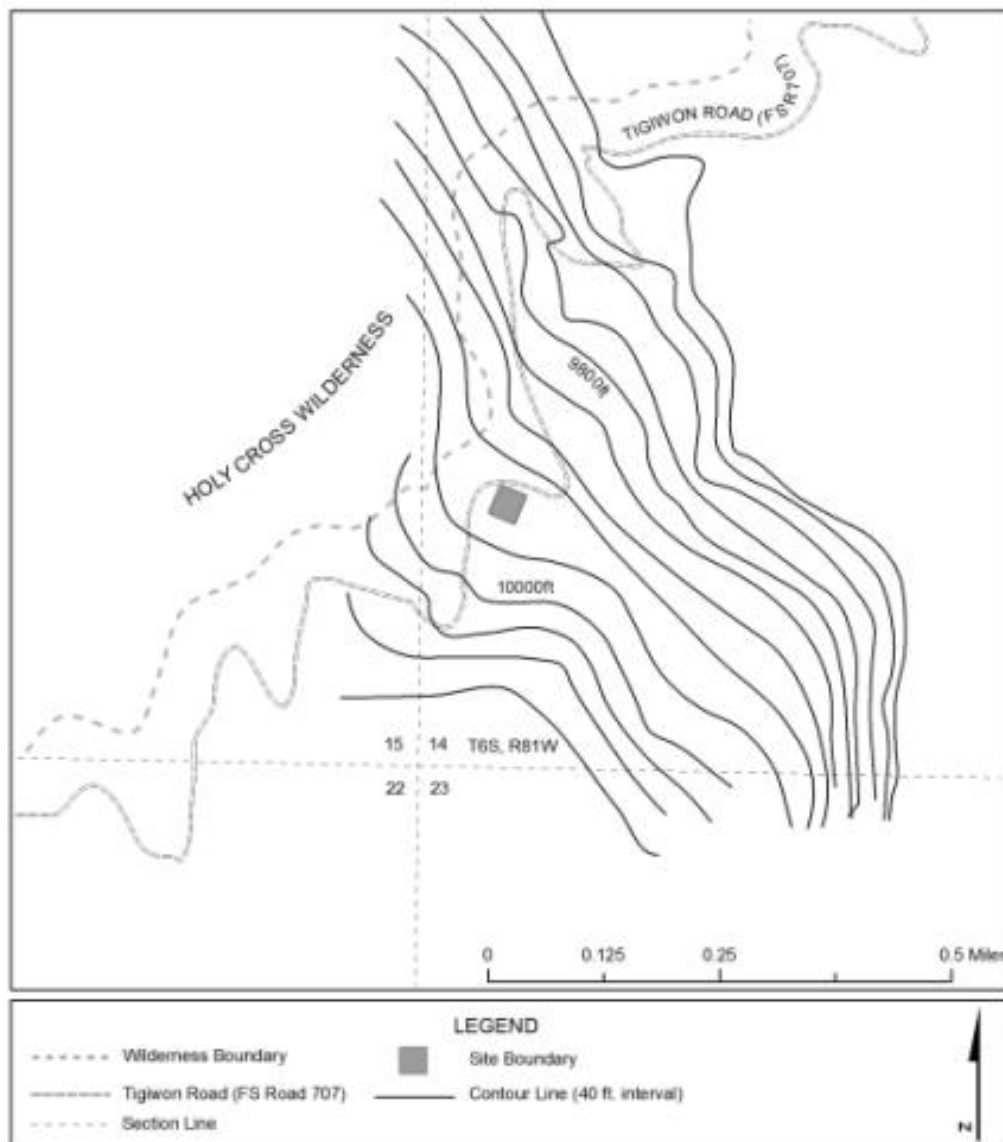
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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The nominated boundary is the shaded portion noted in the scale map below and includes a 15' perimeter around the building. It is located in an unsectioned area of township 6 south, range 81 west, of the 6<sup>th</sup> Principal Meridian.



**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated boundary includes the building (including a 15' perimeter around the building) and immediate setting associated with the historic use of the Tigiwon Community House within the White River National Forest.

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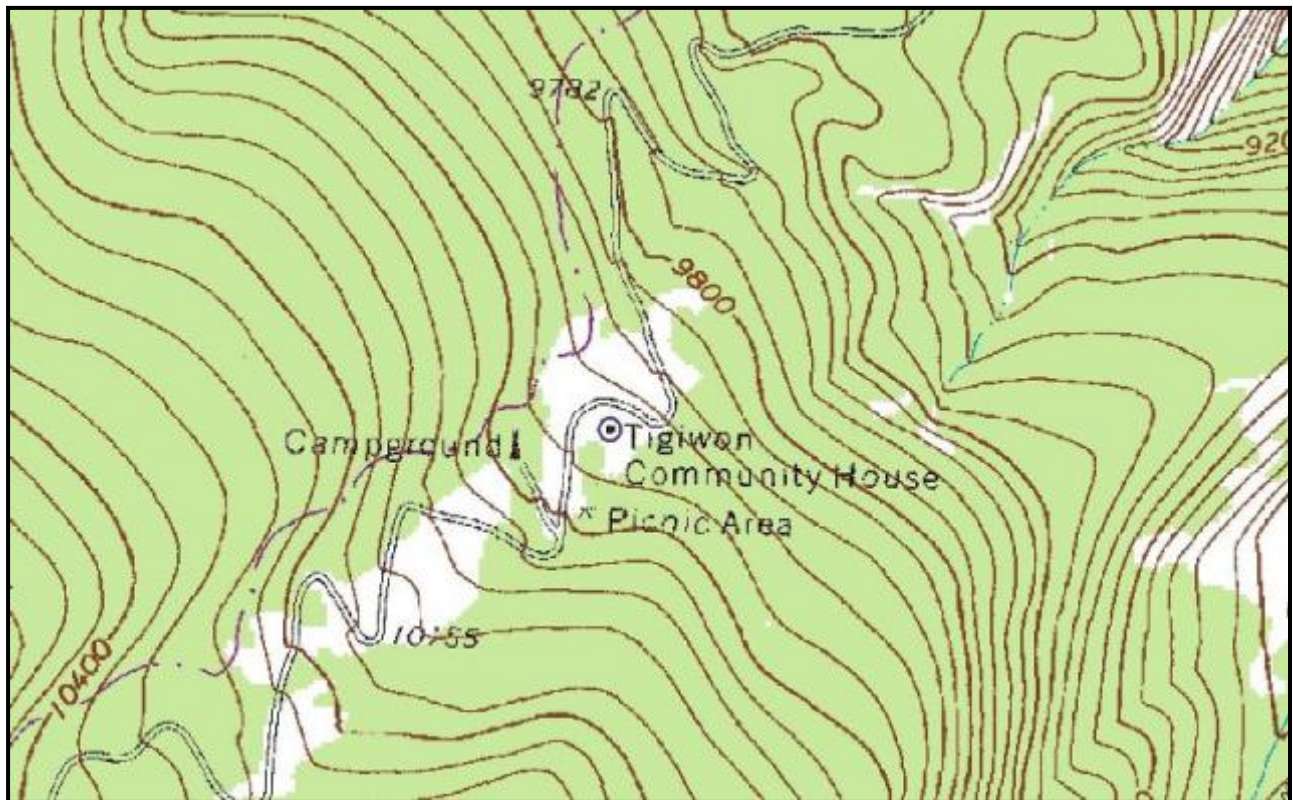
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USGS Topographic Map  
Minturn Quadrangle  
7.5 Minute

PLSS 6<sup>th</sup> P.M. T 6 South, R 81 West  
Elevation: 9920 feet





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Google earth

feet 1000  
meters 300



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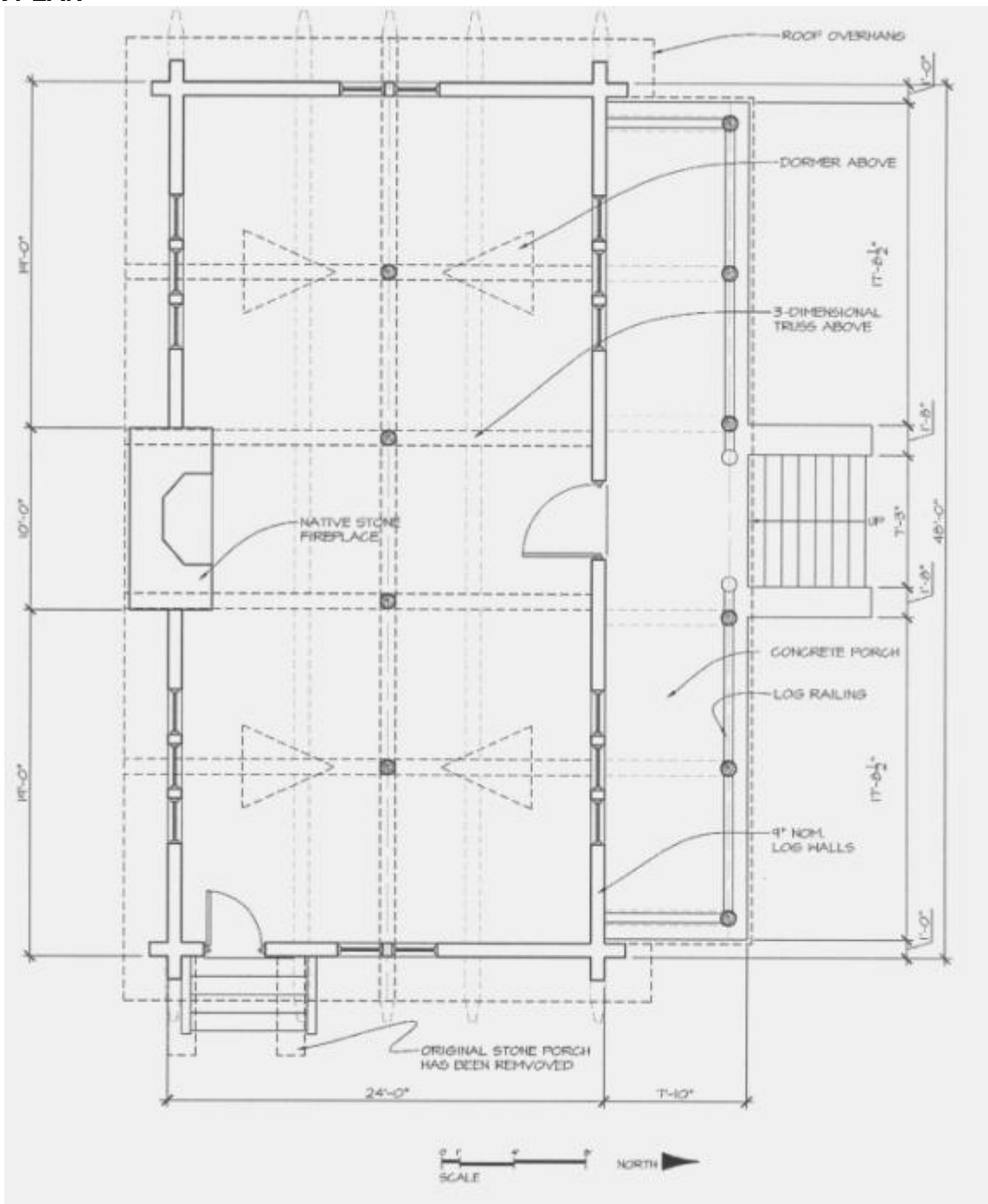
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**FLOOR PLAN**



Source: Edward Troyer, 2010

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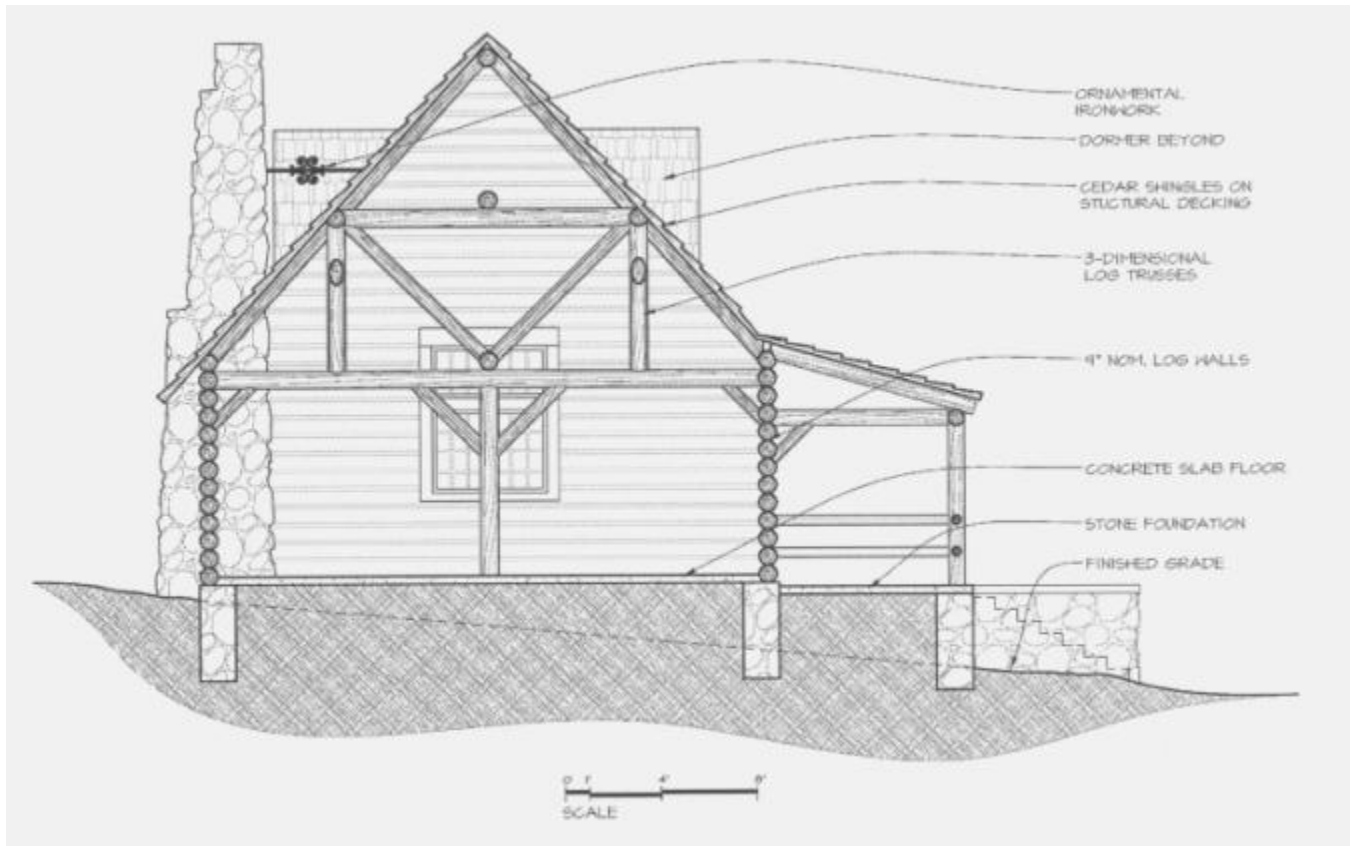
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**CROSS SECTION**



Source: Edward Troyer, 2010

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**PHOTO LOG**

The following information pertains to all photograph numbers except as noted:

Photographer: Patrick Uphus

Date of Photographs: September, 2011

Negatives: Digital tifs on file with the National Park Service and White River National Forest

Photo 1. View of the north and east sides of the building.

Photo 2. View of the east and south sides of the building.

Photo 3. View of the south and west sides of the building.

Photo 4. View of the north side of the building.



Photo 1. View of the north and east sides of the building.

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Photo 2. View of the east and south sides of the building.

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Photo 3. View of the south and west sides of the building.

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Photo 4. View of the north side of the building.

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**HISTORIC PHOTO LOG**

Photo H1. North side of Tigiwon Community House, dated 9/20/1934 Source: White River National Forest

Photo H2. South side of Tigiwon Community House, dated 9/20/1934 Source: White River National Forest

Photo H3. Interior view of roof trusses, dated 8/9/1993. On file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado

Photo H4. Fireplace, dated 8/9/1993. On file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado



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Photo H1. North side of Tigiwon Community House, dated 9/20/1934 Source: White River National Forest

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Photo H2. South side of Tigiwon Community House, dated 9/20/1934 Source: White River National Forest

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Photo H3. Interior view of roof trusses, dated 8/9/1993. On file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado

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Photo H4. Fireplace, dated 8/9/1993. On file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado