

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY
& EDUCATION

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 Mountainside Lodge

other names/site number 5LR2166

2. Location

street & number 2515 Tunnel Road [N/A] not for publication

city or town Estes Park [X] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Larimer code 069 zip code 80517

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.)
G. Cortez Ugalde State Historic Preservation Officer June 8, 2000 Date
Signature of certifying official/Title
State Historic Preservation Office, 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
 other, explain _____
 See continuation sheet.
Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper 7/20/00 Date of Action

Mountainside Lodge
Name of Property

Larimer 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

<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: hotel

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century

American Movements

Other: Rustic style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: granite

walls Log

Stone: granite

roof Asphalt

other _____

Narrative Description

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

Mountainside Lodge
Name of Property

Larimer 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

Religion

Periods of Significance

1919-1950

Significant Dates

1924

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Stone, John Timothy

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stone, John Timothy

Wiard, Fred

Fogelstadt, Martin

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:

Colorado Historical Society

Lula W. Dorsey Museum

Mountainside Lodge
Name of Property

Larimer 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 449970 4464870
Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

4. 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 Jack R. Melton / Museum Director, Lula W. Dorsey Museum

organization YMCA of the Rockies

date 2-14-1997

street & number PO Box 2550

telephone 970-586-3341 (1136)

city or town Estes Park

state CO

zip code 80511

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 YMCA of the Rockies

street & number PO Box 2800

telephone 970-586-4444

city or town Estes Park

state CO

zip code 80511

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.*)

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Mountainside Lodge
Larimer County, Colorado

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

Mountainside Lodge is a stone and log Rustic style building located on the grounds of the Estes Park Center YMCA of the Rockies west of Estes Park, Colorado. Situated on the north slope of Emerald Mountain in a mixed grove of pine, spruce, and fir trees at an altitude of 8,700 feet offering commanding views of Longs Peak, the Front Range, Mummy Range, and the Estes valley. Resting on a granite outcropping, Mountainside is constructed almost entirely of native granite and lodgepole pine gleaned from the property. The two-and-one-half story lodge is a nearly square plan with walk-out basement on the east elevation. The foundation consists of uncut uncoursed native granite that extends upward to form the first-story walls on the north, west, and south elevations. The upper level walls are composed of lodgepole logs, saddle notched and spiked together at the wall intersections. Window and door surrounds are milled logs without molding. The windows throughout are primarily wood frame multi-light sliders. The truncated front gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The rafter ends and purlins form knee braces along the eave line. The flat portion of the main roof and deck area over the east elevation extension are covered with rolled asphalt material and the deck is surrounded by a lattice work balustrade. Two stone chimneys rise through the flat portion of the main roof and two gable-roofed dormers occupy the east slope. The interior of the lodge is finished with original wood plank floors; stone, log, board and batten, and bead board paneled walls; and log rafters. Massive stone fireplaces are found throughout. Some interior and exterior alterations and additions occurred after the period of significance, however, the changes do not prevent the building from conveying its historical and architectural significance.

EXTERIOR

The 1921 Mountainside Lodge typifies the Rustic style of architecture popular in the Rocky Mountain region from the beginning of the 20th century. The lodge rises organically from a granite outcropping and is constructed almost entirely of granite and lodgepole pine from the site. The two-and-one-half story lodge is a nearly square plan, approximately 35 feet by 37 feet. The irregular topography accommodates a walk-out basement on the east elevation. In typical Rustic construction, the foundation of uncut granite extends upward to form the first-story walls on the north, west, and south elevations (see photo #2). The upper level walls are composed of full-length round logs (see photo #5). The logs vary from 6" to 11" in diameter and are saddle notched and spiked together at the wall intersections (see photo #6). The head of each log is a uniform length and the crowns are saw cut.

The gently sloping, truncated, front gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The main roof is supported by 4" to 6" diameter log truss-type structure (see photo #6). The extended rafter ends and purlins form knee braces along the eave line. Rolled asphalt roofing covers the flat portion of the main roof and the second-story deck area over the east elevation extension. The deck is surrounded by a lattice work balustrade. Two square, stone chimneys rise through the flat portion of the main roof near each of the gable ends. Two gable-roofed dormers are evenly spaced on the east slope.

The fenestration is asymmetrical but balanced. Window and door surrounds are milled logs without molding (see photo #9). The windows throughout are primarily wood frame multi-light sliders.

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**Mountainside Lodge
Larimer County, Colorado**

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INTERIOR

The original basement under the kitchen contains one original bathroom and two dirt rooms (see photo #4). Between the southern dirt room and bathroom a stairway leads up to the kitchen (see photo #12). A hallway separates the original basement from two dorm rooms and bathroom added by the YMCA after 1957 (see photos #3, #13, and #14).

The first floor of the lodge is reached via stone steps terminating at a porch and main entrance (see photo #8). The first floor contains a large living room, alcove, "rock room," kitchen, and dining room. The living room's interior and exterior walls are constructed entirely of native stone (see photo # 10, and #15). The north wall is dominated by an impressive stone fireplace and wood box (see photo #16 and #17). The wood box is trimmed with beaver gnawed aspen (see photo #17). To the left of the fireplace a narrow stone staircase winds behind the fireplace providing the only internal access to the second floor (see photo #18). To the right of the fireplace a door leads to the "rock room" (see photo #19). The floor and walls are constructed entirely of stone (see photo #20). Windows fill the north wall (see photo #21). The west wall has windows and door leading up to the west walkway outside the lodge (see photo #7). Photographs taken shortly after completion show this room was originally an open porch (see photo #2). Its enclosure was likely part of the 1925 alterations.

Adjoining the living room on the southeast is an alcove that served as the original dining room (see photo #22). It is entered via a stone archway (see photo #23). The north wall is log (see photo #24). The original log wall containing a window to the east was removed to provide access to the dining room addition.

Adjacent to the dining room is the kitchen (see photo #34). Its south and east walls consist of log walls. The west and north walls are native stone. An unused door leads into the living room (see photo #35). At the far south end of the kitchen remnants of a stairway that once led to the second floor (see photo #36). To the north of the main kitchen is a kitchen addition (see photo #37).

The second floor contains five bedrooms and two bathrooms. The southwest bedroom was Dr. Timothy Stone's bedroom (see photo #41). A stone fireplace is in the southeast corner (see photo #42). Windows dominate the south and west walls. A conventionally framed board and batten partition of unknown vintage separates the master bedroom from a bunk room on the north (see photo #43). Similar partitions separate other rooms on the second floor. A second bunk room adjoins the first on the north.

East of the master bedroom is another bedroom similar to one on the northeast corner with the exception of a fireplace which abuts a similar one in the master bedroom. Windows dominate the east and south walls. North of the southeast bedroom is a walkway leading out to the dining room roof/deck (see photo #44). Adjacent to the walkway is a bathroom (see photo #45). Both the hallway and bathroom were created from space previously occupied by the stairway leading up from the kitchen and second-floor landing.

The second-floor central hallway is interrupted by a stairway leading up to the third floor (see photo #46 and #47). North of this juncture are three bedrooms and a bathroom at the end of the hall. The bathroom original to the lodge which is too small to photograph contains the original clawfoot bathtub. To the west of the bathroom is a bedroom (see photo #48). To the east are two bedrooms (see photo #49 and #50). All partitions are of unknown vintage but are assumed to date from the conversion of the lodge from a residence to a hotel.

The third floor contains a small sleeping room in each of the four corners and a bathroom at the north end (see photo #50). The exact date of these modifications is unknown. Circa 1956 dormers were added on the east side sleeping rooms by the YMCA (see photo #51). The east and west sections of the large central hallway are occupied by storage areas (see photo #52). At the south end of the hallway a steep stairway leads to the roof (see photo #53).

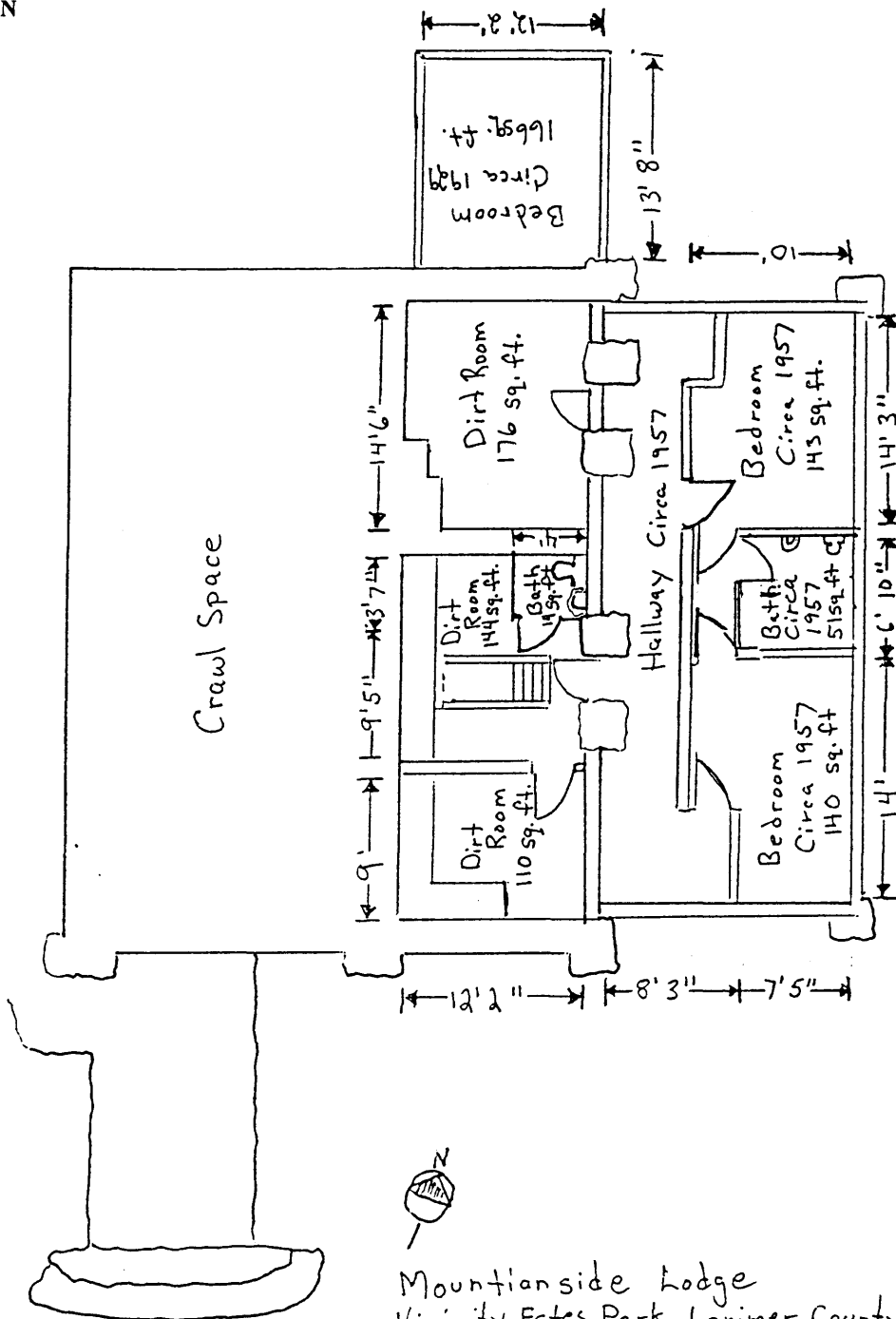
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Mountainside Lodge
Larimer County, Colorado

SKETCH PLAN
Basement



Mountainside Lodge
Vicinity Estes Park, Larimer County, Colo.
Floor Plan (Basement)
January 1997

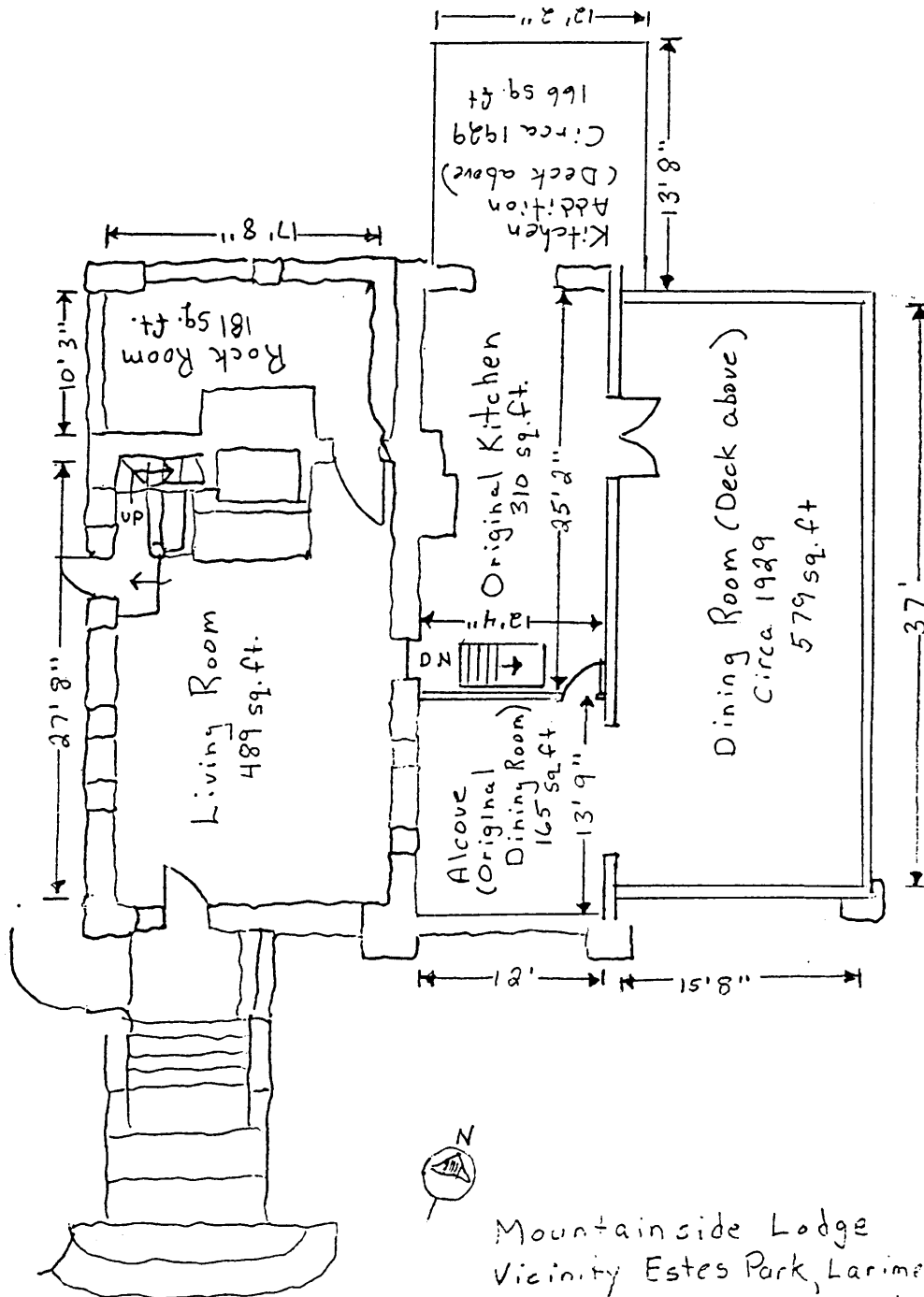
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Mountainside Lodge
Larimer County, Colorado

SKETCH PLAN
Main Floor



Original Lodge	4602 sq. ft.
Circa 1929 additions	911 sq. ft.
Circa 1957 addition	579 sq. ft.

Total 6092 sq. ft.

Mountainside Lodge
Vicinity Estes Park, Larimer County, Co
Floor Plan (Main Floor)
January 1997
Map 1024

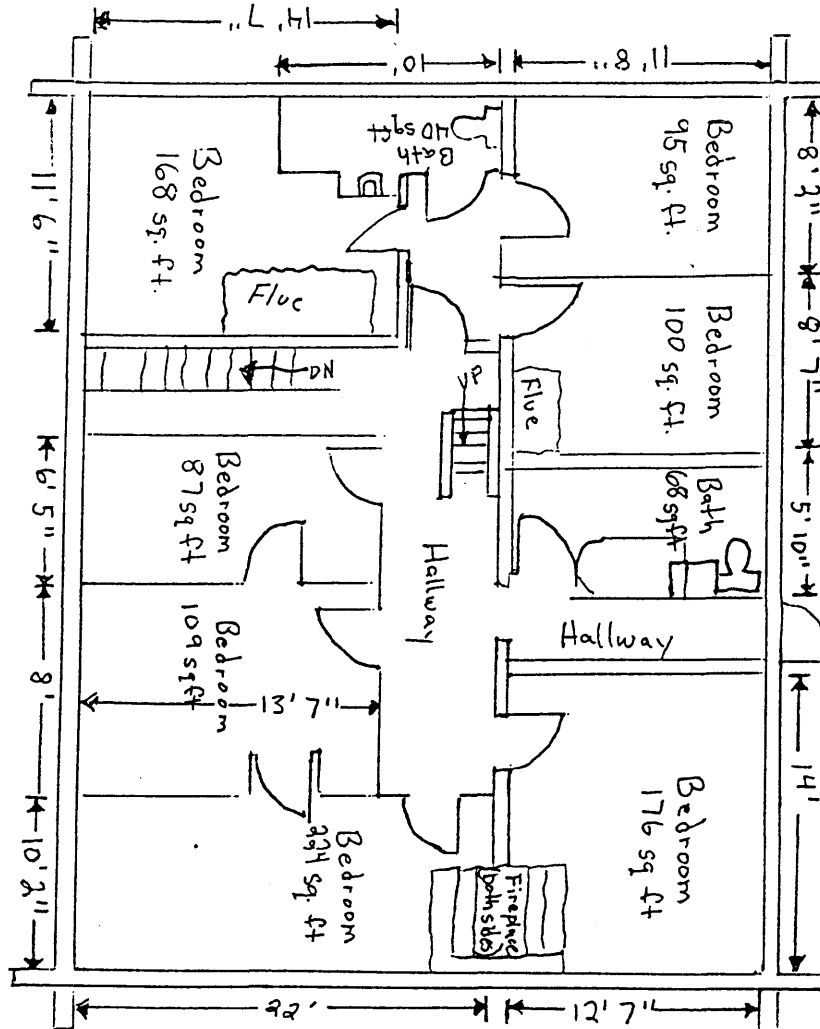
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Mountainside Lodge
Larimer County, Colorado

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SKETCH PLAN
Second Floor



Mountainside Lodge
Vicinity Estes Park, Larimer County, Colo.
Floor Plan (2nd Floor)
January 1997

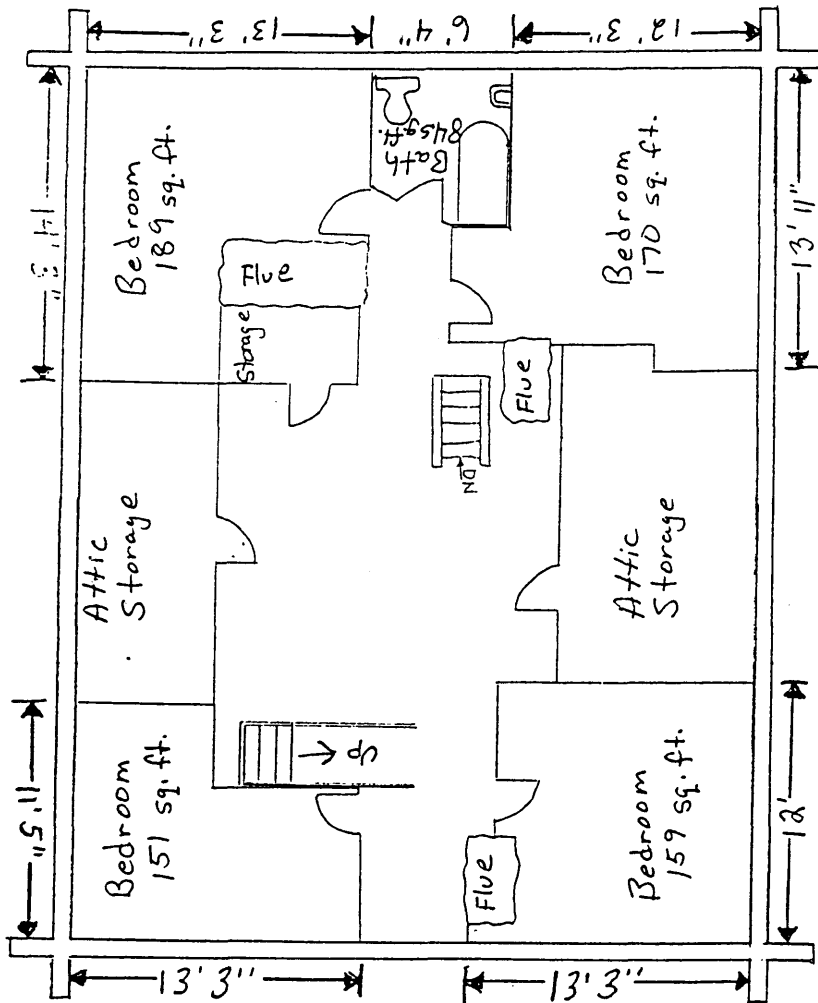
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Mountainside Lodge
Larimer County, Colorado

SKETCH PLAN
Third Floor



Mountainside Lodge
Vicinity Estes Park, Larimer County, Colorado
Floor Plan (Third Floor)
January, 1997

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Mountainside Lodge
Larimer County, Colorado

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Since 1984 two architects and two engineers have inspected Mountainside Lodge. They were Gary Long of Long Hoeft Architects of Georgetown, Colorado (1984); Russell Miller of Consulting Engineers of Timnath, Colorado 1993); Roy Browne of Browne & Associates Architects of Independence, Missouri (1995); and Albert Hermans of Kansas City, Missouri (1995). Both Miller and Hermans are Colorado registered engineers. Of the original structure built by Dr. Stone, Miller said, "it was soundly built..., and is yet so today." Browne concurred saying the original structure "is as sound as the year it was built." Hermans concurred with Hoeft and Browne indicating Mountainside "is structurally sound..." with exceptions which are noted later. Miller was concerned about over stressing of the floor joists supporting the second floor directly over the living room and suggested adding a "T" brace. He was also concerned about roof trusses cut to add the four bedrooms on the third floor. Hermans indicated the "T" brace added to the living room at Miller's suggestion was unnecessary. Hermans used plumb lines to check the outside walls and found they were "...plumb within tolerances of the differences of the log diameters." All noted dry rot on numerous log ends as well as several exterior logs needing replacement (see photo #54).

The kitchen addition to Mountainside is in serious distress (see photo #55). In Herman's report he indicated the "the bottom logs have deteriorated to such a degree that support of the walls is minimal." Of the foundation he stated, "(support) at the northeasterly corner is sporadic at best with a few rocks piled up intermittently providing the only support" (see photo #39). Miller concurred stating:

If the decision is made to try to renovate this addition it will require extensive field evaluation, engineering study, design and renovation. Further, it will entail major rebuilding including a new foundation and extensive wall log replacement.

The dining room edition has fared better. The north and south walls are in reasonably good condition. The east wall is seriously deteriorated. The base log has decayed due to inadequate drainage. Hermans states that "the (base) log has crushed under the weight of the wall and deck and that the floor joists may be pressed into the supporting log as well (see photo #56)." Miller and Hermans agree the dining room addition is worth renovating.

Other considerations include the roof, masonry, external stairs, and windows. All roofing material is seriously deteriorated. The masonry including the foundation is in excellent condition. There are two small cracks in the foundation which in no way effect its structural integrity. There are several flat stones missing from the front steps and on a west outside walkway. Stone and concrete chimneys extending above the roof are likewise in excellent condition. The external stairs leading to the deck above the dining room were removed due to safety considerations in 1995. The original windows are in need of reglazing and in some cases replacement.

The interior of Mountainside Lodge is in good condition considering its age and heavy usage. All the interior masonry walls are in excellent condition with no loose stone or cracked mortar. The fireplace in the living room needs some repair. The two fireplaces on the second level are in excellent condition. The stone stairway leading to the second floor is in excellent condition. The interior logs are unpainted with the exception of the bathrooms. The original wood floors throughout out the lodge are in good condition. The electrical system replaced about ten years ago is encased in small diameter brown conduit. The plumbing will require replacement before the lodge is reopened. There is no heat in the lodge with the exception of the dining room where an exposed forced air furnace occupies one corner (see photo #57).

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Mountainside Lodge
Larimer County, Colorado

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ALTERATIONS

Dr. Stone sold Mountainside in 1924. From 1925 through circa 1930 a series of alterations were made to convert Mountainside into a hotel. They included a large deck on the east which was later walled-in for a dining room, removal of an inside stairway, addition of one bathroom on the second floor, additional partitions on the second floor, dorm rooms and bathroom on the third floor, and a kitchen annex.

The dining room was the major structural change necessary to convert Mountainside to a hotel (see photo #25 and #26). Structural analysis reveals that the present enclosed dining room was once an open deck. That fact is verified by a June 5, 1925 story the *Estes Park Trail* which mentions an "open air roof dining room". To accomplish this modification several new stone and concrete pillars were added (see photo #27). Constructed to match the original foundation they may or may not be the work of the same mason. A partially legible inscription in one pillar reads "192?". The exact date when the open deck was fully enclosed is unknown, but by June 14, 1929 the *Estes Park Trail* mentions a large spacious dining room. The dining room roof then became a deck (see photo #28). The walls of the dining room addition are constructed of logs spiked together and notched at wall junctions. When the deck was enclosed the west wall of the original dining room was removed. Two original windows in the kitchen were converted to shelving (see photo #29 and #30) and another became a double door between the dining room addition and kitchen (see photo #31). Outside stairs were added on the east side of the building for access for the deck (see photo #32).

The kitchen addition was made sometime before the 1931. While no photographic evidence is available to substantiate that date, the before cited June 1929 newspaper article mentions a "private dining room" in addition to the main dining area. This is likely the kitchen annex (see photo #38). To access this addition a window was removed in the north wall and the lower portion of the original stone wall was cut out. The foundation of this addition consists of sporadically piled rocks (see photo #39). The walls are log construction spiked together and notched at wall junctions (see photo #38). The roof is conventional framed lumber and serves as an extension of the dining room deck (see photo #40). The bottom floor of the two story addition contains a dorm room.

After its purchase by the YMCA of the Rockies in 1956, bedrooms were added under the dining room as well as dormers on the third floor. The top-most portion of the roof was enclosed with a log railing which was removed in the late 1950s (see photo #11). Even with these changes Mountainside Lodge maintains much of its original appearance and its historical association with Estes Park and adjacent Rocky Mountain National Park.

The isolated, rustic nature of Mountainside Lodge has been preserved. With the exceptions of a missing log balustrade on the topmost section of the roof, missing stairs leading up to the deck, and replaced railings on the deck, Mountainside Lodge appears essentially the same as it did circa 1929. Since Rocky Mountain National Park owns land directly to the north, south, and west of Mountainside views are not in jeopardy. The land slopes steeply down to private land to the east. Trees which were small when the Lodge was built have grown detracting from views of the lodge and the mountains from it. The nearest private residence is several hundred yards away and is of the same age and character as Mountainside.

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Mountainside Lodge
Larimer County, Colorado

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SIGNIFICANCE

Mountainside Lodge is eligible for the National Register under criteria A, B, and C in the areas of social history, religion, entertainment and recreation, and architecture. Under criteria A and B in the area of social history and religion, Mountainside Lodge is important due to its association with Dr. Timothy Stone, an important Presbyterian theologian, minister, evangelist, and administrator, who embodied the relationship between the evangelical Christian movement and the YMCA as they sought to deal with social changes during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In the area of recreation and entertainment, Mountainside is eligible for its association with Dr. Stone's key role in making the YMCA of the Rockies an important center for tourism in the Rocky Mountain region. Mountainside Lodge is a surviving example of a tourist lodge associated with the early development of Rocky Mountain National Park. Finally, Mountainside is eligible as an important example of Rocky Mountain Rustic style architecture, a style that seeks to blend a man-made structure with its setting through the use of native construction materials.

SOCIAL HISTORY

A highly complex relationship existed between the YMCA as a social institution and the evangelical Christian movement in the last decades of the nineteenth and the first quarter of the twentieth century. Since its establishment in the United States in the 1850s the YMCA had as one of its chief advocates various evangelical Protestant denominations who were interested in saving souls and addressing various social problems. Hopkins summed up that relationship stating:

The Protestant Reformation was a vibrant recovery of aspects of the gospel that had been obscured through the centuries. Similar in purpose and in effect were the successive waves of revivals... swept over the American continent at least once each generation. Among the permanent results of the evangelical spirit, and unique within the endless inventiveness of the ongoing Christian life and in the development of social organizations, is the Young Men's Christian Association.¹

Each saw the other as a vehicle for carrying out its objectives. Thus, the two movements at times became almost indistinguishable. Dr. Stone was one of those dual participants. As Scroggs states, "His primary interest, especially during his early years in Chicago, was evangelism."² That evangelistic zeal prompted the Chicago YMCA in conjunction with several ecumenical groups to invite Stone to give a series of lectures in 1910.³

The YMCA movement in the United States experienced several decades of explosive growth beginning in 1890. The YMCA embraced new immigrants by finding them suitable shelter, food, jobs and by organizing citizenship classes. When the United States entered the Spanish American War, the YMCA sent hundreds of workers into stateside camps and to the front lines. With increased urbanization and industrialization the YMCA

¹Hopkins, C. Howard History of the YMCA in North America, (New York: Association Press, 1951), p. 3.

²Scroggs, Marilee M., A Light in the City: The Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, (Chicago: Fourth Presbyterian Church), p. 72.

³Ibid.

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Mountainside Lodge
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moved to provide educational and recreational opportunities for factory workers and urban youth. When the United States entered World War I the YMCA responded by sending 25,926 YMCA workers into training camps, trenches, and prisoner of war camps. After World War I the YMCA added to its list of social involvements by serving women, blacks and Native Americans.⁴ During this same time period the YMCA was active in establishing itself in China, southeast Asia, Africa, and the Pacific.

In direct response to the need for professionally trained workers and missionaries the YMCA established numerous summer encampments or summer schools including the Western Conference of the YMCA (YMCA of the Rockies). While many individuals of national and international importance played important roles in the YMCA of the Rockies' summer school program, arguably few had a greater impact than Dr. John Timothy Stone during its developmental years from 1907-1924. Dr. Stone came to Estes Park circa 1908 as a guest lecturer and minister. Over the next several years his involvement and responsibilities grew. In 1913, as a Christian Educator, Dr. Stone was in charge of devotional and inspirational periods for the summer school program. In 1917 and in years following he was moderator of the platform hour where presenters including John R. Mott, William Allen White, and Billy Sunday spoke. Later the summer school program was expanded beyond the scope of teaching YMCA oriented courses. Dr. Stone was instrumental in organizing and teaching the Christian Workers Conference and Rural Pastors Institute. Building upon these successes additional courses were offered including joint YMCA and international missionary conferences. Students and conferees represented every state and many foreign nations. Hundreds of missionaries and YMCA workers were trained either directly by Dr. Stone or indirectly through his efforts. The importance of the YMCA summer school in Estes Park peaked during the period Dr. Stone was associated with Mountainside Lodge.

During the time Dr. Stone occupied Mountainside Lodge it was a social center for YMCA staff, guests, students, and faculty. An avid fisherman Dr. Stone hosted huge fish fries doing the cooking himself (see photo #70). Among his guests were industrialists such as W.C. Coleman founder of the Coleman Company and A.A. Hyde inventor of Mentholatum. Other noted visitors included presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan, publicist William Allen White, Colorado Governor William E. Sweet, and evangelist Billy Sunday. Joining them were YMCA leaders such as John R. Mott, J.W. Fuhrer, Martin I. Foss, Henry Kallenberg, and Frank Cheley. These individuals gathered at Mountainside not only to socialize but to make policy decisions regarding the direction of the YMCA of the Rockies and the Christian missionary movement.

RELIGION

The second area of significance, religion, is in many ways inseparable from the first due to the aforementioned relationship between evangelical Christians and the YMCA which was directly responsible for Dr. Stone's involvement in Estes Park; however, this second area of significance focuses on Dr. Stone as a Presbyterian minister, theologian, evangelist, missionary, and administrator of national prominence. According to his son, Dr. Stone's influence and prominence reached a zenith during the period from 1919 to 1924.

John Timothy Stone was arguably one of the most influential religious leaders of the first half of the twentieth century. He was recognized for his leadership skills and bountiful charisma combined with simplicity of faith and love of humanity. Stone was singularly successful as an ecclesiastical builder of congregations, lasting and inspiring buildings, and church unity. According to the soon-to-be-published American National

⁴Sowchek, Ellen, One Hundred Years is Retrospect, (Chicago: YMCA of the USA, 1977), p. 2-12.

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Biography, Stone emerged as a premier Presbyterian pastor and educator during the first part of the twentieth century.⁵ He was also a noted theological writer publishing ten books and numerous articles?

Born in 1868 Stone graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary in 1894 following five generations of family into the ministry. By 1900 his notoriety attracted an offer from Brown Memorial Church of Baltimore, Maryland. Achievements there foreshadowed the future: rapid growth of the congregation, enlargement and beautification of church facilities, retirement of debt, and expansion of outreach within the city and foreign missions. His success at Brown prompted an offer from the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago.

His impact on the Fourth Church was immediate and far reaching. Meyer said, "With his coming, there began an era of remarkable achievement in the life of this church."⁶ "Almost overnight the congregation became known for having a great preacher, and within five years it had built one of the finest buildings in the nation and was on the way to becoming the largest Presbyterian church in Chicago."⁷ In American National Biography it will be written, "under his dynamic leadership, the congregation built an edifice comparable to major cathedrals throughout the world."⁸ Meyer said, "He was one of the most famous of American preachers.... the membership of Fourth Church increased five fold."⁹ Scroggs indicated, "This extraordinary growth was in large measure due to Stone's personality and preaching and his leadership in personal evangelism."¹⁰

Stone's growing reputation was quickly recognized by the academic community. Both the University of Maryland and Amherst conferred Doctorates of Divinity on him in 1909. Five other colleges and universities conferred Doctorates of Law. Columbia bestowed on Stone a Doctorate of Sacred Theology. The University followed with a Doctorate of Letters degree.

Stone's rise to national prominence continued in 1913 with election to the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. highest office, Moderator. In 1919 the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. again turned to Dr. Stone for leadership asking him to act as Chairman of the Committee on Reorganization and Consolidation. After three years of work the Committee's report was accepted in 1922 at the 134th General Assembly in Des Moines. This was no small feat considering the diverse make-up of the Presbyterian Church's nation wide congregations. Dr. Stone's notoriety was not limited to theological circles. In 1912 and 1916 he gave the opening prayer at the Republican National Convention.

⁵Quirk, Charles E., "John Timothy Stone" (draft), American National Biography (in preparation), (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), p 2.

⁶Meyer, Harold I., One Hundred Years: The Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, (Chicago: Fourth Presbyterian Church, 1971), p. 12.

⁷Scroggs, 1990, p. 71.

⁸Quirk, p. 1.

⁹Meyer, p. 12.

¹⁰Scroggs, Marilee M., "Making A Difference: Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago," American Congregations, Volume 1, Portraits of Twelve Religious Communities, ed. by James P. Wind and James W. Lewis, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1994), p. 494.

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During this time Stone continued his Chicago ministry. "Many regard Dr. Stone's community activities among his most outstanding contributions."¹¹ "Besides beginning and nurturing other local congregations, Fourth Church has also been a 'mother church' to thousands of men and women who have gone out to Christian service all around the world.... During Stone's years, an amazing number of men and women were called to missionary service from Fourth Church. It was neither accident nor coincidence."¹² This view of Stone's impact was collaborated by Dalzell who said, "In Chicago, across the nation, and literally to the uttermost parts of the world, there are this day men and women who bear witness to the deep penetrating spiritual vision of John Timothy Stone."¹³ Because of the church's vast international program, Stone undertook a two year world tour in 1924-1925. To finance this tour he reluctantly sold Mountainside Lodge. The purpose of this trip was to personally acquaint himself with as many foreign missions as possible and offer personal encouragement and support to missionaries in the field. He spoke before thousands at churches, universities, colleges, seminaries, and at a wide variety of conferences and meetings.

In 1928 Dr. Stone was elected to the Presidency of the Presbyterian (McCormick) Theological Seminary in Chicago. He served until 1940 becoming President Emeritus. "It was a great day in the history of the Seminary when in 1928 the Directors elected the Rev. John Timothy Stone, to the Presidency and he indicated his acceptance of the election....His was the one name in the entire Presbyterian Church that united the hearts, minds and devotion of the friends of the Seminary."¹⁴ His inauguration "...was probably the most impressive and auspicious occasion in the history of the Seminary....Such an array of educators and churchman was an eloquent tribute to the respect, esteem, and affection in which Dr. Stone was held throughout the country."¹⁵

A later President of McCormick, Robert Worth Frank recalled, "From the outset of his administration he exhibited those qualities of strength, vision, and decisive action which had made him a foremost figure in the Presbyterian Church, USA, for a quarter of a century. And during this twelve-year period (1928-1940) of ominous upheaval in the nation and in the world his leadership kept the Seminary on an even keel and growing in strength....The records show that 1,691 students attended the Seminary during Dr. Stone's administration. Upon all of them his personality made a deep impression...."¹⁶ Sellers said, "probably no other man of his generation

¹¹Meyer, p. 13.

¹²Scroggs, 1990, p. 96-97.

¹³Dalzell, Harold A., "Tribute to John Timothy Stone," presented at a memorial service, (Chicago: Fourth Presbyterian Church, 1954), p. 4.

¹⁴McClure, James G.K., The Story of the Life and Work of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Chicago Founded by Cyrus H. McCormick, (Chicago: Lakeside Press, R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company, 1929), p. 100-101.

¹⁵Sellers, Orvid R., The Fifth Quarter Century of McCormick, (Chicago: Lakeside Press, R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company, 1955), p. 3-4.

¹⁶Frank, Robert W., "John Timothy Stone as President 1928-1940," McCormick Speaking, October 1954, p. 2-3.

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had so great an influence on the Presbyterian Church....No other man could have accomplished what he did during the decade of his administration."¹⁷

RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

The third area of significance for which Mountainside is nominated is recreation and entertainment, more specifically tourism. Involving the housing, feeding, and providing for the recreational needs of visitors, tourism has historically been and still is the primary economic activity in the Estes Park region. Almost without exception Estes Park's earliest homesteaders found taking in boarders provided better income than other economic pursuits. Rocky Mountain National Park was established in part due to the efforts of local business persons who wanted to protect and enhance tourism in the region. This nomination addresses two elements of Dr. Stone's impact on the Estes Park tourist trade: his influence on the early growth and development of the YMCA of the Rockies and his summer home, Mountainside Lodge, which developed a recreational significance separate from the YMCA.

In 1917 Dr. John Timothy Stone was elected the YMCA of the Rockies Board of Directors thus becoming part of the formal power structure. By 1918 the summer school at the YMCA of the Rockies had outgrown its facilities. The YMCA embarked on a \$100,000 fund raising campaign. Dr. Stone took a leadership role in pledging to raise \$10,000 which he secured from John D. Rockefeller. He also worked behind the scenes raising several thousands from friends on the "Gold Coast" in Chicago and through the Fourth Presbyterian Church. When fund raising ground to a halt short of its goal in 1921 Dr. Stone personally picked up delinquent pledges. Due in part to his fund raising efforts the YMCA of the Rockies underwent a major transformation doubling its guest capacity. These enlarged facilities served the YMCA until the 1950s when additional expansion was undertaken. During the Depression when the YMCA defaulted on its obligations and was in foreclosure, Dr. Stone was instrumental in formulating policies that saved the YMCA of the Rockies.

Thus, it is tenable to state that Dr. Stone had a significant impact in making the YMCA of the Rockies' Estes Park Center the largest YMCA family resort and conference in the United States. It is also among the largest conference and family resorts in Colorado attracting in excess of 100,000 persons yearly. With a guest capacity of 3,965 in 198 cabins and 534 lodge rooms it far eclipses any other tourist accommodation in Estes Park making it a major player in the region's commercial tourist trade.

The second element of this nomination relating to commerce involves the operation of Mountainside Lodge as a lodging establishment. Mountainside Lodge's conversion to a hotel was in response to the explosive growth in accommodations after the establishment of Rocky Mountain National Park in 1915. During the interim between Dr. Stone's sale of Mountainside Lodge in 1924 and its acquisition by the YMCA in 1956 the property passed through numerous owners. From 1924 to 1946 absentee owners leased Mountainside to various persons who operated it as a commercial hotel. Dates of various ownership were:

1924-31 Benjamin Page	1946-48 Walter Renze
1931-31 Robert Page	1948-52 Leonard, Louise, and Eugene Savonen
1931-41 John J. Bittel	1952-56 James A. Garrison and Donald A. Primrose
1941-46 Stella McClellan Bittel	1956-Present YMCA of the Rockies

¹⁷Sellers, Ovid R., "Pastor, President, Friend," McCormick Speaking, October 1954, p. 4-5.

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There are persistent rumors that during some point during the Prohibition era Mountainside Lodge was used as a "speak easy." Less credible rumors have it also being used as a bordello and gambling establishment. While these rumors are unsubstantiated, the YMCA's official records make several references to "late night disturbances" by persons passing through the YMCA property to and from Mountainside. From 1935 to 1939 Mountainside was leased by Bertha Allesbrook and operated as the Allesbrook Camp for Girls. Both Walter Renze and later the Savonens operated Mountainside as resident owners. From 1952-1956 Mountainside was operated as a hotel and Rocky Mountain Boys Camp by owners William Garrison and Donald Primrose. After the YMCA acquired Mountainside Lodge in 1956 it was designated as a conference facility. Circa 1962 it was converted exclusively for use as a family reunion center and used as such until September 1994.

An historical survey of tourists hotels, lodges, camps, and inns compiled by Harold Wignal in 1975 lists eighty-two such facilities in the Rocky Mountain National Park area including Allenspark, Meeker Park, Grand Lake, Estes Park, Glenhaven, and Drake. They run the gamut from grand hotels such as the Stanley to simple tent camps. Of those, twenty-five are still in existence. Surviving historically significant structures still operating as hotels include: Baldpate Inn, Elkhorn Lodge, Stanley Hotel, and Grand Lake Lodge. One historic lodge maintaining its historic integrity, Hewes-Kirkwood, functions as a summer music camp. Two, Moraine Park Lodge and the Holtzwrath Ranch serve as museums within Rocky Mountain National Park. Other examples functioning as hotels include: The Rapids (Grand Lake); Golden Eagle Resort (Estes Park); The Inn of Glenhaven (Glenhaven); Olympus Lodge (Estes Park); Meeker Park Lodge (Meeker Park); and Allenspark Lodge (Allenspark). Others whose historic hotel activities have been compromised include: H-Bar-G operating as a hostel; Stage Stop in Drake which is now a restaurant and bar; Hupp Hotel which is single occupancy low rent apartments; Crystal Springs Lodge in Allenspark which is vacant; Mary's Lake Lodge which houses area seasonal employees; and Longs Peak Inn and Columbine Lodge which were purchased by the Salvation Army. In the Rocky National Park McGraw Ranch faces an uncertain fate. The rest, especially those in downtown Estes Park, have either been razed, burned down, or converted to shops, offices or bars. Those within Rocky Mountain National Park almost without exception have been razed.

Mountainside Lodge is an important surviving regional example of a small scale hotel, representative of traditional patterns of tourism prior to World War II. During that period vacationers rode the train to Lyons or Loveland, Colorado, then took a stage or bus to Estes Park. Guests usually stayed from one week to the entire summer season returning year after year to the same hotel. The innkeeper provided for all the daily needs of its customers due to their lack of mobility. Nearly every hotel included a dining room, guides, and livery. In this relaxed atmosphere guests and innkeepers developed close relationships. This is in stark contrast to modern patterns of tourism whereby people drive or fly and rent a car staying only few days at their destination. Many accommodations are merely a place to sleep. Little interaction takes place between the manager/owner and guests or between guests. It is important to document and encourage preservation of examples of early tourist accommodations such as Mountainside in the region as a means of understanding and interpreting changing patterns of leisure time activity.

ARCHITECTURE

The Lodge's architectural style is best characterized as "Rocky Mountain Rustic" whose elements comprised of rough-hewn timber, peeled and unpeeled logs, and native stone represent an architectural expression of its rustic surroundings. Its designer, Dr. Stone, sought to exploit the building site by fusing Mountainside Lodge to its natural surroundings. According to Colorado architect Gary Long, surviving three-

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story log and stone structures of its age and size in this region are unusual. He further stated, "Mountainside is an historic treasure of high significance."¹⁸

In totality the feeling derived from Mountainside is one of substantial strength. In A Light in the City: the History of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, numerous references are made to the "masculinity" of Dr. Stone's theology and personality. While he was strongly supported by the opposite sex it was men whom he targeted with a message of rationality and practicality emphasizing things considered "masculine."¹⁹ There is little in the Lodge's boxy design or execution that could be called irrational or impractical. When Dr. Stone furnished Mountainside Lodge he utilized Old Hickory furniture and many animal skins and mounts to accentuate a masculine feel (see photos #22 and #58).

Mountainside's rustic theme is readily apparent in its most significant architectural feature, its masonry, executed in native stone by master mason Martin Fogelstadt (see photo #59). "Fogie" as he was called carefully selected gneiss from the surrounding area. Its swirls and folds formed during the metamorphic processes are much more interesting than the more abundant plain granite. He avoided softer schists which would have quickly crumbled. Nearby outcroppings of white quartz were utilized in the fireplaces and in an almost whimsical manner in the Rock Room (see photos #16, #20 and #42). Starting with the foundation his skillful and resourceful use of native stone give the illusion of the structure being part of the mountain (see photos #2, #7, and #62). That feeling is carried inside through interior rock walls, fireplaces, rock room, and stone stairs (see photos #10, #15, #18 and #23). The stone arch in the living room massive yet graceful shows the work of a master stone mason. The overall excellent condition of the masonry is testimony to Fogelstadt and craftsmanship.

Another illustration of Stone's goal to blend his home with nature is evident in utilization of other natural elements reminiscent of Enos Mills' Longs Peak Inn. These elements include beaver gnawed wood around the wood box and at the top of the stairs (see photo #17 and #60) as well as gnarled aspen as a hand railing on the stone stairs (see photo #61). In several instances logs blackened by forest fire were included.

The use of natural elements to provide harmony with nature was more than just utilization of an architectural style, it was a personal expression of Dr. Stone's Christian theology and personality. During his residence in Estes Park Dr. Stone built three structures, one previous to Mountainside Lodge and one after (see photo #66). All contained common elements consisting of construction on rock outcroppings and utilization of native log and stone. Locating Mountainside Lodge on a rock outcropping was not purely for aesthetic reasons. Dr. Stone considered any project, particularly a building project, to be an extension and visualization of his understanding of God and the created order. The Old and New Testaments abound with a clear, definable

¹⁸Long, Gary Proposal for the Rehabilitation of Mountainside Lodge, (YMCA of the Rockies Archives, Estes Park, Colorado September 1984). p. 3.

¹⁹Scroggs, 1990, p. 73-74.

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concept of God as "The Rock." Dr. Stone certainly decided to build his life upon The Rock, and, theologically, he would desire to construct buildings of importance on the solid foundation of The Rock as well. According to his son, George Stone, a common theme running through many of his sermons, monologues, and other works was man's relationship with Nature. Dr. Stone loved the mountains of Colorado and connected the essentials of his faith with his work saying, "great thoughts are born where men and mountains meet."²⁰

Mountainside Lodge is significant as a well executed and highly intact example of the rustic mountain design ethic and as an extension of Dr. Stone Timothy Stone's personality and theology.

²⁰Stone, John Timothy, A Citizen of No Mean City: An Incidental Autobiography, (unpublished), (Milwaukee: John Timothy Stone Archives), p 2.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property includes all the land directly beneath the lodge as well as the land extending 10 feet outward from the footprint of the lodge in all directions except for the east elevation, on which the nomination boundary matches the building footprint.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries include only the land on which the lodge sits and excludes other buildings constructed at a latter period not associated directly with Mountainside Lodge.

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-81 except as noted:

Name of Property: Mountainside Lodge
Location: Larimer County, Colorado
Photographer: Jack Melton
Date of Photographs: December 1999
Negatives: YMCA of the Rockies Archives, Lula W. Dorsey Museum
Estes Park, Colorado

Photo No. Photographic Information

- 1 View to the north.
Photographer: F.P. Clatworthy
Date: Circa 1921
- 2 Foundation and rock room circa 1921, looking SE.
Photographer: Unknown
Date: Circa 1921
- 3 Original supporting columns, basement walkway, looking NNE.
- 4 Basement dirt room showing original foundation, looking NNW.
- 5 Lodge under construction, looking NNW.
Photographer: Fred Wiard
Date: Circa 1920
- 6 Typical log notching and roof trusses.
- 7 West elevation showing exterior stone walls and walkway.
- 8 Main entrance showing stone and masonry steps and main floor exterior walls, looking NNW.

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- 9 Typical milled log window surrounds.
- 10 Living room and main entrance showing interior stone walls, looking SSW.
- 11 Just completed Lodge showing open rock room, masonry, and construction crew, looking N.
- 12 Stairway leading up from basement to kitchen.
- 13 North basement dorm room, looking S.
- 14 North basement dorm room, looking S.
- 15 Stone arch between living room and alcove (original dining room), looking E.
- 16 Living room fireplace, showing use of white quartz and granite, looking N.
- 17 Stone wood box and beaver gnawed wood surround
- 18 Stone stairway behind fireplace leading up to second floor, looking ENE.
- 19 Doorway leading from rock room to living room, looking SE.
- 20 Whimsical use of quartz in rock room, looking E.
- 21 Rock room windows, looking NNW.
- 22 Mrs. John Timothy Stone sits in original dining room (alcove), looking ESE.
Photographer: F.P. Clatworthy
Date: Circa 1920
- 23 Stone arch as seen from alcove looking into living room, looking WNW.
- 24 Original log wall in alcove and door leading into kitchen, looking N.
- 25 Girls from the Allsebrook Camp for Girls eat in dining room, looking ESE.
Photographer: Unknown
Date: Circa 1950
- 26 Dining room, looking N.
- 27 Entrance to basement dorm room added circa 1957 by YMCA and stone column (right) used to support dining room addition, looking NNE.
- 28 Deck above dining room, looking SSE.
- 29 Door leading from kitchen into alcove showing (left) original window converted to shelving when dining room added, looking ESE
- 30 Original window (background) converted to shelving when dining room was added, looking ENE.
- 31 Original window (background) converted to double door when dining room was added, looking NNW.
- 32 Outside stairway leading to deck above dining room, looking NNW.
- 33 East wall dining room addition showing bridging between original cabin and addition, looking N.
- 34 Kitchen, looking S.
- 35 Doorway between kitchen and living room converted to shelving.
- 36 Remnants of a stairway that once led to the second floor, looking SSE.
- 37 Window (foreground) opening converted to doorway to access kitchen addition.
- 38 Two-story bedroom (lower) and kitchen addition (upper), looking E.
- 39 Sporadically piled up rocks at northeast corner acting as support for the kitchen addition.
- 40 Deck (background) above kitchen addition, looking NNE.
- 41 Second floor southwest corner bedroom, looking W.
- 42 Second floor southwest bedroom (same as adjoining one in southeast corner bedroom), looking E.
- 43 Second floor bunk room show board and batten partition (similar to adjoining bunk room on the north), looking S.

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-
- 44 Second floor hallway between southeast bedroom and bathroom (boarded up door leads to deck above dining room), looking ENE.
- 45 Second floor east central bathroom, looking E.
- 46 Second floor hallway with stairway (one right) leading up to third floor, looking NNE.
- 47 Stairway leading up to third floor, looking SSE.
- 48 Second floor northwest corner bedroom, looking WNW.
- 49 Second floor northeast corner bedroom, looking E.
- 50 Third floor southwest corner bedroom (similar to one on the northwest corner), looking WSW.
- 51 Third floor southeast bedroom showing dormer added by YMCA circa 1957 (similar to one in northeast bedroom), looking NNE.
- 52 Third floor central hallway with small bath at end of hall. Stairs center right lead down to second floor, looking NNE.
- 53 Third floor central with stairs center right lead up to roof, looking SSW.
- 54 East wall of dining showing deteriorated logs.
- 55 East wall of kitchen addition showing rotted away log ends.
- 56 East wall of dining room addition showing base log that has crushed from weight of wall and deck, looking ESE.
- 57 Exposed forced air furnace in southwest corner of dining room.
- 58 Furnished living room shortly after Mountainside was completed, looking N.
Photographer: F.P. Clatworthy
Date: 1921
- 59 Mountainside Lodge's stone mason Martin "Fogie" Fogelstadt.
Photographer: Fred Wiard
Date: Circa 1920
- 60 Beaver gnawed wood on second floor landing.
- 61 Rustic railing on stairway leading up to second floor.
- 62 Underlying rock outcropping (foreground) with overlying masonry walk and first floor wall.
- 63 Mountainside contractor George Wiard.
Photographer: Unknown
Date: Unknown
- 63 Mountainside contractor George Wiard.
Photographer: Unknown
Date: Unknown
- 64 Dr. Stone (seated upper left) with construction crew, Mrs. Wiard and children.
Photographer: George Wiard?
Date: 1919
- 65 Almost completed Mountainside Lodge.
Photographer: John Timothy Stone?
Date: Spring 1921?
- 66 Just completed Mountainside Lodge with study (foreground) built on rock outcropping circa 1917, burned 1935.
Photographer: John Timothy Stone?
Date of photograph: Summer 1921

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-
- 67 Mountainside Lodge with completed dining room addition.
Photographer: Carl Sanborn (postcard)
Date of photograph: Circa 1929
- 68 Mountainside Lodge circa 1955.
Photographer: Unknown (postcard)
Date of photograph: Circa 1955
- 69 Dr. Stone at Mountainside Lodge.
Photographer: Unknown
Date: Circa 1921
- 70 Dr. Stone (foreground) fries fish at Mountainside Lodge soon-to- be Governor of Colorado
William E. Sweet looks on.
Photographer: Unknown
Date of photograph: Circa 1921
- 71 South side of Lodge looking north.
Date: March 2000
- 72 Close-up of south side looking north.
Date: March 2000
- 73 South side of Lodge looking north northeast.
Date: March 2000
- 74 South southeast corner of Lodge looking north northwest showing non-attached guest cabin and
dining room.
Date: March 2000
- 75 Close-up of south side of Lodge looking north northwest showing, basement dorm room entrance,
dining room, and deck above dining room.
Date: March 2000
- 76 Close-up looking north northwest showing non-attached guest cabin.
Date: March 2000
- 77 East side close-up looking west northwest showing outside stairway to observation deck and
northeast corner of Lodge.
Date: March 2000
- 78 North side of Lodge looking east southeast.
Date: March 2000
- 79 Close-up of north side of lodge looking east southeast.
Date: March 2000
- 80 West side of lodge looking north.
Date: March 2000
- 81 Close-up of west side of lodge looking south southwest.
Date: March 2000

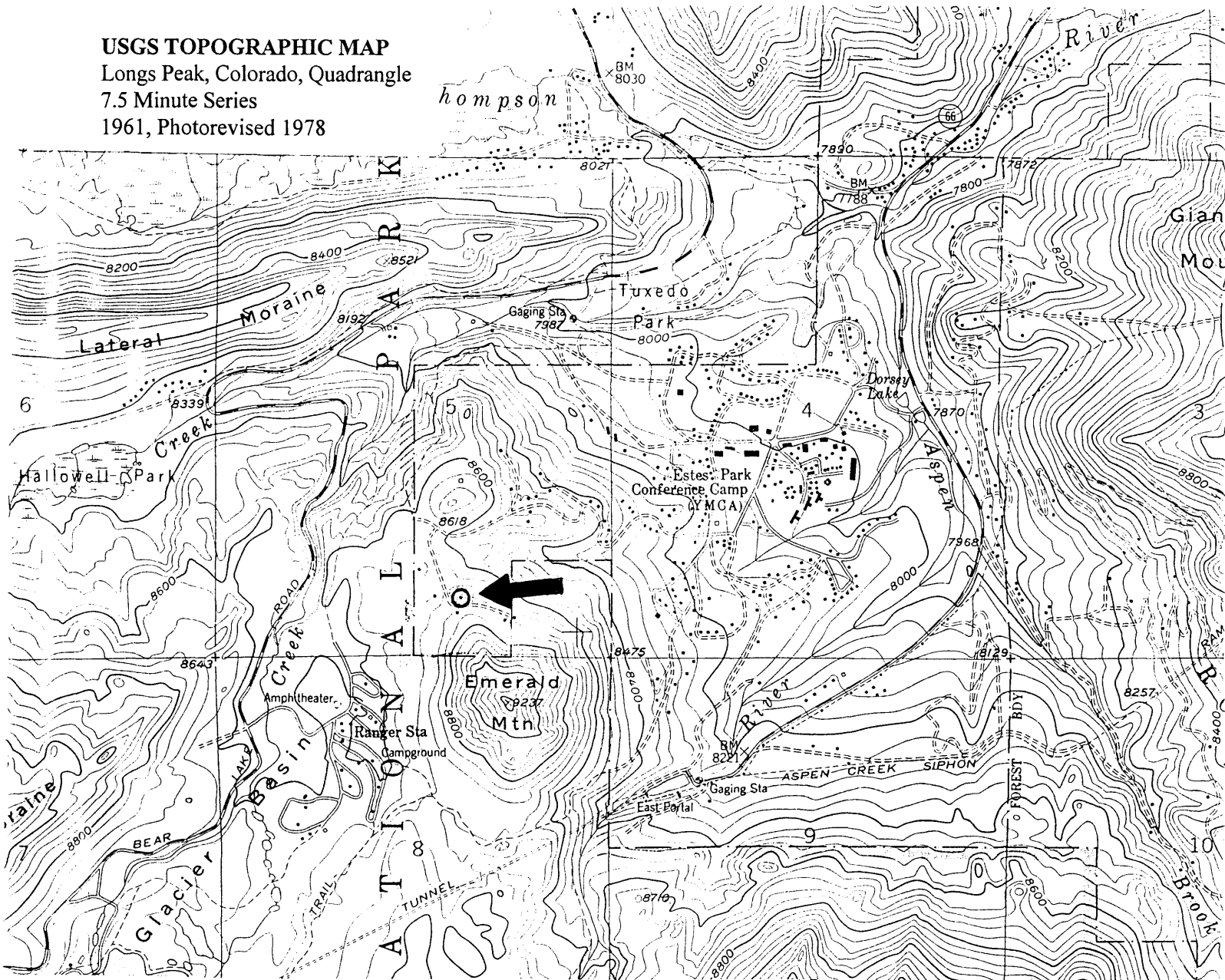
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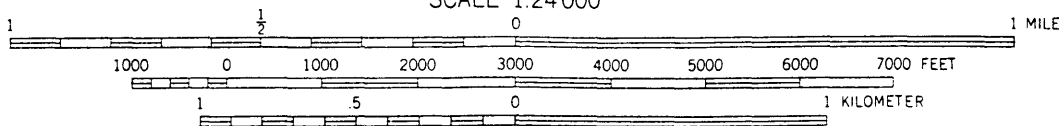
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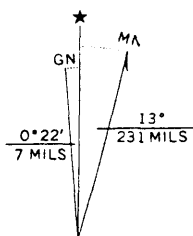
USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Longs Peak, Colorado, Quadrangle
7.5 Minute Series
1961, Photorevised 1978



SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST