

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Woods Lake Resort  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: COLORADO, Eagle

DATE RECEIVED: 7/13/88 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/26/88  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/11/88 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/27/88  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 88001226

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

Entered in the  
National Register

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT *Robert Dyer* DATE 8/11/88

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

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ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS (CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS SIDE)  
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Decision: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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CLASSIFICATION  
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\_\_\_count \_\_\_resource type

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STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION  
-----

-----  
FUNCTION  
-----

\_\_\_historic \_\_\_current

-----  
DESCRIPTION  
-----

\_\_\_architectural classification \_\_\_materials \_\_\_descriptive text

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SIGNIFICANCE  
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\_\_\_criteria \_\_\_criteria considerations \_\_\_areas of sig.  
\_\_\_periods of sig. \_\_\_significant dates \_\_\_cultural affl.  
\_\_\_sig. person \_\_\_architect/builder \_\_\_sig. statement

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BIBLIOGRAPHY  
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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA  
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\_\_\_acreage \_\_\_verbal boundary description  
\_\_\_UTMs \_\_\_boundary justification

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ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION  
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\_\_\_sketch maps \_\_\_USGS maps \_\_\_photographs \_\_\_presentation

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OTHER COMMENTS  
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Questions concerning the nomination may be directed to

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

RECEIVED

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

JUL 13 1988

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Woods Lake Resort  
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number N/A n/a not for publication  
city, town N/A vicinity Thomasville  
state Colorado code CO county Eagle code 037 zip code 81642

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	28	13 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	2	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	30	13 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

*Barbara Sudler*  
Signature of certifying official  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
State or Federal agency and bureau

7-5-88  
Date

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official  
State or Federal agency and bureau

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic:  
Seasonal residence  
Fishing camp  
Hunting camp

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic:  
Seasonal residence  
Fishing camp  
Hunting camp

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

other:  
Rustic

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Wood: log & concrete  
walls Wood: log  
roof Asphalt; Corrugated metal  
other Brick and cinderblock fireplaces  
Brick and stone chimneys

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Woods Lake Resort Historic District is located 11 miles north of Thomasville in Eagle County, Colorado. It lies in a valley completely surrounded by the White River National Forest. The nominated historic district is roughly 300 acres of land highlighted by two lakes and a connecting stream which made it famous for its fishing in the early days. There are 41 log structures in the district most of which were built in the early 1900's. Due to its lack of accessibility (accessible only by a jeep road which is closed in winter) and because the owners have carefully reviewed exterior changes, there have been few modern additions through the years. Most of the cabins remain as they were originally built by the founder of Woods Lake - Pete Englebrecht. Woods Lake Historic District accurately portrays the architecture and physical setting of one of Colorado's earliest fishing and hunting resorts. It also portrays a sense of early 19th century resort life in the Rocky Mountains.

The success of Woods Lake as a fishing resort was due in part to its beautiful physical setting within the Rocky Mountains. At an altitude of 9,405 feet, it is surrounded by peaks from the Sawatch Range which are usually snow laden. Fool's Peak and Eagle Mountain lie at the head of the Valley. Lime Creek Valley lies just below Woods Lake which is 26 miles south of Eagle. Surrounding the cabins at Woods Lake Resort are forests of aspen, pine and spruce. There are many elk and deer and the lakes are stocked with an abundant supply of fish. (Photos 1 and 2)

In 1898, the ninety acre lower lake (Lake Alicia) was first constructed by damming up a stream. The upper lake (Woods Lake) existed as a small pond of still water until 1901 when Englebrecht began making it into a lake. In 1922 Woods Lake was enlarged to its present size of 88 acres. Both lakes have always been stocked with trout to please guests staying at the resort. These lakes are fed by streams from the mountain peaks surrounding the area. Both lakes are contributing elements to the district.

See continuation sheet

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally     statewide     locallyApplicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

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Entertainment/Recreation

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Other:    Tourism

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          Architecture

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1900 - 1933

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N/A

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Cultural Affiliation  
N/ASignificant Person  
N/AArchitect/Builder  
Unknown

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**State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.**

Woods Lake Resort Historic District in Eagle County, Colorado is being nominated under National Register Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, Woods Lake is significant because of its importance in the early development of recreation and tourism in Colorado. It is being nominated under Criterion C because it contains a large group of unaltered log cabins that characterize early 20th century resort architecture in the Colorado mountains.

Under Criterion A, Woods Lake played a significant role in the development of tourism and recreation in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. Tourism in Colorado began to thrive shortly after the gold rush in 1858 and expanded greatly with the spread of mining and the railroads. People came from all over the world to see the "Wild West" in Colorado's high country during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The promotion of tourism came about with the distribution of literature by everyone from local boards and chambers of commerce, to state government. One of the major sources of promotional literature came from the railroads.

In particular, the Colorado Midland Railroad (which ran from 1886-1918) was instrumental in bringing tourists into the mountains especially for fishing expeditions. There are stories of fishermen on the Midland telling the conductor where they'd like to get off to fish along the Fryling Pan River. After a day of fishing they would flag the return train down. The train crews became so involved that they would carry cans of fish from the Leadville fish hatchery and then put them in the river at various points along the route. (2). Milk cans carried on the Colorado Midland Railroad also contained live trout which went to stock Woods Lake.

 See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Danielson, Clarence T. and Ralph W. Basalt: Colorado Midland Town.  
Pruett Press Inc., Boulder, Colorado. 1965

Shoemaker, Len: Roaring Fork Valley.  
Sundance Ltd., Denver, Colorado. 1958

Mehls, Steven F. Colorado Mountains Historic Context.  
Colorado Historical Society. 1984

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:

Owners of Woods Lake property

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property 319.8

UTM References

A          
Zone Easting Northing

C

B          
Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include all property owned by Woods Lake and have historically been associated with Woods Lake Resrot.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Lisa Purdy/President  
organization Citiscapc Ltd. date 12/87  
street & number 1033 Steele telephone 893-5444  
city or town Denver state Colorado zip code 80206

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Woods Lake Resort

The District consists of 41 structures, all of which conform to the traditional log cabin style: hand notched logs placed in an alternating pattern with square notching (photo #5) and wide chinking between the logs. The chinking material has always been the same: cement, sand, and sometimes some sawdust is thrown in. The whole log was used and there are no cabins with butted or superficially applied logs. Even the newer cabins or additions placed there since 1947 conform to this style. 28 buildings are considered contributing resources in the district. Non-contributing buildings # 13. 10 of the non-contributing resources are less than fifty years old and 3 have been altered in such a way that the architectural integrity has been lost due to new roof lines or new floor plans from connecting living cabins to both houses.

These cabins represent a typical style of mountain rustic log architecture built during the turn of the century. Most of the roofs are barrel-type roofs which were easy to construct and are known for standing up to heavy snow loads - a necessary component in this setting. The lower roof also made it easier to heat the cabins. Most of the cabins were built without any permanent foundations. Through the years many of the bottom logs that were placed directly on the dirt floor have rotted. These cabins have been raised up and repaired with new concrete foundations.

There were originally basically four types of structures:  
(1) living cabins to accommodate the guests, (2) bath houses,  
(3) utility cabins for laundry and maintenance functions and (4) common area buildings for dining and recreation.

While many of the living cabins were originally rectangular in shape, some are now either L or T shaped due to additions or alterations. All of the cabins are one story and many have fireplaces. The logs were debarked which alleviates some of the problems of rot when moisture is trapped in the wood. In some cases, wooden planks have been attached vertically into the corners of the cabins. This was done to repair notches which had become rotted through time. (The ends of the logs were cut off square to accommodate the new boards that were placed perpendicular to the horizontal logs. See Photo #14.)

A majority of the cabins are grouped around the lower lake in order to take advantage of the lake views. Many of the utility

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Woods Lake Resort

cabins used for barns and the old laundry or ice house were placed on the N.E. edges of the grouping. Bath houses were often placed beside the main cabins. (See site map). Many of the cabins were built in a row on "Main" Street. (See photos #6 and 12).

Although most of the cabins remain intact a few cabins have been added to or altered as noted below. In general, however, the architectural integrity remains untouched, allowing visitors to experience the setting and physical surroundings that were evident in the early days of the resort.

CABIN 1      WAYSIDE      c. 1902      Altered c. 1920

Horizontal log structure with a t-shaped plan. Gabled roof with rolled asphalt. Evidence of original barrel roof structure remains on the interior (see photo). Square notched construction. Half-timber window frame, with 4 paned casement windows.

Alteration does not affect architectural integrity and provides good evidence of original building. Restored and in-use.

(photos #14 and #15)  
Contributing

CABIN 2      LAKEVIEW      c. 1906      Altered c. 1974-1979 & 1984

Horizontal log structure connected to bath house by additions in the 1970's. New kitchen added to east elevation in 1984. Building has lost it's architectural integrity as a result and does not contribute to the district.

(photo #16)  
Non-contributing



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CABIN 3 ANTLERS c. 1902 Altered c. 1925

Horizontal log structure with long projecting purlins from roof. Roof provides an overhang of about six feet over the door. Barrel shaped roof. Windows on the front are 4 paned casement windows. The sides have 2x2 sliding windows of the same style. Half-timbers trim the doors and windows. Notching combines square notching with saddle joints. Interior has exposed roof structure showing long boards laid over purlins to create barrel shaped roof. A large cross beam intersects the large room to provide additional support over the open room.

Horizontal log wing additions were added to the main cabin c. 1925 giving T-shape form to the entire structure. Restored and in-use.

(photos #17 and #18)  
Contributing

CABIN 4 BUNNY RABBIT c. 1982

New cabin constructed using saddle notches. The building has a gabled roof and is rectangular in plan.

(photo #4)  
Non-contributing

CABIN 5A COZY c. 1908

Horizontal log construction with square notching. Corners butted with wooden planks to repair rotted beams. Barrel shaped roof with rolled asphalt. Building is roughly T shaped with fireplace in main room. Fireplace was altered c. 1950. Exterior stone facing on fireplace was replaced with cinderblock and chimney was constructed of red brick. Windows are 2x2 sliders with half-timber trim. Restored and in-use

Contributing

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CABIN 5B COZY BATHHOUSE c. 1908

Horizontal log construction with saddle notching. Barrel shaped roof with rolled asphalt. Rectangular in plan with divider down middle in interior to separate men and women. One entrance for each side. 4x4 casement windows. Currently used for storage.

Contributing

CABIN 5C COZY SAUNA c. 1908

Structure is rectangular and has same log construction as main cabin with barrel shaped roof. Has been altered to add sauna.

Contributing

CABIN 6A c. 1900

Rectangular horizontal log cabin. Gabled roof with rolled asphalt. 2x2 sliding windows. Extended purlins in roof provide gabled overhang over front door. Square notched construction. Originally and currently used for guest quarters.

Contributing structure.

CABIN 6B DEER LODGE c. 1908

Rectangular plan horizontal log cabin. Gabled roof with rolled asphalt. 2x2 sliding windows. Square notched construction. Extended purlins in roof provide overhang over front door. Originally and currently used for guest quarters.

(photo #13)  
Contributing

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Woods Lake Resort

CABIN 7A      MOUNTAIN HOME      c. 1900

Rectangular horizontal log cabin. Gabled roof with rolled asphalt and extended purlins over front door. Square notched construction. 4 paned casement windows. Originally used as guest quarters. Restored and in-use for staff quarters.

Interior has the original rough plank walls. Shows names carved in door frame dating from 1904.

(photo #28)  
Contributing

CABIN 7B      COLUMBINE      c. 1900

Rectangular horizontal log cabin with square notched construction. 2x2 sliding windows with half timber trim. Front porch roof supported by wood timber posts. Gabled roof with rolled asphalt. Originally guest quarters and now used to house staff.

(photo #26)  
Contributing

CABIN 8A      BEAR'S DEN      c. 1900

Rectangular horizontal log cabin with square notching. Extended purlins form roof over front door. Both ends of the extension are supported by wooden posts. Interior wall line is evidenced by vertical lines of squared off logs on front elevation. Roof extends in back to form back porch also. There are two doors side-by-side on the back of the cabin. Windows are sliding 2x2's with half-timber trim. Originally guest quarters. Now in disrepair and unused.

(photo #27)  
Contributing

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Woods Lake Resort

CABINS 8B, C & D TROUTVILLE & BATH HOUSES c. 1903-1910

Three unaltered rectangular cabins with gabled roofs. Openings are trimmed with half-timbers. Only one window in each cabin. Square notched construction. 8B was used to house guests. 8C was used for linen storage. 8D was a ladies bath house. All are currently unused and in disrepair.

Contributing

CABIN 9A AERIES BOATHOUSE c. 1979

Built of half-timbers. Has a shed roof. Contains a sauna and storage for boating activities.

Non-contributing

CABIN 9B AERIES c. 1900 altered c. 1979

Roughly an H-shaped log cabin which has been added on-to through the years. Double-hung windows are not original. Multi-gabled tin roof. Was originally the owners quarters. Remodeled to suit current owners living requirements.

(photo #25)

Non-contributing

CABIN 10 POWELL c. 1910

L-shaped horizontal log cabin with square notching and barrel roof covered with asphalt. Unaltered. Sliding 2x2 windows. Originally used to house guests. Currently empty.

(photo #22)

Contributing

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CABIN 11      KINNEKINNECK      c. 1915

Rectangular log cabin. Gabled roof covered with corrugated tin. Original window on front facade replaced with picture window. Other windows are 4 paned casements. Square notched log construction. Purlins in roof overhang slightly over front door. Currently and originally used to house guests.

(photo #34)

Contributing

CABIN 12      MOUNTAIN MANSION      c. 1946      altered 1970's

Horizontal log rectangular plan structure. Saddle-notch construction. Steep pitched metal roof. New brick chimney for fireplace. Less than fifty years old.

Non-contributing

CABIN 13      OLD DINING ROOM      c. 1916      Altered c. 1977

Cross-shaped horizontal log cabin that used to be main dining hall for the resort. The largest contributing structure in district. Gabled roof with corrugated metal covering. 4 pane casement windows and 2x2 sliders. Occasional cross bracing of roof connected to side of cabin. Square notch construction. Unoccupied and unaltered. Dirt floor in some portions.

Interior shows log construction of roof and walls that is all original. Old slab construction kitchen that was attached was torn down in the mid 1970's.

(Photos #29 and #30)

Contributing

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Woods Lake Resort

CABIN 14 SHOP c. 1912

Rectangular horizontal log cabin with gabled roof. Extended purlins provide overhang over front door. 4 pane casement windows. Double doors in front provided wide opening for original workshop for the resort. Currently used for storage.

Contributing

CABIN 15A & 15B CHIPMUNK & BATH HOUSE c. 1903

L-shaped horizontal log cabin with saddle-notch construction. Barrel shaped roof with rolled asphalt. Prominent stove fireplace on front facade. Front windows are 3 sets of vertically set 4 paned casements. Bath house has same saddle-notch and barrel roof. Originally used as guest living quarters and bath house. Currently unused.

(Photos #20 and #21)

Contributing

CABIN 16 STORAGE SHED c. 1904

Rectangular plan, square notched cabin with gabled roof and rolled asphalt. 4 paned casement windows. Originally used as bunk house for staff. Currently empty.

Contributing

CABIN 17 COLD STORAGE SHED c. 1900

Rectangular plan cabin with gabled roof and rolled asphalt. Was and currently is used for cold storage so has four foot deep double walls and ceiling throughout filled with sawdust. Doors are also doubled to retain cold. There are no windows. Square notched construction.

(Photo #24)

Contributing

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CABIN 18      LAUNDRY CABIN      c. 1900

Rectangular cabin with gabled roof. Some 4 paned casements windows and some 2x2 sliders. Was used to do laundry for the resort using water from the lake. Currently used for storage.

(Photo #35)  
Contributing

CABIN 19      c. 1946      Altered 1980

Rectangular plan horizontal log cabin with saddle notching. Gabled roof with metal covering. Built and currently used as manager's home.

Non-contributing

CABIN 20      c. 1946

Rectangular plan horizontal log cabin with saddle notching. Gabled roof with metal covering. Currently used as guest quarters.

Non-contributing

CABIN 21      IRON BRIGADE      c. 1905

Rectangular plan horizontal log cabin with barrel shaped roof and square notch construction. Originally and currently used as a shed.

(Photo #36)  
Contributing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Woods Lake Resort

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CABIN 22      BARN      c. 1960

Vertical plank 1-1/2 story barn with a gable roof. Rectangular in plan. Front of building is open to allow animal access. Gabled roof.

Non-contributing

CABIN 23      SHED      c. 1900

Horizontal log rectangular cabin with square notching. Barrel shaped roof covered with rolled asphalt. 4 paned casement windows. Originally used as wrangler's bunk house. Now used for storage.

Contributing

CABIN 24      c. 1940

Horizontal log rectangular plan cabin with a variety of windows including picture, sliding 2x2 and 4 paned casement. Gabled roof. Originally built to house the Luthes'. Currently used as guest quarters.

Non-contributing

CABIN 25      c. 1910

Horizontal log rectangular plan cabin. Gable roof with rolled asphalt. Square notch construction. Extended purlins in roof create overhang to form front porch. 4x4 sliding windows. Originally and currently used as guest quarters.

Contributing



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CABIN 26A SHED c. 1910

T-shaped horizontal log cabin with gabled roof and rolled asphalt. 2x2 sliding windows. Square notch construction. Originally used as guest quarters. Now used for storage.

Contributing

CABIN 26B EAGLES NEST new

T-shaped horizontal log cabin with saddle notching. Metal roof. Gabled roof. Built to house one of the owners.

(Photo #37)  
Non-contributing

CABIN 27 STORAGE c. 1900

Horizontal log rectangular plan cabin with barrel roof. 2x2 casement window. Square notch construction. Originally and currently used for storage.

Contributing

CABIN 28 SHOP 1986

New shop built in 1986. Horizontal logs with gabled roof.

Non-contributing

CABIN 29 BOAT STORAGE BARN 1987

New vertical planked angled shed built to store boats in the winter.

(Photo #23)  
Non-contributing

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Woods Lake Resort

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CABIN 30      SHED      1950

Deteriorated storage shed built of horizontal planks. Front facade is open for storage. Originally and currently used for storage.

Non-contributing

CABIN 31      SHED      c. 1900

Horizontal log rectangular plan shed with barrel shaped roof. Originally used for storage. Now empty and in disrepair.

Contributing

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Woods Lake Resort

Like other resorts in the mountains, Woods Lake would never have been so popular without the convenient transportation that was provided by the railroads. In 1918 after the Colorado Midland was closed down, guests were driven from Glenwood Springs to Woods Lake. By the 1940's tourism suffered a decline, due at first to the depression, and then because of wartime restrictions -- causing many of the mountain resorts to close down. Woods Lake Resort, however, survived successfully until 1969 when the Bowles sold it to the current owners for private use.

Woods Lake flourished during this early 20th Century boom of tourism in the mountains of Colorado. Peter J. Englebrecht, the founder of Woods Lake Resort, first came into the area as a prospector. Pete was born in Kansas in 1863. He arrived in White Pine, Colorado, near Gunnison in 1889 to work in the mines. In Aspen, he worked in the mines during the winter, then, he and Mr. Charles Todd prospected the area around the current Woods Lake in the summer.

In 1893, Jim Woods and his sister, Alice, bought a permit from the Forest Service to 160 acres where the lower lake and cabins are today. Alice was a school teacher at Thomasville and Jim was a prospector. Pete acquired an interest in the property in 1897 and a year later, he and Alice were married. Because Jim and Pete were unable to get along, Jim Woods soon sold all of his interest in the property to Pete.

In 1898, the ninety acre lower lake, which is called Lake Alicia, was first constructed by building a dam with a wheel barrow. The next spring, with high water, the dam washed out so Pete borrowed a horse to rebuild the lake.

By 1901, Pete began building the upper lake by damming up a stream to a still water pond. This lake was named Woods Lake. Pete could have only one homestead, so Joseph Debois, from Aspen, homesteaded the adjacent 160 acres that included the upper lake. In 1915, Dubois patented the land and in 1922 the land was put in Pete's name. Then Pete enlarged Lake Alicia to its present size of 88 acres.

Pete was ready for his first guest in 1900 with only a few cabins. He met them at Thomasville on horseback when they arrived on the Colorado Midland Railroad. It was not unusual to see ten to fifteen head of horses being ridden or packed the 11 miles to

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Woods Lake Resort

the lake each day. By 1906, the guests were met by wagon. The road to the lake from the Frying Pan River was built in 1915. Charles Keck, who had a garage in Glenwood Springs, would drive guests from Glenwood Springs to the resort. The road was narrow, a terrifying experience for the guests. The road from Eagle (26 miles north) was constructed by 1929.

Where the idea for a resort originated is unknown. It is known that the Colorado Hotel in Glenwood Springs was a mecca for summer visitors, with most families staying all summer, playing polo and swimming in the natural hot spring pools. The men staying at the Colorado Hotel were some of the first guests at Woods Lake. Leaving their families at the hotel they would spend a week or more fishing at the lake in the early 1900's, staying in some of the first log cabins built by Englebrecht.

Beginning in 1900, each spring Pete built a cabin. Between 1915 and 1917, the present dining room was built which also included a kitchen. The cabins, built in a row on main street, were three and four room cabins with each room rented as a separate unit. Later, some of the partitions were removed to make roomier cabins. The cabins were all constructed of hand hewn logs. The cabins were built without foundations. Because of this, the floors are continually being refloored and new concrete foundations being added. When the resort was nearly complete (about 1930) there were eighteen rental cabins.

A post office, called Troutville, was established at the lake in 1915 in what is now Cabin #9B. It was closed in 1955 when all 4th class post offices were eliminated. This cabin also housed the owner and later was used entirely as owner's living quarters.

The fishing at the resort was excellent. Pete Englebrecht had an arrangement with the state fish hatchery near Leadville, where, in the fall, he would strip the female brook trout for eggs to send to the hatchery. Each spring, he would get half the hatch back to stock the lake.

Other recreational activities at the resort included, trap shooting, horse pack trips and day riding, climbing, boating and hunting of everything from elk and deer to grouse and ducks. Occasionally guests were able to hunt bears and mountain lions. For those wishing to stay near the resort, croquet and reading

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were a favorite past time. The brochure used to advertise for Woods Lake States "Woods Lake ... is a mountain camp in the wildest part of the Rockies where one can rest, fish, hunt, and be cool and comfortable. Its' aim is to provide complete, rustic comfort with none of the elements of hotel life."

For a few years, under the Bowles ownership, a small rope tow was added for downhill skiing.

Pete constructed a telephone line to the lake in 1919. Since 1908 Woods Lake has produced its own electricity. In 1918 they used a Kohler light plant without storage batteries. Later they used a Kohler light plant with batteries that worked better because it would store electricity. In 1928 they used a star auto engine to generate power. It was hooked up to an alarm clock set to go off and on to run the engine. Then in 1930 they built a Hoppe plant (a small water wheel) between the two lakes in the stream. It was not very successful because the water was often too low in the fall. In 1984 a new hydro electric plant was installed and a new pipe line for water added to provide a steady source of electricity.

Woods Lake Resort receives water from a spring, located south of the majority of buildings, on the hill, about 300 yards away.

In 1912, the Eaton family, from Colorado Springs, had Pete build a cabin for their use when they stayed at the lake. The cabin was called Antlers. Dishes are still at the lake that they brought from the Antlers Hotel in Colorado Springs. Mr. Eaton enjoyed spending his time at the lake making furniture for use in the cabins. Much of the original furniture is still in use. The dressers, desks, beds and tables were made of scrap lumber, with the legs and knobs of lodge pole pine. (See photos 31 and 32.) Alice and Pete Englebrecht had two children, Ralph and Pearl, who were born in 1901 and 1904. Alice passed away in 1921 at the age of sixty of a heart attack. In 1927, Pete became partners with his son Ralph and Pete gave the managership of the resort to Ralph and his wife Thelma in 1933.

Ralph passed away December 1, 1944 due to a heart condition. Pete died in April 1945 at the age of 82. Woods Lake was then sold to the Luthe brothers from Des Moines, Iowa. They hired Clarence Bowles and his brother and wife (Adelbert and Thelma Bowles) to manage the lake. In 1947, the Bowles' bought the resort.

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Adlebert and Thelma Bowles passed on the management of Woods Lake to their son Arthur Bowles and his wife Pauline in 1958. They managed the resort until 1962 when they purchased it. The Bowles owned and operated the resort until 1969. It was successful and full every spring, summer and early fall. They also operated during elk and deer hunting seasons. They fed 75 guests plus a staff three meals per day during the open period.

Finally in 1969, after dealing with countless problems with keeping a cook and having become tired of the work, the Bowles sold the property to a group of investors, headed by Art Pfister, who retained the property from then until now for their own private use. The current owners use the property for summer recreation and for fishing and hunting as in the early resort days. Each owner has a main cabin for their own use plus several guest cabins. A full time manager takes care of the property for the owners. There are currently four owners of the property.

Woods Lake Historic District is significant under Criterion C as an example of early resort log cabin architecture in the Colorado mountains. Basically, Woods Lake has never changed from the early days. The cabins have been modernized with bathrooms added, but the same rustic and comfortable look prevails today. All of the contributing buildings in the district represent a relatively unaltered version of horizontal square-notched log construction, with either a gabled or barreled roof. These structures were made to withstand rough winters and were easily enough constructed that architects were not required. The material for these cabins was readily available from the woods surrounding the district. All cabins had fireplaces and low roofs for heating purposes. Little decoration was included other than half-timber trim around the windows and doors. The design of the cabins was kept very simple and changes were made for functional purposes only. Many of the autographs of early guests are carved into the door frames and are visible today. All in all, the architectural integrity of both the individual buildings and the district remains intact offering visitors an excellent chance to experience turn of the century resort life in the Colorado mountains

While Woods Lake is in active, private use today, the 1898-1933 period of significance was chosen because it represents the period of ownership and active management of Peter Englebrecht, the founding owner of Woods Lake Resort. It was during this period that Woods Lake developed and flourished as a resort. As

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Section number 8 Page 5 Woods Lake Resort

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stated earlier Pete turned over management to his son Ralph in 1933, which coincides with a decline in Colorado tourism following the great depression. Tourism became even more depressed in the 1940's during WWII due to travel and other restrictions.

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Section number 10 Page 1

Woods Lake Resort

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U.T.M. References

A	13 360760	4365760
B	13 360760	4365160
C	13 360540	4364760
D	13 359780	4364380
E	13 359240	4364400
F	13 359240	4364960
G	13 359540	4365400
H	13 359960	4365610
I	13 360360	4365760

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Sec. 23, T 75, R 83 W, in Eagle County,  
Proceed east on bearing N89° 48' W for 1960.05 ft.;  
Thence north on S 0° 01' 56.9" E for 670.419 ft.;  
Thence east on N89° 46' 10.1" W for 653.01 ft.;  
Thence north on S 0° 03' 38.3" E for 670.075 ft.;  
Thence east on N 89° 44' 20.5" W for 1958.992 ft.;  
Thence north on S 0° 06' 22.4" E for 1338.068 ft.;  
Thence east on N 89° 40' 40.7" W for 652.648 ft.;  
Thence north on S 0° 07' 17.6" E for 2006.069 ft.;  
Thence west on S 89° 35' 11.2" E for 1304.246 ft.;  
Thence south on N 0° 05' 27.7" W for 669.383 ft.;  
Thence west on S 89° 37' 116" E for 1304.595 ft.;  
Thence south on N 0° 03' 38.3" W for 670.076 ft.;  
Thence west on S 89° 38' 49.3" E for 1304.942 ft.;  
Thence south on N 0° 01' 49" W for 670.768 ft.;  
Thence west on S 89° 40' 40.7" E for 652.647 ft.;  
Thence south on N 0° 0' 54.5" W for 671.000 ft.;  
Thence west on S 89° 43' 07" E for 652.821 ft.;  
Thence south for 2014.386 ft. to POB.



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Continuation Sheet

Photo-  
Section number graphs Page 1 Woods Lake Resort

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For all photographs the following information is the same:

Name of property - Woods Lake Resort Historic District

Location - Near Thomasville, Colorado

Photographer - Lisa Purdy

Date of photographs - Summer of 1987 (unless otherwise noted).

Location of negatives - Lisa Purdy, Citiscape Ltd.  
1033 Steele, Denver, Colorado 80206

Photograph #

- # 1: Aerial view looking N.E. Shows Lake Alicia and Woods Lake and Sawatch range of mountain peaks. c. 1930. (Historic photo.)
- # 2: Guests out for a days horseback ride. Lake Alicia. Cabins are grouped on opposite edge of lake. c. 1940. (Historic photo.)
- # 3: Peter Englebrecht, his wife Alice and daughter, Pearl. c. 1903 at Woods Lake Resort. (Historic photo.)
- # 4: Putting together a pack train to head up to Woods Lake Resort. Thomasville (a stop on the Colorado Midland Railroad line). Before 1910. (Historic photo.)
- # 5: J.C. Lutz. Shows square notched construction on early log cabin. c. 1906. (Historic photo.)
- # 6: "Main Street" row of cabins. c. 1906. (Historic photo.)
- Not submitted # 7: Ralph Englebrecht, William L. Kincaid (guest) and William's brother Earl, and Peter Englebrecht building new cabins. c. 1923. (Historic photo.)
- # 8: Inside the old Club House (burned down). Shows furniture made by Pete Englebrecht. c. 1925. (Historic photo.)

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- # 9: A days catch at Woods Lake Resort. Lake is still one of the best trout fishing lakes in Colorado. c. 1925. (Historic photo.)
- #10: U.S. Post Office, Troutville, Colorado. 1942 Woods Lake Resort. Currently cabin #9B. (Historic photo.)
- #11: Looking across Lake Alicia to main grouping of cabins. View NE
- #12: Row of cabins 5-8. "Main Street". Compare with similar view in historic photograph (#6). View SW
- #13: Typical rectangular log cabin living quarters. Shows extended purlins and gabled roof. Cabin #6B, Deer Lodge. View SW
- #14: Shows wood plank trim used to square off rotted corners. Wayside, Cabin #1. View N
- #15: Interior of Wayside, Cabin #1. Show original roof line still intact inside cabin.
- #16: Typical non-contributing structure. Lakeview, Cabin #2. New additions connect original cabin to bath house. View NW
- #17: Antlers, Cabin #3. Shows overhang created by extended purlins. View E
- #18: Interior of Antlers, Cabin #3.
- #19: Non-contributing structure. Bunny Rabbit, Cabin #4. Shows saddle-notch construction which was typical of newer cabins. View NE
- #20: Chipmunk, Cabin #15B. View E
- #21: Typical bath house. Cabin #15A, Chipmunk Bath House. View NE
- #22: Typical L-shaped cabin. Powell, Cabin #10. View NE
- #23: New Shed, Cabin #29. Non-contributing. View NE
- #24: Cold Storage Cabin, #17. View NW
- #25: Non-contributing structure. Cabin #9B. Compare with historic view of same structure that was formerly a post office. (Photo #10). View W




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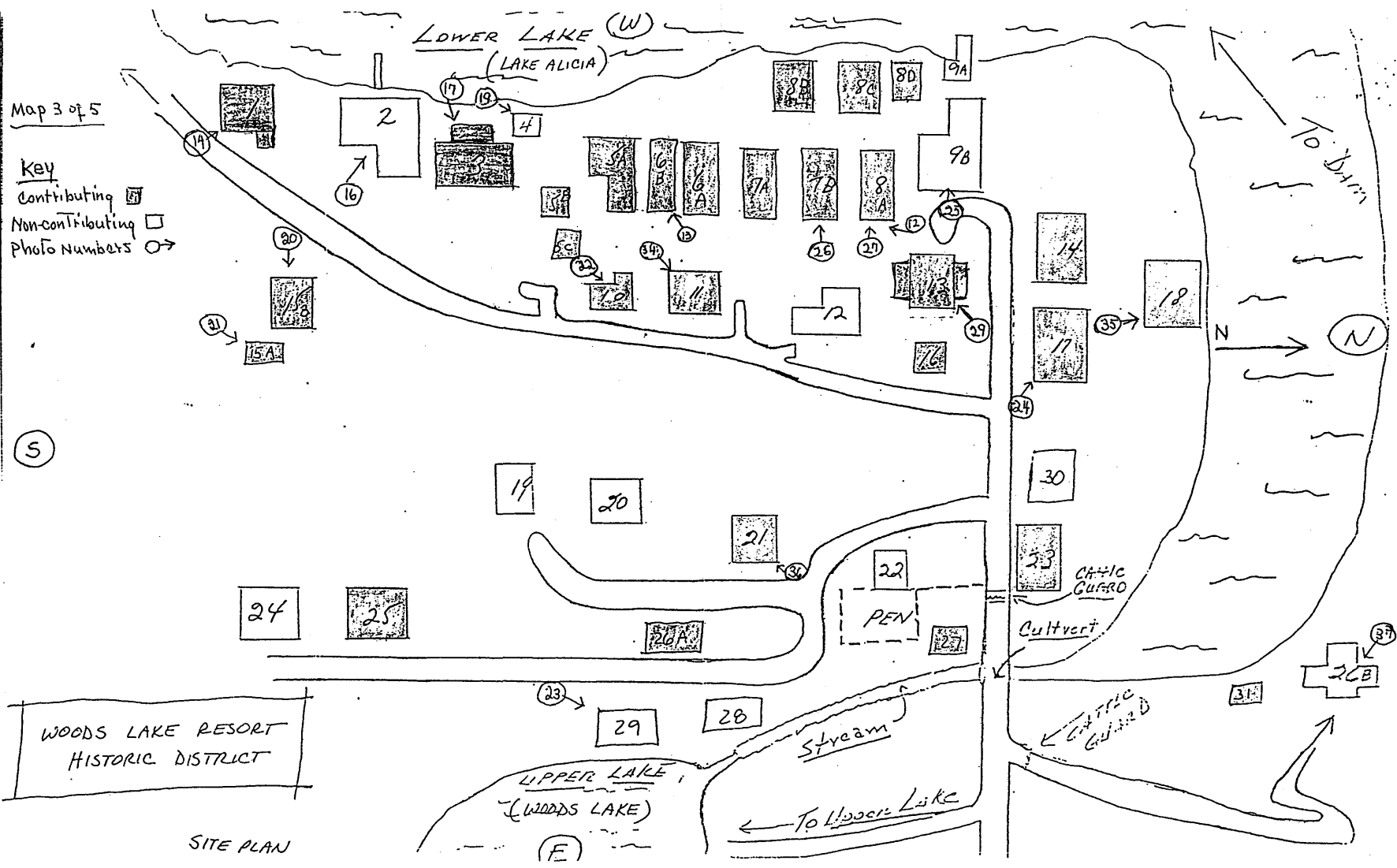
Section number Photo-  
graphs Page 3 Woods Lake Resort

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- #26: Columbine, Cabin #7B. View W
- #27: Bear's Den, Cabin #8A. View W
- #28: Interior of Mountain Home, Cabin #7A.
- #29: Old Dining Hall, Cabin #13. View SW
- #30: Interior of Old Dining Hall, Cabin #13.
- #31: Interior of Cabin #9B showing handmade furniture.
- #32: Handmade desk.
- #33: Handmade chair.
- #34: Kinnekinneck, Cabin #11. View NE
- #35: Old Laundry, Cabin #18. View N
- #36: Iron Brigade, Cabin #21. View SW
- #37: Eagles Nest, Cabin #26B. View SE

- Key  
Contributing   
Non-contributing   
Photo Numbers 

5



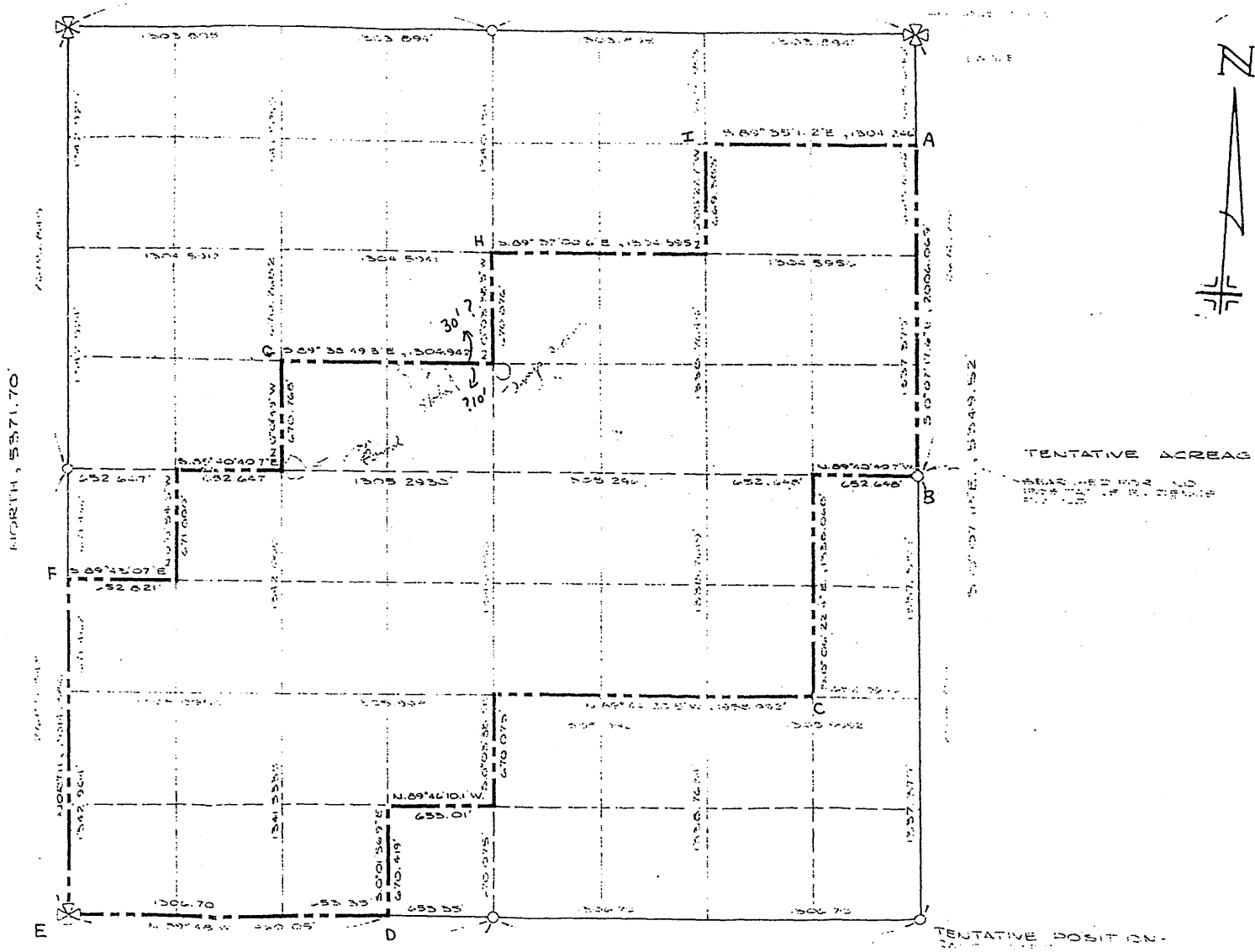
WOODS LAKE RESORT  
HISTORIC DISTRICT

SITE PLAN

Section 33, T7S, R83W, 674 P.M.  
Eagle County, CO

map 4 025

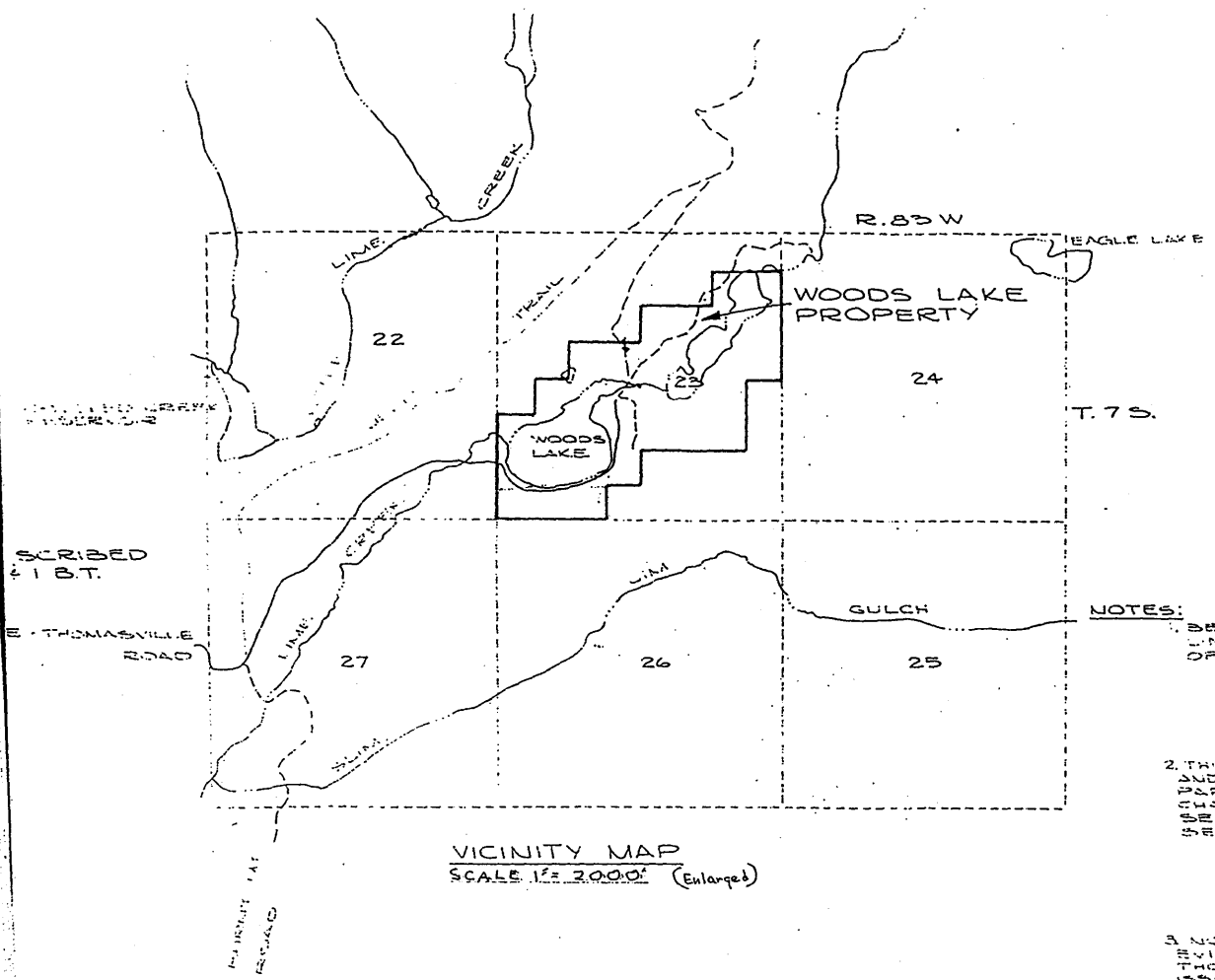
Woods Lake Resort Historic District



DO

Map 5 of 5

Mount Jackson  
Crooked Pass C



VICINITY MAP  
SCALE 1" = 2000' (Enlarged)

NOTES:  
1. BEARINGS ARE BASED ON THE MERIDIAN OF SECTION 24, T. 7 S. R. 83 W. OF NORTH D.P.C.

2. THIS IS A TENTATIVE SECTION BREAK AND BOUNDARY SURVEY OF SUBDIVISION PARTS OF SECTION 24 AND SURVEY PARTS OF SECTION 27 AND SURVEY BEYOND BOUNDING PLACES WILL BE LOCATED AND VOUCHERS OF SECTION 24 BY BOUNDARY

3. NO CLAIMS OR RIGHTS OF WAY TO BE SHOWN OR KNOWN TO BE OTHER THAN AS SHOWN ON TITLE POLICY TO COMPLY WITH FEDERAL TITLE

4. FENCE LINES LOCATED WITHIN REASONABLE PROXIMITY OF PROPERTY LINES WILL BE LOCATED WHEN PROPERTY CORNERS

TENTATIVE ACREAGE - 219.8 ACRES ±