

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

**NRIS Reference Number:** 98000321

**Date Listed:** 4/16/98

Stanley Hotel District (Stanley Power Plant Boundary Increase),  
Larimer Co., CO

**Property Name**

**County**

**State**

**Multiple Name**

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

*Rick Boland*  
**Signature of the Keeper**

4/16/98  
**Date of Action**

=====  
**Amended Items in Nomination:**

The nomination does not specify a period of significance, although the documentation indicates a period from the construction date to its purchase by the Public Service Company, a period longer than that given in the earlier nominations.

The correct period of significance for the power plant is 1907--1928.

This information was verified by Dale Heckendorn at the CO SHPO.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

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

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Stanley Hotel District (Stanley Power Plant Boundary Increase)  
Larimer County

98000321  
COLORADO

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

=====

I hereby certify that the property is:

Entered in the National Register

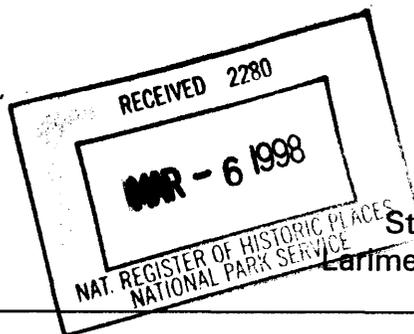
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper

4/14/98  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

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BI 321

Stanley Hotel District  
Larimer County, Colorado

85001206

These continuation sheets expand the Stanley Hotel District to include a 2.3 acre non-contiguous area containing the Stanley Power Plant. This expansion results in a boundary increase; additional resources; and an additional area of significance. The information below relates only to the land and resources within the non-contiguous boundaries forming the expanded district.

NAME OF PROPERTY

Other names/site number

Stanley Power Plant; Fall River Hydroelectric Plant; 5LR2164

LOCATION

Fish Hatchery Rd. at Fall River, 600 ft. east of Rocky Mountain National Park  
Estes Park vicinity  
Colorado Code CO Larimer County County Code 069 80517

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

*[Signature]*  
Signature of certifying official

State Historic Preservation Officer

*February 24, 1998*  
Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Colorado Historical Society  
State or Federal agency and bureau

CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

Public-local

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.**

11

**FUNCTION OR USE**

**Historic Functions**

Public works  
Industry

**Current Functions**

Vacant/Not in use

**DESCRIPTION**

**Architectural Classification**

LATE VICTORIAN  
Other: Edwardian

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Stanley Hotel District  
Larimer County, Colorado

### Materials

Foundation	Concrete
	Wood
Walls	Wood
Roof	Asphalt
Other	Brick
	Stone

### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Stanley Power Plant and two associated cottages are located on a flat terrace about 10-15 feet above and 30 feet west of the east-flowing Fall River. They are about three miles northwest of the Town of Estes Park, three and one-half miles from the Stanley Hotel complex, and 600 feet east of the eastern boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park. The area can be characterized as ponderosa park land in the Montane Forest life zone, with ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, aspen, cinquefoil, bedstraw, currents, and grasses. Willows, mountain birch and other water-loving shrubs can be found along the Fall River. Fauna in the valley and vicinity includes the usual Montane animals: bighorn sheep, bear, mule deer, elk, mountain lion, coyote, numerous rodents and smaller mammals, several varieties of birds, and some reptile and amphibians.

Water for the penstocks to drive the turbines flowed from Fall River through buried 30 inch steel pipes from a dam and diversion structure at Cascade Lake. The pipeline was originally constructed by Pieter Hondius and F.L. Clerc across land then owned by Hondius. Hondius deeded the "Hondius-Cascade" pipeline and right-of-way to the Estes Park Light and Power Company in November of 1908. The original dam, diversion structure, and pipeline were built by F.O. Stanley as part of the construction of his hotel northeast of Estes Park.

Cascade Lake is located some 5,300 feet up river from the plant, and within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park. The dam was enlarged to 17 feet high and otherwise improved to form a concrete gravity dam and reservoir in 1923. The original log crib diversion dam was destroyed by the Lawn Lake Flood of 1982, but rebuilt using concrete in 1988.

The elevation of the Lake at 8472 feet allowed the pipeline to produce a static head of 400 feet with a dynamic head of 360 feet at the power plant. Maximum flow through the 30 inch pipe is 40 cubic feet per second. Water is also diverted from the penstock for the Fall River Water Treatment Plant constructed about 300 feet east of the hydro plant in 1959 by and for the Town of Estes Park.

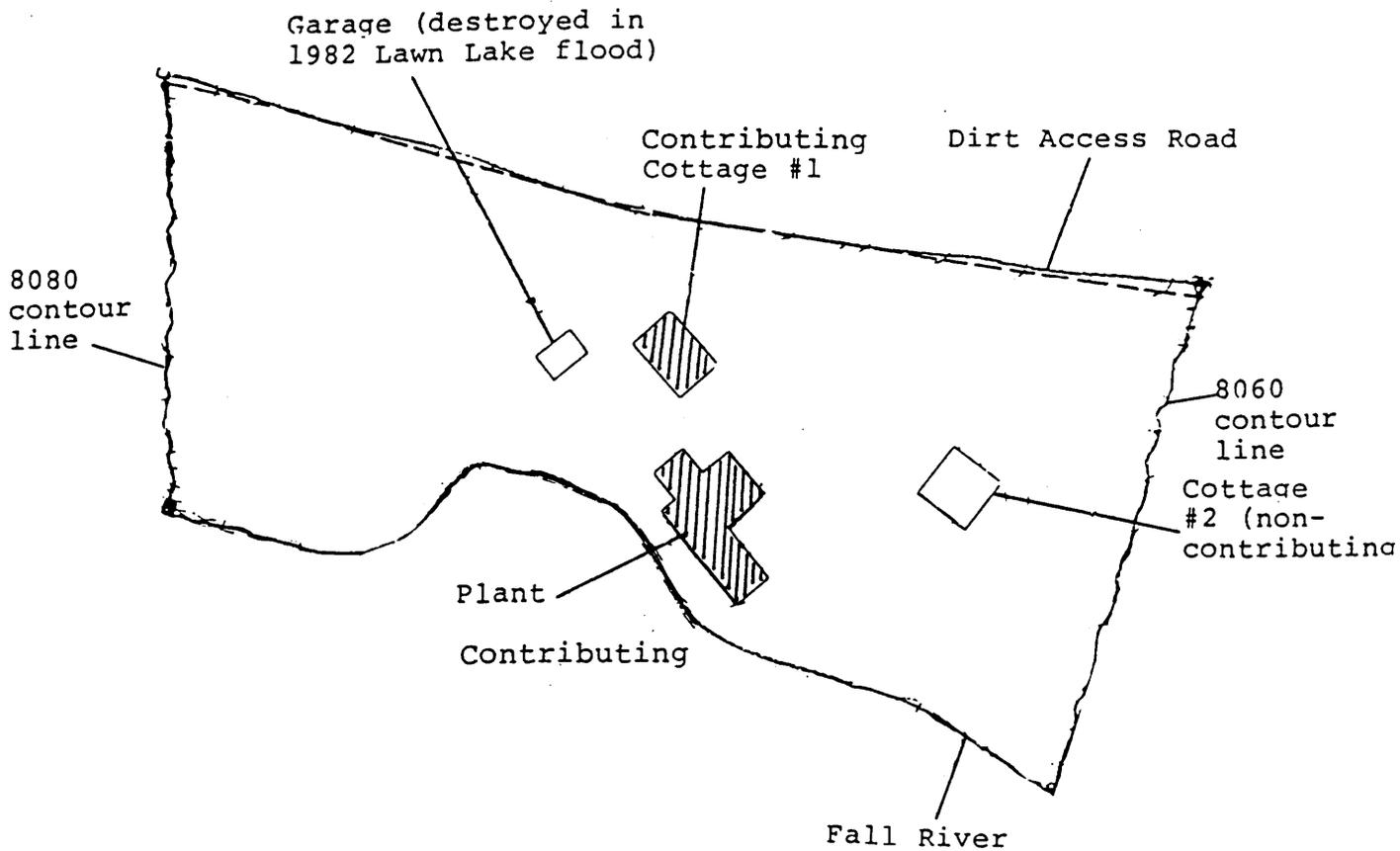
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**SITE MAP**  
Stanley Power Plant  
Figure 1



Approximate scale: 1" = 200'

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### STANLEY POWER PLANT HYDROELECTRIC COMPLEX

The Stanley Power Plant complex consists of three buildings: the Hydroelectric Plant and two Operator's Cottages. Originally the site also contained a two-car garage. The 1982 Lawn Lake Flood destroyed the garage.

#### Hydroelectric Building

##### Exterior Description

The one story woodframe hydroelectric plant houses turbines and generators for the production of electricity. The building sits in a natural ponderosa pine landscape adjacent and parallel to the eastern bank of the Fall River. The structure has been stabilized and sealed against weather following the Lawn Lake Flood of 1982.

Freelan Oscar Stanley or someone in his employment most likely served as architect and builder. The structure has been modified three, or possibly four, times since the first main room was constructed in 1907. The suggested dates given below for the modifications are taken from historical sources (Buchholtz 1983, Jacobson 1996), and a Public Service Company of Colorado map of "Plant Grounds of the Estes Park Hydro Plant" dated September 1, 1929. All additions maintained the architectural style of the original building.

The present building is about 63 feet long (north-south) by 47 feet wide, about 1,690 square feet in actual floor area. The structure originally consisted of the main room built in 1907 to house the Hug turbine and generator. A 20- by 12-foot addition was made along the western side of the main room between 1907 and 1919 to house a diesel generator. A room measuring 15 by 15 feet was added to the northwest corner of the main room sometime before 1919 to house the Worthington turbine and generator. After 1929, this room was expanded to the south some 25 feet, and the west side of the first 12-foot wide diesel generator room was also extended outward four feet to make for a continuous wall in a room 16 feet in width. This expansion was made in order to house a larger diesel generator.

Inspection of the ceiling and concrete floor along the west wall suggests that the 4-foot addition may actually constitute a fourth modification of the structure, i.e., the width of the first diesel generator room and the southern expansion was originally 12 feet. The horizontal distance in the slope of the ceiling added to the original diesel also reflects this expansion.

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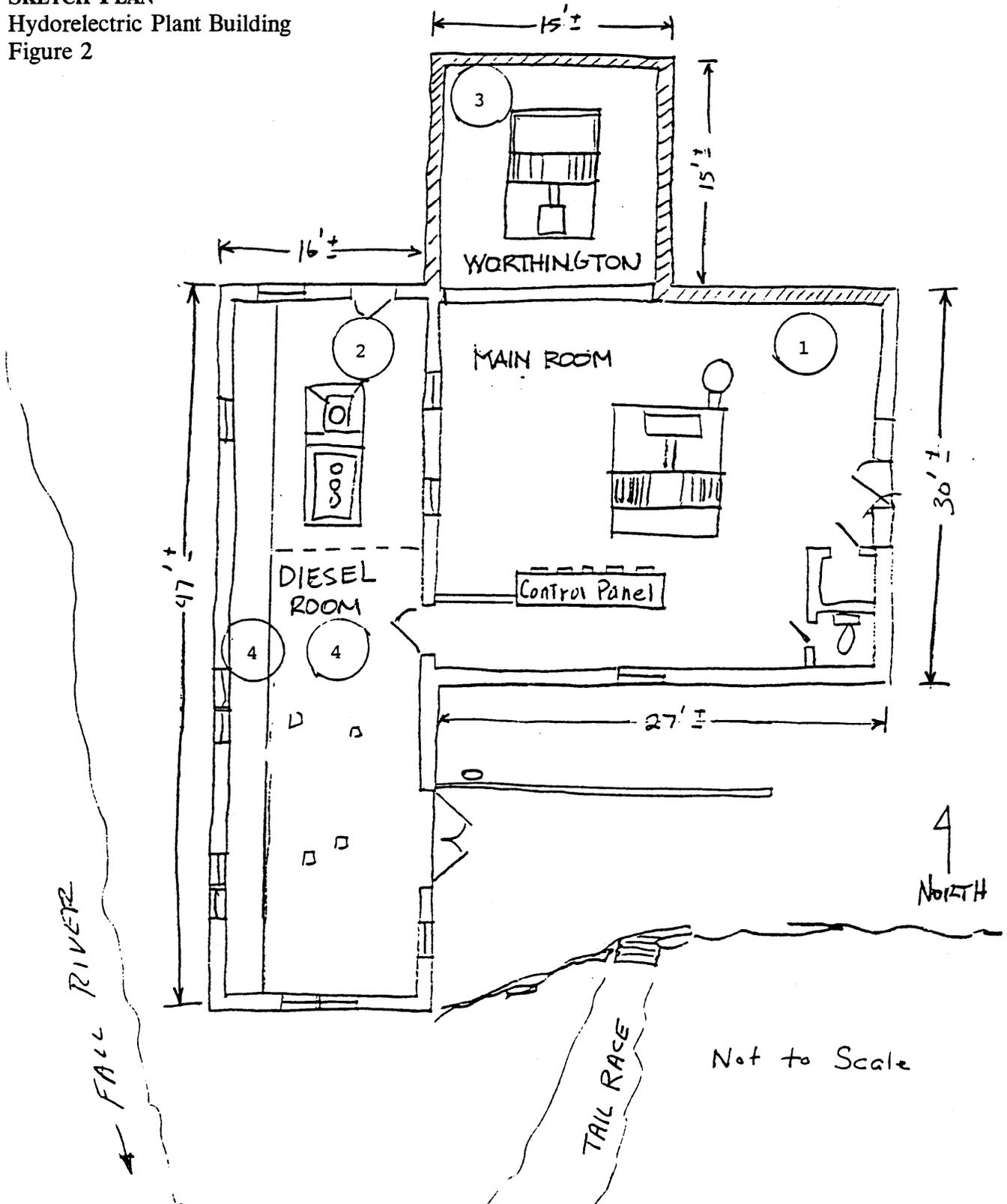
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Stanley Hotel District  
Larimer County, Colorado

#### SKETCH PLAN

Hydorelectric Plant Building

Figure 2



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The foundation of the entire structure, including all additions, is of poured concrete with some cobble veneer. Wall construction is by wood frame (2x6s) with the exterior covered with horizontally laid 6 inch overlapping novelty siding painted yellow. Peeling paint on the south elevation, and on the Operator's Cottage, suggest the original color may have been light green. The original north wall of the main room and the west, north, and east walls of the northern addition for the Worthington generator were destroyed in the 1982 flood and now consist of 2x6 framing covered externally with plywood panels.

The roof of the original main room is flat and covered with rolled asphalt. The roof over the original portion of the diesel generator room is also flat and in line with the original roof of the main room about 10 feet above the present floor. The roof (and the ceiling) over the last expansion of the diesel generator room was raised to a height of about 15 feet above the present floor level. The exterior roof-wall junctures are finished with a cornice/frieze/architrave entablature and painted white. The roof was covered with snow at the time of recording, but it is likely that it is covered with rolled asphalt. A stove pipe is located in the ceiling in the northwest corner of the main room indicating the location of a wood burning stove. Heat is now provided by a modern natural gas heater suspended from the ceiling near the old stove pipe.

The east elevation of the diesel room contains a tall multi-light sash window covered by a wood panel. This window, like all the other windows in the building, is wood framed. Double wood doors provide access to the diesel room. The east elevation of the of the main room contains a centered wood door flanked on each side by a small four-over-four double-hung sash windows. Wood molding surrounds these elements and is topped by a panel containing the words, "Town of Estes Park Power Plant." The east elevation of the Worthington room is without fenestration. Long-time resident Frank Hix recalls pairs of 9-over-9 windows in each of the three destroyed walls of the Worthington generator room.

The north elevation of the main room and the Worthington room are without fenestration. The north elevation of the diesel room contains a pedestrian door opening sealed with a plywood panel and a six-over-twelve double-hung sash.

The west elevation of the Worthington room is without fenestration. The west elevation of the first diesel room contains a six-over-twelve window and the diesel room addition contains a pair of double six-over-twelve windows.

The south elevation of the diesel room contains a double six-over-twelve window and the south elevation of the main room contains a nine-over-six window with the upper portion opening in hopper fashion.

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### Interior Description

The building contains two original turbines, generators and controls: a Hug in the original 1907 main room, and a Worthington in a ca. 1919 addition to the north. An original diesel powered generator rests in an addition built between ca. 1907 and 1919 on the west side of the original structure.

#### Main Room - Original Plant and Turbine

The main room, or center portion, of the hydroelectric plant was constructed in 1907. The main room contains Unit #1, a Western Electric Synchronous Generator, 200 kW/2400 V unit operating at 600 RPM, driven by a water-powered Hug impulse turbine (horizontal) with 400 feet of static head, 4 foot diameter, and having an efficiency of 60 percent. The original slate and marble switchboards and brass instruments used to control the generators are located near the southern wall of the main room. The walls of the interior of the main room are lath and plaster and are painted white. Two six panel unglazed doors on the west wall open into the diesel room. The northwest door near the location of a boarded-up window is non-operating and may have been the original door leading to the first diesel generator room. This door has a non-operating single pane transom window. The second door leads into the present diesel room. A similar six panel door can be found on the entrance to a small toilet located in the southeast corner of the main room.

#### Diesel Room

##### First Diesel Powered Electric Generator

Because of the low water flow during the winter months, Stanley constructed a room to the west of the main room to house a diesel electric generator. This, the first diesel room, was constructed somewhere between 1907 and 1919. Unit #2 consists of a single vertical cylinder Fairbanks Morse reciprocating diesel engine driving a directly connected horizontal shaft Fairbanks Morse electric generator rated at 25 kilowatts. A pipe running through the concrete floor diverts the diesel exhaust to the west toward the river.

##### West Addition and Second Diesel Generator

A large addition was made to the original diesel room on the west side of the main room in order to house a second diesel generator, Unit #4. This generator was added because the Hug and Fairbanks Morse diesel were not able to meet the increasing electrical needs during the fall and winter months. The exhaust for this six cylinder diesel engine of unknown manufacture is through a large diameter pipe located under the floor with an exit to the south. The type of generator associated with this diesel is also unknown because the diesel and generator were removed sometime between 1928 and 1944 when the facility was owned by the Public Service Company of Colorado. Exposed pipes

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below floor level and exterior to the south end of the diesel room suggest the original location of the fuel tank(s) for the diesel engine(s). The poured concrete 4-foot addition on the west side of the building is presently kept from collapsing by the use of cables secured within the main structure, and with temporary steel and wood posts placed under the wall. The interior walls and ceiling of the western extension are covered with varnished horizontally laid four inch wide tongue and groove bead board.

### Worthington Room - Second Turbine and Generator

Plant managers added a second water-powered turbine and generator (Unit #3) sometime after 1919 because the original Hug turbine and diesel generator (Units #1 & #2) were unable to produce enough power for the hotel and the growing town. This generator is located in a room constructed off the northwest corner of the main room. This unit could only produce power from May through September. During the rest of the year the water in the reservoir and pipeline froze. Since the town and the Stanley Hotel were still principally occupied only during the summer, it was an effective short term solution to the power shortage. Unit #3 is a General Electric Synchronous Generator 680kW/2400V unit operating at 1200 RPM, as powered from a Worthington Francis Turbine (horizontal) with 400 feet of static head, 27 inch diameter, and having an efficiency of 85 percent.

### Operator's Cottage No. 1

Cottage No. 1 is the larger of two houses built for the operator(s) of the hydroelectric plant. The technology of the generators was such that constant attention was needed to insure the production of correct and consistent voltage.

F.O. Stanley probably built the house in 1907 at the same time as the hydroelectric plant. The structure has been stabilized and sealed against weather following the Lawn Lake Flood of 1982. The cottage is a single story, woodframe, two bedroom, Edwardian style bungalow. The house measures 37'8" long (north-south) by 26'7" wide, 966 square feet.

The cottage sits in a natural ponderosa pine landscape about fifty feet east of the Fall River and fifty feet northeast of the hydro plant building. The woodframe walls sit on a poured concrete foundation painted brick red. The exterior is covered with horizontally lapped 6-inch novelty siding painted yellow. Peeling paint revealed that a previous wall color was a light green.

The roof style is a pyramidal hip with the roof-wall junctures finished with a cornice/frieze/architrave entablature similar to that used on the hydroelectric plant building. Wood shingles cover the roof. A single red brick chimney is located in the center of the roof for the original red brick fireplace in the living room. The chimney is now capped with a metal stove pipe for a natural gas stove placed on the hearth of the original fireplace.

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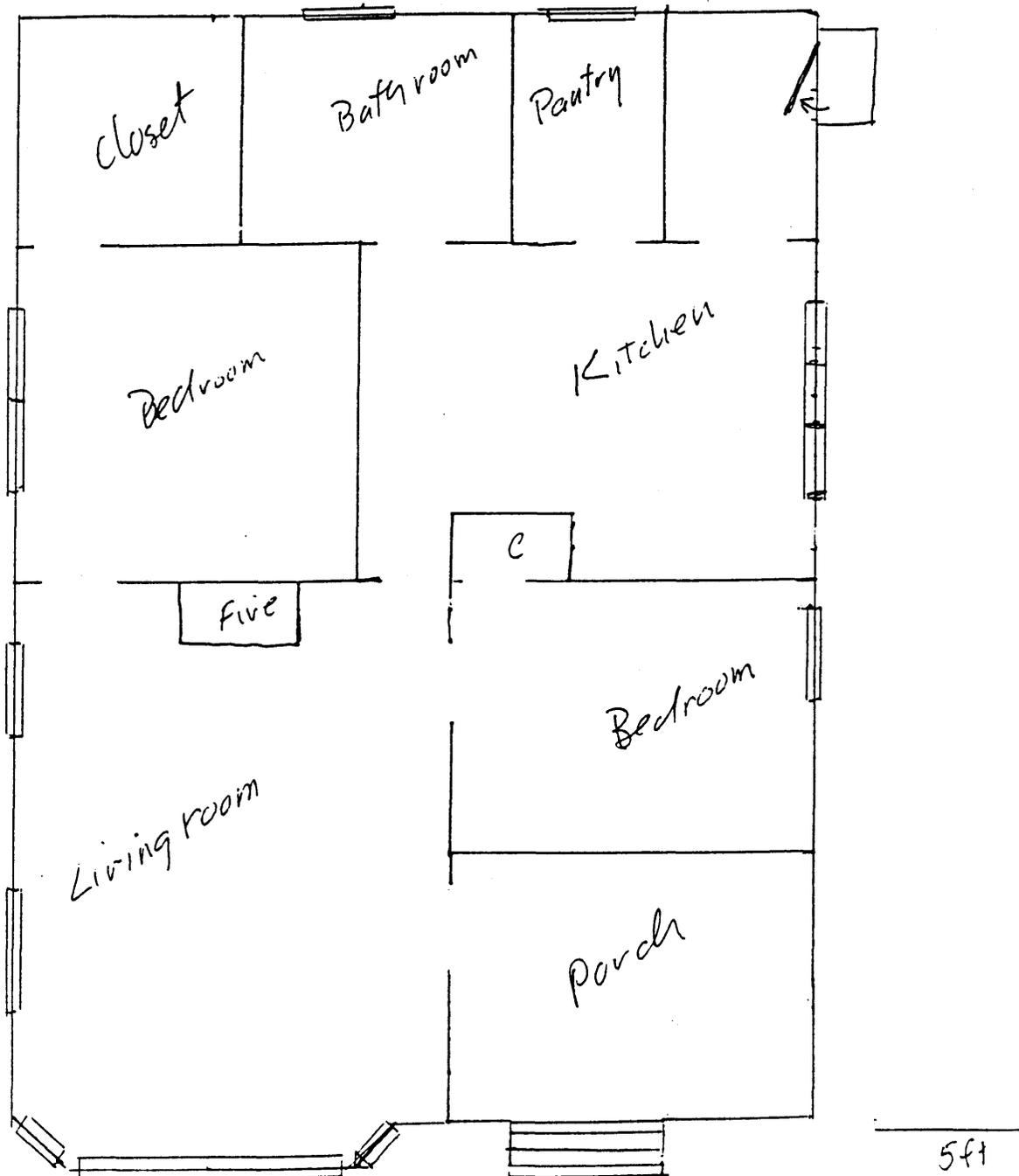
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**SKETCH PLAN**

Operator's Cottage No. 1

Figure 3



Sketch Map of interior of Operator's Cottage No. 1

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The south elevation contains a recessed front porch with tongue and groove flooring surrounded by a wood balustrade with classically turned balusters. A pair of square Tuscan columns supports the roof. The main entry door opens off the west end of the porch. The south elevation also contains a bay window composed of a large picture window opening, 6 ft. wide by 4 ft. high, with four-over-one double-hung corner sashes. All the other windows in the house are six-over-one double-hung wood frame sashes. Plywood panels cover all the house windows to prevent vandalism.

The east elevation contains one single bedroom window and triple kitchen window. A solid wood door with a screen door provides access to the kitchen off a concrete stoop. The north elevation contains two windows, one each in the bathroom and pantry. The west elevation contains a double bedroom window and two single windows in the living room.

On the interior, the kitchen includes an electric stove between the doors to the bathroom and pantry. The sink and built-in cabinet for dishes are located along the south wall. Original wood baseboards, window molding and picture rails remain throughout the house. The wall and ceilings are lath and plaster. All the present doors are solid five panel construction. Internal doors lead into the kitchen, bedrooms, bathroom, and closets. The interior is painted light green with cream colored trim.

### Operator's Cottage No. 2 (non-contributing)

Cottage No. 2 is a woodframe, one story, two or three bedroom house set on a poured concrete foundation. Portions of the foundation have a cobble veneer. The cottage is located in a natural ponderosa pine landscape about 150 feet southeast of the hydro plant, and 100 feet east of the bank of the Fall River. Like other structures in the complex, this cottage is no longer in use and has been sealed against weather following the Lawn Lake Flood of 1982.

The original building might possibly have been built by or for Stanley in 1907 when the hydroelectric plant building was constructed. However, if the building dates from 1907 one would expect the window and door styles to be similar to those in Cottage No. 1. The windows and doors do not display the elaborate entablatures of Cottage No. 1 or those of the hydro plant, which suggests an original building date sometime after 1907, possibly near the 1928 date at which the Public Service Company purchased the property. The cottage has also doubled in size after the end of the period of significance in 1929. On a 1929 Public Service site map a cottage at this location is shown measuring 12'6" by 26'6" as opposed to the current cottage dimensions of 26' by 22'6".

A construction drawing titled, "Addition to Operators Cottage," produced in 1933 (on file with the Town of Estes Park) was intended for adding a kitchen, bathroom, closet and porch to the original building. The area of the proposed porch in the northwest corner of the structure now contains a room measuring 14' by 9' of unknown construction date or function. A sloping roof extending to the west from the peak of the original roof covers the 1933 and later additions. Although most of the

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roof was covered with snow at the time of recording, it appears to be covered with red colored three-shingle asphalt.

The 1929 site map and 1933 drawings suggest that the original size of the front gabled structure was 12'6" wide by 26'6" in length, 339 square feet. The 160 square foot 1933 addition to the east side of the structure increased the width by 10 feet and added 16 feet to the length. The external doors from the kitchen and living room were adjacent to each other in the northwest corner of the building. Sometime after 1933, a 126 square foot room, measuring 14 feet east-west by 9 feet wide, was added in the location of the 1933 external doors. The exterior walls are horizontally lapped 6 inch boards painted yellow. However, three different styles of boards are evident, reflecting the original construction, and the 1933 and later room additions.

A single red brick chimney is located in the center of the roof for a stove or fireplace that was probably located in the southwest corner of the original structure. The existing cobble chimney on the west elevation is shown on the 1933 plans. The construction drawing shows a fireplace chimney on the north wall of the original structure. The chimney is no longer in existence and the present external door and window are now located in this wall.

From the 1933 drawings, it appears that the present door on the north elevation is located in what was originally a wall. The original door was located in the west elevation and may have been incorporated as a door to a bedroom or relocated kitchen added sometime after 1933. A second exterior door to the structure is now located at the western end of the north elevation.

Due to the likely construction of the cottage after the period of significance, and because of the subsequent extensive renovations and additions, Cottage No. 2 is considered a non-contributing building in the district expansion.

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Areas of Significance**

Engineering

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

The Stanley Power Plant contributes to the significance of the Stanley Hotel District in the area of engineering. The plant was built by or for F.O. Stanley in 1907 to provide electric power to his Stanley Hotel approximately 3.5 miles to the southeast and allowed Stanley to claim that his hotel was the first in the nation to "heat, light and cook meals exclusively with electricity" (Buchholtz 1983:122). Not only did the plant provide electric power for the hotel complex, it also provided electric power to meet the commercial and residential needs of the town of Estes Park. The majority of the power generating equipment in operation during Stanley's ownership of the hotel remains in the power plant.

The hydroelectric plant constructed between 1907 and 1909 for the Stanley Hotel allowed tourists to this Rocky Mountain near-wilderness site enjoy the comforts of a modern city hotel. These efforts toward modern comforts echoed Stanley's use of his patented Stanley Steamer automobiles to transport guests from the train station in Loveland to the Estes Park hostelry.

In addition to the hydroelectric plant, Stanley built a sawmill in Hidden Valley (in current Rocky Mountain National Park) to produce the lumber for the hotel. The lumber from the steam-powered mill was probably also used to build the hydroelectric plant and associated operator's cottages. As Stanley was a consummate business man, we may suspect that he also sold lumber to people in Estes Park.

An interesting parallel is noted with the Grand Lake Lodge, constructed between 1919 and 1926 for tourists on the west side of Rocky Mountain National Park. The lodge also included its own small hydroelectric plant for power, and a sawmill to produce lumber for the lodge.

The idea for using water from the Fall River for hydroelectric purposes was apparently that of B. D. Sanborn of Greeley, Colorado, who secured the water rights in the area in 1905. Water rights on the Fall River were sold by Pieter Hondius and F.L. Clerc to Stanley in 1908.

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The Estes Park Electric Light and Power Company was incorporated in 1908 by Stanley along with Misters MacGregor, James, Munson, and Bond, to provide the Stanley Hotel with electrical power. The plant was completed and placed in operation by 1909 and soon furnished power to local residential customers as well as the Stanley Hotel. The Estes Park Light and Power Company became the Stanley Power Company sometime between 1908 and 1928.

In September of 1910, Stanley began construction of the Stanley Manor near the hotel. He built the manor in order to allow for year-round occupancy, the hotel not having been not constructed for winter use. The new manor and the expanding town of Estes Park resulted in an enlargement of the hydroelectric generating capacity with the introduction of the Fairbanks Morse diesel engine and turbine for year-round use. Sometime after 1919 Stanley installed the second-water powered turbine and generator, the Worthington unit, to further increase capacity for the hotel and the growing town.

In 1928, the Stanley Power Company sold all its rights and facilities, including the Cascade dam, pipeline and water rights, to the Public Service Company of Colorado. Public Service Company operated the plant until 1945 when it sold the facilities to the Town of Estes Park. The Town of Estes Park operated the plant until July 15, 1982, when damage from the Lawn Lake Flood forced its abandonment. With the exception of a removed post-1919 diesel generator, the building contains all its Stanley-era equipment, including the two hydroelectric turbines, a small diesel powered generator, and the associated electrical monitoring and switch equipment. As such, the plant is an important resource in the Stanley Hotel District and conveys an important aspect of the hotel's operation and the development hydroelectric power in the Estes Park area.

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**Bibliography**

Buchholtz, C. W. *Rocky Mountain National Park: A History*. Boulder: Colorado Associated University Press, 1983.

Butler, William B. "The Fall River Hydroelectric Plant." National Park Service, Rocky Mountain National Park, 1997.

Hoelt, Kathleen. "The Stanley Hotel District, Expanded." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1985.

Jacobson, Eric R. "Town of Estes Park Hydroelectric Facility." Report to the Town of Estes Park, 1996.

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**Acreage of Property**

2.3 acres

**UTM References**

13	450200	4472140
Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The property is in PM6 T5N R73W SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Section 16. Beginning at a point on the east bank of the Fall River at the 8080' contour line, proceed east along the bank of the river to the 8060' contour line, then north along the 8080' contour line to the intersection with the dirt access road. Proceed west along the south shoulder of the dirt road to the intersection with the 8080' contour line. Proceed south along 8080' contour line to the beginning point.

**Boundary Justification**

The area nominated contains all the contiguous resources associated with the operation of the Stanley Power Plant during its 1907-1928 period of significance.

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**Form Prepared By**

Betty Kilsdonk, Director, Museum Department  
Town of Estes Park 11/25/1997  
200 Fourth Street (PO Box 1691) 970-586-6256  
Estes Park, CO 80517

**Property Owner**

Town of Estes Park  
170 MacGregor Avenue (PO Box 1200) 970-586-6256  
Estes Park, CO 80517

**Photograph Log**

The following information pertains to photographs numbers 1 - 20 except as noted:

Name of Property: Stanley Hotel District  
Location: Larimer County, Colorado  
Photographer: William B. Butler, Rocky Mountain National Park  
Date of Photographs: January 15, 1997  
Negatives: Rocky Mountain National Park

Photo No.	Information
1	Hug Turbine and generator looking toward the southeast corner of the building. Governor/control on far left.
2	Needle valve to control water flow to turbine on the left behind safety screen.
3	Western Electric Generator and Exciter with control panel in rear.
4	Rear of control panel. Door leads to diesel room.
5	Fairbanks Morse Diesel, of ca. 1919 vintage.
6	Worthington Generator Room looking north from main room.
7	Worthington Turbine Hydraulic Control Valve.

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<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Information</u>
8	Entrance to Hydroelectric Plant Building, looking west.
9	Hydro plant looking south along west wall. Note temporary steel and wood braces holding up wall.
10	Hydro plant looking north with the Fall River to the left. Note temporary steel and wood braces holding up wall.
11	Diesel room looking north. Note lower ceiling over original diesel. Slope at left (west) of raised portion of roof corresponds to concrete addition along west wall of room.
12	Looking south at the latest addition to diesel room.
13	Front of Operator's Cottage No. 1, looking north.
14	West side of Operator's Cottage No. 1. Richard Cronenberger, Regional Historic Architect, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver.
15	Cottage No. 1 - Stove between doors to bathroom (left) and pantry (right). Richard Cronenberger, Regional Historic Architect, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver.
16	Cottage No. 1 - South and east walls of kitchen. Richard Cronenberger, Regional Historic Architect, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver.
17	Cottage No. 1 - Bay window in living room. Door to front porch to left. Richard Cronenberger, Regional Historic Architect, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver.
18	Cottage No. 1 - Toilet and bathtub set in and against tiled walls.
19	Cottage No. 2 - Looking southwest with front of building facing to right.
20	Cottage No. 2 - Looking northeast toward rear of structure.

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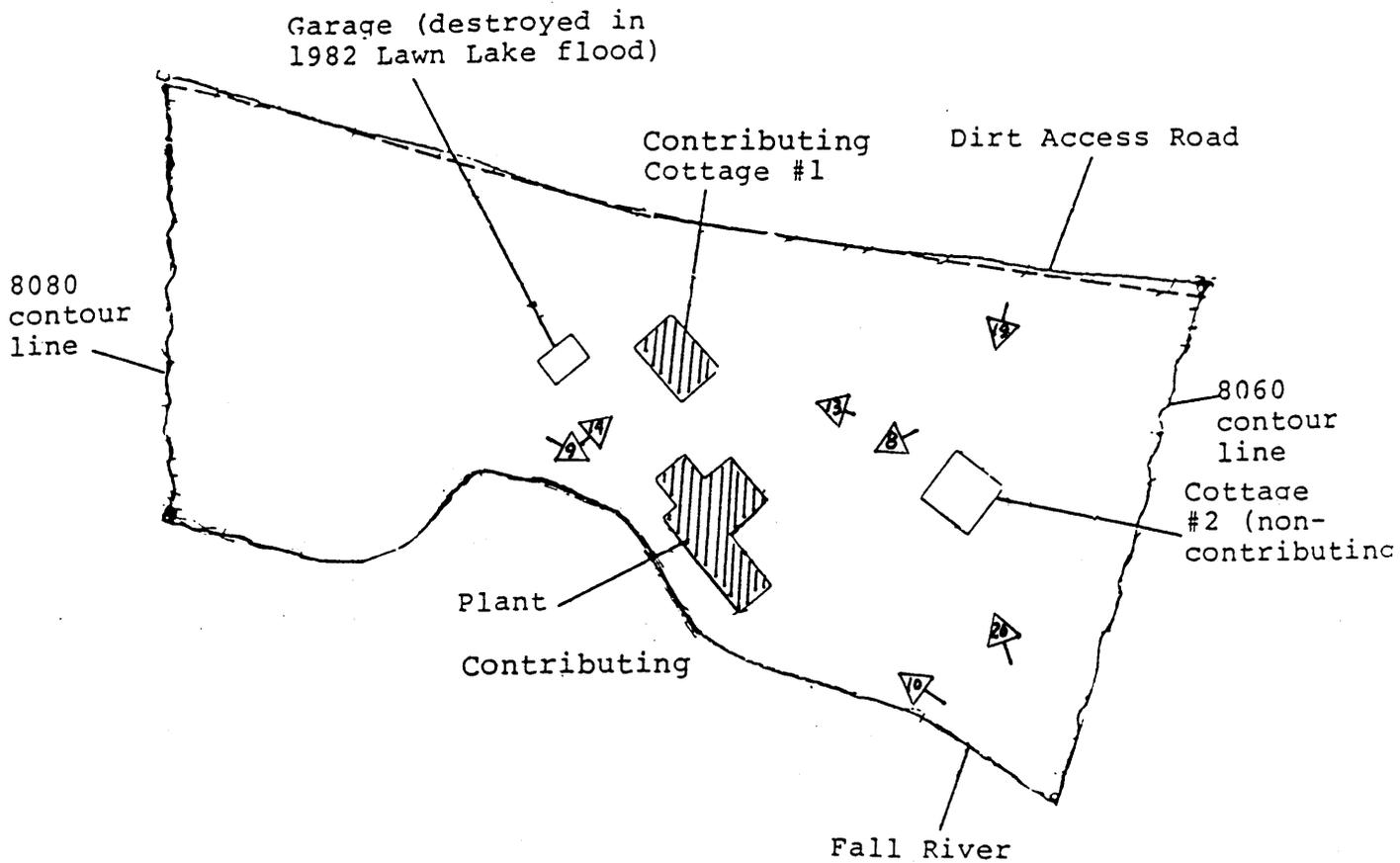
United States Department of the Interior  
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Stanley Hotel District  
Larimer County, Colorado

SITE MAP AND PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS



Approximate scale: 1" = 200'

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National Park Service

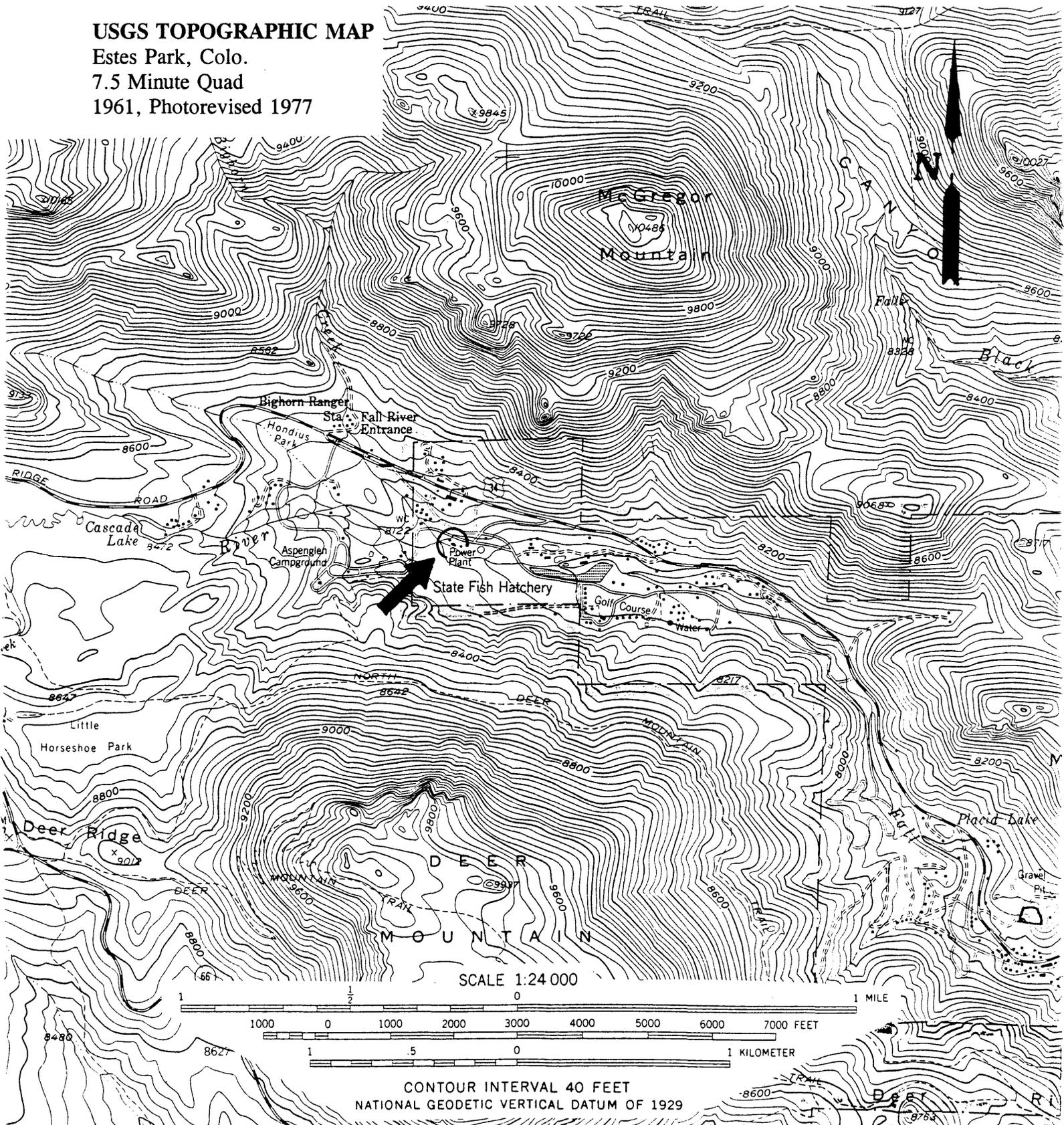
National Register of Historic Places  
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Stanley Hotel District  
Larimer County, Colorado

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Estes Park, Colo.  
7.5 Minute Quad  
1961, Photorevised 1977



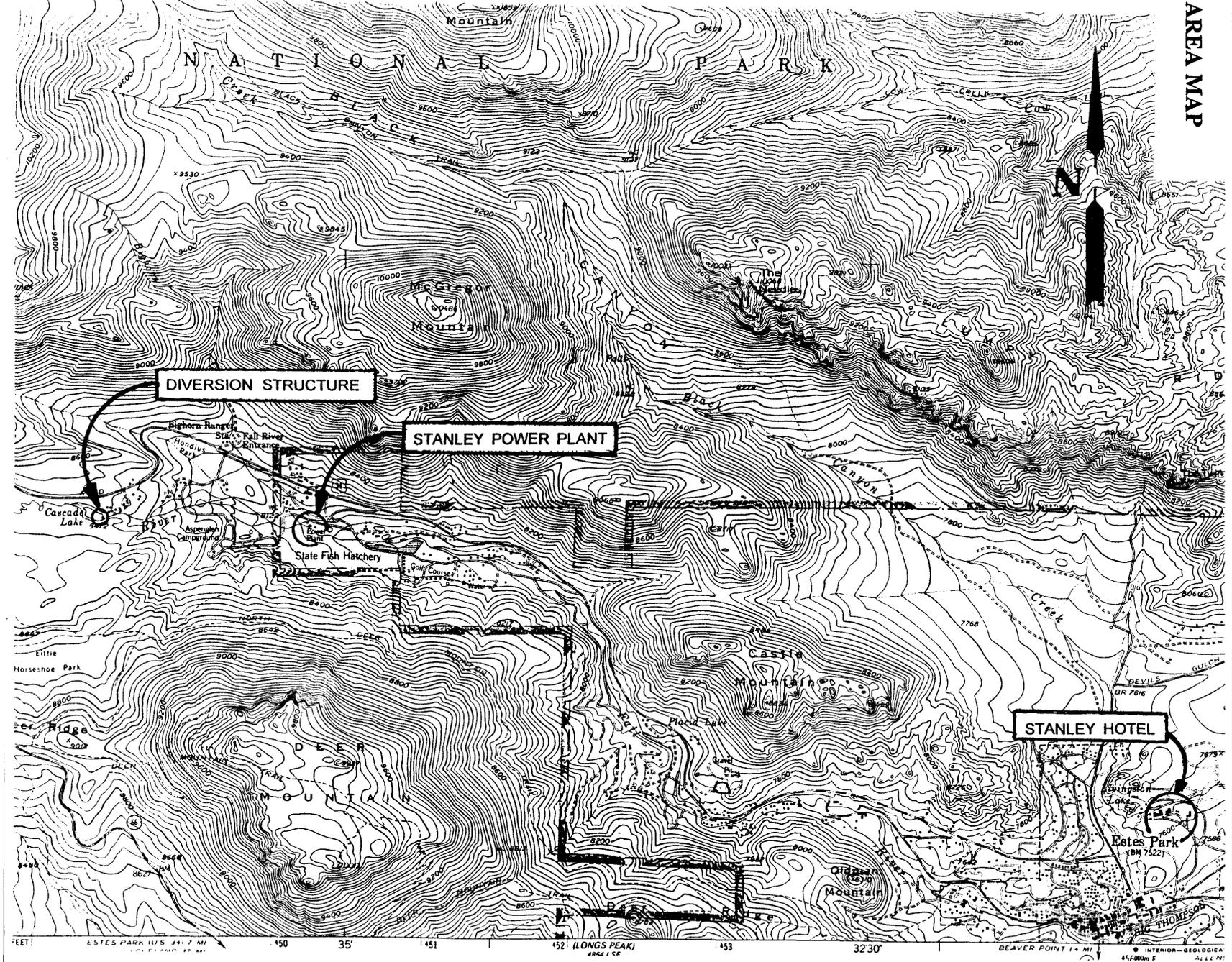
United States Department of the Interior  
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Stanley Hotel District  
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AREA MAP



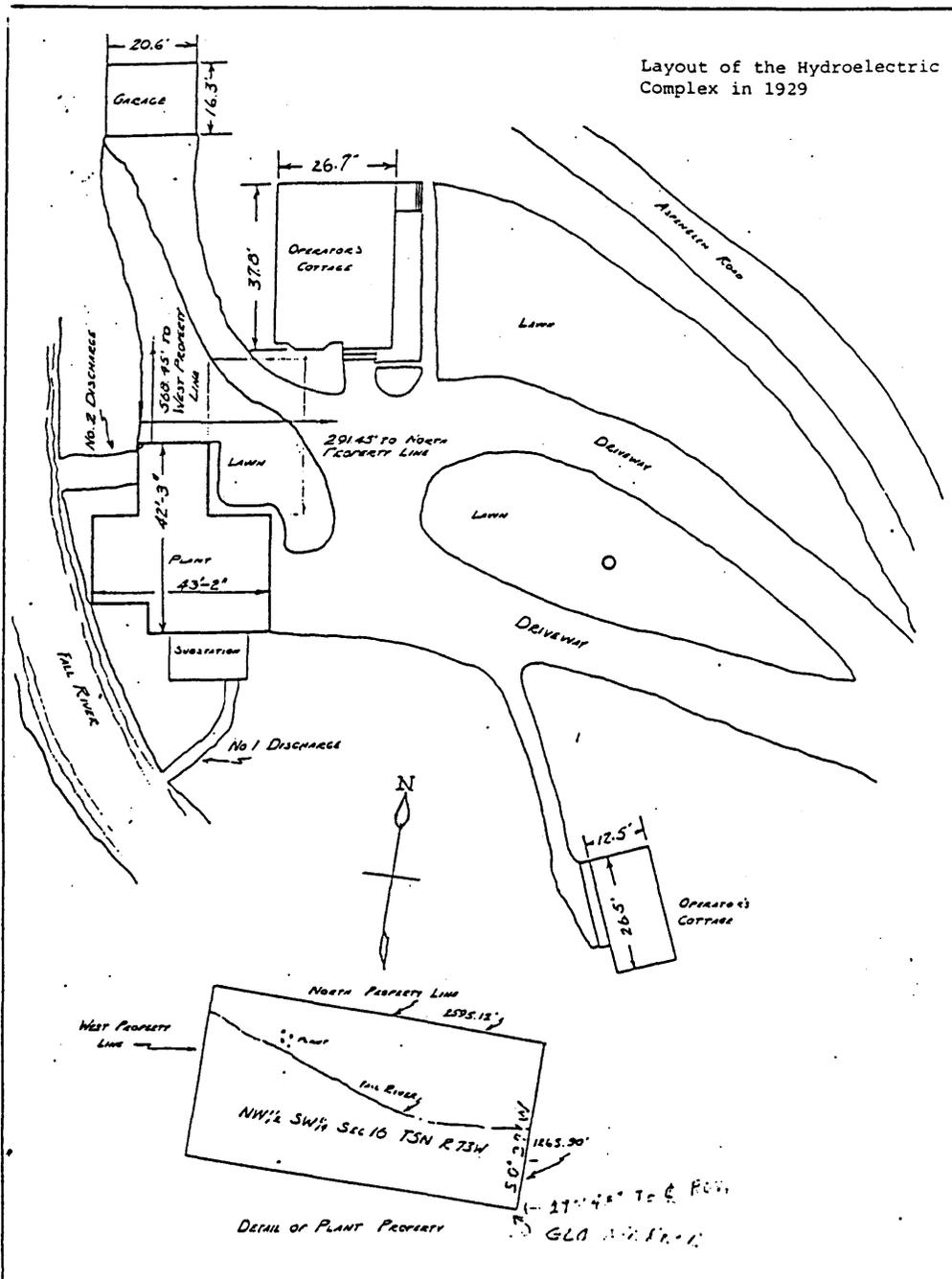
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SITE PLAN OF 1929



TITLE: PLANT GROUNDS OF THE ESTES PARK HYDRO PLANT  
 LOCATION: ESTES PARK, COLO. TRANSMISSION ENG. DEPT., LACOMBE STATION, DENVER, COLO.  
 PUBLIC SERVICE CO., OF COLO. DRAWING NO.  
 DR. BY A.B.B. TR. BY ..... CH. BY ..... APP. BY ..... DATE Sept. 1, 29. SCALE

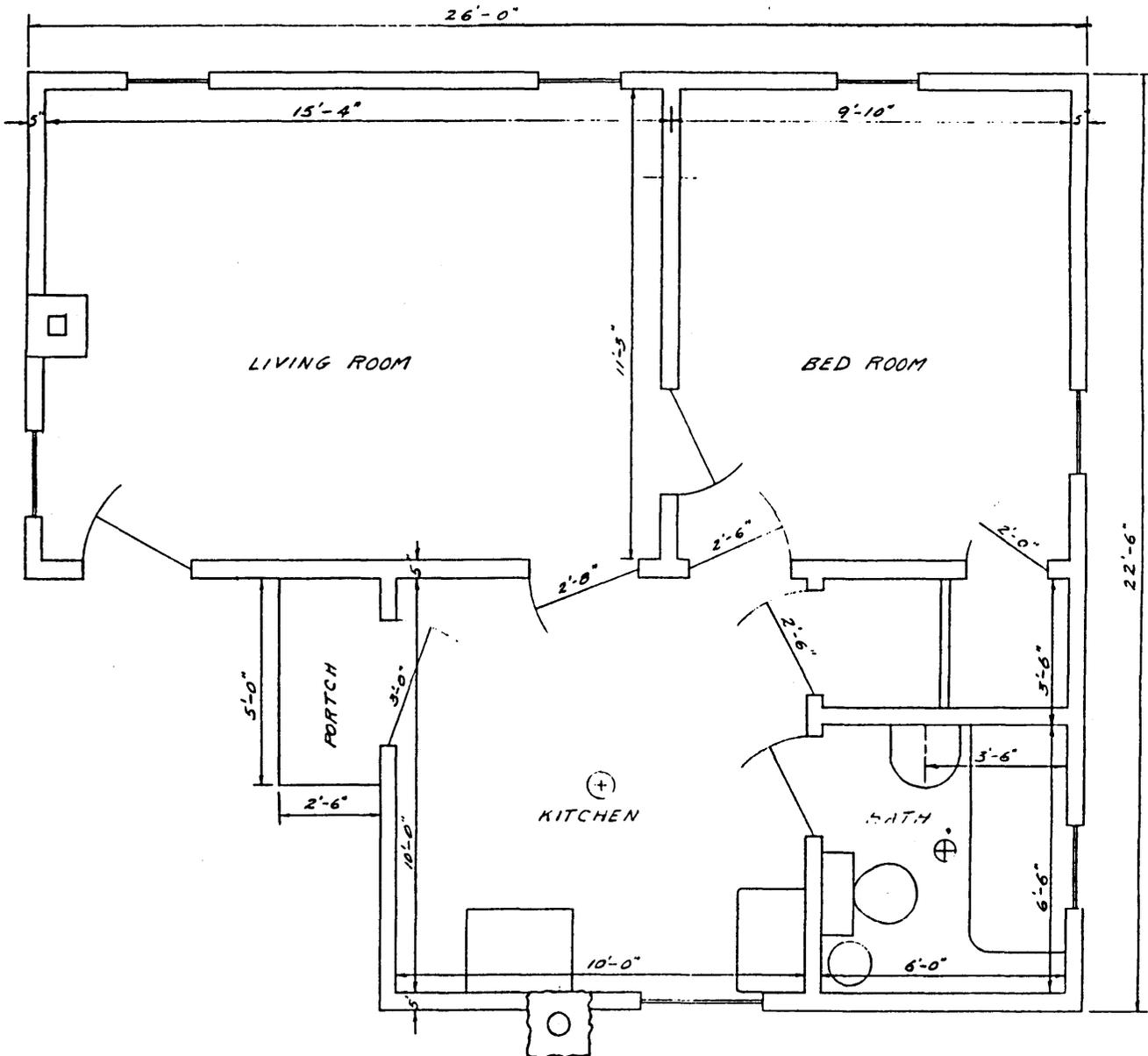
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Stanley Hotel District  
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COTTAGE NO. 2  
PLAN FOR ADDITION, 1933



Cottage No. 2 - Construction floor plan from "Addition to Operator's Cottage, dated 1933.