



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



July 21, 2022

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to send you the following announcements and actions on properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 7/15/2022 THROUGH 7/21/2022

Effective (4/10/20), the National Register program launched an electronic-only submission process for the duration of the COVID-19 situation while our staff and the staff of our preservation partners engage in extended telework operations. Instructions for (1) the organization of submissions and (2) how to access and upload submissions via the designated FTP site were distributed to recipients of this distribution list and posted on the National Register Website landing page at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>

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

ALABAMA, BALDWIN COUNTY,
C.S.S. HUNTSVILLE and C.S.S. TUSCALOOSA Historic and Archaeological District,
Address Restricted,
Mobile vicinity, SG100007894,
LISTED, 7/18/2022

CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY,
Santa Rosa Island Archeological District,
Address Restricted,
Santa Rosa Island vicinity, SG100007896,
LISTED, 7/18/2022

COLORADO, LARIMER COUNTY,
Vincent-Hatchette Cabin,
1629 Bear Lake Rd.,
Estes Park vicinity, MP100007903,
LISTED, 7/18/2022
(Rocky Mountain National Park MPS)

COLORADO, LARIMER COUNTY,
Vincent-Hatchette Cabin,
1629 Bear Lake Rd.,
Estes Park vicinity, MP100007903,
LISTED, 7/18/2022
(Rocky Mountain National Park MRA)

DELAWARE, SUSSEX COUNTY,

Prefix Codes:

AD - Additional documentation	BC - Boundary change (increase and/or decrease)	FD - Federal DOE property under the Federal DOE project
FP - Federal DOE Project	MC - Multiple cover sheet	MP - Multiple nomination (nomination under a multiple cover sheet)
MV - Move request	NL - NHL	OT - All other requests (appeal, removal, delisting)
SG - Single nomination		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

historic name Vincent-Hatchette Cabin
other names/site number Turner Cabin/5LR.14886

2. Location

street number 1629 Bear Lake Road not for publication
city or town Estes Park vicinity
state Colorado county Larimer 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

 Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 6/2/2022
Signature of certifying official Title Date
History Colorado
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Vincent-Hatchette Cabin Multiple Resource Nomination for Rocky Larimer, CO
Mountain National Park
Name of Property County and 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 include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

Multiple Resource Nomination for Rocky Mountain National Park

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/camp, summer residence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/camp, summer residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Rustic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: STONE

WOOD

roof: ASPHALT

other: STONE

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Larimer, CO

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Vincent-Hatchette cabin is located along the south lateral moraine of Moraine Park. Moraine Park is within Rocky Mountain National Park in Estes Park, Colorado. The cabin is set into the hillside in a forest of Ponderosa and lodgepole Pine, Engelmann Spruce, and aspen trees. Where the sun reaches the ground there are often cinquefoil, raspberry and rose bushes, columbine, pasque and other wild flowers. The front of the house faces Moraine Park and Deer Mountain. It was constructed by builder Oscar Ladd Green between 1925 and 1927 in a vernacular, Rustic architectural style with Craftsman style elements. Built primarily from materials gathered from its site, and set amongst trees and rocks, the house almost appears to be a natural part of its environment. Its stone foundation rises from the earth and becomes the corners and posts of the house as wood-framed walls appear. Unrefined lodgepole pines provide structure for its walls, ceilings, gabled roof and dormers. The upper one and a half stories have an area of 1,604 square feet. Beneath them is a low crawl space and a small basement, and a former Model T Ford garage. The basement has 224 square feet. There are three baths of varying sizes. The house's relation to site, proportions, gabled roof design, dormers, stone foundation, stone elements, and lodgepole beam work are features shared by contemporary buildings in the area, such as the William Allen White cabins (5LR.479; NRIS.73001944) and the Moraine Park Museum (5LR.477; NRIS.76000206, NRIS.05000602). Across the Estes valley, the Elkhorn (5LR.476, NRIS.78000862) and Craggs Lodges (5LR.743, NRIS.98000814) and Bald Pate Inn (5LR.484, NRIS.95001510) in Estes Park were built in a similar style. The Vincent-Hatchette Cabin has had few owners and been regularly occupied and maintained. The cabin represents a unique example of a mid-1920s Rustic-style summer residence within Moraine Park and Colorado's Rocky Mountains.

Narrative Description

Vincent-Hatchette Cabin (1925-7, contributing building)

The Vincent-Hatchette Cabin sits in the middle of its sloped lot on Moraine Park's north lateral moraine between two roads, Kaley Cabin Road and South Moraine Road, which occupy easements through the cabin property. A detached garage sits between the cabin and the Kaley road to its south. The cabin is a one and a half story front-gabled building over a basement, formerly a garage. The building has a Rustic style and some Craftsman style decorative elements in its gabled roof and brackets supporting the roof over the front windows. The cabin has a nice view of the central valley and east side of Moraine Park through the trees (Photo 1). The north/front side of the cabin remains primarily as it was built between 1925-7. The house rises from the ground on a stone foundation, bolstered with concrete footers and a mortar of concrete mixed with sand and water. The foundation rises approximately thirty inches above the ground on the north side where the ground remains at the same elevation. The stone foundation extends to stone corner buttresses on both sides. These buttresses protrude an additional 4" from the face of the stone foundation.

Between the garage's stone corners and foundation, a wood-sided wall rises to the roof in a gabled-end configuration. Four casement windows are centered on the garage level. They are trimmed with 1" x 4" pine boards. At eight feet above ground the balcony begins, supported with lodgepole brackets. The balcony consists of the triangular brackets, a 1" x 4" board decking, 3" x 3" corner posts on the ends and two in the middle. All are connected with a wood guard rail. The balcony shown was added between 1951 and 1955 to give better visual proportion to the tall front façade and provide easier access to the windows and walls for maintenance purposes. The wood wall that started at the stone foundation below is finished with painted wood shakes until approximately five inches above the balcony where they end in a protruding 2" x 4" trim board. Above this trim board the house is sided in 4" widths of tongue and groove wood to the roof. Centered in the main level mass of the houses are a bank of five windows: one large fixed pane window at center, flanked by

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two smaller rectangular fixed pane windows to either side. Behind the windows is the living room. All are trimmed in 1" x 4" wood boards. Above this fenestration is a small shed roof awning with wood support brackets. It overhangs the windows by approximately a foot. Above this shed roof the exterior wall rises to the roof. The roof is trimmed in 1" x 4" fascia boards. Its overhangs are supported and finished with variable width 1" x 2" and 1" by 8" boards in varying widths. To the eye, they appear as one continuous surface from the face of the house to the back of the fascia trim. This soffit design is repeated beneath all overhangs on the house whether they be extended without obvious support (attached to the roof), or supported by exposed beams and brackets. The building mass and small window appearing to the west/right side of the cabin's front mass houses the interior stair (Photo 2). To the east/left side appears a stone-buttressed, wood exterior stair with a shed roof overhead. This roof begins approximately two feet above the front door and extends two feet beyond the outside wall of the stair. It is supported by lodgepole pine posts and structured with lodgepole pine beams roofed in asphalt and finished above the porch in wood board plants that appear as one surface. On the main roof of the house, the shed roof and side of dormer can be seen.

Most of the features appearing on the north/front side of the house are typical of the cabin. The materials used, the stonework, wall framing, interior and exterior finishes, trim work, stairs, guardrails, posts, dormers, and roof lines, plus the majority of doors and windows remain as when built between 1925-27. Some of the window glass is original too. Because of the masterful skill Green used in setting the foundation into the site, building straight walls, and designing and building a sufficient structure, and because many of the materials used were properly joined and sealed, the cabin was and is easily preserved. Some small maintenance alterations have taken place, such as shingle replacement, masonry repointing, window re-puttying, and installation of gutters and downspouts.

As is typical on all walls of the cabin, the stonework rises from the foundation about three feet as measured from the ground of the north/front side of the house. Stone walls end in buttressed stone house corners. Buttresses taper from wide at the bottom to narrow at the top and stop beneath the first-floor framing. The walls above the stone foundation and between stone corners are wood framed and sided with either wood shakes or tongue and groove siding. Board slats were used to sheath the outside of the framed walls and roof before finishing materials such as shakes, siding, trim and roofing were applied. On the east and west sides, the top of the stone foundation maintains the top of wall height of the north side, while the bottom of the foundation walls step upward with the rising grade. At the height beneath the first-floor framing, the stone foundation disappears into the site's hill and transitions into a concrete wall and pier foundation. Between 6-8" of the masonry foundation can be seen beneath the wood exterior walls on the east, south and west sides of the cabin.

On the east side of the cabin there is a good view of the double entry doors to the former Model T Ford garage to the right (Photo 12). These stout wooden doors are original. The shed dormer is ornamental and does not pierce the vaulted ceiling over the living room (below). The balcony over the once-garage was extended from the front porch and across the front of the house as previously described. The east exterior has posts made of unfinished lodgepole that support roof overhangs and the porch roof. Over a foundation of granite stones, shake shingles and tongue and grooved siding finish the wall exteriors. The basement bedroom door set and washer/dryer to its north were added between 1951 and 1955 when the garage was turned into a bedroom with a ¾ bath (Photo 12, 13). The basement bedroom remodel included paneling the interior garage walls, installing a carpet and ceiling tiles, the addition of a small closet and bookshelves, the creation of a new bathroom with a toilet, sink and small shower, and the installation of the washer/dryer set. New wiring and plumbing were added throughout this space behind the original garage doors (Photo 4).

Centered on the east side is the original stair. It is a composition of stone buttresses flanking a length of stone foundation topped with a wood wall, stair, porch and railing constructions. The stairs lead to a covered porch. Beyond its landing is the stout original front door set as built by Green (Photo 15). In classic Rustic style, lodgepole pine log brackets support the porch roof. The sandstone walkways at the base of the stairs slope with the hill and are regularly repaired (Photo 5). To the right/north of the front door set is a recently added

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wood bear gate. To the left/south of the front porch is a cantilevered mass. It runs almost to the south-east corner. It contains a replacement side-hung window that opens from above the tub in the main level bathroom on the right/north side and a closet on the other (Photo 7-10). Identical dormers are on the south and north sides of the roof. They match the cabin's third dormer on the west roof. All exist today as they did in 1927. They are wood framed, lodgepole-structured, and have shed roofs with lodgepole beam-supported, two-foot long overhangs. Each one has two out-swinging casement windows. Some have original window glass while others have replacement panes. The southeast dormer's windows open into the upper level bedroom. The first owner, Dr. Vincent, used to keep her writing desk beneath this window (Photo 27). The two-foot long roof overhangs also reveal the ends of the lodgepole members used to structure the roof. These members peak against a 1" x 6" ridge board, and are further held in place by lateral wood bracing and variously sized board sheathing. This is hidden by the roof on the outside and plaster on the inside.

The south-facing, rear side of the building serves as the back entrance to the cabin. Since it is roughly one foot above ground level (height varies) 6"-12" of concrete foundation wall covered with cut sandstone slabs is visible, above which is a framed wood exterior wall. On the west side there is a picture window. At main level center are a replacement back door and screen set. They approximate the style of those original to the house. Above this door set are the upper level bedroom's original two casement windows centered below the gable beneath the roof of this side. A roof divides the kitchen and dining room masses from that of the upper bedroom. In the 1980s a replacement kitchen window and a new skylight were added to the kitchen. They are east of the back door set. East/right of these windows is a replacement casement window. It opens from the main level bedroom. The cantilevered wall mass beside the stair can be seen beyond the house's south east corner.

The cabin's west side shows two dining room windows to the south/right, the stair mass with its west-facing window at center, the living room wall with its fixed window set and the side of the exterior balcony to the north/left. One of the dining room windows was replaced in the mid-1980s (Photo 11). The basement bedroom can be seen beneath the balcony (Photos 14 and 15).

The interior of garage's rectangular space was reconfigured into a bed and bathroom in the early 1950s. At that time the wood paneling enclosing its wall cavities was modified. The foundation's exposed concrete knee walls were capped and sided with wood boards and topped with low, wood book shelves. The sink, stool and metal shower in the three-quarter bathroom date from that time. The floor was tiled in the mid 1980's (Photo 23). Above the basement and central portion of the crawlspace, the living room remains as it was when built. It is a two-story space with a vaulted ceiling. The ceiling has exposed lodgepole pine beams, crossties and rafters. Between them the ceiling boards are finished in plaster. The moss-covered granite stone fireplace is unchanged except for the addition of propane logs. A carpet was placed over the original pine wood floor in the early 1950s. Much of the furniture was purchased from the cabin's first owner and remains in use today. Light fixtures, lamps, door knobs and trim work remain as they were in the early 1900s.

There is no evidence as to what stove existed in the house before a new stove-oven unit and refrigerator were added between 1951-55. The original refrigerator was moved into the garage and remains in good working order. The kitchen interior was remodeled in the early to mid-1980s. At that time the metal sink and base were replaced along with the few white-painted, board shelves and cabinets original to the cabin. In their stead a ceramic sink, dishwasher, wood cabinets and laminate-covered counter tops were added. Sheet linoleum was placed over the original wood floor (Photo 19). Like the kitchen, the dining room was upgraded in the mid-1980s. Ceiling plaster was replaced with sheet rock. Linoleum was added over the original wood floor. Picture windows were repaired and/or replaced (Photo 20). The log loft with its moss rock fireplace, pine flooring and vaulted ceiling with exposed lodgepole pine beams remains as it has ever been except for the closing of the firebox opening and a sheet of linoleum covering the floor. The fireplace is non-operable today (Photo 21, Photo 26). The main level bedroom is a rectangular space with a replacement window on the south side, a cantilevered closet (Photo 7) on the east side and a door on the north end. It retains its original wood floor, and some wallpaper dating from the 1930s (Photo 22).

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The main level bath was remodeled in the mid-1980s. At that time the original hot water tank, clawfoot tub, sink and stool were removed and replaced. The original hot water tank was once the cabin's source of hot water. Water was warmed via pipes in the main level fireplace. Over subsequent years the original light fixtures and knob and tube wiring in the bathroom have been replaced and linoleum has been laid over the original wood floor. Sheetrock, new trim, simple wood cabinets and a replacement window have been added (Photo 18). A steel tub replaced the original clawfoot tub in the mid-1980s (Photo 19). The stair, original to the house, was filled in on the living room side with storage cabinets in the early-1950s (Photo 20).

The upper level bedroom is as-built on the west end with plaster between lodgepole pine beams and a board and batten wall finish from the mid-1920s. Carpet was placed over original wood floors in the early 1950s (Photo 22). The east side of the upper level bedroom, though nearly identical to the west side of the room, was changed slightly with the addition of a half bath. The white, wood wall once only concealed a closet. The closet was modified between 1951-55 to house bathroom fixtures. A small closet is behind the door closest to the dormer windows. All other aspects of this section of the house are original (photo 23). In the upper level half-bath, the square ceramic sink dates back to the early 1950s. The toilet was replaced in the 1990s. All plumbing pipes are exposed. Linoleum covers the original wood floor (photo 24).

Located to the south of the main house is a stone picnic table. Former cabin owner Charles Hatchette built the picnic table between 1951-55 from stone he collected from the property, mortar, and slabs of sandstone purchased in Lyons, CO. The picnic table is constructed of the same materials that comprise the house (Photo 30).

Integrity

The Vincent-Hatchette Cabin retains all seven aspects of integrity. The cabin has integrity of location because it is located in its original position on its original site. Builder Oscar Ladd Green designed and constructed the Vincent-Hatchette cabin in the Rustic-style typical of buildings within Moraine Park and the surrounding area in the mid 1920s. His other designs in the Park include the F. E. Allen Cabin, or "Kaley's in the Pines" (5LR.1180, built 1926). The cabin retains a high percentage of its original plaster, building materials, finishing materials, fenestration, doors, and details. It retains its original, circa 1927 Frigidaire refrigerator in the kitchen. Its materials were locally sourced and have been preserved in their original condition, its ornament is structural and interior spaces meet their intended function. Thus it exhibits a high level of design and material integrity. Although the resort community of Moraine Park is no longer present in the valley, the cabin's setting retains good integrity: the moraine of Moraine Park and an old-growth forest on rocky terrain dominate the surrounding landscape. The views from its windows over the valley and the surrounding mountains are the same. Integrity of workmanship is apparent in the exceptional way it has aged. The high quality of hand tooled construction, joinery and finish work both inside and outside the cabin preserved it well from the harsh elements of its environment. The Vincent-Hatchette cabin retains much of the feeling it possessed at its origin. Its historic purpose as a summer residence has not changed: it can only be used when there is no danger of pipes freezing. The building remains most comfortable in July when morning and evening temperatures don't routinely drop below 30 degrees Fahrenheit. These aspects support it having integrity of feeling. The cabin's setting, its historic neighborhood, its sameness of purpose, vernacular material use, construction methods, architectural features, integrity of design and preservation demonstrate its strong association with the Rustic-style residences within Colorado's Rocky Mountains. Because many of its rooms remain fundamentally unchanged, including the upper level bedroom where she did the majority of her scholarly work, the cabin also retains sufficient integrity to support its association to its first owner Dr. Elizabeth Leona Vincent.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH/MEDICINE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1925-1945

1927-1950

1925

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

ELIZABETH LEONA VINCENT, Ph.D.

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

OSCAR LADD GREEN

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, areas of significance, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Vincent-Hatchette Cabin is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation at the local level for its association with historic trends in the recreational use of public lands at Rocky Mountain National Park from the year of its construction in 1925 through 1945, the suggested end date in the Rocky Mountain National Park Multiple Property Submission. As one of few remaining privately-held cabins within the park, the Vincent-Hatchette Cabin is representative of a type of resource that is increasingly rare following several campaigns to remove the built environment associated with the former Moraine Park resort community.

The cabin is also locally significant under Criterion B in the area of Health/Medicine for its association with Elizabeth Lee Vincent, Ph.D. Vincent owned the cabin from 1927-1950 and was a critical figure in the early development of the field of child psychology. At the Merrill Palmer Institute and later Cornell University, Vincent's work advanced a scientific approach to developmental psychology. She helped transform the vocational field of Home Economics into the social science of Human Ecology. She spent her summer months hiking and enjoying nature at the Vincent-Hatchette Cabin while writing many of her most important scholarly articles and texts from its upper floor bedroom. By the time Dr. Vincent sold the cabin in 1950, she was Dean of Cornell's College of Home Economics. In later years, it became the College of Human Ecology. Today Cornell University offers the title, "Elizabeth Lee Vincent Professor of Human Ecology" to distinguish a Cornell professor for influential work in the field of Child Development.

Finally, the cabin is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level as an excellent example of a vernacular Rustic-style summer residence built in the early 1900s within both Moraine Park and the Rocky Mountains of Colorado for the period of 1925. The house exemplifies the Rustic architectural style through its use of locally sourced wood and stone materials and its design that blends into the surrounding park landscape.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Criterion A – Entertainment/Recreation, 1925-1945

The Vincent-Hatchette cabin is locally significant in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with the early development of tourism in the Estes Park and Moraine Park regions. The period of significance for this area begins in 1925 with the construction of the cabin and continues through 1945, the suggested end date in the Rocky Mountain National Park Multiple Property Submission. Increasing automobile usage changed how Americans experienced the national parks. Park visitation numbers soared as Americans sought to escape increasing urbanization in cities, and access to parks was highly available due to widespread use of the automobile.¹ Moraine Park, then an active resort community, had been growing since its establishment on acreage owned by the Sprague family in the late 1800s. Stead's Ranch, constructed in 1900, hosted visitors from all parts of the United States. In 1915, the land became part of Rocky Mountain National Park.

When its first seasonal occupants purchased the cabin in 1927, the buildings of a growing community of summer residents ringed Moraine Park. Moraine Park had other hotels and guest housing. Nearby dude ranch Stead's Ranch expanded its offerings to include tent sites, hotel rooms, cabins, a bathhouse, a dining hall, a store, a dance hall, and corrals for horses. Visitors to the area could enjoy horseback riding, fishing, a

¹ Library of Congress, "Brief History of the National Parks," United States Library of Congress Online.
<https://www.loc.gov/collections/national-parks-maps/articles-and-essays/brief-history-of-the-national-parks/>

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swimming pool, a nine-hole golf course, and easy access to snow banks, hiking trails, flora, fauna, and mountain scenery. The high mountain community had a United States Post Office and a store. The community attracted affluent families able to build their own permanent getaways on the outskirts of the resort community.²

Like its neighboring cabins scattered throughout Moraine Park, the Vincent-Hatchette cabin served as a summer residence that gave its residents direct access to the park's natural environment. The cabin's first owner during that time, Elizabeth Lee Vincent, Ph.D., noted in her letters to subsequent owners that she enjoyed taking long walks and observing the workings of nature while at the cabin.³

At Rocky Mountain National Park, lodging inside the park dropped considerably from the 1930s to the 1960s. During that period, Congress enacted Mission 66 (1956) to ready parks for increased tourism over a ten-year period. Visitor centers became the new park building focus. They replaced lodges, ranch buildings, hotels, dining halls, cottages, and cabins as the primary points of contact between the parks and their visitors. By 1966, Moraine Park's lodging era ended. The store and post office were gone, and the communities of Grand Lake and Estes Park expanded to accommodate tourists.⁴ The National Park Service (NPS) built or upgraded campgrounds, restrooms, parking lots, and other kinds of infrastructure. By 1966 the cabins that remained within Moraine Park and greater Rocky Mountain National Park were primarily private residences or housed park employees. Most evidence of the former resort community within Moraine Park was gone, either destroyed, moved, or purchased by the NPS. Following the Mission 66 program, the NPS began focusing intently on "rewilding" the park. The Vincent-Hatchette cabin counted among this small number of remnant privately held cabins, and it continues to be privately used today.

The Vincent-Hatchette cabin meets the registration requirements under the Rocky Mountain National Park Multiple Property Documentation Form for Theme I: *Pioneer Settlement and the Development of the Resort Industry*. The building is a rare example of a still-in-use private cabin within Moraine Park built during the resort era. The built-in garage and Rustic style of the building match styling of contemporary building Moraine Lodge (5LR.477, NRIS.76000206, NRIS.05000602) and speak to the importance of automobile access for visitors to the park.

Criterion B – Health/Medicine, Dr. Elizabeth L. Vincent, 1927-1950.

The Vincent-Hatchette cabin is significant under Criterion B at the local level for its association with the productive years of Dr. Elizabeth Leona "Lee" Vincent, an important early child developmental psychologist and former Dean of the College of Home Economics at Cornell.⁵ Dr. Vincent was the original owner of the Vincent-Hatchette cabin, purchasing it after securing a permanent position at Merrill-Palmer (now Wayne State) in Detroit, Michigan. From her personal recollections, Vincent wrote much of her professional work while vacationing at the cabin. Seated beneath the second-floor window, she authored and co-authored works such as *Growth and Development of the Young Child* (1930) and *Child Development: Physical and Psychological Growth through Adolescence* (1943).⁶ These works would go on to receive multiple editions as they were used as textbooks for students and educational guides for parents.

² Carl and Karen McWilliams, *Multiple Resources Nomination for Rocky Mountain National Park*, National Park Service Rocky Mountain Regional Office, 1987.

³ Elizabeth Vincent, letter to Dorothy Hatchette, 1950.

⁴ Lindberg, J., Raney, P. Robertson, J. & D. *Rocky Mountain Rustic. Historic Buildings of the Rocky Mountain National Park Area*. Estes Park, CO: Rocky Mountain Nature Association. 2004, 69.

⁵ Cornellian Staff, *The Cornellian*, Cornell University 1949-50.

⁶ Merril Palmer Skillman Institute. "Then and Now". Merrill Palmer Skillman Institute at Wayne State University. https://mpsi.wayne.edu/about/mpsi_then_now.pdf

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Dr. Vincent served as chair of the Department of Mental Growth for nearly twenty years while at Merril-Palmer. In 1947, Cornell's College of Home Economics offered Vincent a position as Dean, which she accepted. While she spent the school year in Ithaca working to raise the profile of the college's programs, Vincent continued to spend her summers relaxing and writing in Moraine Park. While in Colorado, Vincent offered lectures on psychology at UC Boulder and other local venues, including speaking at the American Home Economics Association meeting in Denver in June 1930.⁷ In 1947, Vincent worked with the State Department to develop a film on the Cornell Home Economics department. While the State Department had intended to use the film as an example of American domestic bliss, Vincent was adamant that the portrayal of her college focus on its interdisciplinary, scientific, and professional curriculum. During her time as Dean, the college also developed the nationally recognized "Cornell Kitchen", a conceptual model for the injection of scientific thinking into home cooking and kitchen design. Annually, a Cornell professor doing remarkable research in child development is awarded a fellowship in Vincent's name.

Dr. Vincent's distinguished academic career took her to a wide variety of new colleges and universities, but the Vincent-Hatchette cabin in Moraine Park remained a consistent part of her life for over 20 years, encompassing most of her academic career at both Merril-Palmer and Cornell. The key publications on which she built her career were in part or in whole authored sitting at a desk on the second floor of the Vincent-Hatchette cabin. The cabin served as a writing retreat and recreational space, as well as a home base between busy summers teaching extension courses across the country.

Criterion C – Rustic Architecture (1925)

The Vincent-Hatchette cabin is an excellent example of Rustic-style architecture. Built in a vernacular style in 1925, builder Oscar Ladd Green used local materials to give the illusion that the cabin is a natural part of its environment. Green built many residences around Estes and Moraine Parks in the early to mid-1900s, including his own which he called "Green Acres" and the F.E. Allen cabin, known as "Kaley's in the Pines." Like many Rustic-style buildings the Vincent-Hatchette cabin was not designed by an architect but by a competent builder. Oscar's wife Jessie R. Green was listed as the grantor for both the Vincent-Hatchette cabin parcel and the F.E. Allen cabin parcel.

The cabin displays many features of the Rustic Style that are prominent within Rocky Mountain National Park, including the use of native stone in foundations and chimneys, locally cut boards, wood shingle detailing, and divided light windows that provide mountain views. The cabin's size and complexity make it an outstanding example of this style.⁸ The cabin exhibits characteristic elements such as porch supports made of unfinished log posts, two granite fireplaces and a chimney constructed of local stones, a foundation made of local stones, local materials, wood framing, clapboard (bevel) siding covered with milled lumber, board purlins, and exposed native lodgepole pine posts and beams. Inside, the cabin features hardwood floors and unstained, paneled wood interior walls. The converted garage speaks to the particular importance of automobile access to park landscapes during the mid-1920s.⁹

Although the Vincent-Hatchette cabin exemplifies Rustic form and construction, the cabin also exhibits Craftsman stylistic elements that were popular at the time of its construction such as tapered, square columns, shake shingles, gabled roofs, and shed dormers with wide (two-foot) overhangs. The unfinished log rafter tails tie the Rustic materials with Craftsman form. Like many of the other resources in the Moraine Park basin, the Vincent-Hatchette cabin was purpose-built as a summer residence. There is no insulation in the house nor on any of the plumbing pipes. Like the 1917 Baldpate Inn (5LR.484, NRIS.95001510) the cabin had electric lights,

⁷ "Home Problems To Be Discussed At Denver Meet," *The Wray Gazette*, Volume 28, Number 25, June 12, 1930.

⁸ Lindberg, et. Al.. *Rocky Mountain Rustic*

⁹ *Ibid.*, 27, 36, 52, 45, 55, 79, 82, 80, 99, 125

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indoor plumbing and running water from its construction. It also has a sewage system and a well. And, like the Kauffman House Hotel (5GA.304, NRIS.74000579), the cabin is opened in late spring and closed in autumn.¹⁰

Since its construction the cabin has seen very few modifications, mostly internal and for the purpose of maintenance. It continues to be used as it was historically, a summer residence built in the early 1900s within both Moraine Park and the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. It retains exceptional integrity with regard to its use as a summer residence and as an example of the Rustic and Craftsman styles.

Because the building was not constructed by the NPS and has never belonged to the NPS, the Vincent-Hatchette Cabin does not meet the registration requirements under the *Rocky Mountain National Park Multiple Property Documentation Form* for Theme V: NPS Rustic Architecture.

Developmental history/additional historic context information

Rustic Style

By the late 1800s, log cabins were appearing in and around Moraine Park. These buildings were built on Moraine Park homestead properties such as those owned by Abner Sprague, Imogene McPherson, and Areanna Chapman. According to a long-time summer resident of Moraine Park, Bob Sheue, "the Chapmans, nephews of Fred Sprague, built several rustic vacation cabins in the 1890s." Two of these were moved to the Stein and Melvin properties.¹¹ The Rustic style cottage, also still in existence, "was built by Abner or Fred Sprague in 1898 or 1899." Evidence of the log Rustic style is clear in pictures of the Stead's Ranch Hotel built in 1880, which has since been demolished, and the Moraine Park Museum (now visitor center).

The NPS was founded in 1916 and played a major role in popularizing the "Rustic" style, adapting the log look with more readily available and standardized milled lumber. Guest lodges, comfort stations, and even road and trail construction follows NPS Chief Architect Thomas Vint's vision for naturalistic design. The first formal comment on the style appeared early in the agency's history, described in a policy statement from 1918:

In the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements particular attention must be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape All improvements will be carried out in accordance with a preconceived plan developed in special reference to the preservation of the landscape.¹²

One of the main goals of the style was to give the illusion that a building or structure was created by a "pioneer craftsman" using limited hand tools to create sympathy with the natural surroundings—and, importantly, with the past. A sense of historicity was key for the Rustic style.¹³ As these elements gained popularity in the park, private residences in park boundaries followed suit. Typical privately-built cabins were either built by their owners or local builders or contractors, although some rare architect-designed buildings exist. Most, however, were built by local contractors like Oscar Green.¹⁴

By the 1950s, ever-increasing visitation numbers were beginning to create strain. A combination of increased automobile ownership, increased ease of cross-country travel through the Interstate system, and postwar prosperity encouraged thousands of Americans to visit their National Parks. The rise of the automobile and

¹⁰ Lindberg, et. Al.. *Rocky Mountain Rustic*, 53, 73.

¹¹ Bob Sheue, Private letter. Judge George Melvin tapes, archived at the Rocky Mountain National Park Headquarters.

¹² McWilliams & McWilliams, *Multiple Property Nomination for Rocky Mountain National Park*, 34.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 34.

¹⁴ Colorado Historical Society. *Rustic Style Architecture in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties History Colorado*, 2007: 1; Colorado Historical Society, *Field Guide to Colorado's Historic Architecture & Engineering*, 2008: 81-82.

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post-WWII prosperity prompted an unprecedented rise in annual visitation. Mission 66 was a comprehensive renewal program for national parks as a response to greatly increased visitation. Park officials decided the construction of time- and labor-intensive log lodges and other buildings would not meet the demands of an increasing flow of visitors.¹⁵ From 1956-1966 large numbers of Rustic style buildings were purchased by the NPS and removed from the national parks. NPS architect Cecil John Doty created new buildings in "Mission 66" architecture, a modern park style. Its main building type was the visitor center. The new architectural style, which was more utilitarian and standardized, focused on making sure all visitors had access to adequate resources and could expect a certain level of facility at each park. New buildings also chose material like steel, concrete, and glass, hallmarks of Modern design, in addition to the traditional wood and stone. Of the new style, Doty reportedly commented "How could you help but go away from that board-and-batten stuff?"¹⁶ This attitude toward the previously dominant Rustic style carried over into park policy.

While the NPS removed many of the Rustic style structures and buildings throughout Rocky Mountain National Park as part of "rewilding" during Mission 66, other threats have removed Rustic style buildings from the park. Though there have been many fires in and around Moraine Park, two significant fires burned through its valley in recent years. In 2012 the Fern Lake Fire burned the valley and the Rustic style Morin cabin. This was the former Bingham cabin. In 2020 the East Troublesome Fire burned the park again. It destroyed many of the NPS's Rustic style buildings, including two previously listed resources (5GA.3619 Timber Creek Road Camp Barn NRIS 87001134 and 5LR.1201 Fern Lake Patrol Cabin, NRIS 87001142) before extinguishing on the east end of Moraine Park.

Development of the Moraine Park Resort Community:

The tourist trade began early in the eastern portion of Rocky Mountain National Park. In the fall of 1859, Joel Estes first came to the area on a hunting trip. He immediately fell in love with the area and developed a cattle ranch. Following a visit from *Rocky Mountain News* editor William Byers his name became associated with the park area surrounding his ranch. Estes did not live in the area long, leaving for warmer climes. Those who followed capitalized on the big game potential and "healthy" high mountain environment. Although surrounding ranchers were initially dubious, a tourist trade began to pick up, and some ranchers switched from cattle to hosting guests at their dude ranches. Lodges and cabins sprang up around the park as well, including the Long's Peak Inn, run by naturalist Enos Mills. Before long, local business interests began to discuss formal designation for the area to help support tourism. The park was created in January of 1915.¹⁷

From its enabling legislation, Rocky Mountain National Park was intended as an auto-tourism park. The automobile was first invented and perfected in Germany and France in the late 1800s, though Americans quickly came to dominate the automotive industry in the first half of the twentieth century. In 1908 the Ford company released its Model T. The company referred to it as the "universal car" and the car of "farmers". The Model T was so popular Henry Ford once said: "There's no use trying to pass a Ford, because there's always another one just ahead."¹⁸ By the early 1920s more than half of the registered automobiles in the world were Fords, and the increasing popularity had changed ideas of access to park spaces. While transportation had long been a problem for the dude ranches in the Moraine Park area, suddenly the freedom of cars and the enabling legislation's support of road development meant more people could access Rocky Mountain National Park than ever. The completion of Fall River Road in 1920 meant that people could much more easily access

¹⁵ Lindberg, Raney, Robertson, *Rocky Mountain Rustic*

¹⁶ Sarah Allaback, *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type*, United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, 2000: Ch. 6. https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/allaback/vc6.htm

¹⁷ McWilliams & McWilliams, *Multiple Property Nomination for Rocky Mountain National Park*, 4

¹⁸ Ford. "The Model T. The Model T is Ford's Universal Car that Put the World on Wheels."

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guest facilities and travel between the east and west halves of the park.¹⁹ Cabin development, including the development of the Vincent-Hatchette cabin, began in earnest.

When its first seasonal occupants purchased the cabin in 1927, Moraine Park was ringed by the cabins of a growing community of summer residents. Stead's Ranch expanded its offerings to include tent sites, hotel rooms, cabins, a bath house, a dining hall, a store, a dance hall, and corrals for horses. Visitors to the area could enjoy horseback riding, fishing, a swimming pool, a nine-hole golf course, and easy access to snow banks, hiking trails, the area's flora and fauna, and mountain scenery. The community attracted affluent families able to build their own permanent getaways on the outskirts of the resort.²⁰

In addition to affluent families, Moraine Park also attracted carpenter and builder Oscar Ladd Green, who built several private cabins in Moraine Park. Born in Adrian, Michigan in 1875 to John L. and Helen Treet Green, Oscar married his first wife Estella May Reed in 1894. The pair had one daughter, Beatrice Leaone Green, in 1895. Estella passed away in August of 1904, leaving Oscar a widower with a young daughter. Following Estella's death, Oscar moved to the Estes Park area, where he met his future wife Jessie Ann Raynard. Jessie was a widow and a Midwestern transplant herself, having been married to George Wilcox from 1895 until George's death barely a year later. Jessie and Oscar were married in 1911, when the pair were both in their mid-thirties.²¹

In 1922 Green purchased right-of-way for a pump and water pipeline from F. O. Stanley, inventor of the Stanley Steamer and founder of the Stanley Hotel. Stanley had purchased the area that would become the Moraine Park cabin area along Kaley Cabin Road and incorporated it as the Estes Park Development Company. Green purchased some of the development company's property to build a cabin for himself and Jessie, which they called "Green Acres."²² From the 1920s to the 1950s, the Greens owned their own cabin on the north-east end of Moraine Park, and lived in the area long enough to eventually be neighbors with the cabin's later residents, the Hatchettes.²³ The Greens lived in Moraine Park and Estes Park full time until they retired to Loveland. Jessie passed away in 1966, and Oscar passed away 18 months later in 1968.²⁴

Ironically, as Moraine Park was being developed, the NPS was establishing its own policy of purchasing all private holdings within its parks. In 1918 they formulated this policy formally, but it was not until an increased Federal appropriations budget allowed them to make major purchases. The first building purchased in Rocky Mountain was Abner Sprague's resort in Moraine Park, and later that year the Brinwood Guest Lodge. Nearly twenty years later with the funding and momentum of Mission 66, the NPS began a more serious campaign to remove buildings from within the park by purchasing and demolishing or moving them. Starting in 1953 the NPS purchased the Forest Inn, Fall River Lodge, Deer Ridge Chalets, Horseshoe Inn, Bear Lake Lodge, Bierstadt Lodge, and the Moraine Park Lodge. Of these, only Moraine Lodge's main building survives.²⁵ The mid-1950s purchasing campaigns ensured that Moraine Park could be returned to "wilderness," with subsequent park planning efforts aimed at re-introducing elk and beaver to the space. The privately held cabins that ring the former resort community are some of the few reminders of the tourism era.

¹⁹ McWilliams & McWilliams, *Multiple Property Nomination for Rocky Mountain National Park*, 9.

²⁰ McWilliams & McWilliams, *Multiple Property Nomination for Rocky Mountain National Park*.

²¹ United States Census Records: 1930, Estes Park, Larimer County; *Midwestern Marriages: 1868-1935*, 1930 Ashland Township, Allegan, Michigan; "Oscar Leroy Green," United States Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918.

²² Barbara Gibson, *5LR.1180 F. E. Allen Residence, "Kaley's in the Pines" Architectural Inventory Form*, Rocky Mountain National Park: 2004.

²³ Recollections of the author, Dorothy Bass.

²⁴ "Oscar Green Dies in Nursing Home," *The Estes Park Trail* January 19, 1968.

²⁵ McWilliams & McWilliams, *Multiple Property Nomination for Rocky Mountain National Park*.

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Dr. Elizabeth Leona "Lee" Vincent²⁶

Elizabeth Leona Vincent, Ph.D. was born in Victor, Colorado in 1898 to John M. and Elizabeth Vincent. Her father was English by birth and worked as an assayer, and her mother was Canadian. She attended grade and high school in Victor and afterwards she attended the University of Colorado Boulder where she achieved an undergraduate degree in Psychology in 1919. In 1920, she was staying with her family while teaching at the "State University" (CU Boulder).²⁷ Vincent spent the summer of 1920 in Moraine Park, renting a cottage, although local news articles note her as "Miss Lee Vincent of Detroit," indicating she may have taken a teaching position at Merrill Palmer, where she would work for nearly twenty years.²⁸ Vincent completed her master's degree in psychology in 1921 and earned her Ph.D. in Psychology at Columbia University in 1924. While earning her graduate degrees, Vincent served as a psychologist for the Denver Juvenile Court, taught at the University of Colorado Boulder, and taught at Columbia.²⁹ Vincent's education at Columbia helped place her at the intellectual forefront of the nascent social science.³⁰

Vincent's academic career focused on the field of child developmental psychology. In the early twentieth century, developmental psychology was becoming a visible and important area in psychology. The focus of the discipline was that the application of scientific methods to the study of children would solve problems in education, pediatrics, childcare, and treatment. Clinics were organized to evaluate children's abilities and to advise parents on such matters as discipline, toilet training, and feeding. Most large universities and colleges established nursery schools, which also served as a source of subjects for psychological research. By the 1920s, funds became available for the support of research. The most notable donor was the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fund, under whose auspices institutes devoted to research with normal children were established or extended at the universities of California, Iowa, Minnesota, Toronto, and at Columbia University. The Fels Research Institute and the Yale Child Study Center also became leading centers for the study of children's behavior in the United States.³¹

In 1925, Dr. Vincent took the position of Chairman of the Department of Mental Growth at Merrill-Palmer in Detroit, Michigan (now a part of Wayne State University). As her academic career advanced, she and Doris E. Forsythe purchased the two-story Vincent-Hatchette cabin in Moraine Park from Jessie R. Green for "One dollar and other considerations" on July 7th, 1927.³² Born in Colorado in 1901, Doris Forsythe was one of many of her family to live in and around Estes Park. The 1930 and 1940 censuses place Doris living in Detroit, renting a room from Vincent at the Polk Manor Apartments. Her occupation at the time is listed as proprietor of a private school. They also shared their Detroit space with another renter, Opal Matson. Most of their neighbors are listed as female teachers, implying that perhaps they were living in teacher dormitory housing.³³

²⁶ Dr. Vincent appears under a variety of names in the historic and academic record, including Elizabeth Leona, Elizabeth Lee, E. Lee, Lee, and even occasionally as Vincent E. Lee—whether this was an error on the part of an academic reviewer or an intentional reorganization of her name for the purposes of publishing is unclear. In her first appearance in the census while living with her family in Victor, she is listed as Leona, possibly to differentiate her from her mother Elizabeth. She almost never used Leona in her professional life. This narrative refers to her primarily as Dr. Vincent.

²⁷ United States Census Records: 1920, Teller County, Victor, ED 257.

²⁸ "Miss Lee Vincent of Detroit Mich., and Miss Ruth Glasgow of Madison, Wis., are at their cottage in Moraine Park for the season," *Estes Park Trail Talk* July 19, 1920.

²⁹ Keith R. Johnson, "Dr. E. Lee Vincent of Merrill-Palmer joins Home Ec. Staff as new Dean," *The Cornell Daily Sun*, October 15, 1946, Cornell University Library.

³⁰ New York State College of Home Economics records, 1875-1979: Collection Number 23-2-749.
<https://rnc.library.cornell.edu/EAD/html/docs/RMA00749.html>

³¹ Harold W. Stevenson, *Developmental Psychology. The Field*. Encyclopedia.com: May 21, 2018.
<https://www.encyclopedia.com/medicine/psychology/psychology-and-psychiatry/developmental-psychology>

³² Larimer County Deed. Jessie R. Green to Doris E. Forsythe and E. Leona Vincent, July 7, 1927.

³³ US Census 1930, Wayne Michigan ED 61.

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Several other Forsythes are known to have summered in the Moraine Park area, including a Mr. and Mrs. J.R. Forsythe of Longmont who stayed at a Moraine Park cabin called "Tightwads" in 1920 and a Bessie Forsythe in the 1930 Estes Park Directory living "5 miles [up] Moraine Park road." In 1958, the *Estes Park Trail* refers to out-of-towners staying at "the Forsythe cabins."³⁴ The Larimer County assessor notes that there is still a cabin held by the Forsyth (no "E") family trust on Kaley Cottage Road. This cabin is known as the "Niwot" cabin.

While summering at the cabin, Vincent wrote scholarly articles and used the cabin as a base camp between teaching summer sessions and extension courses around the country, including at the University of Nebraska, Oregon State College, and Cornell.³⁵ In a letter to Dorothy M. Hatchette written in 1950, Vincent described work she did in the cabin's upper level: "the eight books I have sent to press were the result of laborious hours—many of them put in at that little [...] table beside the East window in the upstairs bedroom." In the same letter Vincent went on to describe her favorite time in the park as being, "...June, July or September. In June the wildflowers are something beyond description and in September the deer, elk and other animals come to live with you...and the quaking aspen are something you must see to believe."³⁶

While serving as department chair in Detroit, Vincent stayed busy. In addition to teaching at Merrill-Palmer, she also offered extension courses at the School of Education at the University of Michigan and served as a member of staff at the Medical College at Wayne State. She authored several of her most important publications during this time, both scholarly and public-facing. In 1931 Vincent wrote a piece for *Hygeia* magazine describing the importance of mental well-being for overall physical health, which was later cited in local articles nationwide.³⁷ Her academic works from this time include *Growth and Development of the Young Child* (1930), *Mental Hygiene for Nurses* (1938) and *Child Development: Physical and Psychological Growth through Adolescence* published in 1943 by Merrill-Palmer.³⁸

Child Development in particular, co-authored with nutritionist Marian E. Breckenridge, was well-received as a critical textbook in child psychology. Reviewers in the *Psychological Bulletin* thought of it as a foundational text for academics and parents alike as it covered:

General principles of development (two chapters), physical and social influences upon growth (four chapters), and specialized aspects of growth, including a single chapter on each of the following: physical growth, motor control, sense perception, memory and imagination (including creative activity), language and thought, and three chapters on personal-social development.³⁹

Vincent's reputation and career flourished as she applied the cross-disciplinary and scientific approach evident in her co-authored texts. In the preface of the 1946 version of *Growth and Development of the Young Child* the authors describe the field of Child Development as influenced by the fields of medicine, nutrition, physiology, psychology, sociology and education. Vincent carried this interdisciplinary approach into her appointment as

³⁴ "Among the Cottages," *Estes Park Trail Talk*: July 9, 1920. *For Your Pleasure: Business and Cottage Directory*, Estes Park Archives. <https://eparkhives.com/documents.php>; "Thief Takes Variety of Articles from TV Shop Tuesday Night," *The Estes Park Trail*: July 25, 1958.

³⁵ Keith R. Johnson, "Dr. E. Lee Vincent of Merrill-Palmer joins Home Ec. Staff as new Dean," *The Cornell Daily Sun* October 15, 1946, Cornell University Library.

³⁶ Elizabeth Vincent, letter to Dorothy Hatchette, 1950.

³⁷ "Emergency Makes Test of One's Mental Health," *Surface Creek Champion*: June 4, 1931.

³⁸ Merrill Palmer Skillman Institute, "Then and Now"; Kathleen H. Atto, Review of "Mental Hygiene for Nurses," by Elizabeth Lee Vincent, *The American Journal of Nursing* 28 no. 9 (1938): 1068.

³⁹ N. Bayley, Review of "Child development: physical and psychological growth through the school years" by M. E. Breckenridge & V. E. Lee. *Psychological Bulletin* 41, no. 5 (1944). <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0051856>; F. L. Goodenough, Review of "Child Development: Physical and Psychological Growth Through the School Years," *The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology* 39 no. 3 (1944). 384–385. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0050647>

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the second female dean of Cornell University's College of Home Economics in 1946. Of her appointment, Dr. Vincent said "The New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell plays an important part in meeting the needs of home and family life, and I am happy to be given an opportunity to share the work of the College and to have the privilege of joining Cornell University's distinguished faculty."⁴⁰

Dr. Vincent was dean from 1947-53, during which time she focused heavily on research as well as changing the public perception of the growing home economics field. In her first year serving as dean, Vincent was approached by the State Department to develop a film reel on her students at Cornell for the United States Information Agency's "Voices of America" program. The proposed film was expensive and state-of-the-art in production. Vincent was hopeful that the coverage would raise the profile of the field of home economics. She convened the department heads from within the college to meet with the film's director, hoping to show that the school was well situated within the broader context of Cornell, and was not a separate vocational school for women. The state department had a different focus for the project, which was produced primarily as a propaganda piece to support the American way of life. The reel was translated into 26 languages and was widely distributed to other countries, with hope that it would highlight the equality of female students and the potential for opportunity the United States could offer.⁴¹

The Cornell Home Economics program emphasized both staff and student research and practical application of skills. Its graduates wrote articles and published books and magazines such as *Good Housekeeping*. Students worked to design kitchenware, tools and skills in test kitchens, managed restaurants, hotels and other institutions, and worked in cafeteria service, catering, and nutritional sciences positions.⁴² The department was a national leader for research in the field of food science. During her time as Dean, Cornell developed the "Cornell Kitchen," which modelled the ways a scientific approach could improve the kitchen and thus the health and wellbeing of the family. The model gained significant publicity for the idea of a scientific kitchen and for Cornell itself, and continues to be cited in studies of twentieth-century architecture.⁴³ Although Vincent does not seem to have directly been part of the Cornell Kitchen project, it fit well into her focus as Dean: bringing scientific method to the processes of the home.

In addition to her services as Dean, Dr. Vincent continued teaching and lecturing, as well as publishing both scholarly and public-facing works. Dr. Vincent contributed to a 1950 article in the *New York Times* on the importance of educating parents.⁴⁴ Similarly, in July of 1953, Dr. Vincent lectured at a three-day Institute in the Area of Motor Learning for students of the University of Wisconsin in Madison.⁴⁵ She retired the same year, just as the field began to experience a funding resurgence.⁴⁶ Over the course of her distinguished academic career, she had been a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Mortar Board, the American Psychological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Social Research in Child Development,

⁴⁰ Keith R. Johnson, "Dr. E. Lee Vincent of Merrill-Palmer joins Home Ec. Staff as new Dean." *The Cornell Daily Sun* 64, no 3 (October 15, 1946) Cornell University Library.

⁴¹ Sarah Stage & Virginia B. Vincenti, *Rethinking Home Economics: Women and the History of a Profession*: Cornell University Press, 1997: 193-94.

⁴² James A. Smith, "A College of Home Economics," Unites States Information Service. 1948. Remastered 2012, November 12 by DCAPS. https://media.library.cornell.edu/media/1_tdjme95g

⁴³ "The Cornell Kitchen: Housing and Design Research in Postwar America," Barbara Penner, Technology and Culture, Volume 59 No 1, January 2018, Johns Hopkins University Press.

⁴⁴ *Parent Education is Seen at Fault; Overemphasis on Praise, No Discipline, Protection From Failure Scored at Panel.* New York Times, March 31, 1950. <https://www.nytimes.com/1950/03/31/archives/parent-education-is-seen-at-fault-overemphasis-on-praise-no.html>

⁴⁵ "University of Wisconsin Department of Physical Education for Women Summer Session: 1953" in the *Journal of Health, Physical Education, Recreation Volumes*, University of Michigan 1952, 23-24. Digitized 2007.

⁴⁶ New York State College of Home Economics records, 1875-1979: Collection Number 23-2-749. <https://rmc.library.cornell.edu/EAD/htmldocs/RMA00749.html>

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national parent Education Association, American Association of University Women, National Hygiene Association, and the National Nursery Education Association.⁴⁷

Dr. Vincent sold her Moraine Park cabin in 1950, writing a letter to the new owners of her fond memories of the place's beauty and natural wonder. She reminisced on the way the cabin had been a key part of her professional life, giving her a place to write her academic articles and enjoy the surrounding landscape over the nearly 30 years she summered there. Research did not identify an obituary for Dr. Vincent, and her activities post retirement and after selling the cabin remain unknown.

In 1969, the College's name was changed from Home Economics to Human Ecology. By then it housed the university's many social sciences and had garnered national attention for its groundbreaking Cornell Kitchen model, widely seen "Voices of America" promotional reel, and through the impact of its graduates. This change reflected the influence of the professionalization of the field as well as the multi-disciplinary approach Dr. Vincent had recognized and hoped would raise the professional profile of the discipline.

The Hatchette Years

After Dr. Vincent sold the cabin in 1950, the cabin became the summer residence of the Hatchette family. They, like Dr. Vincent before them, were part of a larger trend of Americans seeking relaxation and recreation within natural spaces. Dr. Charles V. Hatchette was born in 1905 in Marion, Alabama to James Benton Hatchette I and Leta Bryan Stackley. James Benton Hatchette was a surgeon, trained at the Royal College of Surgeons at the University of Edinburgh, and Leta was a voice and piano teacher trained in London. Charles attended a military college called the Marion Institute 1923-1925, during which time he first discovered Moraine Park on a summer camping trip led by the institute.⁴⁸

Many of the Hatchette family members became doctors—both Charles and his brother Stakely Fonville Hatchette earned medical doctorates at Tulane. During his years in medical school, Charles met Dorothy M. McCanne who was at the time attending Goucher College. Originally from Clarendon, Texas, Dorothy met Charles on a blind date. The two were married before Dorothy finished her degree. Dorothy and Charles returned to Moraine Park several times early in their marriage, staying at the Plantation Inn and other cabins and lodges. Charles passed his medical boards around 1930 and the couple had four children: Joan, Charlotte, James Benton II, and Charles Stakely.

Eventually earning the rank of Captain, Hatchette served in the Navy from 1941-45 as Senior Medical Officer onboard the battleship U.S.S. Pensacola CA-24 in the South Pacific. He earned battle stars for the Battle of Tassafaronga, the Battle of Guadalcanal and the Battle of Tarawa.⁴⁹ After the end of the war in 1945, Charles and Dorothy and their growing family began making annual trips to Moraine Park. Charles completed a residency in Orthopedics at the University of Pennsylvania around 1948. They moved the family to Lake Charles, Louisiana, to practice at Christus Ochsner St. Patrick Hospital, where his brother was also practicing. Stakely had completed his own residency in radiology at the University of Virginia, and following WWII had been a founding doctor at the Lake Charles Memorial Hospital.

As he rebuilt his medical practice in the early 1950s, Charles Hatchette bought the Moraine Park cabin to escape the summer heat of Louisiana and recreate in the outdoors, outside of town and away from crowds of other people. For Dr. Hatchette, it meant hiking in and around Rocky Mountain National Park and the nearby

⁴⁷ Keith R. Johnson, "Dr. E. Lee Vincent of Merrill-Palmer joins Home Ec. Staff as new Dean." *The Cornell Daily Sun* 64, no 3 (October 15, 1946) Cornell University Library.

⁴⁸ Recollections of the author, Dorothy Bass, granddaughter of Dr. Charles V. Hatchette.

⁴⁹ National Archives, *Record of the Bureau of Naval Personnel*.

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National Forests. Exercise in and around the national parks, particularly Rocky Mountain, proved medicinal in Hatchette's management of his WWII PTSD and the stress of his medical career.⁵⁰ The cabin has stayed within the family since its purchase by Dr. Hatchette. The rooms of the Vincent-Hatchette cabin feel as they have since the family has occupied the residence, and are furnished in the same ways.

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⁵⁰ Recollections of the author, Dorothy Bass, granddaughter of Dr. Charles V. Hatchette.

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 5LR.14886

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.1 acre

Latitude/Longitude

Datum if other than WGS84: NA
 (Insert additional points as needed.)
 1 40.350493 -105.588753
 Latitude Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the resource do not follow the legal description, instead including the footprint of the cabin plus exterior flagstone walkways and staircases. The boundaries begin one foot northwest of the well, continue east six feet past the east wall of the cabin, continue south six feet past the south wall of the cabin to include walkways and stairwells, carry west six feet past the west wall of the cabin, and concludes in the northwest corner.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These selected boundaries reflect the privately held cabin footprint plus exterior pathways and associated well, all of which was developed prior to the creation of federally-owned Rocky Mountain National Park. While neighboring parcels have been purchased by the park, the Vincent-Hatchette cabin has changed little since the cabin was built in 1925. The detached garage to the south of the building as well as water pipe and roadway features are not included in the boundaries of the nomination as the garage has seen significant alterations outside the period of significance, and the roadway and water pipeline do not contribute to the overall eligibility of the resource.

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Larimer County Web Map



Legend		Notes
Addresses	Railroads	
Subdivisions	Major Road System	
Tax Parcels	Road System	
Platted Lots	Lakes and Ponds	
Home Owners Assoc & Severed Mine Rights	Major Rivers and Streams	

0.0 0 0.0 Miles **Scale** 1:1,200

Date Prepared: 1/11/2022 3:14:21 PM

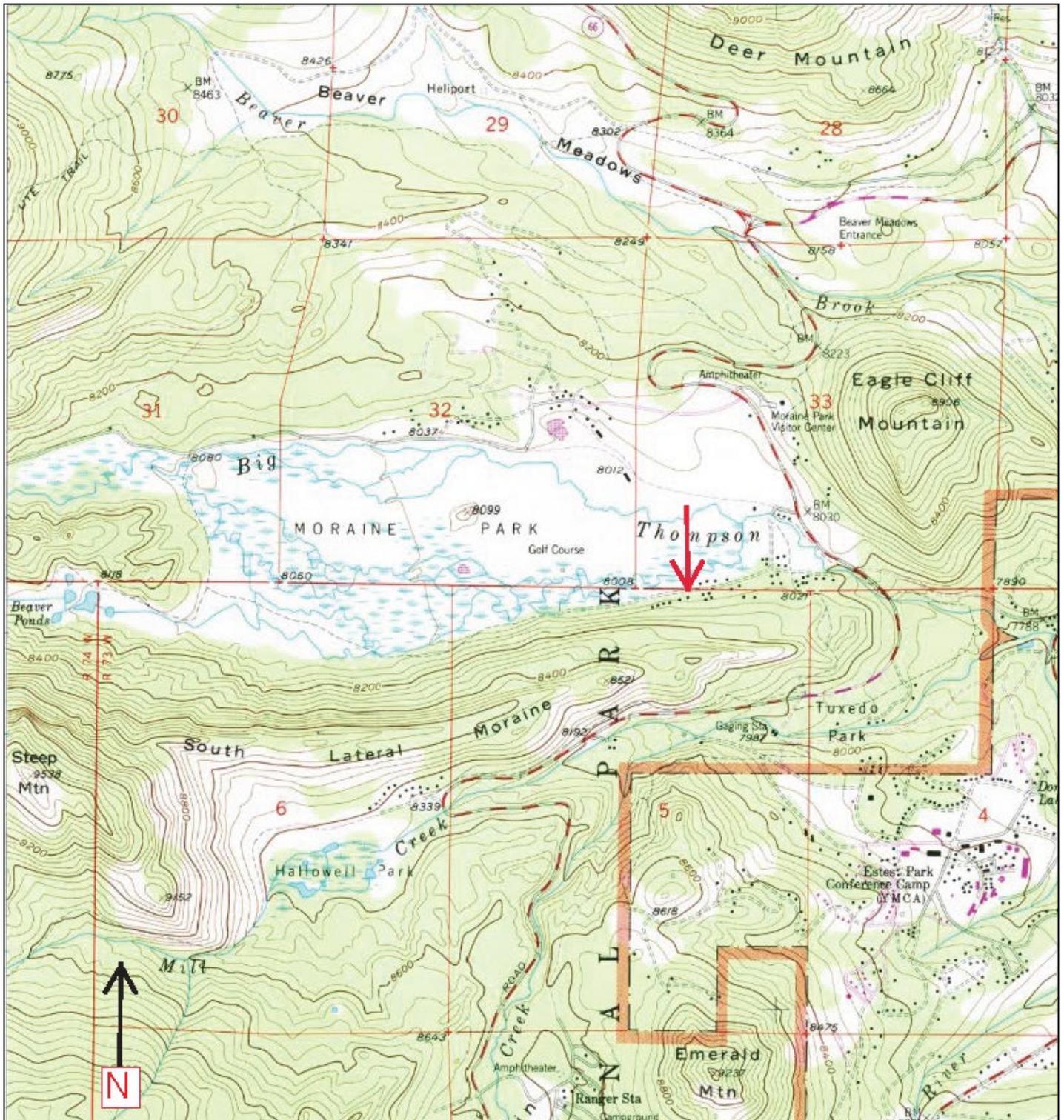
This map was created by Larimer County GIS using data from multiple sources for informal purposes only. This map may not reflect recent updates prior to the date of printing. Larimer County makes no warranty or guarantee concerning the completeness, accuracy, or reliability of the content represented.

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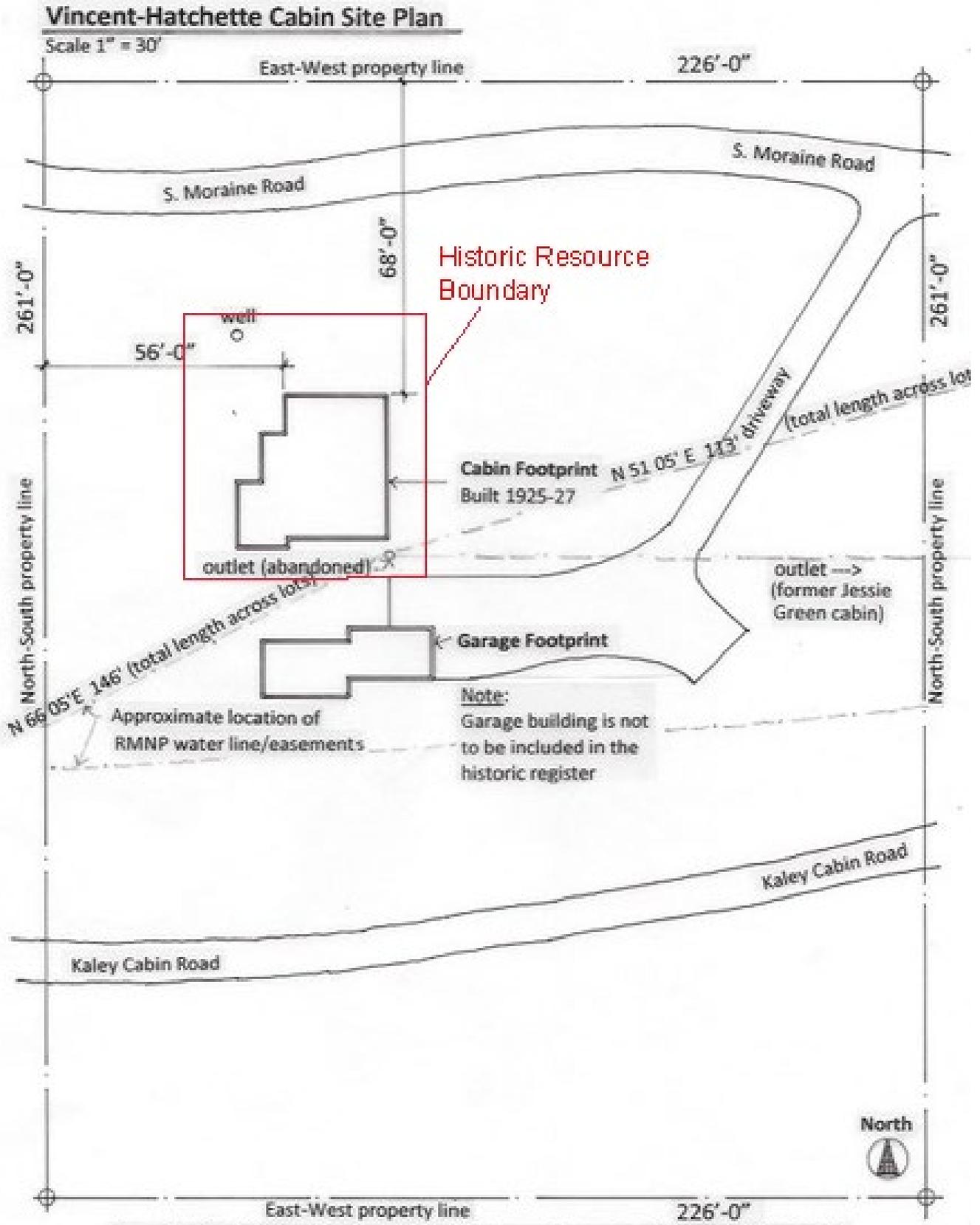


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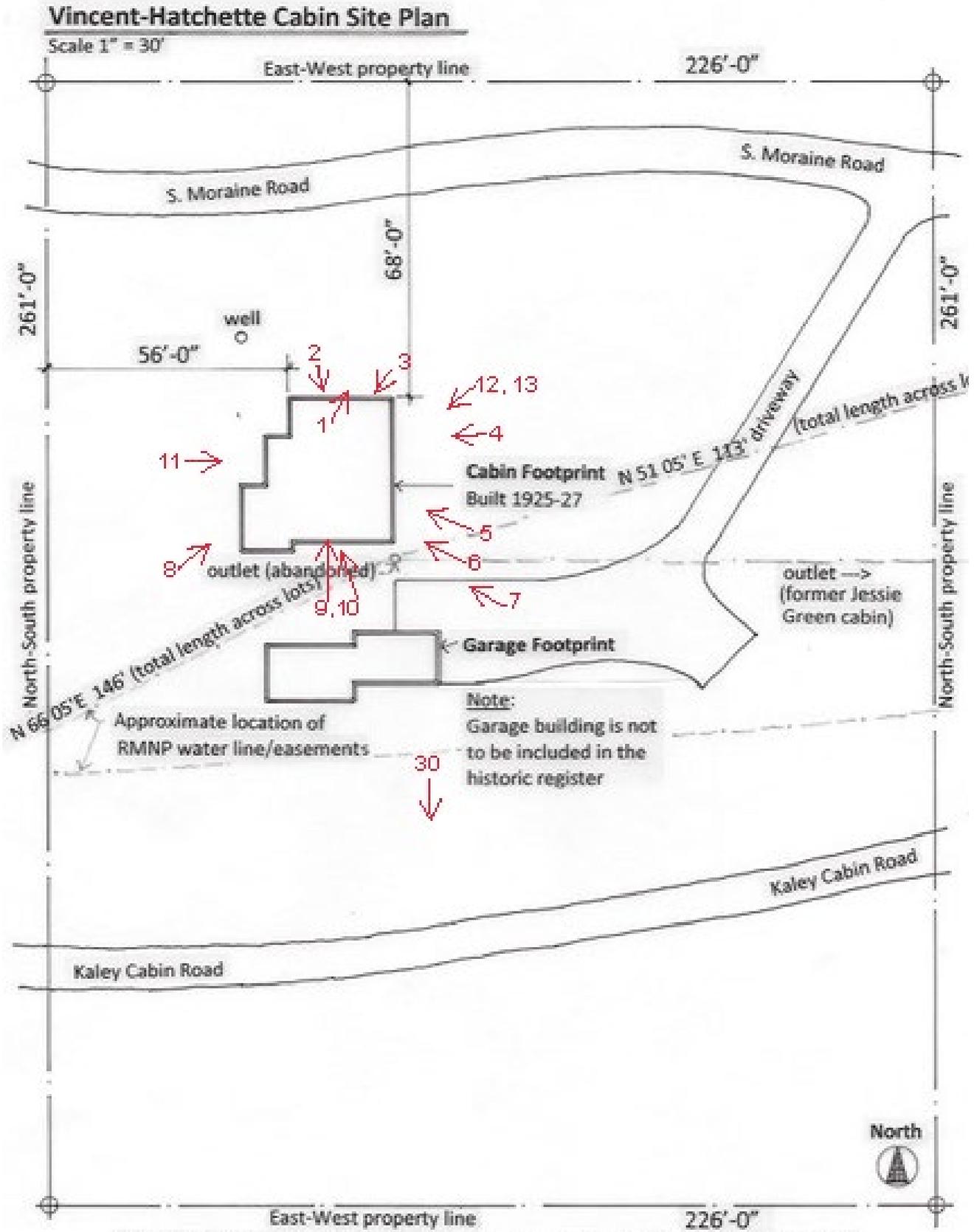
Parcel # 3405000008 1629 Bear Lake road Estes Park, Colorado 80517

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Parcel # 3405000008 1629 Bear Lake road Estes Park, Colorado 80517

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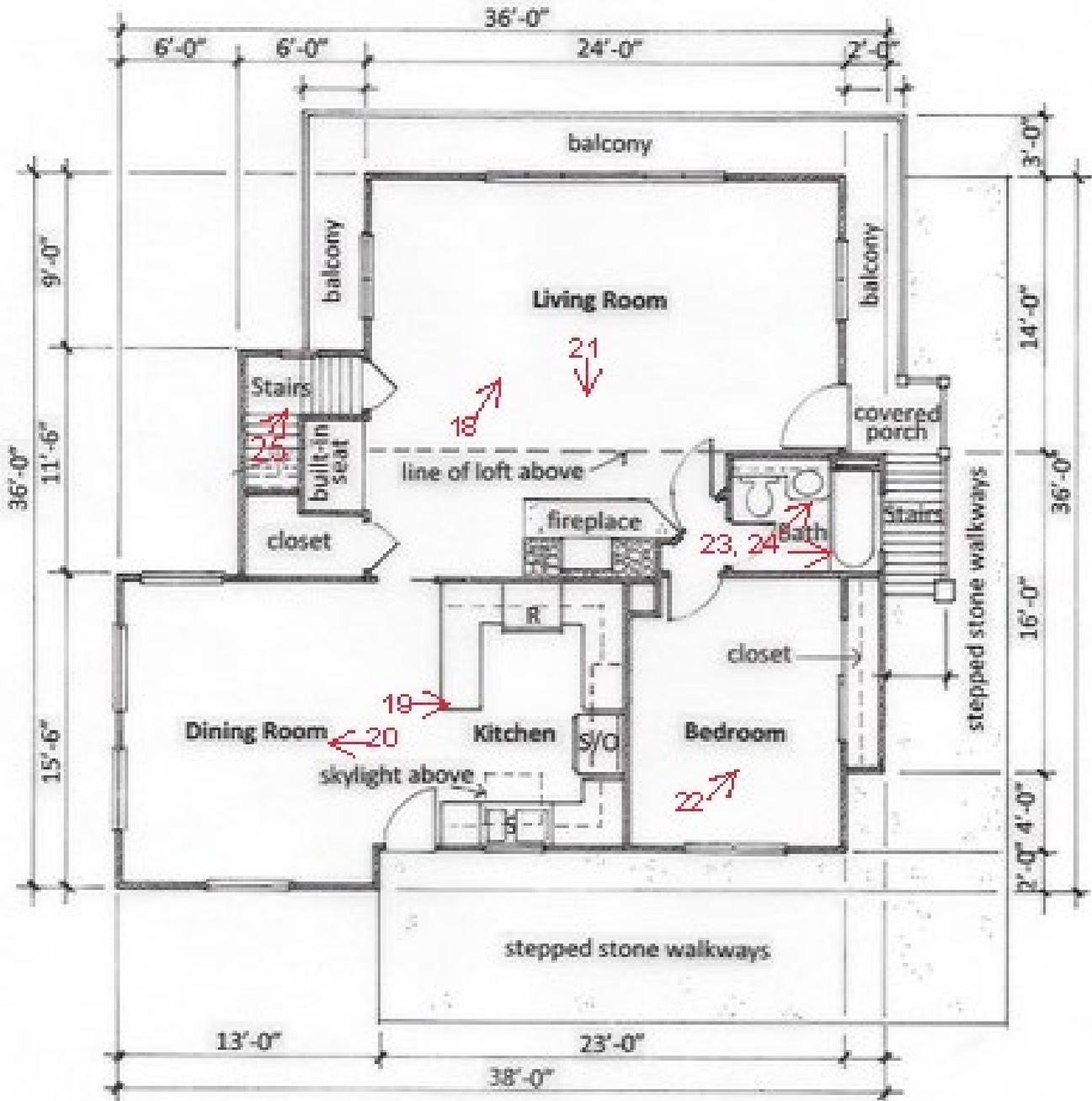
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Vincent-Hatchette Cabin Main Level Plan

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



Note: Dimensions are to outer faces of exterior framed walls.
Not to outer faces of stone piers, foundation walls or footers.

Vincent-Hatchette Cabin Multiple Resource Nomination for Rocky Mountain National Park

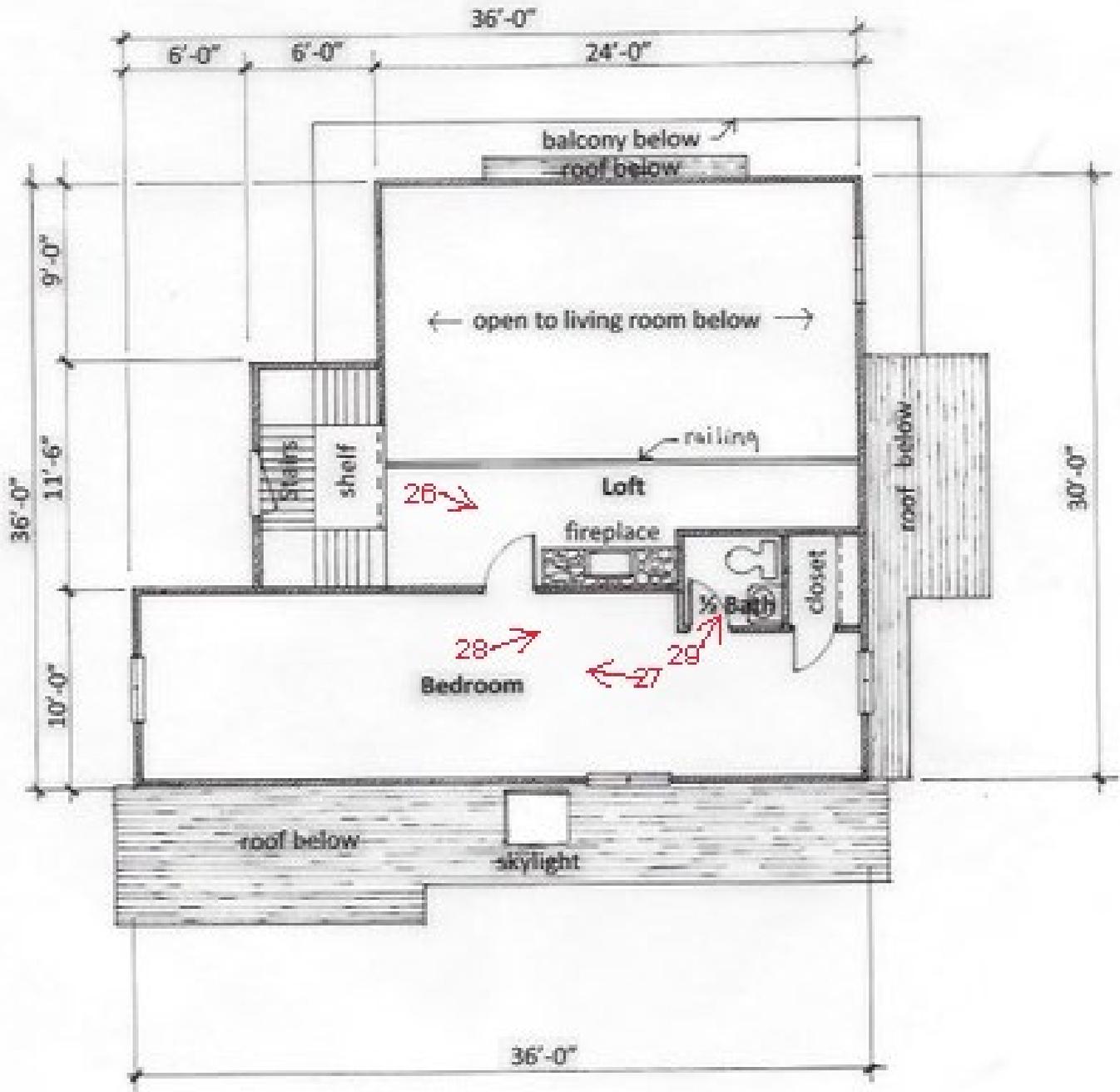
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Vincent-Hatchette Cabin Upper Level Plan

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



Note: Dimensions are to outer faces of exterior framed walls.
Not to outer faces of stone piers, foundation walls or footers.

Vincent-Hatchette Cabin Multiple Resource Nomination for Rocky Mountain National Park

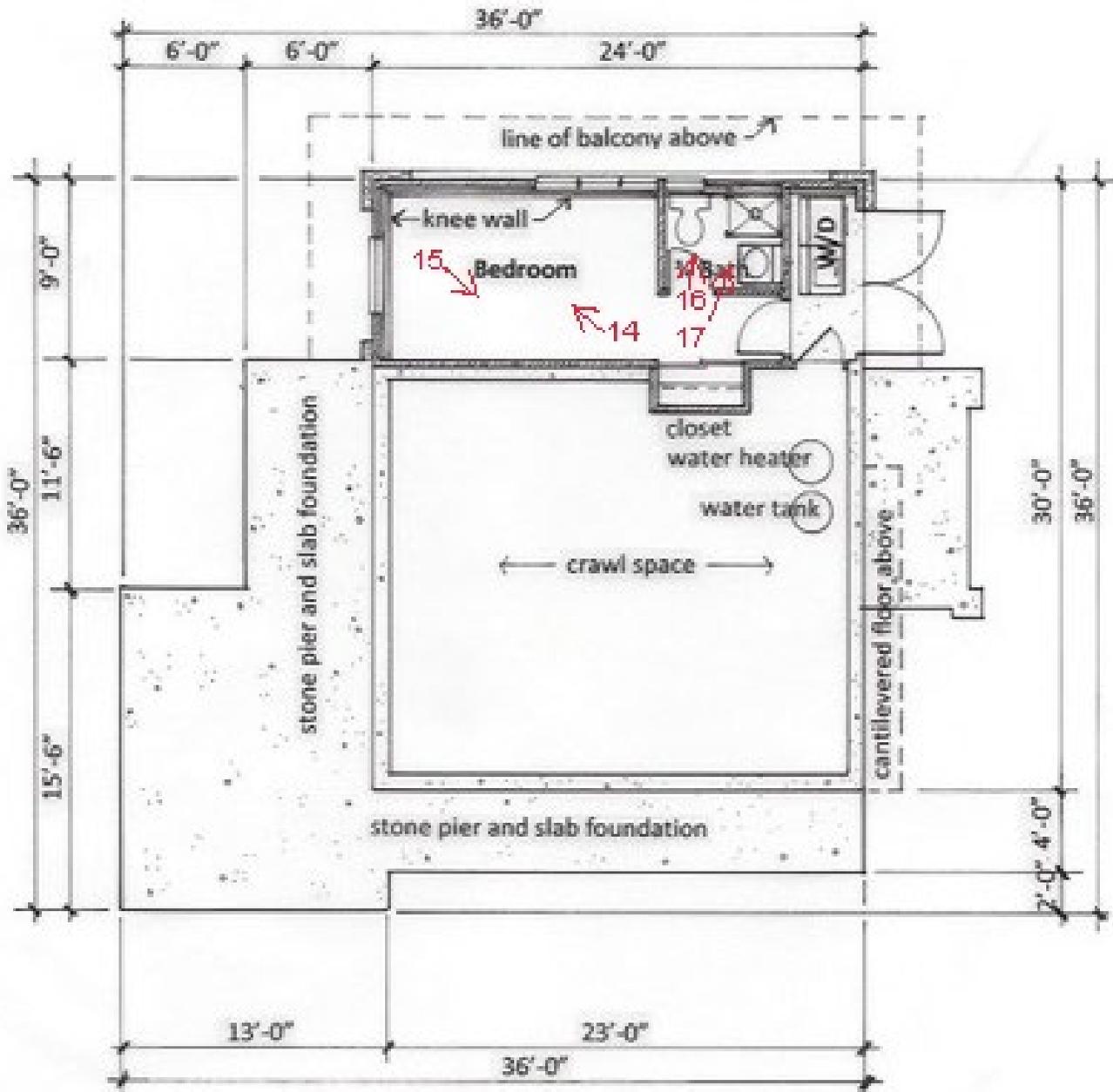
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Vincent-Hatchette Cabin Basement Plan

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



Note: Dimensions are to outer faces of exterior framed walls.
Not to outer faces of stone piers, foundation walls or footers.

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Vincent-Hatchette cabin

City or Vicinity: Estes Park

County: Larimer

State: Colorado

Photographer: Dorothy M. Bass

Date Photographed: Summer 2020-21

Descriptions of Photographs and number

Photo 0001: View from balcony over Moraine Park to Deer Mountain. Looking north.

Photo 0002: Front/north exterior of cabin in 2021. Looking south.

Photo 0003: Northeast exterior corner in 2021. Looking southwest.

Photo 0004: East exterior of cabin. Looking west.

Photo 0005: Stair and material details. Looking west.

Photo 0006: Typical dormer on the southeast corner of the building. Looking northwest.

Photo 0007: Southeast view of rear exterior. Looking northwest.

Photo 0008: Southwest view of rear exterior. Looking northeast.

Photo 0009: Upper level of rear (south) side of the building. Looking north.

Photo 0010: Lower level of rear exterior. Looking north.

Photo 0011: West exterior of cabin. Looking east.

Photo 0012: Entrance to basement through former garage doors, partially closed. Looking west.

Photo 0013: Entrance to basement through former garage doors, open. Looking west.

Photo 0014: Basement bedroom. Looking west.

Photo 0015: Basement bedroom. Looking east.

Photo 0016: Basement bathroom toilet area. Looking north.

Photo 0017: Basement bath sink. Looking north.

Photo 0018: First floor interior living room. Looking northeast.

Photo 0019: Kitchen, first floor interior. Looking east.

Photo 0020: Dining Room, first floor interior. Looking west.

Photo 0021: Loft as seen from living room. Looking south.

Photo 0022: North side of main level bedroom. Looking northeast.

Photo 0023: Main level bath stool and sink. Looking east.

Photo 0024: Main level bath tub (right/east of sink). Looking east.

Photo 0025: Stair between Main Level and Upper Level. Looking north.

Photo 0026: Loft, second floor. Looking east.

Photo 0027: Upper Level Bedroom, west side of the house. Looking west.

Photo 0028: Upper level Bedroom, east side of the house. Looking east.

Photo 0029: Upper level half-bath, stool and sink. Looking north.

Photo 0030: Rock picnic table. Looking south.

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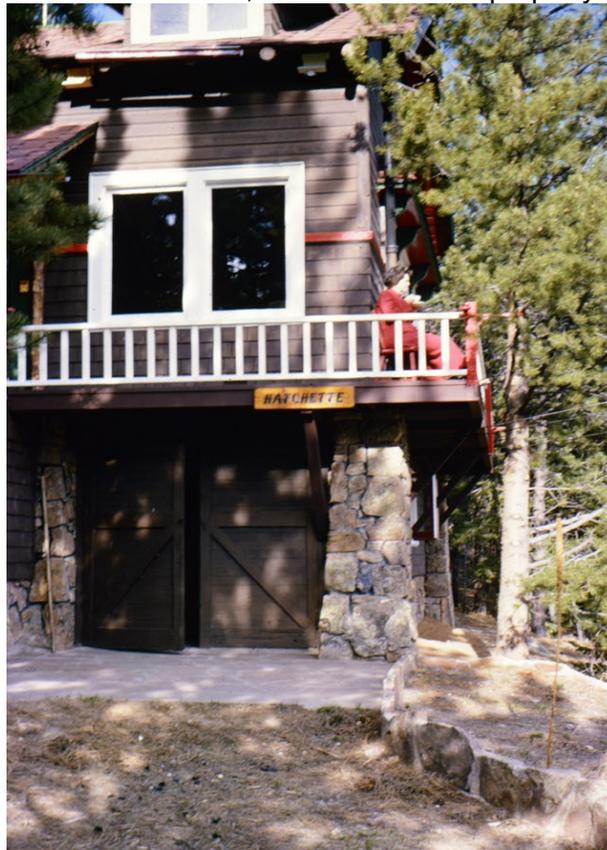
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Photographs and descriptions:

Historic Photos:



Historic Photo A: Front/north exterior of cabin, circa 1955. From property owner's personal collection.



Historic Photo B: North-east corner circa 1955. Second owner Dorothy M. Hatchette is pictured seated on the balcony. From property owner's personal collection.

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Historic Photo C: Main Level Living Room circa 1955. From property owner's personal collection.



Historic Photo D: Upper Level Bedroom, west side circa 1955. From property owner's personal collection. Pictured is James B. Hatchette, M.D.

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Historic Photo E: Photograph portrait of Dr. Vincent in 1946, when she accepted the position of Dean at the Cornell College of Home Economics. From *The Cornell Daily Sun*, 1946.



Historic Photo F: Dr. Vincent in 1953 (fifth from left). She is pictured alongside visiting students and professors from France, during an international study exchange. From *The Cornell Daily Sun*, 15 April 1953.

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Historic Photo G: Dr. Charles V. Hatchette, M.D., second owner of the cabin. Hatchette and his family have owned the cabin for over 70 years.

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Photo 1: View north from balcony over Moraine Park to Deer Mountain



Photo 2: Front/north exterior of cabin in 2021

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Photo 3: North-east exterior corner in 2021



Photo 4: East exterior of cabin

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Photo 5: Stair and material details



Photo 6: Typical dormer. (South-east corner).

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Photo 7: South-east view of rear exterior.



Photo 8: South-west view of rear exterior

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Photo 9: Upper level of rear (south) exterior. Detail of windows.



Photo 10: Lower level of rear exterior including entrance.

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Photo 11: West exterior of cabin



Photo 12: Entrance to basement through former Model T Ford garage doors, partially closed.

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Photo 13: Entrance to basement through former Model T Ford garage doors, open.



Photos 14: Basement bedroom from east and west sides

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Photos 15: Basement bedroom from east and west sides



Photo 16: Basement bathroom toilet area.

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Photo 17: Basement bath sink



Photos 18: Main Level Living Room, summer 2021

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Photo 19: Kitchen



Photo 20: Dining Room

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Photo 21: Loft as seen from Living Room



Photo 22: North side of main level bedroom

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Photo 23: Main level bath stool and sink



Photo 24: Main level bath tub (right/east of sink)

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Photo 25: Stair between Main Level and Upper Level



Photo 26: Loft

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Photos 27: Upper Level Bedroom, west side summer 2021



Photo 28: Upper level Bedroom, east side

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Photo 29: Upper level half-bath, stool and sink



Photo 30: Picnic table setting feature.