



Investigations of the Stanley Hotel



Includes:

Historical data

Investigation of Rooms 401, 418, 1302, The Concert Hall, The Billiards Room, The Music Room and the Hallway located near room 217

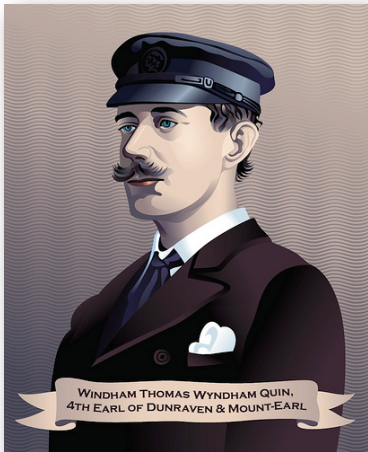
Soil Survey conducted by R.M.P.R.S. & U.S.D.A.

Follow up on urban legend created by bad research

The History of The Stanley Hotel



The History of the Stanley Hotel begins with the Earl Of Dunraven.



Most accounts in the history only refer to him as “Dunraven”, however they usually don’t mention that the name is actually a title.

The title Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl is a title in the peerage of Ireland. It was created on 2/5/1822 for Valentine Quin the 1st Viscount Mount-Earl. He had already created a Baronet, of Adare in the County of Limerick in the Baronetage of Ireland.

“Dunraven” as he is usually referred to at the Hotel was actually Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin the 4th Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl.

The Earl had visited the property during Elk hunting trips and had a dream of making the property a game preserve similar to those in the Highlands of Scotland and in the west of Ireland.

In 1874 The Earl of Dunraven purchased 6,000 – 15,000 acres of land through the manufacturing of false title through several “Denverites” and Griffith Evans.

The purchase price of the land was about \$400,000.

The Las Animas Leader (local newspaper) reported it as “One of the most barefaced land steals of this land-stealing age.”

Dunraven had hired agents to purchase the land from the Government.



Dunravens claims were contested by the U.S. Attorney Griffith Evans office and twenty-one different parties including R.Q. McGregor.

They claimed that Dunraven could not own property because he was not a U.S. citizen, and that he had purchased the property illegally through the local agents that he had hired.

He did have cattle on the property for about 25 years, but never got to build the property to his expectations. The only major additions to the property were a \$50,000 hotel called the Estes Park Hotel built in 1878, and a Cattle ranch called the Dunraven ranch. He was said to have named the location "The garden spot of the world".

The Earl of Dunraven had left the property in the hands of his agents who eventually sold the property.

In 1903, Freelan Oscar Stanley was diagnosed with tuberculosis. He was sent to Denver, Colorado but was not expected to live beyond six months. After a month after renting a house at 1401 Gilpin Street in Denver, he was still not showing any signs of change, arrangements were made for him and his wife to stay at a friend's cabin in Estes Park.

In 1904 they purchased 8.4 acres of land in Estes Park and built a home.

In 1903 a purchase of the land holdings of the Earl of Dunraven and the Estes Park Land & Investment Company was started. The property was referred to as the Estes Park Company and included the Wind River Lodge and the Estes Park Hotel. This also included the land referred to as the Spragues and practically all of the cottages in the park not owned by non-residents. They also acquired all of the stage lines.

The plans were to build a huge high-class summer hotel. The Fort Collins weekly Courier reported; "It will also conduct a big general store, and will also provide for the furnishing of nearly all supplies that the park can produce direct to the hotel and cottages. For example a creamery will be established, so that the best of milk and cream and butter may be obtained. Cattle fattened on the sweet grasses of the hills will be slaughtered, put in cold storage and provided instead of beef brought by wagon from the railroad. All the vegetables which grow in a mountain valley will be obtainable by the hotel keepers and cottages. Another building will be an immense summer sanatorium. The park has been a favorite place for doctors to send the more robust of their patients, who were in shape to be braced up by the keen air and the considerable altitude, but it has not always been possible to get suitable accommodations and surroundings for them. With the park turned into a vast pleasure ground, and ample provisions for the best food products, all precious objections will be dissipated. The general plan will be to make the park, not a fashionable resort, but a place where people may go to enjoy the comforts of civilized life, while wearing old clothes, hunting, fishing, mountaineering, or simply loafing."

The sale eventually took place in July of 1908. The land purchase from the Earl of Dunraven and his partner Lord Barrymore was completed by their Attorney Frank Prestige. The buyers were listed as F.O. Stanley (of Newton, Mass) and Burton D. Sanborn.

The Yampa Leader (local newspaper) reported on July 4, 1908; "The owners are building a magnificent hotel, replete with all modern conveniences, which will accommodate 200 visitors. Artistic cottages are also being erected. At considerable cost the owners have also succeeded

in establishing a fish hatchery, from which the Big Thompson which flows through the lands acquired, will be stocked with trout.”

Miller Porter, purchased the Dunraven ranch for \$100,000. The sale was made through Mr. Porters Attorney, Frank Prestidge. The sale included a Hotel of 60 rooms, a club house, 60 head of horses, 200 head of cattle and a number of cottages.



Upon the purchase of the land, F.O. Stanley started construction of the grand hotel. The building had not been named yet so the locals referred to it as either the hotel Dunraven, in honor of the Earl of Dunraven or just as Stanley's hotel.

Construction of the Hotel started on May 12, 1908.

The contracts were awarded for the construction:

The Frank Kerchoff Lumber Company received the contract for the carpenter work.

Mr. Albert Roenfeldt as foreman.

The W. J. Pinney Plumbing Company received the contract for the plumbing.

Mr. Robert Street as head plumber.

The Smith McCallen Co received the contract for the plastering.

Mr. Andy McCallen was the chief artist.

The H.A. Koble Tinning Company received the Tinning contract.

Mr. Adam Kline was the head Tinner.

Mr. Howard and his son Robert secured the job of wiring the building. Later reported to be contracted to L.F. Boetcher of Estes Park.

The Daniels & Howard Company of Boston received the contract for painting.

Mr. Charley Berg was chief “artistic wielder of the brush”.

The Homer Wright Company received the contract for roofing the five porches.

There were twenty five miles of telephone wire, six miles of gas pipe, one mile of picture moulding, 398 electric fixtures and approximately 718,916 nails used to construct the hotel.

Some of the activity at the hotel was noted in the Aug 28, 1908 Longmont Ledger;

“The plasterers laid off Thursday on account of the rain. It rained all day and all night.

Mike Winters' son came up from Denver the last week to visit his father for a few days and also to ding in and help a little occasionally. Mr. Winters is a finisher at the new Dunraven.



Bert Oates laid off a day or two the last of the week. He ran a nail in his foot.

Al Roenfeldt, the Dunraven foreman, is betting that he will have all the carpenter work all done on the hotel Jan. 1st.

There was another dance Tuesday evening at the Estes Park Hotel, and a large crowd attended. It was given for the benefit of the fish hatchery.”



Freelan Oscar Stanley (1849-1940) was the co-founder along with his twin brother (Francis Edgar Stanley) of the Stanley Motor Company. The company manufactured the Stanley Steamer.

The first steamer was built for the Stanley's however interest grew because in 1898 one of their cars won the hill climbing contest at Charles River Park, and a Steamer that was driven by Mr. Stanley with his wife as passenger, was the first car to climb Mt. Washington. The product and orders grew, they had over 200 initial orders.



In the beginning the advantage of a steam car was the start time, however when electronic ignitions became available for internal combustion engines the race was lost. (the average time to start a steamer was about 20 minutes)

Production of the Stanley Steamer lasted over 25 years. The first Stanley Car was made in 1897.



The cars were made from 1902-1904 as the Stanley Bros. under the corporate name

1902-1924 as the Stanley Motor

There were approximately 10,500 cars produced.

1899- First car to climb Mt. Washington

1899- First car to be ridden by a U.S. President (McKinley) the car was driven by F.O. Stanley

1903- World one mile steam track record

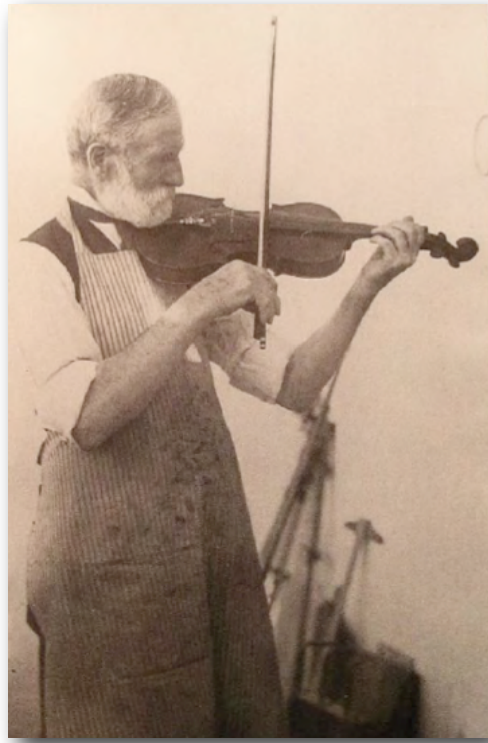
1904 World one mileone kilometer steam record

1906- World one mile, five mile, one kilometer records

1906- Broke the two miles in one minute barrier

1906- World land speed record 127.659 mph

At one point during production the Stanley's closed down a section of the manufacturing and started a Violin Business. They had both loved making violins and the Stanley Violin is still one of the most sought after in the world.



Freelan traveled to Cremona to purchase spruce for his Violin tops and to Germany for the Bosnian Maple for the back, sides and neck.

(1849-1918) the co-founder of the Stanley Steamer

Motor Company Died July 21, 1918 when he was in a car accident near Ipswich, MA.

Because of the death of Mr. Stanley's brother, the Stanley Steamer Motor Company was sold to Abner Doble in 1918.



The company was able to have a few good years but the internal combustion engine won the race in time.

In 1914 Mr. Stanley's partner B.D. Sanborn dies.

The hotel featured all top of the line features including a phone in each room, running water, indoor toilets and even electricity.

The only thing that the Hotel did not offer was heat in each room, the fireplaces on the main floor supplied the heat. This was not a problem because the Hotel was designed to be used as a summer lodge. It was only used as a summer lodge until 1984.

Mr. Stanley was an entrepreneur as well, he and his brother had patents on such items as:

The Stanley Steamer - his steam powered automobile

The air brush

The process of manufacturing photographic dry plates "The Stanley Dry Plate Company" - he later sold the patent to George Eastman (Eastman Kodak)



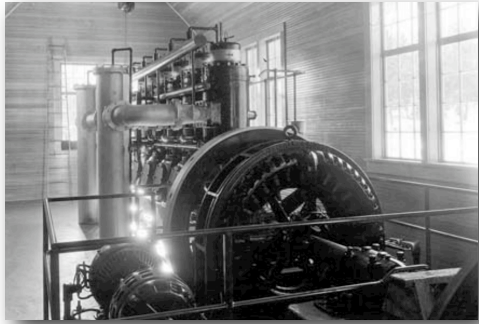
He also put together a kit for technical drafters that was sold as the "practical drawing set" and sold for \$1.00.

Because of her brothers enterprise in photography, Chansonetta Stanley Emmons

(1858-1937) became one of the first women photographers. She is known for her images of landscapes, and Maine life. She also had an interest in hand coloring photographs.

In 1908 Mr. Stanley with the assistance of four partners founded the Estes Park Water Company.

In October 30, 1908 Mr. Stanley started the Estes Park Power and Light Company. An



interesting note about the company was that they had no way to measure the use of electricity that was going to the customers so they charged by the light bulb that they sold to the customers.

He had the hydroelectric plant built in the mountains to provide the electricity. The plant provided power for the Hotel as well as the village. The plant was in operation until 1982 as the result of the Lawn Lake flood. The plant was re-opened thanks to the State Historic Fund.

Construction of the property was completed in 1909, with the help of architect T. Robert Wieger and Contractor Frank Kirchoff.

Originally Mr. Stanley wanted to call the hotel "The Hotel Dunraven" but because of the reputation that Dunraven had in town he decided not to. In August 1908 Mr. Stanley agreed to a contest that was suggested by a local paper. They offered a \$10.00 prize to the person who would name the Hotel. The winning suggestion with 132 residents signature (Written on Deer skin) was submitted on October 15, 1908.

The Hotel included the main lodge, 2 Dormitory residence halls, 1 Warehouse, 1 Auditorium and a House, complete with a bowling alley, billiards room and casino, for the total cost of \$5000,000. The rates for rooms at the Stanley were extremely high compared to other hotels, the range was from \$5.00-\$8.00 per day or \$84.00 per week.

The Manor House was the second building to the East of the main hotel. It includes a dining room, pool hall, kitchen and its own heat, so unlike the main hotel this building could be used in the winter.



The Auditorium was the third building to the east of the hotel. It include the amenities for Concerts, Casino nights, a basement with two bowling lanes.

The Carriage House is the fourth building to the east of the hotel. It was built to house Stanley Steamers

Opening day for the Hotel was June 22, 1909, however construction was not completed until 1910.

In 1979 the addition of water heat to the rooms was added.

During the filming of The Shining mini-series, the addition of a bandstand was added.

The Dining room in the main Hotel is called the Macgregor dining room, named after the man who started the claims against Earl Dunraven.

On the opening day, Mr. Stanley hosted a 20th anniversary for a Pharmacy convention. The convention consisted of 125 members and their wives. The members were escorted in style from the Loveland train station to the "Stanley Hall" (Concert hall) via 22 Stanley Steamers.

The Hotel has hosted several famous guests including: Molly Brown (she stayed in room 217), John Philip Sousa, Theodore Roosevelt, The Emperor and Empress of Japan, and many more.



On June 25, 1911 there was an explosion at the Stanley,
From the Fort Collins Weekly Courier June 30,1911:

"An explosion of the acetylene tank on the second floor of the Stanley hotel directly above the dining room at 7:50 Sunday evening resulted in the serious injury of one woman and in damage to the building. Conservatively estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. The gas plant was not in operation at the time, being under maintenance for the purpose of providing an auxiliary lighting system to be used in case of the electricity being unavailable.

Fortunately there were no guests in the dining room at the time of the explosion and the fact that a late dinner was to be served probably saved the lives of a number of guests. Lizzie Leitenberget, an employee of the hotel, was on the second floor when the explosion took place, and she fell through the floor, which was wrecked by the force of the shock. She fell onto the floor of the dining hall and both ankles were broken, besides other painful bruises about the body. She was taken to a hospital in Longmont and while her injuries are serious they are not considered fatal. The room in which the explosion took place is located in the west wind of the hotel and a portion of the west wall was torn out. The luxuriously appointed dining room was wrecked and a number of bedrooms on the second and third floors were badly damaged.

The report of the explosion was heard in the village a mile distant and the churches, which were holding meetings at the time disbanded, all the villagers going to the scene of the accident. The hose reel was taken up by an auto, but after the smoke had cleared it was found that there was no fire.

The amount of damage has not yet been ascertained, but it will require some time before the structure can be rebuilt. The furniture in the bedrooms in that portion of the hotel is a total loss and the furnishings of the dining room were almost totally wrecked, while windows in other portions of the building were shattered. The guests were thrown into a panic until assured that there was no danger of fire.

For the present the Stanley manor dining room will be used and the management stated that the guests will be taken care of as usual.

From the Aspen Democrat front page:

"Estes Park Tourists Flee From Burning Hotel

Estes Park, Colo., Aug. 4. – The Estes Park hotel burned to the ground this morning. There were sixty guests in the house at the time. Many of them just arriving, were forced to run from the structure. Many Denver people were included among the number. No one was injured.

Part of the guests were eating their breakfast while others, with the exception of a few early risers, had not yet appeared in the dining hall. There was no panic. Persons staying at the hotel were immediately given refuge at other hotels in the park.

The flames destroyed the structure in a few minutes. There was no chance of saving it. Many of the guests saved a part of their clothing and belongings, while several secured all that had with them.

It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin. The blazes started in an unused attic seldom entered by anyone. A discharged employee is suspected of having committed the crime. Only paint insurance is reported to have been held on it.

F. O. Stanley, an automobile manufacturer, and D.B. Sanborn of Greeley, were the owners. C.E. Lester was the manager.

The Estes Park hotel was built in 1878 by the Earl of Dunraven, an Englishman. The British nobleman intended it as his home when he tried to secure Estes Park as a private game preserve. Alfred Bierstadt, the celebrated artist for whom one of the park lakes is named, selected the site for the building.”

Mr. Stanley sold the Hotel in 1926, and it was intermittently open some summers until 1980 however it was closed during World War II.

Flora Jane Record Tileston, later Mrs. Stanley (1848-1939) was born in Maine and died in Estes Park.

She was an active member of the community in Estes Park. She was known for her dressing as a gypsy and telling peoples fortunes as a fundraiser for the Estes Park Women's club.

Mr. Stanley Died of "heart complications" October 2, 1940 in Newton Massachusetts.

In 1995 the Hotel changed ownership due to a Bankruptcy.

On March 25, 2002 the Concert hall had bee rebuilt and was hosting a grand opening.



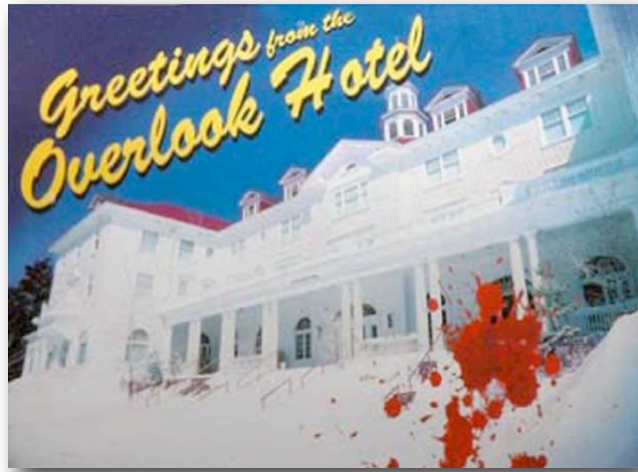
The Shining:

Stephen King stayed at the Stanley in 1974 while he was writing the Shining. He and his wife were the only guests (it was just before the Hotel closed for the season) and they were given room 217. He says that the Hotel did inspire some of the book but it is not based directly on the location.

Mr. King is reported to have said that he did see a small child who was calling out for his nanny on the second floor but there was no child in the

Hotel at the time.





Steven King did return to the hotel in 1995 to film the ABC mini-series of *The Shining*.

On an interesting side note: Bryan from Rocky Mountain Paranormal was hired to photograph a wedding at the Stanley during the filming of the mini-series. When Mr. King found out about a wedding being scheduled at the location during this time he said that it was ok to continue with the wedding, because the production would not be filming that weekend. That was a good experience, because it allowed access to places in the Hotel that are not normally open to visitors. (Such as the tunnel and employee areas.

There is also a report that in the mid 1990's a homeless person, who needed a place to stay that found a crawl space under the Auditorium, went in and apparently froze to death.

Dumb & Dumber:

The film *Dumb & Dumber* filmed some of the movie at the Stanley.



Reported Activity:

The music room has a piano that is reported to play on its own. The story is that either Mr. or Mrs. Stanley likes to play the piano, however there are conflicting stories as to which one it is that plays it.

On December 30, 1970 Arty Robert's a housekeeper was cleaning the dance floor in the

McGregor room and stated that she felt "like I had entered another time" she saw what she described as a room full of people in period clothing and attending a party. They did not seem to notice her, so she went to the front desk and asked if they had seen anything.

Nobody else had seen anything. She returned to the room and continued cleaning while still seeing the ghostly party. She also reported seeing a woman in a green dress and a broad brimmed hat while she was cleaning the Manor House. Arty also reported that while she was in the Concert hall she was



locked in the men's room and "something" grabbed her hand and made her write "Mary Donovan, Aug. 18, 1927" on the mirror. She thought that this was the name of the lady that she saw who was dressed in green.

In 2003 Carissa Delisse a night clerk reported that she was having feeling of being watched and eventually saw what she reported as being Mr. Stanley looking at her from the other side of the counter. She said that he just faded away.

Mark Lorenz a bellman, was behind the front desk around 10:30 in February of 2004 and he says that he heard footsteps from the Bar and stop when they were outside the bar. He says that then he saw the reflection of a woman in the window, but after further looking he could find

nobody there. He also had an experience in 1983 when the elevator was working with nobody at the controls.

The fourth floor that was once the servant quarters seems to have the majority of the activity. There have been reports of children playing in the halls. House staff has reported the sound of children coming from room 418. They have also reported seeing the indentations of someone in



the bed when there was not. One couple complained upon checkout that the children running around on the fourth floor were very noisy, but no children were in the Hotel.

Room 407 is reportedly the favorite for Lord Dunraven. He has been seen standing by the bathroom door. The lights in the bathroom also seem to have a mind of their own, they will turn on and off for no reason. Many people

have reported that they have seen someone looking out of the window of room 407 as well.

Mr. Stanley reportedly has been seen in the Billiards room.

The Swinging doors in the billiards room have been seen opening and closing as if someone was entering the room by many different witnesses.

Room 217 also has had reports of people's bags being packed while they were not in the room.

Rooms 219 & 222 have also had reports of noises, opening and closing doors and windows.

In 2003 a housekeeper reported seeing a "see-through person" in room 318, there is also a guest that reported having his mattress move in the room.

Guests reported that in room 340 the bathroom door slammed and the door locking by itself.

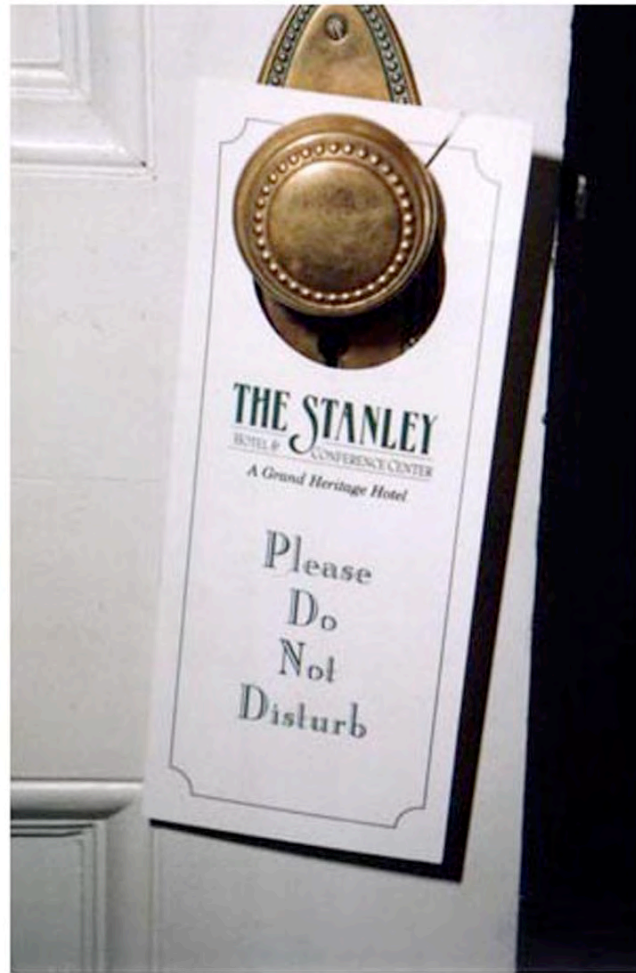
Rev. Kimberiy Henry and her husband were staying in room 401 and they reported seeing a man standing by the closet who had a "distinct bald spot" they also had issues of articles moving by themselves in the room.

There have been reports of Mr. Stanley being seen at the Managers residence.

The Old Gate House has had reports of footsteps and doors being unlocked and opened on their own.

Most of the rooms at the Hotel have had reported activity at one time or another.

Reports continue to come in from both staff members and guests.



Rocky Mountain Paranormal Research Society's investigation of the Stanley Hotel

A production company that is producing a new show featuring different paranormal groups around the country contacted us.

They suggested that we do an investigation at the Stanley Hotel, so we agreed and they sent it up for us.

We preceded the investigation with a look into the history of the location and the people who built it. (See below)

The Investigation:

04/04/2007

8:00p.m. – 5:00 a.m.

Team members present:

Bryan Bonner

William Fontenot

Carol Olivacz

Ginger Inskeep



Bill, Ginger, Matt, Bryan & Viki are visited by Grant and Jason from Ghost Hunters before the investigation.

The team had a meeting to determine the best location to set up the equipment as well as the locations for different team members.

We had 4 locations reserved for the investigation:

Room 401

Room 418

Room 1302

And the Concert hall / Theater

We determined that the setup would be:

Matt & Vikki covered the Concert hall with 4 video cameras as well as Audio recording equipment.

Bill, Bryan & Carol covered room 401 as well as the hallway just outside the room, that has had reported activity.

Ginger and her guest moved between locations as well as stayed in room 1302 (that had not monitoring equipment)

We also set up 2 video cameras, a digital voice recorder and an E.M.F. meter in room 418 that was locked in and not bothered for the duration of the evening.







The investigation of room 401 and the hallway was reasonably quiet. On a few occasions the production team broke up the quiet time but it was not too much as to hinder the investigation.

Equipment:

- 1 I/R camera at the head of the bed looking towards the closet
- 2 I/R cameras on the closet side of the room looking at both sides of the bed
- 1 microphone in the middle of the bedroom
- 2 microphones on either side of the doors on the hall side

- 1 microphone at the top of the stairs leading to the attic
- 1 I/R camera looking down to the hall from the top of the stairs leading to the attic
- 1 temperature sensor in the middle of the bedroom
- 1 temperature sensor at the top of the stairs leading to the attic

Temperature readings did not change any more that would be expected with the cooling of the building. (72-66.7 degrees)

E.M.F. readings were taken throughout the evening, but the levels never changed to a degree to suggest abnormal activity. (An average of 1-2.2 Milligauss throughout the room)

At 3:30 there was the sound of a woman (we saw her on camera) leaving the location, she came from the elevator went to her room and then returned to the elevator and left within a 3 minute window. After she left, the sounds of people walking up and down the halls and doors closing were heard but nobody was seen on the video. This continued on and off for about 9 minutes.



Room 418 was left alone during the investigation to have the recordings examined

later.

Equipment:

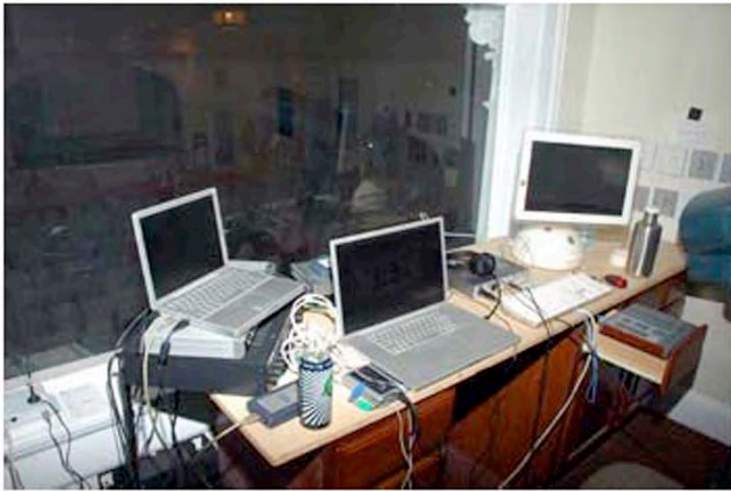
2 I/R cameras looking from the head of the bed towards the television and the bathroom door

1 E.M.F. sensor located in the middle of the bed in view of the camera

1 digital voice recorder to assist with the 2 camcorders recording at the same time

There were reports of a Hypnotist that had been in the room seated by the base of the bed on the chair that is also near the bathroom door. This area is extremely hot with electromagnetic energy, the meters that we have would be overpowered in some of the areas where the head of the person in the chair would be. When the Hypnotist was in the chair he stood up and almost collapsed, however he was assisted back into the chair by another person in the room. At that point they noticed what seemed to be a "charge" in the body of the man. We tested and determined that the readings were most likely caused by the proximity to the wall and not any residual or stored energy in the body of the man.





The Concert Hall

Equipment:

1 Microphone located in the middle of the theater (Because of the acoustics of the location it was more than enough to cover the building.

1 I/R camera looking towards the front door of the building

1 I/R camera looking over the entire Theater room

1 I/R camera looking in the storage room in the basement (there was reported activity there recently so we decided to place it there) The activity was that during a tour with the team from Ghost Hunters, Grant stated that a table that was leaning against a wall suddenly fell from a negatively inclined position. On the following day Bill Murphy of Ghost Town had felt so bad in the room that he had to leave the location.

We determined that the building was being rewired because of major electrical problems. We also noticed that there was a very strong smell of natural gas because the room is connected to the room with the gas fired heater.

This could account for some of the reported activity in the room but it is inconclusive.



It was a a difficult investigation due to an Electrician working on the main power paned in the basement until just after 2:00 a.m. We were able to spend a little time getting used to the normal sounds of the theater such as the heat turning on and off, pops and cracks due to the temperature changes in the old building, the rare car that would go by, etc... Around 4:00 a.m. we heard what sounded like people talking and walking up to the door getting ready to walk into the hall (however there was a camera looking at the main door and there was no sign of anyone coming to the door) This was the first of an escalating trend of noises. First there were clicks, bustling noises,

slow foot steps, bangs and what sounded like whispering and what sounded like a door creaking open (closing?) This was remarkable and unmistakable. That was when we decided to go investigate any possible explanations for the sounds. We attempted to recreate the sound with every door in the building, but were unable to do so. The downstairs had previously been checked to make sure that the electrician was gone. His truck had been parked by the downstairs back entrance and there was no truck in sight.

On an interesting note, while taking E.M.F. readings at the right stairwell to the hall heading to the basement the meter would take a while to settle down (30-45 seconds) before a reading could be read. The needle would spike and slowly settle down.

The E. M.F. readings were consistent throughout the building for the duration of the evening. The only exception was the area by the hallway leading to the basement from the front of the building. It was averaging 0-2 milligauss, however at 12:10 the readings were between 3-6 milligauss





Ginger and her guest went to room 1302 to see if they would notice any activity in the room.

When we visited the room earlier we could not find the light switch to turn on the lights in the entranceway but when Ginger returned they heard sounds of someone outside the room but when they came out there were no people and the lights were now on. It was determined that the lights are on an odd circuit that requires switches to be in specific positions for a certain series of lights to be on.

It was also determined that some of the noises that have recently been reported in the building could have possibly been caused by a "visitor" that we met.

We discovered that the Raccoon (Casper) like to come into the building via open windows on the top floor.



The “Energy” of The Stanley Hotel



Large deposits of Quartz and Magnetite have been claimed as the cause of paranormal activity at the hotel

A look into the geology of the Stanley Hotel

The Rocky Mountain Paranormal Research Society looks into the theories of electro-magnetism causing paranormal activity.

Because of the current claims of paranormal activity at the Hotel having a natural cause due to the geological makeup of the property, we decided to study the location and see what the facts were behind the claims.



The initial research into the mineralogical content of the property was done by looking at reports of other paranormal research groups.

This research uncovered many different stories about the rich mineral content of the ground beneath The Stanley. Many different types of electric and magnetic mineral deposits are rumored to be at the location. However, when we contacted the different groups making these claims, it turned out that nobody seemed to know where the original information about the mineral content had come from. Several sources said that they had gotten the information from other paranormal groups while others claimed they had looked up the data on-line.

To find the truth behind the stories of odd mineral content at The Stanley we turned to the internet to see if any type of geological or soil survey had been completed. This effort seemed to be much more difficult than we had

expected. The on-line maps and studies seemed to show nothing.

“EMF readings were unreliable as both the geology the hotel is built on (a large deposit of magnetite rock) and the old wiring in the building effected the meters” - A report found on-line about the Hotel

The many different divisions of the Government that are involved in this type of research seemed to have worked around the location.

At this point we decided to contact the agencies directly to see if we could get the data directly from the source.

Taking Paranormal research to a new level.

We contacted the U.S.D.A. and they were a great help. The initial contact was something new for the soil scientists. *Apparently, ghost hunters are interested in our data now. It is the most unique and interesting request I have received in my 30 year career!* ”

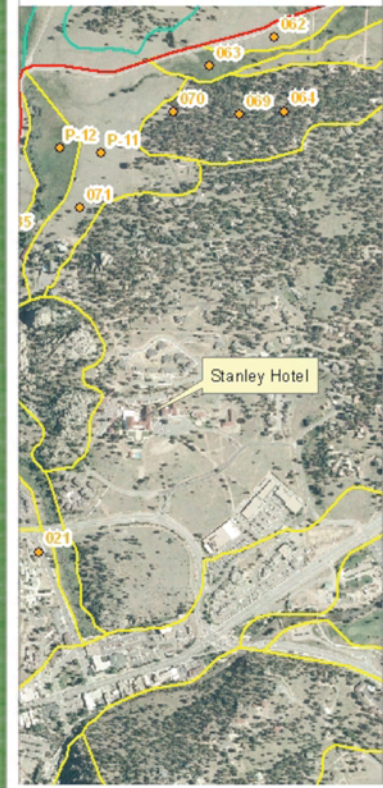
This request was followed up by the recommendation that we look at the data for a satellite survey of magnetic fields that are influenced by geographic components. When we discussed the situation with the scientists the conclusion was “I reviewed the Aeromagnetic data for Colorado. Aeromagnetic surveys detect changes in the earth's magnetic field. The magnetic field is strengthened by the presence of metallic components in bedrock and more so by the presence of minerals with magnetic properties such as magnetite. There is nothing unusual about the aeromagnetic data in the area of Estes Park as compared to that general area of the Rockies. I hope this helps. So at this point it looks like the magnetite (or anything

magnetic) in nature is slowly getting ruled out, but I will continue working.”

At this point we started working with the scientists to see if a soil survey had been conducted at The Stanley. After working with several different divisions of the Government we discovered that the property of the hotel has never had a survey conducted.

The known details to the area were basic but provided some good initial data about the area: “Granitic Rocks of 1,400 M.Y. Age Group - Biotitic Gneiss & Schist, Granite bedrock at approximately 20 inches deep & Water table within 37 inches. Elevation 7,500-8,700 feet. Mean annual precipitation 16-22 inches, Mean annual air temperature 42-46 degrees, frost free period 70-100 days. Vegetative classification - Ponderosa pine/Antelope bitter-brush.”

Estes Park Soil Survey
Scale 1:12,000



The only surveys that had been conducted are located inside the yellow areas. the hotel and it's property are just outside of areas



What exactly is under the hotel and what does it take to discover it?

Ghosts in our Soils?

Schist:

A metamorphic rock that comes in almost infinite variety, but its main characteristic is hinted at in its name: schist comes from the ancient Greek for "split," through Latin and French. Schist is a rock formed by dynamic high-temperature, high-pressure metamorphism that involves a lot of strain.

The high strain aligns the flat or elongated grains of mica, hornblende, and other minerals into thin layers, or foliation. At least 50 percent of the mineral grains in schist are aligned this way (less than 50 percent makes it gneiss).

Working with Scientists

After the initial inquiry about past surveys we started communications between the Government soil scientists and The Stanley Hotel.

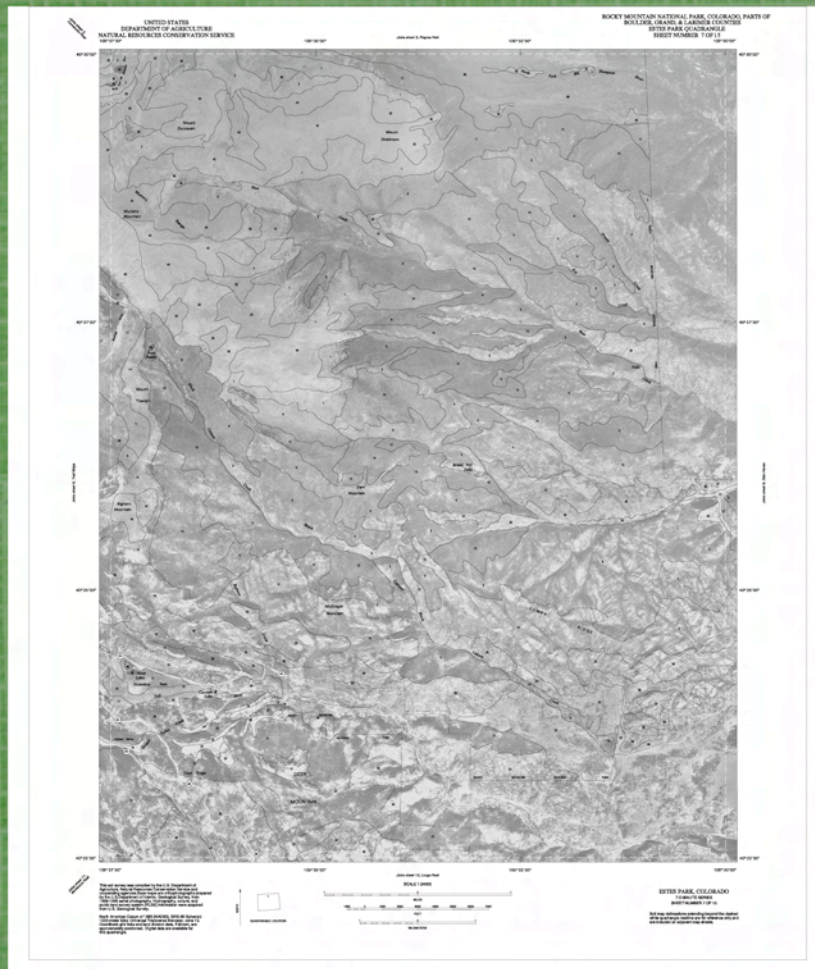
This communication was an effort to complete a soil survey at the location and get the hard data to determine the reality of the mineral contents of the Stanley property.

After getting approval from the owners of The Stanley, we scheduled a time for the soil survey to be completed.

The soil survey would include several different modes of study and needed to be scheduled a few months in advance due to the need to have scientists flown in from another state.

The date for the survey was decided and scheduled with The Stanley. The team was being assembled and we would meet them at the Hotel on July 30th to start a 2 day study into the geology of the property

*The Aeromagnetic survey completed to show changes in the Earth's Magnetic field.
This survey shows no unusual changes in the magnetic field at the hotel.*



Soil Scientists start the survey at The Stanley Hotel.

The Different types of study

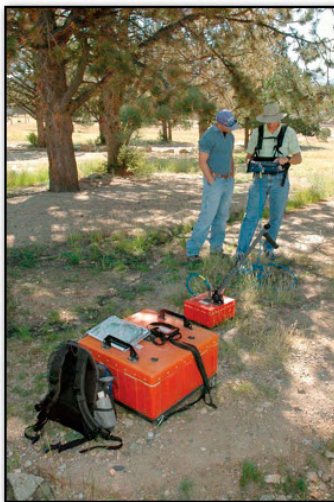
The Government Scientists that conducted a soil study on the property at The Stanley Hotel used several different techniques to determine the contents under the ground of the property.

Ground Penetrating Radar - Used to “look” at the different formations under the ground.

Soil Analysis - Used to determine the content of the soil at the location

Electromagnetic Soil Survey - By using electro-magnetic induction the soil salinity and electromagnetic properties are recorded.

The Soil Survey Begins



The soil scientists working with the Ground Penetrating Radar.



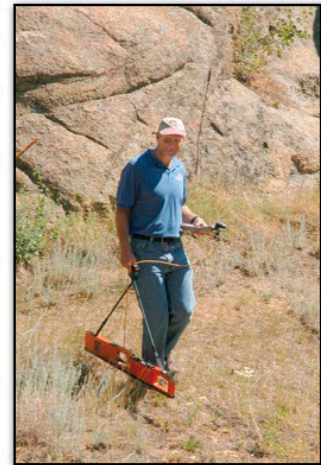
One of the trucks from the Natural Resources Conservation Service at The Stanley Hotel

The first day of the survey started with a general mapping of the land using GPS Mapping and continued by collecting soil samples at several different locations on the property.

The first of the digging allowed the team to determine the average depth of the bedrock as well (27 inches).

The first day also included the use of electromagnetic induction. This technique determines the salinity of the soil as well as the electromagnetic properties of the soils.

The studies were conducted on the main property of The Stanley as well as the area near the old "Ice pond", a pet cemetery and a ranch located on the other side of the mountain. This allowed for the data to include a baseline for adjacent areas.



The second day of the Study...

The following day the team continued with the previous studies as well as adding Ground Penetrating Radar. The Ground Penetrating Radar allows the team to look for underground objects as well as measure the distance to bedrock in large areas.

The team conducted the study for two days and then completed with a Ghost Tour of the building. The tour did have an unusual moment when the team entered the tunnel. When most of the Ghost Tours enter the tunnel area, the stories of ghosts and the history of the hotel are common. However because of the interests of the soil scientists, the conversation went directly to the rock that the tunnel had been carved into.

Rocky Mountain Paranormal would like to thank all of the soil scientists that helped conduct this soil survey. It will help to rule out some of the different theories behind the reported paranormal activity at the Stanley Hotel.

The final written report from the Soil scientists is several months away, although we know the basics of the findings. We will update this report when the final written reports become available.



The soil scientists working to determine the content of the soils at The Stanley Hotel

The Results of the Study

The conclusions of the soil survey team were consistent with the data collected from the rest of the Estes Park region.

The soil is primarily crumbled Schist. Schist is a rock formed by dynamic high-temperature, high-pressure metamorphism that involves a lot of strain. The high strain aligns the flat or elongated grains of mica, hornblende, and other minerals into thin layers, or foliation. At least 50 percent of the mineral grains in schist are aligned this way (less than 50 percent makes it gneiss). However the content of any one specific mineral is not noted.

The distance to bedrock in the area ranges from surface level to approximately 27 inches.

The rumors of large deposits of Quartz and Magnetite have been confirmed as false, so the reported paranormal activity needs to be looked at again without the inclusion of this claim.

near-surface contributions to apparent conductivity as compared to the HCP geometry. The HCP and the PRP geometries resulted in similar interpretations.

3. There did not appear to be any “unexplainable” spatial patterns of apparent conductivity or “mysterious” anomalous features resulting from the EMI **pedestrian** survey or the EMI **mobile** survey completed near the Stanley Hotel. All observable features associated with changes in apparent conductivity were thought to have reasonable explanations.
4. The majority of the radar records obtained with the 200 and 400 MHz antennas near the Stanley Hotel and at the MacGregor Ranch were of marginal to poor interpretative quality. High rates of signal attenuation (signal scatter) significantly limited observation depths and overall effectiveness of GPR at the sites. Radar records with meaningful interpretations were achieved in only a few areas. Even though interpretations were limited at the two sites surveyed (Stanley Hotel and MacGregor Ranch) with GPR, a combination of soil borings and radar records did reveal shallower depths to bedrock than originally thought. The dominant soils at the two sites were originally thought to be moderately deep to bedrock (50 cm to 100 cm). A significant component of soils containing shallow depths to bedrock (< 50 cm) was observed within the map unit.
5. Geophysical interpretations are considered preliminary estimates of site conditions. The results of all geophysical investigations are interpretive and do not substitute for direct soil borings. The use of geophysical methods can reduce the number of soil observations, direct their placement, and supplement their interpretations. Interpretations should be verified by ground-truth observations.

I would also like to give a special thanks to Jason Peel for providing assistance to our investigative efforts in Estes Park, Colorado. Jason did an excellent job while independently conducting the mobile EMI survey with the Dualem-2 meter. Jason provided the conductivity data for the mobile survey (Dualem-2 meter) contained in this report.

It was my pleasure to work again in Colorado and with members of your fine staff.

Sincerely,

WES TUTTLE
Soil Scientist (Geophysical)
National Soil Survey Center
Lincoln, Nebraska

cc:

M. Golden, Director, Soils Survey Division, USDA-NRCS, Washington, DC
R. Ahrens, Director, National Soil Survey Center (NSSC), USDA-NRCS, 100 Centennial Mall North, Rm. 152, Lincoln, NE 68508-3866
L. West, National Leader, Soil Survey Research and Laboratory, NSSC, USDA-NRCS, Lincoln, NE
B. Bonner, Researcher/Investigator, Rocky Mountain Paranormal Research Society, P.O. Box 350664, Westminster, CO 80035
J. Doolittle, Research Soil Scientist, USDA-NRCS, Suite 200, 11 Campus Boulevard, Newtown Square, PA 19073
S. Park, MLRA Office Leader/State Soil Scientist, USDA-NRCS, Lakewood, CO
J. Peel, Irrigation Water Management Specialist, USDA-NRCS, Lakewood, CO
A. Steinert, MLRA Soil Survey Leader, USDA-NRCS, 200 West Railroad Avenue, Fort Morgan, CO 80701-2324

Equipment:

The radar unit is the TerraSIRch SIR (Subsurface Interface Radar) System-3000, manufactured by Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc.¹ Morey (1974), Doolittle (1987), and Daniels (1996) have discussed the use and operation of GPR. The SIR System-3000 consists of a digital control unit (DC-3000) with keypad, color SVGA video screen, and connector panel. A 10.8-volt Lithium-Ion rechargeable battery powers the system. This unit is backpack portable and, with an antenna, requires two people to operate. The antennas used in this study have center frequencies of 200 and 400 MHz.

¹ Manufacturer's names are provided for specific information; use does not constitute endorsement.

The RADAN for Windows (version 5.0) software program was used to process the radar records (Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc, 2003).¹ Processing included color transformation, marker editing, surface normalization, and range gain adjustments.

Geonics Limited manufactures the EM38 meter.¹ This meter is portable and requires only one person to operate. No ground contact is required with this meter. McNeill (1980) and Geonics Limited (1998) have described principles of operation for the EM38 meter. Lateral resolution is approximately equal to its intercoil spacing. The EM38 meter has a 1 m intercoil spacing and operates at a frequency of 14,600 Hz. When placed on the soil surface, this instrument has a theoretical penetration depth of about 0.75 and 1.5 m in the horizontal and vertical dipole orientations, respectively (Geonics Limited, 1998). Values of apparent conductivity are expressed in millisiemens per meter (mS/m).

Dualem Inc. manufactures the Dualem-2/4 meters.¹ Taylor (2002) describes the principles of operation for these meters. The meters consist of one transmitter and two receiver coils. One receiver coil and the transmitter coil provide perpendicular (PRP) geometry. The other receiver coil provides a horizontal co-planar (HCP) geometry with the transmitter coil. This dual system permits two depths to be simultaneously measured without rotating the coils. The depth of penetration is "geometry limited" and is dependent upon the intercoil spacing and coil geometry. The Dualem-2/4 meters operate at a frequency of about 9 kHz. The Dualem-2 meter has a 2-m intercoil spacing and provides penetration depths of 1.3 and 3.0 m in the PRP and HCP geometries, respectively. The Dualem-4 meter has a 4-m intercoil spacing and provides penetration depths of 2.5 and 6.0 m in the PRP and HCP geometries, respectively. The meter is keypad operated and measurements can either be automatically or manually triggered.

An Allegro field computer (with the EM38 meter) and a Hewlett Packard Tablet PC (with the Dualem-2 meter) were used to collect EMI data. A Garmin GPS Map 76 receiver (with a CSI Radio Beacon receiver, antenna, and accessories) was used in combination with the Dualem-2 meter and an Allegro field computer was used in combination with the EM38 meter to record and store EMI data. The Allegro field computer is keypad operated and measurements can either be automatically or manually triggered. EMI data was geo-referenced with a GM-210 GPS receiver manufactured by HOLUX Technology, Inc.¹

An EMI cart was towed by a 4x4 ATV. The Dualem-2 meter was mounted to the EMI cart for the purposes of data acquisition during the mobile survey. A pedestrian survey was conducted with the EM38 meter.

To help summarize the results of this study, SURFER for Windows (version 8.0) program, developed by Golden Software, Inc.,¹ was used to construct two-dimensional simulations. Grids were created using kriging methods with an octant search.

Ground-Penetrating Radar:

Ground-penetrating radar is a time scaled system. The system measures the time it takes electromagnetic energy to travel from an antenna to an interface (i.e., soil horizon, stratigraphic layer) and back. To convert travel time into a depth scale requires knowledge of the velocity of pulse propagation. Several methods are available to determine the velocity of propagation. These methods include use of table values, common midpoint calibration, and calibration over a target of known depth. The last method is considered the most direct and accurate method to estimate propagation velocity (Conyers and Goodman, 1997). The procedure involves measuring the two-way travel time to a known reflector that appears on a radar record and calculating the propagation velocity by using the following equation (after Morey, 1974):

$$V = 2D/T \quad [1]$$

Equation [1] describes the relationship between the propagation velocity (V), depth (D), and two-way pulse travel time (T) to a subsurface reflector. During this study, the two-way radar pulse travel time was compared with measured depths to known subsurface interfaces within each study site. Computed propagation velocities were used to scale the radar records.

Electromagnetic Induction:

Electromagnetic induction is a noninvasive geophysical tool that is used for high intensity surveys and detailed site assessments. Advantages of EMI are its portability, speed of operation, flexible observation depths, and moderate resolution of subsurface features. Results of EMI surveys are interpretable in the field. This geophysical method can provide in a relatively short time the large number of observations that are needed to comprehensively cover sites. Maps prepared from correctly interpreted EMI data provide the basis for characterizing site conditions, planning further investigations, and locating sampling or monitoring sites.

Electromagnetic induction uses electromagnetic energy to measure the apparent conductivity (ECa) of earthen materials. Current flow is induced into the soil. This induced current flow is proportional to the electrical conductivity of the conducting body (ECa) for a given strength of EM field. The current flow creates a secondary electromagnetic field, the strength of which is proportional of the current flow, and hence, to ECa. ECa may be inferred from the magnitude of the induced secondary EM field generated upon imposition of a primary EM field on the conductor (soil) (Corwin and Rhoades, 1990).

Apparent conductivity is a weighted, average conductivity measurement for a column of earthen materials to a specific depth (Greenhouse and Slaine, 1983). Variations in apparent conductivity are caused by changes in the electrical conductivity of earthen materials. Electrical conductivity is influenced by the volumetric water content, phase of the soil water, temperature, type and concentration of ions in solution, and amount and type of clays in the soil matrix (McNeill, 1980). Apparent conductivity is principally a measure of the combined interaction of the soil's soluble salt content, clay content and mineralogy, and water content. The apparent conductivity of soils increases with increased soluble salts, clay, and water contents (Kachanoski et al., 1988; Rhoades et al., 1976). In any soil-landscape, variations in one or more of these factors may dominate the EMI response.

Though seldom diagnostic in itself, lateral and vertical variations in apparent conductivity have been used to infer changes in soils and soil properties. As EMI measurements integrate the bulk physical and chemical properties for a defined observation depth into a single value, responses can be associated with changes in soils and soil map units (Doolittle et al., 1996; Jaynes et al., 1993). For each soil, the inherent variability in physical and chemical properties, as well as temporal variations in soil water and temperature, will establish a unique and characteristic range of observable apparent conductivity values. Recently, EMI has been used as a soil-mapping tool to assist precision farming (Jaynes et al., 1993; Sudduth et al., 1995).

Electromagnetic induction is not suitable for use in all soil investigations. Generally, the use of EMI has been most successful in areas where subsurface properties are reasonably homogeneous. The effects of one property (e.g. clay, water, or salt content) dominates over the other properties, and variations in EMI response can be related to changes in the dominant property (Cook et al., 1992). Within a given geographic area, most similar soils should have comparable EMI responses. Dissimilar soils should have disparate EMI responses. However, the conductivities of some similar and dissimilar soils will overlap. This occurs where contrasts in EMI responses caused by differences in one property are offset by differences in another property. Some soil properties and soils can be inferred or predicted with EMI, provided one is cognizant of changes in parent materials, topography, drainage, and vegetation.

Discussion: The Stanley Hotel has a history of reported paranormal activity over the past years. The hotel was built in the early 1900's by F.O. Stanley. There have been many unexplainable reports of ghostly apparitions, children playing, lights turning on and off, music playing, strange noises coming from empty rooms, and other haunting activities. The Rocky Mountain Paranormal Society is interested in any paranormal activity and measurable electromagnetic energy that may be present near the hotel. An EMI (electromagnetic induction) survey was completed near the hotel to assess the area for patterns of electromagnetic energy, explained or unexplained.

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service is currently completing a soil survey of the Estes Park area and is interested in depth to bedrock patterns of the area. An EMI survey and GPR survey will hopefully aid the soil survey team in decision making in the soils mapping project of the Estes Park area. This gained information will aid in map unit composition and naming of map units within the soil survey area.

Site 1: Estes Park - Stanley Hotel

Study site 1 is located in Estes Park, CO on property encompassing the Stanley Hotel. An EMI survey was conducted in an area of Cathedral-Ratake complex, 5 to 15 % slopes (USDA/NRCS update soil survey in progress). The shallow, well or somewhat excessively drained Cathedral soils formed in slope alluvium, colluvium, and residuum from granite or gneiss. These soils are on mountain slopes, ridges, and hills. Cathedral is a member of the loamy-skeletal, paramicaceous, frigid Lithic Haplustolls family. The shallow, well drained Ratake soils formed in materials weathered from igneous and metamorphic rocks on upland hills and ridges. Ratake is a member of the loamy-skeletal, paramicaceous, frigid, shallow Typic Haplustolls family. The site was dominantly grassed with a few sparse trees. Portions of the survey area are used for recreation. An old tennis court is within the survey area but is no longer used and is covered with a thin layer of sand and fine gravel. Underground utilities/utility lines are located within the survey area.

Pedestrian EMI Survey

Survey Design:

A wildcat EMI survey was completed at the site (refer to *Figure 1*). A grid system survey was not feasible due to the irregular shape of the survey area. A pedestrian survey was completed with the EM38 meter by walking at a fairly uniform pace across the survey area while providing representative areal coverage to accurately capture representative apparent conductivity and spatial patterns. The survey lines were spaced approximately 10 m apart. The EM38 meter was carried at a height of approximately 3 inches above the surface and was operated in the continuous mode with measurements recorded at a 1-sec interval. Measurements of apparent conductivity were collected in the vertical dipole orientation. Apparent conductivity measurements were geo-referenced with a GM-210 GPS receiver manufactured by HOLUX Technology, Inc. and were recorded with the Allegro field computer.

Results:

A total of 2376 measurements were recorded with the EM38 meter in the vertical dipole orientation. Apparent conductivity averaged -6.8 mS/m and ranged from -1023.5 to 177.5 mS/m. One-half of the observations had an apparent conductivity between -0.25 and 2.63 mS/m.



Photo. 1 Wes Tuttle, Soil Scientist (Geophysical), USDA/NRCS/NSSC prepares for an EMI survey near the Stanley Hotel, Estes Park, CO. The survey is being conducted with the EM38 meter, an Allegro field computer and a Holux GPS receiver. This data collection system allows for the collection of much larger data sets in combination with geo-referencing of apparent conductivity measurements.

Overall spatial patterns observed in *Figure 1* were thought to be associated with changes in soil characteristics. Apparent conductivity remained fairly constant across the survey area (except in areas with anomalous spikes in conductivity) with only minor variations suggesting similar soil characteristics. Soil borings across the survey area revealed similar soil profiles containing dominantly shallow depths to bedrock (<50 cm). Moisture contents appeared to be relatively similar across the survey area, as observed in soil borings. A small drainage area was located in the most western portion (left-hand portion) of the survey area near point C. Higher soil moisture content in this area is thought to result in higher apparent conductivity.

Several anomalous features (points A) resulting in higher and lower apparent conductivity can be observed in *Figure 1*. These anomalous features were thought to be associated with metallic objects either on the surface or beneath the soil surface. Many of these objects were associated with utilities. Very contrasting anomalous features can be observed near the “tennis court” area (underlain with a concrete pad) and the “concrete pad /utilities” area (shuffle board pad). The concrete pads are thought to contain rebar or wire reinforcement resulting in the very high and low conductivity measurements in these areas. A linear feature containing higher apparent conductivity can be observed along the southern portions of the survey area in *Figure 1* (along points B). Higher conductivity in this area is thought to be attributed to an underground utility (electric) line connecting a series of lamp posts along the roadway.

There did not appear to be any “unexplainable” spatial patterns of apparent conductivity or “mysterious” anomalous features resulting from the EMI **pedestrian** survey completed near the Stanley Hotel. All observable features associated with changes in apparent conductivity were thought to have reasonable explanations.

the slightly higher apparent conductivity, especially in the near surface geometry (PRP-shallower sensing) of the Dualem-2 meter while comparing geometries. The PRP geometry is more sensitive to near-surface contributions to apparent conductivity as compared to the HCP geometry. Interpretations were similar while comparing the HCP and the PRP geometries.



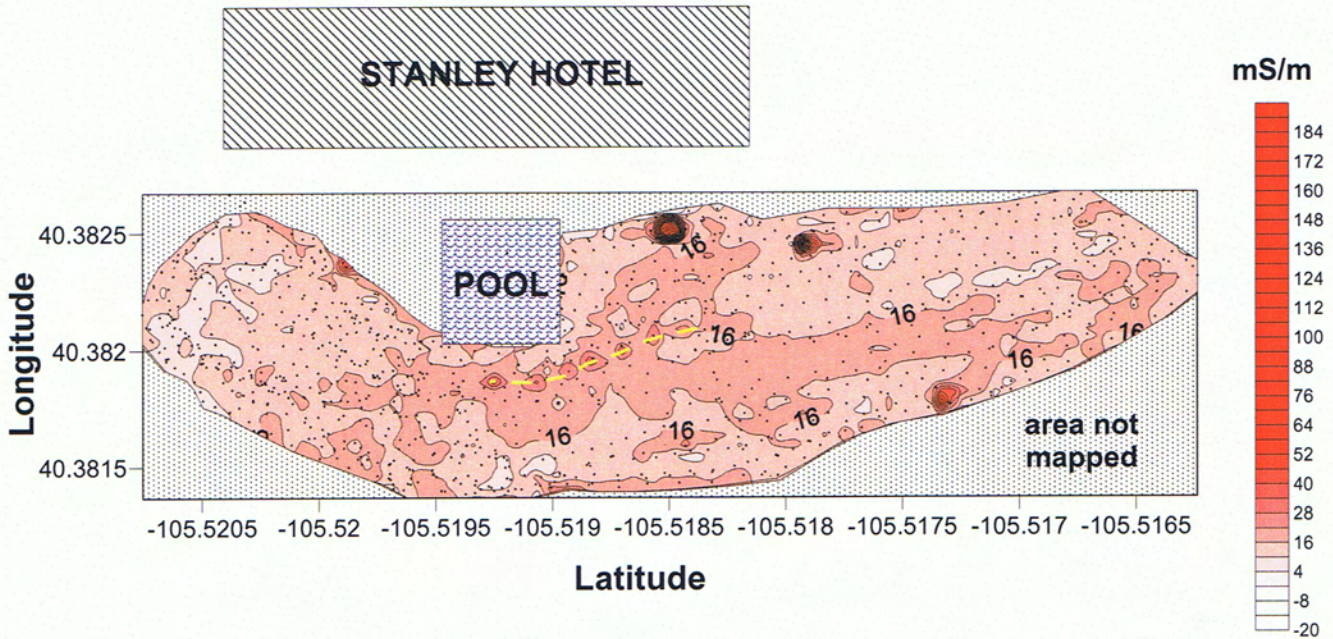
Photo 2. Jason Peel, Irrigation Water Management Specialist, (USDA-NRCS) completes a mobile EMI survey with the Dualem-2 meter at the Stanley Hotel, Estes Park, CO. The EMI mobile acquisition system observed in the photo consists of an ATV, an EMI cart, a Dualem-2 meter, a Garmin Map 76 GPS receiver, and a Hewlett Packard tablet PC. Mobile conductivity surveys are much more efficient than pedestrian surveys in survey areas containing large acreage.

The mobile survey (Dualem-2 meter) encompassed a larger area in comparison with the EM38 meter. Higher apparent conductivity associated with the depressional area (point C) observed in the pedestrian survey (*Figure 1* - EM38 meter) was not observed in the mobile survey (*Figure 2* - western portion) at the same location. This may have resulted from the relatively small and narrow size of the depressional area (2-3 m in width). The EM38 meter was also positioned in closer proximity to the soil surface (8 cm or 3 inches) as compared to the Dualem-2 meter height of approximately 35 cm (14 inches) and may have been more sensitive to small changes in apparent conductivity. Irrigation water from the nearby lawn was observed flowing through the depressional area.

Anomalous features observed in the mobile survey were also thought to be associated with underground utilities. A linear feature (*Figure 2* - yellow dashed line highlights the feature) thought to be associated with an underground utility line can be observed in the mobile survey below (south - southeast) the pool area. The feature is more pronounced in the shallower sensing PRP geometry.

The EMI survey conducted with the EM38 meter (*Figure 1*) resulted in a very large anomalous feature near the “tennis court” area. Anomalously high and low spikes in conductivity in this area were thought to be attributed to metal rebar/reinforcement wire within the underlying concrete pad of the tennis court. This feature was not observed in the mobile survey (Dualem-2 meter) in either the HCP or the PRP geometry. The absence of the feature is unknown. There did not appear to be any “unexplainable” spatial patterns of apparent conductivity or “mysterious” anomalous features resulting from the EMI **mobile** survey completed near the Stanley Hotel. All observable features associated with changes in apparent conductivity were thought to have reasonable explanations.

DuaLEM-2 meter PRP Geometry (0 - 1.3 m)



DuaLEM-2 meter HCP Geometry (0 - 3.0 m)

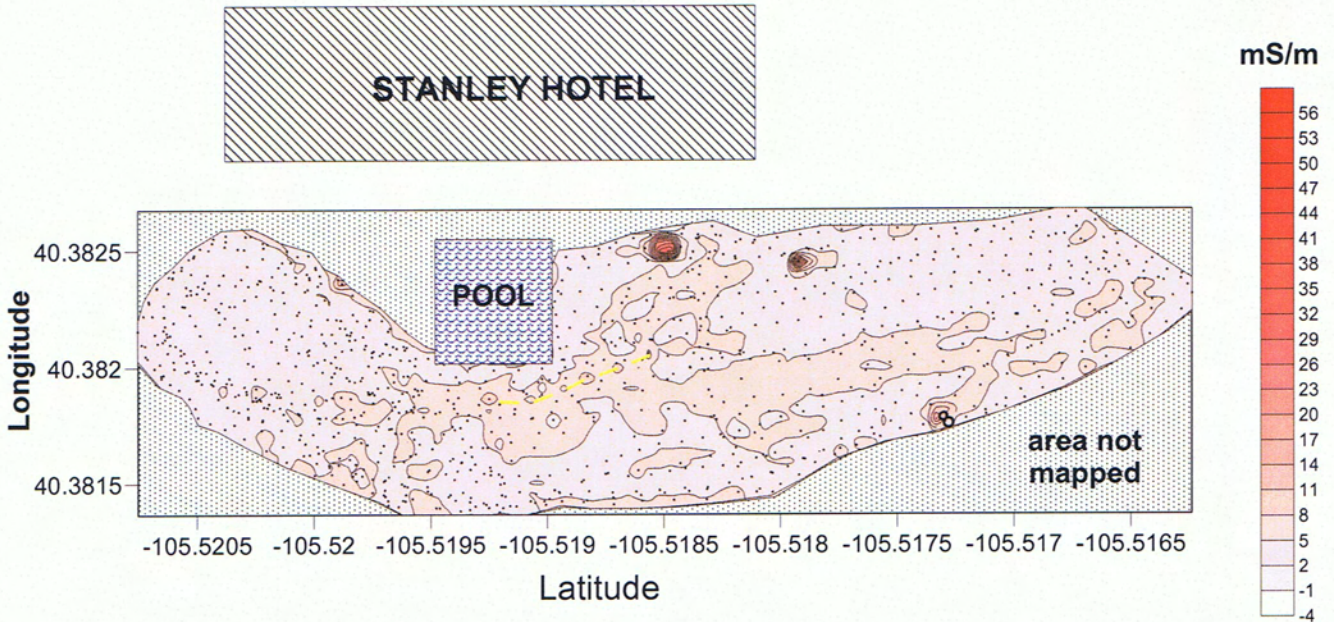


Figure 2 – Spatial pattern of apparent conductivity measured with the DuaLEM-2 meter in the PRP and HCP geometries in an area of Cathedral-Ratake complex, 5 to 15 % slopes near the Stanley Hotel, located in Estes Park, CO.



Photo 3. A GPR survey is being conducted at the Stanley Hotel, Estes Park, CO. Andy Steinert, MLRA Soil Survey Leader (USDA/NRCS) pulls the 200 MHz antenna at a consistent pace across the survey area while Wes Tuttle, Soil Scientist (Geophysical), (USDA-NRCS-NSSC) reviews ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey data. GPR surveys usually require at least two people, one person to pull the antenna and another person to collect and record the data.

Results: Stanley Hotel

A GPR survey was conducted in an area of Cathedral-Ratake complex, 5 to 15 % slopes. The majority of the radar records obtained with the 200 and 400 MHz antenna near the Stanley Hotel were of marginal to poor interpretative quality (Refer to *Figures 3 and 4*). High rates of signal attenuation (signal scatter) significantly limited observation depths and overall effectiveness of GPR at the site. The 400 MHz antenna appeared to experience more scattering loss than the 200 MHz antenna. Poor resolution and inconsistency of intelligible subsurface features in radar records resulted in very little interpretive information concerning subsurface soil features. The high amplitude signal (hyperbolic feature) observed below **A** in *Figure 3* is thought to be associated with an underground utility line. The object was contrasting to the surrounding soil material and produced a good reflection. A subtle feature associated with soil/bedrock stratigraphy can be observed below **B** (*Figure 3*). Parallel bands of noise (high rates of signal attenuation) can be observed before and after the subtle feature (below **B**) and make interpretations in this area difficult.

Results: MacGregor Ranch

A GPR survey was conducted in an area of Cathedral-Ratake complex, 5 to 15 % slopes, Cathedral-Ratake complex, 15 to 35 % slopes and Lobe-Breezebasin complex, 0 to 5 % slopes at the MacGregor Ranch located approximately 3 miles north-northeast of Estes Park, CO. The very deep, poorly drained Lobe soils formed in alluvium derived from mixed sources on flood plains. Lobe is a member of the fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, frigid Cumulic Endoaquolls family. The very deep, moderately well drained Breezebasin soils formed in mixed alluvium on flood plains and flood plain steps. Breezebasin is a member of the fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, frigid Cumulic Haplustolls family.

The results of the GPR survey conducted at the MacGregor Ranch were similar to the results observed at the Stanley Hotel. The inconsistent occurrence pattern and poor resolution of subsurface features in radar records made interpretations less than desired and unreliable in most areas (refer to *Figure 4*). The majority of the radar records obtained were of poor interpretative quality. High rates of signal attenuation and signal scatter significantly limited observation depths and overall effectiveness of GPR at the site. Interpretations improved slightly near small drainageways containing coarser textured soil material and near rock outcrops.



Photo 4. This photo is representative of shallow soils observed at the Stanley Hotel site. Numerous soil borings revealed depth to bedrock dominantly at depths less than 50 cm in the area in front of the Stanley Hotel.

GPR summary:

Even though interpretations were limited at the two sites surveyed with GPR, a combination of soil borings and radar records did reveal shallower depths to bedrock than originally thought. The dominant soils at the two sites were originally thought to be moderately deep to bedrock (50 cm to 100 cm). A significant component of soils containing shallow depths to bedrock (< 50 cm) was observed within the map unit.

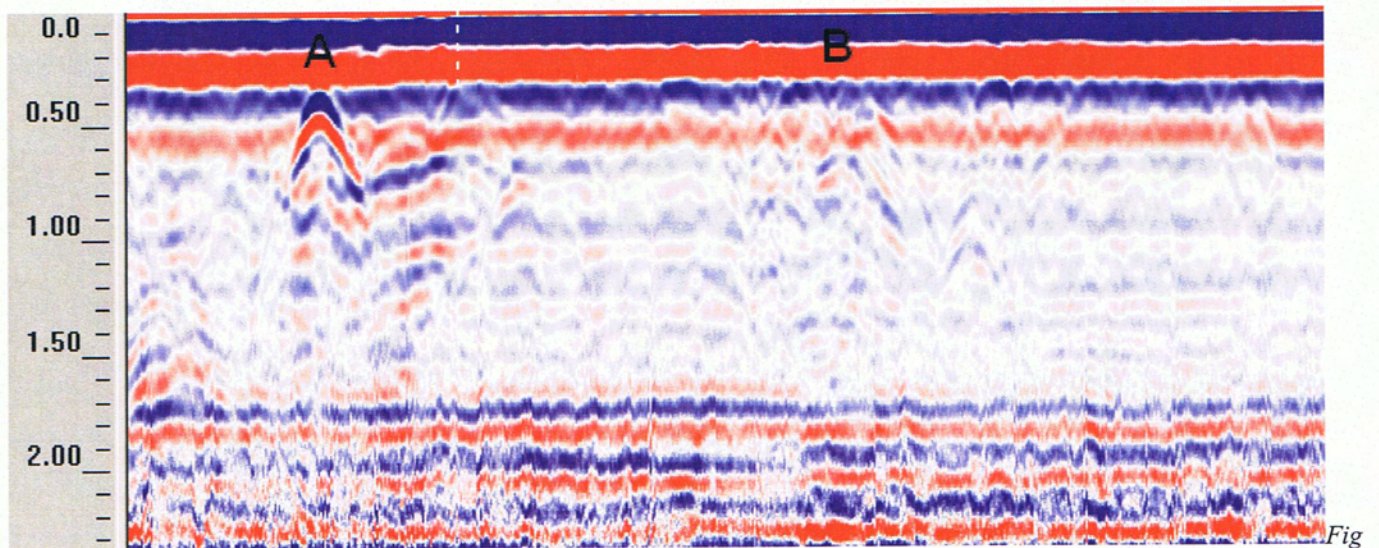


Figure 3. A representative radar record collected with the 400 MHz antenna in an area of Cathedral-Ratake complex, 5 to 15 % slopes near the Stanley Hotel.

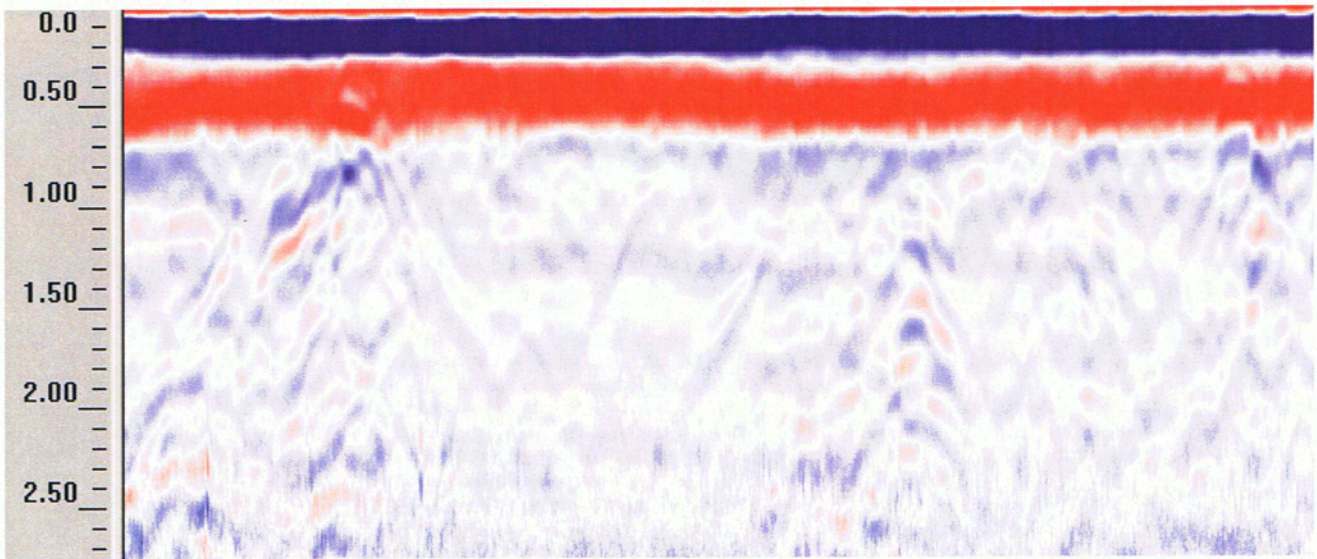


Figure 4. A representative radar record collected with the 200 MHz antenna in an area of Cathedral-Ratake complex, 5 to 15 % slopes at the MacGregor Ranch.

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Investigation on 11/13/2009

Team Members: Bryan Bonner, Matthew Baxter, Stuart Hayes, Nitor, Karen Stollznaw, Dave "Scooter Trash"

The team arrived at 4:00 pm and started to set up equipment.

The areas monitored: Billiards Room, Music Room and the front patio. The team set up the monitoring station in the Pinion Room.



Equipment:

Music Room:

- 1- Temperature Sensor
- 2- Microphones
- 2- Video Cameras located directly in front of the piano
- 1- Video Camera located at the S/E corner looking back into the room

- 1- Video Camera located at the N/E corner looking back into the room
- 1- Video Camera located at the S/W corner looking back into the room
- 1- Control object ball with a flat surface cut into it to hold it in place

Billiards Room:

- 1- Temperature Sensor
- 1- Microphone
- 1- Video Camera located in the N/E corner looking back into the room
- 1- Video Camera located in the S/E corner looking back into the room
- 1- Video Camera located in the S/W corner looking back into the room
- 1- Video Camera located in the middle of the room facing North focused on a Natural EMF meter
- 1- Video Camera located on the South of the room facing towards the North doors
- Several control objects (ball) throughout the room

Front Patio:

- 1- Video Camera located to the East of the main door facing West to look at the chairs on the patio
- 2- Pieces of Toilet tissue attached to the backs of rocking chairs to monitor for wind



E.M.F./Equipment Log

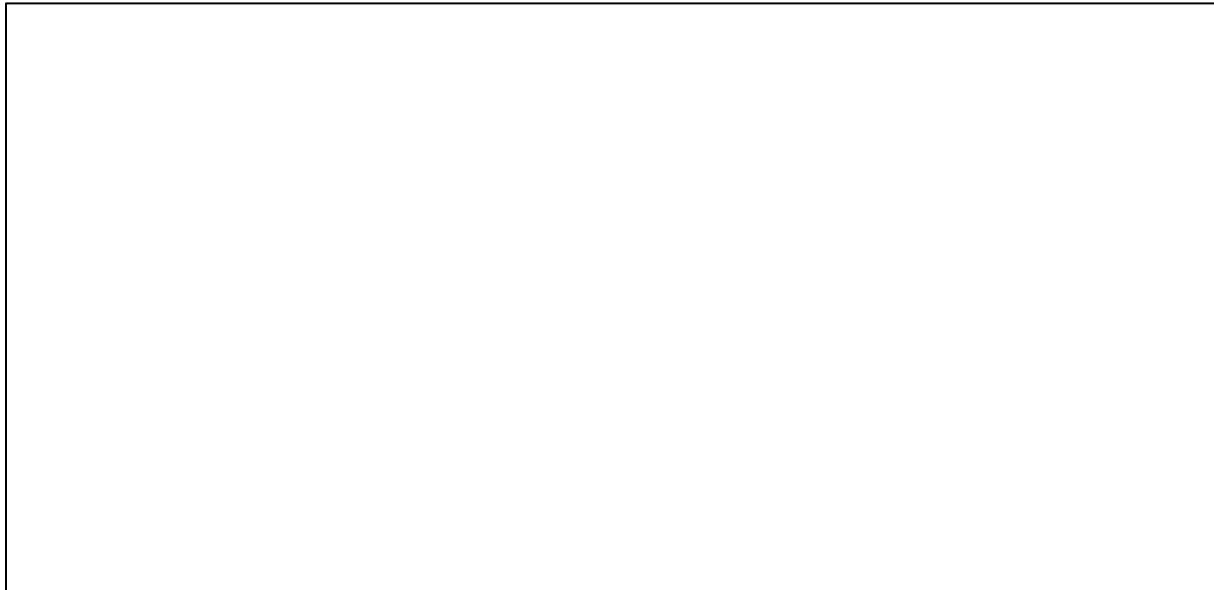
Date: 11/13/2009

Room: Billiards Room

Weather Conditions: Light snow

Type of meter used: Natural EMF

Basic Diagram of room: Include equipment locations, control objects & metering points



Time	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	:	:
Location												
1	1.25	.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6	.1	.1	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Notes: A sweep of the area was conducted with an A/C EMF meter and no readings above normal background levels were noted.



E.M.F./Equipment Log

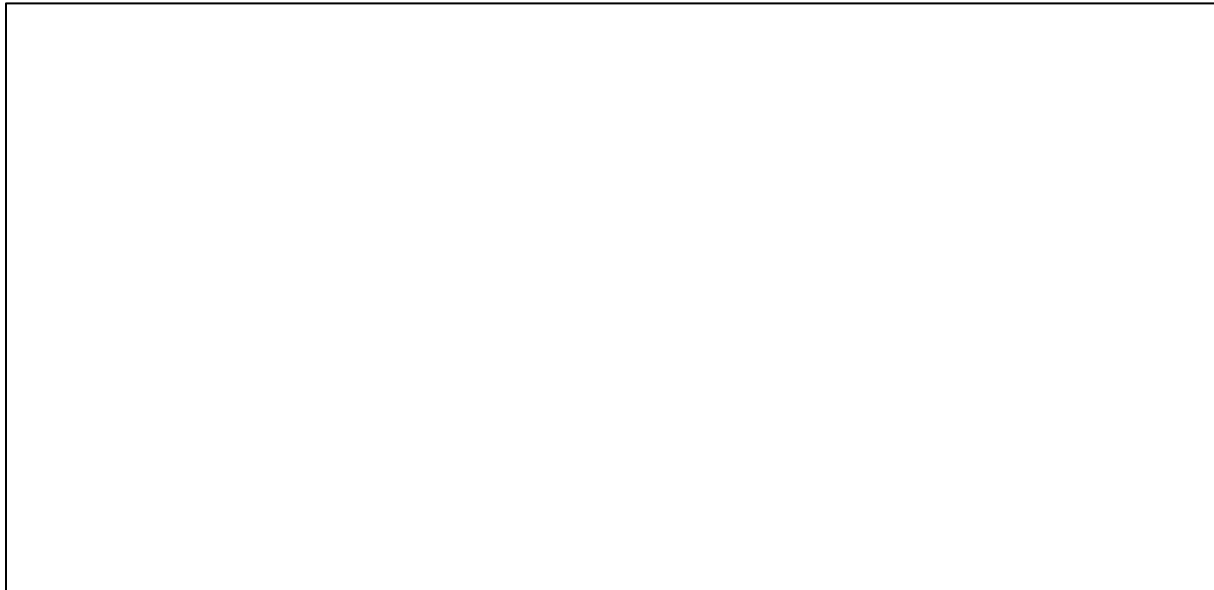
Date: 11/13/2009

Room: Music Room

Weather Conditions: Light snow

Type of meter used: Natural EMF

Basic Diagram of room: Include equipment locations, control objects & metering points



Time	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	:	:
Location												
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	.3	0	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4	0	0	0	0	0	.1	0	.1	0	.1		
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6	0	0	0	0	0	.1	0	0	0	0		

Notes: A sweep of the area was conducted with an A/C EMF meter and no readings above normal background levels were noted.

Seismometers were used throughout the building.

E.M.F. Baselines started at 6:00

Monitoring of the location started at 8:00

Temperatures in the rooms was a constant 75 degrees in the two rooms being monitored and 85 degrees in the room that we were monitoring from.

Throughout the evening we had different team members stay in the room being monitored and there were no reports of anything out of the ordinary.



The monitoring of the rooms lasted until 5:00am and during the time no unusual things were noted or recorded.

Throughout the evening we noted that there were people wandering the property and even looking in the windows of the rooms being monitored.

This was primarily people who were paranormal enthusiasts staying at the hotel because of its haunted reputation. The constant flow of people

wandering the grounds taking photographs and recordings lasted until about 4:00am.

During the Evening we visited room 401 and 318 to show the investigators who were not present at the previous investigation where we had previously monitored.

During the night several groups of people discovered that we were at the location conducting an investigation and asked us to look at photographs and check out different parts of the main building.

We were asked to look at something that was happening in the hallway on the North end of the 2nd floor hallway near the stairs. The reports were that when a woman had been posing for a photograph the photographer had noticed what appeared to be the lights that looked like the card key entry lights on the guest rooms. The only problem was that this door is not to a guest room so it did not have the lights. Upon investigation we did see the “flashing red, green and blue lights” that they had reported. After several minutes of looking at the scenario we discovered that the “Lights” were being caused by the low quality of the display on the point and shoot cameras live view screen. This artifacting was causing the display to display any highlight as a flashing red, green and blue pixel that in this case was interpreted as what looked like an led entrance display.

Later we were asked to return to the location on the 2nd floor when we had several people report that they were having strange feelings near the door and the hallway to room 217. We returned to the location with a standard EMF and a Natural EMF meter to see if we could find anything. We determined that the natural EMF readings were not unusual and were similar to typical background readings. The A/C meter had unusually high readings. The measurements near the door at the base of the stairs was 3.5 milligauss and increased to near the North end of the hallway with a maximum of 25 milligauss. This is an unusually high reading for this type of location and could account for the numerous reports of “feelings” at the location. We could not determine the cause of the high readings but due to the meter that we were using we can definitely say that they were coming from a man-made source.



During one of our visits to room 401 we set up a seismometer to see how the vibration from the elevator was in the room. We noted substantial vibration in the room that could be the root cause of many of the reported events. We will have to monitor this with more detail on a future investigation.

We also noted that due to the people who were wandering around the property at all hours of the night that there were many shadows and sounds of people and footsteps that we had to account for that were not immediately explainable.

The two rooms being monitored also had very loose windows that allowed air to leak in causing brief cold breezes and loud thumps when the windows moved in their frames. This sound was added to on the upper windows due to the chains that hold them in place.

Follow up notes on soil survey:

During the filming for the original visit to the Stanley, Steve of TAPS visited the Stanley Museum and was told by “Tom” that the property was built on Quartz and Limestone. This was later confirmed by Jason & Grant without any real investigation into the property.

We have discovered that even though the study that we conducted with the U.S.D.A. came to the conclusion that there were no “large deposits of magnetite or quarts under the property” there are still groups that are making these claims:



A Cake of the Hotel from the 100th "Birthday" celebration

TAPS

Jason and Grant cheerfully convey these findings to concierge Billy and the hotel's controller, Nancy Baker. Jason explains that the "paranormal activity" is being caused by deposits of limestone and quartz upon which the hotel is built. Quartz, he says, absorbs the "energy" of past events to create a "residual haunting". Nancy and Billy are delighted. They say they've never seen this kind of evidence before and are glad to have proof that something is going on.

The Stanley Effect

Watch as we present evidence of the unusual properties of the grounds ability to hold and release energy in ways that are unimaginable... The piezoelectric effect of crystals seem to be amplified by the very power plant that F.O. Stanley built to electrify his grand hotel. Did Stanley unintentionally create the perfect environment for capturing and releasing the essence of events that occur in his magnificent hotel?

Long Island Paranormal Investigators

In spite of the intensive investigation Long Island Paranormal Investigators performed we didn't collect significant evidence of paranormal activity. A few curious orb pictures were taken in the main building by digital photography. EMF readings ranged widely but are unreliable due to magnetite rock the hotel is built on as well as the older wiring and wireless internet in the buildings. No EVPs were recorded. Audio in general was difficult due to the number of people involved.

Associated Content Travel

[The Stanley Hotel](#), also referred to as the Estes Park Hotel, can be found at 333 Wonderview Avenue in Estes Park, Colorado. This luxurious and grand hotel still has the splendor of bygone eras. It makes the perfect setting for a wedding and reception, anniversary parties, proms and other special events. However, if you are interested in the supernatural, then this hotel also offers great ghost tours and lots of documented [supernatural](#) activity. This activity is speculated to be caused by the large stores of quartz and running water found underneath and near the hotel.

Legends of America

After the 4th floor it's down to the basement tunnels, where the tour guide gives an explanation as to why the Stanley could be so haunted. F.O. Stanley didn't want to cut out all the Rock on the mountain, and instead built over it. This is primarily Granite and Quartz, and the guides explanation is that Granite captures sound and energy, and quartz releases them. Those two elements, coupled with a power source upstream from the hotel are why some believe [residual hauntings](#), or place memories, have been reported throughout the hotel in almost every room.

Ghost to Ghost Paranormal

Object displacement may be one of the most fascinating types of paranormal activity. Generally, there is no shortage of theory regarding the explanation of such phenomena. Some of it, although fascinating and plausible, is largely anecdotal and too abstract for any practical research-based application. As a result, groups like TAPS look to apply more functional theories involving energy to their research. It's generally accepted that in order to move an object, some form of energy is required. It may be reasonable to assume, therefore, that theories regarding object displacement should essentially involve energy. A theory that correlates with the phenomena captured at the Stanley Hotel involves minerals such as quartz that hold and release energy which, in

turn, causes or somehow fuels paranormal activity. The hotel is built upon granite and sizable deposits of quartz.

The Association for the Study of Unexplained Phenomena

So far, our studies have learned a good deal about the nature of the paranormal world. The Stanley Hotel in Colorado is haunted, and it is built on a solid quartz-heavy stone outcropping. We have a plethora of stone buildings and forts, built of quartz bearing limestone that seems to retain the images of the departed and we photograph these spirits using glass lenses on our cameras and more readily see them when there is glass plate between the viewer and the apparition

Unexplained Mysteries

Yeah, I agree with another Poster- Limestone and quartz are meant to be the stones to hold the ghostly residual.

That's apparently why Stanley Hotel (From the movie *The Shining*) is Haunted, because of the large limestone deposits surrounding the hotel.

The Anchor-Haunted America

There is a lot of history behind the place that could cause some spirits to want to stay there (such as Lord Dunraven who haunts the 4th floor and Mrs. Wilson who frequents room 217). A large part of the reason the hotel is haunted is that it is built on top of a limestone deposit. Limestone holds energy like a big battery and allows spirits the energy needed to show up.

The Stanley Hotel

Currently the hotel is still including the stories of the mineral deposits on the Ghost tours that are offered several times every day.

