

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 56

\*Resource Name or #: Klamath River Hydroelectric Project District

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: multiple

Date: T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Klamath River Hydroelectric Project encompasses the development of hydroelectric generation facilities along the Klamath River and its tributaries in Klamath County, Oregon and Siskiyou County, California, beginning in the early 1890s through 1963. Planned in 1911 as a cohesive system, it was designed and built in phases over the next five decades. It continues to function today as a single system that utilizes the same water flow at each of its locations, with upstream features serving regulatory functions for facilities further downstream. Today, the Klamath River Hydroelectric Project is owned by PacifiCorp and consists of seven generation facilities and multiple related resources, such as diversion dams, flumes, tunnels, and support structures. The project boundary begins at the Link River, in Klamath Falls, OR and continues in a roughly southwesterly direction following the Klamath River downstream through the unincorporated community of Keno, OR and through J.C. Boyle (formerly Big Bend). Crossing the Oregon-California border, the river, and the project, continues through rugged mountain canyons to the hydro-related developments at COPCO #1 and COPCO #2, and finally to Iron Gate Dam, the end of the project. The Fall Creek Powerhouse is located on Fall Creek, a tributary of the Klamath, just north of the COPCO #2 development. The geographic boundary for the project is coincidental with the Klamath Hydroelectric Project boundary as defined by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) License No. 2082. The final four projects are located within the state of California and will be addressed on the subsequent District Record. Attachment 2 is the complete district survey on Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties Section 106 Documentation Forms for informational purposes. (cont.)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2, HP3, HP4, HP6, HP8, HP9, HP11, HP15, HP20, HP21, HP22, HP39

\*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)  
See continuation sheets.

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) See continuation sheets.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒ Historic  
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both  
1902 - 1963

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
PacifiCorp  
825 N. E. Multnomah, Suite 1500  
Portland, OR 97232

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) L. Durio,  
CH2M HILL, 1515 Poydras Street,  
Suite 2121, New Orleans, LA 70112

\*P9. Date Recorded: July 2003

\*P10. Survey Type:  
Intensive Survey

\*P11. Report Citation: See continuation sheet

\*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 2 of 56

\*Resource Name or #: Klamath River Hydroelectric Project District

\*Recorded by: L. Durio

\*Date: September 2003

Each of the developments is composed of individual elements that together create a system to generate electricity. Generally speaking, the development begins with a dam, which is connected by a water conveyance system to a powerhouse. The dam often incorporates a gated spillway, to regulate the water level in the reservoir and the river. It also may contain intake gates, which divert water from the reservoir into the forebay or the penstocks. The forebay, part of the water conveyance system, is a reservoir or canal that serves as a holding area for water before it is taken into the penstock or flume and directed to the powerhouse. A flume is an artificial channel for a stream of water, and a penstock is a pipe or conduit used to carry water to a turbine. A water conveyance system may include both a flume and a penstock, or a flume and multiple penstocks as at COPCO #1. In the Klamath system, the penstocks are either steel or original wood stave pipe. Water enters the powerhouse through the penstock, where it spins the turbine, which drives the generator that produces electricity. The electricity is then fed through the transformers, which transform the voltage of the current to the level desired for transmission along power lines to service areas. The spent water flows out of the powerhouse through the tailrace. The developments also may incorporate elements designed to assist fish to pass around the dam, to mitigate the damming of the waterways. These elements may include a fish ladder to enable fish to migrate up the river, a fish screen to prevent entrainment, injury or death of targeted aquatic species, or fish hatcheries and rearing ponds to increase the targeted fish population. Most of the developments were originally operated manually, although they are now automated. Construction camps were built to support the large crews who built the dams and hydro-power facilities, while residential villages were erected for the staff that ran them, and for their families. Most of these support structures have vanished, but a few survive, most notably at the COPCO #2 village.

The resources of the Klamath River Hydroelectric Project are strongly associated with the early development of electricity in the southern Oregon and northern California region, and they played a significant role in the area's economy both directly and indirectly, through the role that increased electrical capacity played in the expansion of the region's timber, agriculture, and recreation industries during the first six decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. They are significant under Criterion A, as defined by the National Park Service, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Specific portions of the project, such as COPCO #1, are also significant under Criterion C for design and engineering characteristics that exemplify the design of early hydroelectric generation facilities. The applicable areas of significance for the project are Commerce, for the development of electrical services, and Industry, for the economic impact on the area as a result of abundant hydropower capacity. Individual resources such as the Fall Creek Powerhouse and COPCO #1 may also be evaluated under the area of Engineering. For industrial resources such as those associated with the Klamath River Hydroelectric Project, the inherent nature of the project as a continuously operating generation facility complicates the evaluation of integrity. New technologies are often required to allow a powerhouse, water management feature, or other element to continue functioning in a highly structured, highly regulated environment. The evaluation of integrity must recognize the adaptations necessary to allow the project to continue to fulfill its original, historic function. While modified by more than a century of continuing hydroelectric generation activity, the resources of the Klamath River Hydroelectric Project generally retain a high degree of integrity in most, if not all, of the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the National Park Service. Minor alterations, particularly improvements to generation facilities that enable their continued function within the system, do not seriously reduce their ability to convey their original character or association with historic events and themes. As a whole, the project retains high integrity and effectively conveys its association with the development of electric generation and the economy of the southern Oregon and northern California region. Attachment #1 is a table of all resources associated with the project, listing their status as contributing or non-contributing and their date of construction.

The project developments were constructed between 1902-03 and 1958. Standard National Register evaluation would typically establish a 50-year requirement for consideration of historic significance. In the case of the Klamath Project, based on the renewal period under the present FERC operation license which lasts until 2006, the cut off date would be 1956. Given the particular history of the facilities that constitute the Klamath Project, initially envisioned as a river-wide system in 1911, the temporal boundary may be extended by two years to 1958, in order to include the development of the Big Bend Hydroelectric Plant (now J. C. Boyle) and its related structures. Iron Gate Dam, the final and most recent component of the project, was completed in 1962 and dates from well beyond the period of significance. Additional consultation with state and federal agencies may adjust the period of significance back to 1956 or expand it to 1962 to include Iron Gate.

The following Primary Record forms present the final four developments of the district, which are located within the borders of the state of California, with individual resources described within each development. It begins with COPCO #1, the furthest upriver resource, and continues through the resources on a downriver path, presenting them in the order of the river flow, concluding with the Iron Gate Dam.

X Continuation

☐ Update

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

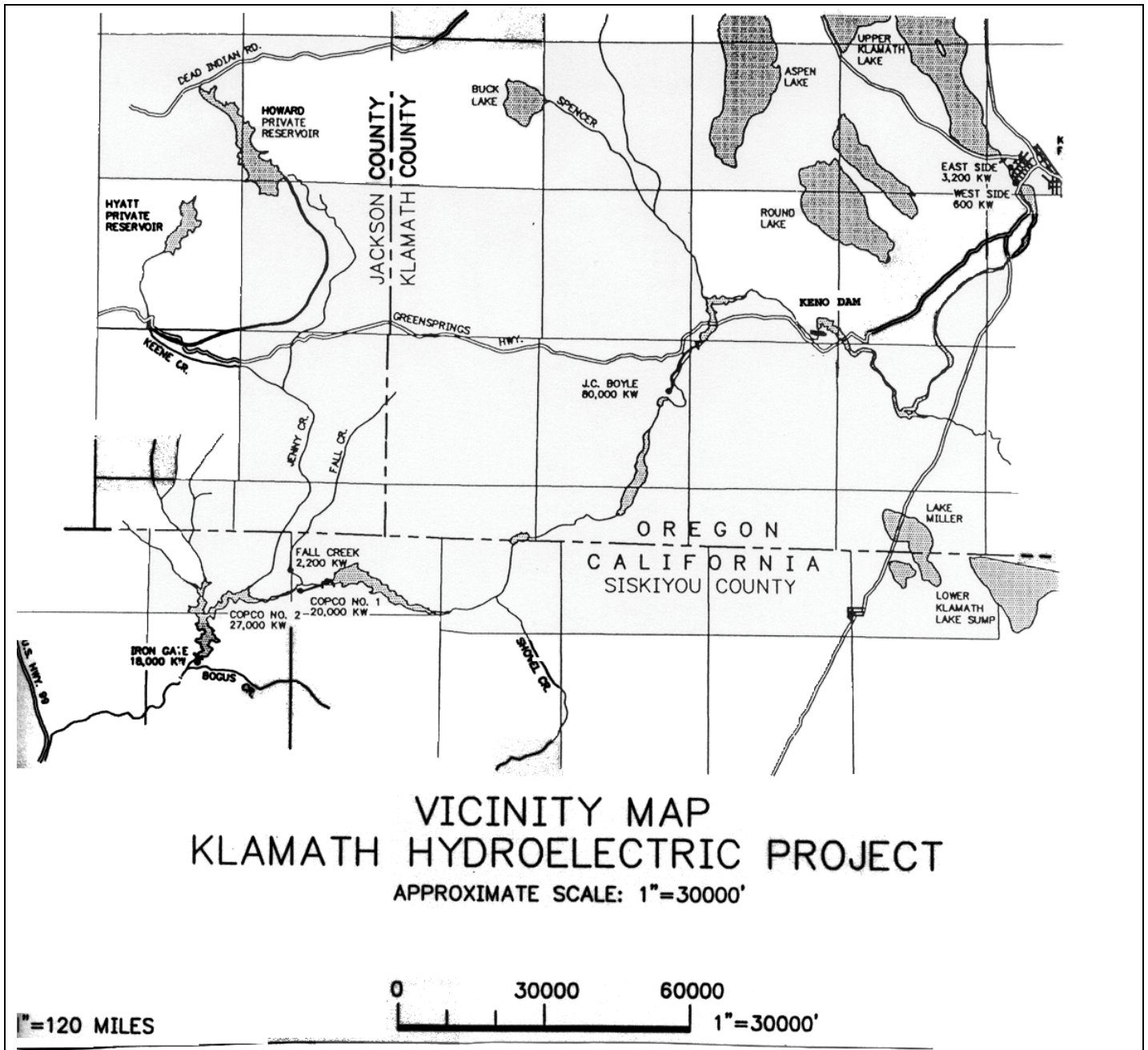
Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 3 of 56

\*Resource Name or #: Klamath River Hydroelectric Project District

\*Recorded by: L. Durio

\*Date: September 2003



X Continuation

☐ Update

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 4 of 56

\*Resource Name or #: Klamath River Hydroelectric Project District

\*Recorded by: L. Durio

\*Date: September 2003

**References:**

Bevan, Dan. (PacifiCorp Operator) Personal interview, July 10, 2003.

Boyle, John C., *50 Years on the Klamath*. Medford, OR: Klocker Printing, 1976 (Second Printing, 1982).

Cobb, Jerry. (PacifiCorp Operator) Personal interview, July 9, 2003.

Iron Gate Hatchery Visitors' Center, Information Kiosk. July 2003.

Kramer, George. Klamath Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 2082, Historic Context Statement. Prepared for PacifiCorp, Portland, OR, April 2003.

PacifiCorp Hydro. Development Area Maps, December 20, 1994.

PacifiCorp. "Exhibit C – Construction History and Proposed Construction (Draft)," Klamath Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 2082), Portland, OR, June 2003.

PacifiCorp. "Physical Characteristics" (internal project descriptions and specifications by development), Klamath Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2082, May – June 1995.

Rippon, Cy and Sally. *Pioneering with Electricity in Siskiyou County, Vol. 1*. Weed, CA: Cy and Sally Rippon, Spring 1985.

Smith, Ernie. (PacifiCorp Construction Staff) Personal Interview, July 9, 2003.



State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**DISTRICT RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial

Page 5 of 56

\*NRHP Status Code: 3S

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Klamath River Hydroelectric Project District

D1. Historic Name: "COPCOLand" – California-Oregon Power Company  
Hydroelectric Project District

D2. Common Name: Klamath River

**\*D3. Detailed Description** (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.): The Klamath River Hydroelectric Project encompasses the development of hydroelectric generation facilities along the Klamath River and its tributaries in Klamath County, Oregon and Siskiyou County, California, beginning in the early 1890s through 1962. Planned in 1911 as a cohesive system, it was designed and built in phases over the next five decades. It continues to function today as a single system that utilizes the same water flow at each of its locations, with upstream features serving regulatory functions for facilities further downstream. The project or district consists of seven generation facilities and multiple related resources, such as diversion dams, flumes, tunnels, and support structures. Each of the developments is composed of individual elements that together create a system to generate electricity. Generally speaking, the development begins with a dam, which is connected by a water conveyance system to a powerhouse. The dam often incorporates a gated spillway, to regulate the water level in the reservoir and the river. It also may contain intake gates, which divert water from the reservoir into the forebay or the penstocks. The forebay, part of the water conveyance system, is a reservoir or canal that serves as a holding area for water before it is taken into the penstock or flume and directed to the powerhouse. A flume is an artificial channel for a stream of water, and a penstock is a pipe or conduit used to carry water to a turbine. A water conveyance system may include both a flume and a penstock, or a flume and multiple penstocks as at COPCO #1. Water enters the powerhouse through the penstock, where it spins the turbine, which drives the generator that produces electricity. The electricity is then fed through the transformers, which transform the voltage of the current to the level desired for transmission along power lines to service areas. The spent water flows out of the powerhouse through the tailrace. The developments also may incorporate elements designed to assist fish to pass around the dam, to mitigate the damming of the waterways. Construction camps were built to support the large crews who built the dams and hydro-power facilities, while residential villages were erected for the staff that ran them, and for their families. Most of these support structures have vanished, but a few survive, most notably at the COPCO #2 village. The final four facilities, COPCO #1, COPCO #2, Fall Creek and Iron Gate, are located within the boundaries of the state of California, and each of these facilities is detailed on the following primary record forms.

**\*D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.): The project boundary follows the path of the individual hydroelectric facilities in the Klamath River Hydroelectric Project. It begins at the Link River, in Klamath Falls, OR and continues in a roughly southwesterly direction following the Klamath River downstream through the unincorporated community of Keno, OR and on through J.C. Boyle (formerly Big Bend). Crossing the Oregon-California border, the river, and the project, continues through rugged mountain canyons to the hydro-related developments at COPCO #1 and COPCO #2, and finally to Iron Gate Dam, the end of the project. Also included is the Fall Creek Powerhouse, located on Fall Creek, a tributary of the Klamath, just north of the COPCO #2 development. See individual Primary Record forms for exact locations of individual resources.

**\*D5. Boundary Justification:** The geographic boundary for the project is coincidental with the Klamath Hydroelectric Project boundary as defined by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) License No. 2082. It follows the physical path of the hydroelectric facilities that make up the Klamath River Hydroelectric Project, and includes all the extant elements of those facilities.

**\*D6. Significance:** (Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.) The resources of the Klamath River Hydroelectric Project are strongly associated with the early development of electricity in the northern California and southern Oregon region, and they played a significant role in the area's economy both directly and indirectly, through the role that increased electrical capacity had in the expansion of the region's timber, agriculture, and recreation industries during the first six decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. While modified by more than a century of continuing hydroelectric generation activity, the resources of the Klamath River Hydroelectric Project generally retain a high degree of integrity in most, if not all, of the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the National Park Service. Minor alterations, particularly improvements to generation facilities that enable their continued function within the system, do not seriously reduce their ability to convey their original character or association with historic events and themes. As a whole, the project retains high integrity and effectively conveys its association with the development of electric generation and the economy of the southern Oregon and northern California region. **Theme:** Hydroelectric Resource Development and Water Conveyance Systems

**Area:** The applicable areas of significance for the project are Commerce, for the development of electrical services, and Industry, for the economic impact on the area as a result of abundant hydropower capacity. Individual resources such as the Fall Creek Powerhouse and COPCO #1 may also be evaluated under the area of Engineering.

**Period of Significance:** 1902–1962 **Applicable Criteria:** Klamath River Hydroelectric Project is significant under Criterion A, as defined by the National Park Service, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Specific portions of the project, such as COPCO #1, are also significant under Criterion C for design and engineering characteristics that exemplify the design of early hydroelectric generation facilities.

**\*D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.): See continuation sheet.

**\*D8. Evaluator:** Lori Durio (see attached resume)

**Date:** September 2003

**Affiliation and Address:** CH2M HILL, 1515 Poydras Street, Suite 2110, New Orleans, LA 70112

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 6 of 56

\*Resource Name or #: Klamath River Hydroelectric Project District – COPCO #1

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

\*a. County: Siskiyou County, CA

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:

Date:

T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: See attached map

\*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) COPCO #1 Development is located on the Klamath River approximately 35 miles downstream of Upper Klamath Lake, near the California/Oregon border. The development includes a concrete arch dam with two gate houses, three penstocks, an abandoned sluice outlet, a powerhouse, two surviving worker's cottages, one remaining village support structure, and remains of a visitor's guest house. COPCO #1 was the first Klamath River project of the California-Oregon Power Company (COPCO). Initiated in May 1910, it was a massive project for its time. By January 1915 COPCO had spent over \$1 million and an additional \$2 million dollars was estimated to complete the work. Six months later, only foundation work for the dam had been done. The project experienced a hiatus while the company went through a reorganization and brought in additional funding through the involvement of the McKee interests from San Francisco. Work resumed in 1916, and in 1917, "...handicapped by a shortage of power for present demand...", COPCO announced it would put a force of 300 men to work on "its big dam and power plant about 2 miles below the Oregon State Line...as soon as the weather conditions permit." (Rippon/Journal, 14 March 1917). On February 3, 1918, the dam and powerhouse were dedicated and placed into service. At that date the dam was 112 feet high. In December 1921, work began to raise the height of the dam to its current height of 126 feet, and to add a second generation unit that would raise the plant's capacity to 30,000 horsepower. Both these elements had been eliminated from the initial design as cost saving measures. On November 5, 1922, a dedication ceremony was held to celebrate completion of the project, and a commemorative bronze plaque, still extant, was installed on Gatehouse #1. The second generating unit began operation at that time. COPCO #1 generators were some of the largest of the era. (cont.)

\*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 single family property, HP4 ancillary building, HP9 public utility building, HP11 engineering structure, HP20 aqueduct (penstocks), HP21 dam, HP22 reservoir, AH2 foundations

\*P4. **Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)  
See continuation sheets.

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) COPCO #1 Dam, July 2003 (See continuation sheets.)



**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

**Sources:** ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both  
1910-1922

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

PacifiCorp  
825 N. E. Multnomah, Suite 1500  
Portland, OR 97232

**P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) L. Durio, CH2M HILL, 1515 Poydras Street, Suite 2121, New Orleans, LA 70112

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** July 2003

**\*P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)  
Intensive Survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") see continuation sheet

\*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 7 of 56

\*Resource Name or #: Klamath River Hydroelectric Project District - COPCO #1

\*Recorded by: L. Durio

\*Date: September 2003

**COPCO #1 dam** is a concrete gravity arch structure spanning Ward's Canyon with two intake houses, a 224-foot long gated spillway section with 13 gates, and an abandoned sluice outlet. The dam is 126 feet high, with an overall crest length of 415 feet. The concrete spillway section is ogee-shaped. The reservoir, known as COPCO Lake, is approximately 1,000 surface acres. In 1981, the gate hoist mechanism was repaired, with a new engine and pulley hoist installed. A section of the single track railroad used during construction of the dam remains and is used as the track for the gate hoist system.

There are two nearly identical gatehouses incorporated into the north abutment of the dam. Each has four cast iron slide intake gates with electric motor-driven rising stem operators. Each of the gates has a trash rack. The gatehouses are poured concrete on the exterior, with wood framing inside. They are rectangular in plan, five bays wide and two bays deep. They feature steeply hipped roofs covered in copper shingles, with deep eaves and exposed rafter tails. Original 1X1 wood-frame awning windows have had the glass replaced with fiberglass. There is a double-leaf wood door in the center of the front façade. Gatehouse #1, located closest to the spillway, sits on a substantial concrete foundation with a small loading dock and stairs across the front façade. The 1922 dedication plaque is mounted on the raised foundation, on the north facade. It reads, "COPCO Power Plant - Dedicated to Public Service - The Embodiment of Broad Vision, Abiding Faith, Unfaltering Devotion, Steadfast Courage, Consummate Skill, Masterful Leadership and Faithful Toil. 1918 1922"

The **COPCO #1 waterway** consists of three steel penstocks, one double and one single, that deliver water from the dam to the powerhouse. On the double penstock, which is fed by Gatehouse #1, the east leg is 172 feet long, and the west leg is 194 feet long. The diameter is 10 feet at the inlet and 8 feet at the outlet. The single penstock is 228 feet long, and ranges in diameter from 14 feet at the inlet to 8 feet at the powerhouse. Located just below the dam, the **powerhouse** is a reinforced concrete substructure with a concrete and steel superstructure enclosed by metal siding. It is rectangular in plan, with an R-panel gabled roof installed in 1997. The roof features a large monitor top with a pair of 8-light industrial sash windows in the east gable end. The north wall of the powerhouse is built into the earthen and rock wall of the canyon. On the river (south) side facade is a concrete wall with a row of steel sash industrial windows. Approximately a quarter of the way down, this wall ends, and a shed roof, the same pitch as the main roof, extends over the final section of the building, which is wider than the rest of the building. The wall of this lower section under the shed roof is poured concrete with smaller window openings. It also has metal brackets on the exterior that accommodate power poles, lines and transformers. In 1994 the west, front façade was covered in R-panel metal siding. All openings were removed except for a ground floor roll-up door and a small, metal, pedestrian entry door. Originally this wall was wood frame with galvanized siding and several industrial, steel sash windows. The other exterior walls are poured concrete. The north wall, where the penstocks enter, is not visible due to its position against the earthen wall of the river embankment. The east wall, facing the dam, and the south wall, facing the river, have multi-light steel sash industrial windows. There is one metal pedestrian door on the east wall that accesses a metal cat-walk above the river.

The powerhouse contains two turbine-generators that are horizontal-shaft, double-runner Francis-type hydraulic turbine and open-frame synchronous generator sets. The turbines are by Allis-Chalmers and the generators are General Electric. There are also six General Electric transformers. The turbine-generators are horizontal units, meaning both the turbine and the generator are located on the main level, with circuit breakers in the basement. The transformers are also "on deck" on the main level. The interior main level also contains a 15-ton steel overhead crane, installed in 1994, for repair and maintenance. The powerhouse is in excellent condition and possesses good integrity, with the main alteration being the residing of the west wall.

In 1917, overlooking the dam and lake, a large **guest house** was constructed a few feet back from the high bluff, about 50 to 75 yards above the dam. It was built for the convenience of company officials and guests. It was wood-framed with a stone and concrete foundation and a wide veranda around three sides. It was demolished in the recent past, but the foundation and chimney remain visible above the dam.

There was once a small workers' village associated with COPCO #1, consisting of houses, a concrete plant, railroad switch yard, turntable, winch house, blacksmith shop, carpentry shop and various other construction related structures. Only two houses and one support structure remain. The two houses are nearly identical and both appear to be occupied. The first, **Bungalow #1**, has no discernible address. It is a three bay, single story, wood frame bungalow probably dating from the 1920s dam-construction era. It has a concrete foundation and the original wood weatherboards are now covered in vinyl siding. The windows have been replaced with 1/1 aluminum sash, and the door is covered by a metal storm door. A metal vent penetrates the front gable end. The entry is highlighted by a small front porch with a tongue and groove deck and a standing seam metal gable roof supported on a pair of battered wood columns. The house has a front gable roof of standing seam metal, with a centrally located interior chimney. The eaves were originally open and probably had exposed rafter tails, but the soffits are now enclosed with vinyl. Some side windows have been replaced with 1X1 sliding aluminum sash. A modern wood deck is attached to the rear of the house. There is a separate, side gabled garage in the side yard to the rear of the house. It is also clad in vinyl siding, but has an asphalt shingle roof. (cont.)

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 8 of 56

\*Resource Name or #: Klamath River Hydroelectric Project District – COPCO #1

\*Recorded by: L. Durio

\*Date: September 2003

The front façade features a modern single car, roll-up door, as well as a paneled pedestrian door. The site features three large cedar trees, two large fir trees, and a substantial raspberry garden with small citrus trees. The entire site is enclosed by a tall wire fence. The house and garage are in good condition, but possess only fair integrity, due to the large-scale replacement of historic materials.

The second bungalow, located at **21600 Copco Road**, is similar in appearance to the first. It is a three bay, wood-framed, single story structure on a concrete foundation. The front gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and retains its interior chimney straddling the ridge line. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. However, this house retains its original paired, 1/1 wood windows in the front façade, as well as what appears to be its original door, wood paneled with window above. The door is obscured by a metal storm door. The front entry porch has a front gabled roof supported on two battered wooden columns. It retains its wood, tongue and groove decking, but the ceiling is vinyl. The eaves on the house have been enclosed and now have vinyl soffits, and a metal vent penetrates the front gable. Some of the side and rear windows have been replaced by 1X1 sliding aluminum sash. The rear facade features the original three panel and single light door behind a modern aluminum screen door. It is centered in the façade and protected by a shed roof overhang, which has also been wrapped in vinyl. It is accessed by three concrete steps. There is a small, wood-framed garage at the rear of the house, also clad in vinyl siding with a front gable, asphalt shingle roof. The facade of the garage that faces the street has a paneled roll-up garage door, set off-center. The facade facing the rear of the house has a metal pedestrian door. The rear facade appears to be partially banked into a hill. The house is surrounded by a planted lawn and mature trees, all contained within a wire fence. A dry laid stone retaining wall runs between the road bed and the site. The yard and house are raised substantially and are accessed by six concrete steps at the front walkway. The condition of the house is good, but the integrity is fair, due to the replacement of historic materials.

There is one **support structure** remaining, but its original use and date of construction is not known. It is a one story, wood frame building with 8-inch lapped wood siding and probably dates to the 1920s, during the era of COPCO #1 construction. Rectangular in plan, it has a side gable roof of corrugated metal and exposed rafter tails. It appears to be a garage or warehouse, and fronts a large parking lot area instead of the road. The front (north) façade has a paneled and glazed roll-up garage door on one end that replaced a sliding top-rail door. This elevation also has a four-panel pedestrian door and four, 4-light wood windows. The east facade has a series of three pairs of side-hinged doors that run the full length of the facade. The west side that faces the road has one 1X1 sliding aluminum window, and the sole fenestration on the rear facade is a similar window. The structure is built where the land drops away, so that a large part of the building is supported on a wood pier foundation. The foundation of the front (north) and side (east) facades are built into the stone, and the rest of the building is supported on a system of wood piers, leaving the underside of the building accessible, like an open basement. This area appears to have been used for storage. Between the road and the building is an ancillary structure, a separate, detached, vehicle platform built out over the slope and supported on large, approximately 6-inch X 6-inch timbers. The platform allows workmen to work on the underside of automobiles and/or machinery atop the platform. The ground underneath the platform has ample evidence of oil and other fluids, suggesting that it was used as a work area to change the oil and perform other related tasks. The building is in good condition and appears to have good integrity, with the only real change being the replacement of the sliding garage door with the more modern roll-up door, and the addition of aluminum windows.

X Continuation

☐ Update

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

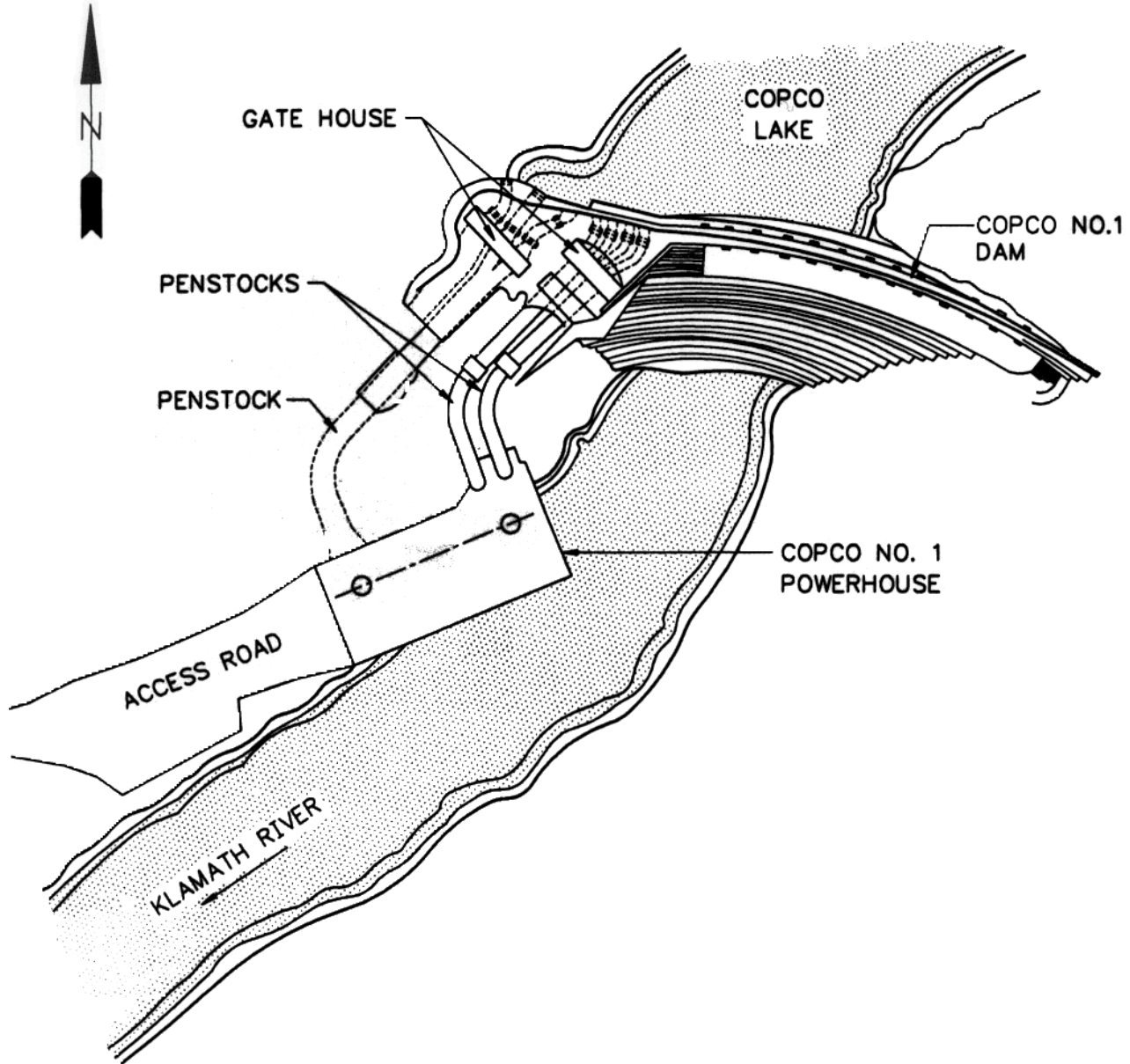
Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 9 of 56

\*Recorded by: L. Durio

\*Resource Name or #: Klamath River Hydroelectric Project District – COPCO #1

\*Date: September 2003



**AREA MAP**  
APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1"=100'-0"







View: COPCO #1 Dam – Gatehouses, July 2003



View: COPCO #1 Gatehouse #2, July 2003



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 11 of 56

\*Resource Name or #: Klamath River Hydroelectric Project District – COPCO #1

\*Recorded by: L. Durio

\*Date: September 2003



View: COPCO #1 Gatehouse #1 Dedication Plaque, July 2003



View: COPCO #1 Penstocks exiting gatehouse, July 2003





View: COPCO #1 Penstocks entering powerhouse – note poured concrete of dam at right – July 2003



View: COPCO #1, Powerhouse, front (southwest) façade, July 2003





View: COPCO #1 Powerhouse Interior, showing turbine/generators, looking toward penstocks, July 2003



View: COPCO #1 Powerhouse Interior – Turbine/Generator System – July 2003



Page 14 of 56

\*Resource Name or #: Klamath River Hydroelectric Project District – COPCO #1

\*Recorded by: L. Durio

\*Date: September 2003



View: COPCO #1 Ruins/remains of Guest House above dam, July 2003



View: COPCO #1 Bungalow #1, front elevation, July 2003





View: COPCO #1 Ruins/remains of Guest House above dam, July 2003



View: COPCO #1 Bungalow #1, front elevation, July 2003





View: COPCO #1 Bungalow #1 garage, July 2003



View: COPCO #1 Bungalow #2, 21600 Copco Road – front elevation – July 2003



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 16 of 56

\*Resource Name or #: Klamath River Hydroelectric Project District – COPCO #1

\*Recorded by: L. Durio

\*Date: September 2003



View: COPCO #1, Bungalow #2, 21600 Copco Road – garage – July 2003



View: COPCO #1 – Garage/warehouse support structure – front elevation facing parking lot – July 2003

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 17 of 56

\*Recorded by: L. Durio

\*Resource Name or #: Klamath River Hydroelectric Project District – COPCO #1

\*Date: September 2003



View: COPCO #1 – Garage/Warehouse support structure – side elevation facing road. Note separate platform structure at far left.  
July 2003