

Municipal Parks and Parkways



**IN THE
COLORADO STATE REGISTER
OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

**Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Colorado Historical Society**

DIRECTORY OF
Municipal
Parks and Parkways
IN THE
COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Includes Colorado properties
listed in the
National Register of Historic Places
and the
State Register of Historic Properties

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The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties is a program of the Colorado Historical Society. Founded in 1879, the Colorado Historical Society brings the unique character of Colorado's past to more than a million people each year through historical museums and highway markers, exhibitions, manuscript and photograph collections, popular and scholarly publications, historical and archaeological preservation services, and educational programs for children and adults. The Society collects, preserves, and interprets the history of Colorado for present and future generations. A nonprofit agency with its own membership, the Society is also a state institution located within Colorado's Department of Higher Education

The Colorado Historical Society operates twelve historic sites and museums at ten locations around the state, including the Colorado History Museum in Denver. Each has its own regional character and thematic focus - from the days of the fur trade along the South Platte and Arkansas Rivers to early Hispanic life and settlement in southern Colorado, the Ute Indians of the Western Slope, the Clear Creek gold rush, the Leadville silver boom, and the growth of Denver.

The Society's collections - protected, conserved, and held in trust for all of Colorado's people - contain more than 125,000 artifacts and eight million historical documents, including books, maps, photographs, diaries, and newspapers. From these historical treasures and tools of knowledge, we prepare exhibitions, publications, and educational programs - and we offer a full range of services for researchers through the Society's Stephen H. Hart Library. Historians, archaeologists, and preservationists of all kinds may also explore the vast database of Colorado's visible past - and link to other preservation resources - through the Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation. Whether for business or pleasure, many of the Society's statewide facilities offer excellent, history-rich settings for special events.

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Front Cover Photograph
City Park, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986

Directory of Municipal Parks and Parkways in the State Register

Municipal Parks and Parkways

Colorado's urban public parks and parkways are an astonishing, valuable, flexible, and relevant legacy—from Denver's citywide system to municipal parks in prairie towns, to mountain cemeteries established by the early miners, to the shaded tree-lined streets that grace Western Slope communities. And of course these urban assets — from the dry blue sky to the American grasslands and the Rocky Mountains, to the immense valley, parks and tablelands — define the state.

-Carolyn and Don Etter

Many parks and parkways in Colorado are considered historic. Such public spaces are important aesthetic and recreational amenities. Preservation ensures that their beauty will survive for current and future use. Threats are always present, and sometimes result in such losses as the recent redesign of Denver's Skyline Park.

When preserving historic parks or parkways, it is important to consider the original plans and construction as well as alterations over time. A good example of this is the recently unveiled plan for revamping Denver's Civic Center. The area traces its origins to Edward Bennett's 1918 plan and includes such later additions as the 1919 Greek Theater and the 1921 Voorhies Memorial. Community meetings, panel discussions, and alternative plans are all forming a part of the review process for the future of this historic urban amenity.

Preparing a nomination for the National or State Register is a good place to start in recognizing the historical importance of a park or parkway. Many parks are now officially

designated. There are many more that warrant such designation. Only eight out of sixty-four Colorado counties have municipal parks or parkways listed in the State Register. Clearly, many are missing from the list of designated parks.

This directory includes only municipal parks and parkways listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties. For purposes of this directory, parks and parkways are defined as open spaces designed or designated as parks or parkways and having been known as such from their creation. Therefore, cemeteries, though often historically used as parks, are not included. National Register or State Register listings for individual buildings or structures within parks are also not included.

This directory is organized alphabetically by county. There are a total of fifty-three historically designated parks and parkways, demonstrating a commitment by Coloradans to preserve these historic resources.



Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

Many of the Denver parks and parkways were listed in the National Register as a group following a historical study of the resources by the city in the mid 1980s. This multiple property thematic format served as a basis for evaluating the National Register eligibility of related park properties. The thematic approach furnished essential information for historic preservation planning. Several National Register Multiple Property Submissions relate in part or in total to Colorado parks and parkways. For more

information, see the following:

- [Denver Mountain Parks](#)
- [Denver Park and Parkway System Thematic Resource](#)
- [Architecture of Jules Jacques Benois Benedict in Colorado](#)

For information about other Colorado properties listed on the National Register or State Register, visit the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation website at www.coloradohistory-oahp.org.



*National Park Service 1938 drawing by
W.H. Aiken Jr. of the picnic shelter in Dedisse Park,
one of Denver's mountain parks.*

Directory of Municipal Parks and Parkways in the State Register

HISTORIC DESIGNATION TYPES

The properties featured in this directory are listed in either the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties or the National Register of Historic Places. Some properties are individually listed and others are listed as part of larger historic districts.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties is a listing of the state's significant cultural resources worthy of preservation for the current and future education and enjoyment of Colorado's residents and visitors. Properties listed in the State Register include individual buildings, structures, objects, districts and historic and archaeological sites. The criteria for inclusion in the State Register include the following:

- The association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to history;
- The connection of the property with persons significant in history;
- The apparent distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or artisan;
- The geographic importance of the property;
- The possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history.

The State Register program is administered by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation within the Colorado Historical Society. The Society maintains an official list of all properties included in the State Register. Properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically placed in the State Register. Properties may also be nominated separately to the State Register without inclusion in the National Register.

The State Register contains over 1,600 properties. These listings include residences, business buildings, schools, farms and ranches, mining sites, commercial districts, residential neighborhoods, railroad grades, and even locomotives and railroad rolling stock. At least one property in every Colorado county is included in the register. The first State Register listings occurred in 1991, though all previously listed National Register properties were automatically added to the State Register.

There are no restrictions imposed by the Colorado Historical Society as to what private property owners may or may not do with their State Register-listed property. Private property owners may alter or demolish a listed property subject only to applicable local government regulations and permitting procedures. Properties which lose the historical qualities that originally led to their listing are subject to removal from the State Register.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered at the national level by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior. In Colorado, the program is administered by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) within the Colorado Historical Society.

Included among the approximately 80,000 listings that make up the National Register are:

- All historic areas in the National Park System;
- Over 2,300 National Historical Landmarks, which have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior because of their importance to all Americans;
- Properties across the country that have been nominated by governments, organizations, and individuals because they are significant to the nation, to a state, or to a community.

Properties may be listed in the National Register for being historically significant in one or more of the following areas:

- Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, or possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Yielded or being likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

In Colorado, the National Register includes over 1,200 listings, both individual properties and historic districts containing multiple properties. All properties listed in the National Register are automatically listed in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties.

**Directory of Municipal Parks and Parkways
in the State Register**

**DIRECTORY PROPERTY
LISTING FORMAT**

Format:

HISTORIC NAME/NAMES

(Current name)

Address or location

Designation Type, Date, Site Number

Significance statement

Example:

ECHO LAKE PARK

Colo. Highway 103 and Colo. Highway 5,
Idaho Springs vicinity

National Register 2/24/1995 5CC.646

Established in 1921 at the foot of Goliath Peak, Echo Lake Park contains an impressive Rustic style lodge designed by prominent Denver architect Jules Jacques Benois Benedict. Two other structures, a stone pavilion and a concession stand, represent the work of the Depression-Era Civilian Conservation Corps.



Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are from the collection of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society.



**PLEASE –
RESPECT PRIVATE PROPERTY**

The properties listed in this directory have been identified and recognized as significant cultural resources in Colorado. Most of these properties are privately owned and may not be open to the public. Therefore, please respect each owner's privacy.

Specific locational information is not included for all of the listed properties. In some cases, private owners have requested that such information not be published.

Participation in the protection and preservation of Colorado's cultural resources is open to everyone. If you have any questions, comments, or additional information regarding the properties in this directory, please contact the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation at 303-866-3392.

Directory of Municipal Parks and Parkways in the State Register

Clear Creek County

ECHO LAKE PARK

Colo. Highway 103 and Colo. Highway 5,
Idaho Springs vicinity
National Register 2/24/1995 5CC.646

Established in 1921 at the foot of Goliath Peak, Echo Lake Park contains an impressive Rustic style lodge designed by prominent Denver architect Jules Jacques Benois Benedict. Two other structures, a stone pavilion and a concession stand, represent the work of the Depression-Era Civilian Conservation Corps. A rock outcropping provided stone for the chimneys and buildings within the park. During the short cool summer season, families enjoy the 47-acre lake for picnicking in the stone pavilion or at numerous grills and fireplaces around the lake. The park is part of the City of Denver's mountain park system.



SUMMIT LAKE PARK

Mount Evans Road
Idaho Springs vicinity
National Register 2/24/1995, 5CC.645

This 160-acre park opened in 1924 as the highest park within the Denver Mountain Parks system at 12,800 feet, straddling Mount Evans Road. The 40-acre Summit Lake is the largest lake in the region. This park contains a stone shelter house designed by Denver architect Jules Jacques Benois Benedict and constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930s. This high cirque lake area supports an extremely rare assemblage of Arctic-alpine plants occurring here at their only location outside the Arctic Circle. The area represents a high degree of scientific and educational value.



Denver City and County

ALAMO PLACITA PARK

Bounded by Speer Boulevard, 1st Avenue, and Clarkson,
Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5306

Alamo Placita and Hungarian Freedom Parks illustrate the early plan to develop parks facing each other on opposite sides of Speer Boulevard and Cherry Creek. The formal Italian gardens of the Alamo Placita Park section were designed to be viewed from the hillside of Hungarian Freedom Park (formerly Arlington Park) which, in turn, was to be viewed from Alamo Placita Park as a meadowed hillside backed by an evergreen forest. Saco R. DeBoer designed both parks: Hungarian Freedom in 1925 and Alamo Placita in 1927.



Colorado State Register of Historic Properties



ARLINGTON PARK (Hungarian Freedom Park)

Bounded by Speer Boulevard, 1st Avenue, and Clarkson Street, Denver

National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.3521

Hungarian Freedom and Alamo Placita Parks illustrate the early plan to develop parks facing each other on opposite sides of Speer Boulevard and Cherry Creek. The formal Italian gardens of the Alamo Placita Park section were designed to be viewed from the hillside of Hungarian Freedom Park (formerly Arlington Park), which in turn, was to be viewed from Alamo Placita Park as a meadowed hillside backed by an evergreen forest. Saco R. DeBoer designed both parks: Hungarian Freedom in 1925 and Alamo Placita in 1927. *(Photograph of men working in an open field making improvements to Arlington Park in the Byers Neighborhood in 1925. Source: Denver Public Library.)*



BERKELEY LAKE PARK

North shore of Berkley Lake, Tennyson Street, West 46th Avenue and Sheridan Boulevard, Denver

National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5307

Originally a resort, this park provides an attractive forested and lawned setting. It is a fine example of the early design and use of parks for public recreation programs, including swimming, horseshoes, basketball, and tennis. It was also used for family picnics, informal field games, and public facilities, including a major senior and recreation center and a branch of the Denver Public Library. The park was originally developed between 1906 and 1910, but Saco R. DeBoer redesigned it in the 1920s. Along 46th Avenue, a single row of Elm trees calls attention to the park.



BUCHTEL BOULEVARD

South University Boulevard to South Monroe Street, University Park Neighborhood, Denver

State Register 8/12/1992, 5DV.2943

Named for and dedicated to Henry A. Buchtel, governor of Colorado and chancellor of the University of Denver, Buchtel Boulevard opened for traffic in 1926. The boulevard figured in the pre-World War II development of the University Park Neighborhood, providing a natural area with trees, prairie grasses, and wildflowers. Both sides of the boulevard are lined with locust trees, planted in 1935 by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

CHEESMAN PARK ESPLANADE

Bounded by 8th Avenue, High Street, 7th Avenue Parkway, and Williams Street, Denver

National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5309

Designed in 1912, the esplanade serves as a grand entry to Cheesman Park and is Saco R. DeBoer's masterpiece. The complex composition includes terraces, meadows, and alle of trees; all executed with a refined selection of plant

Directory of Municipal Parks and Parkways in the State Register

materials and is perhaps the most sophisticated piece of landscape design in the Denver Park and Parkway system. Elm trees are planted in a single row along Franklin Street with a second row of different species planted behind in more recent years.

CITY PARK

Bounded by East 23rd Avenue, Colorado Boulevard, East 17th Avenue, and York Street, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.50

This park is the largest and among the oldest of Denver's parks. Civil Engineer Henry Meryweather laid out the park in 1882 in the romantic tradition exemplified by Olmsted's Central Park. City Park is divided into active and passive zones in the tradition of late 19th-century park design and is embellished with elaborate broderie gardens, lakes, fountains and ponds, a zoo, a museum of natural history, important mountain vistas, playgrounds, and an extraordinary diversity of well designed and well planted landscapes. Reinhard Schuetze redesigned parts of the park around 1900, as did Saco R. DeBoer in the 1920s.



CITY PARK ESPLANADE

East Colfax Avenue to East 17th Avenue, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5310

The esplanade incorporates the basic elements of classic French landscape design and is the most elegant, ceremonial, and architectural parkway in Denver. The esplanade serves as a formal entry to the City's largest park and as a frontispiece for East High School. This grand boulevard is flanked on both sides with a single row of Hawthorns, and behind these, a single row of Elms. Planning took place in 1905-1906 and is attributed to Reinhard Schuetze; planting occurred in 1907-1918.

(Photograph of flower gardens & esplanade of City Park between 1907 and 1920. Source: Denver Public Library.)



CITY PARK GOLF

Bounded by East 26th Avenue Parkway, Colorado Boulevard, East 23rd Avenue, and York Street, Denver
National Register, 9/17/1986, 5DV.5311

This 1913 18-hole golf course is located to the north of City Park and represents a substantial commitment of urban open space to recreational use. The 130-acre course built on the rolling terrain provides unequalled mountain views and is illustrative of early municipal golf course design. The course layout is traditional for public courses with wide and straight fairways. However, the course planting of an evergreen island around the tee and greens are not of traditional type. *(Photograph of young men and golfers standing outside of the City Park Municipal Golf Course Clubhouse between 1920 and 1940. Source: Denver Public Library.)*



Colorado State Register of Historic Properties



CIVIC CENTER

Between Grant and Delaware streets, Denver
National Register 2/27/1974; Additional documentation and
boundary expansion 11/14/1988, 5DV.161

Although the State Capitol Building was completed in 1890, plans for the Civic Center, located to its west, were introduced in 1904 as part of Mayor Robert Speer's City Beautiful vision for Denver. Zoning ordinances were implemented to preserve the view of the Rocky Mountains from the Capitol. This open plaza is landscaped with trees and formal flowerbeds and various memorial structures, fountains, and statues. Over the years, numerous public buildings and monuments have been constructed around the central open space, which is now maintained as a landscaped public space.

CLERMONT STREET PARKWAY

East 3rd Avenue to East 6th Avenue, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5312

The .3-mile parkway dates from 1911 and is a good example of the use of a parkway to connect a residential neighborhood and a neighborhood park to the main parkway system. This parkway also illustrates the evolution of parkway design toward open planting intended to appeal particularly to the motorist and exemplifies the trend toward open lawns with formal plantings. The parkway is lined with Elm trees and has flower gardens.



CONGRESS PARK (Cheesman Park)

Bounded by East 13th Avenue, High Street, East 8th Avenue,
and Franklin Street, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5308

Vincent Scully, former Yale University art historian, described the 1898 Cheesman Park as one of the finest urban spaces in America. Originally a cemetery, the 80-acre park is the masterpiece of Denver's turn-of-the-century landscape architect Reinhard Schuetze. His plan features a superbly graded meadow, a beautiful undulating forest edge, fine short views within the park and long views to the Rocky Mountains, and at the highest point in the park, a neo-classical pavilion. In 1907, its name changed from Congress Park to Cheesman Park in memory of Walter Scott Cheesman, who did so much to make water for the parks possible.

Directory of Municipal Parks and Parkways in the State Register

DOWNING STREET PARKWAY

East Bayaud Avenue to East 3rd Avenue, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5314

The Olmsted Brothers planned this .4-mile parkway in 1913. The plant material palette and design style is reminiscent of their work on Denver's East 17th Avenue Parkway. The layout screens a fashionable adjoining neighborhood from street traffic and enhances the transit way. The east side of Downing Street contains a formal edge of elm trees.

EAST 4TH AVENUE PARKWAY

Gilpin to Williams Street, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5315

This one-block parkway, consisting of the north side of the street and a small island, forms part of the important linkage between the park and parkway systems in south and east Denver. The north side of the street is planted almost like a forest. It features an unusual planting of a formal row of deciduous trees offset by a parallel informal planting of Ponderosa pines. The island contains evergreen trees. The Olmsted Brothers designed the parkway in 1913.

EAST 6TH AVENUE PARKWAY

Quebec Street to Colorado Boulevard, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5316

Extending nearly two miles, this is the longest east/west parkway in the Denver Park and Parkway system and provides the setting for many fine residences. The mature plantings are evidence of the sure hand of Saco R. DeBoer, however they were clearly influenced by the Olmsteds' palette for the East 17th Avenue Parkway. East 6th Avenue has a wide median strip and is lined with Elm trees, sixteen per block, mostly intact on the housing side of the street. Construction of this parkway took place between 1909 and 1912.

EAST 7TH AVENUE PARKWAY

Williams Street to Colorado Boulevard, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5317

This 1.4-mile parkway evidences the styles of Olmsted and DeBoer, with the Olmsted portion, from Williams Street to Milwaukee Street, being formal and characterized by symmetrical plantings of specimen trees and formal gardens in the intervening sunspots. The DeBoer portion, from Milwaukee Street to Colorado Boulevard, is informal and characterized by forest plantings of evergreens beautifully varied in color, shape, size, and texture. The Olmsted portion was constructed in 1912; and the DeBoer portion was constructed between 1914 and 1927. A sidewalk runs the length of this parkway. (*Photograph of East 7th Avenue Parkway and Columbine Street around 1925. Source: Denver Public Library.*)



Colorado State Register of Historic Properties



EAST 17TH AVENUE PARKWAY

Colorado Boulevard to Monaco Street Parkway, Park Hill Neighborhood, Denver

National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5318

The 1.5-mile parkway is Denver's finest early 20th century parkway. It is extraordinarily well preserved and contains a wide variety of plant materials initially specified in the planting plan by the nationally renowned Olmsted Brothers. The portion from Colorado Boulevard to Dahlia Street was designed by the Olmsted Brothers and was executed in 1913. The brilliant and influential Saco R. DeBoer, who served as Denver's city landscape architect from 1910 to 1931, designed the portion from Dahlia Street to Monaco Street Parkway. *(Photograph of East 17th Avenue Parkway around 1915. Source: Denver Public Library.)*

FOREST STREET PARKWAY

East 17th Avenue Parkway to Montview Boulevard, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5319

This .3-mile parkway presents a simple, elegant, formal planting design that is very symmetrical in the manner of Olmsted's East 17th Avenue Parkway, yet designed by an unknown planner. The 1913 parkway is illustrative of the early parkways planned to connect major residential transit ways. It is the widest of the east side parkways consisting of Evergreen trees in the middle of each segment. Elms line both sides of the boulevard, although some have been removed.



HIGHLAND PARK

Bounded by Highland Park Place, Federal Boulevard, and Fairview Place, Denver

National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5320

Highland is a good example of a small, multi-use park laid out in the English landscape tradition. The plantings incorporate a sophisticated mix of plant material, including a few plains cottonwoods planted as street trees in the early 1900s. Construction and planting of this seven-acre park took place between 1907 and 1910. A tennis court was installed in 1911. This neighborhood park, located along a hillside, contains the Roger W. Woodbury Branch Library, a 1913 Italian Renaissance Revival building designed by architect Jules Jacques Benois Benedict.



INSPIRATION POINT

Bounded by West 50th Avenue, Sheridan Boulevard, West 49th Avenue, and Fenton Street, Denver

National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5322

This park on a bluff affords a view of nearly 200 miles of the front range of the Rocky Mountains, as well as the entire city of Denver. Two observation points exist, separated by ponderosa pines. The park represents the kind of vista point Charles Mulford Robinson suggested in his 1906 plan for the improvement of the city of Denver and which George Kessler designed into the 1907 Denver Park and Parkway system.

Directory of Municipal Parks and Parkways in the State Register

The 1910 Inspiration Point Park design is credited to Henry C. Wright, as well as George Kessler. *(Photograph of a car parked at Inspiration Point Park around 1922. Source: Denver Public Library.)*

MONACO STREET PARKWAY

East 1st Avenue to Montview Boulevard, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5322

This classic two-mile example of a parkway is clearly defined by four rows of street trees (a canopy of American Elms in this case) and a median planted with fine specimen plant material, varied in shape and scale, including local Rocky Mountain species such as the Colorado Blue Spruce. From 6th Avenue to 7th Avenue, there is formally symmetrical planting with mirror images on both sides of the street. No sidewalk is present on either side and no driveways are allowed. *(Photograph of Monaco Street Parkway and adjacent houses in the late 1940s. Source: Denver Public Library.)*



MONTCLAIR PARK

Bounded by East 12th Avenue, Oneida Street, and
Richthofen Parkway, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5324

This fine example of a small, turn-of-the-century, neighborhood block park combines passive space with active facilities, including tennis courts, horseshoe courts, picnic grove, and a community center located on the northern half of the park. It also combines design features, such as the perimeter street trees, which integrate the park into the design of the surrounding residential neighborhood. This 1887-1910 mature park was designed in the old English landscape tradition; however the designer of the park is unknown. *(Photograph of a tennis court in Montclair Park in the 1930s. Source: Denver Public Library.)*



MONTVIEW BOULEVARD

Colorado Boulevard to Monaco Street Parkway, Denver
National Register 10/1/1986, 5DV.5325

First laid out in 1892, this 1.5-mile boulevard is a straightforward, very simple yet effective streetscape design, evidence of the fact that nineteenth-century urban planning in Denver responded to the proposition that the new streetcar suburbs, like Park Hill, should be served and would be enhanced by tree-lined and city-maintained motorways. Planting took place between 1902-1911, and the design is attributed to Frederick W. Ameter. The original planting is largely intact, though some elm trees are missing near Colorado Boulevard.



**MOUNTAIN VIEW PARK
(Cranmer Park)**

Bounded by East 3rd Avenue, Cherry Street, East 1st Avenue, and Bellaire Street, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5313

Formerly called Mountain View Park, Cranmer Park's open design emphasizes its high plains setting and frames exceptional views of the Rocky Mountain panorama. Constructed of sandstone and tile, a Rocky Mountains viewing platform sets in the center of the park. The work of this 1919 park is of an unknown designer. *(Photograph of the flagstone plaza at Cranmer Park in the Hilltop Neighborhood in the 1970s. Source: Denver Public Library.)*



RICHTHOFEN MONUMENT

Richthofen Parkway at Oneida Street, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5326

This monument is a good example of a small park situated and embellished so as to provide a distinctive entryway to a residential neighborhood. The designer of the circa 1900 park is not known; however Harlan Thomas designed the monument itself. The fountain was erected in 1900 by the Town of Montclair in memory of Baron Walter Von Richthofen who died in 1898. He is buried in Germany, however his widow's ashes are held in this monument. *(Photograph of the Richthofen Monument between 1920 and 1940. Source: Denver Public Library.)*

RICHTHOFEN PLACE PARKWAY

Monaco Street Parkway to Oneida Street, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986

This quarter-mile parkway serves as an entry to the Montclair Neighborhood from Monaco Street Parkway. It varies in design from all other Denver parkways because of its narrow evergreen-filled median and lack of a sidewalk. Flowerbeds are planted parallel to the streets between the spruce trees and ponderosa pine trees. Deciduous street trees are confined to the peripheral parking strips. Construction of this parkway took place in 1911-12 from a design by Frederick W. Ameter.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

Bounded by I-70, Federal Boulevard, West 46th Avenue, and Lowell Boulevard, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5328

This 60-acre park is typical of the water parks planned for Denver before 1900. The lake, once a watering hole for a branch of the Overland Trail, covers most of the park area. The park features a beautifully planted lakeshore, designed in the Edwardian manner, for strolling. Rocky Mountain Lake Park was transformed into a summer picnic ground around 1910. Original structures still grace the park – two stone outhouses and an office/garage also made of stone and built into the topography. Though the lake was essentially cut in half with the construction of I-70, the south

Directory of Municipal Parks and Parkways in the State Register

side of the park still maintains its formal park character.
(Photograph of a man and boy fishing along the bank of Rocky Mountain Lake in Rocky Mountain Lake Park in the Berkeley neighborhood in 1919. Source: Denver Public Library.)

SOUTH MARION STREET PARKWAY

East Virginia to East Bayaud Avenue at Downing, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5329

George Kessler and Saco R. DeBoer are credited with the design of this half-mile parkway executed between 1909 and 1913. Originally designed to facilitate drainage, Marion Street contained a central concrete drainage way (the City Ditch, which has been removed) with planting of shrubs on the edges. It serves as a connection between the Speer Boulevard/Cherry Creek corridor and Washington Park. Both are heavily planted with flowering trees and form an important line in the Flower Trail developed in the Denver Park and Parkway system by Saco R. DeBoer. *(Photograph of South Marion Street Parkway with concrete-lined ditch around 1915. Source: Denver Public Library.)*



SPEER BOULEVARD

West Colfax Avenue to Downing, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5330

The nationally known planner George Kessler designed this key 1.1-mile diagonal transit way. It symbolizes and commemorates the City Beautiful movement in Denver by its planning, design, construction, embellishment, and planting. It also conveys the political leadership and citizen support, which made the Denver Park and Parkway system the city's historic design legacy. Some embellishments include the historic Cherry Creek, a number of bridges that cross Cherry Creek, and several triangular grassed and treed areas (called the Speer Boulevard triangles) adjacent to the boulevard. Construction took place between 1906 and 1918. The design is credited to both George Kessler and Saco R. DeBoer.



SUNKEN GARDENS

Bounded by Speer Boulevard, West 8th Avenue, Delaware Street, and Elati Street, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.24

The gardens are both a neighborhood park and an embellishment for Speer Boulevard. George Kessler and Saco R. DeBoer both had a hand in the design executed in 1909-11. The 12.6-acre park incorporates many of the key conventions of late 19th-century and early 20th-century park design, including an informal forested vale that merges into an open symmetrical space, which in turn functions visually as a formal manor house garden-like setting for Denver's West High School. Located at 8th and Speer is a rustic shelter constructed in 1910. DeBoer's Rock Garden, the finest of its kind in Denver, was built here the year before World War I. *(Photograph of the Rustic style shelter in*



Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

Sunken Gardens around 1935. Source: Denver Public Library.)

UNIVERSITY BOULEVARD

East Iowa Avenue to East Alameda Avenue, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5331

This boulevard serves the south Denver neighborhoods much as Montview Boulevard serves the east Denver neighborhoods. The 1.5-mile route was planted in sections between 1908 and 1920 with a wide variety of typical Denver street trees, including American elm, silver maple, honey locust, green ash, and rock elm. As part of the original Robinson plan and as a connector between neighborhoods, University Boulevard is important for its community planning association, as well as its landscaping significance.



WASHINGTON PARK

Bounded by East Virginia, South Franklin, East Louisiana, and South Downing Street, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5333

Reinhard Schuetze laid out this scenic, old-English landscape style park in the grand Victorian manner in 1899. It features two beautiful lakes; the largest meadow and formal summer flower beds in the Denver Park and Parkway system; a remnant of the City Ditch (which was essential to the watering and hence the development of the park); a forested hill graded by the Olmsted Brothers and planted by DeBoer; romantic deciduous tree plantings; and important architectural embellishments such as the 1913 Boat House on Smith's Lake.

WEST 46TH AVENUE PARKWAY

Stuart Street to Grove Street, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5332

This 1.5-mile parkway is of a type used to connect parks (in this case Rocky Mountain Lake Park with Berkeley Lake Park). It is planted with honey locust, plains cottonwood, and silver maple street trees. It compares with University Boulevard in south Denver, which is also planted with multiple species, rather than Montview Boulevard, in east Denver, which is planted with a single species - American elm. The parkway was laid out in 1920.

WILLIAMS STREET PARKWAY

East 4th Avenue to East 8th Avenue, Denver
National Register 9/17/1986, 5DV.5334

Planned under contract with the Olmsted Brothers, this half-mile parkway is unique in Denver and features a double row of American elms, planted on alternate centers to increase the canopy, and colorful shrub plantings on either side of a single roadway. A sidewalk is located on the outside of the double row, creating an extra wide median strip. The overall effect is of an elegant tree-lined vista in the New England tradition. Most of the Elm trees are still intact, though some are missing in the stretch from 4th Avenue to 6th

Directory of Municipal Parks and Parkways in the State Register

Avenue. Construction and planting of the parkway took place between 1909 and 1914.

Douglas County

DANIELS PARK

County Road 67, northeast of Sedalia
National Register 6/30/1995, 5DA.1009

This park located at the top of Riley Hill provides panoramic views of the entire Front Range and contains a variety of topography. There is a wide expanse of open and rolling pastureland, several areas of trees, and an abundance of rock outcroppings scattered throughout. It was originally a working ranch and several buildings that are representative of early 20th-century rural architecture remain on the site. Denver architect Jules Jacques Benois Benedict designed the early 1920s picnic shelter to utilize the natural terrain and the outcroppings, thus blending into the environment. The park is part of the City of Denver's mountain park system.



Jefferson County

BERGEN PARK

Colo. Highway 74, Evergreen vicinity
National Register 11/15/1990, 5JF.290

This park, one of the smaller mountain parks, includes the starting point for Squaw Pass Road, which provides access to the sub-alpine and alpine lands of Echo Lake, Summit Lake, and Mount Evans. The 25-acre site was acquired by Denver in 1915. Bergen Park is an excellent recreational site due to its gentle slopes, well-spaced ponderosa pines, ample grass areas for play and relaxation, and exceptional views of the surrounding large mountains. The stone pavilion, well house, and restroom located within the park were all designed by the noted Denver architect Jules Jacques Benois Benedict. The park is part of the City of Denver's mountain park system.



COLOROW POINT PARK

900 Colorow Road, Lookout Mountain, Golden vicinity
National Register 11/15/1990, 5JF.644

At less than half an acre, this park is the smallest within the Denver Mountain Park system. Large ponderosa pine trees and distinctive rock outcrops appear on the site, which was acquired in 1913. Colorow Point, at an elevation of 7,500 feet, was named for a Ute Indian chief. It is notable as one of the best overlooks for viewing many of the major peaks along the Continental Divide and within Rocky Mountain National Park. The site was designated by Olmsted as a prime parcel for preservation and represents



Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

his strong interest in preserving scenic overlooks. The park is part of the City of Denver's mountain park system.



CORWINA – PENCE – O'FALLON PARKS

Southeast of the junction Kittredge and Myers Gulch Road, Evergreen vicinity

National Register 12/28/1990, 5JF.643

This park district consists of three contiguous parks, acquired and developed between 1914 and 1938, which together form one large, diverse recreational facility, encompassing approximately 1,338 acres. The parks encompass some of the most attractive, gently sloping areas along Bear Creek and a long mountain ridge that affords good views to the north, east, and west. The Olmsted Plan for the Denver Mountain Parks delineated the area as top priority in terms of acquisition. The largest, 860-acre O'Fallon Park is bordered by Corwina Park on the north and Pence Park on the south. The parks are part of the City of Denver's mountain park system.



DEDISSEE PARK

29614 Upper Bear Creek Road, Evergreen vicinity

National Register 11/15/1990, 5JF.645

This 475-acre park is located in beautiful Bear Creek Valley just west of downtown Evergreen. It includes the most diverse range of developed uses and landscapes of the Denver Mountain Parks. The park includes large pine covered mountains with giant rock outcrops and cliff formations, a portion of Bear Creek, and excellent views across the mountain town of Evergreen. Recreational facilities include a lake, an 18-hole mountain golf course and clubhouse, a warming house for ice skaters, a group picnic shelter, a volleyball area, and numerous picnic sites. Most of the land was acquired in 1920. The Civilian Conservation Corps constructed several of the primarily stone, Rustic style buildings and structures within the park. The park is part of the City of Denver's mountain park system.



FILLIUS PARK

Colo. Highway 74, Evergreen vicinity

National Register 2/24/1995, 5JF.976

The first parcel of land for Fillius Park came as a donation to Denver from cattle rancher Jules J. Clark in 1918; and additional land was later obtained through condemnation. The park offers an excellent recreation site consisting of gentle slopes with well-placed pine and spruce trees throughout. Denver architect Jules Jacques Benois Benedict designed the pump house and the rectangular plan stone shelter house. Fireplaces and picnic areas are scattered throughout the park in addition to a volleyball area, horseshoe pits, and modern latrines. Several species of wildflowers are interspersed throughout the rock outcroppings. The park is part of the City of Denver's mountain park system. *(Photograph of the Rustic style shelter house in the late 1930s. Source: Denver Public Library.)*

Directory of Municipal Parks and Parkways in the State Register

GENESEE PARK

26771 Genesee Lane, Golden vicinity
National Register 11/15/1990, 5JF.590

Beginning in 1913, a series of land acquisitions resulted in this approximately 2,400-acre park. Genesee Mountain reaches an altitude of 8,200 feet with numerous deep canyons, mountainous ridges, valleys, and gorges among the natural features. Manmade features include a circa 1860, two-story, wood-frame residence built by the John D. Patrick family, who were operators of an early toll road. Other buildings of note include the circa 1917 Rustic style Chief Hosa Lodge and picnic shelter designed by the prominent Denver architect Jules Jacques Benois Benedict. Between 1937 and 1941, the Civilian Conservation Corps constructed the Genesee Shelter House, also designed by Benedict. The park is part of the City of Denver's mountain park system.



GOLD STRIKE PARK

(Ralston Gold Discovery Site)

56th Avenue and Fenton Street, Arvada
State Register 12/13/1995, 5JF.419

The Lewis Ralston Gold Discovery Site is the location of one of the early Euro-American gold discoveries in Colorado. Although the 1850 strike never yielded large quantities of gold, reports of the discovery led to the return of other prospectors in 1858, specifically the William Russell party. Their subsequent search for gold resulted in several discoveries, which began Colorado's first gold rush.

KATHERINE CRAIG PARK

US Highway 40 / I-70, northwest of Morrison
National Register 6/30/1995, 5JF.979

Although included by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. in his Mountain Park System Plan of 1914, the land was not acquired until 1935. This isolated park consists of gentle rolling mountain grasslands surrounded by spruce and ponderosa pine. Picnic tables are scattered throughout the park. The park served as a Civilian Conservation Corps camp from 1937 to 1941. Surviving buildings and foundations date from this period. The park is part of the City of Denver's mountain park system.



Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

LITTLE PARK

Colo. Highway 74, Idledale vicinity
National Register 2/24/1995, 5JF.977

Native streamside vegetation, including large cottonwood and pine trees, extend to the western portion of this simple, gently sloping park among various rock outcroppings. The east end of the park is level, offering an ideal setting for a variety of recreational activities, including volleyball, horseshoes, and picnics. The non-intrusive, eight-sided, stone shelter was designed by Denver architect Jules Jacques Benois Benedict and built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the mid-1930s. Its Rustic style design utilized native stone and timber to blend into the natural setting. The park is part of the City of Denver's mountain park system.



LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN PARK

987½ Lookout Mountain Road, Golden
National Register 11/15/1990, 5JF.648

The approximately 65-acre park includes the nearly level top of Lookout Mountain, offering panoramic views of the Colorado Plains, the Front Range mountains, and the Denver metropolitan area, as well as containing a picnic shelter and rest area. The famed William Frederick Cody (Buffalo Bill) is buried within the park boundaries. The Pahaska Teepee, a Rustic style building of stripped pine logs, dates from 1921 and now houses the gift shop and snack bar for the Buffalo Bill Museum. The park is part of the City of Denver's mountain park system.



MOUNT MORRISON CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CAMP (Red Rocks Park)

16351 County Road 93, Morrison vicinity
National Register 5/18/1990, 5JF.442

In 1929, the City of Denver began constructing a five-mile stretch of winding scenic road that wound through the rock formations of Red Rocks Park. Then during the Great Depression, George Cranmer, Manager of Improvement and Parks in Denver, utilized the Civilian Conservation Corp in the construction of a large outdoor amphitheater that is in harmony with the surrounding natural landscape. The amphitheater was completed in 1941. The camp that housed the CCC men remains intact within the district. The park is part of the City of Denver's mountain park system.



Directory of Municipal Parks and Parkways in the State Register

STARBUCK PARK

Colo. Highway 74, Idledale vicinity
National Register 6/30/1995, 5JF.978

This 11.3-acre park was included in the Olmsted Brother's acquisition plan. Jules Jacques Benois Benedict designed the circa 1923 native stone and timber well house to match the natural terrain of the area and to ensure harmony between the natural features and man-made elements. Ruins of an early 1920s Denver Motor Club building are a reminder of the park's popularity with Denver motorists. The park continues to provide open space between private developments and serves as a quiet, secluded area for picnicking and fishing. Two ponds located in the park were used as a fish hatchery by the City of Denver before being destroyed by flooding in the 1930s. The park is part of the City of Denver's mountain park system.



Lincoln County

WALKS CAMP PARK

63551 County Road 27, Limon vicinity
State Register 03/11/1998, 5LN.94

Since the creation of the Walks Camp Park Association in 1915, the agricultural community north of Limon has operated the park as a recreational complex. The park includes a mature grove of cottonwood and willow trees. On the horizon of a landscape dominated by rolling fields of wheat, these trees stand out and serve as a backdrop to Walks Camp Park. The 1930 Grandstand, exemplifying a basic, vernacular design type common in the first half of the 20th century, provides spectator seating for sporting events and community celebrations. The Recreation Hall, moved to the park in 1944 from the former Civilian Conservation Corps camp in Hugo, is of typical CCC design and provides additional sheltered space for a variety of community functions.



Mesa County

CIRCLE PARK

Fruita Park Square, Fruita
State Register 5/14/1997, 5ME.11263

On the original 1884 Fruita Town Plat, this site was shown as a rectangular area. By 1908, the corners had been rounded, resulting in the park's present circular shape. A popular gathering place for community events since Fruita's settlement in the 1880s, the park is geographically important as a highly visible component of the local landscape and focus of the downtown commercial core. Such centrally located public parks are a rare resource in



Colorado. The site includes a well-maintained lawn and a variety of mature trees surrounded by a concrete curb and gutter. Within the park, north/south and east/west concrete walkways dating from the 1930s intersect at a 1979 central planter.

Ouray County

HARTWELL PARK

Bounded by Sherman, Lena, Clinton Street, and D&RG right-of-way, Ridgway
State Register 8/14/1991, 5OR.999

D.C. Hartwell purchased land from local ranchers for a new town and started selling lots in 1890. He and other members of the Ridgway Townsite Company graded, seeded, and fenced the parcel of land designated as a community park. In 1892, they solicited help in planting 100 trees in recognition of Arbor Day. Many of these original trees remain on the site. A low stained cedar round post and rail fence demarcates the park boundaries, including in it picnic facilities, public restrooms, tennis courts, and a playground. Over the years, ownership of the one-block park changed hands several times. In 1898, the Ridgway Town Board took over its administration; and now the town owns and maintains the park.



Pueblo County

PUEBLO CITY PARK ZOO

3455 Nuckolls Avenue, Pueblo
National Register 7/28/1995, 5PE.587

The Pueblo Zoo is located in the southwest corner of the Pueblo City Park. This 30-acre zoo is a living museum and recreational facility and contains an assortment of buildings and structures constructed between 1933 and 1940, utilizing native calcium sandstone quarried 25 miles west of Pueblo. The zoo exemplifies the trend toward exhibiting animals in natural settings. The Pueblo Zoo was constructed during the Great Depression through the efforts of three New Deal agencies: the Public Works Administration, the Civil Works Administration, and the Works Progress Administration. *(Photograph of the lighthouse on Monkey Island built by the WPA.)*



Directory of Municipal Parks and Parkways in the State Register

PUEBLO MOUNTAIN PARK (Beulah Mountain Park)

South Pine Drive, 1 mile south of County Road 220,
Beulah vicinity

National Register 12/6/1994, 5PE.1663

Begun in 1919, Pueblo Mountain Park (also referred to as Beulah Mountain Park) is an early municipally-owned, automobile-oriented, rural, recreation park designed to offer Pueblo area residents easily accessible, recreational facilities outside the urban environment. This 611-acre mountain park is located on a hilltop in San Isabel National Forest above the rural ranching and residential community of Beulah. The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration constructed most of the park's Rustic style picnic, lodging, and sports facilities during the Great Depression as a mountain park development project. *(Photograph of men on boards and sawhorses working on windows of a brick, one-story dormitory building that is part of the Beulah resort in 1939. Source: Denver Public Library.)*



**Colorado State Register
of Historic Properties**
