

COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOMINATION FORM

SECTION I

Name of Property

Historic Name Country Club Gardens

Other Names _____

Address of Property

address not for publication

Street Address 1160 Pierce St.

City Lakewood

County Jefferson

Zip 80214

Present Owner of Property

(for multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name Patricia McFee Revocable Trust, The Salvation Army as successor trustee

Address 180 E. Ocean Blvd., 9th floor

Phone _____

City Long Beach

State CA

Zip 90802

Owner Consent for Nomination

(attach signed consent from each owner of property - see attached form)

Preparer of Nomination

Name Anda Pilmanis (for property owner)

Date 22 May 2009

Organization The Salvation Army Intermountain Division

Address 1370 Pennsylvania Street

Phone (303) 866-9289

City Denver

State CO

Zip 80203

FOR OFFICIAL USE:

Site Number 5JF.4686

5/22/2009 Nomination Received

8/7/2009 Review Board Recommendation

Approval Denial

8/27/2009

CHS Board State Register Listing

Approved Denied

Listing Criteria A B C D E

Certification of Listing: AD WTR Vice President, Colorado Historical Society

10/2/13 Date

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Property Name Country Club Gardens

SECTION II

Local Historic Designation

Has the property received local historic designation?

no

yes --- individually designated designated as part of a historic district

Date designated _____

Designated by _____ (Name of municipality or county)

Use of Property

Historic Multi-family residential – apartment building

Current Multi-family residential – apartment building

Original Owner John Francis Milan, Charley Ryall, Bill Holland, and Lil McGrath

Source of Information John F. Milan

Year of Construction 1962

Source of Information Jefferson County Assessor's Office

Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer John F. Milan & Associates

Source of Information Original renderings and interview with architect

Locational Status

Original location of structure(s)

Structure(s) moved to current location

Date of move _____

SECTION III

Description and Alterations

(describe the current and original appearance of the property and any alterations on one or more continuation sheets)

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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SECTION IV

Significance of Property

Nomination Criteria

- A** - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- B** - property is connected with persons significant in history
- C** - property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
- D** - property is of geographic importance
- E** - property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

Areas of Significance

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology – prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology – historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/ Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/ Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography/ Community Identity | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/ Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning and Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Social History |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |

Significance Statement

(explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION V

Locational Information

Lot(s) _____ Block 29 Addition Lakewood Subdivision

USGS Topographic Quad Map Fort Logan

Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

(describe the boundaries of the nominated property on a continuation sheet)

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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SECTION VI

Photograph Log for Black and White Photographs

(prepare a photograph log on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION VII

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION

Owner Consent Form

Sketch Map(s)

Black and White Photographs

Photocopy of USGS Map Section

Color Prints or Digital Images

Optional Materials

Use of Nomination Materials

Upon submission to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, all nomination forms and supporting materials become public records pursuant to CRS Title 24, and may be accessed, copied, and used for personal or commercial purposes in accordance with state law unless otherwise specifically exempted. The Colorado Historical Society may reproduce, publish, display, perform, prepare derivative works or otherwise use the nomination materials for Society and/or State Register purposes.

For Office Use Only

Property Type: building(s) district site structure object area

Architectural Style/Engineering Type: New Formalism

Period of Significance: 1962

Level of Significance: Local State National

Multiple Property Submission: _____

Acreage 1.82 Site Elevation: 5385 feet

P.M. 6th Township 4S Range 69W Section 1 Quarter Sections NW SW SW NE

UTM Reference: Zone 13 Easting 493 932 Northing 4398 070 NAD27

The UTMS were derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

Property Name Country Club Gardens, Jefferson County

DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS

Country Club Gardens is located in the south end of the Lakewood Subdivision with the façade facing west toward Pierce Street. Single-family residential properties are prominent in this area of the subdivision and make up the view to the west side of Pierce Street. The apartment building complex sits on a slight hill that descends southwardly to Dry Gulch. The gulch, flanked by a variety of deciduous trees, abuts the south boundary of the property while multiple property dwellings abut on the north and east sides. A native grass field is directly south of the gulch and directly south of the field is one of the parking lots to the Lakewood Country Club. The Lakewood Country Club property extends further to the south, southeast, and southwest of the apartment complex. The apartment building, parking lots, and community building occupy the north end of the property. An irregular shaped swimming pool and large lawn area take up the south end, both of which is accessed directly from the south facing covered patio with views of the open field. Mature landscaping of grass, coniferous trees and shrubs, and a variety of deciduous trees, including cottonwood and ash trees, are present throughout the property.

Apartment Building (1962; photos 1-17)

The Country Club Garden apartment building is a buff brick, T-shaped building, set at a slight angle, with paved tenant parking lots on the southwest and northeast sides. A long paved driveway continues from the southwest parking lot to the northeast lot. The long portion of the "T" runs in a northwest to southeast direction and is two stories high with a raised basement on the north end. Built on a slight slope, the south end has a walk-out basement area for the long portion of the "T". The wings to the "T" are at the southeast and southwest ends of the longer portion, are two stories high, and end approximately 20' shy of the long portion.

Covered terraces span the width of the southwest elevation of the long portion of the "T". The terraces or lanais, as the architect referred to them, all have four to five metal posts evenly spaced across the outer edge. The posts, to which a large round metal screen is affixed, extend from the ground to the roof. Flush metal bands encompass the building and mark the division between Level 2 and Level 3. A matching metal band caps the top of Level 3 while a narrower band is directly above the foundation. Many of the original oversized sliding glass doors, measuring approximately 10' in width, exist behind the metal screens, and provide tenants access to the lanias. Some of the tenants enclosed their terraces, by adding windows just inside the posts and screens and a few tenants replaced the 10' wide sliding glass doors with 8' wide doors.

Centered on the lowest level of the northwest elevation is a double garage door leading to underground tenant parking. Illuminating the garage entrance is a single ball lamp on a metal post, most likely original to the property. Above the garage door is a metal exit door accessed by metal staircases surrounded by a metal balustrade and handrails. The staircases lead to either the southwest or northeast. Centered above the exit door on the third floor is a long, one-over-one, metal, fixed window capped by a black metal accent. Flanking both the door and the long window are two smaller one-over-one, metal fixed windows. On the most northeasterly portion of this side, the first floor wall juts out to the northeast an additional 12'. This provides the sidewall for under terrace parking on the northeast-facing side.

Property Name Country Club Gardens, Jefferson County

The northeast-facing side of the long portion of the "T" mirrors the west, with the exception that a small portion of the metal screens of the building's Level 2 terraces has been removed whilst the terraces are being repaired, however the original pieces have been saved and are stored under cover for re-use.

The southeast wing of the "T" has a rectangular plan with a smaller two-story rectangular projection on the northwest side. Centered in the projection is another entrance that has a band of long windows topped by a black metal transom on both floors with the glass entrance door being on the first floor to the left of the windows. Square metal posts and circular metal screens accent the windows continuing the pattern on the individual terraces. A one-story square section sits directly to the northeast of the entrance projection. In the middle of the one-story section is a slider window while a rowlock course caps it. Behind the projection, the southeast wing has a pair of one-over-one fixed windows on both floors. The north-facing side of the southeast wing is absent of fenestration.

An expansive display of the New Formalism style appears on the southeast-facing side, or top of the "T". Level 2 and Level 3 project over a concrete common patio area. Brick pilasters support the large projection that creates a covered patio. From the north end of the patio, access to the walk out basement entrance is through centered, double glass entry doors with large plate glass windows. The repeated pattern of the post and metal screen covered terraces continue in the center of Level 2 and Level 3, which has three distinct bays. A red brick pilaster divides each bay. Buff brick sections with no fenestration flank the center apartment terraces. Four one-over-one windows appear on the west side of the centered portion, two on each floor. The wings on either side of the long portion, exhibit two stories of the apartment lanais again with the post and metal screen design.

The southwest wing mirrors the southeast wing in its shape with the exception that the southwest wing does not have the one-story square section. Since the southwest wing sits more on the top of sloping terrain, the northwest facing main entrance is actually on the second story. After entering, a flight of stairs leads down to what is the garden level. A modern arched canvas awning extends above the entrance. The main entrance is less ornate than its counterpart on the southeast wing. It is a simple glass door flanked by full-length sidelights. Fenestration does not exist on the west side of the southwest wing.

Interior

The interior continued the contemporary luxurious design. Circular metal accents, which match the exterior circular metal screens, decorate the interior staircases. The staircase railing flows to a circular end. Access to the apartments is through interior hallways from which solid pine doors to each apartment exist. Original metal, milk delivery boxes built in to the wall just above the baseboard still occupy the area next to each apartment door. Apartments offered six different floor plans to potential tenants all with lanais extending from the living room and a bedroom. While over time, much of the carpet, fixtures, cabinets, countertops, and a few sliding glass windows have been changed or upgraded, the current owner representative discovered some original fixtures, drapes, and cabinets in recently vacated apartments that were occupied by the same tenant(s) for over twenty years. The floor plans and lanais are still intact throughout the apartment building, although some tenants have enclosed the lanais.

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Outbuilding (ca. 1962; photos 18-21)

Shortly after, or contemporaneously with, the construction of the apartment building architect John F. Milan designed the outbuilding located in the extreme northeast corner of the property. Diverging greatly from the New Formalism style of the apartment building, this building appeared to serve as an architectural folly incorporated in the gardens surrounding the apartments. The one-story rectangular shaped building has a side gabled roof with dramatically concave curved eaves that extend beyond the building, creating wide overhanging eaves. The eaves carve an arched hood over the entrance. The unusual roof form suggests an eastern pagoda-like building, consistent with the more exotic nature of architectural follies. The building rests directly on the ground and stucco covers its exterior walls. A centered door appears on the southwest façade. Multi-pane windows, with small stucco sills, are evenly spaced on either side of the entrance and centered on each building side. The back of the building mirrors the façade, however, in place of an entrance is a brick fireplace coated with stucco below the roofline. The chimney extends slightly above the roofline. Asphalt shingles sheathe the roof, including the gabled ends, and appear to be replacement shingles; however, original terra cotta ornamentation still lines the ridges of the roof. A wide concrete sidewalk extends from the main façade to the southeast side. The apartment tenants used the building as a gathering place for picnics, receptions, and other social events. It is currently not in use. While the building has received minor alterations, the extent of these and the dates are unknown as no historic photographs have been found.

Alterations

There have been minimal alterations to the apartment building. A previous owner or manager considered converting the apartments to condominiums, and selling the individual units to the tenants. Although this conversion never occurred, some of the residents believed it had and enclosed their terraces (keeping the post and metal screens intact) or in the case of three Level 1 residents on the southeastern side, removed one of the posts and screens to easily access the lawn area. The dates of these changes and location of the removed posts and screens are unknown. Additionally, at an unknown date downspouts appeared as a result of roof repairs.

Gradually over time, the interior of the building has been updated to include newer carpeting, appliances, and fixtures in most apartments and the common areas. However, the new owner representative has discovered a few original fixtures, countertops, range hoods, and cabinets in vacated apartments since taking possession in mid- 2008.

In 2008, contractors removed the posts and metal screens to repair the Level 2 terraces, on the northeast side. Shortly after this, a new representative of the owner took possession of the apartment building and has ensured that the posts and screens removed will be stored until the repairs are complete and then replaced as they originally existed. Overall, the apartment building retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Country Club Gardens meets Criteria C in the area of architecture as an excellent example of New Formalism architecture. The design of the Country Club Gardens apartment illustrates many of the character defining features of the New Formalism movement. The colorful, geometric metal screens that create the exterior lanais are a bold decorative element that adds excitement to the rigid geometric organization of the building complex. As originally designed, portions of the large monolith building appear to float above the ground on slender pilotis that create a modern colonnade. The Period of Significance is 1962, the year of construction.

The Country Club Gardens apartment is a rare example of the New Formalism Movement that was popular from the late 1950s to the late 1960s. This brief but popular movement is a variation of the International style that dominated the mid-century modern architectural movement in the United States. New Formalism was a reaction to the severe and inflexible design principles of the International style in that it attempted to restore long absent ornament to architecture. Nationally known architects who took part in this movement included Edward Durrell Stone, Phillip Johnson, and Minoru Yamasaki. Architects designed with this style primarily for high profile cultural and civic buildings that they wanted to project a sense of formal elegance, such as the 1964 Stone designed 2 Columbus Circle in New York City, the 1964 Johnson designed New York State Theater, and the 1966 Yamasaki designed Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles.

The simple geometric organization of these buildings still drew from the rational principles of the International style, however, architects incorporated bold geometric forms borrowed from classical precedents in largely superficial forms of ornamentation such as pierced screens or aluminum grills. Reinterpreted classical columns, flaring free-form shapes, formal gardens, and dramatic “podiums” on which these buildings stood characterized the concept of New Formalism. The intent of these elements was to create a sense of historic monumentality while relying on new technologies of the modern era to express these ideas.

The New Formalism style is known for representing, “the pursuit of delight”, which is exactly what architect John F. Milan intended to create for the residents of the Country Club Gardens. Examples of this brief architectural movement are rare today and many, like 2 Columbus Circle, have been the subject of recent controversial renovations.

Architect John F. Milan

The designing architect John Francis Milan graduated from the University of Denver in 1951 after serving in the United States Navy. Architect Eugene Sternberg was one of his professors and mentors who influenced his career. Like his Sternberg, Milan chose to reinterpret the narrow aesthetic of the International style popular at the time, albeit in a different way. Over the years, Milan designed a wide range of building types ranging from multi-family buildings and schools to hotels and government buildings. Among the list are the 1964 addition to St. Mary’s Academy in Englewood, for a private high school; the original Holy Family High School in Broomfield; and the 1974 Denver Elks Lodge #17. His addition to the neo-classical St. Mary’s Academy is example of how he harmonized with the classical elements of the original building using streamlined forms and materials of the modern era.

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Milan is originally from the Denver / Lakewood area and continues to reside and work in Lakewood. He was an avid golfer and member of the Lakewood Country Club when he entered into the partnership to design Country Club Gardens, and continues to love golfing at the Lakewood Country Club today. In a recent interview, Milan recalled the frequent lunches and meetings he used to have at the country club with his friend Stephen McNichols. McNichols served as a Colorado state senator from 1949 to 1954 and as Colorado's 35th governor from 1957-1963.

Milan has three children, all of whom have followed their father's example and are registered architects. J. Mark Milan (Mark) works with his father in a Lakewood architectural firm called Milan Architects. In addition to his work, John F. Milan lectures at the University of Colorado to future architects and participates on critiques and jury discussions at the University.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Lakewood

Conceived in 1889 by Charles C. Welch, Sr., William A. H. Loveland, and Miranda Loveland as a suburb near their proposed Denver Lakewood and Golden Railway (DL&G) line, Lakewood is approximately 8 miles west of Denver in what was largely a rural area with scattered farms. The threesome platted the Lakewood subdivision covering 48 blocks that included the area between West Colfax and West 10th Avenue and from Harlan Street to Teller Street. William A. H. Loveland built his home in this area in 1888. Similar to their DL&G, which struggled to gain a profit or popularity, the suburb as visualized by these developers did not come to fruition. Rather small poultry farms, truck gardens, and livestock operations continued to occupy the area. The rail line, situated near what is now 13th Avenue, was less than two blocks from where the Country Club Gardens property sits. In 1904, the Denver Tramway Company took over the line calling it the Denver and Intermountain Railroad Company (D&IM), offering regular service between Denver and Golden. The line continued its services into the 1950s.

The Colorado Golf Club opened in 1908 on a large tract of land abutting the southeastern boundary of the Lakewood subdivision (located to the south of 10th Avenue). Rolling hills and wooded areas may have attracted its founders, M. A. McLaughlin (banker and insurance agent), T. Theodore Smith (Vice President of the International Trust Company), L. F. Twitchell, and J. Frank Adams. They wanted to break away from Denver's Overland Country Club and have something more exclusive and secluded. In 1912, the club changed its name to Lakewood Country Club. The club is one of the oldest in Colorado and continues to attract prominent players and host various tournaments, including the USGA Championships three times.

After the Remington Arms Company built its Denver Ordnance Plant in 1941 west of the Lakewood subdivision, near what is today Kipling and 6th Avenue, hundreds of workers moved to the area. The D&IM constructed a spur that ran directly to the plant. After World War II, the federal government took over the plant and surrounding land establishing offices and labs for various federal agencies calling it the Denver Federal Center. Workers continued to pour into the area to work for the federal government. With the influx, developers quickly converted the

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small farms into residential areas and established retail shopping on the main thoroughfares. During the 1950s the community boasted a population of 90,000 residents, however, continued to rely on county services. By 1949, a local business owner proposed that the area incorporate under the name Jefferson City. However, two decades passed and much debated controversy ensued, before the city of Lakewood incorporated in 1969.

A partnership of Lakewood Country Club members, consisting of the designer / architect John Francis Milan, Charley Ryall (owner of Ryall Electric), Bill Holland (attorney at law), and Lil McGrath, conceived the apartment building as luxury living for members of the adjacent Lakewood Country Club. Although never owned by the country club, all of the original tenants of Country Club Gardens were members of the Lakewood Country Club and prominent citizens or business owners in the Denver and Lakewood communities. The partnership originally owned and developed the property, which marketed the apartments as an elegant and futuristic style of living.

Original tenants of County Club Gardens included Eugene Mario Mapelli. In the 1920s, Mapelli and his brothers started Mapelli Brothers in Denver. He later owned the Mapelli Meat Company, which for a time was located on Cleveland Place in downtown Denver below the University Of Denver School Of Law. Eventually the Mapelli's called their business Mapelli Food Distribution Company which merged with Monfort Beef in 1968. Having an apartment right next to the golf course was ideal for Mapelli, as according to his obituary he loved golfing. When he retired for a second time in 1997, again with golfing in mind, it was to Palm Springs. Another prominent resident was Johnny Harper, owner of Johnny Harper Ford at 38th and Wadsworth in Wheat Ridge, who was an avid golfer as well.

To attract the club members, the large apartments came with all of the latest amenities and luxurious furnishings. Gracing the oversized sliding glass windows were copper colored silk curtains. Copper accents continued throughout the apartments with copper range hoods, copper draw pulls, and copper accents on the light fixtures. Underground and covered parking was available to some of the residents. Uncommon in most apartments of its size, Country Club Gardens boasted an elevator, still in use today, even though there are only two flights of stairs to climb. Laundry facilities, large storage units, a central television antenna system, a large covered patio, and a swimming pool created the perfect place for a getaway of golfing and relaxation. The original architect's brochure promoted the apartments as:

A new kind of home for a new kind of life. . . . The essence of Colorado living . . . gay, carefree, relaxed . . . has been captured in the Country Club Gardens. Here an architect's daring has swept aside staid convention and replaced it with a new dimension for living. Covered Lanais retain the mountain breezes and capture the warm rays of the Colorado sun. Here too, the comforts of home have been lifted out of the ordinary realm and the surroundings remind you of the elegance of a luxurious castle . . . and you are King.¹

¹ John F. Milan & Associates, Architectural Renderings for Country Club Gardens. Circa 1962.

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After 1963, Orton B. Steele and Cleo A. Steele owned the apartment building. However, it is unknown if they were members of the country club or whether they continued to promote the apartments to country club members. In 1969, the Steels sold Country Club Gardens to Patricia McFee, wife of prominent local doctor Dr. John G. McFee. In 1993, Patrica McFee incorporated the property into a trust, naming The Salvation Army as the successor trustee and the sole beneficiary, upon her death, for use in support of its mission. The Salvation Army took possession of the property, as successor trustee, in mid- 2008.

Property Name Country Club Gardens, Jefferson County

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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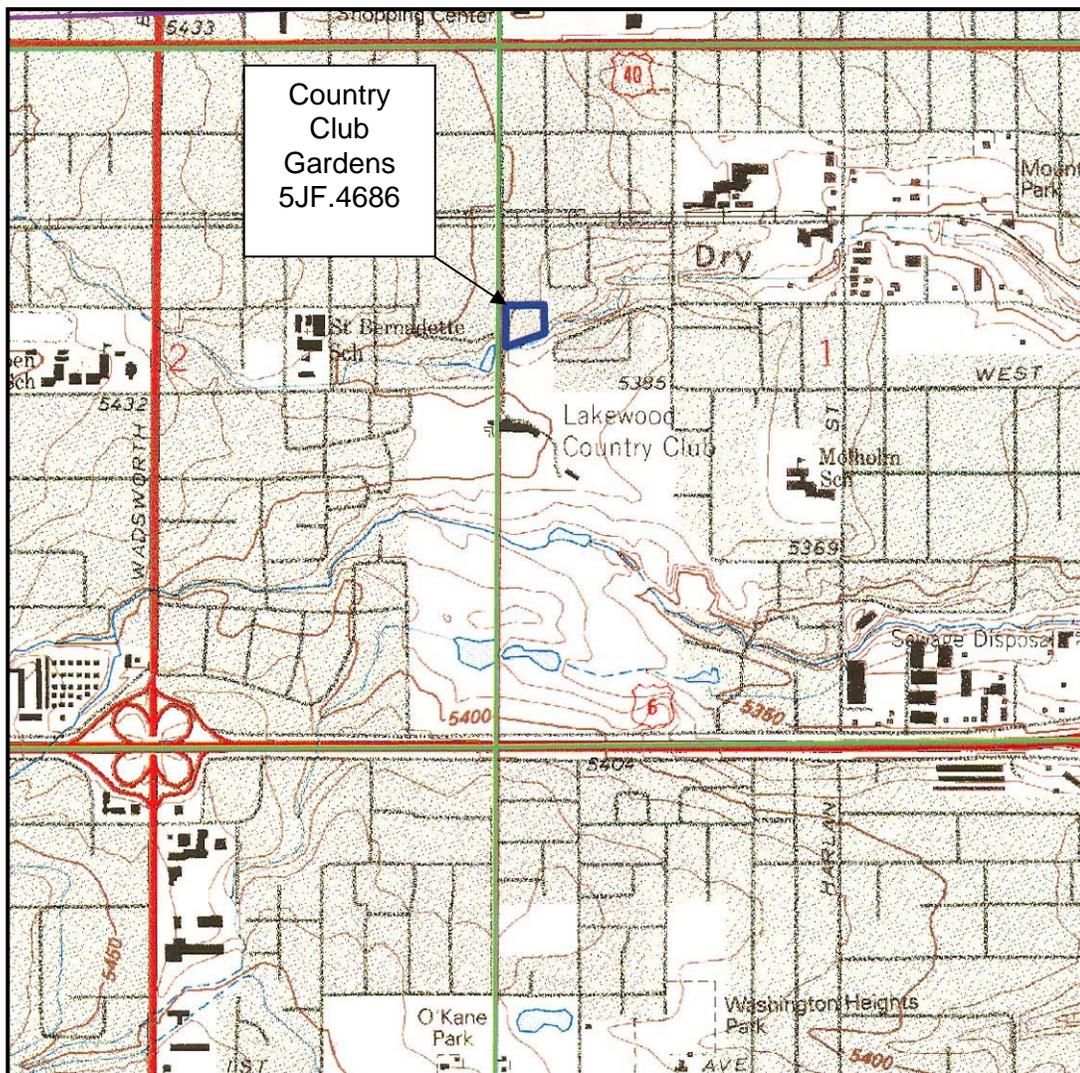
Property Name Country Club Gardens, Jefferson County

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

That part of Block 29, LAKEWOOD and the abutting streets and avenues on the North and East as described as:

Beginning on the centerline of West 12th Avenue, platted as Park Avenue on the Plat of Lakewood, 30 feet North of the Northwest Corner of Block 29, Lakewood; thence South along the West line and West line extended of said Block 310 feet; thence northeasterly 317.37 feet, more or less, to the centerline of Otis Street, platted as 7th Street on Plat of Lakewood; thence North along said centerline Otis Street 195 feet to the centerline of the aforesaid West 12th Avenue; thence West along said centerline of West 12th Avenue 295.8 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning in the County of Jefferson and State of Colorado. (Parcel ID:49-012-13-052)



Property Name Country Club Gardens, Jefferson County

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-21 except as noted:

Name of Property: Country Club Gardens
Location: Jefferson County, Lakewood, Colorado
Photographer: Eric Blase, AIA
Date of Photographs: May 2009
Negatives: Digital Photographs

Photo No. Photographic Information

- 1 West elevation (Pierce Street) – overall building, camera facing east
- 2 West elevation – close-up view of north portion, camera facing east
- 3 West elevation – detail of metal screen wall, camera facing east
- 4 North elevation (west portion of north elevation), camera facing south
- 5 North elevation – detail of steel framed window, camera facing south
- 6 North elevation – detail of storefront window above door, camera facing south
- 7 North elevation (west portion of north elevation), camera facing south
- 8 North elevation – detail of east building entry, camera facing south
- 9 East elevation (north portion of east elevation), camera facing southwest
- 10 East elevation (south portion of east elevation) , camera facing southwest
- 11 South elevation – overall building, camera facing north
- 12 South elevation – close-up view of east portion, camera facing north
- 13 South elevation – close-up view of center portion, camera facing north
- 14 South elevation – close-up view of west portion, camera facing north
- 15 South elevation – overall view looking toward northeast, camera facing northeast
- 16 South elevation – detail of metal screen wall, camera facing north
- 17 South elevation – detail of metal screen wall, camera facing north
- 18 Outbuilding west elevation, camera facing east
- 19 Outbuilding south elevation, camera facing north
- 20 Outbuilding east elevation, camera facing west
- 21 Outbuilding north elevation, camera facing south

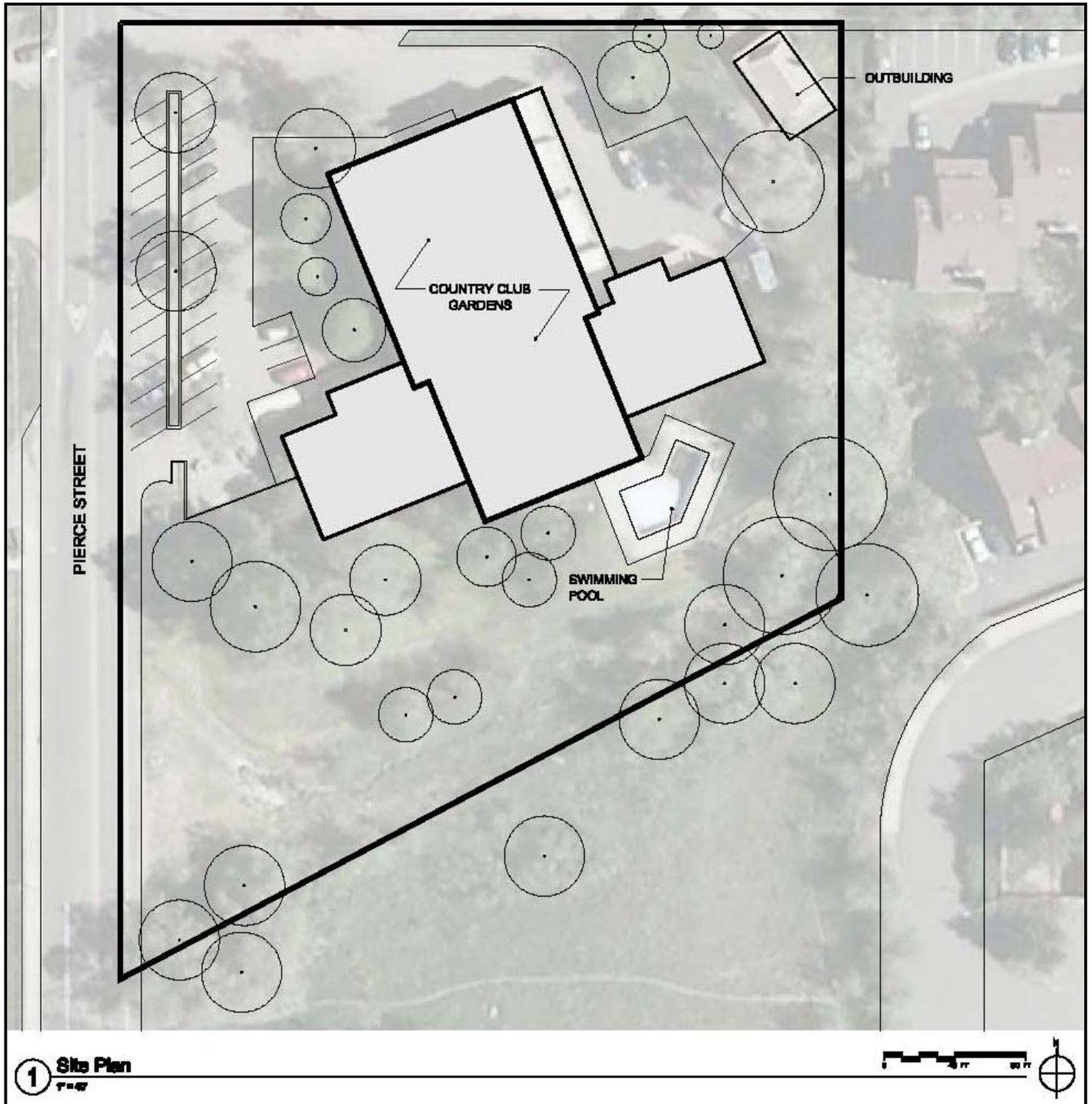
PHOTOGRAPH LOG - HISTORIC

These photographs may not be included in Internet posted documents and other publishing venues due to copyright restrictions.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
H1	Architect's rendering, circa 1962. John F. Milan Collection
H2	Architect's rendering, circa 1962. John F. Milan Collection
H3	Architect's rendering, circa 1962. John F. Milan Collection

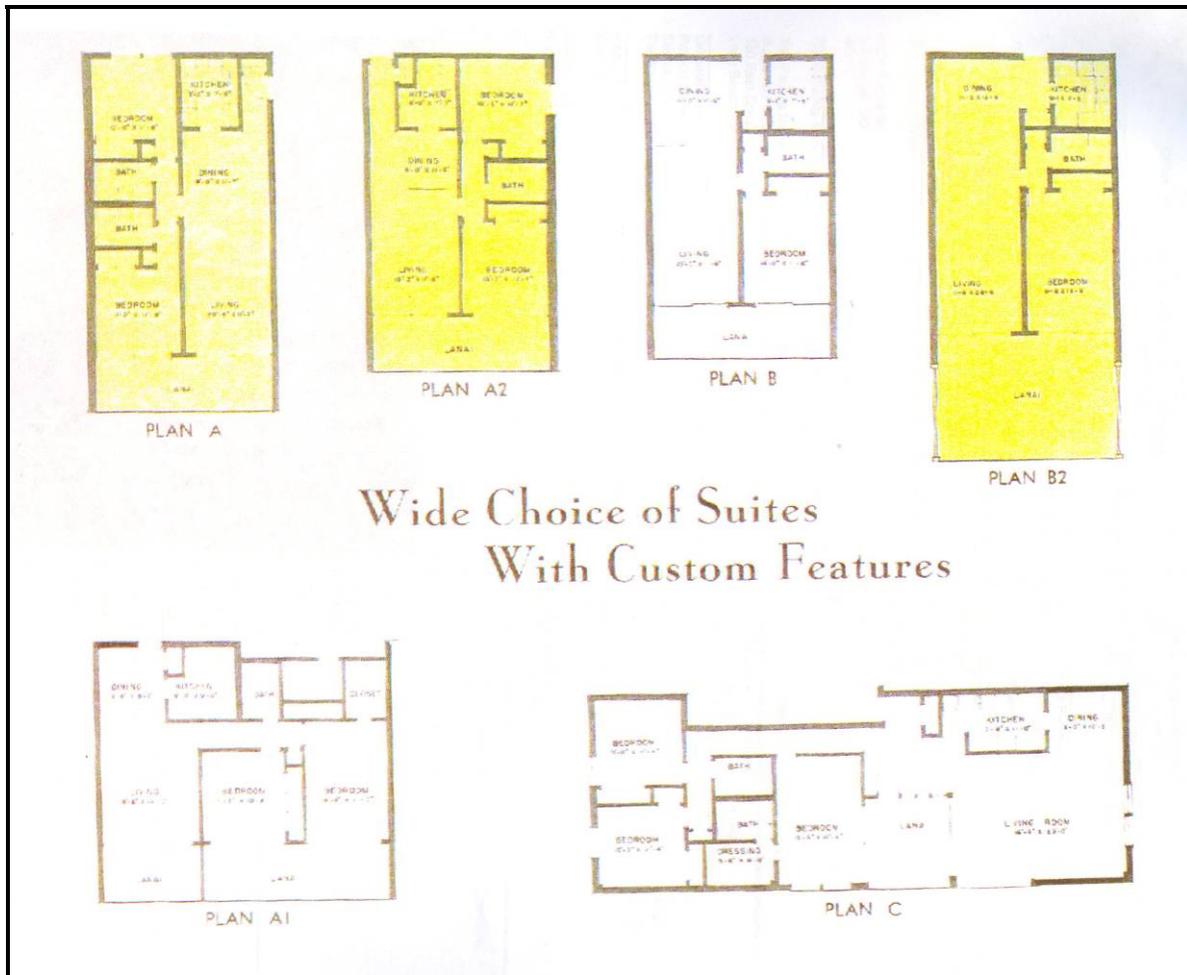
Property Name Country Club Gardens, Jefferson County

PROPERTY SITE PLAN



Property Name Country Club Gardens, Jefferson County

Sketch Map of Floor Plans offered in original brochure



Property Name Country Club Gardens, Jefferson County

Sketch Map of Floor Plans offered in original brochure

