

# Preservation Plan

## Purpose of the Preservation Plan

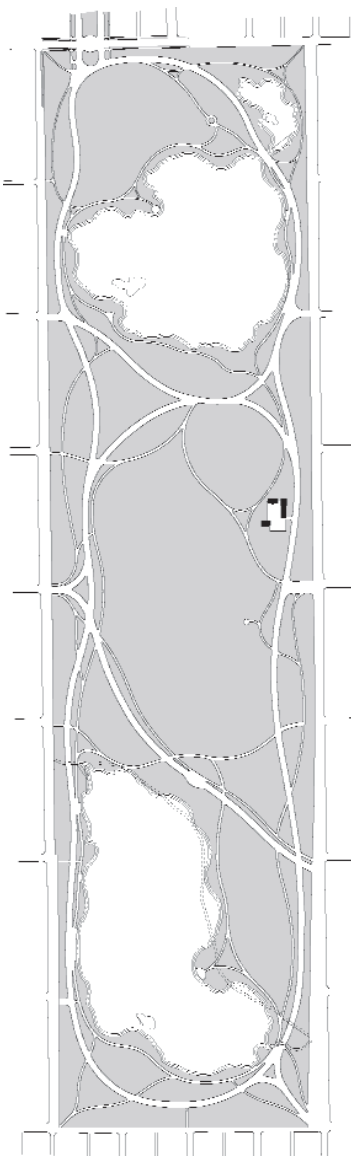
Washington Park is one of Denver's most significant historic resources. It is one of the 15 parks that are nationally recognized as part of the Denver Parks and Parkways System, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The purpose of the Preservation Plan is to guide the efforts of city staff and the community in preserving and restoring Washington Park for the continued enjoyment of Denver citizens and users. The Preservation Plan outlines strategies and specific tasks that should be undertaken.

Designed primarily by Reinhard Schuetze, the city's first landscape architect, Washington Park exemplifies the high style of early park design in Colorado and throughout the United States. Designed and built between the years 1899 and 1929, Washington Park's characteristic groves, perimeter road, scenic views and distinct park spaces embody the spirit of early American parks but are clearly representative of Schuetze's design skill and his emphasis on *le style paysager*. For Denver, Schuetze's Washington Park reflected his European design training. His 1899 Plan, the master design for the park that was closely followed by subsequent designers, his first phase built in 1901, and all subsequent phases has provided Denver with a shady refuge, full of walking paths, scenic vistas, swimming beaches, and recreational opportunity. The best test of Washington Park's exemplary design is the value that residents of Denver place on the park. Washington Park has the highest use of any of Denver's regional parks, accommodating close to one million users every year. Its historic perimeter road provides bicycling, running and

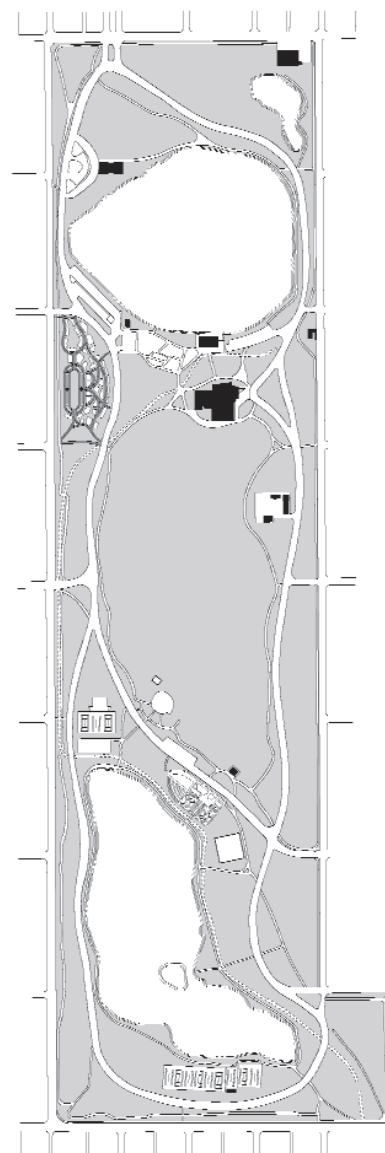
in-line skating, and historic open meadows create unique spaces for team sports and family picnics. Historic groves of evergreen and deciduous trees buffer users from the adjacent surrounding roads, and perennial and annual displays provide a soothing compliment to the park's active places.

In keeping with the original purpose of providing a refuge and

recreational resource, Washington Park will be preserved as a historically significant landscape. The approach for its preservation is outlined in the Preservation Plan that is organized as a series of recommended strategies that provide for the long-term restoration and rehabilitation of the park's historic features, qualities, and materials while balancing these with the park's



*Schuetze's 1899 "Master Plan"*



*Washington Park today*

## Treatment Approaches

**Preservation** will ensure that measures are taken to protect the park's existing significant features.

**Restoration** will be undertaken to restore the park to a form and composition that generally existed prior to 1930, which will include removing incompatible elements and reconstructing missing features from the park's significant periods.

**Rehabilitation** will allow alterations to the landscape for compatible use while also repairing the park's characteristic features.

important uses. The Preservation Plan begins with a description of the overall approach to the park's preservation, including recommendations for both physical improvements and policy modification. This is followed by descriptions of the approaches recommended for the preservation of the park's landscape characteristics.

## Primary Treatment and Approach

Schuetze's 1899 Plan created the blueprint for Washington Park, defining its form and composition. Reinhard Schuetze died in 1910 after realizing only a portion of his plan, however the strength of his composition was clear. The remainder of the park was implemented between 1901 and 1929, and closely followed his 1899 Plan. And although the development occurred in phases the park's composition does not read as separate places but rather as one holistic space. The 1899 Plan provides the inspiration for the preservation recommendations for Washington Park. In addition, the park's significant periods define its built features as well as identify the contributions of other designers such as the Olmsted Brothers landscape architectural firm, J. B. Benedict, Frederick Ameter, McCrary Culley and Carhart, and Mabel Landrum Torrey. The combination of the 1899 Plan and the significant periods will guide the future restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. In a few instances, there are features from later periods that also contribute to the significance of Washington Park. These features will be recommended for restoration or re-construction as appropriate to the restoration of the overall composition.

Restoration is recommended as the primary approach to the preser-

vation of Washington Park. The restoration of the park's significance spaces and those landscape characteristics that define and create the park spaces is essential to maintaining the park's historical significance and its historic integrity. As the primary technique, restoration will be undertaken where possible and three additional techniques - preservation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction will be used as necessary to meet the goals of preserving the park.

## Park Restoration Strategies

### Policy Modifications

Washington Park is arguably Denver's most significant historic designed landscape and as such its importance should be further recognized. The park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of Denver's Parks and Parkway System, which is indicative of its national significance. Several park components including City Ditch, the Bath House and the Boat House are also listed as individual Denver Landmarks.

1. It is recommended that Washington Park be nominated to the Denver Landmark Preservation Commission as a historic district. The recognition of the entire park as a designed composition will promote its significance as a key component of the city and will recognize the contributions of Schuetze as a master landscape architect as well as those of the other designers.
2. The Preservation Plan provides for the general philosophical approach to its long-term preservation and management. To strengthen the effectiveness of

the plan, it is recommended that the Preservation Plan be adopted by the Parks and Recreation Department and by Denver's City Council.

- To ensure that future work (including maintenance and tree planting) is undertaken in a responsible manner, it is recommended that a design review process be created that is based on the strategies presented in the Preservation Plan.

### Restoring the Park Composition

To fully realize the preservation of Washington Park, it is imperative that its composition of three distinct park spaces connected by the perimeter road, and defined by topography and tree groves be restored to reflect the intent of Schuetze's 1899 Plan and the park as it appeared prior to 1930. The paths, subtle topography and trees groves that once defined the edges of the Great Meadow and created its configuration should be rehabilitated. Similar measures should be undertaken to rehabilitate the spatial qualities of Smith Lake and Grasmere Lake.

Many of the existing trees near the edges of the three spaces are remnants of the original tree groves designed by Schuetze and are historically significant. Historically significant trees are noted on the illustrative Existing Condition Plan, and tree groves are identified by species. The Preservation Plan illustrates those groves that should be restored or reconstructed to re-establish these key spaces. The addition or removal of any tree should be carefully considered. An overall planting concept should be prepared for the entire park. While historic documentation was generally considered in the preparing the tree massings that are illustrated on the





Preservation Plan more detailed design is necessary. The historic patterning of the existing significant trees and tree groves should be preserved and as significant groves mature, lost trees should be in-filled with new trees of the same species. If this is not possible, new tree species should reflect the same form, texture and color as the original tree. New trees should also be planted to in patterns that retain the same or similar spacing and alignment of the original trees.

The restoration of the park's topography is equally important and a few areas will require more work than others. Long stretches of the park's edges have been degraded due to use and the insertion of a running trail in the mid-1990s. The park edge should be rehabilitated by restoring the original topography and by realigning the running path to more closely follow historic path alignments. Where appropriate and as shown on the Preservation Plan, street trees should be added where missing. A strong but subtle aspect of the park's composition is the relationship between the open and closed park spaces of varying sizes. To re-establish the smaller historic park spaces, existing trees should be removed or not replaced in areas originally designed to remain open. In addition, the original topography and paths that defined these smaller park spaces should be re-established.

Views towards the mountains were originally important spatial characteristics of the park. Views between park spaces were equally

critical. The historic views should be re-established by enforcing the view plane ordinance to the west and by visually re-connecting park spaces through the removing or relocation of existing trees that currently block historic view corridors.

The park's roads and paths greatly contribute to the integrity of the park composition and are historically significant. The road and paths should be rehabilitated as significant landscape characteristics.

Rehabilitation of the perimeter road should include the preservation of the road alignment, and a reassessment of the paving material and stripping to evaluate other methods that may be more compatible with the park's historic character. Paving materials and stripping should continue to accommodate bicycle and pedestrian use, and vehicular needs but should also reflect the park's character. Eliminating the curb and gutter will reflect a cross section that is more compatible with the historic appearance. In a few places, segments of the road that connect the perimeter road to adjacent pedestrian paths should be converted to pedestrian routes. The paving material and width should be similar to other rehabilitated paths.

Rehabilitation of the paths should include removing existing asphalt paving and installing new paving materials that are more compatible with the park's historic character. Path alignments should follow the recommendations illustrated on the Preservation Plan that re-establish the historic alignments.

## Preservation Approach for Landscape Characteristics

Significant landscape characteristics include buildings, structures, features, water bodies, and gardens. These elements are important components that contribute to the park's historical significance and to its integrity as a designed landscape. With restoration being the overall treatment for Washington Park, it is essential that each of the landscape characteristics be preserved as needed to meet the restoration goal.

Preservation techniques for each landscape characteristic has been carefully defined to ensure that each is restored, rehabilitated or reconstruction according to its existing physical condition, and to its relationship to Schuetze's 1899 Plan and each of the significant periods (between 1899 and 1929). The majority of the park's landscape characteristics are recommended for restoration or rehabilitation, but in a few instances reconstruction is appropriate.

### Restoration

Restoration is recommended for those landscape characteristics that retain a high degree of historical integrity, are historically significant to the period between 1899 and 1929, are in good condition, adequate historic documentation is available to determine historic features, and current use is similar to historic use. Restoration is recommended for the Eugene Field House, the Maintenance House and Barn, the Camp Fire Girls Fireplace, the Girls Scout Fireplace, the Perennial Garden, Mount Vernon Garden and the Bowling Green, Ryan Bridge, City Ditch, Bridge G, Arizona Avenue Bridge, and

Louisiana Avenue Bridge, Evergreen Hill, Lily Pond, and the Great Meadow.

1. Building restoration for the Eugene Field House and the Maintenance House and Barn will be as diverse as the uses that are in each structure. Further study is required to determine actual restoration techniques for each structure. For the Eugene Field House restoration should include opening the historic views into and from the building.
2. Restoration of the park's smaller structures and their settings will restore the value of each. Their settings and the Camp Fire Girls Fireplace and Girls Scout Fireplace should be restored to reflect their historic condition. This should include re-defining the historic arrangement of the site and restoring each structure by removing paint, tuck-pointing and repairing damage.
3. Several historic documents and photographs are available for the Perennial Garden, Mount Vernon Garden and the Bowling Green. These documents should be used as the basis for defining the detailed design of each garden space. Restoration of the Perennial Garden should include replacing annual beds with the original flowing beds of perennials, and re-establishing the historic paths. In each garden, the asphalt paving should be removed and replaced with crusher fines gravel that is more in keeping with their historic characteristics. The restoration of the Mount Vernon Garden should include modifications to allow for accessible access.





## Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is recommended for those landscape characteristics where restoration is recommended, except that the feature is in fair to poor condition, historic documentation is limited or not available and new uses vary from the historic. Rehabilitation is recommended for the Pavilion / Boat House, City Ditch, City Ditch bridge H, I, K, O, R, W and X, and Smith and Grasmere lakes.

1. Although previous repair has been accomplished for the Pavilion / Boat House additional rehabilitation is needed to ensure that the building more closely resembles its historic appearance and to replace deteriorating features. The building rehabilitation should also reconstruct historic details that were removed in previous repairs, such as replacing the steel rails from the upper level with a wood rail that reflects the character of the original. The Pavilion / Boat House offers

opportunities for additional park uses. The building's interior and portions of the lower level exterior should be rehabilitated to provide uses such as accessible restrooms. The building's immediate setting should be rehabilitated to more closely resemble the site envisioned by Schuetze and Benedict and to provide better park connections to the playground, recreation center and the park. Improvements should include the rehabilitation of the boat wharf, replacement of site paving with materials that are compatible with the building, and the removal of the parking area to allow for a more prominent view of the pavilion.

2. The long-term preservation of City Ditch requires that the ditch continue to convey its historic flows. Rehabilitation of the physical characteristics of City Ditch should include removing the edges and riprap that is not com-

edges and riprap that is not compatible with its historic character, and re-grading its side slopes to re-establish its historic cross section. Certain segments lined with an existing vertical wall may be necessary to reduce erosion. Existing walls should be stabilized and in areas in need of stabilization vertical cast concrete walls should be built to reinforce these side slopes.

3. City Ditch bridges H, I, K, O, R, W, X and Mount Vernon Bridge should be stabilized and rehabilitated. Rehabilitation will range from repair of metal and concrete railings to the replacement of foundations. Paint should also be removed from many of the bridges.

4. Rehabilitation of the Smith and Grasmere lakes is recommended to improve shoreline conditions and to re-establish their historic character. A lakeshore rehabilitation plan should be prepared for each lake to design future improvements. The rehabilitation of the lake edge along the north shore of Smith Lake should include the reconstruction of the piers; the formal edge and the two sandy beaches to provide limited lake access but not swimming. The sinuous edge and existing trees and riparian plantings of Grasmere Lake should be preserved, and the historic sandstone edge should be restored. Both lakes should be evaluated to determine appropriate solutions to minimize losses to groundwater. The narrow asphalt paths around the perimeter of each lake should be removed and replaced with materials that are more in keeping with the park's historic character, and that follow original alignments.

5. Historic documentation is limited for the Rock & Water Garden, making it more difficult to rehabilitate. Stabilization is necessary to preserve the garden and should include repair of the stacked boulder walls and select removal of overgrown plantings. Further field investigations and detailed study is necessary to determine the extent of rehabilitation that will be required.

### Reconstruction

Reconstruction is the recommended treatment approach those landscape characteristics that are historically significant to the park, and that have adequate historic documentation to provide an accurate reconstruction.

1. The Wynken, Blynken & Nod sculpture is currently located near the intersection of Exposition and Franklin streets. Historic documentation indicates that the sculpture and its original setting were originally located on the west side of the recreation center. The reconstruction of the Wynken, Blynken & Nod will restore and re-create the original setting including the original pool of water with water spray jets, water plantings and its surrounding features. Original drawings will be used as a guide to the reconstruction.





## Further Study

The Preservation Plan and the Recommendations presented in the Condition Assessment provide the foundation for the future of Washington Park. However, further study and design will be necessary to implement the recommendations.

Further historic research should be undertaken during the design of new improvements or when following the treatment approaches.

Historic Structure Assessments should be prepared for the park's significant buildings including the Pavilion / Boat House, maintenance area complex, Bowling Green structure, and Eugene Field House.

Re-establishing the historic patterning of the trees and tree groves to accurately restore park spaces will require more detailed information regarding actual tree locations and species. To ensure that work is accomplished to meet the goals of the Preservation Plan, a park-wide planting concept should be developed.

The rehabilitation of the irrigation system will require further investigation to determine actual needs and to meet the Denver Parks Drought Plan.

# Appendix



## Washington Park Chronology

	Date	Description / Event	Designer	Source
Pre- Washington Park (pre-1901)	1816-1877	Gustav Meyer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>German writer and gardener that influenced Schuetze - blending formal with the informal</li> </ul>		Forgotten Dreamer, Etters, pg. 2
	1840-1911	Edouard Francois Andre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>French landscape architect employed by Baron Hausmann - <i>Le style paysager</i> - influenced Schuetze</li> </ul>		Forgotten Dreamer, Etters, pg. 2
	1858	Denver “city” Plan Laid out		
	1860	Reinhard Carl Rudolph Johannis Schuetze born <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holstein, Germany on</li> <li>Bothkamp, estate owned by Fredrich-Gustav von Bulow</li> <li>German-speaking, Dutch duchy</li> </ul>		Forgotten Dreamer, Etters, pg. 1
	pre 1860s	Smith Lake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural water body, possibly fed by natural springs, named for homesteader – Smith – who owned the land, possibly before the Whitehead brothers.</li> </ul>		DPR notes, Fern Kohankie Fell
	1867	City Ditch Built <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through Wash Park, Denver Country Club &amp; Capital Hill</li> <li>Purchased by city in 1869</li> </ul>		DPR records,
	1868	Curtis Park (13 <sup>th</sup> & Curtis) - Denver’s first city owned park		
	1875	Eugene Field House built		CHS files, nomination
	1870-1880’s	The Sopris – Lee – Downing Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denver to buy state owned land for parks</li> </ul>		
	1879	Schuetze’s graduation from secondary school (approx. 9 years of training) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>two years as student of court gardener at Schloss Guldenstein -</li> <li>one year as musketeer for 5<sup>th</sup> Company, Holstein Regiment No. 85</li> <li>two years as student at Sans souci, Royal Prussian horticultural school – Sans souci, the Koenigliche Gaertner-Lehranstalt in Potsdam-Wildpark.</li> <li>temp. with Lorberg Nursery in Berlin</li> <li>two year course at royal forestry academy at Eberswalde – Koenigliche Forstakademie Eberswalde.</li> </ul>		Forgotten Dreamer, Etters, pg. 2
Pre- Washington Park (pre-1901)	1887	First Re-Subdivision of Bryn Mawr Block 9 and alleys and streets vacated – includes City Ditch		Denver Subdivision records

Pre- Washington Park (pre-1901)	1890	Schuetze – draughtsman for Lang & Pugh as listed in city directory Schuetze – Greiner & Schuetze, Landscape Architects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairmount Cemetery design</li> <li>Worked for Fairmount directly from early 1891 through 1893</li> </ul>		Forgotten Dreamer, Eters, pg. 7
	Pre-1891	Whitehead House Built by original homesteader – Whitehead brothers		DPR notes
	1891	Vacation by Andrew Whithead, associated with the original residence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All of Map E Bryn Mawr – comprising blocks 10-16</li> <li>Block 11 – 16 maps</li> <li>Block 4 – Broadway Highlands 2<sup>nd</sup> filing</li> <li>Denver’s subdivision drawing is dated 1878</li> </ul>		Denver Parks records, legal description, Denver Subdivision Map
	1893	Department of Parks created by new city charter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>overseen by 3 commissioners – John L. Dailey, E. Monash, and J.T. Cornforth</li> </ul>		Forgotten Dreamer, Eters, pg. 16
	1893	Reinhard Schuetze engaged by Dept. of Parks Commissioners		Forgotten Dreamer, p. 16
	1894	Edward Rollandet Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Series of parks connected by parkways along City grid</li> </ul>		NRHP Nom., 1986
	1898	H. Alfred Miles et al deed to City - Block 10-16 Bryn Mawr subdivision (N1/2, SW1/4, Sec. 14 – T4SR68W)	acquisition not verified	DPR records, legal description
	1899	Phillip Reed, Executor Deed to City - Blocks 1-2-3 and 14-15-16, J.O.P. Farmers Addition, with streets and alleys		Denver Parks records, legal description
	1899	J.P. Farmers Addition, Blocks 1-3 acquired from Ryan J.P. Farmers Addition, Blocks 14 - 16 acquired from Ryan Washington Park named	Reinhard Schuetze	Denver Parks property book, 1968, NRHP Nom., 1986, p. 48 Forgotten Dream, p. 30 Sanborn, 1903/04
First Park (1901-1905)	1901	J.P. Farmers Addition, Block 4 E1/2 acquired from Egan J.P. Farmers Addition, Block 13 E1/2 acquired from Egan 1901 to 1902 Park Grading - Between Kentucky and Tennessee	Schuetze	DPR collect. WHC DPL, Denver Parks property book, 1968,
	1902	Bryn Mawr, Blocks 10 – 16 acquired from Peete Development started		Denver Parks property book, 1968,
	1903	J.P. Farmers Addition, Block 4 W1/2 acquired from Egan J.P. Farmers Addition, Block 13 W1/2 acquired from Egan Stebbins Heights, Blocks 5 – 12 aquired from Wheatley		Denver Parks property book, 1968
	1904	Barn (for park maintenance) -- designed by Reinhard Schuetze	Schuetze	DPR collection WHC DPL
	1905	Adam Kohankie became superintendent, servig from 1905 to 1936 Pump House built		DPR notes, FKF Denver Parks property book, 1968

Early Park Development (1906 to 1911)	1906 to 1909	South (Grasmere) Lake enlarged to current size ▪ and planted Williams around the same	Schuetze	DPR collection WHC DPL Sanborn
	1906	Shelter house at Downing St. and Louisiana erected	Not verified	Denver Parks Files
		Charles Mulford Robinson commissioned by Mayor Speer to develop plan for improvement of city • Report is foundation for Denver’s park and parkway system • Robinson describes Washington Park “as scenic”	Schuetze	NRHP Nom., 1986, p. 48
	1907	Bryn Mawr, Block 9 acquired from Peabody Lakeside Addition, Block 11 acquired from Smith S1/2 SE1/4 NW1/4 Sec 14 T4S R68W – undivided ¼ acquired from Smith,		Denver Parks property book, 1968,
	1907	George E. Kessler’s Parks & Boulevard System Map ▪ Modified and adopted by the city in 1909	George Kessler	
		Ladies toilet erected near N. lake - Planting N. side		Denver Parks Files
		New Boathouse and Pavilion completed		Denver Parks Files
	1903 to 1909	Ryan Bridge – designed by F.W. Ameter ♦ located near Kentucky and Downing	Ameter	DPR collection WHC DPL
	1908	Lakeside Addition, Block 9 acquired from Clark Lakeside Addition, Block 13 acquired from Decree, Clark see 1916 S1/2 SE1/4 NW1/4 Sec 14 T4S R68W – undivided ¼ acquired from Roat, undivided ¼ acquired from Clark		Denver Parks property book, 1968
	Early Park Development (1906 to 1911)	1908	Pillars at Mississippi entrance donated by neighborhood	
Bridge at Kentucky entrance donated by Phillip F.A. Regan cost \$500				Denver Parks Files
George Kessler design for “roadway, path and planting schemes on the new portion of the north end of Washington Park, as well as definitely fixing a location for your consideration a proposed subdivision of the space occupying the half-block parkway approaching Washington Park from the north ( <i>Marion Parkway</i> ).” ♦ Proposes a different scheme for the pavilion and surrounds		Kessler No dwgs.	Kessler papers, letter of 12/30/08 from Kessler to Mr. Bailey	
Tennis Court and Playground built			Denver Parks property book, 1968	
1910		Summer house built	Not Verified	Denver Parks Files
		Schuetze dies of pulmonary tuberculosis on 9 April 1910 ♦ Buried in Fairmount Cemetery		

Early Park Development (1906 to 1911)	1910	DeBoer is hired by Denver Parks to work as a teamster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Mentions that Kessler is helping Speer with parks and that Schuetze is the local landscape architect</li> <li>◆ Credits Speer with the parks system with 1910 to 1920 being the time the plans were carried out.</li> </ul>		Green Thumb, Vol. 29, 12/72 – DeBoer article Plans, Parks & People, DeBoer bio
North Park Develop. (1912 to 1917)	1911	Stebbins Place Block 8 acquired from Denver City Land CO		Denver Parks property book, 1968
	1911 1912	Arizona Street Bridge – designed by F.W. Ameter	Ameter	DPR collection WHC DPL
	1912	Cement bridges, vehicle and foot		Denver Parks Files
		Louisiana Street Bridge – designed by F.W. Ameter	Ameter	DPR collection WHC DPL
	1913	Bath House	F.W. Ameter	DPR collection WHC DPL
	1912 to 1914	Comfort Station – designed by F.W. Ameter	Ameter	DPR collection WHC DPL
	1912 to 1914	S.R. DeBoer – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ planting designs</li> <li>◆ Planting Plan for north of Bath House</li> </ul>	DeBoer	DPR collection WHC DPL
North Park Develop. (1912 to 1917)	circa 1913	Evergreen Hill and Lily Pool <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Road, topography and planting designed in 1912 by Olmsted Brothers; (Grading plans for north end – 3/13/1912) and (study for north end – 1/13/1912)</li> <li>▪ Study for near bath house – 11/12 (not found)</li> <li>▪ Designed entry into park from Marion with views to Bath House, Smith Lake and mountains</li> </ul>	Olmsted Brothers	Olmsted Archives
	1913	Lily Pond built		Denver Parks Files
	1913	Pavilion / Boathouse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Designed by Benedict</li> </ul>	J.B. Benedict	DPR collection WHC DPL
	1914	Grading and Planting and water system put in at N. end - \$6,500	S. R. DeBoer	Denver Parks Files
		Piers at Beach Built in		Denver Parks Files
		Shelter at Louisiana Street	Ameter	DPR collection WHC DPL
		Cement Foot Basin for Bathing Beach		DPR collection WHC DPL

North Park Develop. (1912 to 1917)	1915	<p>Speer is reelected as Mayor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New city charter giving mayoral executive power</li> </ul>		Green Thumb, Vol. 29, 12/72 – DeBoer artic.
	1916	Lakeside Addition, Block 13 acquired from Eldridge see 1908		Denver Parks property book, 1968
	1917	Rock & Water Garden in Northwest Corner	DeBoer	DeBoer collection WHC DPL
The Gardens (1918 to 1930)	1918	<p>Perennial Garden built</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Near Downing Street</li> </ul>	DeBoer	Denver Parks Files
	1919	<p>Wynken, Blynken &amp; Nod Sculpture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>placed in park</li> <li>donated by Mr. And Mrs. L. Woodward</li> <li>planting and site built at same time</li> </ul>	Mabel Landrum Torrey / DeBoer, planting	Denver Parks Files / DeBoer collection WHC DPL
	1922	Tennis Courts built on south side		NRHP Nom., 1986, Etter, p. 49 Denver Parks property book, 1968
The Gardens (1918 -1930)	1922	Tennis courts built at south end, (4) new tennis courts		Denver Parks Files
	1923	Lawn built on south end, water system built		Denver Parks Files
	1923	Ben Stapleton becomes Denver Mayor		Green Thumb, Vol. 29, 12/72 – DeBoer article
	1923	Planting Plan of Southwest Section	McCrary, Culley & Carhart	DPR collection WHC DPL
The Gardens (1918 to 1930)	1924	Fire Place donated by Camp Fire Girls		Denver Parks Files
	1924	<p>Engine 21 Bungalow Firehouse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>date replaced not verified</li> </ul>	not verify	DPR collection WHC DPL
	1925	<p>Bowling Green</p> <p>Date is an estimate that is based on a drawing by DeBoer</p>	not verified	DeBoer collection WHC DPL

The Gardens (1918 to 1930)	1925 to 1926	Mt. Vernon Gardens (Martha Washington) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ designed by DeBoer - bronze marker Follows the patterns of the gardens at Mt. Vernon Mt. Vernon, Alexandria Virginia, 1785 to 1799 by George Washington</li> <li>◆ Look at <i>The Pleasure Gardens of Virginia from Jamestown to Thomas Jefferson</i> by Peter Martin 1991.</li> </ul>	DeBoer	NRHP Nom., 1986, Etter, p. 49
	1930	Eugene Field House (home of Eugene Field between 1881 and 1883 when he was managing editor of Denver Tribune) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ June 15, 1930 house is moved to site on Washington Park’s east side by Molly Brown, originally located next to Denver Mint</li> <li>◆ Used as the Eugene Field Library until 1970</li> </ul>		Photo collection WHC DPL (WP041)
Water and Rec. (1931- 1969)	1936	Swimming Piers		
	1937	Diving tower	Unknown	DPR collection WHC DPL
	1937	Suggested Plan for Marion Street Entrance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Never built</li> </ul>	Burnham Hoyt	Burnham Hoyt collection WHC DPL
	1940s to 1950s	General Map – water system map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Road changes, boat piers</li> </ul>		DPR collection CD ROM
	1945	Hockey Rink / Tennis Court Proposals		DPR collection WHC DPL
	1949	Proposed Plan for Playground Changes		George Carlson collection WHC DPL
Water and Rec. (1931- 1969)	1954	Memorial Tree Planting - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Corres. From Mrs. William B. Chandlee Re: “Memorial Tree Planting” and bronze marker “trees and background of purple leaf plum re: Parklane Edmund Wallace- Parks, Planning and Design Conservation Western States, Conference of the General Federation of Woman’s Clubs Blue Spruce, Western Red Cedar, Poor Douglas, Pinion Pine site near Park Lane Hotel in conjunction w/ convention @ hotel</li> </ul>		Purchase Orders
	1955	Park Closed for a week- lake issues “ in the interest of public safety and health”		Purchase Orders
		Bond Issue for partial replacement of water system		Denver Parks property book, 1968
	1957	Summary of Data on Deterioration of water quality in Smith Lake and Berkley Lake		Purchase Orders
	1963	Grasmere (South) Lake excavated to deepen the lake to eliminate odors and remove soil buildup.		Denver Post, 5/15/63 p. 22
	1964	CIP for the complete replacement of the irrigation system		Denver Parks property book, 1968
	1966	Roses planted in memory of Nancy Lomonaco Rose Memorial corres. to		Purchase Orders

After 1969	1970	Wash Park Rec. Center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ \$250,000.00 May 1970 / CIP \$2447</li> <li>▪ Recreation and Aquatic Program 1971 Program</li> <li>▪ located within the original garden space as designed by Schuetze and later became the setting for Wynken, Blynken &amp; Nod</li> </ul>	Anderson, Barker, Rinker, Architects / Roland Johnson Associate Architect	Purchase Orders
	1971	Correspondence regarding “circuit training course” with descriptive “exercise posters” article from the San Francisco Examiner-Sports “How to Enjoy Jogging”- references a par Course @ Sea Ranch		Purchase Orders
	1972	Park People move into Eugene Field House		Park People
	1977	Smith Ditch listed as a Denver Landmark Historic District <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Denver Landmark District D-07, Ordinance # 152</li> </ul>		Denver records
	1982	Caro McMurty Aiken Garden at Eugene Field House <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ given in memory by her five nieces and nephews -</li> </ul>		Bldg. Plaque
	1991	Concrete/ Handicap ramps at Mississippi and Franklin, north tennis court improvement		Purchase Orders
	1994	Hazel Gates Woodruff Memorial Garden at Eugene Field House (1912 – 1994)		Garden Plaque
		John Falkenberg Bench 1994		Garden Plaque
	1994 1994	Washington Park Boathouse / Pavilion designated a Denver Landmark Structure for Preservation		CCD files, Landmark application
		Washington Park Bathhouse designated a Denver Landmark Structure for Preservation		CCD files, Landmark application
	1995	Jane Ballantine McCotter (1919 – 1995)		Garden Plaque
		Washington Park Bathhouse Restoration and Rehabilitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CHS SHF grant funding for renovation for use by Volunteers for Outdoor Colorado, Bob Root, architect for renovation</li> <li>▪ Requires that a community room be available for public use.</li> </ul>		CHS grant application
	no date	Playground – circa 1990s built between Rec. Center and Smith Lake		Site observations
No date	Floating pier installed for accessible fishing		John Dillavou	
No date	Street and alleys vacated by Ordinance 37/00, 35/04		Denver Parks property book, 1968	



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Plan, Elevation, Section and Detail of Ryan Bridge at City Ditch along Downing Street at Kentucky Avenue, 03/1909, F. W. Ameter, Ink on Linen, 42x21, 1"=1', Tube 76

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Plan and Section for Cement Foot Basin at Bathing Beach, 07/23/14, F. W. Ameter, Ink on Linen, 19x16, no scale, Tube 77

Bath House Floor Plan, 06/1911, J. B. H., Pencil on Paper, 36x31,  $\frac{1}{4}''=1'$ , Tube 77

Balustrade for Ryan Bridge, 02/1903, F. W. Ameter, Blue Print, 26x36,  $3''=1'$ , Tube 77

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- FF 20, Site Plan of Perennial Flower Garden, N.D., Photostat, 1"=20'
- FF 20, Site Plan of Small Model Garden, N.D., Blue Line, 1"=8'
- FF 20, Perspective Sketch of Wading pool, N.D., Blue line, no scale
- FF20, Washington Park: Planting Plan of Mt. Vernon Garden, Virginia with Notes, N.D., Ink and Pencil on Paper, 1"=10'
- FF20, Washington Park: Planting Plan of Area Around Perennial Flower Garden, N.D., Blue Line
- FF20, Washington Park: Site Plan/ Topographical Map of Area South of North Lake
- FF20, Washington Park: Map of Southern Section Around South Lake, N.D., Blue Line
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