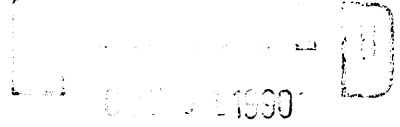


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
NPS/CHS Word Processor Format
(Approved 03/88)

OMB No. 1024-0018



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL
REGISTER**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printers in 12 pitch. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Lookout Mountain Park
other names/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number: 987 1/2 Lookout Mountain Road (NA) not for publication
city, town: Golden (X) vicinity
state: Colorado code: CO county: Jefferson code: 059 zip code: 80401

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
() private	() building(s)		
(X) public-local	(X) district	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
() public-State	() site	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
() public-Federal	() structure	<u>2</u>	_____ structures
	() object	_____	<u>2</u> objects
		<u>6</u>	<u>4</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Denver Mountain Parks and Parkways

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this (x) nomination () request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property (x) meets () does not meet the National Register criteria.
() See continuation sheet.

Barbara Sudler

9-26-90

Signature of certifying official

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Colorado Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the
National Register

(x) entered in the National Register.
() See continuation sheet

Arlene Byers

11/12/90

() determined eligible for the National Register. () See continuation sheet

() determined not eligible for the National Register.

() removed from the National Register.

() other, (explain:)

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of
Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions**(enter categories from instructions)**

Recreation and Culture: museum;

outdoor recreation

Landscape

Current Functions**(enter categories from instructions)**

Recreation and Culture: museum;

outdoor recreation

Landscape: park

7. Description

Architectural Classification**(enter categories from instructions)**

Other: Rustic

Materials**(enter categories from instructions)**foundations concretewalls log, weatherboard, stoneroof asphalt

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Lookout Mountain Park, one of the earliest and most significant of the Denver Mountain Parks, is a 64.49 acre site that includes the nearly level mountain top of Lookout Mountain. Here one has magnificent views of the vast Colorado plains and Front Range Mountains including the cities of Golden and Denver. Here is the grave site of the famous "Buffalo Bill" Cody, the historic Pahaska Tepee, excellent overlook points, and an original picnic shelter and rest area.

Lookout Mountain Park meets the registration requirements stated in Section F of the Multiple Property Form for the Denver Mountain Parks. The natural environment is intact and in good condition; the majority of the visual resources are undisturbed with historic viewing points remaining; and the historic site design is adequately intact to provide users with a similar historic feeling and purpose. The Pahaska Tepee remains a contributing building; Buffalo Bill's grave remains intact; and the original picnic shelter and restroom retain integrity. The new museum, noncontributing because it does not meet the 50 year age criterion, is carefully sited to minimize negative impacts to the site.

(X) See continuation sheet

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

Lookout Mountain Park

Lookout Mountain Park was purchased in 1913 and is one of the earliest parks in the Denver Mountain Park System. The park includes lands on both sides of Lookout Mountain Road (Lariat Trail). These park lands were chosen to ensure that scenic views would be protected and that unsightly roadside development would not occur in the park. Much of the land is gently sloping, making the park an excellent place for picnicking and mountain recreation. The lands purchased exemplify the types of land which Olmsted recommended for inclusion in the Denver Mountain Park System. The land in this park provides excellent regional views, exposes users to beautiful mountain scenery, and provides gently sloping lands for passive recreational uses. Olmsted recommended Lookout Mountain Park as first priority for inclusion into the Denver Mountain Park System.

The famed William Frederick Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill" was buried on top of Lookout Mountain within the park boundaries. Buffalo Bill's frontier experiences and theatrical and literary career, were responsible for much of the romanticizing of the American frontier and added to the rich folklore of the American West. Buffalo Bill loved the plains of Colorado and asked to be buried on Lookout Mountain to overlook the vast plains to the east where many thousands of buffalo had roamed. His grave was placed near the edge of the mountain, where excellent views across the plains of Denver were available. Buffalo Bill died when the grounds of Lookout Mountain were still frozen. His body was kept in cold storage until June of 1917, when the grave could be dug. A stone marker was built of rough-hewn quartz with a wrought iron fence surrounding the grave. His wife was buried along side him a few years later. Later additions to the fence, to better protect the grave, included curved top spikes with similar iron work.

In 1927, the caskets of William and Louisa Cody were encased in steel and placed in a tomb beneath the memorial to ensure no one would steal Buffalo Bill's remains; no noticeable changes were made to the memorial. The grave is noncontributing because it does not meet criteria exception C as other resources more closely associated with Buffalo Bill Cody's life are still in existence. In recent years a concrete platform, flagstone steps and handicapped access have been added. A viewing area, overlooking the eastern plains, was designed just east of the grave. This overlook provides excellent views across the vast plains which Cody had so loved. The grave is still completely intact and well cared for. The only changes have been minor surface improvements to ensure all tourists can gain access to the grave site (noncontributing).

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Lookout Mountain Park

The grave is connected by a trail to the original museum, called the Pahaska Tepee, (contributing) where the artifacts of Buffalo Bill were originally displayed. The Pahaska Tepee was built in 1921 through the efforts of the Denver Mountain Parks Commission and Johnny Baker, the champion shotgun and rifle shot and foster son and companion of Buffalo Bill Cody. The building was named from the Sioux Indian designation for Colonel Cody, "Pahaska" meaning "Long Hair." A museum and restaurant housed within the building were managed by Mr. Baker. The museum collection was comprised almost entirely of items donated by Cody's wife, Louisa M. Cody. The museum collection has been removed to the new Buffalo Bill Museum on the site, and the Pahaska Tepee now serves as the museum gift shop and snack bar.

The Pahaska Tepee stands on the eastern slope of Lookout Mountain, sited to overlook the vast expanse of the plains. Despite its name, the Pahaska Tepee is not built in the style of an Indian tepee. The building was designed to be a representation of frontier American architecture and is similar to the architecture of the Adirondack mountains which combined Swiss chalet styling with rustic log construction. The Pahaska Tepee is particularly noteworthy for its inventive use of natural tree forms, including gnarled limbs, curved logs and branches, and stumps and roots of trees. It is similar to other Rustic style buildings found within the Denver Mountain Park System in that it was designed to blend with the natural mountain surroundings.

Credit for the design of the Pahaska Tepee goes to Louis Spallone, who was the building foreman in charge of construction. Other city employees involved with the building design include Assistant City Electrician John J. Malpiede, who designed some of the building's original lighting fixtures which were constructed of gnarled tree branches and limbs. Only the smaller of these fixtures still remain, yet even these provide excellent examples of the unique character and style of the interior of the building.

The Pahaska Tepee consists of a two-story, front-gabled center bay, flanked on either side by one-story, side-gabled wings. The side wings of the building are angled so that the building facade is slightly concave. Although the building has been added to, the basic configuration remains the same. The pathway to Colonel Cody's grave runs along the entire front length of the building, leading to the museum's main entrance.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4

Lookout Mountain Park

The building is constructed of stripped pine logs, with the exposed pine beams and rafters area visible in much of the interior of the building, adding to the buildings rustic design. The exterior of the building was originally covered with hand split wood shingles, which have been replaced with horizontal board and batten wood siding. The original wood shingles can still be seen in portions of the building, such as the now enclosed rear veranda.

Historic photographs of the Pahaska Tepee show that the front of the building featured a second story balcony, a gable truss, timber brackets, rustic timber balustrades along the side wings, and a fort-like timber fence balustrade along the main entrance. While the balcony and truss remain, the balustrades have been removed. The building also originally featured a projecting gable pavilion over the recessed open entry porch. The porch has been enclosed and other alterations to the facade include new siding, and remodelled windows and doors.

Through the main entrance a visitor enters the building's main court. Exposed timbers, puncheon siding, wood floors, and gnarled tree limb ornamentation create a western frontier atmosphere. A circular second-story balcony constructed of undressed timber and adorned with Indian rugs and animal skins, encircles the center room. The balcony, which is now closed to the public, is reached by a stairway constructed of stripped timber and tree branches. A massive stone fireplace, one of three in the building, is located on the west wall. A second stone fireplace is located in the north wing. The third fireplace, located in the north wing kitchen area, has been walled in. The stone chimney stacks of these fireplaces are visible from the building exterior.

The center room, now a gift shop, leads to the north and south wings. The south wing originally held the museum collection, but is now used for storage. This wing has a cupola-like row of skylights, which were used to light the museum vault room, a stone front-gabled structure with a concrete roof and heavy metal doors, which was used to store the museum valuables. The north wing is used as a gift shop. Both the north and south wings have wood paneling, which is a later addition with original timber beams on the ceiling.

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Lookout Mountain Park

Like the facade, the rear of the Pahaska Tepee has a higher, center gabled bay flanked by side gabled wings. The eaves of the center bay are supported by five large wooden brackets. Historically, the rear of the building had a projecting pavilion. Beneath this pavilion was an open veranda, now glassed in, which offers museum visitors spectacular views of the Colorado Front Range. The rear of the building has been resided, its original wood shingles replaced with horizontal board and batten wood siding.

In 1922, the northeast corner of the building was altered with the addition of a dining room. The addition was built in a rustic style similar to the original tepee. The addition's interior has been remodeled with new fixtures, a lowered ceiling and new walls. A newer entry has been added to the structure in more recent years. Even though the main entrance is still located on the path to the grave site, many visitors enter the Pahaska Tepee through the snack bar entrance, since it is the closest entrance to the new facilities.

Within recent years, a new Buffalo Bill Museum and scenic overlook have been constructed to the northeast, behind the Pahaska Tepee. A new parking lot is located just west of the new museum on the north end of the park and the old parking lot, much nearer the grave, is now overgrown and well integrated into the natural pine forest environment. The new facilities were sensitively sited to minimize disturbance to the historical character of the park. Visitors to the grave still have a short climb to the mountain top through the Colorado natural environment.

The two original large stone fireplaces, smaller twisted root and stump lights, undressed pine railings and interior wall coverings, and the shingled exterior are still intact. The old atmosphere of a rustic mountain museum and restaurant still exists.

The distant views from the historic overlooks at the grave and from the Pahaska Tepee veranda are still excellent. Television antennas have been added to the foreground lands just east of the park boundaries. These antennas disturb the visual quality of the view from this part of the park. The visual corridor is not totally blocked by the antennas however and good views still prevail. Lookout Mountain still remains an excellent view point from which to experience the vastness of the Colorado Plains.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Lookout Mountain Park

Just west of the grave and the Pahaska Teepee is the Lookout Mountain Picnic Area. The area is almost identical to its original design. The land is gently sloping with large ponderosa pines naturally spaced throughout the area. Through the trees distant views of the northern Colorado Rockies and plains can be seen. A contributing group picnic shelter, built by 1916, still exists. In addition, an original stone restroom, two original stone fireplaces, and the gravel parking lot still remain.

The original design of the picnic shelter consisted of four stone columns fronting the entrance, a stone fireplace and chimney in the rear, open viewing areas to the sides, and two windows in the back spanning Boulder to the east and the Continental Divide to the extreme northwest. The shelter was made from the local stone and timbers of the area. Except for the restoration of one stone column and reshingling of the roof, the original shelter remains intact. The new asphalt shingles are a tan color, closely resembling the original roof color. Even the viewing area out of the back windows has remained selectively cleared of trees to maximize the views.

One noncontributing monument is within the park. A memorial to Johnny Baker, Cody's foster son and manager of the museum and restaurant is a noncontributing object, constructed less than 50 years ago.

In recent years a new restroom facility, raised iron cooking grills and picnic tables were added. These constitute only minor additions and changes. The site and the major facilities remain clearly intact and provide the same restful mountain park experience which existed in the early 1900's.

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Section number 7 Page 7

Lookout Mountain Park

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: (6)

Site (1):

10. Lookout Mountain Park
Montane Zone; Ponderosa Pine woods; Scenic views

Buildings (3):

1. Stone Picnic Shelter (1916) Made from local stone and timber; 4 stone columns front entrance; stone fireplace and chimney.
4. Stone Restroom
7. Pahaska Tepee (1921) Rustic architecture; two story front-gabled bay, flanked by one-story side-gabled wings.

Structures (2):

2. Stone Fireplace
5. Stone Fireplace

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: (4)

Buildings (2):

3. Restroom
6. Buffalo Bill Museum

Objects (2):

- B. Memorial to Johnny Baker
9. Buffalo Bill Grave (1917) (1927): Surrounded by wrought iron fence; stone marker

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: () nationally () statewide (X) locally

Applicable National Register Criteria (X) A () B (X) C () D
 Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) () A () B () C () D () E () F () G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Entertainment and Recreation	1913 - 1940	1913
Landscape Architecture	1913	1913
Community Planning and Development	1913 - 1940	1913, 17, 21, 27
Architecture	1913	1913
Conservation	1913 - 1940	1913

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Olmsted, Jr., Frederick Law
 Olmsted Brothers

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Lookout Mountain Park is significant under Criteria A and C. The park is significant to Community Planning as part of the Denver Mountain Park System and the first rest area within the system starting from the northern scenic drive. Lookout Mountain Park is significant to Entertainment and Recreation as the major destination point after climbing the Lariat Trail or the last stop before descending into Denver. Its significance to Landscape Architecture is as a major point within the mountain park system where people have historically stopped to see the expansive panoramic views of the plains, view the grave site of the nationally famous Buffalo Bill Cody and see the Cody artifacts. Due to the elevation and location of Lookout Mountain, the site has been a significant overlook for Indians and frontier explorers for centuries and remains one of the most picturesque viewing points along the front range. The park is significant to Architecture because it contains good, intact examples of the rustic style of architecture.

This park was recommended for acquisition in the Olmsted Brothers plan and ranked as first priority in terms of acquisition importance. Lookout Mountain Park follows Olmsted Jr.'s prime recommendation of preserving scenic overlooks and the foregrounds of those overlooks as public park facilities open to all. This park is particularly significant since it has Buffalo Bill's grave site. People come from all over the nation to learn about Buffalo Bill Cody, a scout for the United States Army, and understand the historical legacy of the west during the early settler days when Indian tribes and buffalo still freely roamed the area.

(X) See continuation sheet

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

Lookout Mountain Park

The famed William Frederick Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill" was buried on top of Lookout Mountain within the park boundaries. Buffalo Bill's frontier experiences and theatrical and literary career, were responsible for much of the romanticizing of the American frontier and added to the rich folklore of the American west. Buffalo Bill loved the plains of Colorado and asked to be buried on Lookout Mountain to overlook the vast plains to the east where many thousands of buffalo had roamed. His grave was placed near the edge of the mountain where excellent views across the plains of Denver were available. Buffalo Bill died when the grounds of Lookout Mountain were still frozen. His body was kept in cold storage until June of 1917, when the grave could be dug. A stone marker was built of rough-hewn quartz with a wrought iron fence surrounding the grave. His wife was buried along side him a few years later. Later additions to the fence, to better protect the grave included curved top spikes with similar ironwork. In 1927, the caskets of William and Louisa Cody were encased in steel and placed in a tomb beneath the memorial to ensure no one would steal Buffalo Bill's remains. No noticeable changes were made to the memorial.

The Pahaska Tepee, which originally held Buffalo Bill's artifacts, exemplifies the distinctive characteristics of the rustic style. These characteristics are most clearly seen through the use of native stones and logs and its successful interaction with the natural setting. In addition, curved logs, timbers, stumps and roots of trees have been incorporated into the design, adding to its uniqueness. The park also contains other contributing resources which include 2 stone fireplaces and a stone picnic shelter built in the rustic style of architecture.

Lookout Mountain Park meets the registration requirements in the Denver Mountain Parks Multiple property submission. The period of significance has been arbitrarily ended at 1940 to meet the Register's 50 year requirement.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(X) See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property: 64.49 acres**UTM References**

A	<u>1 3</u>	<u>4 7 9 0 0 0 0 </u>	<u>4 3 9 8 2 0 0 </u>	B	<u>1 3</u>	<u>4 7 9 0 2 0 </u>	<u>4 3 9 8 1 0 0 </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1 3</u>	<u>4 7 9 6 0 0 0 </u>	<u>4 3 9 8 1 1 0 </u>	D	<u>1 3</u>	<u>4 7 9 7 2 5 </u>	<u>4 3 9 7 9 2 5 </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

(X) See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(X) See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries encompass the entire parcel Lookout Mountain as owned by the City and County of Denver except that portion of the Lariat Trail from the Upper Hairpin Turns to Wildcat Point. This portion of the Lariat Trail has been included as its own Scenic Mountain Drive District.

() See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Ann Moss, Landscape Architect**Organization:** Shapins/Moss, Inc.**Street & Number:** 1702 Mariposa Avenue**City or Town:** Boulder**Date:** October 3, 1988**Telephone:** (303)449-8450**State:** CO **Zip Code:** 80302

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Lookout Mountain Park

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 9 Page 3

Lookout Mountain Park

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April-May 1920, June-July 1921, August 1921, September-October 1921, July
August 1922, November-December 1924, March-April 1926, March-April 1927,
July-August 1928, January-February 1928, September-October 1929.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 9 Page 4

Lookout Mountain Park

Denver, City and County of: Parks and Recreation Department, Denver Mountain
Parks Photographic Collection.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 2

Lookout Mountain Park

UTM References

E 13 479700 4397780

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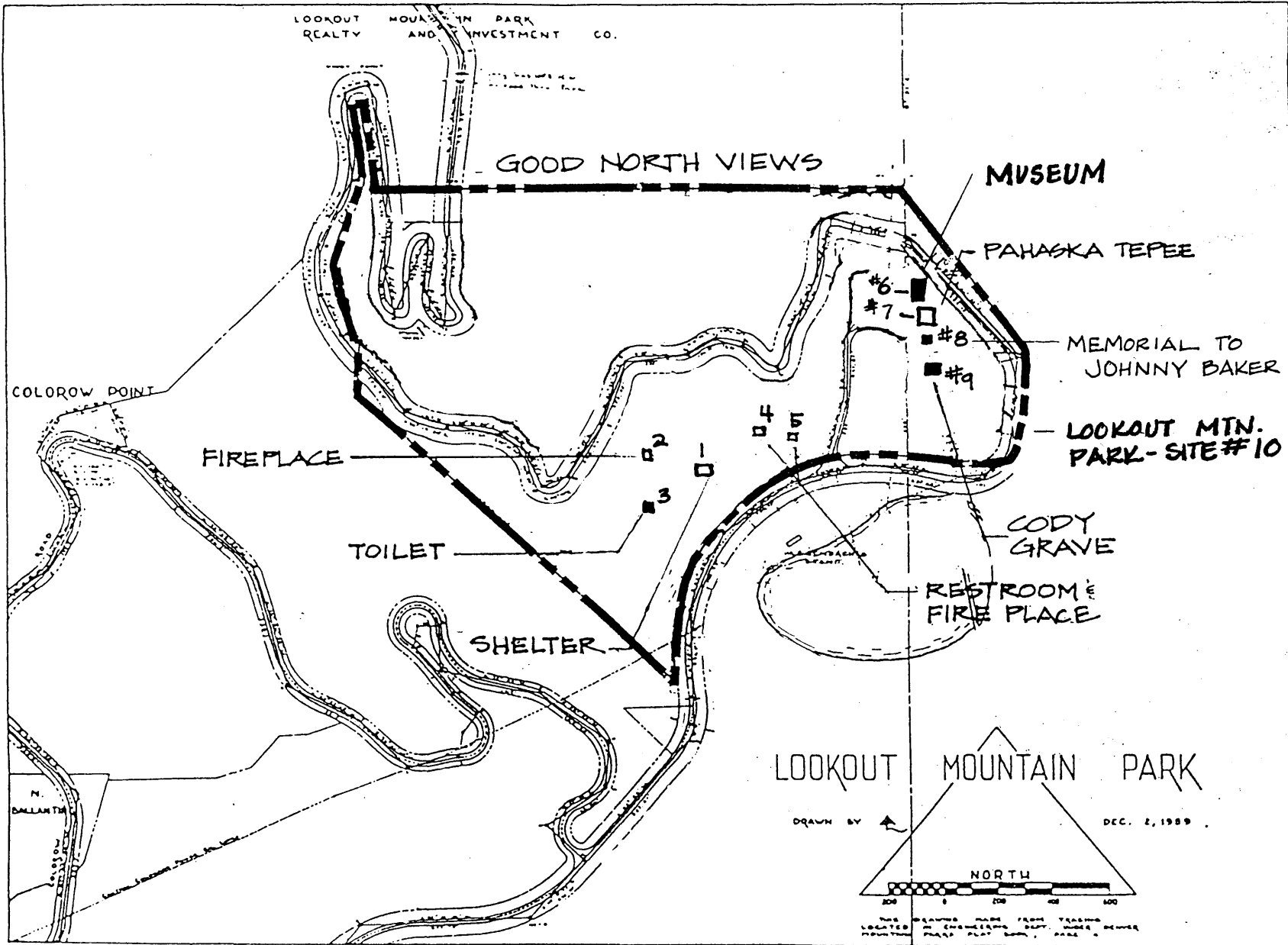
Verbal Boundary Description

That part of the E 1/2 of Section 5 and W 1/2 of Section 4, T4S, R70W, of the 6th PM, described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the East line of said Section 5, from which point the SE corner of NE 1/4 of said Section 5 bears South 0 degrees 31 feet East a distance of 741.3 feet; thence due west 1912 feet to the West boundary line of State Primary Road No. 21 (now Lookout Mountain road); thence North and West along the West side of said right-of-way 3-4 feet to a point, (top of Windy Point); thence South and West along the East side of said right-of-way 890 feet to a point; thence due South 208 feet to a point from which the SE corner of the NE 1/4 of said Section 5 bears North 89 degrees 30 feet East a distance of 1974.55 feet; thence; South 48 degrees 20 feet East 1563.88 feet to a point on the NW boundary line of State Primary Road No. 21; thence in a Northeasterly direction along the Northerly boundary line of said road 2044 feet, more or less, to a point on the South line of the Koch and Coor's property in the NW 1/4 of said Section 4; thence East on last described South line 125.62 feet, more or less, to the East line of State Primary Road No. 21; thence Northwesterly on a straight line to the place of beginning. Containing 61.06 Acres, more or less.

That part of the Nw 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 4, T4S., R70W., described as follows:

Beginning at the West quarter corner of Section 4, T4S, R70W, thence North 89 degrees 44 minutes East 405.9 feet to East line of right-of-way of the Lookout Mountain Road, or Victory Highway; thence North 89 degrees 44 minutes East 527.53 feet to corner No. 2; thence South 0 degrees 16 minutes East 270 feet to corner No. 3; thence South 89 degrees 44 minutes West 582.19 feet to corner No. 4, being a point on the East side of the right-of-way of above mentioned road or highway; thence Northeasterly following the East line of right-of-way of said Road or Highway to a point of beginning or corner No. 1 containing 3.43 acres.

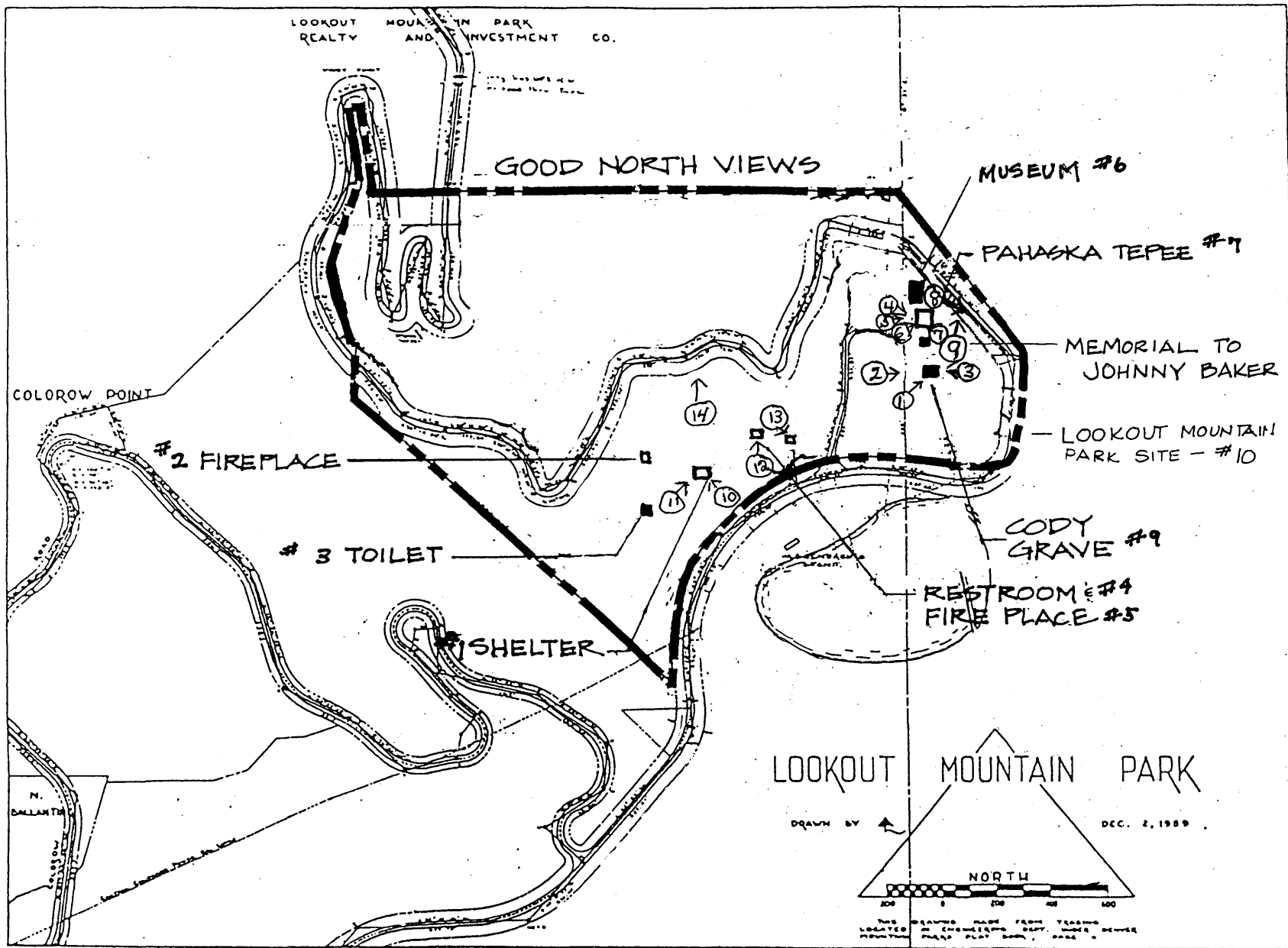


GOOD VIEWS TO DENVER

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN PARK DISTRICT

- CONTRIBUTING
- NONCONTRIBUTING

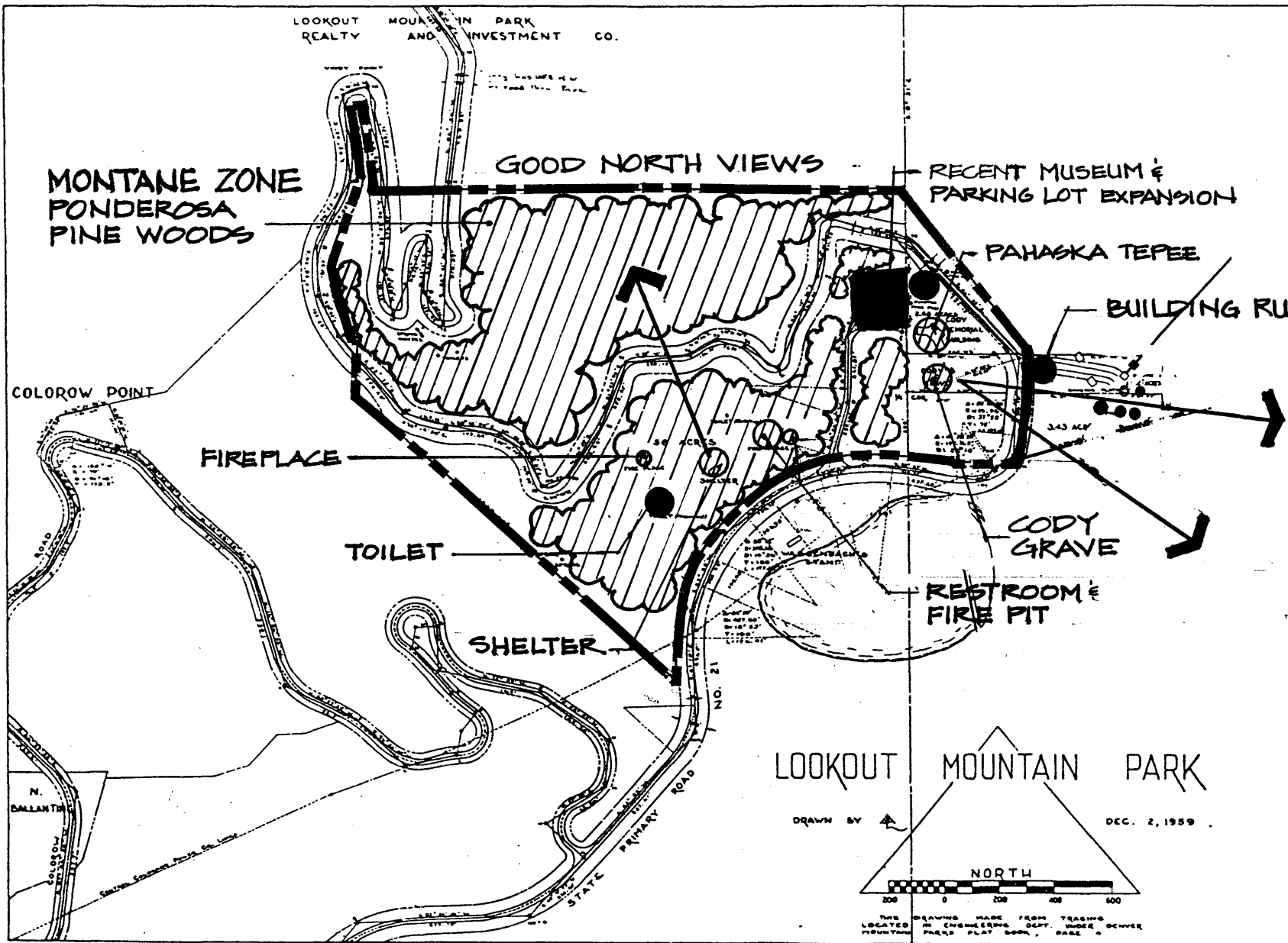




LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN PARK DISTRICT

- CONTRIBUTING
- NONCONTRIBUTING
- PHOTO

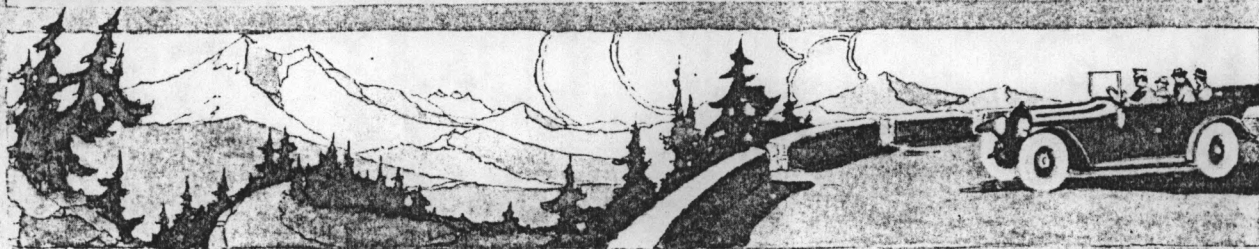




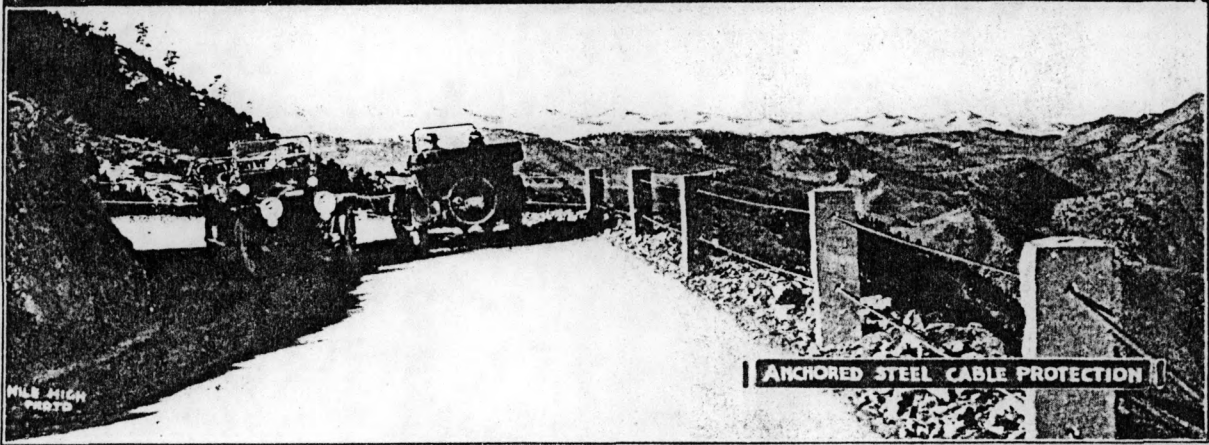
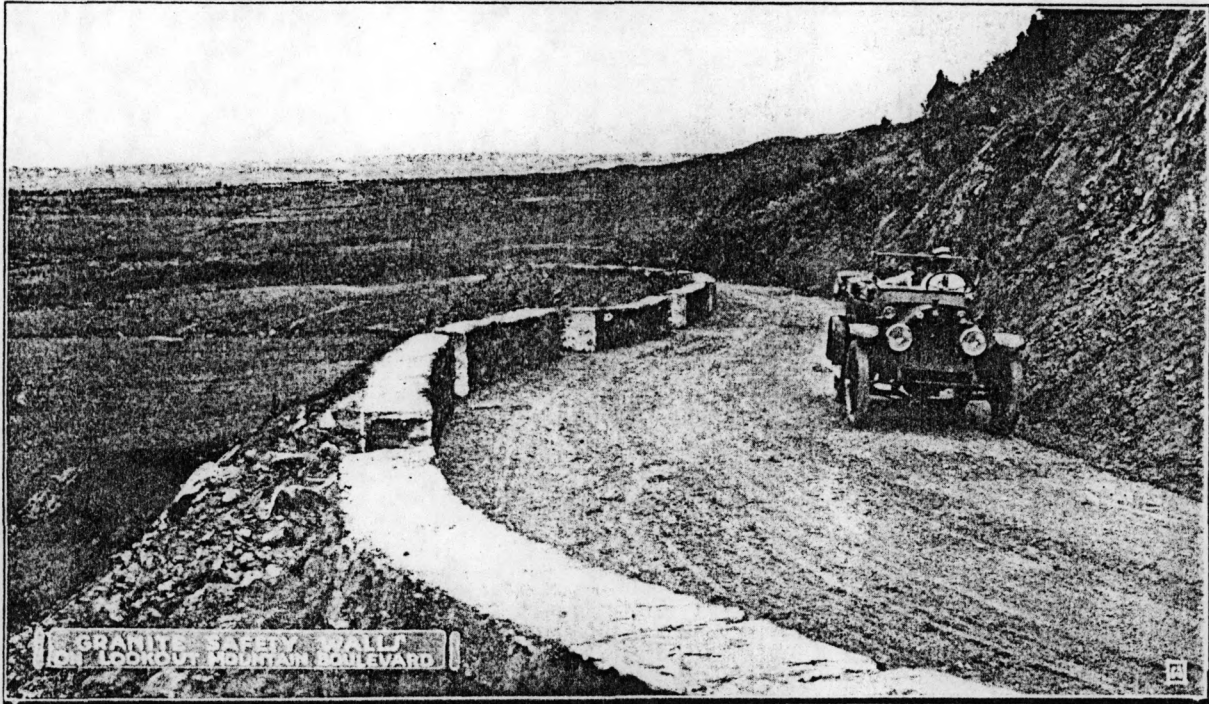
Natural Features and Views
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN PARK DISTRICT



NOT TO SCALE

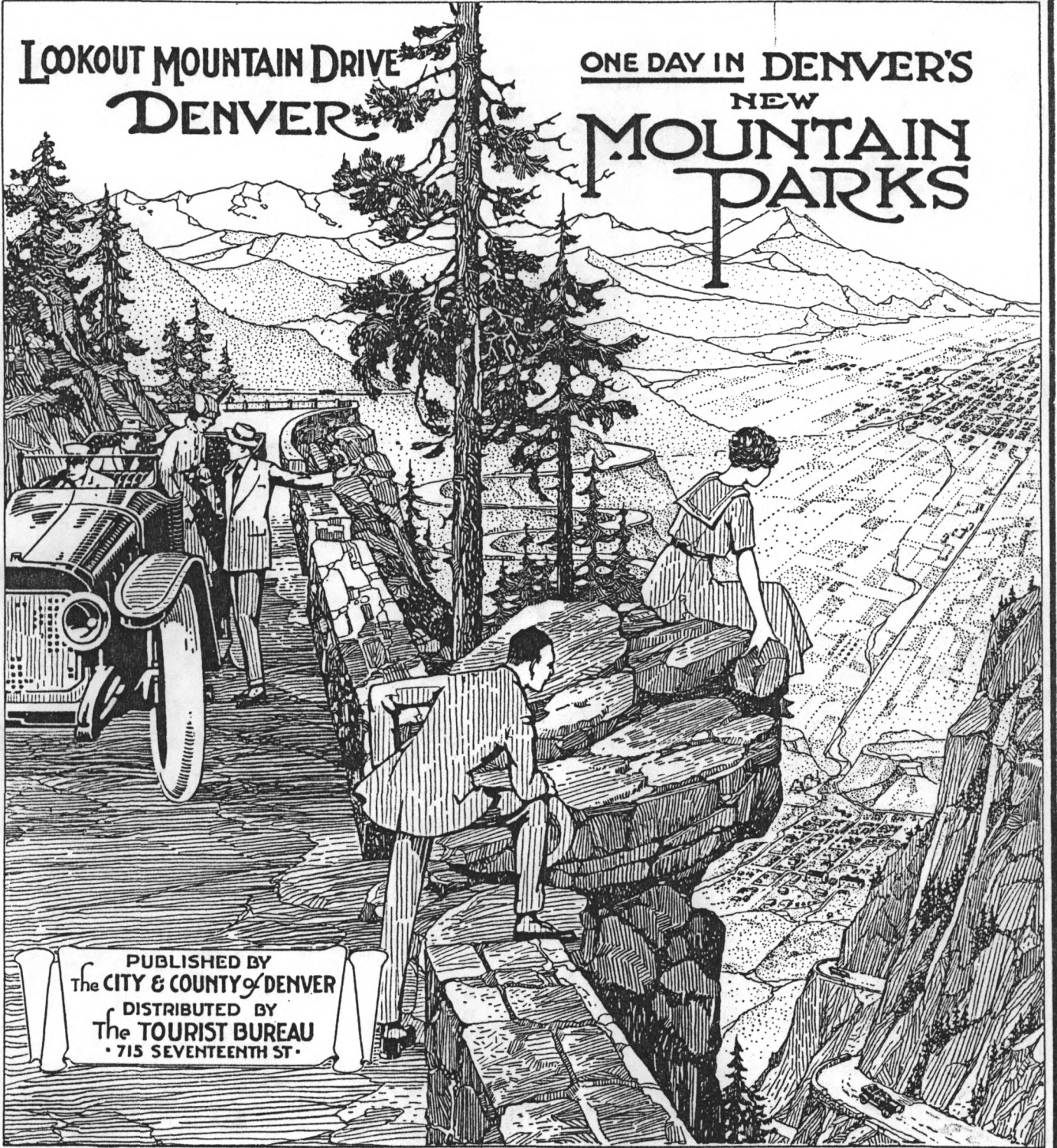


1916



LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN DRIVE DENVER

ONE DAY IN DENVER'S NEW MOUNTAIN PARKS



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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number photo Page 1

Unless otherwise noted all Lookout Mountain Park District photographs have the same following information:

1. Name of Property: Lookout Mountain Park
2. Location: Jefferson County, Colorado. Nearest city Golden
3. Date of Photograph: September, 1988
4. Location of Original Negative: City and County of Denver

Photo #	Description
1	Photographer: Original photographer unknown, submitted photo of old photograph by Ann Moss. Date of Photograph: Original unknown, circa 1930, copy September, 1988 Location of Neg. Location of Original Negative: City and County of Denver Description: Buffalo Bill's Grave, Pahaska Tepee in background
2	Buffalo Bill's Grave, looking east
3	Buffalo Bill's Grave, looking west
4	Pahaska Tepee, northwestern portion, looking east
5	Photographer: Original photographer unknown, submitted photo by Ann Moss Date of Photograph: Original circa 1933, copy September, 1988 Location of Neg. Submitted copy negative at City and County of Denver Description: Pahaska Tepee in early 1930's western entry, looking east.
6	Pahaska Tepee, western entry, looking east.
7	Photographer: Original photographer unknown, submitted copy by Ann Moss. Date of Photograph: Original circa 1933, submitted copy September, 1988 Location of Neg. Submitted copy negative at City and County of Denver Description: Pahaska Tepee veranda in early 1930's, looking eastward to plains of Denver.
8	Pahaska Tepee, eastern side, photo looking north
9	Lookout Mountain Park picnic shelter, looking northwest.
10	Lookout Mountain Park restroom, looking northeast
11	Lookout Mountain Park restroom, looking northwest
12	Park fireplace, looking east
13	Typical landscape within Lookout Mountain Park
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