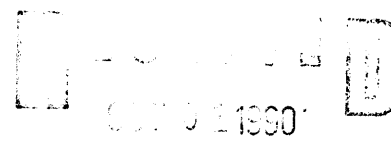


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
NPS/CHS Word Processor Format
(Approved 03/88)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

**NATIONAL
REGISTER**

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: Genesee Park
other names/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number: 26771 Genesee Lane (NA) not for publication
city, town: Golden (XX) 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>23</u>	<u>6</u> buildings
() public-State	() site	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
() public-Federal	() structure	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u> structures
	() object	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u> objects
		<u>26</u>	<u>12</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Denver Mountain Park System

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 Sidler
Signature of certifying official

9-26-90
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

entered in the National Register.
() See continuation sheet

Helene Byer 11/15/90

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

() determined not eligible for the National Register.

() removed from the National Register.

() other, (explain:) _____

fa Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: outdoor
recreation

Landscape: park

Current Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: outdoor
recreation

Landscape: park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Rustic

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

foundations Stone

walls Stone, wood

roof wood shingle

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Genesee Park was the first park acquisition in the Denver Mountain Park System and is the largest. But even before it became a park it contained important access routes through the mountains. Portions of stagecoach routes with simple stone edges can still be seen crossing sections of what is now Genesee Park.

The first parcel in Genesee Park was purchased in ca. 1913, although it was leased and used as Denver Mountain Parks as early as 1912. Several additional parcels were purchased in later years, making the park 2402.72 acres. The park contains numerous rock outcroppings of igneous formations and numerous deep canyons draining principally into Clear Creek, which cuts through the northern tip of the area. Chief of these canyons are Beaver Brook and Bear Gulch. The southern park drains into Bear Creek. Genesee Mountain (8200') and Bald Mountain (8000') are the principle mountains along with acres of mountainous ridges, valleys, and gorges. The majority of the lands within this park were recommended for purchase in the original Olmsted plan for the Denver Mountain Park System. The major purposes of the park were to:

- Preserve distant views from mountain tops.
- Provide gently sloping mountain lands for recreational uses such as camping, hiking, picnicking, dining, lodging and sight seeing.
- Provide lands for game preserves.

All of the purposes were accomplished. The park has distant views to the north, west, and south, has a old stone lodge and picnic shelter, provides camp sites, has animal preserves, provides the western link to the Beaver Brook Trail, and preserves thousands of acres for recreational use.

(X) See continuation sheet

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Genesee Mountain Park

Genesee Park meets all the registration requirements listed in Section F in the Multiple Property form for the Denver Mountain Parks. The natural resources are in excellent condition; the visual resources remain intact with prime view points and foreground lands clearly preserved; and the historic park site design retains integrity. The manmade elements are well preserved. The Patrick House, which existed before the park, retains integrity and all of the park buildings are in good condition and have a high degree of integrity.

During the early stages of park development, the Genesee Mountain Road was constructed. Construction was a monumental project with two teams of men, horses and mules; one at the mountain top and one near the bottom, working to create a gently sloping road up the mountain. The road was completed in 1914 with no grade steeper than 5% and a road width of sixteen feet. A parking lot was provided near the mountain top with marble columns and stone walls used to frame the view. Both the marble columns and stone walls are gone although the parking area still remains in the same location. At the top of Genesee Mountain, a flagpole with a large stone base was constructed. A flagpole still stands although the original one has been replaced with a noncontributing, larger one and the base rebuilt with similar native stone materials. At the mountain top there are expansive views of the Rocky Mountains. From the flagpole area, on a clear day, mountains such as Devil's Head, Pikes Peak, Mt. Rosalie, Mt. Evans, James Peak, Arapahoe Peaks, Squaw, Santa Fe, Conifer, Big Bear, Double Header, Independence, Bergen, Bald, Morrison, Douglas, Tom, Three Sisters, Topsy and Lookout Mountains are visible. Genesee park lands extend an adequate distance to the south and west to help ensure the preservation of these monumental views.

The Genesee Mountain road winds around to connect the east and west sides of the mountain. Along the western side of Genesee Mountain are the Genesee Game Preserves. The original preserves were started in 1914 with fences of common stock wire and iron pipes from remains of discarded locomotives. The location of the preserves was based upon the type of land best suited for grazing and to ensure abundant viewing of the animals by sightseers. The preserves were originally for buffalo, elk, and mountain sheep. Later it was found the area was too low for mountain sheep, so only buffalo and elk preserves remain. The preserves began on 165 acres, but by 1918 were increased to 465 acres to minimize overgrazing and allow appropriate ranch management. The buffalo and elk preserves still exist today and have nearly the same number of animals as were historically allowed. The original preserve lands are unchanged and even some of the original iron posts remain.

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Genesee Mountain Park

Along the old Highway 40, which runs through approximately the middle of Genesee Park, is the maintenance area for the northern portion of the Denver Mountain Park System. This area is near the buffalo preserve and provides good access to all the northern park lands. The maintenance area includes the contributing 1860 Patrick House, a small barn, the large hay barn, the maintenance shed, the dynamite shed, and a noncontributing storage shed. The Patrick House was purchased as part of Genesee Park and became the residence of the family which maintained the animal preserves for the Mountain Park System. The large hay barn was built to house winter food supplies for the preserve livestock. The maintenance shed was used to house tools and provide area for machine maintenance for park vehicles. The dynamite building, a small building separated from the other structures, housed the dynamite used in the mountain park road construction.

The Patrick House is the oldest structure in the Denver Mountain Park System, and one of the oldest existing houses in the Lookout Mountain area. The building is a wood frame, two-story residence which was built ca. 1860 by the John D. Patrick family, who constructed an early toll road in the Genesee area. The building served as the toll station for the Patrick family's toll road, a main thoroughfare which ran, generally, from a point east of Apex, Colorado, to a point three miles west of Genesee Park. The Patrick House is basically unaltered, and has retained much of its historic integrity. (see photos 10, 11, & 12) The building has a hipped roof; overhanging eaves supported by paired, pierced wood brackets; and white clapboard siding with wooden corner column boards. The facade has three, 4x4 light, double-hung windows on the second story, all with architrave surrounds and green painted shutters. Similar windows are located on the first floor and side elevations. These windows and shutters were brought by the Patrick family from Missouri. Also from Missouri is the front door frame, which has sidelights and a transom. The building has a full-width front porch with post supports and curved brackets. A bay window on the side elevation has three double-hung windows, and paneled wood kickplates.

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Genesee Mountain Park

The building has a basically square floor plan. A small one-story, hipped roof, rear kitchen addition was added in the 1930's, replacing the original lean-to kitchen. The house's original wood shingle roof is now covered with asphalt roofing material. The roof originally featured a widow's walk, which has been removed. The main portion of the building has two corbeled brick chimneys; the rear addition has one brick chimney. The interior of the building has been remodeled but retains some original architectural detail, including the original stairway. The Patrick house is contributing.

Five other buildings are located on the Patrick property, but none are associated with the Patrick family. Currently, they are maintenance structures for the Denver Mountain Park System built soon after the park was purchased in 1912. The hay barn is a side-gabled structure with shiplap siding and three entrances, including a set of barn doors. A long, rectangular, side-gabled hay and maintenance shed has eleven doors, vertical board walls, and corrugated metal roofing. Also on the property are a side-gabled small barn used as a storage building, covered with vinyl siding, and a dynamite shed structure. The most recently built structure is a non-contributing corrugated metal and fiberglass Quonset hut.

By 1917 the small picnic shelter, Chief Hosa Lodge, parking facility and the Municipal Tent Campground were built. Both the small picnic shelter and the Chief Hosa Lodge were designed by J.J.B. Benedict and are strong examples of Rustic architecture.

Chief Hosa Lodge is located just west of the Buffalo game preserve along the Old Highway 40. There is a distinct saddle here which divides the park into two watersheds, north and south. The stone lodge overlooks the saddle and its watershed. It also served as a cafe and provided groceries for park campers.

The picnic shelter is a small structure sited near the original Beaver Brook Trail and Highway 40, just north of Chief Hosa Lodge and I-70. This shelter is in the rustic style and is of stone and wood construction. The building remains in good condition and is a contributing resource.

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Genesee Mountain Park

Chief Hosa Lodge represents Benedict's highly recognized Rustic Architectural style. While other rustic architectural styles generally used only timber, Benedict combined timber and native stone in a style especially suited for the Rocky Mountain environment.

The Chief Hosa Lodge is constructed of irregularly coursed stone. The building, which has a symmetrical facade, is composed of a center, one-story, side-gabled bay flanked on either end by a 1 1/2 story, clipped front-gabled bay. The northern gable end has three Gothic-arched windows, the southern gable end has a projecting gable pavilion covered with puncheon siding and supported by timber posts. Although the building is predominantly stone, natural wood forms were also employed. Exposed rafters and timber beams, tree branch gable supports and ornamentation, and puncheon siding are used extensively. The roof originally featured natural tree bark wood shingles, which have since been replaced by asphalt roofing.

Like other buildings within the park system, the Chief Hosa Lodge took advantage of its spectacular natural setting. The building is constructed into the sloping hillside and the windows, doors, and verandas are located to provide the best possible views. Virtually all the window and door openings are Gothic-arched, with radiating stone voussoirs. Also noteworthy are the building's massive stone chimneys. Several entrances open into the building, with the building's interior being an extension of the exterior's rustic natural form. Interior stone walls with timber ceiling beams and rafters exist throughout, with attractive stone arches leading to various interior spaces. The center bay, a large open room with maple wood floors, was once used as a dinner/dance hall. The northern gabled bay is now used as a grocery concession; the southern bay is vacant but may have originally housed the restaurant/kitchen area.

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Genesee Mountain Park

Chief Hosa Lodge is basically unaltered, and retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Rear additions are of stone construction. Alterations to the facade include a concrete veranda base which replaces the original stone veranda; the addition of new landscaping materials such as railroad ties; and the removal of the building's original tree branch veranda fence, which has been replaced with a log fence. A swimming pool was constructed recently just west of the Chief Hosa Lodge. This swimming pool is non-contributing and placed lower than the lodge so does not affect distant views.

At the same time the Hosa Lodge was constructed, "Municipal Tent Houses" were installed. These tent structures were developed, by the Denver Mountain Park's Commission, to provide civilized mountain camping within the Mountain Park system. By 1917, twenty of the tent houses were installed with concrete floors, running water and electricity. Although the tent structures and concrete bases are gone, the campground sites remain surrounded by large pines.

In 1919, the Beaver Brook Trail was completed to the Chief Hosa Lodge and connected the trail from the Windy Saddle Overlook on the Lariat Trail to the Genesee Park cafe and camping facility.

Between 1937 and 1941 the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) worked on Genesee Park. They constructed the Genesee Shelter House designed by J.J.B. Benedict (a contributing resource), regarded and provided safety bollards along the Genesee Mountain Road, and constructed a large parking lot at the picnic shelter. The shelter, located part way up Genesee Mountain, is composed of four columns fronting the entrance with fireplaces and chimneys at each end. Thick timber beams were sunk into the stone work and formed the bulwark of the roof support. Three window openings form the north end. The east side was constructed with two windows and a door. The southern exposure has a partly enclosed veranda facing the original parking lot area. Other than the fact that the two fireplaces have been closed in, the structure is intact and in good condition. The CCC parking lot consists of three landscaped medians with a stone edge. Half of the parking lot and the medians has been allowed to vegetate with native grasses. The CCC also constructed concrete fire pits within the picnic areas along Genesee Mountain.

By 1920, the playground and picnic area with stone fireplaces were completed near the Genesee Mountain Shelter. This provided needed facilities in this heavily used park.

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Genesee Mountain Park

In 1936, the final land acquisition for Genesee Park occurred and a road was developed to open up the northern portion of the site to the public. This road, called Stapleton Drive, provided access to much of the acreage which had been basically inaccessible to much of the public. The dirt road winds gently through the park and provides excellent views to the north and west. A portion of the Beaver Brook Trail became incorporated into a small portion of the western road.

In recent years the modern I-70 was built near old Highway 40 through Genesee Park. The interstate follows portions of the old road corridor, is graded into the mountains in many locations, and thus minimizes its disturbance to the mountain park. When the interstate was constructed, an underpass was provided for the buffalo so grazing range was not blocked. The careful design and siting of the interstate has allowed Genesee Park to remain a viable, intact park facility. The road does not disturb the major use areas along Genesee Mountain and was kept well away from the Chief Hosa Lodge and campground facility. The small picnic shelter across I-70 from Chief Hosa lodge, sits on a hill overlooking the Interstate. Pine trees screen much of the structure from the road and the facility retains its original integrity as a peaceful, secluded picnic site. The only other intrusion of note is an overhead powerline which crosses the northern portion of the site amidst the acres of dense pine forests.

In the 1970's, the State Division of Wildlife constructed a campground near the small picnic shelter just off the Interstate. This campground is well concealed by trees and has very little impact on the original park design and use pattern. Due to the vast quantity of forested lands and large size of the park, Genesee remains clearly intact and provides a natural preserve for recreation users and the unique wildlife of the Colorado Front Range.

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Genesee Mountain Park

According to Rebecca Herbst, in the post 1945 Bridge Survey conducted for Colorado's Highway Department, "'Built in 1970, the Genesee Park Interchange (F-15-CI) was the first continuous steel box girder bridge built in Colorado. Set high in the Mountains west of Denver, the bridge was praised as a simple and straightforward design with graceful, slender lines and the omission of a center pier to allow for a spectacular view of the distant mountains' Denver Post. The American Institute of Steel Construction recognized it as one of the prize bridges of 1971, the first time the award had been given to a Colorado bridge since the competition began in 1928." This bridge may be individually eligible to the National Register due to the merit of its design and its significance to engineering under criterion exception G for exceptional significance. It is noncontributing to this historic district because it does not fall in the period of significance.

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Genesee Mountain Park

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: (26)

Map # Sites (1)

38 Genesee Mountain Park Site: includes natural montane environment (Ponderosa, woodlands, gently sloping ridge lines and high points, steep mountain slopes, rock outcrops), Genesee Mountain, scenic overlooks, picnic areas, campground sites, game preserves and trails.

Buildings (23)

1 Chief Hosa Lodge (1917)
2 Cabin
3 Restroom
4 Carpenter's Shop
7 Patrick House (1860)
8 Hay Barn / Main Building
9 Dynamite Shed
10 Small Barn
11 Maintenance Shed/Garage
14 Restroom
15 Genesee Shelter House (1937-1941)
16 Small Picnic Shelter
21 - 30 Restrooms
34 Restroom

Structures (2)

17 Stone Fireplace (1920)
32 Stone Fireplace (1920)

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Genesee Mountain Park

NONCONTRIBUTING (12)

Buildings (6)

- 12 Quonset Hut/Storage Shed
- 13 Temporary Shed
- 18 Laundry/Shower
- 19 Vacant Registration Building
- 20 County Highway Dept. Maintenance Shed
- 31 Restroom

Structures (5)

- 5 Swimming Pool
- 6 Wading Pool
- 35 Water Storage Tank
- 36 Overpass - F-15-CI Genesee Park Interchange (1970)
- 37 Overpass

Object (1)

- 33 Genesee Mountain Flagpole

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
<u>Community Planning and Development</u>	<u>1913 - 1940</u>	<u>1913</u>
<u>Landscape Architecture</u>	<u>1913</u>	<u>1913</u>
<u>Architecture</u>	<u>1913</u>	<u>1913, 1917, 1920, 1937</u>
<u>Engineering</u>	<u>1914 - 1940</u>	<u>1914</u>
<u>Entertainment and Recreation</u>	<u>1913 - 1940</u>	<u>1913, 1917, 1919, 1920</u>
<u>Conservation</u>	<u>1913 - 1940</u>	<u>1913</u>
	Cultural Affiliation	
	<u>N/A</u>	

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Olmsted, Jr., Frederick Law
Olmsted Brothers, Benedict, J.B.
Civilian Conservation Corp

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

Genesee Park is significant in criterion A for Community Planning and Development, Entertainment and Recreation, and Conservation, and criterion C for Landscape Architecture, Architecture and Engineering. Genesee Park was included in Olmsted's original acquisition plan. This park is the oldest in the Denver Mountain Park System and represents many of the goals and recommendations established in the Olmsted Memorandum and Plan. The park provides incredible overlooks for viewing the vast mountain range of the Rockies and has gently sloping areas designed for diverse recreational uses ranging from picnicking and volleyball areas to campgrounds and lodges. In addition, the park preserves a vast acreage of lands to ensure the unique qualities of the montane mountain environment remain intact for public use and, in doing so is significant for Conservation. The facility is now and has always been within easy reach of Denver residents and provides a wide diversity of recreational facilities and uses which Olmsted requested in his Denver Mountain Park Plan and Memorandum. The park is significant to Landscape Architecture and Community Planning as part of the Denver Mountain Parks. Due to this park's wide diversity in landscape character and vastness in acreage and uses, it perhaps best represents the recommendations Olmsted stated in his plan.

(X) See continuation sheet

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Genesee Mountain Park

This park is also significant to conservation since it has two wildlife preserves which were established very early. These game preserves were established in 1914 and represent a unique and important historical development in the field of wildlife conservation and preservation in America.

Genesee Park is also significant for Architecture in that J. J.B. Benedict, a famous Colorado architect designed the Chief Hosa Lodge and the large, rustic Genesee Picnic Shelter. This lodge represents a style of architecture which fits with the mountain environment and reinforces the mountainous quality and unique sense of place of the area. Chief Hosa Lodge is perceived to be part of the mountains and one begins to understand and appreciate the quality of that stone and wood environment even more.

The park is significant for engineering under criterion C as an example of the work of a master, in this instance, the Civilian Conservation Corp. The corp graded the roads within the park so that they did not exceed a maximum grade.

The period of significance for Entertainment and Recreation as well as Community Planning and Development is arbitrarily ended at 1940 to meet the 50 year age criterion. The period of significance for Engineering in 1937 - 1940 is arbitrarily ended and should eventually end in 1941, the date when the construction on the roads was completed.

Genesee Park meets the registration requirements for mountain parks property type as established in the Denver Mountain Park Multiple Property nomination.

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
- (X) Local government
- () University
- () Other

Specify Repository:

Denver Parks and Recreation Dept.
Denver Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property: 2402.72 acres

UTM References

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

(X) See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(X) See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses all the lands owned by the City and County of Denver called Genesee Park

() See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Ann Moss, Landscape Architect

Organization: Shapins/Moss, Inc.

Street & Number: 1702 Mariposa Ave.

City or Town: Boulder

Date: October 3, 1988

Telephone: 303-449-8450

State: CO Zip Code: 80302

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Genesee Mountain Park

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Genesee Mountain Park

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Section number 9 Page 4

Genesee Mountain Park

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 2

Genesee Mountain Park

UTMs continued.

E. 13 473640 4398280
F. 13 474010 4398280
G. 13 474070 4397005
H. 13 473270 4397005
I. 13 473210 4396180
J. 13 474430 4396200
K. 13 474440 4395790
L. 13 474840 4395790
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O. 13 475620 4394600
P. 13 475510 4394610
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R. 13 475310 4393810
S. 13 474040 4393790
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U. 13 473620 4393370
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CC. 13 471620 4396180
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EE. 13 471820 4396700
FF. 13 471820 4396890
GG. 13 471600 4396880
HH. 13 471600 4397000
II. 13 471220 4397000

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Genesee Mountain Park

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The W 1/2 of the NW 1/4 of Section 2, T4S, R71W.

The S 1/2 of Section 3, T4S, R71W.

The N 1/2 of Section 10, T4S, R71W., except the following described tract of land, to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the West line of the NW 1/4 of Section 10, T4S, R71W, which point is 20 rods South of the Northwest corner of said Section; thence East 42 rods; thence South 40 rods; thence West 42 rods; thence North 40 rods to place of beginning thence South 40 rods; thence West 42 rods; thence North 40 rods to place of beginning.

The SE 1/4 of Section 10, T4S, R71W.

The SW 1/4 of Section 11, T4S, R71W.

The W 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Section 11, T4S, R71W.

That part of the NW 1/4 of Section 13, T4S, R71W., beginning at the SE corner of the NW 1/4 of said Section; thence North along the East line of the NW 1/4 of said Section 400 feet; thence due West 600 feet, more or less, to a point on a line 50 feet Northerly of the center line of the road; thence Northwesterly parallel to a nd 50 feet Northerly of the center line of said Road to a point on the fence on the West line of said Section 13; thence South 1431.14 feet, more or less, to the West quarter corner of said Section 13; thence East along the South line of the NW 1/4 of said Section 132640 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

Also, that part of the NW 1/4 of Section 13, T4S, R71W., beginning at the stone at the Northwest corner of said Section 13; thence South along the West line of said Section 260 feet; thence North 50 deg. East 200 feet; thence curving Eastwardly to meet the existing Southerly line of present public road thence Northwest along the Southerly line of said road to the point of beginning.

That part of the SW 1/4 of Section 13, T4S, R71W., beginning at the Southwest corner of said Section 13; thence East along the South line of said Section 13, 1645.28 feet; thence North 0 deg. 5' West 2060 feet; then North 44 deg. 55' East 790.52 feet to a point on the North line of the South one/half of said Section 13; thence North 89 deg. 03' West 2212.03 feet to the West/quarter corner of said Section 13; thence South 0 deg. 10' East 2651 feet to the place of beginning.

The N 1/2 of SE 1/4 of Section 14, T4S, R71W.

The SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 14, T4S, R71W.

The SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 14, T4S, R71W.

The E 1/2 of SW 1/4 of Section 14, T4S, R71W.

The E 1/2 of NW 1/4 of Section 14, T4S, R71W.

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Genesee Mountain Park

The NE 1/4 of Section 14 T4S, R71W., except a tract of land consisting of 2.77 acres, or more or less, deeded to Minnie A. Hess recorded in Book 184, page 211 of the records in the office of the Clerk of Recorder of Jefferson County, State of Colorado.

The W 1/2 of NE 1/4 of Section 15, T4S, R71W.

The NW 1/4 of Section 15, T4S, R71W., described as follows to-wit:

Commencing at the Northwest corner of the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 15, T4S, R71W.; thence East along the North line of the SW 1/4 of said Section 442 feet, more or less, to the Northwesterly line of land deeded to the City and County of Denver by Peter Hooper and Belle Hopper, as recorded in Book No. 193 on page 515 of the records in the office of the Recorder of Jefferson County, Colorado; thence Southwesterly along last described Northwesterly line 1030 feet, more or less, to the West line of the Southwest/quarter of said Section 15; thence North along said West line 930 feet, more or less.

The NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 23, T4S, R71W.

The SW 1/4, and the SE 1/4 of Section 4, in T4S, R71W.

The SE 1/4 of SW 1/4, and SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4, and part of the NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 adjacent to North line of Section 12-4-71. Containing 2402.72 acres.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

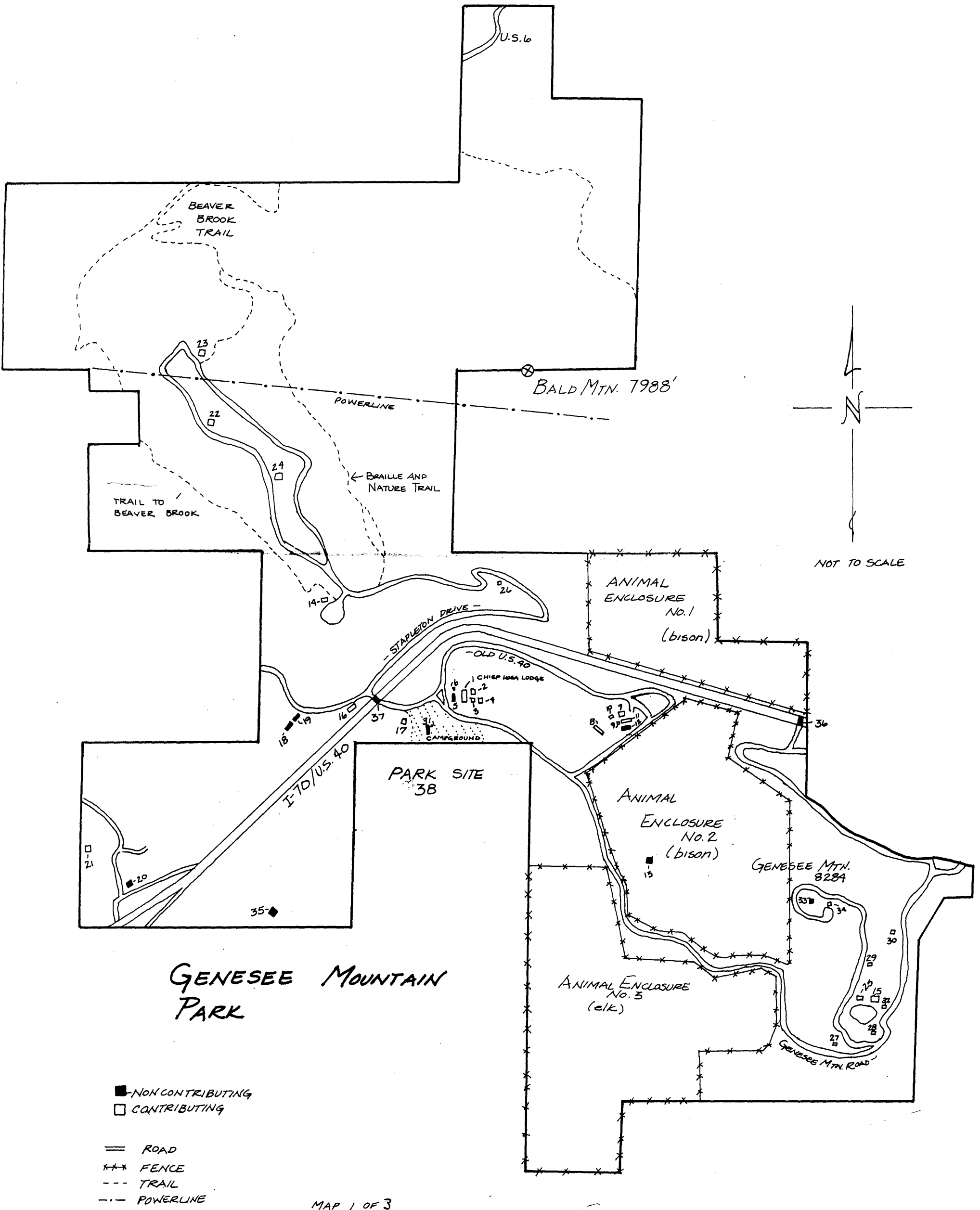
Section number photo Page 1

Genesee Mountain Park

The following information will be the same for all photographs within this Genesee Park District:

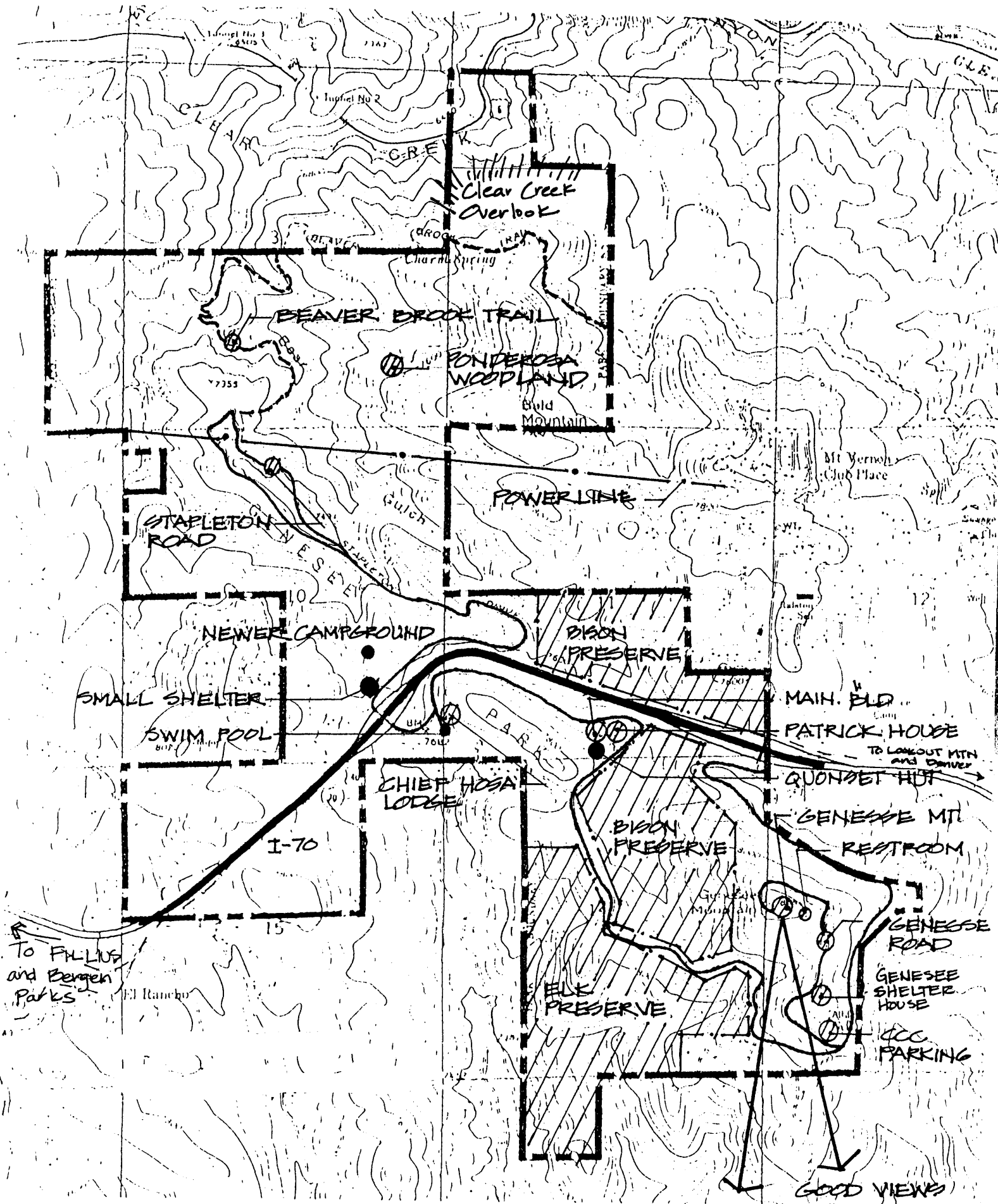
1. Name of Property: Genesee Park District
2. Location: Jefferson County, Colorado. Nearest city Golden, CO
3. Photographer: Ann Moss
4. Date of Photograph: September, 1988
5. Location of Original Negative: City and County of Denver

Photo #	Description
1	Genesee Shelter House off road to Genesee Mountain, looking northeast
2	Genesee Shelter House off road to Genesee Mountain, looking north
3	Genesee Shelter House off road to Genesee Mountain, looking west
4	Typical wooden outhouse in Denver Mountain Park System and Genesee Park, looking north
5	View from Genesee Mountain, looking south
6	Flagpole and vegetation at Genesee Mountain, looking west
7	View from Genesee Mountain, looking west
8	View from Genesee Mountain, looking west
9	Buffalo in Genesee Park preserve, looking east
10	Patrick House looking west
11	Patrick House looking north
12	Patrick House looking southwest
13	Hay barn, looking west
14	Hay barn, looking north
15	View of northern portion of Genesee Park / Stapleton Road area and northern mountains
16	Chief Hosa Lodge, looking north
17	Chief Hosa Lodge, looking east
18	Chief Hosa Lodge, northwestern section, looking east
19	Chief Hosa Lodge, north wall, looking south
20	Chief Hosa Lodge, looking east
21	Chief Hosa Lodge, southwestern section detail, looking east
22	Chief Hosa Lodge back, looking west
23	Chief Hosa campground site, showing site and vegetation
24	Genesee Park north / Stapleton Road, looking northwest
25	Small Picnic Shelter looking north
26	Small Picnic Shelter looking east
27	Southwest end of small picnic shelter looking northeast



GENESEE MOUNTAIN PARK

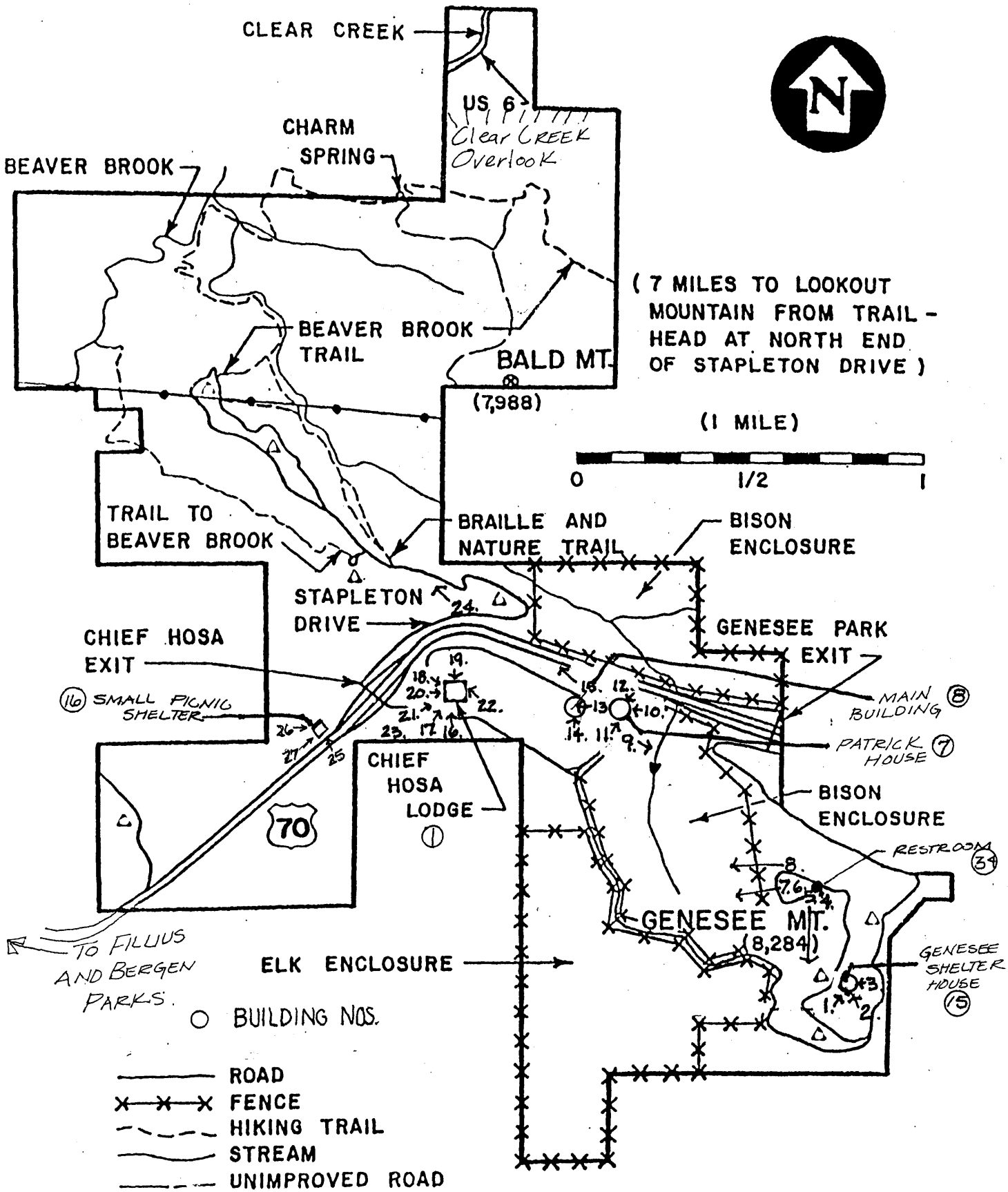
- NON CONTRIBUTING
- CONTRIBUTING
- == ROAD
- *** FENCE
- TRAIL
- .- POWERLINE



Natural Features and Views
GENESEE PARK DISTRICT

MAP #2 of 3

⊕
 NORTH
 NOT TO SCALE



PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS GENESEE PARK