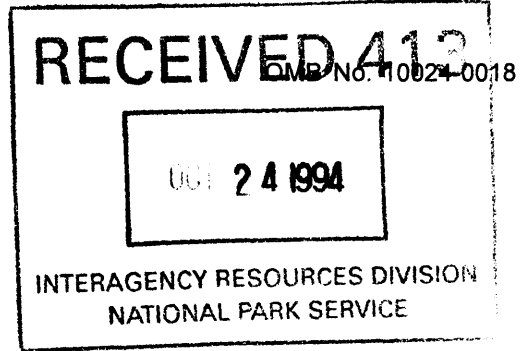


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Pueblo Mountain Park  
other names/site number Pueblo Metropolitan Park; 5PE1663

### 2. Location

street & number S. Pine Drive (Colo. 78), approx. 1 mile south of 220 RD [N/A] not for publication  
city or town Beulah [X] vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state Colorado code CO county Pueblo code 101 zip code 81023

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally.  
( See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ].)

[Signature] State Historic Preservation Officer October 17, 1994  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria.  
( See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ].)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register  
See continuation sheet [ ].
- determined eligible for the  
National Register  
See continuation sheet [ ].
- determined not eligible for the  
National Register.
- removed from the  
National Register
- other, explain  
See continuation sheet [ ].

Signature of the Keeper Date  
Patrick Andrews 12/6/94  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pueblo Mountain Park

Pueblo County, CO

Name of Property

County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [ ] private
[X] public-local
[ ] public-State
[ ] public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
[X] district
[ ] site
[ ] structure
[ ] object

Number of Resources within

(Do not count previously listed resources.)
Contributing Noncontributing

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings (7, 3), sites (7, 6), structures (25, 9), objects (2, 0), and Total (41, 18).

Name of related multiple property listing.

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture/outdoor recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture/outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Pueblo
Other: Rustic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete; Stone
walls Wood:log; Stone
roof Wood: shake; Asphalt
other Earth

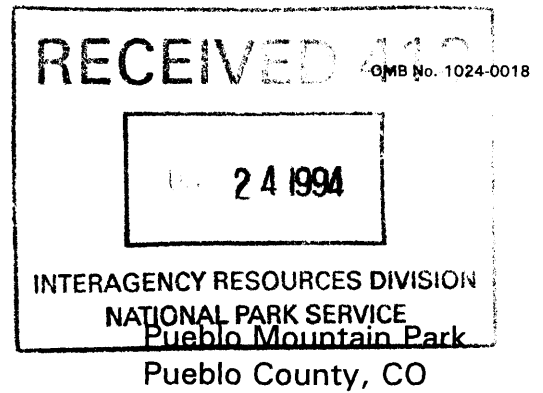
Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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**DESCRIPTION**

**FUNCTIONAL GROUP I: ADMINISTRATION**

**Contributing Resources**

**Supervisor's House** (ca. 1926-1934)

Facing east, the supervisor's house was built in approximately 1926.<sup>1</sup> Originally constructed of hand-hewn logs, two additions were added in the 1930s--one wing was constructed by the CCC and the other wing by the WPA.<sup>2</sup> The additions fall within the period of significance. The house was later stuccoed. The CCC addition was constructed from native timber as was the central, original portion of the house.<sup>3</sup> The second addition was constructed from wood planks. The CCC built the native rock chimney fireplace. The house's final appearance was that of a simple, six-room bungalow. The original wood shingled roof is covered with asphalt shingles.<sup>4</sup> The building measures approximately 57 feet by 31 feet.

**Supervisor's Garage/Ice House** (prior to 1934)<sup>5</sup>

Also facing east, the supervisor's garage was originally constructed of hand-hewn logs. It rests on a concrete foundation and measures 34 feet by 20 feet. It is a two-car garage with a later lean-to addition. The plain entrance door along with two aluminum garage doors are later alterations. The garage has been stuccoed to match the house. It uses a simple Pueblo Revival style.

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<sup>1</sup>City of Pueblo, Department of Public Works architectural drawing collection, "Pueblo Mountain Park Water Supply Pipe Line No. 2," architectural drawing No. 2-0-18, 1926.

<sup>2</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 2 January 1934.

<sup>3</sup>John H. Wheat, photographer, "A picture Story of Company 801 SP-6-C Stationed at Colorado State Fair Grounds Work Project at Pueblo Mountain Park, Beulah, Colorado," photo album on file Western Research, McClelland Library, Pueblo, Colorado, 1934.

<sup>4</sup>Janet Moore, Assistant City Planner, City of Pueblo Planning Department, Summer, 1993.

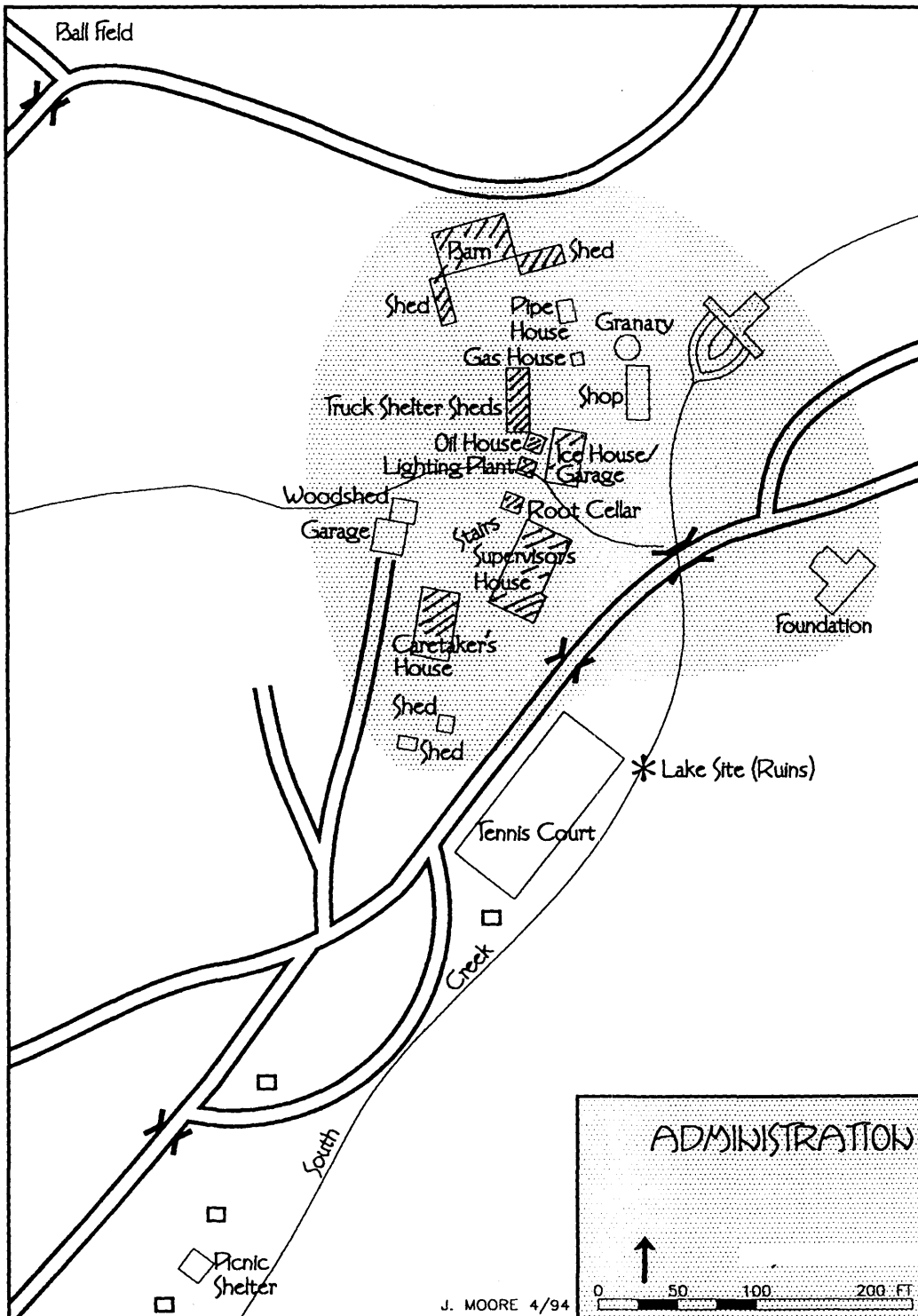
<sup>5</sup>Wheat, photographs, and George Williams, Sr., "Civilian Conservation Corps Company 801, National Park Service," 1934/35, photograph album in the personal possession of George Williams, Jr.

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Pueblo County, CO



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### Machine Storage Shed (ca. 1934)<sup>6</sup>

North of the supervisor's garage is a three structure complex which includes the machine storage shed, the equipment shop/garage/horse barn, and tackroom/wood storage shed. The machine storage shed measures 30 feet by 12 feet and is of simple board and batten construction. The open-air end is used as a garage to store heavy park equipment. The eastern end consists of a small, closed utility shed. The back wall of the structure is brick.

### Equipment Shop/Garage/Horse Barn (ca. 1935)

Northwest of the machine storage shed is the horse barn. Constructed in approximately 1935, the barn is of native stone and concrete chinked logs. The barn was originally called the equipment house or shop and was constructed to house the CCC workshops.<sup>7</sup> One side was later used to house WPA horse teams.<sup>8</sup> The barn measures 48 feet by 25 feet and rests on a concrete base. A native rock foundation rises to a full wall on the north side which faces an excavated or terraced hillside. The clever placement of the shop/barn against the hillside allowed truck or wagon access to the building's upper loft via the service road above the barn. The rest of the shop/barn was constructed of native, hand-hewn logs and retains its historic integrity. It has not been stuccoed or painted. The barn has two wide entrances, the original sliding barn doors have been removed and the entrances are gated. The barn has a gabled roof over log rafters. The original shingles are covered with asphalt roofing. The east side interior has five horse stalls, a small grain-storage shed and a ladder leading to the hayloft. The horse barn is currently used to store lumber and miscellaneous equipment related to park maintenance.

### Tack Room/Wood Storage Shed (ca. 1935)

Next to the horse barn is a small, rectangular plan, board and batten shed which measures 30 feet by 9 feet. Historically, it was used to store horse-tack and firewood. While the tack house is no longer in use, wood is still stored in the shed.

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<sup>6</sup>City of Pueblo, architectural drawings collection, "Department of the Interior, National Park Service, State Park Conservation Work for Pueblo, Colorado Mountain State Park," architectural drawing series no. 6-0-1, no. 22, 25 October 1934.

<sup>7</sup>Williams, photographs.

<sup>8</sup>George Williams, former City of Pueblo Park Director, oral interview by the author, June, 1993.

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### Truck Shelter (ca. 1934)

Constructed in approximately 1934,<sup>9</sup> the truck shelter is an open-air garage used to store large park vehicles such as trucks and plows. It measures 41 feet by 14 feet and has four parking portals. It is of board and batten construction with an asphalt roof over a wood frame. A cinderblock wall has replaced the original wood frame wall holding back the adjoining hillside.

### Oil House (ca. 1935)

Constructed in approximately 1935,<sup>10</sup> the oil house is a small board and batten shed measuring 11 by 11 feet. It is used for industrial oil and chemical storage. It is clean, painted, and well-maintained. The oil house is of simple plank construction with log rafters supporting a corrugated tin roof and sets on a native stone and concrete base.

### Light House/Power Plant (ca. 1934/35)<sup>11</sup>

South of the oil house is a small structure of hand-hewn, concrete chinked logs. The power plant measures 11 feet square. The structure is little changed and still houses the park generator which was used to generate electricity for the camp. It rests on a foundation of native rock and concrete. The original wood shingled roof is now covered with corrugated tin.

### Root Cellar (ca. 1935)<sup>12</sup>

South of the light house is an above-ground root cellar. The root cellar measures 11 feet by 12 feet. Constructed in approximately 1935 of native stone and concrete, the root cellar was built of concrete slabs with coarse rubble veneer. The roof of the root cellar was sodded to keep it cool. It has a rough sawn, vertical board door.

### Stairway (ca. 1935)

A cast concrete stairway exists between the root cellar and the power plant. It rises approximately 200 feet to an upper terraced section next to the caretaker's house.

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<sup>9</sup>City of Pueblo architectural drawing collection, Series no. 6-0-1, no. 22, 25 September 1934, Wheat and Williams photographs.

<sup>10</sup>Williams, photographs.

<sup>11</sup>Wheat and Williams, photographs.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid.

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### Caretaker's House (ca. 1924)<sup>13</sup>

The caretaker's house on the upper level is reached by the stairway or by a back service road. The hand hewn log structure was thought to be originally constructed as a bunk house and appears so in 1934 photographs.<sup>14</sup> Its exact date of construction is unknown. An L-shaped addition has been stuccoed and painted to match the superintendent's house and garage. The current park caretaker and his wife reside in the building. The house measures 44 feet by 24 feet and rests on a concrete base surrounded by a one-foot high, native stone foundation. It is a one-story building with two entrance doors. An asphalt roof appears to cover the original shingles. The flagstone walk surrounding the front entrance of the house is original while the concrete patio and its landscaping were added by the current caretaker.<sup>15</sup> Just south of the house are two small sheds of which the construction dates and original purposes are unclear.

### Noncontributing Resources

#### Foundation Ruins

Across the road intersection to the east of the administrative site, up on the hillside and hidden from view, are foundation ruins of uncertain origin. They may be the remains of the original caretaker's house (ca. 1921) or they may be the beginnings of a stone foundation for a dormitory. One historic architectural drawing places a dormitory on the site.<sup>16</sup> The foundation is 18 inches deep and in a T-shape. An overgrown service road runs behind the site. The concrete, rock mixed mortar appears to be of an earlier mortar mix than that used in other park structures.

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<sup>13</sup>Copies of photographs submitted to George Williams, President of the Pueblo County Historical Society depict an existent, crude log cabin as being the park caretaker home and office. The photographs are of G. W. Ware, the first park caretaker; Pueblo Chieftain 27 April 1924. The photographs are dated 1924/1925 and the cabin is already old as indicated by broken, perhaps mud chinking. The log cabin may date from the homestead period. Another building on a hillside slope appears to be of the period. This is probably the assistant caretaker's home.

<sup>14</sup>Williams, photographs.

<sup>15</sup>Jim Dunn, current park caretaker, per a conversation with the author, June, 1993.

<sup>16</sup>City of Pueblo architectural drawing collection, "Pueblo Mountain Park Lodge" architectural drawing no. 1-L-7, 1940.

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Pipe House/Concession Stand

Concession Stand

Two-car Garage/Wood Storage Lean-to

Main Shop

Grain Silo

Gas Tank Storage Unit

Small Wooden Shed

The noncontributing resources at the administrative site include the main shop currently in use by the park crew as an office and maintenance headquarters; a corrugated steel cylinder once used as a grain-storage silo; an open, gas tank storage unit constructed of corrugated aluminum; three small, board and batten sheds, two of which may be concession stands which date from the 1930s; and an open-face garage with an attached wood lean-to shed used to store firewood. The garage rests on a concrete pad and has wood frame walls covered with corrugated tin. The roof is constructed of wood planks.

Resource Count:	Contributing	Noncontributing
<b>Buildings</b>		
Superintendent's House	1	
Superintendent's Garage	1	
Equipment Shop/ Garage/Horse Barn	1	
Caretaker's House	1	
Concession Stand		1
Two-car Garage		1
Main Shop		1
<b>Structures</b>		
Machine Storage Shed	1	
Tack Room/Wood Shed	1	
Truck Shelter	1	
Oil House	1	
Light House/Power Plant	1	
Root Cellar	1	
Stairway	1	
Grain Silo		1
Gas Tank Storage Unit		1
Small Wooden Shed		1
Pipe House/Concession Stand		1
<b>Sites</b>		
Foundation Ruins		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>



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### FUNCTIONAL GROUP II: RESIDENCE CAMP

#### Contributing Resources

##### Pavilion/Community Building (ca. 1934-1938)

The Pavilion was constructed in two phases. Work was started by the CCC in 1934 and completed by the WPA in September, 1938.<sup>17</sup> The Pavilion was constructed out of locally quarried, red sandstone<sup>18</sup> and stripped, hand-hewn logs in an oversized scale common in Rustic style architecture. The impressive building has been well maintained and little altered over the years. Resting on a concrete foundation, it faces slightly northeast and measures 74 feet by 42 feet. The exterior includes two small restroom facilities reached from the outside on the northwest elevation. A stone and log overhang with a native flagstone floor surrounded by a split-rail fence is located on the southwest elevation.<sup>19</sup> The slightly battered northwest and southeast elevations of the Pavilion are lined with French casement windows having roughly quarried sills and lintels which are screened over with metal mesh grates.<sup>20</sup> Four large hardwood, double French doors are decoratively enhanced by forged iron strap hinges. The gabled roof with overhanging eaves was originally constructed of giant red cedar shingles with a tight shiplap sheathing underneath.<sup>21</sup> The roof is now covered with asphalt shingles. The interior consists of a large hall with a varnished, hardwood oak floor.<sup>22</sup> An impressive native stone fireplace is located at the southeastern end of the hall and rises as a massive chimney on the exterior of the building. On the opposite or northwest end of the hall there is a banquet serving bar. A short staircase constructed of hand-hewn logs leads to a small balcony directly above the serving area. The interior wall at the

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<sup>17</sup>General Records of the Federal Works Agency. Works Projects Administration, State of Colorado, Division of Operations, Planning and Control Section, "Completed Project Folders: Final Inspection Report," Record Group 162, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; Wheat photographs.

<sup>18</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 3 January 1939.

<sup>19</sup>City of Pueblo, Department of Public Works architectural drawings collection, "Department of the Interior, National Park Service State Park Emergency Conservation Work at Pueblo Mountain Park," architectural drawing series no. 6-0-1, no. 28, 15 March 1935.

<sup>20</sup>John Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers, What Style Is It? (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1983), 99.

<sup>21</sup>City of Pueblo architectural drawing collection, Department of the Interior series No. 6-0-1, no. 29, 20 April, 1935.

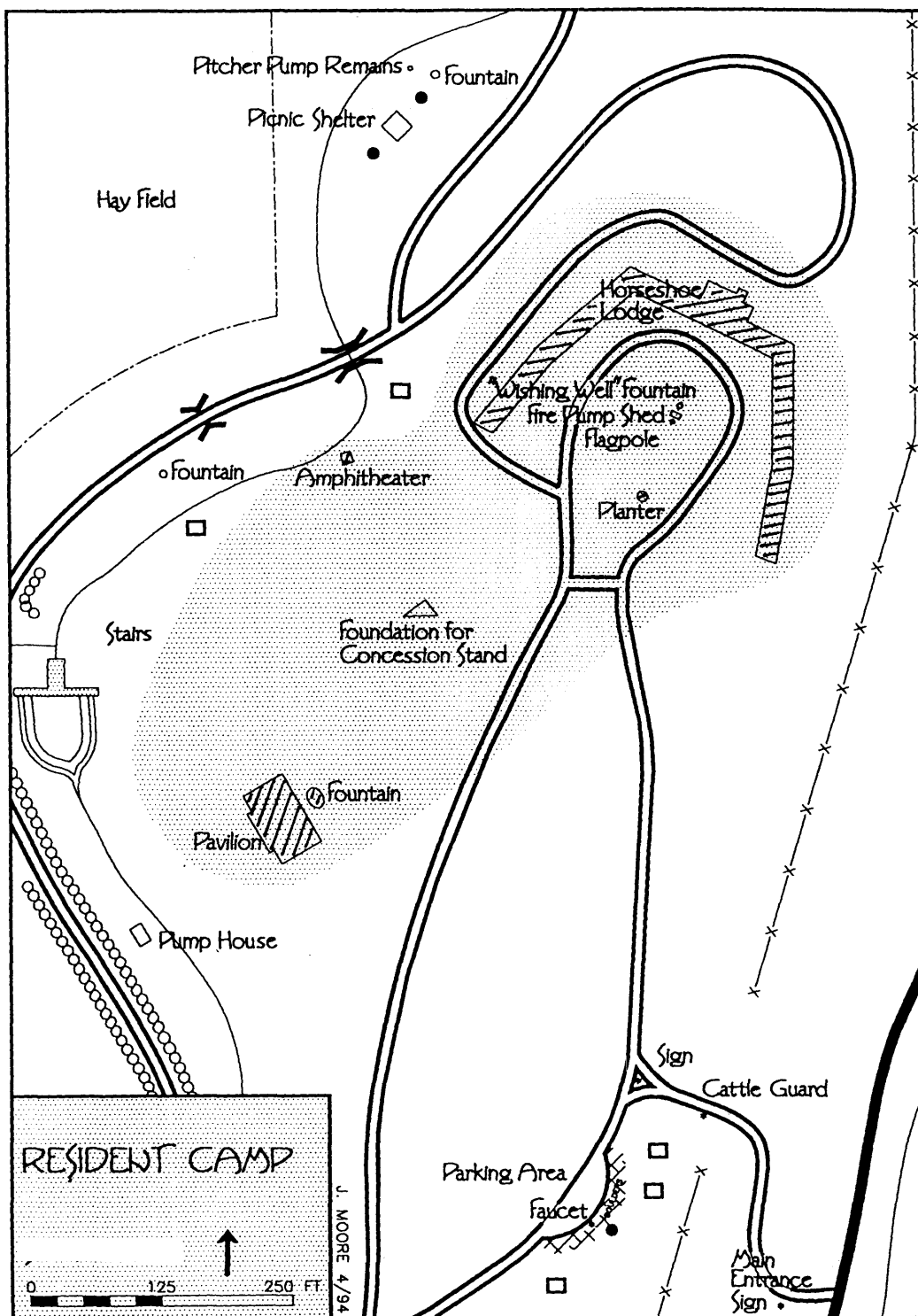
<sup>22</sup>City of Pueblo architectural drawing collection, Department of the Interior series no. 6-0-1, no. 29; "Narrative Report," Record Group 162.

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serving bar is decoratively faced with stripped, polished, and varnished hand-hewn logs.<sup>23</sup> The ceiling has large, exposed log rafters and light fixtures constructed from wrought iron and wagon wheels. The pride the men took in their work is evident in the brass dedication plaque found on the exterior of the Pavilion.

### Water Fountain (ca. 1938)<sup>24</sup>

The water fountain is located just outside the front or northeast entrance of the Pavilion and is constructed of native stone. It measures some 37 square feet. It contributes to the Pavilion's Rustic, oversized design.

### Amphitheater Stage (ca. 1935)

A number of important features were located in the expanse between the Pavilion and Horseshoe Lodge. The original CCC tent camp was located in this area, although due to its intentionally temporary, mobile nature, no evidence of it remains today other than historic photographs.<sup>25</sup> An important feature within this open expanse is the amphitheater. The contributing resource at the amphitheater is the native sandstone, stage platform which measures 8 feet square. The twenty split-log benches currently at the site were a later addition in keeping with the spirit of Rustic park design.<sup>26</sup>

### Horseshoe Lodge Dormitory (ca. 1939)

Located on the northeast end of the resident camp site is the Horseshoe Lodge Dormitory. The dormitory takes its name from its semi-circular or U-shaped design. Originally named Mountain View Lodge,<sup>27</sup> the dormitory measures some 12,294 square feet (approximately 600 feet by 23 feet<sup>28</sup>). The Lodge is composed of logs, adobe brick, and stucco in the Pueblo Revival style of architecture. The Lodge is a low, long, one-story building with a covered porch extending along the facade and a basement. The stuccoed walls, extended roof beams or vegas, and rounded porch posts are standard Pueblo Revival design elements. The entire building has an oak floor. The walk-in basement was made

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<sup>23</sup>Record Group 162, "Completed Project Folders."

<sup>24</sup>Ibid.

<sup>25</sup>Wheat and Williams, photographs.

<sup>26</sup>Albert H. Good, Park and Recreation Structures (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1938; reprint, Boulder: Graybooks, 1990), 2:197.

<sup>27</sup>City of Pueblo architectural drawing collection, "Lodge and Dormitory for Beulah Mountain Park," series no. 1-L-7, November, 1940.

<sup>28</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 14 February 1939.

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possible by its construction into a hillside site. Sixty-five 6-over-6, double-hung sash windows line each side of the dormitory and there are eight wood doors. The upper floor or central interior section of the Lodge is a reception/recreational area which measures 200 feet by 23 feet.<sup>29</sup> A small theater stage is recessed into the wall. Long church-pew type benches line the walls. On each side of the stage are private quarters -- one a well-stocked, three-bed medical infirmary and the other a male counselor's living quarters. Ping-pong tables and a pool table furnish the central reception/recreation area. The log and stucco construction is topped with a roof of flat planks resting on hand-hewn log rafters. The horseshoe sections are split into female and male dormitory wings, each measuring 200 feet by 23 feet.<sup>30</sup> The dormitory wings are furnished with the original metal, military-style bunk beds which line the walls on both sides. The dormitories are complete in their furnishings down to the original feather mattresses and hand-stitched curtains made by the WPA women's sewing project in Pueblo. With over 100 bunk beds, the dormitory has the capacity to accommodate over 200 campers or recreationalists. There are four native stone fireplaces in the building (two in each dormitory wing). All have been sealed with brick and concrete to prevent drafts as the dormitory has no heating system.

The lower level can be reached only from the outside as there are no interior stairs. This floor houses the camp kitchen, dining room, and a number of storage rooms. The dining room measures 200 feet by 23 feet.<sup>31</sup> A large walk-in freezer and dry-storage pantry complement the kitchen facility. Storage rooms on the ground floor are used to store janitorial supplies and unused furniture. All of the rough, handmade, dining room tables and chairs are original.

### Wishing Well Fountain (ca. 1939)

The wishing well fountain is a circular, native stone structure which measures approximately five feet in diameter. Its function was always decorative.

### Flagpole (ca. 1939)

The pole was presented by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Harmonic Parents. Constructed of native stone, the circular base of the flagpole measures 9 square feet.

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<sup>29</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 14 February 1939.

<sup>30</sup>Ibid.

<sup>31</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 24 February 1939.

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#### Planter or Fire Ring and Flagstone Driveway

In addition to the wishing well and flagpole in the central landscaped area between the Pavilion and the Lodge there is a small, circular fire ring or planter of the native stone, measuring seven square feet, and a split-rail fence. A flagstone driveway circles the inside curve of the Horseshoe Lodge. <sup>32</sup>

Resource Count:	Contributing	Noncontributing
<b>Buildings</b>		
Pavilion/Community Building	1	
Horseshoe Lodge Dormitory	1	
<b>Structures</b>		
Amphitheater Stage	1	
Flag Pole and Base	1	
Fire Ring	1	
Flagstone Driveway	1	
<b>Objects</b>		
Water Fountain	1	
Wishing Well Fountain	1	
<b>Total</b>	8	

#### FUNCTIONAL GROUP III: RECREATION

##### Contributing Resources

##### Tennis Court (ca. 1937, 1938)<sup>33</sup>

The combined tennis/basketball court is located near the administrative site and next to ruins of the South Creek spill dam. The foundation is constructed of cast concrete laid in 12 foot by 23 foot sections<sup>34</sup> and measures 207 feet on the west and east sides and 48 feet on the north and south sides. The foundation walls rise in a three-tiered form constructed of lift-slabs. The foundation walls are

<sup>32</sup>Good, 2:197.

<sup>33</sup>Captain E. L. Beauchamp, 312 Calvary, Commanding, ECW memorandum 25 August 1937, reports that CCC Company 835 at Camp F-55-C, Beulah, Colorado, had recreational access to a tennis court and ballpark in Pueblo Mountain Park.

Pueblo Chieftain, 5 February 1939.

<sup>34</sup>Cyril Harris, editor, Dictionary of Architecture and Construction (New York: McGraw Hill Book Co., 1975), 292.

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enclosed within a fence of metal poles and chicken wire. The fence reaches a height of approximately 15 feet. One entrance gate accesses the tennis court which is reached by a cast-concrete stairway. A metal tennis net frame and two basketball hoops complete the athletic design of the court along with three cast-concrete benches attached to the foundation. The tennis court was outfitted with electrical lighting for evening recreation. The tennis court is currently in a state of deterioration.

### Baseball Park (ca. 1939)<sup>35</sup>

The ballpark is one of the largest structures in the park. It is located in a north-central section of the park, not far from the administrative site. The front of the ballpark grandstand faces south and contains seven tiered rows of carved stone seating extending in a semicircular configuration behind home plate and an announcer's both in a tower rising above the seats. The grandstand and west side wall were constructed of the same indigenous stone mined at the quarry site and used throughout the park. The grandstand perimeter measures approximately 198 feet. The stone seats are sealed with smooth concrete slabs. The tiered-seating arrangement is topped with a decorative metal pipe-rail fence which runs through four stone piers. The announcer's tower contains an open-air viewing window on each side. The tower is topped with a wood shingled, hip roof. In front of the tiered grandstand seating, at a distance of some 15 feet, is a large metal screen catcher's backstop. The area between the grandstand and the backstop is paved with flagstone. The flagstone unites the structure to a short stairwell and long retaining wall which runs the length of the west edge of the ball field in an L-shaped pattern. The retaining wall is approximately 6 feet high and runs 150 feet along the west side and 80 feet along the south side of the playing field.

The tower portion of the grandstand can be reached through a single entry from the back (north) side of the structure, the door to which is now removed. A spiral staircase constructed of hand-hewn logs leads to the announcer's box. The interior of the announcer's box is a square, open air viewing room. Grated screens were later added to the window openings. Additionally, a metal handrail replaces the hand-hewn log banister that was once in place. The interior ceiling is braced with hand-hewn log rafters of varying widths. The floor is oak and the roof retains its original wood shingles. The back (north) side of the grandstand appears to once have had an additional entrance. According to one source, there was once an entrance to an area under the grandstand that served as a dressing room. The fill used to seal these areas is a very close match to the indigenous rock construction of the structure. The alteration is barely visible. There were also two stone fountains located at the back of the grandstand which have since been removed.<sup>36</sup> A playground and large picnic site, nestled quaintly under the pine trees, surrounds the ballpark.

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<sup>35</sup>Record Group 162, "Final Inspection Report,"; City of Pueblo collection, "Bleachers for Beulah Mountain Park," architectural drawing no. FF9, May, 1939.

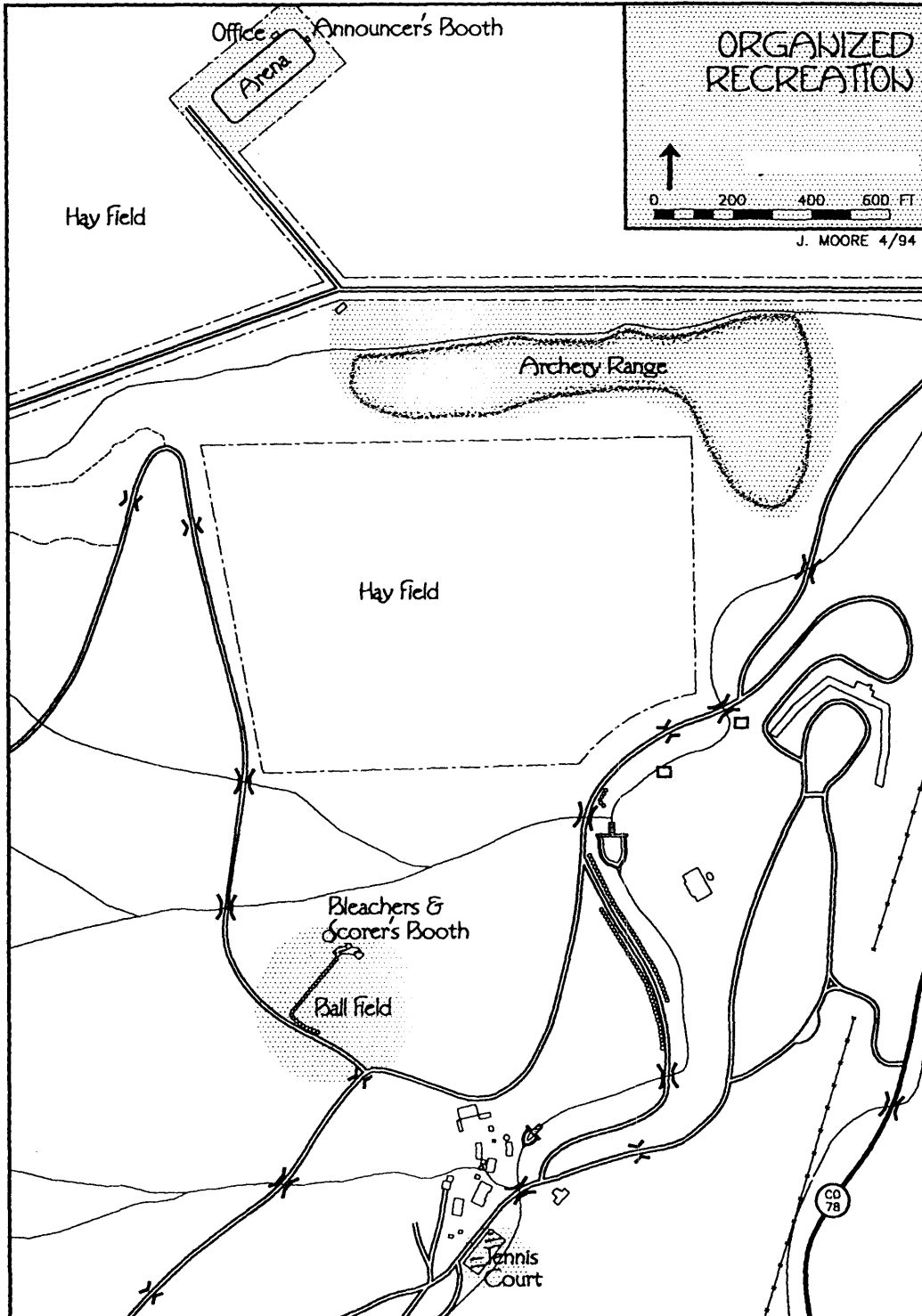
<sup>36</sup>George Williams, oral interview.

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### Noncontributing Resources

#### Outdoor Archery Field Range (ca. 1950)

The Outdoor Archery Field Range and Rodeo Arena, two major noncontributing recreational features at the park, can be found at the end of the Pueblo Mountain Park Road. The archery range is in current use by the Pioneer Bowman Archery Club while the rodeo arena has been used by the Beulah Valley Saddle Club since its construction in 1951.<sup>37</sup>

The archery range is scattered over a number of small, outdoor, target sites along the road. Central to these target sites is a well maintained, open-faced wood shed which appears to be in use as a clubhouse. The open-air frame is used as a sheltered picnic site and the enclosed section used as an archery storage shed. Archery tournaments are organized from this shed. The structure is of simple board and batten construction measuring 30 feet by 15 feet. The storage area of the structure is approximately 10 feet wide. This central archery site also has a number of picnic tables, barbecue grates, and a few pieces of playground equipment. A 70 foot, native-stone landscaping barrier encloses the area.

#### Rodeo Arena (1951)

Just south of the archery range is the rodeo arena. Constructed in 1951, the rodeo arena is still used on the holidays by the Beulah community.<sup>38</sup> The arena sits on a gently sloping hillside which offers a beautiful view of the valley. The rodeo arena is of wood construction, painted white, and measures approximately 300 feet in length or the standard size of a small rural rodeo arena. There is a concession stand on the west side of the arena along with two bleachers and two matching outhouses. At the northern end of the arena is an announcer's box which rises above four rodeo chutes and the surrounding animal corrals. The southern end of the arena has additional animal pens or corrals, another bleacher, and a picnic area behind the bleachers. Worth noting is the site of an old hayfield once used to grow feed for the animals in the City Park Zoo in Pueblo. The zoo was also constructed as a result of New Deal programs.

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<sup>37</sup>Beulah Historical Society, From Mace's Hole, The Way It Was, To Beulah, The Way It Is: A Comprehensive History of Beulah, Colorado (Colorado Springs: Century One Press, 1979) 187; and George Williams, oral interview.

<sup>38</sup>Mace's Hole, 187.



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Resource Count:	Contributing	Noncontributing
Structures		
Tennis Court	1	
Baseball Park	1	
Rodeo Arena		1
Sites		
Outdoor Archery Field Range		1
Total	2	2

**FUNCTIONAL GROUP IV. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM**

The water supply system at Pueblo Mountain Park was originally constructed on South Creek by the CCC and WPA to meet the needs of the park and to replace a seasonal system installed by J.G. Harvey in 1923-24 which served the cabins in the South Pine Drive area and mountain park facilities.<sup>39</sup> It consists of three spill dams and a pumping system which allows for backup pumping to water storage reservoirs. The water system was connected to the intake dams by a 3" galvanized, iron pipe.<sup>40</sup> Some two miles of pipe is buried five feet underground.<sup>41</sup> The water main runs along the top of a ridge along the eastern park boundary line above South Creek and eventually leads to a unit of reservoir water storage tanks.

The Mountain Park water system serviced the park's facilities and 90 residences outside the park until 1979 when the private residences were removed due to inadequate water resources. The original Mountain Park water system has been enhanced over the years with chlorination, additional reservoir capacity, pumping equipment, and a well.

<sup>39</sup>Largely constructed by the WPA in 1938, Narrative Reports, 26 Oct 39; 12 Dec 39, Record Group 162. Spring and wellhead development started in 1920s; the final reservoir building was completed in October, 1939. Wheat and Williams photographs show pipeline trenches being dug in 1934; Pueblo Chieftain 26 March 1939.

<sup>40</sup>City of Pueblo architectural drawing collection, "Water Supply System," series no. 6-0-1; 1-T-9; 5-W-18; 7-0-1; FF26.

<sup>41</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 5 February 1939.

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The South Creek system currently consists of two concrete pipe collectors with gravel filtration, two concrete reservoirs covered by log structures, a supplemental fiberglass storage tank, a well with a submersible pump, and a stone pump house with a wet well and pump.

The upper spill dam unit on South Creek is the beginning of the water supply system for Pueblo Mountain Park. Water levels are controlled by pumping, valve, and meter systems along South Creek. Water is pumped from the spill dams and holding cisterns into the main water line to the main reservoirs. Both reservoirs have a storage capacity of over 20,000 gallons. Additionally, there is a modern underground fiberglass storage cistern. At the reservoir site, water is chlorine treated before it is pumped back into the pipeline system which distributes water for use throughout the park. The distribution lines are connected to buildings at the administrative and resident camp sites and water fountains throughout the park.<sup>42</sup>

### Contributing Resources

#### South Creek Pump or Well House (1938)

Southwest of the Pavilion on the west bank of South Creek is the Pump or Well House. Constructed in 1938,<sup>43</sup> the pumphouse is a small, square building measuring 19 by 12 feet. The pumphouse rests on a concrete base which is a submerged, square-slab, concrete cistern used to store water. Inside the pumphouse is a three horsepower turbine motor pump furnished by the City of Pueblo as a backup pump. The pump is used to pump water from the cistern when water levels are low.<sup>44</sup> The concrete structure which covers the underground cistern is decoratively faced with native stone. A rough sawn vertical board door leads into the building with three small, sash windows. The pump is anchored to an oak floor. The interior of the small building is starkly bare except for the turbine pump and has had little recent use. The once shingled roof is now covered with corrugated tin sheeting.<sup>45</sup> The pumphouse is reached via flagstone stairs which descend from the road above. The stairwell is attached to a lengthy retaining wall which lines the road and the lower South Creek spillway. All are constructed of the same indigenous rock. The pumphouse is in excellent condition considering its age and proximity to an eroding body of water.

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<sup>42</sup>City of Pueblo architectural drawing collection, Series no. 6-0-1, no. 20, 10 June 1935.

<sup>43</sup>City of Pueblo, Department of Public Works photograph collection, 19 May 1938.

<sup>44</sup>City of Pueblo architectural drawing collection, Department of the Interior series no. 6-0-1, no. 20, 10 June 1935.

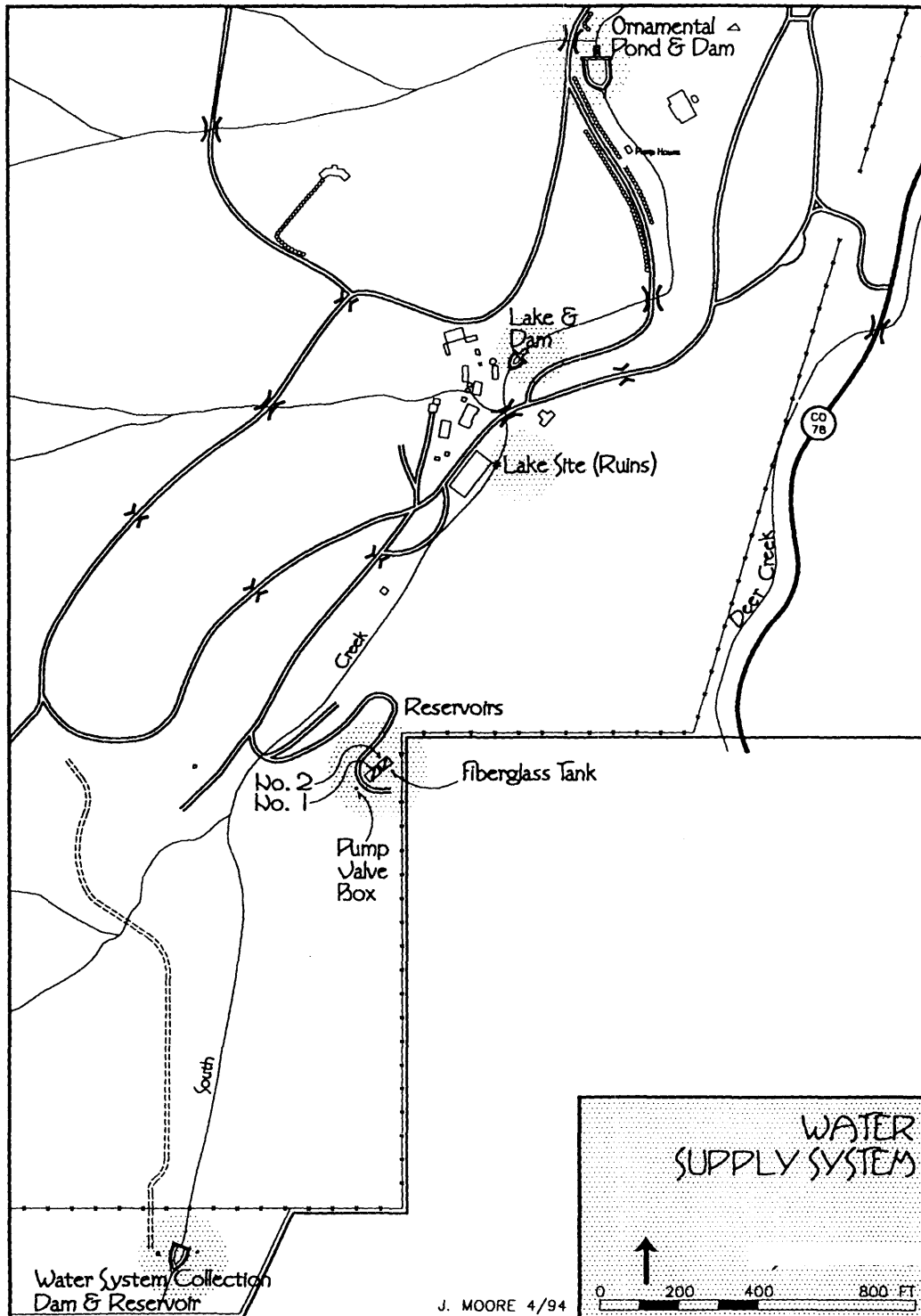
<sup>45</sup>City of Pueblo, Public Works Department photograph collection; Record Group 162, "Narrative Report," 26 October 1939.

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### South Creek Lower Spill Dam (ca. 1938)

The lower spillway is the largest water reservoir dam of the remaining three spill sites. No swimming was allowed here but evidently controlled fishing for children was permitted. The lower spillway is located just below the pumphouse and it appears to harbor a healthy pond ecology.

### Reservoir Buildings (2) (1935 & 1938)

The reservoir buildings are located on a ridge between the upper and lower spillways along the eastern park boundary. The two water storage facilities at this site were originally known as the "Reservoir." They are 20,000 gallon capacity cast-concrete, water storage cisterns housed in log structures. The structures are oriented along a northeast-southwest axis. Both are nearly identical, rectangular plan structures constructed of stripped, hand-hewn logs, round notched, and concrete chinked. The first reservoir building measures approximately 32 feet by 23 feet and the concrete contains the inscription "John Damata 1/23/35". The second building measures approximately 38 feet by 23 feet and was constructed in 1938. The two buildings are approximately six-feet apart. Each rests on a concrete pad surrounded by a native stone foundation approximately three-feet high. The reservoir buildings have exposed-log rafter roofs with extended gable eave overhangs reaching nearly to ground level. The once shingled roofs are now covered with corrugated tin. The doors of the buildings are rough sawn vertical board doors, one of which has decorative hand-smithed, iron strap hinges.

Noncontributing Resources

### South Creek Upper Spill Dam (ca. 1938-39)

The water supply system begins at a point higher up on the southern end of South Creek near the park's southeastern boundary. The upper spill dam site shows evidence of the damage caused by a flash flood which occurred in June, 1947. The supply system starts in the Slatterly Addition (a parcel of land which was purchased in order to extend the water supply) with a small spill dam approximately 30 feet wide. It is no longer actually damned up as evidence of the concrete ruins indicates it once was. The remaining construction of the upper spill dam site is a simple concrete spillway. On the west bank, an elevated, 1 ¼ inch PVC Continental Vinaflo plastic tube spans the creek from a wellhead and carries water to a rectangular concrete cistern on the eastern bank. An electrical unit powers the pump at the wellhead. The wellhead is a buried concrete cylinder 6 feet in diameter located approximately 100 feet from the creek. The remains of a cable-hoist system are also at the site. On the east bank of the creek, the rectangular, buried concrete cistern measures 7 feet in length and stores water which is pumped down the main, underground water line to the storage reservoirs. The rectangular concrete cistern is covered with a heavy, rusted iron manhole cover. Above the spillway there is more evidence of the damage brought on by the flood in 1947. The area is astrew with the concrete wall remains of the previous spill dam. Rusted underground, water main drainage pipes extend along each side of the creek banks; evidence of the early workings of the dam and its destruction by the flood. Because the present dam is largely a reconstruction, it is considered to be noncontributing.

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South Creek Dam Ruins Site

In June, 1947, a flood destroyed the upper and middle spill dams on the South Creek water system.<sup>46</sup> The ruins are all that remain of the former spillway on this site. The ruins are not visible to the naked eye from the park road. The area is now overgrown with vegetation. The concrete walkway which once surrounded the swimming hole/ spillway is also overgrown. The area is astrew with cast-concrete pilings and vegetation. It is no longer a major part of the water supply system and has given itself back to nature.

South Creek Middle Spill Dam

The spill dam feature of the water system continues with a small spillway behind the caretaker's shop at the administrative site not far from the South Creek Dam ruins. The major feature is the concrete spillway and walkway over the dam which leads to the flood gate mechanism. The gates on the spill dams control the amount of water released.

Concrete Cylinder Pump Valve Structure and Fiberglass Holding Tank

Adjacent to the reservoir buildings is a buried concrete cylinder measuring 6 feet in diameter and covered with a heavy iron trap door. The cylinder houses valve controls to the reservoir pump. The reservoir pumps water, after chlorine treatment, into the park's distribution lines. There is also a non-contributing underground fiberglass holding tank at the site.

Resource Count:	Contributing	Noncontributing
<b>Structures</b>		
South Creek Upper Spill Dam		1
South Creek Middle Spill Dam		1
South Creek Pump or Well House	1	
South Creek Lower Spill Dam	1	
Reservoir Buildings (2)	2	
Concrete Cylinder Pump Valve Structure		1
Fiberglass Holding Tank		1
<b>Sites</b>		
South Creek Dam Ruins Site		1
<b>Total</b>	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 5

<sup>46</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 19 June 1947; Beulahland, Beulah Methodist Church, n.d., n.p., 68.

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### FUNCTIONAL GROUP V. SCENIC ROADWAYS

#### Contributing Resources

Pueblo Mountain Park is traversed by a series of five scenic roadway loops. Each provides access to various recreational facilities and each was designed to incorporate important elements of the Rustic style relating to natural landscaping and the placement and design of bridges, fences, walls, and even road signs.

#### Crossings, Culverts, and Bridges (ca. 1934-1938)<sup>47</sup>

Rustic landscaping as part of park planning included bridges, barriers, and retaining walls. Even something as simple as stream bed stepping stones and small shallow stream fords were carefully conceived.<sup>48</sup> Rustic landscaping was meant to please the eye in a natural setting. Drainage culverts were designed to be inconspicuous and unnoticeable. Roadside plantings and natural vegetation around culverts and bridges were used to further disguise the presence of the structures. "Like many another facility in natural parks, it should be first and always informal in treatment and blended to its surroundings."<sup>49</sup> The fact that a culvert was constructed of concrete or iron was to be concealed and natural rock was "the preferred material for the head wall, laid either dry or in mortar." As much thought went into the design of the simple culvert as any park structure and caution was urged to avoid the common stone and mortar construction mistakes that went into the facing process. Most of the drainage culverts at Pueblo Mountain Park follow this prescription for natural design. The culverts and bridge crossings at Pueblo Mountain Park were linked to provide a complete and well-designed drainage system as well as a system of decorative and natural road and trail crossings.

#### Picnic Shelters (ca. 1934)<sup>50</sup>

There are two covered shelters in Pueblo Mountain Park. Open-air picnic shelters are common in Rustic park design and can vary greatly in form although they always incorporate certain simple functions. Picnic shelters are perhaps the most commonly used structures in park recreation. Other than flagstone, brick, or concrete, a simple gravel or earth fill is recommended instead of wood floors. Basic to the shelter is an outdoor stone fireplace, roof shelter and fixed or mobile picnic tables. The

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<sup>47</sup>Record Group 162, Narrative and Inspection Reports; Wheat photographs.

<sup>48</sup>Good, 1:169.

<sup>49</sup>Good, 1:169.

<sup>50</sup>Wheat photographs.

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shelter's "purpose usually leads to its placement in a very choice location within the park."<sup>51</sup>

### Barriers, Walls, and Fences (ca. 1934-1938)<sup>52</sup>

Besides bridges and culverts, another important feature used to unite the park is the roadside landscaping. Constructed of indigenous rock, stone fences and barriers were considered vastly superior to wood or timber. The Rustic style stressed the avoidance of monotonous straight lines in a designed natural landscape. The use of two different types of fence construction in parks was suggested. This technique is employed in Pueblo Mountain Park in the use of native stone road landscaping features along with a limited use of split-rail fencing and log barriers.

### Road Signs

Rustic park planning considered even the smallest details--including road and trail signs. When discussing road signs, Good stated "the number of signs actually purposeful in any area and the strategic placing of them should be thoughtfully determined....Signs too generously provided quickly bring protests from those who crave their Nature uncluttered."<sup>53</sup> Designers were also cautioned against the frustration that too few signs would cause park recreationalists. The number and strategic placing of signs was considered an important element in park planning. Besides strategic placement of signs, "the scale and legibility of the lettering employed on signs also merit careful consideration." Style, quaintness, and individuality were considered important in sign design--legibility was of foremost import.<sup>54</sup> Often, road signs were "incised, or embossed by the blow torch," in an effort to minimize repainting maintenance and create legible and durable signs.<sup>55</sup>

### Scenic Loop No. 1

Upon reaching Beulah, 25 miles due west of Pueblo on Highway 78, one bears off the main paved highway to the right and turns up a well-graded dirt road off South Pine Drive to Pueblo Mountain Park. A large, clearly marked wood and native stone entrance sign designates the area. The entrance sign is of wood rail design and rests on a native-rock foundation. Informal loose-rock landscaping

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<sup>51</sup>Good, 2:45.

<sup>52</sup>Wheat photographs.

<sup>53</sup>Good, 1:39.

<sup>54</sup>Good, 1:39.

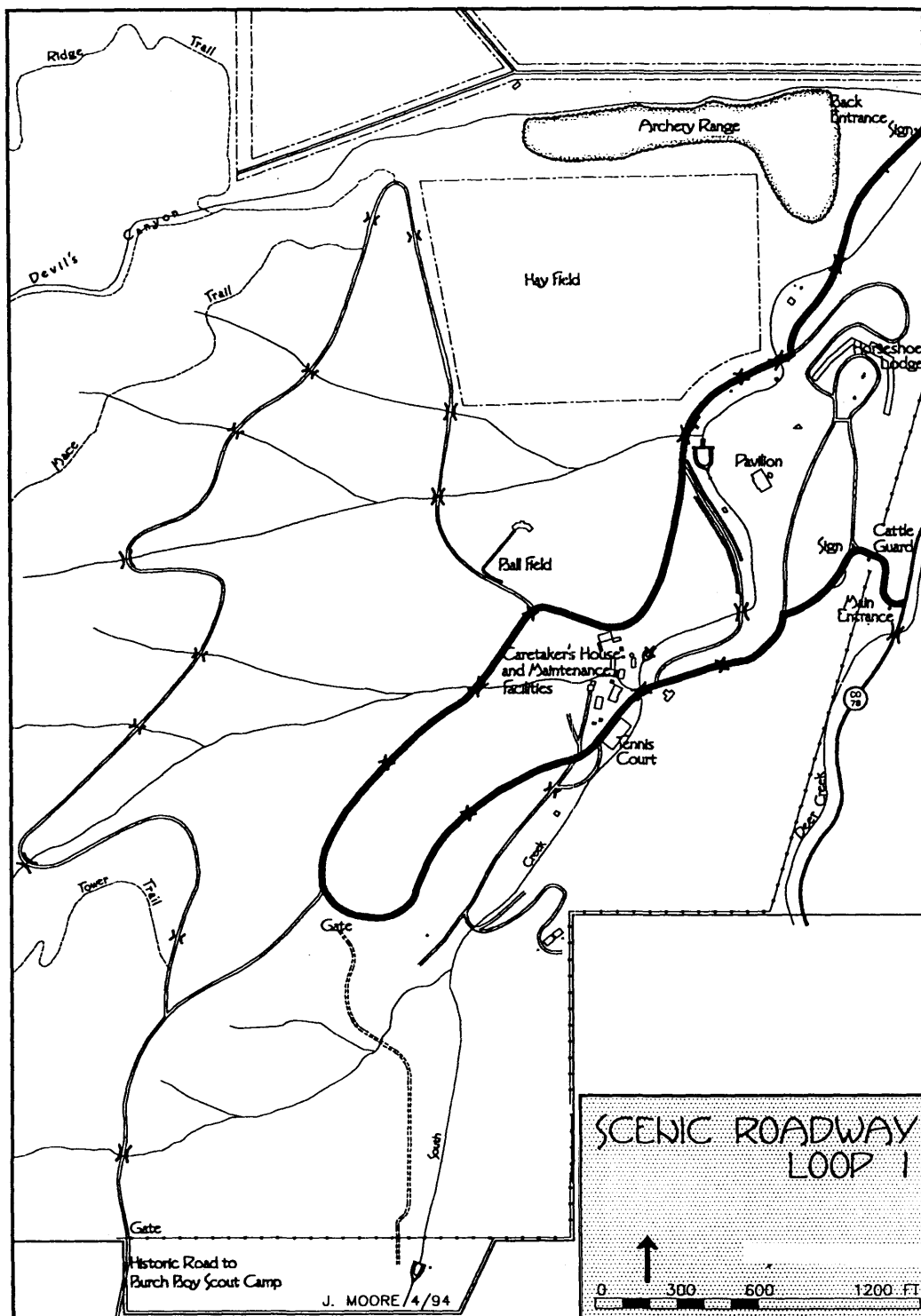
<sup>55</sup>Good, 1:40.

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litters the area in a seemingly natural manner.<sup>56</sup>

Entering the park, one passes a cattleguard (ca. 1934)<sup>57</sup> constructed of hand-hewn logs and measuring approximately 9 feet in length. The road splits in three directions. A service road veers off to the right which eventually leads to the resident camp site near Horseshoe Lodge. The service road runs along the eastern boundary line of the park which is marked with a prism or obelisk-shaped, cement-cast boundary posts and barbed wire fence. A scenic road heading to the east leads to the resident camp and the road to the left, heading southwest starts a scenic roadway loop.

### Picnic Site No. 1

To the left, along the eastern park boundary, is Picnic Site No. 1. It is a large communal site and the important resources at this site include four original stone fire grates and a clever, native-stone fountain. The rock fountain is constructed from a massive rock from which a water faucet extends. The water basin has been carved out of the rock on this unique fountain. The fountain is cleverly designed to blend with nature and is barely discernable at first glance. One stone grate is overgrown and in disuse. Additionally, a cast-concrete fire grate, standing barbecue unit, and a number of picnic tables are scattered throughout the site as well as two corrugated tin latrines.

From Picnic Site No. 1 on Scenic Loop No. 1, one continues to the second intersection at the administrative site. The distance between Intersection 1 and Intersection 2 is approximately .6 miles. Three separate roads intersect at the administrative site. One road heads in a northeasterly direction to the resident camp site. Another heads in a northerly direction on a lower elevation to additional picnic sites and the park exit. Scenic Loop No. 1 continues southwest passing the tennis court and a short service road to the caretaker's residence. Winding to the right past Picnic Site No. 3, the road continues northeast to the lower road picnic sites, park exit, and upper loop road to the archery range and rodeo arena. The intersection (near the ballpark) splits into three roads. One is the back service road to the Lodge, one leads to the lower spillway site and one leads to the lower road picnic sites. Along the lower road route, (Picnic Site No. 6) a number of contributing resources are found.

### Picnic Site No. 6

The lower road picnic site is composed of five separate picnic sites, known collectively as Picnic Site No. 6. The site is important for the open-air covered shelter; three contributing, native-stone fountains and a number of original fire grates.

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<sup>56</sup>Good, 1:37.

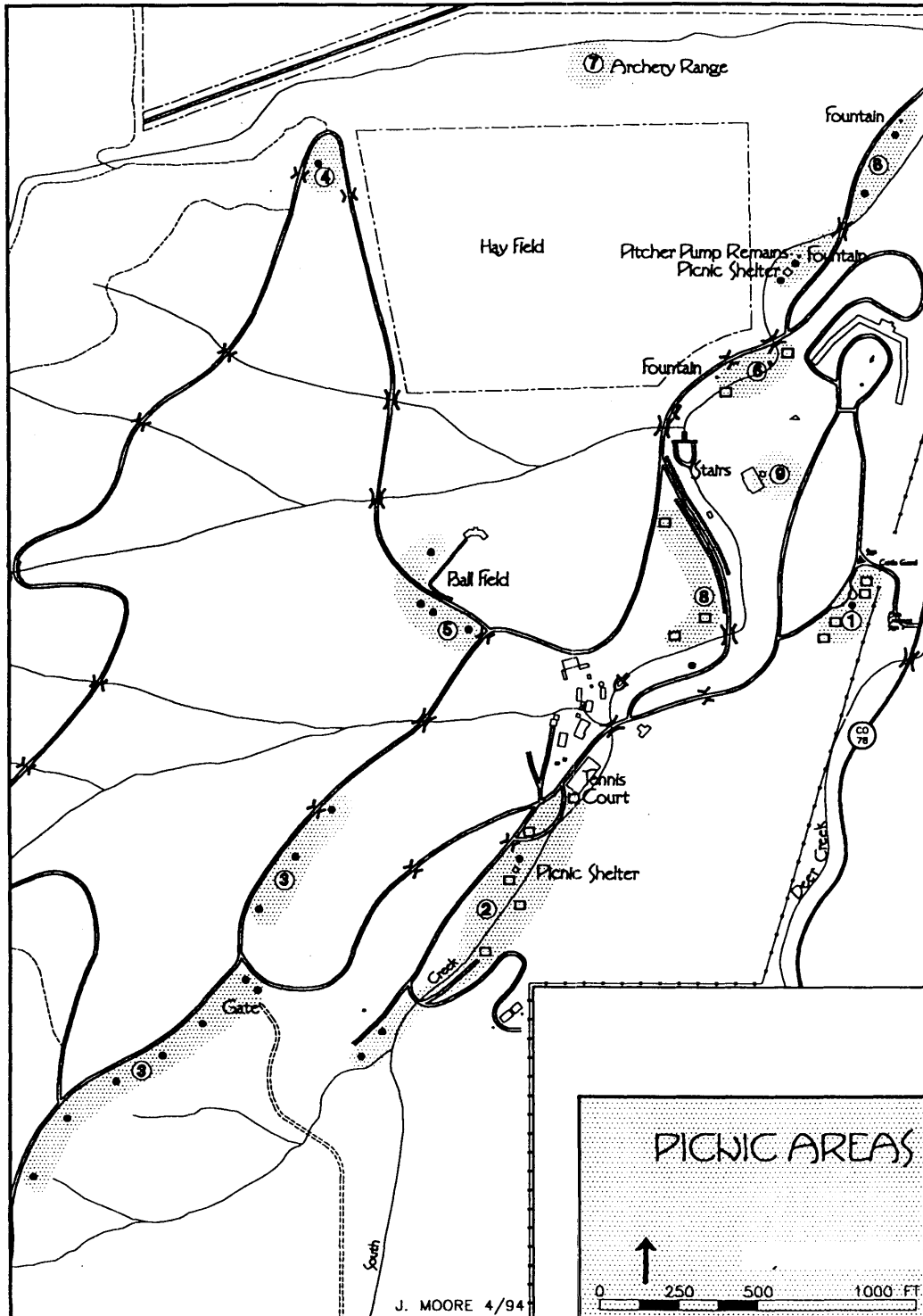
<sup>57</sup>Wheat photographs; Record Group 79, "Inspection Reports," April, 1935.

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### Picnic Shelter

The open air shelter rests on a foundation base of native stone approximately five feet high. The log-post frame rises above a gravel floor which is sheltered by an exposed log trussed, hipped roof. Once shingled, the wood plank roof is now covered with corrugated tin sheeting. There is no central stone fireplace in this shelter, but evidence indicates that one once existed. A fire may have caused its removal. A standing barbecue, permanently bolted to a circular concrete foundation, now occupies the center of the shelterhouse. Split-log seating rests atop the interior, native stone foundation in a permanent seating arrangement. Next to the shelter structure is a stone water fountain and a three-foot high, native stone circular cylinder which is the cap to a well or springhead.

Additionally, the picnic site consists of noncontributing resources--picnic tables, cast-concrete fire grates and standing barbecues.

### Scenic Loop No. 2

Scenic Loop No. 2 passes above the tennis court and leads to Picnic Site No. 2.

### Picnic Site No. 2

Picnic Site No. 2 is another large, communal picnic area spread out along both sides of South Creek starting just above the tennis court. Four original, native stone fire grates remain of the original six.<sup>58</sup>

### Picnic Shelter

One of the two covered shelters in the park is located at this site. The shelter measures 16 by 16 feet and rests on a square concrete base and native stone foundation. The shelter is constructed of hand-hewn logs and native rock in the Rustic style. Four log beams are laid horizontally on top of the stone foundation. Eight log posts create the support for the log trussed hip roof. Once shingled, the roof is now covered with wood planks and corrugated tin sheeting. Centered in the shelter is a large, heavily used, native stone fireplace whose massive chimney provides additional roof support. The interior of the shelter has built-in, split-log benches.<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>58</sup>City of Pueblo architectural drawing collection, "Pueblo Mountain Park."

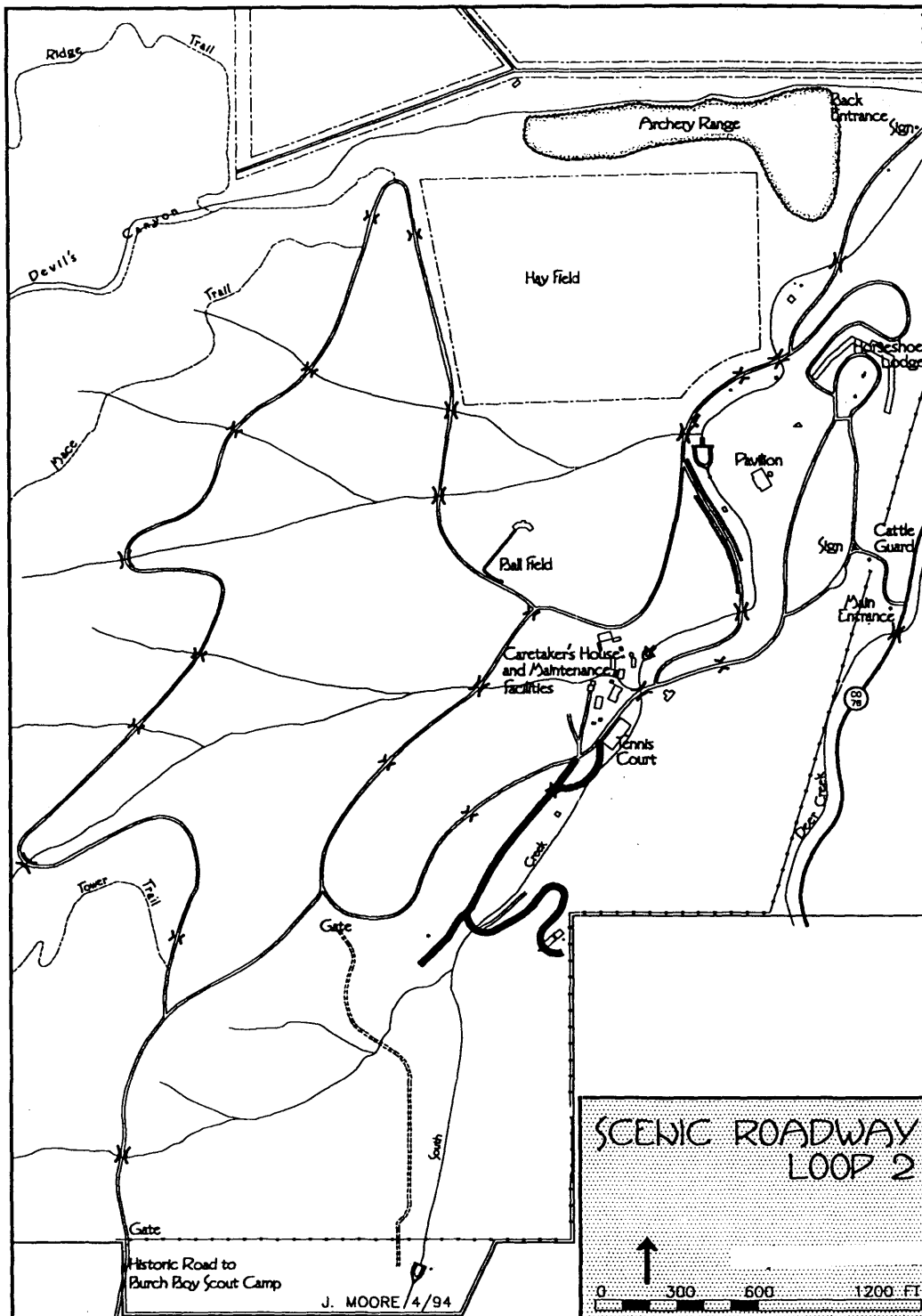
<sup>59</sup>Early carved graffiti dates the structure as early as 1934, and "C. C. Nixon, July 28, 1935).

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### Powder House (1934)<sup>60</sup>

Also located at Picnic Site No.2 is the powder house where dynamite was stored during park construction. The powder house is a small square plan, cast concrete box set into the ground. It measures approximately 4 feet square and is decoratively faced with native stone. The interior is a simple ground-fill floor, a rough wood door provides access, and hole on the roof ventilates the structure.

In addition to the contributing resources of the stone fire grates, powder box, and open-air shelter, a number of the typical noncontributing features include picnic tables, cast-concrete fire grates and standing barbecues.

### Scenic Loop No. 3

Scenic Loop No. 3 provides access to the western areas of the park, including the upper section of Picnic Site No. 3.

### Picnic Site No. 3

Picnic Site No. 3 is composed of nine picnic spots spread variously along both sides of the road and hillside. None of the resources are considered to be contributing--scattered tables, cast-concrete grates, standing barbecues, and latrines. At one of the picnic spots, a gated service road leads to the upper spillway site. A contributing resource near the Picnic Site No. 3 is a native stone, culvert/bridge with four-foot high retaining walls measuring approximately 20 feet in length on each side of the road. The bridge is a cast-concrete skeletal structure faced in native stone. This construction design is used in all the culvert/bridges throughout the park. It spans the stream bed with "inverted structural rock trusses."<sup>61</sup> A service road crosses the bridge and leads to the former Camp Burch Boy Scout camp in San Isabel National Forest.

The upper portion of the loop passes the Tower trailhead and includes the Talbot Peak Road. The road twists around the upper hillside and loops at a northern, downhill grade to the Devil's Canyon trailhead passing another picnic site (Picnic Site No. 4) and continues along to the ballpark. There are a number of culvert bridges along Talbot Peak Road, all of which contribute to the park's drainage system. The three largest culvert bridges in the park are located along this section of the road. The bridges form a 45 degree curve and their lengthy retaining walls measure 36 feet.<sup>62</sup> The sharply curving bridges are constructed in the same manner as the other culvert bridges in the park. They are cast-concrete

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<sup>60</sup>Wheat and Williams photographs.

<sup>61</sup>Good, 1:169; Wheat and Williams photographs.

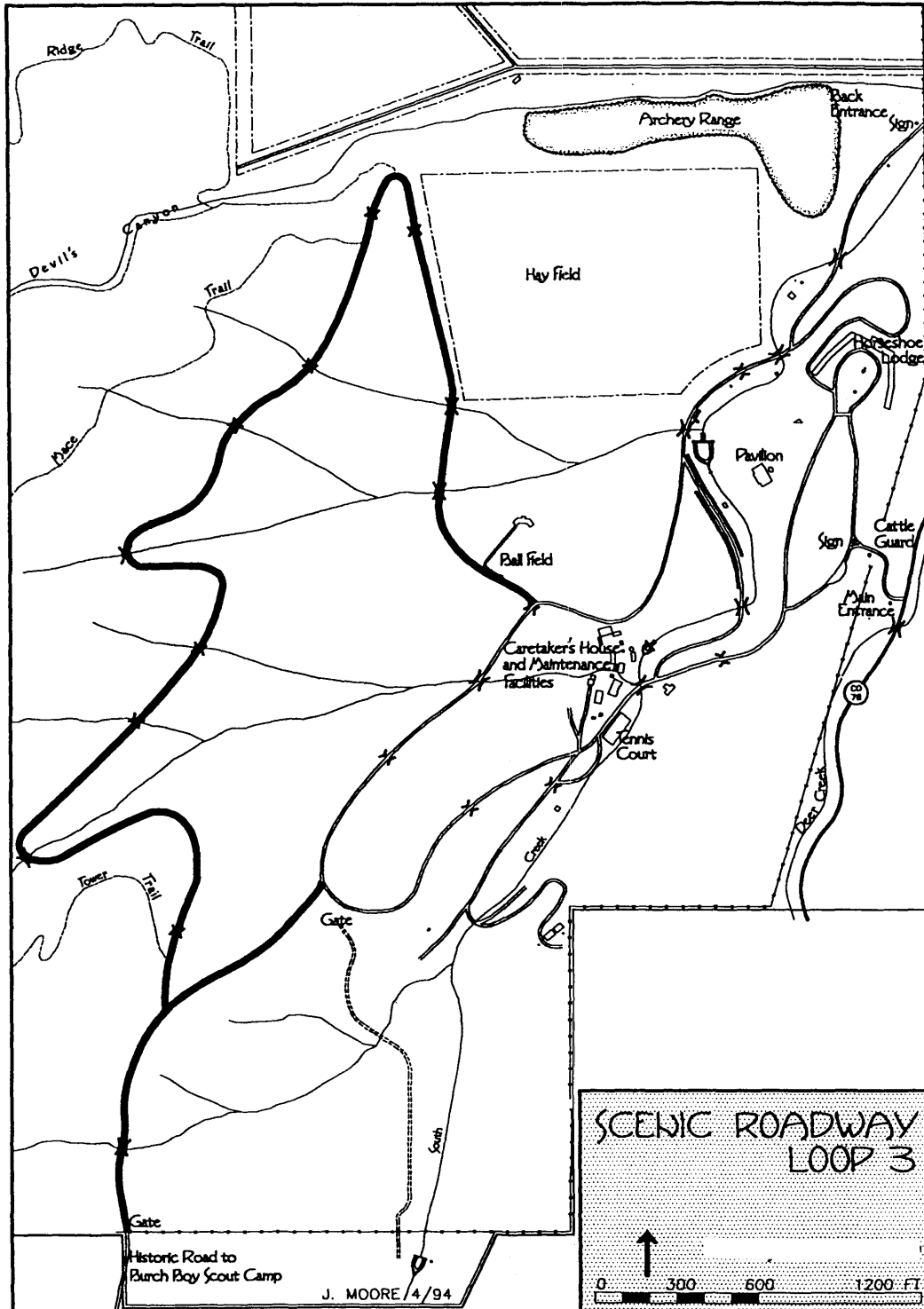
<sup>62</sup>Record Group 162, "Narrative Report."

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structures faced with native stone. The bridges meet the criteria for Rustic style landscape architecture in that they employ the same indigenous, moss covered rock found in surrounding hillside outcroppings.<sup>63</sup>

### Picnic Site No. 4

The next picnic site occurs at a turn on the road near the Devil's Canyon and Mace trailheads. It is a small site where access to the Devil's Canyon trail leads to the original CCC quarry and a lovely view of the valley.

### Picnic Site No. 5

Leaving the Devil's Canyon trailhead at Picnic Site No. 4, one travels a short distance to reach the ballpark. A number of small and large dry culvert, drainage bridges are crossed in route to the ballpark. The large, communal picnic site at the ballpark is complemented with the second of three playgrounds at the park. Two long retaining walls line the ballpark and picnic areas at this site.

### Scenic Loop No. 4

Scenic Loop No. 4 is a short section of road which joins the administrative area with the lower spill dam. Stone retaining walls flank the loop for part of its route. Just above the spill dam and pumphouse is another picnic site, Picnic Site No. 8.

### Picnic Site No. 8

Picnic Site No. 8 is noted for the contributing fire grates and retaining walls which run along the road.

### Scenic Loop No. 5

Scenic Loop No. 5 swings around the Resident Camp site and forms its back service road.

### Picnic Site No. 9

There is a communal picnic site in front of the Pavilion which is used to this day for large groups of recreationalists. It is the most active site in the park. None of the picnic features are contributing and there is a play-ground behind Horseshoe Lodge.

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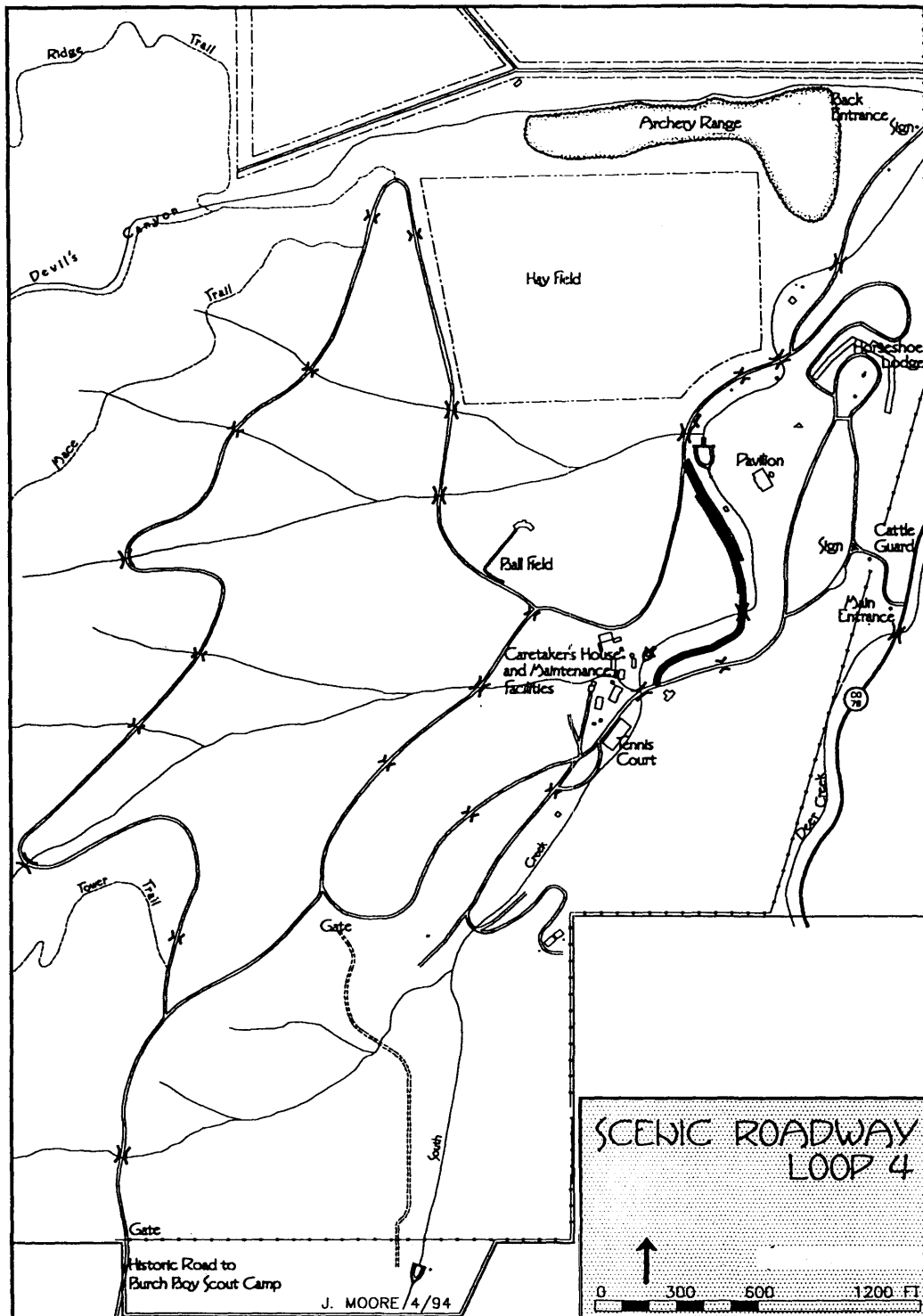
<sup>63</sup>Good, 1:175.

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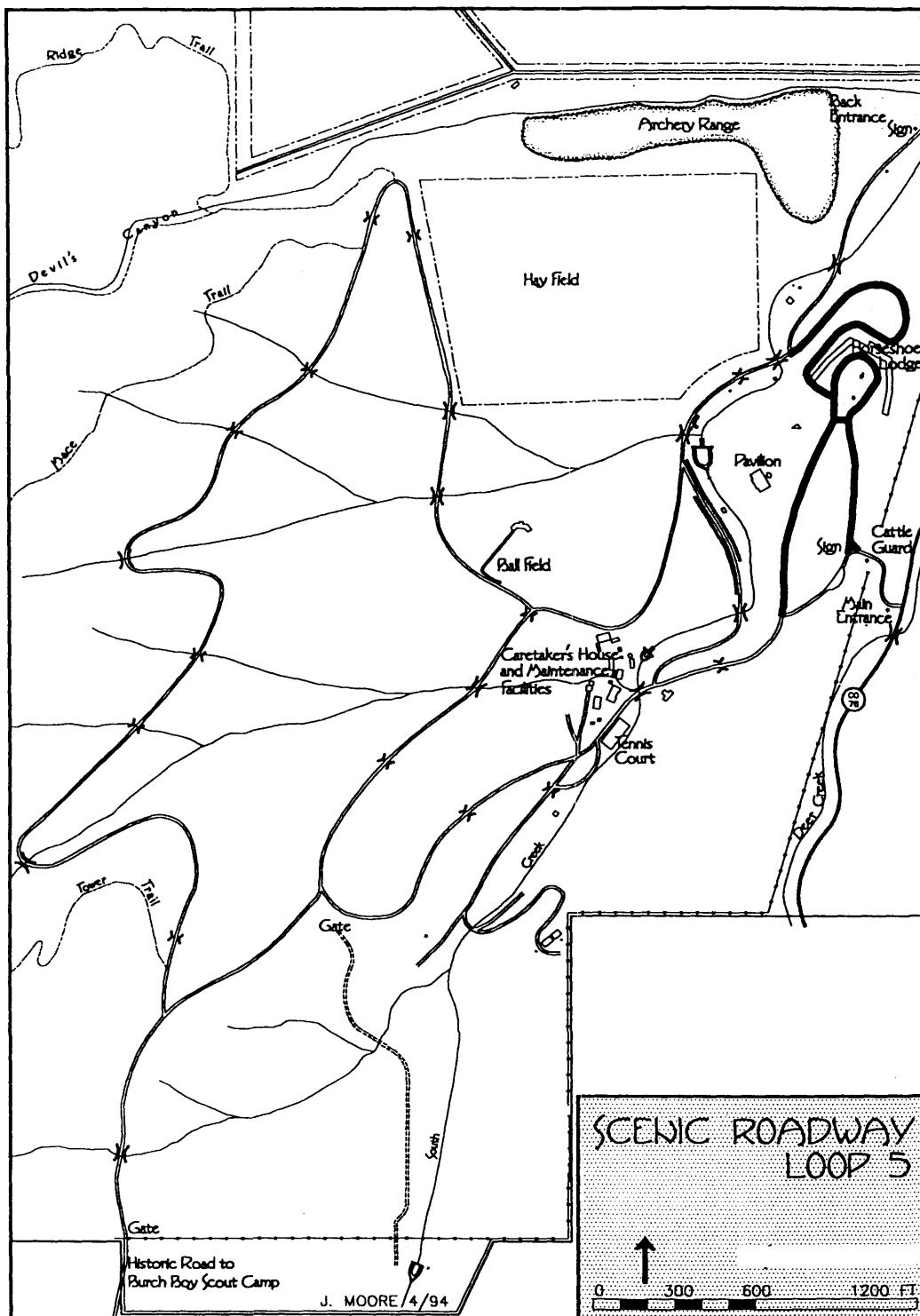


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Resource Count:	Contributing	Noncontributing
<b>Structures</b>		
Scenic Loop No. 1	1	
Scenic Loop No. 2	1	
Scenic Loop No. 3	1	
Scenic Loop No. 4	1	
Picnic Shelters (2)	2	
Powder House	1	
<b>Sites</b>		
Picnic Site No. 1	1	
Picnic Site No. 2	1	
Picnic Site No. 3		1
Picnic Site No. 4	1	
Picnic Site No. 5	1	
Picnic Site No. 6	1	
Picnic Site No. 7		1
Picnic Site No. 8	1	
Picnic Site No. 9		1
<b>Total</b>	13	3

**FUNCTIONAL GROUP VI. SCENIC TRAILS**

Geologically, the ecosystem at Pueblo Mountain Park traverses three of five "generalized life zones for the Rockies of Colorado."<sup>64</sup> It starts at the Upper Sonoran or 4500 to 6000 foot level but lies largely in the Transition Zone of the Rocky Mountain foothills (6000 to 8000 feet) as evidenced by Pinon pine and Rocky Mountain Juniper. Although the highest peak in the park, Tower Peak only reaches an elevation of some 7400 feet. The Canadian Zone, or lower mountain zone is evidenced in the presence of Lodgepole, Ponderosa pine and Douglas Fir. This is because "plant communities and the life zones they form are not clear cut."<sup>65</sup> Desert cactus can be found at the park as well as high alpine vegetation. Besides the trails themselves, major contributing resources can be found by taking the trailhead to Devil's Canyon and North Ridge Trails, (located at Picnic Site No. 4), two trail signs indicate access to various points in the park and San Isabel National Forest. One trail leads to the park's boundary and the Squirrel Creek campground San Isabel National Forest. The other trail is a

<sup>64</sup>Herbert S. Zim, Ph.D., Sc.D., The Rocky Mountains New York: Golden Press, Western Publishing Company, Inc., 1964), Racine, WI; 12.

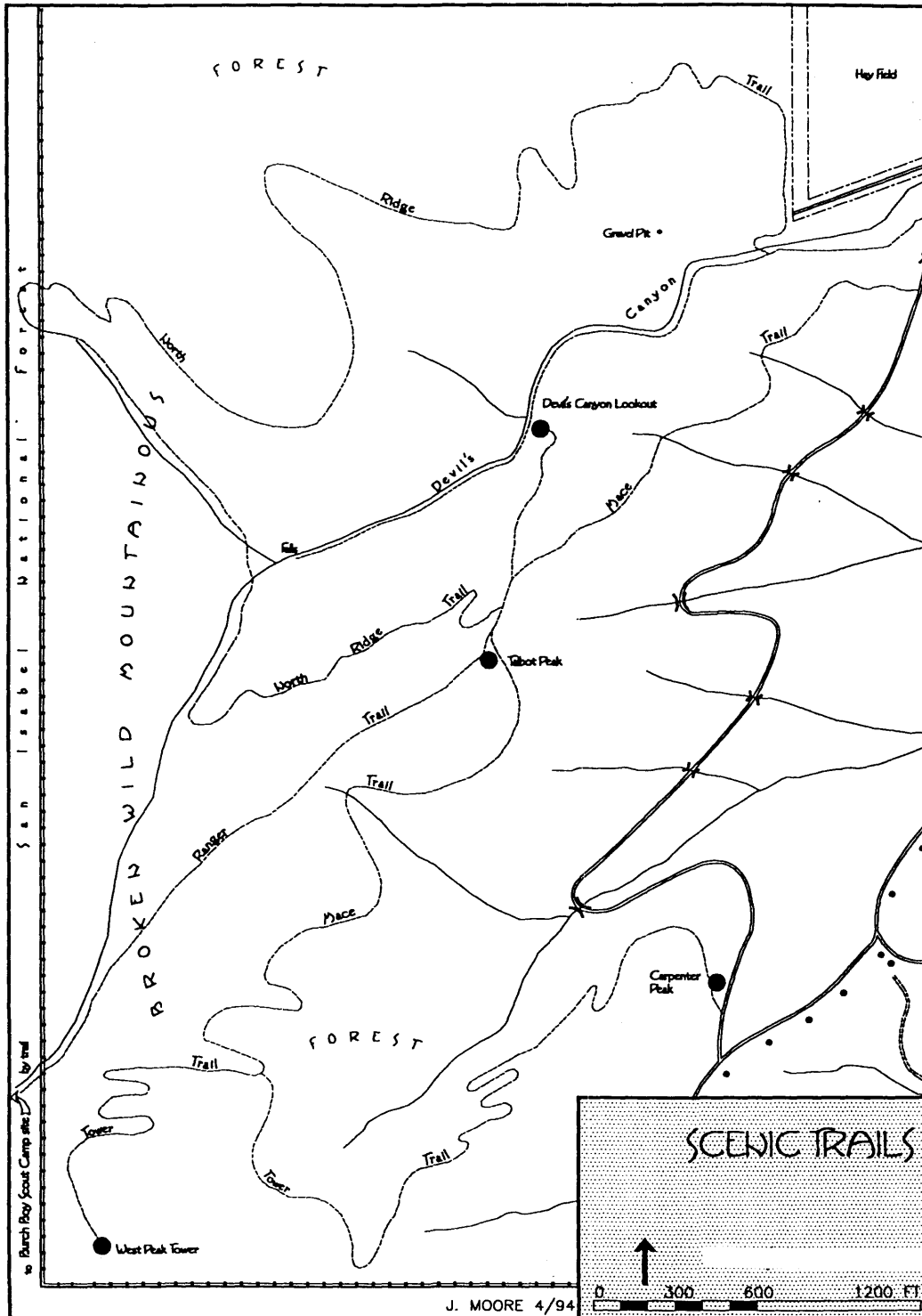
<sup>65</sup>Zim, 11.

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circle trip around Devil's Canyon and the North Ridge Trail. The trails are limited to foot and horse traffic. The numerous trails throughout the park are all intertwined and linked to each other and are considered to be a single contributing structure.

Upon entering the trailhead, one notices healthy stands of scrub oak and Ponderosa pine. The trail is well-maintained, well-drained, and litter-free. The trail veers 1/4 of a mile to a spot where the Devil's Canyon and North Ridge Trails split. Shortly along the Devil's Canyon Trail, a metal-frame structure appears giving evidence of the quarry activity once located here.

### Quarry Site<sup>66</sup>

Found along the Devil's Canyon Trail is the former CCC/WPA quarry. The metal-frame structure at the quarry site is a conveyor belt device used to move rocks. Rocks remaining on top of the conveyor device and at its base give evidence of its abrupt abandonment by the WPA when work ceased with the United States's involvement in World War II. The quarry yielded the rock used to construct most of the park structures; rock chosen "for its color and hardness."<sup>67</sup> The hillside shows evidence of having been quarried. Vegetation at the site; skunkweed, thistle, mullein, and wild alfalfa are all indicative of an overgrown waste or overgrazed cattle site. The hillside is only partially gouged and overgrown, further evidence of limited quarry activity.

Devil's Canyon, a small canyon outcrop, is typical "of the general nature of the Rockies. The Front Range is essentially the batholithic granite of the Mesozoic era, highly folded and faulted."<sup>68</sup> At Lookout Point, reached via the Mace trail, there is a rusted pipe fence cemented into a rock outcrop overlooking Devil's Canyon. It is signed in concrete "AFM, Pueblo, Colorado, October, 17, 1934." Various trails, such as North Ridge, Mace, Tower, and the old Ranger trail, can be accessed from Lookout Point. Back on the road, near the access point to Devil's Canyon, the trailhead leading to the firetower is located.

### West Peak Firetower (ca. 1934-1935)<sup>69</sup>

The firetower at West Peak is at an elevation of approximately 4700 feet. The tower is remarkably unchanged considering the some sixty-odd years that it has been exposed to the elements at this elevation. The tower is constructed of native logs. It has a corrugated tin roof and a double-decker

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<sup>66</sup>Record Group 162, "Narrative Report," September, 1938.

<sup>67</sup>Good, 7.

<sup>68</sup>Royal C. Rowe, Geology of our Western National Parks and Monuments (Portland: Binords & Mort, Publishers, 1974), 106.

<sup>69</sup>Wheat and Williams photographs.

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tower which is braced by taut line wires leading from four corners at the top of the tower to the hilltop. The lower shelter section is of open-air design and covered with the carved graffiti of some sixty years of park enthusiasts.

The surrounding vegetation has changed little in the interim sixty years.<sup>70</sup> The top of West Peak is covered with a very healthy scrub oak and Ponderosa pine stand. In all, the entire acreage which makes up the park appears to have a remarkably healthy, largely disease free ecology. The general appearance of the trail system at Pueblo Mountain Park is one of a litter-free, well-maintained and healthy ecology.

Resource Count:	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings		
Firetower	1	
Structures		
Scenic Trail System	1	
Sites		
Quarry Site	1	
Total	<hr/> 3	

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<sup>70</sup>A comparison of Wheat and Williams photographs to current 1993 photographs.

Name of Property

County/State

8.Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
[] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
[X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
[] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
[] B removed from its original location.
[] C a birthplace or grave.
[] D a cemetery.
[] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
[] F a commemorative property.
[] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

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
#

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Entertainment/Recreation
Community Planning and Development
Social History
Architecture
Landscape Architecture
Conservation
Education

Periods of Significance

1920-1942

Significant Dates

1920
1933

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Carhart, Arthur Hawthorne
Civilian Conservation Corps
Works Progress Administration

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
[] Other State Agency
[] Federal Agency
[X] Local Government
[] University
[] Other:

Name of repository:

Pueblo Planning Department

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### SIGNIFICANCE

Pueblo Mountain Park is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of entertainment/recreation and community planning and development as an example of a municipally owned, automobile oriented, rural, recreation park. It is also significant in the areas of social history, conservation, and education as an example of a Civilian Conservation Corps/Works Progress Administration mountain park development project. The park is eligible under Criterion C for architecture and landscape architecture for its association with the development of both rural park recreation planning and the Rustic style of architecture.

### EARLY PARK DEVELOPMENT

Pueblo Mountain Park, formerly known as Pueblo Metropolitan Park, is owned and operated by the City of Pueblo. It is located on 611 acres on a hilltop in San Isabel National Forest above the rural ranching and residential community of Beulah. The history of the Beulah community dates back the early pioneers who first settled the region in the 1860s.<sup>71</sup> The history of the park begins in 1919 when a local group of Pueblo businessmen formed the San Isabel Public Recreation Association (SIPRA) to create a mountain park.<sup>72</sup>

Prior to the early 1900s, urban dwellers were largely pedestrians, relying on public transit when they needed to travel beyond walking distances. Parks were built within the urban area to allow the population to reach them. Railroads sponsored occasional excursions into the surrounding countryside, but visits were limited to those sites served by rails. By 1920, the rising economic prosperity of the middle class matched the growing availability of inexpensive automobiles and the union of the two resulted in a new geographically mobile society. Americans wanted to travel and they increasingly demanded automobile access to distant scenic and recreation areas. The development of automobile-accessible rural/mountain parks came as a response to these demands.

In planning for their mountain park, the SIPRA thought the new park should be designed more for picnickers than campers.<sup>73</sup> The development of a Pueblo mountain park was considered not only a "stage in civic development" but also a refreshing release for its citizens. Local reporters helped popularize the idea when they colorfully described the park as a place where:

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<sup>71</sup>Beulahland, Beulah Methodist Church, 1965, 29.

<sup>72</sup>Robert W. Cermack, "In the Beginning: The First National Forest Recreational Plan," Parks and Recreation 9 (November, 1974), 23.

<sup>73</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 18 July, 1919.

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the population may go in heed of the instincts that call man to the outdoor life amid the wilds of nature, and where he may leave behind for a day the toil and cares of city life.<sup>74</sup>

The mountain park concept was promoted as a source of "beauty and pride for her citizens"--developed "without disturbing its naturalness." The Pueblo Automobile Association considered it a great motoring opportunity. Local civic and business organizations such as the Commerce Club, the Automobile Association, the Rotary Club, and the Automobile Trades Association, believed there was a demand for a local mountain recreational park "where its citizens can motor for a day's picnic." The associated Pueblo groups looked at various pieces of property in the Beulah area and soon the nearby towns of Rye and Walsenburg joined with them.<sup>75</sup> On November 6, 1919, these local businessmen formally incorporated as the San Isabel Public Recreation Association (SIPRA).<sup>76</sup> Rye and Walsenburg then combined to form the Spanish Peaks Mountain Playground Association. By December, the newly incorporated, non-profit San Isabel Public Recreation and Spanish Peaks Mountain Playground Associations were working with the U. S. Forest Service to develop additional mountain playgrounds in the San Isabel National Forest. In addition to planning for the mountain parks, the three parties considered the development of summer home sites in the surrounding national forest.<sup>77</sup>

In January, 1920, the City of Pueblo purchased 600 acres of land from the State of Colorado. The site was given the name Pueblo Mountain Park. The city supplied funds only for the purchase of the land. In order to fund construction, the recreation association developed a plan to sell shares of stock in the park for \$5 each. The early plans for park development in San Isabel were grandiose. The recreation association and the Forest Service envisioned everything from "paved highways, auto camps and telephone systems to home sites, museums and airplane landing fields."<sup>78</sup> A campground at Squirrel Creek, near Beulah, was being constructed in early 1920 and plans were well under way to construct roads from Beulah up to South Creek, connecting South Hardscrabble road and river and also on the Squirrel Creek road, leading to connect Beulah and Rye.<sup>79</sup>

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<sup>74</sup>Ibid., 22.

<sup>75</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 29 July 1919; 5, 14, 23 August 1919.

<sup>76</sup>Certificate of Incorporation of the San Isabel Public Recreation Association, Pueblo County, State of Colorado, Arthur H. Carhart Collection, Western Research, Denver Public Library.

<sup>77</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 14 December 1919.

<sup>78</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 21 December 1919; 16, 18, 23 January 1920; and Certificate of Incorporation.

<sup>79</sup>Arthur H. Carhart, "San Isabel National Forest Recreation Plan, " 1920, Carhart Papers, Conservation Library, Denver, 3.



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The association raised almost \$6,000 to be used towards park development in the Spanish Peaks, Sangre de Cristo and Wet Mountains area.<sup>80</sup> The innovative group of Pueblo businessmen that formed the SIRPA raised the first private monies used to develop a municipal mountain park. It was the first time private citizens had assembled together to promote recreational development of a National Forest.<sup>81</sup> The concept of a cooperative recreation association soon spread to other communities in Colorado and across the nation.<sup>82</sup>

The association outlined budget plans to install several cooking fire places, one community house and four garbage pits.<sup>83</sup> During the spring, work continued on North Creek, South Creek, Squirrel Creek, and South Hardscrabble Creek. The work crews used primarily primitive mule teams, scrapers, graders, and plows, but they did employ caterpillar tractors and grading machines for grading, shaping, and surfacing the 28-mile stretch of road from Pueblo to Beulah. A number of roads were constructed to link Beulah with the park and various other campsites being developed in the area.<sup>84</sup>

Promotional and advertising campaigns further increased interest in the park and the sale of stock. The city distributed blue automobile stickers to local auto owners. The stickers depicted snow-capped peaks, pine forests and wide valleys in an octagonal picture. Interest in the park as an automobile-tourist attraction was evidenced by the involvement of the Pueblo Automobile Association. The automobile enthusiasts recruited the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, whose western terminus was Pueblo, as an advertising partner. The railroad published photographic brochures advertising "Pueblo as the gateway to Colorado and the far west." They attempted to capitalize on the park's recreational appeal to potential rail travelers.

### EARLY PARK LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND RECREATIONAL PLANNING

Park recreational planning started when the U. S. Forest Service hired its first landscape professional. In 1917, the Forest Service employed Professor Frank A. Waugh "to prepare a national study of

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<sup>80</sup>Cermack, 30.

<sup>81</sup>Cermack, 23.

<sup>82</sup>Cermack, 31; Tweed, 10.

<sup>83</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 29 February 1920.

<sup>84</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 29 February 1920; 14 March 1920; 1, 28, 30 April 1920.

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recreation uses of the national Forests."<sup>85</sup> Waugh spent five months in the field drafting his report that he described as the "view...of the professional landscape engineer."<sup>86</sup> Waugh tried to convey the sense that "the landscape of the wide Forest areas has a very great aesthetic and human value. The mountains, glaciers, lakes, streams, woods, and natural parks contribute largely and effectively to human health and enjoyment."<sup>87</sup> While praising the work of the Forest Service, Waugh also lamented the "makeshift" and inconsistent manner in which public lands were managed.<sup>88</sup> He was especially interested in mountain "municipal playgrounds" which he believed could be operated to show a profit.<sup>89</sup> Waugh is credited with having defined Forest Service recreation and for suggesting that the Forest Service hire trained professional engineers.<sup>90</sup> "As an educator, he bridged the landscape gardening tradition of the 19th century and the growing professionalism in landscape architecture during the 20th century."<sup>91</sup>

Waugh stressed the idea that recreation was "as much as an economic utility as lumbering or mining."<sup>92</sup> It was evident that all concerned were aware of the economic benefits tourism could mean to a community. Waugh attempted to show that forestry and outdoor recreation in the National Forests were compatible. At the time, forests were considered merely an economic source of timber. "Few people seemed to believe that they were valuable for grazing cattle and sheep, for protecting municipal water supplies, and for enjoying other utilities promoted by the Forest Service, so that proposals for forest legislation and administration had been handicapped."<sup>93</sup> Waugh recognized and stressed the need

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<sup>85</sup>Tweed, 6.

<sup>86</sup>Frank A. Waugh, Recreation Uses on the National Forests (Washington: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1918), 4.

<sup>87</sup>Waugh, 4-5.

<sup>88</sup>Waugh, 13.

<sup>89</sup>Waugh, 19-20.

<sup>90</sup>Baldwin, 14-16; Waugh, 35-36.

<sup>91</sup>William H. Tishler, ed., American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places, Building Watchers Series, National Trust for Historic Preservation, American Society of Landscape Architects, (Washington: The Preservation Press, 1989), 100.

<sup>92</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 12 July 1920.

<sup>93</sup>Baldwin, 109.

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for technically-trained professionals in recreational planning. According to Waugh, such engineers or landscape architects were fully as important as those sent out to plan the development of water power or railroad construction. Waugh is significant for his early emphasis on the importance of educated technicians or professionals who could come in with a fully-formed development plan.

Frank H. Culley became Waugh's "star pupil in landscape design."<sup>94</sup> As head of the newly formed Department of Landscape Architecture at Iowa State College, Culley was an early and strong advocate for national park planning by professional landscape architects. Culley is significant for having built the first campgrounds designed by a landscape architect in a national forest.

In 1919, the Forest Service hired its first professional landscape architect, Arthur Hawthorne Carhart.<sup>95</sup> Just as Culley had been Waugh's star pupil, Carhart was Culley's top student. Arthur Carhart developed the first park recreation plan in the United States. Carhart worked with and through the Forest Service and SIPRA. The development of park planning moved slowly and struggled in the 1920s due to the sluggishness of governmental funding.<sup>96</sup> In the late 1920s, debate between the Forest Service and the National Park Service centered around who should develop state and national parks. During the 1920s and 1930s, a number of landscape architects became influential for helping develop park recreational planning. Although Arthur Carhart was the first landscape architect hired by a government agency, Herbert Maier, working for the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation of the American Association of Museums and later the National Park Service, was important for his organically designed museum buildings in Yellowstone Park.<sup>97</sup> Thomas Chalmers Vint was important for the creative staff he managed to form as the head of the new architecture division of the National Park Service in 1922. "Under Vint the task of creating master plans for each park began in earnest, often with staff landscape architects taking the lead."<sup>98</sup>

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<sup>94</sup>Baldwin, 235.

<sup>95</sup>Donald N. Baldwin, The Quiet Revolution: The Grass Roots of Today's Wilderness Preservation (Boulder: Pruett Publishing Company, 1972), 19.

<sup>96</sup>William C. Tweed, Recreation Site Planning and Improvement in National Forests: 1891-1942 (Washington: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1980), 11.

<sup>97</sup>Laura Soulliere Harrison, Architecture in the Parks: National Historic Landmark Theme Study (Washington: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1986), 318-319.

<sup>98</sup>William H. Tishler, ed., American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places, Building Watchers Series, National Trust for Historic Preservation, American Society of Landscape Architects, (Washington: The Preservation Press, 1989), 174; and Harrison, 305.

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As the first landscape architect hired by any government agency, it was Carhart's job to "investigate recreation resources for the service and develop plans for their use."<sup>99</sup> Hired in March, 1919, Carhart, immediately designed a foot trail for tourist use on Pike's Peak.<sup>100</sup> In his new and innovative role, Carhart soon realized that recreation planning for the National Forests inevitably would have to pass beyond the construction of single campgrounds to comprehensive general planning. Carhart had been, as Culley's student, the first landscape architect to graduate from Iowa State. As his college mentor, Culley advised Carhart in 1918 to seek employment with the Park Service. This indirectly led to his employment with the Forest Service.<sup>101</sup>

Carhart's greatest achievement was perhaps, "the demonstration that recreation was an important use of the national forests, that a plan worked, and that recreation in the national forests deserved to be financed by Congress."<sup>102</sup> Carhart is clearly credited for having devised the nation's first recreational plan. Carhart would leave the Service in 1923 in frustration at failing to get the Forest Service and Congress interested in recreation planning and construction in the forests.<sup>103</sup> Carhart and Culley went into private practice together in Denver. Yet, "Carhart's position had been set up as a model" by the Forest Service.<sup>104</sup> Many of Carhart's predictions about forestry problems and many of his proposals and policies later became realities. As the first, Carhart's plan "is now a historic document, but the basic structure of today's recreation plans is essentially the same as that first plan." Carhart's "effort was successful because it welded a workable plan to effective leadership and public cooperation. Arthur Carhart's plan was a landmark."<sup>105</sup>

### LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL THEORY APPLIED TO PUEBLO MOUNTAIN PARK

Carhart was looking for an area which he could use as a model for a comprehensive recreation plan. By the fall of 1919, he narrowed the choice to either the Superior National Forest in Minnesota or the

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<sup>99</sup>Cermack, 23.

<sup>100</sup>Tweed, 8.

<sup>101</sup>Tweed, 8.

<sup>102</sup>Harold K. Steen, The U. S. Forest Service: A History (Seattle: University of Washington Press, n.d.), 154-155; Baldwin, 30-42.

<sup>103</sup>Cermack, 30-31.

<sup>104</sup>Tweed, 12.

<sup>105</sup>Cermack, 32-33; Baldwin, 198.

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San Isabel National Forest. He chose the latter. Strong local support from Pueblo and the nearby area was considered a decisive factor in Carhart's decision.<sup>106</sup> Upon arriving in Pueblo, Carhart quickly realized that both the local community and Al Hamel of the Forest Service were extremely interested in developing recreation in San Isabel Forest. When Congress refused to allocate any funds for forest recreation, Carhart and Hamel asked SIPRA to help with fund raising. The local enthusiasm demonstrated by the association and the Forest Service motivated Carhart to draft a comprehensive plan for the San Isabel Forest.<sup>107</sup> The successful partnership between the association and the Forest Service continued until the Depression sapped the association's strength. Together, the Forest Service and the association drafted a cooperative agreement by which work in San Isabel was to be designed and completed by the Forest Service pending approval and funding by the Association.<sup>108</sup> Carhart's general plan covered the entire San Isabel Forest. Carhart planned for campgrounds, resorts, a golf course, trails and scenic stage and rail routes from Canyon City and Salida over the mountains to Trinidad. He also called for auto camps, tent camps, hotels, and airstrips.

In developing his strategy, Carhart applied regional planning techniques to link all elements of recreation, sanitation, transportation, wildlife, and fire protection in a comprehensive plan. In writing for a general plan, Carhart laid down "the broad concept and policies...that are used in park planning and forest management today."<sup>109</sup> Recreational development in San Isabel Forest continued robustly in the 1920s as Al Hamel of the Forest Service and the Association made the model recreation plan a reality.

Carhart was instrumental in convincing the Pueblo Association to hire his mentor, Frank H. Culley, then head of the Department of Landscape Design at Iowa State College, to plan and supervise the mountain park's development. Culley designed and supervised the construction of campgrounds at Squirrel Creek, South Hardscrabble Creek and North Creek. These campgrounds appear to be the first designed and built by a landscape architect in a National Forest.<sup>110</sup> By July, 1920, Carhart and the city concentrated their efforts on finishing the work started in Pueblo Mountain Park by dropping their other work in the Beulah area to confine their activities entirely to the City tract. The sudden popularity of the new park convinced them to finish it immediately.

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<sup>106</sup>Cermack, 23-24; Tweed, 8.

<sup>107</sup>Tweed, 8.

<sup>108</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 6 June 1920.

<sup>109</sup>Cermack, 24.

<sup>110</sup>Cermack, 30.

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In August, 1920, Culley completed his famous Cascade Trail at Squirrel Creek. The trail was praised as the most creative and innovative trail yet developed in the United States because it was "built on the soundest of principles by one of the foremost landscape architects in the country....[It was] the first of its type to be worked out in any national forest."<sup>111</sup> The innovative nature of the trail was graphically described as being:

...purely pedestrian, it has been constructed with the utmost care, and has been fitted with steps, hanging bridges, and every other convenience and elaborate detail of perfect construction.<sup>112</sup>

Architects considered the trail a masterpiece and a model for landscape architecture.

Besides Culley, Carhart brought in other prominent landscape architects to advise and comment on park development in San Isabel and Pueblo Mountain Park. Carhart was known to consult with Frederick Laws Olmstead<sup>113</sup> and Professor James Sturgis Pray of Harvard University, both members of the Board of Trustees of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA). Carhart carried on a lengthy correspondence with Waugh and Pray, and both visited Pueblo and the mountain parks to offer their advice.<sup>114</sup> Pray clearly approved of the idea of comprehensive recreational planning, and he and Carhart corresponded throughout 1921 and 1922 "dealing with the 'whole movement of outdoor life' as they termed it."<sup>115</sup>

In July, 1920, Waugh, then employed as a private consultant to the Forest Service, arrived in Pueblo to visit Carhart and Culley and inspect the progress of work at San Isabel. Waugh stated that he was pleased with the work completed in San Isabel and that, hopefully his report to Washington would "aid greatly in securing appropriations for still wider activity in this locality."<sup>116</sup> In his statement, Waugh also suggested the development of a municipal sanitarium for tubercular children. Waugh had carried on a correspondence with Carhart concerning development of San Isabel and had earlier mentioned his idea for a "municipal health camp in Pueblo."<sup>117</sup> Waugh thought Colorado had the perfect climate

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<sup>111</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 23 July 1920; 8 August 1920.

<sup>112</sup>Ibid.

<sup>113</sup>Baldwin, 175.

<sup>114</sup>Baldwin, 71-79; Pueblo Chieftain 14 September 1921.

<sup>115</sup>Baldwin, 108.

<sup>116</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 12 July 1920.

<sup>117</sup>Baldwin, 78-79.

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and environment for this "fresh-air" approach to the disease of the day and suggested Pueblo as a good starting point.

In January, 1921, the Association and the Forest Service reported the completion of campsites, fireplaces, privies, and the development of water springs at Pueblo Mountain Park, the development of Squirrel Creek, and further postulated on the greatness of the Cascade Trail.<sup>118</sup> In a year-end stockholder's report, SIPRA listed the accomplishments of the Association as vast road improvements, completion of the campgrounds at Squirrel Creek, North Creek, South Hardscrabble Creek, and the Cascade Trail. Concerning Pueblo Mountain Park directly, the Association stated that the park:

...has been made usable by our city commissioners for camping through the building of roads, spring water development and construction of fire places and sanitariums.<sup>119</sup>

Additional improvements were planned for the next year and there was more fund raising in 1922 by the Association and local groups. By May, 1922, an additional \$4000 had been raised and summer homes were being constructed near the park.<sup>120</sup> The Forest Service had a number of blueprints or building plans for summer homes or mountain cabins which it would furnish to those who leased or bought lots. Both improved and unimproved lots were available. Summer cottage construction continued throughout the decade and into the next. During the summer of 1923, water projects continued at Pueblo Mountain Park with the addition of pumps and pipelines. With increased use of the park, open streams were no longer considered safe and the Forest Service began sinking wells near streams and adding cisterns.<sup>121</sup> The development of the water supply system at Pueblo Mountain Park was a very gradual process which occurred over a period of 20 years from approximately 1919 to 1939. Improved transportation networks also began to fill the park. By 1923, signs, roadwork, and some bridges had been completed. Two years later the Forest Service had constructed some 35 miles of road and 362 miles of trail.<sup>122</sup>

The Association, Forest Service, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad continued their promotional efforts to advertise San Isabel. The Pueblo Commerce Club had photographs of San Isabel National Forest and area lakes published in the Saturday Evening Post and planned a national and international advertising

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<sup>118</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 1 January 1921.

<sup>119</sup>A. V. Fagerstrom, President, San Isabel Public Recreation Association Report to Stockholders, 18 March 1921, Carhart Papers, Conservation Library, Denver Public Library.

<sup>120</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 17 May 1922; 4 June 1922.

<sup>121</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 1 January 1929.

<sup>122</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 4 June 1925; 7 June 1925.

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campaign to promote San Isabel as a recreational playground.<sup>123</sup> As a result of the recreational demand and the Association's efforts, Pueblo Mountain Park became increasingly popular during the 1920s.<sup>124</sup> Along with the rising popularity of the area and construction of summer homes came local organizational efforts. A country club was organized and constructed and mountain clubs, along with the Girl and Boy Scout organizations, planned camps. A commercial aviation service planned air tours over the forest. By 1929, Pueblo Mountain Park and Squirrel Creek were fully developed, free access campgrounds. The park was used for large picnics, ball games, and foot and saddle trips. As the park became known beyond Pueblo, letters from pleased tourists poured back into town.<sup>125</sup> By the eve of the Great Depression, Pueblo Mountain Park was a prized part of the Pueblo recreational park system and was used by a growing segment of the city's automobile-mobile society.

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUSTIC STYLE

Architectural consultant, Albert H. Good, in his book, Park and Recreation Structures, helped coin the architectural term, "Rustic style". Writing in 1938, he described the most common type of architectural design used in state and national parks during the 1930s. The entire concept behind Rustic architecture was the achievement of a primitive, rugged, and handcrafted look.<sup>126</sup> A style which: through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of severely straight lines and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past. In high, mountainous and forested regions the various structural elements of rustic construction--logs, timbers, rocks--must be reasonably overscaled to the structure itself to avoid being unreasonably underscaled to surrounding large trees and rough terrain.<sup>127</sup>

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<sup>123</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 3 July 1923; 1, 6 April 1924; 5 May 1925.

<sup>124</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 3, 29, June 1923.

<sup>125</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 30 June 1925; 25 October 1925.

<sup>126</sup>Good, 1:7.

<sup>127</sup>Good, 1:5.



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By the early 1930s, Herbert Maier was one of the premier advocates and users of the Rustic style.<sup>128</sup> He is most noted for designing museums at Yellowstone National Park in the 1920s and early 30s. Maier designed the Fishing Bridge museum, the Madison and Norris Geyser Basin museums along with the naturalist's residence and amphitheater at Fishing Bridge.<sup>129</sup> Maier's museums at Yellowstone Park are considered of national significance in architecture for two reasons:

First, the buildings are the best structures of rustic design in the National Park System. Second, because of their exaggerated [sic] architectural features and organic forms, the buildings served as models for hundreds of other buildings constructed throughout the nation in state, county and local parks under the auspices of the National Park Service during the work relief programs of the 1930s.<sup>130</sup>

Maier also designed the museum at Yosemite National Park and the Yavapai Point museum at Grand Canyon.<sup>131</sup>

According to National Park Architectural Historian, Laura Soulliere Harrison:

Maier's architectural work for the American Association of Museums was unlike anything that had come before. His Yellowstone museums had a few elements common to bungalow structures--the battered stonework, clipped gables, and low, horizontal emphasis; but in Maier's buildings...on site and locally-available materials were left more in their natural condition, reflecting the scale and roughness of the surrounding wilderness. The enormous logs of the Yellowstone museums were peeled but not sawn, and their rustic knots were left in place giving a tactile richness to the building form. The boulders of the heavily battered walls were left in their natural shapes. Their massive sizes and irregular shapes were emphasized, like the irregularities in nature.<sup>132</sup>

Early on, Maier was concerned about designing a building that would not compete with the immensity of nature and natural settings. Maier solved this problem, in part, by using a horizontal design in his

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<sup>128</sup>William C. Tweed, Laura E. Soulliere and Henry G. Law, National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942 (Denver: National Park Service, Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resources Management, 1977), 39.

<sup>129</sup>Laura Soulliere Harrison, Architecture in the Parks: National Historic Landmark Theme Study (Washington: National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1986), 312.

<sup>130</sup>Harrison, 317.

<sup>131</sup>Harrison, 318-319.

<sup>132</sup>Harrison, 318.

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buildings.<sup>133</sup> He had a tendency for horizontal course "low earth-hugging wings," and the use of "pueblo Indian patterns," battered walls, and low-hanging eaves. Maier constantly evolved and experimented with his designs, "developing unique designs of uncommon quality for each site."<sup>134</sup>

Maier was careful to gently place the museums into topographic contours, using simple lines and natural materials. He used terraced porches, gnarled log posts, wrought iron chandeliers and amphitheaters, among other design elements.<sup>135</sup> Herbert Maier is considered by the National Park Service as one of the major contributors--an overwhelming influence--on the development of rustic architecture.<sup>136</sup>

While the Forest Service was initially involved with Carhart in Pueblo Mountain Park's construction, during the 1930s the National Park Service assumed this role. The Park Service began hiring the landscape architects who designed America's parks. The Forest Service took on increased responsibilities in forest reclamation and soil conservation.

In 1933, Maier became one of the four district directors of the newly formed Emergency Conservation Corps of the National Park Service. He served as Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) District Director of the Rocky Mountain Region stationed in Denver. Maier supervised park work projects in a thirteen state region. "The district directors supervised the work in the various states, and their staffs evaluated work projects and recommended future projects."<sup>137</sup> At the same time, Frank Culley worked for and reported to Maier as a consulting site inspector. "Staff inspectors were chosen from the landscape architect and engineering professions, and they were responsible for the progress and quality of the projects and for revising and perfecting design plans."<sup>138</sup> Camp inspectors stayed out in the field, traveling from camp to camp, inspecting and advising on projects and submitting progress reports to the regional office and Washington. Inspectors were to make certain parks retained their

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<sup>133</sup>Tweed, Harrison and Law, 41.

<sup>134</sup>Tweed, Soulliere and Law, 55.

<sup>135</sup>Harrison, 318-319.

<sup>136</sup>Harrison, 319-320; Tweed, Soulliere and Law, 41.

<sup>137</sup>John C. Paige, The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942: An Administrative History (Washington: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1985), 42-43.

<sup>138</sup>Paige, 42.

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natural character. "They were to bring to the states information concerning good forest management practices and to promote high-quality development."<sup>139</sup>

In July, 1933, Maier outlined his organizational plans for the Colorado State ECW program. Maier decried the lack of planning and advised Park Director, Conrad Wirth, to appoint a "graduate landscape architect...as one of the landscape foremen in parks responsible for drawing up work projects and developing masterplans." In his organizational outline, Maier wanted not only landscape architects, but also enrollee survey parties, forest clean-up, and fire control before deciding on a park development plan. Maier noted that park development in the West was behind park development in the eastern states. He called for clearly defined park boundaries and sacred wilderness areas, the use of regional scientific and educational resources, along with the use of concessions.<sup>140</sup>

By August, 1934, Frank Culley was employed by the Park Service as a consulting inspector at large reporting directly to Maier. Culley stated it was the first time the Park Service had employed landscape architects in Colorado. Various landscape architects were assigned as foremen to different park projects. Field architects or engineers sent their plans to Culley or Maier for their approval, suggestions, and criticisms before final drafting. Culley reported project field progress to Maier. Through his overall supervision of park design and construction projects, Herbert Maier strongly influenced the development of recreational parks in Colorado. His emphasis on the Rustic style became evident as Pueblo Mountain Park continued its evolution in the 1930s.

### GREAT DEPRESSION, THE NEW DEAL, AND PARK DEVELOPMENT

The Great Depression of the 1930s was a period of severe financial hardship throughout America. Recreational development in the San Isabel area went into decline for economic reasons towards the end of the 1920s and the resulting Depression brought to an end the work of the Pueblo Recreation Association. One of their last projects was the purchase of land northwest of the park on which to build a large camp and dam later known as Lake Isabel.

The administration of President Franklin Roosevelt established numerous programs aimed at restoring the economic health of the nation. Together these programs were referred to as the New Deal. Two

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<sup>139</sup>Paige, 44.

<sup>140</sup>U. S. Department of the Interior, Records of the National Park Service, Records of the Branch of Recreation, Land Planning and State Cooperation, "Reports of Regional Officers and Inspectors Concerning State Park Emergency Conservation Work: 1935-36," Region 7, July, 1933; August, 1934, Record Group 35, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

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New Deal programs, the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration, brought both manpower and money to bear on conservation and park development projects like those underway at the Pueblo Mountain Park.<sup>141</sup>

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) sought to provide useful employment for the nation's growing ranks of unemployed young men. The thousands of park, forest conservation, and reclamation projects performed by the CCC not only created much needed employment for millions of unemployed single young men, the program also contributed to their education and the development of job skills. The education and training CCC participants received improved their literacy and produced skilled technicians in a number of fields. It prepared the young men for future work in the military, in factories, and on farms.<sup>142</sup>

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was a diverse New Deal agency designed to employ people in worthwhile, modest scale urban and rural public works projects. While the CCC concentrated on hiring young men, the WPA hired adults in both skilled and unskilled occupations. The WPA often worked jointly on projects with other federal or state agencies. They participated on road, water, sewer, and other building projects that occasionally dovetailed with conservation and park projects performed by the CCC. In some cases, the WPA actually completed projects begun by the CCC.

The organizational structure of these two agencies was basically simple. Proposed local projects were submitted to the agency's district and federal offices for approval. Once approved, federal monies were released to the districts and their local offices.

The Army Corps of Engineers was responsible for administering the CCC camps. The Eighth Corps, which included Colorado, was founded on April 8, 1933, just days after President Roosevelt signed the CCC Act into law. The Colorado District, under 2nd Regiment commander Colonel Sherwood A. Cheney, established the Colorado Corps headquarters at Fort Logan, Colorado. Thirty to thirty-five CCC companies were to be formed with fifty percent of the enrollment to come from the state of Colorado and the rest from Texas and Oklahoma. In 1935, the Colorado CCC was divided into two districts. The headquarters for camps west of the Continental Divide was in Grand Junction while those on the eastern side were quartered at Fort Logan.

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<sup>141</sup>Gerald D. Nash, The Crucial Era: The Great Depression and World War II: 1929-1945 (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992), 35.

<sup>142</sup>Leslie Alexander Lacy, The Soil Soldiers: The Civilian Conservation Corps in the Great Depression (Radnor: (PA) Chilton Book Company, 1976), 144.

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The enrollees went through basic training at the Fort Logan headquarters before they were transported by truck or wagon to the camp sites, most of which were located in Colorado's National Forests. Their first task was construction of their own camp.

Camps were often isolated and obtaining lumber and water was a problem. Many of the young enrollees were unskilled, even in the use of a hammer and saw, and often they were illiterate. Local men who had construction, plumbing, or electrical experience often acted as project bosses. Enrollees were required to send a portion of their pay home to their Depression-ridden families, work hard, obey camp discipline, and attempt to educate themselves. In return they received a job with pay, clothing, food, living quarters and medical attention. Opportunities for education and recreation were also provided.<sup>143</sup> The program taught them the value of cooperation, teamwork, and the pride that comes with achievement.

The projects completed by "Roosevelt's Tree Army" were a crowning achievement in U. S. history. Besides park recreational development, the men of the New Deal made important contributions to flood, fire, and erosion control, in addition to improving water and sewage systems. Their efforts in reforestation and forest-disease control contributed to wildlife and waterfowl conservation. Grazing and irrigation programs benefited the Dust Bowl farmer and rancher via land conservation. Roads and trails opened the forest and countryside to travelers. "To say that the CCC was the greatest blessing ever to come to the forest, soil, and water of America is no exaggeration."<sup>144</sup>

The productive use of CCC and WPA workers necessitated planning and coordination on a national scale. National Forest recreation planning and development flourished under the New Deal. Roosevelt issued an Executive Order to create the Emergency Conservation Work Act (ECW) in March, 1933. The Act dramatically increased recreational planning in rural/mountain parks.

In 1935, two years after the creation of the CCC, the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) was asked by the Forest Service to complete a study of the forest regions and their recreational problems. The study found the regions' output uneven -- some had hired landscape architects, others had not. The study suggested that the Forest Service develop a "well-trained landscape architecture staff." At the same time, the National Park Service was advancing in park construction through its use of the CCC and landscape architects. The Forest Service did not have a practice of hiring as many landscape architects as the National Park Service, but in 1935, they did hire Ernest E. Walker, a trained landscape architect, to work in the Washington office.<sup>145</sup>

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<sup>143</sup>Gleyre, 14.

<sup>144</sup>Lacy, 175.

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During this structural revolution in park planning and the development of park architecture during the 1930s, the number of landscape architects hired by both the Forest Service and the National Park Service rose. Increasingly competitive with each other, the Forest Service and the National Park Service sought preeminence in the field of park planning and design.<sup>146</sup> Recreation in parks became a priority for both the Forest Service and the National Park Service by the late 1930s. Yet despite competitiveness and politics, an American style of park architecture started to emerge. Alfred H. Good, an architectural historian hired by the National Park Service, compiled the best statements from this newly developed field of landscape architecture in his three volume Park and Recreation Structures, published in 1938. The agency planning efforts and the wide distribution of Good's volumes spread recreation park planning across the nation.

### CCC AND WPA IN THE PUEBLO MOUNTAIN PARK

With the advent of Roosevelt's New Deal programs, the CCC picked up where Carhart and the Pueblo Recreation Association left off in Pueblo Mountain Park and San Isabel Forest.<sup>147</sup> Starting in 1933, the CCC finished and improved on the projects begun by Arthur Carhart, the Association, and the Forest Service. The CCC worked on Pueblo Mountain Park and went on to build Lake Isabel Dam and Reservoir which "immediately became the most popular recreation water in southern Colorado."<sup>148</sup> The WPA would eventually finish the work at Pueblo Mountain Park.

In August, 1933, acting Lieutenant Governor Ray H. Talbot of Pueblo requested that a CCC outfit be put to work in Pueblo Mountain Park. Talbot later served many years as Pueblo City Commissioner where he was instrumental in bringing millions of New Deal dollars into Pueblo and southwestern Colorado. He played a major role in the general development of Pueblo and the New Deal in Colorado. Talbot's request was approved shortly and immediate improvements were planned.<sup>149</sup>

CCC Company 801 started work by constructing the Hardscabble Camp which was the first ECW camp to be established in Colorado. According to Camp Superintendent Alfred C. Stiefel, in his 1933 report

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<sup>146</sup>Tweed, 19-24.

<sup>147</sup>Cermack, 32.

<sup>148</sup>Cermack, 32; and Stiefel, n.p.

<sup>149</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 30 July 1935; 27 August 1933; 19 September 1933.

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to the Forest Service, Company 801 arrived at the Hardscrabble site on May 10, 1933.<sup>150</sup> The company was involved in a number of forest clearing, reforestation, and construction projects. In November, Fred Munroe, formerly of Welland Engineering, was appointed foreman and then supervisor or project engineer at the CCC camp.<sup>151</sup> Over the span of the CCC program, from 1933 to 1942, a number of local engineers would work on Pueblo Mountain Park under direct supervision from Denver.

The Hardscrabble camp was unofficially named Camp Lowell in honor of James J. Lowell, who served as government forest ranger in the forest for 24 years. Many of the enrollees were from Pueblo and the Arkansas Valley.<sup>152</sup> The major project of the Hardscrabble crew in the first six months was the extension of the South Hardscrabble road to the Beulah junction.<sup>153</sup> Shortly afterwards, Company 801 moved to the Pueblo Fair Grounds<sup>154</sup> and by May, 1934, moved again to a tent camp they constructed at Pueblo Mountain Park.<sup>155</sup> By December, 1934, the company camp included a kitchen, mess hall, barracks, and infirmary, and was able to boast a resident physician. During the next year, the 801 continued work on the improvement of Pueblo Mountain Park. In July, 1935, Company 2804 was organized at Pueblo and took up residence at the newly constructed camp at Burnt Mill, Colorado, near Beulah.<sup>156</sup> Company 801 merged into Company 2804 in October, 1935,<sup>157</sup> when it became a soil conservation camp and moved into Burnt Mill. The CCC company "now found itself composed almost entirely of Colorado Juniors from the Arkansas Valley and the southeastern counties of the state, most of whom were veterans from point of enrollment in the CCC."

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<sup>150</sup>Alfred C. Stiefel, "Report on the History and Accomplishments of the Hardscrabble Camp F-26: San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, Civilian Conservation Corps Company 801," 1933 annual report on file with the San Isabel National Forest, Rocky Mountain Region, Pueblo District Office, 7.

<sup>151</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 15, 18 November 1933; 31 December 1933.

<sup>152</sup>Pueblo Chieftain, 27 May 1933; 25 June 1933.

<sup>153</sup>Stiefel, annual report, enclosed article, "These Forest Armies," Engineer's Bulletin (September, 1933), n.p.

<sup>154</sup>Gleyre, 52.

<sup>155</sup>Gleyre, 15.

<sup>156</sup>Gleyre, 52.

<sup>157</sup>Gleyre, 17.

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While a number of CCC camps and companies operated in San Isabel National Forest at the same time during the Depression, Company 801 was primarily involved in the early construction work at Pueblo Mountain Park. With an enrollment which ranged from 181 men in 1934 to over 211 in 1935, the young men were involved in a number of simultaneous projects. The average enrollment at CCC camps was 200 men. Early primary projects included work on the construction of picnic tables, benches, stoves, and latrines along with partial construction of the Horseshoe Lodge and the construction of roads and, foot and bridle trails. Fence work included the casting of concrete boundary posts. Landscaping, the planting of trees, erosion control, and a general park cleanup were ongoing projects.<sup>158</sup> Additions were made to the superintendent's house in 1934 and 1937 and a garage was added by 1934.<sup>159</sup> Work at the park in 1934 and 1935 also included construction of the horse barn, picnic shelters, the first reservoir building, and the powder house.<sup>160</sup> The first reservoir building and pipeline development improved the existing water system. Road, trail, cattleguard, culvert, and bridgework improved access to the park's facilities. General park cleanup included erosion control, brush burning, and dead tree removal.<sup>161</sup> The company built lumber forms for the reinforced, cast-concrete bridges and the concrete was mixed at the site with a rented mixer.

Company 2804, working in soil conservation, boasted two accomplishments for which it was particularly proud. One was a water spreader system of unique design--a system of digging "spreader ditches." The spreader ditches "take the water out of the gullies during storms and spread it over the land. It was an innovative technique at farm irrigation." The second biggest project completed by the camp was the planting of 325,000 trees and shrubs, or more than "seven times as many of these plantings as its nearest rival."<sup>162</sup>

In December, 1934, Frank Culley made his first trip as a park inspector to Pueblo Mountain Park. In his report to Herbert Maier, ECW District Director for the Rocky Mountain Region, Culley complained the work completed there was "uninteresting." He provided criticisms and advice which improved the park's design. Culley also checked the trails and made changes there as well. He was very concerned with creating natural designs, and even went to the extent of demanding that orchard-like tree pruning be stopped. Culley complained "the service group of the park is disorganized and messy. This must

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<sup>158</sup>U. S. Emergency Conservation Work, "Camp Inspection Reports," 6 June 1935; 15 December 1933, Record Group 35, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

<sup>159</sup>Wheat photographs.

<sup>160</sup>"Camp Inspection Report," 15 December 1934; Wheat and Williams photographs.

<sup>161</sup>Wheat photographs.

<sup>162</sup>Gleyre, 53.



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be carefully studied and a plan prepared to work from." Additionally, he described a picnic shelter at the park as one which "can be improved with our suggestions and assistance while reconstructing it. It is of log and stone construction with each unit separately built and no bond between them. The design is crude, but fairly well executed." Culley was perhaps describing his own earlier work with Carhart.<sup>163</sup>

In an April, 1935, report to Maier, Culley descriptively illustrated the Pavilion at Pueblo Mountain Park as:

Excellent selection [of] native weathered stone well placed in Community Building. Advised careful consideration of roof for scale, alignment and general rugged effect to cap these walls. Advised heavier construction of french doors, conversion of central group french doors on west towards view into large window group and use of dark stain. Remove grass and herbs planted in weathered rock walls high above ground.<sup>164</sup>

Regional inspectors filed reports with Culley and Maier. Regional Inspector A. F. Ahren reported the cattleguard finished by April, 1935. In May, Ahren remarked on the visible change that had occurred in the CCC camp at Pueblo Mountain Park. Ahren confirmed Culley's sentiments when he stated:

This park has suffered greatly in the transfer of experienced enrollees to new camps, which transfer...has necessitated the reorganization of the work crews and has resulted in the reduced production of work.

Ahren was more positive when he reported that:

The construction of a community building [Pavilion] at this park is progressing nicely. We now have two skilled stone masons...in order to speed up the work as much as possible. Large stone[s] weighing several tons are being used, giving the building a massive effect in keeping with the surrounding country.

By May, another bridge had been completed, "faced with natural stone," and trail steps to a natural spring. Culley inspected the Pueblo Park again in July, and "advised more study to simplify [the] method of treating bridges in park." He "suggested native stone veneer piers and wing walls with simple log sleepers and stringers for railing." Ahren reported that the Community Building was two-thirds complete and that great improvements had been made in the rustic facade over the existing concrete bridges there; yet funds were slow in coming. In August, 1935, work continued on picnic sites, mountain road and trail construction, and landscaping. Concrete bridges continued to be faced with the new rustic veneer.

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<sup>163</sup>"Reports of Regional Officers and Inspectors," December, 1934, Record Group 79.

<sup>164</sup>"Reports of Regional Officers and Inspectors," April, 1935, Record Group 79.

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In September, Ahren described the rock work on the Pavilion:

Native stone which is covered with lichen and many weathered cracks thru [sic] it has been used. They have these rock[s] in very large sizes producing a monolithic effect. At a little distance the feeling of joints is lost and these hugh stone masses seem to grow out of the ground.

Ahrens complained in December, 1935, that the work on the community building had slowed due to the inexperience of the men and inclement weather. Culley reported the CCC camp at Pueblo Mountain Park had "moved leaving certain projects unfinished...the most serious of which" was the community building and veneering of a number of bridges. Ahrens reported that an agreement had been reached to complete the unfinished work between the Forest and Park Service starting that December.<sup>165</sup>

While work continued in San Isabel National Forest in 1936, work at Pueblo Mountain Park slowed and apparently came to a virtual standstill. In 1937, WPA funds to complete works in progress were requested and received. The WPA made recreation a priority. An early forerunner to the WPA, the Civil Works Administration, had been involved in San Isabel Forest projects since 1933.<sup>166</sup> In his application to the WPA, City Commissioner Ray Talbot expressed City Council's recommendation that work at Pueblo Mountain Park continue. Talbot stated:

This park was used for a C.C.C. Camp at one time and work that the Corps were doing in the park remains unfinished due to the withdrawal of the unit from the park and at the present time it is desirous to finish this work.<sup>167</sup>

The funds were requested to "complete [the] pavilion, bridges, water system, and road work."

Talbot was successful in his funding request and soon millions of WPA dollars poured into the Pueblo area. In 1938, 1939, and 1940, work intensified at the park. During the period from February to September, 1938, three dams were completed and the Pavilion and its fountain were finished.<sup>168</sup> The water supply system was sponsored by the newly created Beulah Water Works and funds were obtained

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<sup>165</sup>"Reports of Regional Officers and Inspectors," April, May, August, September, December, 1935, Record Group 79; Pueblo Chieftain 27 October 1935, "Beulah CCC Camp Now Abandoned."

<sup>166</sup>Pueblo Chieftain 24 November 1933; 29 July 1935; 1 October 1935; 15, 16 November 1935.

<sup>167</sup>Federal Works Agency, Works Projects Administration, State of Colorado, Division of Operations, Planning and Control Section, Completed Project Folders, "Works Progress Administration Project Proposal," March, 1937, Record Group 162, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

<sup>168</sup>Record Group 162, "Narrative Reports."

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with the intention of constructing "a complete water works system for the town of Beulah, Colorado."<sup>169</sup> During the 1938-1939 period, the baseball park, bleachers, and Horseshoe Lodge were constructed. Bridle trail work was continued.

Second only to the CCC primary objective of environmental conservation, was an effort to provide education and job skills to the enrollees.<sup>170</sup> The average corps' enrollee was a young man between the ages of 18 to 23 years and each received from \$1800 to \$2600 per year for work in San Isabel National Forest. The young men of the CCC, working in rural parks and the countryside, were offered "opportunities for study in the fields of forestry, geology, truck and tractor mechanics, drafting, business English, economics, and other subjects." Not only were the enrollees able to take formalized classes in the camps, but they received an invaluable education working in the fields, forests, and on construction projects.<sup>171</sup> For "specific educational values of a nature closely related to the industrial-arts field" were "realized through the planning and erection of the stone and log structures."<sup>172</sup> Enrollees learned "a simple type of log work through which knowledge and skill in the planning, cutting, jointing, fitting, and finishing of wood in its natural state is acquired."<sup>173</sup>

By working with native stone and peeled, hand-hewn logs:

the enrollee learned the usefulness and beauty of materials in their native state, the fundamentals of roof framing, stone masonry, fireplace building, and chimney construction. In addition to these he acquired skill in cutting, hoisting, and fitting the log work and in hewing and laying the pine "shakes" with which the roof is covered.<sup>174</sup>

The quality of the work produced by the CCC/WPA enrollees is evident in the work completed throughout the park. By constructing such structures:

the members of the Corps could hardly fail to gain an elementary knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of structural engineering. They learned something of

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<sup>169</sup>Record Group 162, "Narrative Report," 12 December 1939.

<sup>170</sup>William Welcome Wills, "CCC Stone and Log Craft," Industrial Education Magazine 35 (Peoria: Manual Arts Press, November, 1937), 250.

<sup>171</sup>Wills, 250.

<sup>172</sup>Ibid., 251.

<sup>173</sup>Wills, 252.

<sup>174</sup>Ibid.

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surveying, stresses, trusswork, strength of timbers, method of hoisting heavy logs, and of the methods used to protect log work from weathering.<sup>175</sup>

Thus, the enrollees learned numerous vocational work skills in addition to the more formalized educational classes that were offered.

The average enrollee in Company 801 had completed eighth grade. The boys were given immediate access to educational opportunities. During 1934 and 1935, some ten to fifteen classes were offered by three WPA teachers assigned to the camp and almost one-half of the some two hundred enrollees attended classes.<sup>176</sup> The resident physician, camp supervisors, and WPA teachers taught a variety of classes. Elementary, high school, and vocational classes ranged from carpentry, surveying, and electricity to photography, woodworking, and journalism. The camp published its own newsletter, "Canteen Chatter." Educational and religious films were shown in the evenings and camp libraries grew as reading was encouraged. A work ethic of hard physical labor coupled with education and recreation were the camp goals. The CCC emphasized work, health, and education. The attitude at the 801 was summarized by a camp advisor when he wrote in 1934 that the goal of the company was, "to fit men to earn a better living after leaving Camp and to raise the educational standard."<sup>177</sup> The men of the 801, as in following CCC camps, were allowed escorted female visitors on Wednesdays and Sundays, but there was no central reception area. Camp morale was good and there was no trouble. There was a post exchange where the men could purchase cigarettes, toilet articles, and various sundries. Dry camp rations came from CCC district headquarters at Fort Logan, Colorado, while perishable goods were purchased locally in Pueblo.<sup>178</sup> In 1934, the tent camp was lighted with a 5 kw light plant which was insufficient to light the entire camp at night and too low to allow reading in the barracks. However, they still managed to teach classes in the evening. The chief recreational sports at the camp, were boxing, sledding, skiing, and basketball.<sup>179</sup> Eventually, the camp added a recreation hall that included a piano, radio, and library. The park was known to be used recreationally by the CCC as late as mid-1937.<sup>180</sup>

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<sup>175</sup>Ibid., 252.

<sup>176</sup>Ibid.

<sup>177</sup>U. S. Emergency Conservation Work, "Camp Inspection Report," 15 December 1934, Record Group 35, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

<sup>178</sup>Ibid., "Camp Inspection Reports," 10 December 1934; 29 June 1935.

<sup>179</sup>Record Group 35, "Camp Inspection Report," 15 December 1934.

<sup>180</sup>U. S. Emergency Conservation Work, "Camp F-55-C, Beulah, Colorado, Facilities for Recreation," 25 August 1937, Record Group 35, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

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### ARCHITECTURAL LEGACY OF PUEBLO MOUNTAIN PARK

The architectural significance of the Pueblo Mountain Park structures and the associated designed landscape features reflect, both individually and as a district, the development of the Rustic style in a mountain recreational park. The park is also significant architecturally for its association with community planning and development in the form of recreational park planning as conceived by such individuals as Arthur Carhart, Frank Culley, and Herbert Maier.

Architectural historian, Norman Newton, when discussing the Rustic style developed by the CCC/WPA, stressed not only the quantity of work completed but more importantly, the quality of the work. "Haphazard, unplanned work was not allowed; for every park an approved master plan was required, showing the intended ultimate development of the whole park." The large quantity of work completed by the CCC was a catalyst for the quality that resulted. The vast program forced the development of park planning through the use of landscape architects and resulted in a uniquely American architectural style known as Rustic.

The trained school of landscape architects that developed around the CCC complemented the worthy educational and conservational goals that were the mission of Roosevelt's "Forest Army." Together, they advanced park planning and conservation and created an unprecedented system of national, state, and local parks. "The combination fostered experiments in design...and this encouragement of a progressive attitude was surely one of the chief contributing reasons behind the remarkable improvement enjoyed by standards of state park design in the CCC decade."<sup>181</sup> Millions have enjoyed the benefits derived from these achievements. Pueblo Mountain Park took on a new look, life, and beauty. The work completed by the CCC at Pueblo Mountain Park is of distinct architectural significance.

All of the historic park structures utilized local materials developed within the park. The park is distinct in its Rustic architectural qualities and its uniformity of design and materials, uniting the park as a distinctive architectural unit. The native rock mined at the park quarry and hauled by wagon or truck to the building sites is easily distinguishable. Rocks were chiseled and fit by hand at the sites by CCC and WPA workers.<sup>182</sup>

Pueblo Mountain Park has changed little since work was completed in 1941-42. Nestled away in a quiet corner of San Isabel National Forest, the landscaped acreage and structures at Pueblo Mountain Park

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<sup>181</sup>Norman T. Newton, Design on the Land: The Development of Landscape Architecture (Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1971), 580.

<sup>182</sup>"Condemnations", photographs by {J. C. Seelye}, albums in the possession of the Pueblo City Department of Public Works, n.d., n.p.

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convey the gentle and natural solitude and timelessness intended in Rustic architecture. The structures at Pueblo Mountain Park are a small, yet significant example of the historical development of landscape planning and Rustic architecture. The American Rustic style so often used in CCC/WPA park construction is significant and evident in park buildings and structures and in the designed elements of its landscape.

The buildings at the administrative site in the park are dedicated to housing the administrative staff and the general administration and maintenance of the park. In discussing construction of superintendent and staff quarters, Good stressed the image of the rustic pioneer:

Subject to the dictates of regional influence, we may appropriately house park personnel in structures which derive from the log and stone cabins of the pioneer, from the Spanish, Pueblo, and several manifestations of the Colonial, and from many other traditional structural expressions born of history, local materials and climate.<sup>183</sup>

The administrative site was designed to allow the camp director to live comfortably while permitting the office space necessary to service the basic needs of the camp.<sup>184</sup> The administrative site at Pueblo Mountain Park logically included the park maintenance buildings used to store and maintain necessary park equipment. "Typical facilitating buildings within parks provide in the main for the housing of trucks, road-conditioning and other equipment, tools and implements of many kinds, and for the storage of supplies, such as firewood, ice, maintenance materials, feed, explosives, gas and oil." The maintenance unit included any number of a variety of "equipment, utility, maintenance, or service buildings" along with "garages, woodsheds, storehouses, barns, shops, and numerous other structures."<sup>185</sup> Additionally, it was often necessary to provide space for wagons and work or saddle horses, their stabling and feed storage. Large camps also provided shops for the "mechanic, blacksmith, carpenter, and painter." "An icehouse in which natural ice cut during the winter can be stored against summer demands is sometimes an economic requirement."<sup>186</sup>

Because of fluctuating needs in developing parks, equipment and maintenance sites were subject to constant changes. Maintenance sites were designed with future expansion in mind. Thus, "the ultimate maintenance group is a square service courtyard surrounded by all the facilitating structures."<sup>187</sup> As

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<sup>183</sup>Good, 1:121.

<sup>184</sup>Good., 1:121.

<sup>185</sup>Good, 1:89.

<sup>186</sup>Ibid.

<sup>187</sup>Good, 1:90.

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a maintenance group expanded within this "hollow square" courtyard, it would naturally enclose the unsightly maintenance area from public view and not remove from the aesthetic "illusion of Nature" so important to park visitors. The administrative site in Pueblo Mountain Park represents many of these design elements including the use of native materials in Rustic or Pueblo Revival styles, the consolidation of maintenance functions in a central location, and the placement of the maintenance facilities out of view from the recreational amenities of the park.

The resident camp site, where the Pavilion and Lodge are located, was designed as a camp layout. Horseshoe Lodge served not only to house the camper/recreationalist, but also functioned as a unit lodge which provided "facilities for general administration; dining; medical examination, care, and isolation; and for the mass recreational and cultural activities of all the campers."<sup>188</sup> The Lodge was designed to be the social and recreational core of the camp, as well as supplying basic nutritional and hygienic needs. Because it was the centralized hub of the camp, strategic topographic placement was important. It was near water with easy access by foot and automobile. Camp design was even incorporated into floor construction. It was found necessary to "allow for a circulation of air between the cabin floor and grade" rather than a concrete or masonry floor, to avoid health hazards that might be brought on by damp weather.<sup>189</sup> The oak floors of the Lodge speak to this consideration.

The Lodge is unusual in its use of the Pueblo Revival style. While Pueblo Revival varies from the Rustic style found throughout most of the park, it is not out of harmony. It is a design indigenous to the area and one which experienced an architectural revival in the southwest during the 1930s. A number of Spanish, Mexican, and Native American inspired styles developed in the southwest over a period of centuries. The Pueblo Revival style that flowered from 1905-1940 employed design elements found in Pueblo Indian dwellings:

The Pueblo-style house is characterized by battered walls, rounded corners and flat roofs with projecting rounded roof beams or vigas. Straight-headed windows generally are set deep into the walls. Second or third floor levels are stepped or terraced.<sup>190</sup>

Other architects described the Pueblo Revival style as a combination of Spanish Colonial, Mission and Pueblo Indian styles. It became a uniquely American style in the southwest.<sup>191</sup> According to one

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<sup>188</sup>Good, 3:109.

<sup>189</sup>Good, 3:113.

<sup>190</sup>John J. G. Blumenson, Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945 (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977), 7.

<sup>191</sup>John Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers, What Style Is It? (Washington, D. C., Preservation Press, 1983), 25.

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author, "the presence of vigas alone is enough to identify a building as Pueblo style." The Pueblo style might be considered "one of the few truly regional architectures in what is now the United States."<sup>192</sup> According to another source, "a feature of New Mexican architecture was the porch or covered walk ('portales') which was "colonnaded and formed of heavy, carved, wooden beams and brackets ('vigas') resting on round, wooden columns. Such beams were often notched, chamfered or carved and relieved by color."<sup>193</sup> Pueblo design incorporated a flat, invisible roof, held up by heavy timbers and was constructed of adobe bricks and stucco. "Interiors were generally blank and bare."<sup>194</sup> Horseshoe Lodge follows this description in its long, covered portico or porch with rounded-post frame, roof vigas and stuccoed walls.

The Pavilion is one of the best examples of the Rustic style within the park. Its massive stone walls, overhanging gable eaves, and giant log supports give it the appearance of having grown up on site, more the creation of nature than of man. This blending of functional space with natural materials is a hallmark of Rustic park design.

Resident camp activities could range from daily personal routines to a variety of educational and campcraft exercises, nature lore and handicrafts, various games -- both indoor and outdoor of -- and perhaps special activities around an amphitheater such as plays and pageants, ceremonies or storytelling.<sup>195</sup> Outdoor theaters were a common feature in park planning during the Depression. They could be fairly simple or quite elaborate structures. Placing the theater in a natural, half-bowl was a common characteristic to avoid site excavation. It was important to consider the acoustics and natural beauty in view of the site. Good wrote that "it is important that the stage be to the east or north, so that the audience will not face the afternoon sun. A distant view as background for the stage platform is greatly to be desired."<sup>196</sup> Forest stands encircling the theater were desired for shade and as noise barriers. Extreme care was taken to harmonize with the natural setting. Seating was often of stone or split-timber. Historically, recreationalists at the Pueblo Mountain Park amphitheater enjoyed

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<sup>192</sup>Marcus Whiffen, American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1969), 229.

<sup>193</sup>Rexford Newcomb, Spanish-Colonial Architecture in the United States (New York: J. J. Augustine Publisher, 1937), 31.

<sup>194</sup>Ibid.

<sup>195</sup>Good, 3:120.

<sup>196</sup>Good, 2:198.



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presentations sitting on bales of hay.<sup>197</sup> The Mountain Park amphitheater is in keeping with the principles of Rustic park design and was important for its educational and social contributions to CCC and park recreational camp life.

Planned water supply and drainage systems were an important part of CCC land improvement in almost every project they undertook. Proper drainage prevented erosion, folding, silting, and conserved water.<sup>198</sup> Water conservation added an important aspect to park recreation when it created facilities both for swimming, boating, and fishing, and provided "for stock watering purposes and protection of wildfowl and other wildlife."<sup>199</sup> Rustic design sought to avoid artificial control of stream flow but recognized that such was not always possible in smaller parks with water shortages. Modification was acceptable under such situations, and often dam surfaces were treated with rustic facing to soften the effect. The idea was to create the image of the old swimming hole with a small dam and a simulated or naturally disguised waterfall.<sup>200</sup> Pueblo Mountain Park's water system employs a series of small dams in just such a scheme, providing potable water for the park and recreation amenities.

The picnic and recreation sites also blend nicely with their natural surroundings while offering a range of opportunities for outdoor activities. The picnic shelters, water fountains, and fire grates are functional yet unobtrusive through the use of native materials. Even the large baseball grandstand uses native stone and log to allow the basically urban sports amenity to blend smoothly into a mountain setting.

All along the scenic roadways which loop through Pueblo Mountain Park, there are a number of landscaped bridges, drainage culverts, picnic sites, and retaining walls. The bridge crossings and road landscaping structures were carefully contrived to contribute to the Rustic essence of the park. The bridges are of stone because "bridges of stone or timber appear more indigenous to our natural parks than spans of steel or concrete." The best design option for a bridge was to use rock from the actual site so that the bridge seemed "almost to spring from the stream or river bank when truly related in color, texture, and scale to adjacent rock outcrops."<sup>201</sup> The bridges, culverts, and retaining walls along the mountain roads add to the cohesive, unifying design of the park. All landscaping was

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<sup>197</sup>George Williams, oral interview.

<sup>198</sup>Lacy, 170-173.

<sup>199</sup>Lacy, 174.

<sup>200</sup>Good, 2:120.

<sup>201</sup>Ibid.

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designed to appear as casual and natural as possible and vegetation further naturalized carefully landscaped areas.

Complementing the scenic roadside features of Pueblo Mountain Park are the scenic trailside features. The main mission of the Civilian Conservation Corps was forest conservation. The importance of prompt detection of any forest fire compelled the construction of fire lookout towers in forested parks. The best spot was not necessarily the highest point in the park but rather was the point which afforded the greatest unobstructed view in all directions.<sup>202</sup> The height of the tower represented how easily this view was obtained. On sites which provide clear visibility of the entire danger area, the structure can be one or two stories. Lookout towers were also thought to add to the public's ability to view the finest scenic panoramas. Walkways and fenced platforms were designed into the tower structure in order to provide a resting stop on the trail and tower climb and to provide for observation comfort and safety.<sup>203</sup> Every care was given to design the tower to blend with the natural surroundings through use of native stone or timber whenever possible. The West Park Firetower incorporates these design considerations -- a functional conservation tool built to blend with the resources it serves to protect.

The legacy of conservation work started by the CCC is legendary. All of the conservation work, forest thinning, and forest road and trail building were standard programs. Additionally, tree planting, forest fire fighting, and forest disease and erosion control vastly improved the health of the nation's recreational parks.<sup>204</sup> Roosevelt's conservation program not only employed people during the Depression but also rehabilitated depleted forests and injected new life into the recreational revival. The CCC company laboring at Pueblo Mountain Park created a network of foot and bridle trails. There are more than six miles of trails covering the park.<sup>205</sup> In all, the entire acreage which makes up the park appears to have a remarkably healthy, largely disease-free ecology. The general appearance of the trail system at Pueblo Mountain Park is one of a litter-free, well-maintained and healthy ecology.

The existence of Pueblo Mountain Park attests to a period of American history brimming with changes, challenges, hardships, and the victory of human ingenuity over adversity. Despite conflict, criticism, and lack of funding, an innovative civic association met in Pueblo, Colorado, and started a trend in community-funded patronage that cultivated rural recreational park planning. This historic effort was

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<sup>202</sup>Good, 1:155.

<sup>203</sup>Ibid., 1:156.

<sup>204</sup>Gerald D. Nash, The Crucial Era: The Great Depression and World War II, 1929-1945 (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992), 44; Pueblo Chieftain 16 April 1939.

<sup>205</sup>Beulah Historical Society, From Mace's Hole, The Way It Was, To Beulah, The Way It Is: A Comprehensive History of Beulah, Colorado (Colorado Springs: Century One Press, 1979), 181.

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driven by an exceptionally creative circle of landscape architects. This important school of architects developed a style of Rustic architecture at peace with the land from which it rose.

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Pueblo Mountain Park

Pueblo County, CO

Name of Property

County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 611.9

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. Zone 13 Easting 498908 Northing 4211702

2. Zone 13 Easting 500458 Northing 4211702

3. Zone 13 Easting 500458 Northing 4210519

4. Zone 13 Easting 500011 Northing 4210519

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tanya Kulkosky

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date May 30, 1994

street & number 417 Tyler telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Pueblo state Colorado zip code 81004

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Pueblo

street & number PO Box 1427 phone 719-584-0800

city or town Pueblo state Colorado zip code 81002

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**UTM REFERENCES**

- |     |    |        |         |
|-----|----|--------|---------|
| 5.  | 13 | 500011 | 4210118 |
| 6.  | 13 | 499925 | 4210118 |
| 7.  | 13 | 499886 | 4210036 |
| 8.  | 13 | 499513 | 4210036 |
| 9.  | 13 | 499513 | 4210118 |
| 10. | 13 | 498908 | 4210118 |

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The boundaries of the nominated property are indicated on the accompanying USGS map.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The area nominated includes all the property historically owned by the City of Pueblo which formed the Pueblo Mountain Park.