

**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 determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Caldwell Municipal Rose Garden

Other names/site number: North Park Rose Garden, Jess Gowen Rose Garden,

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1200 N Kimball Avenue

City or town: Caldwell State: ID County: Canyon

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Idaho State Historic Preservation Office</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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Caldwell Municipal Rose Garden
Name of Property

Canyon County, Idaho
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title: _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District

Caldwell Municipal Rose Garden
Name of Property

Canyon County, Idaho
County and State

Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object	<input type="checkbox"/>

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/Garden

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/Garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Walls: brick

Foundation: concrete

Roof: shake

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Caldwell Rose Garden is located at 1200 N Kimball Avenue, Caldwell, Canyon County, Idaho, in the northern section of the town. The garden is located at the northeast corner of N. Illinois Avenue and Marble Front Road. It is a 1.57-acre wedge-shaped parcel within the city-owned 12-acre Luby Park. The historic rose garden features hundreds of rose bushes arranged in beds surrounding a historic 1910 pumphouse, along with a lawn, brick walkway, arbors, and terraced basalt walls. The total resources include one site (contributing), one building (contributing), and six structures (two contributing and four noncontributing). In 1933, city leaders and members of the Caldwell Rose Society initiated a plan for a municipal rose garden in what was then called the "North Park." The garden took shape over several years. City workers, along with federally funded Works Progress Administration workers, provided labor to terrace the hillside with riprap. By 1937, over 1900 rose bushes were planted. The advent of World War II drew local attention away from the rose garden, but after the war, in the 1950s and 1960s, residents worked to add more roses to the garden. Hard freezes in the early years of the 21st century killed roses on the upper terraces. Some rose beds were replaced with trees. Despite these losses, the overall terraced layout, circulation pattern, and arrangement of beds around the historic pumphouse remain intact and legible. The garden retains the integrity of setting, materials, and workmanship through the survival of character-defining features, including the

basalt rip-rap retaining walls, brick walkways, and other historic landscape elements, and it continues to convey the feeling and association of a formal municipal rose garden developed in the 1930s.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

Caldwell, with a population of 73,088, is the county seat of Canyon County. The city is located on a broad flat plain in the high desert of southwest Idaho, approximately 25 miles west of Boise, the state capital. Historically part of a predominantly agricultural region shaped by irrigation development, Caldwell expanded during the early twentieth century as Canyon and Ada counties transitioned toward a more urban landscape with growing municipal services and infrastructure. The Rose Garden is located approximately one mile northeast of Caldwell, at the base of Canyon Hill, a local landmark. Now the area is a mix of commercial businesses and residential houses, but when the garden site was selected, it was located off all main streets, at the end of a road leading from a secondary rural highway. The site was near the city's pump house, which provided a ready water supply, reflecting the area's continued reliance on irrigation infrastructure.¹

The Rose Garden is located within Luby Park, a city-owned park that provides open space and recreation in north Caldwell. The park includes landscaped lawns, mature trees, paved pedestrian paths, and modern recreational amenities, including parking areas and pickleball courts. The garden sits at an angle below the base of Rose Garden Hill Lane (N. Michigan Avenue) on the east side of Luby Municipal Park. The garden is accessible via Kimball Avenue. A parking lot borders the Rose Garden on the south-southwest, with pickleball courts to the west. The Golden Gate Canal bisects the Rose Garden, just below the base of the terraced walls. The Caldwell Rose Garden occupies a distinct landscaped area within the Luby Park, and its terraced hillside setting, relationship to surrounding open space, and proximity to irrigation infrastructure contribute to its historic setting and significance.

General Characteristics of the Property

The 2.1-acre Rose Garden is a wedge-shaped landscape oriented along a north/northeast-south/southwest axis. Its perimeter is defined by a combination of wrought iron and chain-link fencing that encloses the garden and separates it from surrounding streets and parking areas. A wrought iron fence lines the southern boundary, separating the garden from the adjacent parking lot, and extends approximately 250 feet along the western edge before transitioning to chain-link fencing that follows the upward slope of the site to meet Rose Garden Hill Lane/N. Michigan Avenue. Within these boundaries, the garden contains a cohesive arrangement of designed landscaped features, including the pumphouse, Golden Gate Canal, terraced basalt walls, modern arbors, a network of walkways, a gazebo, and a footbridge. The general layout is organized around a primary walkway that leads to the centrally located gazebo, with linear rose beds planted on either side of the walkway and extending throughout the site in approximately 40

¹ "Rose-Minded Caldwell has Municipal Garden." *Idaho Statesman*, October 26, 1937, p.6.

beds. Additional rose beds frame the entrance gate, reinforcing the garden's formal design and circulation pattern.

The garden has two entrances accessed from the parking lot. The main gate opens to a walkway leading to the garden. The walkway is comprised of a mix of bricks, some bearing the names of rose varieties and the names of their sponsors. Other bricks are blank. Seven white vinyl arbors span the walkway as it leads to a modern gazebo used for weddings and special occasions. The rose garden parcel is flat where the beds are planted, and then it gradually slopes to a grassy area through which the Golden Gate canal flows. The grass section meets the terraced walls sloping upwards to the garden fence line along Rose Garden Hill Lane/N. Michigan Avenue. The garden's eastern boundary is irregular, following the topography of Rose Garden Hill Lane/N. Michigan Avenue. Scattered throughout the garden are several rectangular commemorative plaques set flush within a poured concrete pad at ground level. The markers consist of bronze or stone plaques, with inscribed inscriptions. The monuments are installed horizontally and positioned throughout the garden. A secondary gate, on the west side of the garden, opens to a walkway leading to the one-story hipped roof pump house.

Resource Inventory

Resource 1: Caldwell Rose Garden

Resource Type: Site

Evaluation: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1936-1939 (completed 1939)

Architect/Designer: Justin ("Jess) B. Gowen

The Caldwell Rose Garden features is a landscaped municipal rose garden consisting of an open lawn with planted rose beds arranged in circular, oval, and rectangular shapes. Rose plantings also line the fence bordering the adjacent parking lot. A paved pathway extends from the entrance gates through the garden to a modern gazebo used for weddings and special events. Grass lawn surrounds the rose beds and provides circulation throughout the garden.

Trees are planted at the corners of the garden and along the slope leading to the terraced basalt walls on the west side of the garden.

The Caldwell Rose Garden was designed by Justin (Jess) B. Gowen, who served as mayor of Caldwell from 1909 to 1910, and was a prominent community leader, and civic volunteer. Inspired by photographs at the 1933 Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, Gowen developed a five-year plan to create a municipal rose garden in Caldwell.² Work on the garden began in 1936 and was completed by 1939.

Although original design plans have not been located, comparison of historic photographs and aerial imagery indicates the Rose Garden's historic layout remains intact. The Rose Garden retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association,

² Madeline Buckendorf, "Caldwell's Love Affair with Roses: The Municipal Rose Garden of 1933," *Caldwell Perspective*, May 2016.

and it continues to convey its historic character and significance as a New Deal-era municipal landscape. The Rose Garden is a contributing resource to the significance of the property.

Resource 2: Pumphouse

Resource Type: Building

Evaluation: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1910

Architect/Designer: Attributed to Thomas H. Soule

The pumphouse bordering the west side of the Rose Garden was constructed in 1910 when Caldwell built an extensive waterworks system for domestic purposes and fire protection.³ The building is currently used as a maintenance and storage shed for the Rose Garden, originally housed a 750-horsepower dynamo. The building design is attributed to Thomas H. Soule, a Caldwell architect, who designed many civic buildings in Caldwell during the early 20th century.

The pumphouse is a one-story, front-gabled brick building with an irregular footprint. The hipped roof features wood shingles, deep overhanging eaves, and exposed wooden brackets. It has metal ridge crests on the roof ridge. There is a circular metal vent on the north slope of the roof, and a gable roof wood-shingled vent on the east slope of the roof. The building sits on sloping ground. It features a poured concrete foundation, with the west side elevated to accommodate the sloping terrain. Stamped and unstamped brick pavers lead from the iron gate to the front entrance.

The south-facing façade features modern replacement double doors flanked by two arched window openings, with an arched transom above the doors. The original window openings have been infilled with brick. The east elevation includes a squared extension capped by a stepped parapet gable. An arched window below the parapet has been covered with wood, and a second arched window below it has been infilled with brick. The north elevation features a modern metal pedestrian door centered between two arched window openings, all brick-infilled; electrical power boxes are mounted on this elevation.

The west elevation has three arched windows placed symmetrically on the wall. All have been filled with bricks, and electrical power boxes are attached to this elevation.

Interior

The interior is divided into two rooms, with concrete floors and a pressed-metal ceiling. The southern half, which originally housed the dynamo, is now open and used for storage. It is separated from the north half by a three-foot-high shiplap wall. A door is centered in the wall, with a transom above. West of the door is a three-light over five-light window, and on the east side is a two-light over three-light window.

The pumphouse, in place when the Rose Garden was planned, and was instrumental in the decisions city officials made to select this site for the garden.⁴ It became a focal point in the

³ "Caldwell Boasts Good Water: Will Have One of the Finest Systems in the Entire State." *Idaho Statesman*, February 20, 1911, p. 3.

⁴ Buckendorf, 2016.

garden and was utilized as a maintenance shed after removal of the dynamo. Despite infill of the original window openings, the pumphouse has had few alterations, and retains integrity of workmanship, design, and materials, and its historic appearance. The pumphouse, therefore, contributes to the overall integrity and significance of the Rose Garden

Resource 3: Terraced Walls

Resource Type: Structure

Evaluation: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1939

Architect/Designer: Works Progress Administration (WPA) labor (local workers)

The terraced walls are on the west side of the Rose Garden and consist of seven stepped levels of stacked basalt masonry following the natural topography of the hillside. The walls measure approximately three feet in height and vary from approximately two to three feet in width. The tops of the walls are finished with hard-packed earth.

The terraced walls extend eastward from the chain-link fence at the western boundary of the garden and vary in length. The four longest walls measure approximately 270 feet in length and gradually decrease in length upward, with the shortest upper walls measuring approximately 65 feet.

Eight stairways are interspersed at irregular intervals along the terraced walls. The stairways vary in number of steps and are constructed of poured concrete. Each stairway is reinforced on either side with cobblestones; some stairways also feature cobblestone facing on the stair risers.

The terraced walls, built by local WPA workers and completed in 1939, are an iconic feature of the Rose Garden. The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. While some portions of the walls exhibit deterioration, the terraced walls continue to convey their historic character and contribute to the significance of the Rose Garden.

Resource 4: Golden Gate Canal

Resource Type: Structure

Evaluation: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1907

Architect/Designer: Unknown

The Golden Gate Canal is a two-mile-long irrigation canal originating at Indian Creek near 2412 E. Chicago Street in the SW quarter of Section 26 (T4N, R3W). Within the Rose Garden, the canal traverses the site in an open earthen channel measuring approximately four to six feet in width and approximately two feet deep. The canal has earthen sides and an earthen bottom.

The canal is depicted on a 1936 Map of Caldwell in the same alignment through the Rose Garden as the existing canal.

Within the Rose Garden, the canal retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling and it continues to convey its historic function and character as an early irrigation feature. The canal is a contributing resource to the significance of the Rose Garden.

Resource 5: Arbors

Resource Type: Structure

Evaluation: Noncontributing

Date of Construction: Modern (post-1939; exact date unknown)

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Seven arbors are located along the central concrete paver walkway within the Caldwell Rose Garden. The arbors are evenly spaced and arranged symmetrically along the path. Each arbor is constructed of vinyl and features a flat roof with exposed beams supported by four posts. The sides consist of an open framework.

Review of historic photographs indicates that the arbors were historically part of the Rose Garden's period of significance (1936-1939). Although they do not retain historic materials or workmanship, their placement, general design, and function are compatible with the historic landscape features. The arbors are classified as noncontributing features.

The arbors do not substantially diminish the overall integrity of the Caldwell Rose Garden, which continues to convey its historic character and significance.

Resource 6: Walkway

Resource Type: Structure

NRHP Status: Noncontributing

Date of Construction: Circa 1990

Architect/Designer: Unknown

The paved walkway extends approximately 160 feet from the main entrance of the Rose Garden to the gazebo. At the entrance, the walkway consists of concrete pavers measuring approximately 3 inches by 12 inches. These pavers are stamped with the names of rose varieties and donors. These stamped pavers were originally placed adjacent to the rose bushes to identify rose varieties; however, they have been relocated from their original positions and no longer serve that function. The remainder of the walkway consists of modern brick pavers.

Based on a review of historic aerial maps, the walkway appears to have been installed circa 1990.

The walkway was constructed outside the Rose Garden period of significance (1936-1976) and is classified as a noncontributing resource. The walkway does not substantially diminish the overall integrity of the Caldwell Rose Garden, which continues to convey its historic character and significance.

Resource 7: Gazebo

Resource Type: Structure

NRHP Status: Noncontributing

Date of Construction: Circa 2000

Architect/Designer: Unknown

The gazebo is located within the Caldwell Rose Garden and was constructed circa 2000. The structure is octagonal in plan, with a solid roof and open sides. It rests on a concrete foundation.

The gazebo was constructed outside the Rose Garden's period of significance (1936-1976). Although it remains in good condition and retains integrity of location, design, material, and workmanship as a modern structure, it does not possess historic significance within the context of the property. The gazebo does not contribute to the historic significance of the Caldwell Rose Garden and is classified as a noncontributing resource. However, the gazebo does not substantially diminish the overall integrity of Caldwell Rose Garden, which continues to convey its historic character and significance as a New Deal-era municipal landscape.

Resource 8: Foot bridge

Resource Type: Structure

NRHP Status: Noncontributing

Date of Construction: Circa 1990

Architect/Designer: Unknown

The footbridge is a wooden pedestrian bridge spanning the Golden Gate Canal within the Caldwell Rose Garden. The bridge provides access across the canal and connects circulation routes between the garden area and the terraced walls.

The footbridge was constructed circa 1990 and is outside the period of significance (1936-1976). Although the bridge retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship as a later pedestrian feature, it does not contribute to the historic integrity of the Rose Garden and is classified as a noncontributing resource.

The footbridge does not substantially diminish the overall integrity of the Caldwell Rose Garden, which continues to convey its historic character and significance.

Change Over Time and Integrity

Since the garden's completion in 1939, the Rose Garden has experienced several alterations. Historic postcards and photographs indicate that arbors were originally arranged in a linear configuration similar to their present placement, although those formerly located along the west and east edges have been removed. A wood-sided, shed-roof maintenance building visible in 1958 photographs near the garden's edge has since been removed at an unknown date. A wooden footbridge was added in the late 1980s, and a paved walkway and gazebo were introduced in the early 2000s. Many of the original rose bushes have been replaced with later plantings. Despite these changes, overall, the garden retains its historic spatial organization, circulation patterns, and overall visual character.

The contributing resources the pumphouse and the terraced walls remain intact and retain original materials. While the terraces were historically planted with roses and currently unplanted, their physical form and structural integrity remain unchanged. The original arbors have been replaced with modern versions, although these replacements are not historic, their placement, scale, and function are consistent with the historic design and therefore continue to support the garden's overall layout and appearance. The concrete walkways and gazebo were added outside the period of significance but do not substantially alter the historic design or spatial relationships of the garden.

The integrity of the setting has diminished somewhat as the surrounding landscape has evolved over time. Although the Rose Garden was established in 1939 with a largely rural agricultural context, the land comprising present-day Luby Park was utilized for veterans housing between 1944 and 1946, with associated buildings remaining on site until approximately 1952. The introduction of temporary residential structures marked an early alteration to the garden's broader rural setting. In subsequent decades, the area transitioned into a municipal park, evolving from a relatively simple recreational landscape with a baseball diamond into a developed multi-use facility that now includes pickleball courts, tennis courts, and other amenities. While this progression reflects Caldwell's broader urban development and has altered the historic rural character of the surrounding landscape, the Rose Garden remains clearly defined within its fenced boundaries and retains its historic relationship to the pumphouse, terraces, and primary circulation features. Despite changes in the surrounding park, the garden continues to convey its historic location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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.)

- 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.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1936-1939

Significant Dates

1936 Construction begins on Municipal Garden

1939 Garden completed

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Caldwell Rose Garden, located at 1200 N. Kimball, Caldwell, Canyon County, Idaho, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A in the area of POLITICS/GOVERNMENT at the local level of significance. The property is significant under Criterion A as a prominent local project of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a federal New Deal relief program established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt under Executive Order 7034 in 1935.

Construction of the Rose Garden began in 1936, utilizing WPA funds to employ local laborers. Workers landscaped the site, constructed terraces, built garden beds, and completed distinctive stacked basalt retaining walls.⁵ The project reflects the WPA's dual mission of providing employment to unemployed workers during the Great Depression while improving local public infrastructure and civic amenities. The Caldwell Rose Garden is representative of New Deal-era public works projects that emphasized beautification, recreation, and long-term public benefit within communities throughout Idaho and the nation.⁶

The period of significance is 1936-1939, corresponding to the years of the WPS-funded construction and completion of the garden. During this period, the essential landscape design and character-defining features of the Rose Garden were established.

Although the garden experienced damage during severe winters in the 1940s and was revitalized by community volunteers in the 1950s, these later efforts represent maintenance and rehabilitation rather than a distinct period of historic significance under Criterion A. The Rose Garden continues to convey its historic association with New Deal public works programs and retains sufficient integrity to reflect its historic function and design.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Significance Summary: Criterion A

The Caldwell Rose Garden is significant under Criterion A for its association with POLITICS/GOVERNMENT: the New Deal. In 1935, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 7034, creating the WPA. The WPA was a work relief program designed to put unemployed workers back to work on useful projects such as constructing roads, public buildings, and facilities. Improvements to parks were especially suitable for projects that used ninety percent of their budget for labor and only ten percent for materials. The Rose Garden was developed during the 1930s. The Rose Garden meets Criterion A because the City of Caldwell and the federal government cost-shared the project to employ the unemployed during the "Great Economic Depression of the 1930s.

⁵ Buckendorf, 2016.

⁶ Buckendorf, 2016.

History and Context

History of Caldwell, Idaho

Caldwell, Idaho, was founded in 1883 when construction of the Oregon Shortline Railroad (OSL) from 1881 to 1884 spurred the development of many towns in southwestern Idaho, including Caldwell. OLS linked the transcontinental Union Pacific Railroad to the Pacific Northwest. Robert E. Strahorn, who served as the Union Pacific's publicist, developed townsites along the new link. Strahorn, Senator Alexander H. Caldwell of Kansas, Hugh G. Wallace, and S. B. Jones formed the Idaho Land and Improvement Company. The company sold town lots in Hailey, Shoshone, Mountain Home, Payette, and Caldwell.⁷ The town was founded along the banks of Indian Creek, which runs in a channel that meanders through today's downtown area. Indian Creek supplied water for local agriculture and for lawns, gardens, and trees.

The original Caldwell Townsite was platted in 1883. Within a year, the town had a population of 600, supporting 40 businesses, a telephone system, and a public school. Caldwell, incorporated as a city in 1890 by the Ada County Commissioners, became the county seat of the newly formed Canyon County in 1892. The construction of the railroad and the expansion of irrigated agriculture contributed to population growth and the development of new structures, including commercial buildings and residences in the town.⁸

In 1891, the Wood River Presbytery established a Presbyterian college in Idaho. Dr. William Judson Boone, pastor of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church, was made president of the College of Idaho in 1893. Boone left his church ministry and held the position as college president for the rest of his life. In addition to his duties as president, Boone taught Latin, Greek, and natural science. His special expertise and passion were botany. His personal garden included a wide variety of plants, including roses. In 1895, he ordered six pots of tea roses for 25 cents from his native state of Pennsylvania and planted them around his house at 816 Belmont Street. By 1905, Dr. Boone's personal garden included over 200 varieties of roses. In an article published that year, Dr. Boone stated, "Buy good field-grown stock, set out right, give enough water, but do not allow water to stand about the roots. Idaho sunshine will do the rest."⁹ His success with roses inspired other Caldwell residents to plant to cultivate large rose gardens and other flowers.¹⁰

The expansion of the Union Pacific Railroad and the development of Deer Flat Reservoir under the auspices of the Boise Project attracted more new residents to Caldwell. Between 1900 and 1910, the population increased from 997 to 3,543. The city's residential section developed around downtown and southeast, around the new college campus. Subdivisions were platted north of downtown and included the Golden Gate Addition developed by Henry and Walter Griffiths in 1907 and the Pat and Michael Dever's Addition.

⁷ Buckendorf, Madeline. Indian Creek Restoration Project Historic Resources Survey. 2003.

⁸ Annie Laurie Bird. Boise The Peace Valley. Pp 308 - 314

⁹ "Roses for Idaho". *The Gem State Rural*. March 30, 1905, p. 6.

¹⁰ "Dr. Boone's Pioneer Home Converted into Apartments" *The Idaho Statesman*. October 13, 1941, p.3.
"California Growers to Name Rose After Dr. W.J. Boone" *The Idaho Statesman*, May 27, 1934. P. 8

The aftermath of World War I and the agricultural depression that developed after the war slowed Caldwell's growth in the 1920s. However, by 1930, Caldwell's population numbered close to 5,000. The community was a rail shipping point, home to the College of Idaho, and a trade center for agricultural products. Residents were also interested in community improvement. Inspired by Dr. Boone, residents continued to plant flowers, and Caldwell was known for its beautiful gardens. Dr. Boone, a founder of the Caldwell Rose Society, was also a member of the American Rose Society, serving as its vice president in 1930. He was well known as an expert on roses and assessed new roses for the American Rose Society, reporting on their adaptability to Idaho's climate and soil. In 1936, professional rose hybridizers Howard and Smith of Los Angeles developed a rose named in his honor.¹¹

Establishing the Caldwell Municipal Rose Garden

The rose can be grown successfully in many areas of Idaho. Due to its popularity in Caldwell the community hosted its first Garden Show in the summer of 1931. The show consisted of a home garden tour, including Boone's 500-plant rose garden and other gardens in the neighborhood near the College of Idaho. The popular garden show was held annually until World War II. Caldwell had other rose enthusiasts, including Jess B. Gowen, mayor of Caldwell from 1909 to 1910, and Aden Hyde, the manager of the Caldwell Tribune newspaper. Both men served as president of the Caldwell Rose Society. In 1931 the Rose Society hoped to start a public rose garden to honor Dr. Boone, who was admired by people from Caldwell and throughout the West. Initially, the garden was planned for development on a plot of land opposite the College of Idaho, near the highway entering Caldwell. Hyde even contacted J. Horace McFarland, secretary of the American Rose Society and advocate for civic beautification and asked for cooperation from the Society on the project.¹² Although there was interest in the garden, it would be several more years and before the rose garden became a reality at a different location.

Aden Hyde, Jess Gowen, and others continued to promote the dream of a municipal rose garden. Mr. Gowen was supposedly inspired to develop a five-year plan for a garden after seeing pictures of the landscaped gardens at the 1933 Chicago "Century of Progress" Exposition.¹³ Gowen worked closely with Richard K. "Dick" Beatty, of the City Water Department, and Fred McConnell, the city engineer, to locate a space for the garden. The Caldwell City Council approved a rose garden located north of Caldwell, where the Canyon Hill pumping plant stood.¹⁴ The area encompasses approximately 12 acres and was called the "Canyon Hill pumping plant park." Seven acres were plowed and leveled for the rose garden. In 1936, the City Council recognized it as a municipal rose garden. The City Council created a committee that included Jess Gowen, Dick Beatty, F.D. Mumford, and Scatterday to oversee the development of the rose garden.¹⁵

¹¹ "Tour of Caldwell Gardens Reveals Excellent Taste in Plantings" *The Idaho Statesman*. May 4, 1930, p. 21.

¹² "Boise Valley to Honor President Boone with Public Rose Garden: Caldwell Clubs to Initiate Novel College Memorial". *The Idaho Statesman*. April 13, 1931, p.2.

¹³ Katherine Conger. "Caldwell Rose Garden Is A Dream Realized". *The Idaho Statesman*. July 4, 1939, p 10.

¹⁴ "Group to Direct Planting of Roses". *The Idaho Statesman*, June 3, 1936, p.10.

¹⁵ Caldwell City Council Minutes, June 1, 1936.

Dick Beatty supervised the project and oversaw the work to level the ground, install a sprinkling system, and lay out the beds. 275 roses were planted in the spring of 1935. The following spring, an additional 1500 plants were planted as part of a WPA project.¹⁶ Plants including hybrid tea roses, selected by Dr. W.J. Boone for their adaptability to the Caldwell climate.¹⁷ At this time, Lewiston was the only other Idaho town with a rose garden, however an official municipal rose garden was not established until 1952.¹⁸ The Caldwell Rose Garden soon became the largest rose garden in the state. Local firms and individuals selected roses and sponsored rose beds. The City planted the roses and placed markers at the beds indicating the sponsor's name and the kind of roses furnished.¹⁹ In 1940 to promote Caldwell, the city, and the Caldwell Chamber of Commerce distributed roses to passengers when the Union Pacific's first-class train, the "Portland Rose Special" stopped in Caldwell.²⁰

In 1941, after the deaths of Dr. Boone (1936) and Jess Gowen (1939), the Caldwell Kiwanis Club planted trees dedicated to their memory in the rose garden. Even with the advent of World War II, the city continued the tradition of distributing roses to passengers on the "Portland Rose." In 1944, the Caldwell Rose Society hosted an open house in June to attract visitors to the garden. The city was said to rival Portland, famed as the "City of Roses," during this event.²¹

Over the next three years, brutal winters took a toll on the garden, and many roses were lost to freezing temperatures. In 1948, L.E. Burrell, city park commissioner, outlined a program to reconstruct the rose garden. The city obtained 500 rose bushes and worked with the Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, Forward Club, and other organizations to sponsor the rose beds. During the next two years, more rose bushes were planted under the guidance of Caldwell municipal rose gardener, A.L. Simpson. The revitalized garden was open to the public on June 25, 1950, when over 1000 visitors visited the garden.²² During the 1950s, the Rose Garden thrived, and the open house was held on a weekend in June through the decade. On March 25, 1959, the municipal rose garden was given an official name by the City Council and was named the "Jess Gowen Rose Garden" in memory of the former mayor, postmaster, and volunteer. A second resolution named the new city park near the rose garden "Luby Park" for Councilman Max Luby, chairman of the Parks and Recreation Department. The 7-acre park was established when land formerly used by the Caldwell Housing Project was cleared of the housing project buildings.²³

¹⁶ "The Idaho Statesman, June 3, 1936, p.10.

¹⁷ "One More Garden Added to List Opened to Public Here Sunday" *The Caldwell News-Tribune*, June 7, 1933, p. 8. "City to Plant Park to Roses: Foremost Rose Garden in Idaho Seen with Purchase of 1500 for Spring Delivery. *The Caldwell News-Tribune*, March 6, 1936. P. 4.

¹⁸ "Speaker Suggests Forming Rose Club by Boise Growers" *The Idaho Statesman*. January 2, 1933, p.2. "The Rose Garden A Test Plot Fades Through the Years", Andrea Vogt. *The Lewiston Tribune*. June 26, 1993.

¹⁹ "Caldwell Rose Club" Emery Vassar, June 20, 1954. Unpublished letter on file at Caldwell Parks and Recreation.

²⁰ Buckendorf, p. 13.

²¹ "Caldwell Asks Garden Lovers To View Roses: Society Schedules Open House on Kimball Avenue". *The Idaho Daily Statesman*. June 14, 1944, p. 9.

²² "Caldwell Rose Show Attracts More Than 1000. *The Idaho Daily Statesman*, June 26, 1950, p. 2.

²³ *The Idaho Daily Statesman*, March 26, 1959, p. 17.

Caldwell's Rose Garden was well known locally. In 1964, the garden gained nationwide fame when it was one of four rose gardens in Western States highlighted in a New York Times article in 1964. The garden had 5,500 plants (120 varieties of roses).²⁴ The Rose Garden was also a national test garden of the American Rose Society. Growers from throughout the nation sent plants to Caldwell for testing, and in the 1960s, there were over 100 varieties in the garden.²⁵ The garden experienced the loss of roses during the next two decades, but civic groups stepped up to replant rose bushes and maintain the rock terraces. Other municipal rose gardens in Idaho include the Julia Davis Park Rose Garden in Boise (constructed 1938), the Lakeview Park Rose Garden in Nampa (1941), the Rotary Rose Garden in Pocatello (1947) and the Memorial Rose Garden in Lewiston (1952). The Caldwell Rose Garden with its unique design and rock terraces is the only rose garden in Idaho with direct ties to the WPA.²⁶

New Deal in Idaho – 1933 to 1938

The New Deal had a dramatic effect in alleviating the difficulties of the Great Depression, but this recovery process faced unique challenges in the state of Idaho. In *C. Ben Ross and the New Deal in Idaho*, author Michael P. Malone describes many New Deal agencies and programs as “urban and liberal in orientation,” and argues that Idaho's geographic makeup and socioeconomic profile complicated their implementation in the state. Despite best intentions, New Deal policy makers had trouble conceiving the specific challenges facing Idaho's rural agricultural communities.²⁷

At the onset of the Great Depression, most Idaho residents lived in rural communities. Geographic sectionalism between mountain communities, farmlands, and different regions was exacerbated by the lack of roads, railways, and other infrastructure to connect people across the large state. Roughly half of the population relied on the agricultural industry for their livelihoods, which jeopardized many as the value of farm products plummeted. Those employed by mining and lumber industries experienced similar distress as national construction and manufacturing efforts declined.²⁸

Under President Herbert Hoover, economic relief and recovery efforts were primarily left to state and local governments.²⁹ In states like Idaho with low populations and significant agricultural communities, providing local relief proved nearly impossible as residents defaulted on tax payments, and state tax revenues declined sharply. Governor Ross made significant cuts to the

²⁴ Susan E. Sargoy, “The Rose Route: Parks and Gardens across the Country Welcome Visitors to June Displays” *The New York Times*, June 7, 1964.

²⁵ “Rose Garden Open House Set Sunday” *The Idaho Daily Statesman*, June 17, 1961, p. 9.

²⁶ The Rose Garden in Julia Davis Park in Boise was established in 1937 under the guidance of the Boise Garden Club and dedicated in 1939.

²⁷ Michael P. Malone, *C. Ben Ross and the New Deal in Idaho* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1970), xviii.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 37-39.

²⁹ John P. Deeben, “Family Experiences and New Deal Relief: The Correspondence Files of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 1933–1936,” *Prologue* 44, no. 2 (Fall 2012): Genealogy Notes.

state budget, including his own wages, but this was not enough to provide employment or stability to Idaho residents in economic freefall. Without significant tax revenue, Governor Ross and other state officials could not set up large-scale public works projects to employ people, or establish local relief assistance in small, far-flung Idaho communities.

Governor Ross especially opposed the “dole,” or the idea of simply giving money to unemployed people. Rather, he supported maintaining control of funds and directing them to “useful public works projects” that would employ people and enrich communities.³⁰ In 1933, Depression recovery took a sharp turn with the inauguration of President Franklin Roosevelt, and his swift implementation of a variety of federal recovery programs.

The New Deal is defined by a series of federal programs and legislation designed to provide many forms of relief and employment across the country and took place across two phases between 1933 and 1938.

In 1933, three programs were implemented with dramatic effect in Idaho. First, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which employed young men in many labor projects, including road construction, wildfire fighting, erosion control projects, and more. Many Idaho landmarks, roads, campgrounds, and more were established by the CCC.

The Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA) was enacted, directing federal funds to states for public works projects to boost employment. FERA administrator Harry Hopkins agreed with Governor Ross that funds were better spent on projects rather than “the dole,” but they disagreed on a key element of the Act. This legislation required states to match federal funds for certain projects, but Governor Ross eluded this requirement by keeping the Idaho legislation from passing tax laws to generate revenue.³¹ Again, with a small population and the slow recovery of the agricultural industry, Governor Ross believed that Idaho residents could not assume this burden of matching funds. This kind of elusive behavior defined Governor Ross’s relationship with New Deal programming. He was able to implement many relief programs without assuming much of the costs.

Finally, the Civil Works Administration (CWA) was implemented in early November 1933. This program was like the FERA, but it eliminated the step of providing funds to the states to distribute. Instead, federal funds were distributed directly to public works projects, bypassing any state offices or administrators. The CWA was wildly popular, and by the end of the month, over 10,000 people in Idaho were employed on different projects. At a national level, this program was popular because it created work for the upcoming winter of 1933-1934 and included many opportunities for unskilled laborers. This was especially important for farmers in

³⁰ Malone, *New Deal in Idaho*, 42.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 60.

Idaho who relied on these jobs to sustain themselves through the winter when farm labor was not needed. The CWA was short-lived and ended by Congress in February 1934, due to fears that people would become too dependent on federal employment.³² Within its short span, the CWA brought \$5.4 million to Idaho and resulted in 416 completed projects throughout the state.³³

In 1935, a second wave of New Deal programs was implemented, including the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Like FERA and the CWA, this program was dedicated to public works projects but lasted many years longer than any of its predecessors. This program was designed to put unemployed people on a federal payroll, while children, the elderly, the disabled, or the infirm were cared for by state and local governments. The goal, too, was that people were employed to create “socially useful” results and practice their skills. The WPA brought an additional \$5 million to Idaho, and projects ranging from road construction, school construction and repair, sanitation and water improvements, and reclamation work.³⁴ The *Idaho Statesman* reported in June 1935 that more than 100,000 residents were on relief rolls, and that state officials mobilized quickly to assist in implementing new projects.³⁵

Caldwell and New Deal Projects

Caldwell benefited from several other WPA construction projects besides the rose garden, including new bridge construction over Indian Creek; improvements were made to the city’s water, sewer, drainage, and irrigation systems. A municipal golf course was constructed in 1937-38, and enhancements were made to Memorial Park. The Idaho Meat Producers Association in Caldwell received assistance in building a meatpacking plant west of the stockyards near 21st Avenue and Chicago Street. Railroad crossing markers were funded at key Caldwell intersections, and in 1940, four prominent buildings were constructed with WPA funds: Kirkpatrick Gym (nonextant) and Covell Hall (altered) on the College of Idaho campus, and Van Buren (altered) and Lincoln (altered) elementary schools.

Summary

The Caldwell Rose Garden is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criterion A for its association with Politics & Government: New Deal as a Caldwell project of the WPA. City leaders and members of the Caldwell Rose Society initiated a plan for a municipal rose garden in 1933 inside what was then called the “North Park.” During

³² Deeben, “Family Experiences and New Deal Relief.”

³³ Malone, *New Deal in Idaho*, 73.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 89-90.

³⁵ *Idaho Statesman* (Boise, Idaho), June 8, 1935, 1, NewsBank: Access World News – Historical and Current, <https://infoweb-newsbank-com.proxy.boisepubliclibrary.org/apps/news/document-view?p=WORLDNEWS&docref=image/v2%3A114CF38DF1A90B10%40EANX-NB-14F6A0B24AB5E721%402427962-14F4648870373E1D%400>.

the Great Depression, the City of Caldwell applied for park improvements through the WPA, a New Deal program designed to employ unemployed workers listed on work relief rolls. The garden took shape over several years, and city workers, along with federally funded WPA workers, who between 1936 – 1939 provided labor to terrace the hillside with basalt riprap, install a sprinkler system, level the ground, install rose beds and plant roses. The Rose Garden was completed in 1939 with over 1900 rose bushes. The Caldwell Municipal Rose Garden retains a high level of integrity and clearly conveys its original function, historic associations, and period of construction.

DRAFT

9. Major Bibliographical References

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 1.57

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Zone: 11T | Easting: 526108.59 | Northing: 4835809.02 |
| 2. Zone: 11T | Easting: 526170.23 | Northing: 4835742.65 |
| 3. Zone: 11T | Easting: 526207.02 | Northing: 4825938.68 |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Caldwell Rose Garden property is an irregular-shaped tract of land in Township 4 North, Range 3 West, Section 22.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the 0.27-acre tract that encompasses the area historically associated with the Rose Garden, including the pumphouse, planting beds, and terraced walls.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Barbara Perry Bauer M.A.

organization: TAG Historical Research & Consulting

street & number: 401 W. Idaho, Suite LLB

city or town: Boise state: Idaho zip code: 83702

e-mail bpbauer@taghistory.com

telephone: 208-338-1014

date: Feb.12, 2026

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Figures

1 of 11 Vicinity Map

2 of 11 USGS Map

3 of 11 Property Boundary map

4 of 11 Photo Key

5 of 11 Aerial View 1957

6 of 11 Postcard view of Rose Garden circa

7 of 11 Postcard view of Rose Garden circa

8 of 11 Historic view of Rose Garden

9 of 11 Historic view of Rose Garden 1958

10 of 11 Historic view of Rose Garden May 1958.

11 of 11 LeRoy Ohrt, garden supervisor in Rose Garden, May 1958.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Caldwell Municipal Rose Garden

City or Vicinity: Caldwell

County: Canyon

State: Idaho

Photographer: Barbara Perry Bauer and Guy Hand

Date Photographed: September 2024; October 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0001
Aerial overview, facing northwest. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024.

Photo 2 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0002
Aerial overview, facing north. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024.

Photo 3 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0003
Aerial overview, facing northeast. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024.

Photo 4 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0004
View of Rose Garden, pumphouse, and terraced walls, facing northwest. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024.

Photo 5 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0005
View of pumphouse, camera facing west. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024.

Photo 6 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0006
View of pumphouse and gazebo, camera facing west. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024.

Photo 7 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0007
Overview of Rose Garden, showing pumphouse, arbor, and gazebo, camera facing west. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024.

Photo 8 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0008

Overview of Rose Garden, showing pumphouse, arbor, and gazebo, camera facing southeast. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024

Photo 9 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty_ CaldwellRoseGarden_0009
View of terraced walls, camera facing northeast. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024

Photo 10 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty_ CaldwellRoseGarden_0010
View of terraced walls, camera facing south. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024

Photo 11 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty_ CaldwellRoseGarden_0011
View of terraced walls, camera facing east. Photo by Barbara Perry Bauer, March 2024

Photo 12 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty_ CaldwellRoseGarden_0012
Close up of terraced walls and steps, camera facing east. Photo by Barbara Perry Bauer, March 2024

Photo 13 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty_ CaldwellRoseGarden_0013
View of garden and walls, camera facing east. Photo by Barbara Perry Bauer, September 2024

Photo 14 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty_ CaldwellRoseGarden_0014
View of stamped pavers stamped with rose names and sponsor names. Photo by Barbara Perry Bauer, September 2024

Photo 15 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty_ CaldwellRoseGarden_0015
View of footbridge and wall, camera facing southeast. Photo by Barbara Perry Bauer, September 2024

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

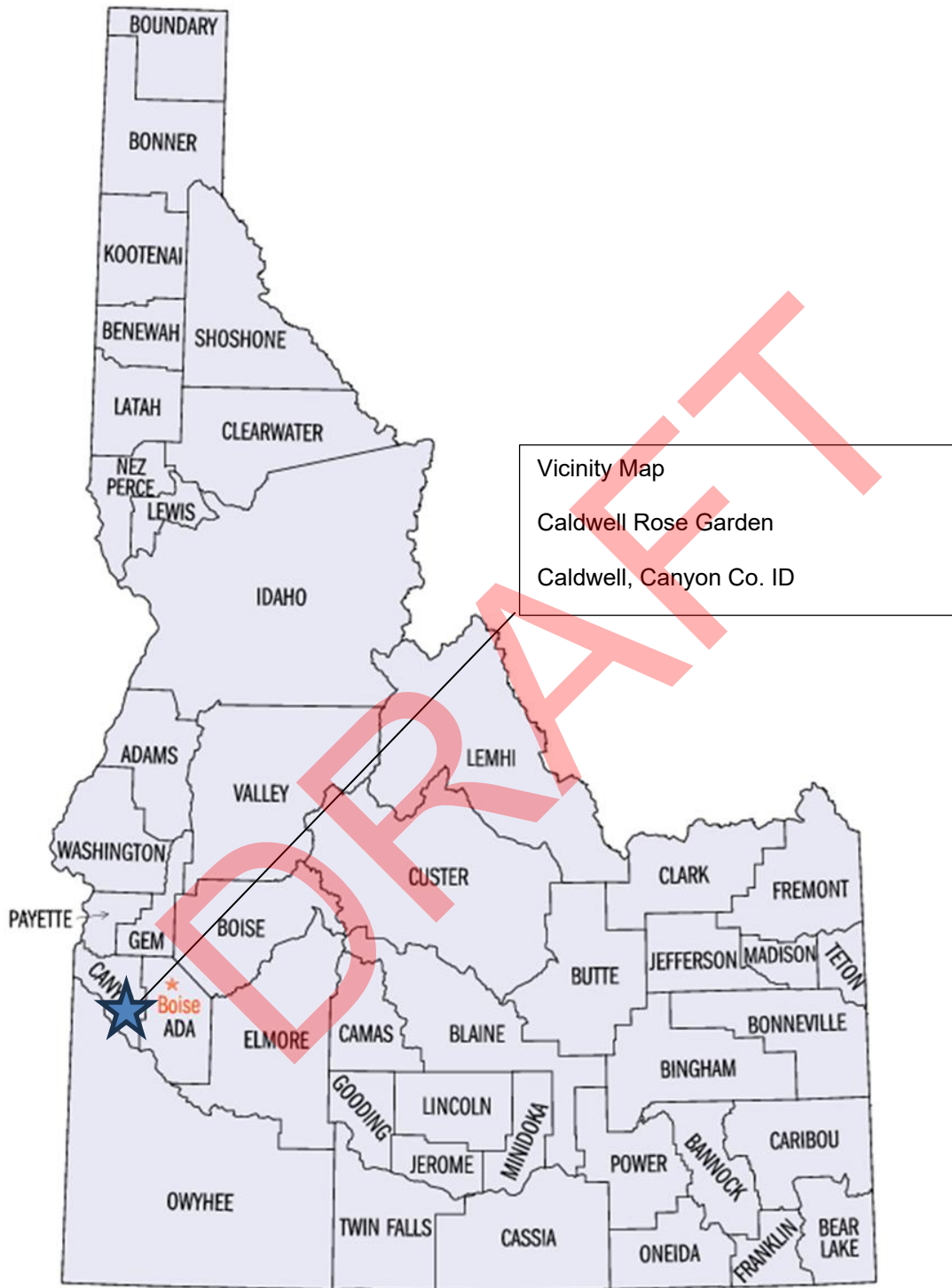


Figure 1. Vicinity Map

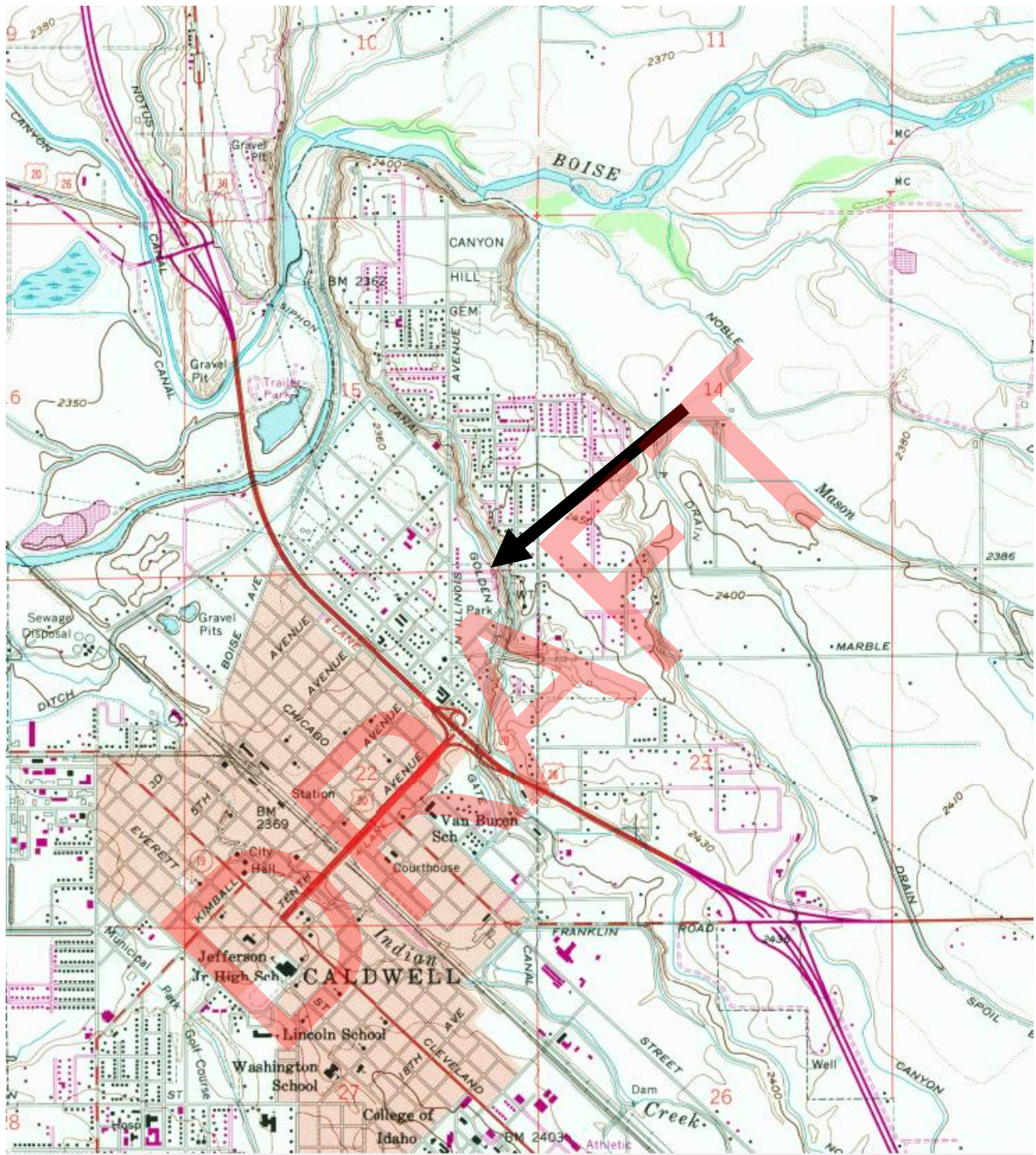


Figure 2. USGS Quadrangle Map
 Caldwell, Idaho, 1958, 7.5-minute series, Scale:1:24,000
 Township 4 North, Range 3 West, Section 22





Figure 3. Aerial Map
Caldwell, Idaho
Source: Esri Community Map
NRHP Boundary shaded in red
ADD COORDINATES



N



Figure 4. Photo Key
Caldwell, Idaho
Source: Google Earth accessed April 2025

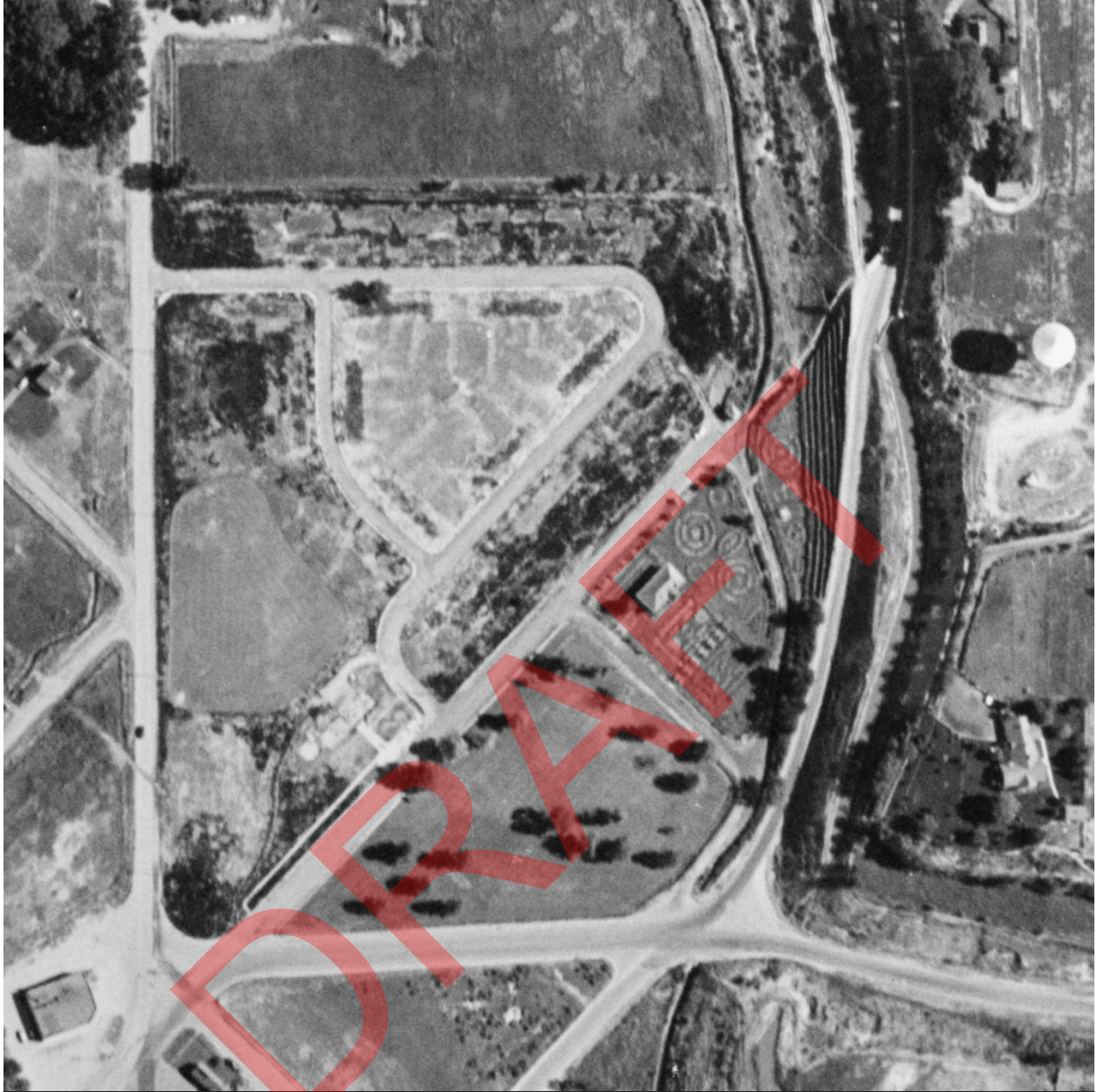


Figure 5. Aerial View 1957
Caldwell, Idaho
Source: Historicaerials.com. Accessed March 2025



Figure 6. Postcard view Caldwell Rose Garden, circa 1939. Source: Public Domain

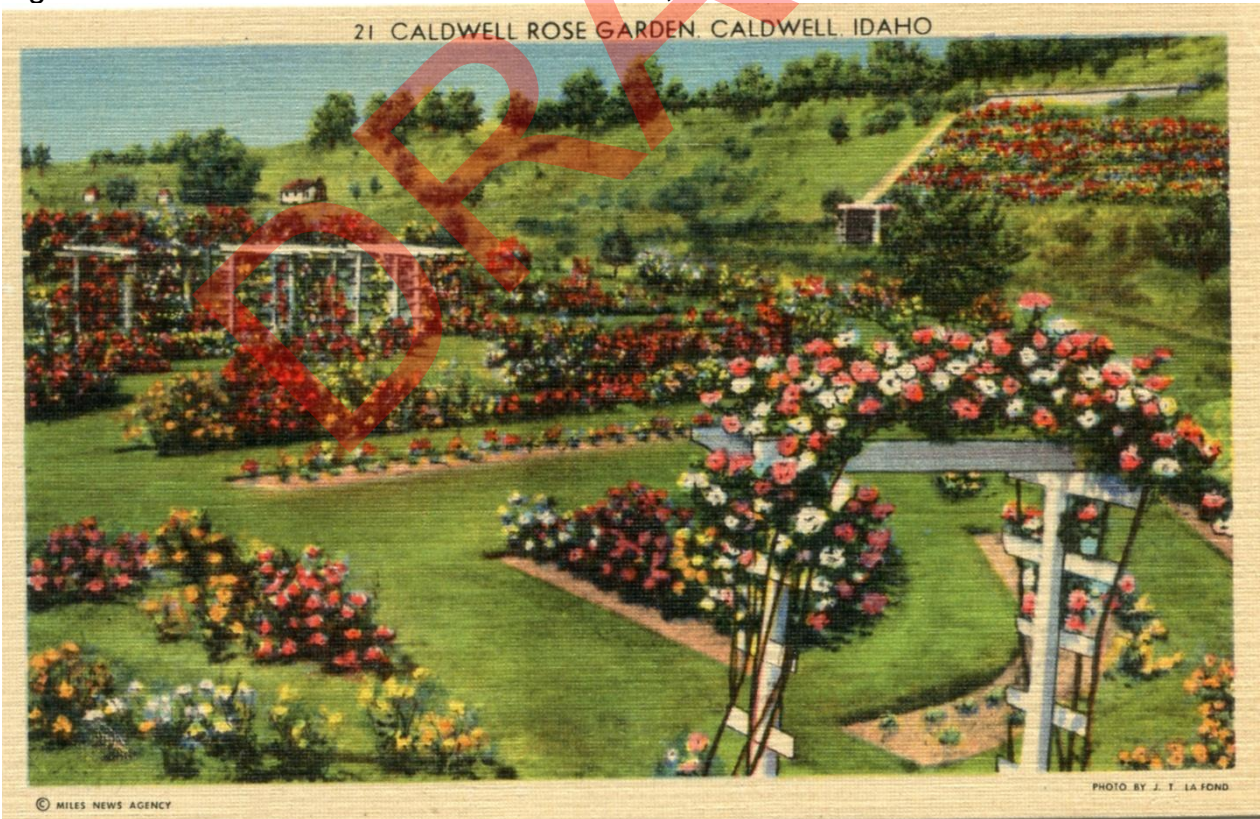


Figure 7. Postcard view Caldwell Rose Garden, circa 1950. Source: TAG Collection



Figure 8. View of Caldwell Rose Garden looking south. May 1958. Source: City of Caldwell Department of Parks and Recreation



MAY 1958

Figure 9. View of Caldwell Rose Garden looking south. Unidentified man and unidentified child. May 1958. Source: City of Caldwell Department of Parks and Recreation



Figure 10. View of Caldwell Rose Garden looking northeast. LeRoy Ohrt, garden caretaker bending over rose beds with unidentified family members. May 1958. Source: City of Caldwell Department of Parks and Recreation



Figure 11. View of Caldwell Rose Garden looking north. LeRoy Ohrt, garden caretaker outside storage shed (nonextant). May 1958. Source: City of Caldwell Department of Parks and Recreation



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Aerial overview, facing northwest. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024.



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Photo 4 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0004

View of Rose Garden, pumphouse, and terraced walls, facing northwest.
Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024.



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View of pumphouse, camera facing west. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024.



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View of pumphouse and gazebo, camera facing west. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024.



Photo 7 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0007

Overview of Rose Garden, showing pump house, arbor, and gazebo, camera facing west. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024.



Photo 8 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0008

Overview of Rose Garden, showing pumphouse, arbor, and gazebo, camera facing southeast. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024



Photo 9 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0009

View of terraced walls, camera facing northeast. Photo by Guy Hand,
October 2024



Photo 10 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0010
View of terraced walls, camera facing south. Photo by Guy Hand,
October 2024



Photo 11 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0011
View of terraced walls, camera facing east. Photo by Barbara Perry
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Close up of terraced walls and steps, camera facing east. Photo by Barbara Perry Bauer, March 2024



Photo 13 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty _CaldwellRoseGarden_0013

View of garden and walls, camera facing east. Photo by Barbara Perry Bauer, September 2024



Photo 14 of 15. ID_ CanyonCounty_CaldwellRoseGarden_0014

View of stamped pavers stamped with rose names and sponsor names. Photo by Guy Hand, October 2024



Photo 15 of 15. ID_CanyonCounty_CaldwellRoseGarden_0015

View of footbridge, Golden Gate Canal, and basalt wall, camera facing southeast. Photo by Barbara Perry Bauer, September 2024