

Prepared for:

Town of Lake City
P. O. Box 544
230 North Bluff Street
Lake City, CO 81235
(970) 944-2333
lakecity@youngminds.com

Prepared by:

Cathleen Norman
Preservation Publishing
459 South Routt Way
Lakewood, CO 80226
(303) 985-2599

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Lake City Building Inspector - Richard Baumann

Lake City Administrative Manager – Michelle Pierce

Lake City Town Clerk and Treasurer – Ann McCord

Hinsdale County Historical Society – Grant Houston

Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Dan Corson, Certified Local Government Liaison

Project Consultants

Cathleen Norman, Preservation Publishing

Brian Koenigberg, AICP, Winter and Company

Rosemary Fetter, RF Communications

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Lake City Mayor – Joe Marshall

Lake City Board of Trustees

Abigail Mahlin, Joshua Brown, Larry Iiams, Sandy Shafer, Laurie Vierheller, Henry Woods

Lake City Historic Preservation Officer – Abigail Mahlin

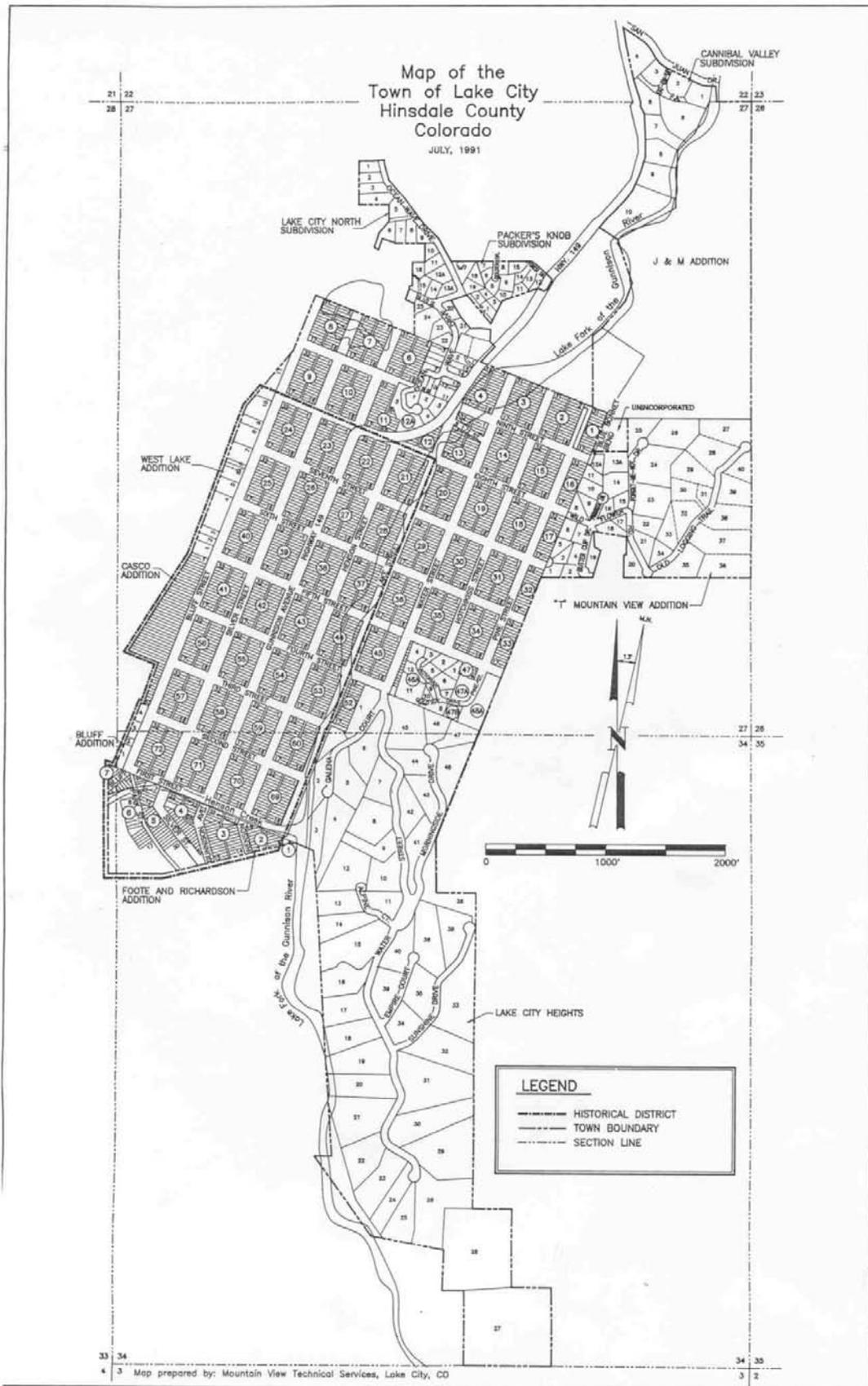
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Introduction

Lake City is a small mountain town, incorporated in 1875 in the San Juan Mountains of southwestern Colorado. The town was shaped by nineteenth-century mining and twentieth-century tourism. Lake City's remote location and high altitude also influenced local growth and the design of its historic architecture. The town is located 55 miles southwest of Gunnison and 55 miles northwest of Creede, at an elevation of 8,671 feet.

Lake City has a winter population of 378 and summer population of 2,500. It is located on the Alpine Loop and the Silver Thread National Scenic Byways, and summer tourism is a primary industry. Lake City is the county seat and the only municipality within Hinsdale County, which is comprised of 97% National Forests and other public lands. With around 800 year-round residents, it is one of the least populated counties in the U.S.

A portion of the historic Lake City townsite, shown on the map on page 5, was designated as a National Register Historic District in 1978 for the town's role in the development of the American West. To protect the Lake City Historic District, the town adopted a local Historic Preservation Ordinance and Design Guidelines in 1984. Preserving the Historic District continues to be one of the town's major priorities today.



Lake City in the late 1800s, facing southeast. Photo courtesy of the *Silver World*.

Purpose

The Design Guidelines serve as a tool for preserving the Lake City Historic District. They inform property owners and builders about compatible and appropriate design for new construction within the District. They provide design expectations for additions and alterations made to the District's historic buildings. They also advise property owners on preserving their historic commercial buildings and houses.

The Design Guidelines are used by the Lake City Building Inspector, Preservation Review Officer, and Board of Trustees as they review design plans for construction projects within the Historic District. This document also describes the town's history and illustrates its architectural styles to help people understand, appreciate, and preserve Lake City's architectural heritage. The Design Guidelines are enforced by the town's 1984 Historic Preservation Ordinance. They also reflect *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* and *Standards for Preservation*, provided in the **Appendices**.

In This Book

Frequently Asked Questions explains how the Lake City Design Guidelines affect builders, developers, and owners of historic properties.

Lake City's Historic Preservation Ordinance describes the local preservation ordinance and the Town's design review process.

Lake City's Historic Influences tells how historic events and influences shaped the town.

Lake City's Architectural Heritage describes the development patterns and architectural styles of the town's historic commercial buildings and residences.

General Building Requirements and ***General Design Guidelines*** identify general requirements and guidelines that apply to all construction projects within the Lake City Historic District.

Residential Treatment Area provides guidelines for compatible design of new construction within the Residential Treatment Area of the Historic District. It also contains guidelines for preserving and altering historic houses within the area.

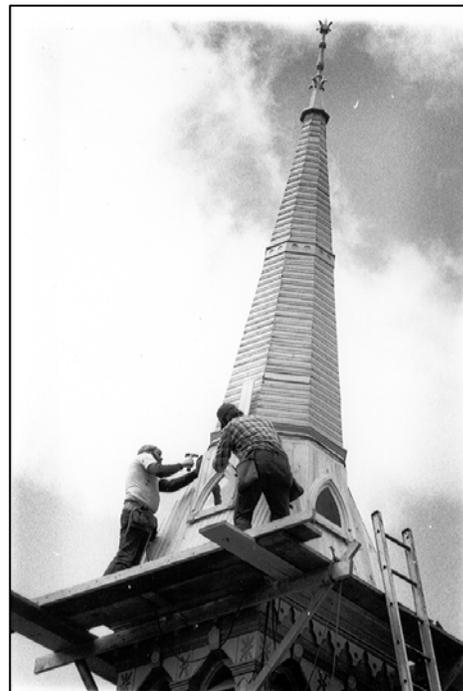
Business Treatment Area provides guidelines for compatible design of new commercial construction in the Business Treatment Area of the Historic District. It also contains guidelines for preserving and altering historic buildings within the area.

Complimentary Treatment Area addresses compatible design of new construction in this area. It also contains guidelines for preserving and altering historic buildings within the area.

The ***Appendices*** contains Preservation Treatment Approaches recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation*, and a directory of preservation resources.

The ***Glossary*** defines architectural, planning, and historic preservation terms.

**Carpenters repairing church steeple.
Photo courtesy of the
*Silver World.***



Frequently Asked Questions

Why do we need Design Guidelines for Lake City?

The Design Guidelines help preserve the historic character of Lake City, which is so appealing to residents and visitors. The town's historic buildings and houses convey its interesting past. Built during the various boom periods, these places reflect the silver and gold mining activity and the twentieth-century rise in tourism. Collectively, the historic buildings contribute to the unique character of the town and its economy.

Following these guidelines helps preserve the town's historic properties and protect the appearance of the Historic District. An incompatible new building or an inappropriate addition could drastically change the character of the Lake City Historic District.

The Design Guidelines inform property owners about compatible restoration and alterations. It also provides design ideas for property owners, contractors, and developers.

Inquire at Town Hall for more information about Lake City's design review process and the date and time of Town Board of Trustee meetings.

How do the Design Guidelines affect new construction?

The Town requires that new construction in the Historic District respect the character of the historic buildings in the district. A new building or an addition to a historic building within the Historic District must follow these Design Guidelines. New construction must be compatible with the historic buildings in size, scale, exterior materials, and decorative elements. A new building should fit in with the older buildings, but not attempt to duplicate or mimic the historic design. The ***Residential Treatment Area, Business Treatment Area***, and ***Complimentary Treatment Area*** chapters provide specific information and examples.

How do the Design Guidelines affect preserving, maintaining, or renovating historic buildings and houses?

Owners of historic properties within the Historic District must preserve the historic appearance of their buildings. Property owners can remodel and make whatever changes they wish inside their properties, although they are encouraged to preserve unique interior features. Following the Guidelines for the exterior of a historic property helps to preserve the Lake City's historic character.

Are there financial incentives for restoring a historic property?

Designated State or National Register properties may qualify for Colorado or federal tax credits for approved preservation work. For more information on this program, contact the Colorado Historical Society listed in the ***Appendices***.

A historic property within the Lake City Historic District could be eligible for a State Historical Fund (SHF) grant. These grant funds are generated by tax revenues from legalized gaming and are available for approved exterior preservation work. Grants are awarded for projects with a demonstrated public benefit. A SHF project must follow *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. SHF grants have funded preservation work on the Lake City Town Hall, Hinsdale County Courthouse, and Hinsdale County Museum.

Lake City's Historic Preservation Ordinance

During the 1970s, the Colorado Historical Society surveyed many historic Colorado towns to identify historic properties and districts eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Lake City was one of several mountain mining towns designated as a National Register Historic District because of its significant history and many intact historic properties. To protect the Historic District, the Town Board adopted the Historic Preservation Ordinance to:

1. Foster civic pride in the beauty and accomplishments of the past and promote the use of the Historic District for the education and pleasure of the Town's citizens.
2. Protect the unique scenic and historic atmosphere and character of the Town and protect the architectural, cultural and aesthetic heritage of the Town.
3. Strengthen the Town's economy by protecting and enhancing the Town's attractions for visitors.
4. Preserve and protect the continued existence of historical structures and sites within the Town.
5. Draw a reasonable balance between the desires of the property owners and the preservation of the Town's heritage, while avoiding the imposition of an unreasonable economic hardship.
6. Prevent the use of materials or design in the repair, construction, reconstruction, or remodeling of structures which:
 - (a) Adversely affect others property values, the benefits of occupancy of other property, or the desirability of the District for business or residential use; or
 - (b) Are hazardous or are incompatible with the historic character of the District.

The Historic Preservation Ordinance also established Design Guidelines to influence the design of new construction and of alterations and additions made to historic properties. This Design Guidelines document expands upon the earlier guidelines.

Historic District Boundaries

The Lake City Historic District, shown on the facing page, is bounded by Eighth Street on the north, Lake Street/Lake Fork River on the east, the bluff on the west, and the southern edge of the Foote and Richardson Addition on the south.

It includes a portion of the original 1875 town plat and four additions west of the Lake Fork made around 1880 — the Foote and Richardson, West Lake, Casco, and Bluff additions.

Gunnison Avenue, the main thoroughfare through town is also State Highway 149.

**Page Holder for colored
Map of Lake City Historic District**

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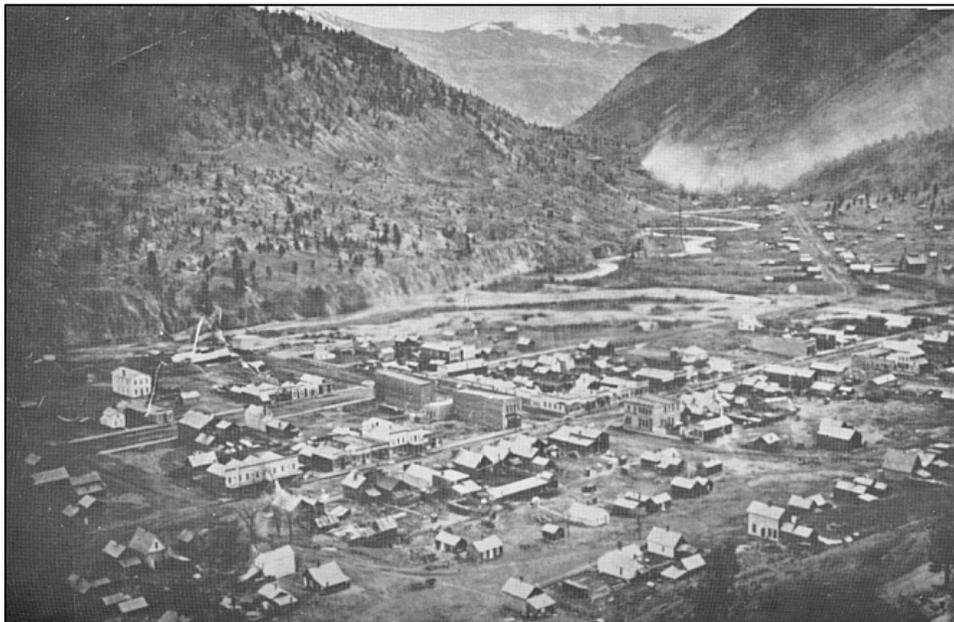
Lake City's Historic Influences

Lake City was founded in 1874 as a mining supply town at the edge of the San Juan mining region, and was incorporated the following year. It is located in a small mountain valley at the northeastern edge of the San Juan Mountains. It has an elevation of 8,671 feet and is bounded on three sides by large bluffs and hills. Two main rivers, Henson Creek and the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River, merge on the south end of town to flow north to drain into the Gunnison River.

Platted along the San Juan & Saguache Toll Road, the town was incorporated in 1875. Silver mining expanded in the southwestern mountains, and Lake City grew as a supply center providing goods and services to prospectors, miners, and mining operations. Construction of the Lake City Branch of the D&RG Railroad in 1889 boosted the mining industry and contributed to the town's growth. The Silver Panic of 1893 that devastated the silver mining industry throughout the Rocky Mountain West also reduced mining activity in Lake City. Nevertheless, gold, lead, zinc, and silver mining continued locally into the 1900s.

As mining waned, Lake City gained appeal as a tourist resort offering trout fishing and unsurpassed scenery. By the 1920s, road improvements and the increased availability of the automobile made the area more accessible. Summer tourism became the primary industry, however growth was gradual until the late 1900s.

Today, Lake City faces steady new development. Several new residential additions have been annexed, and new construction is slowly ongoing within the Historic District as well. These Design Guidelines have been prepared to ensure that the Historic District remains authentic and intact.



Lake City lies in a small mountain valley. Facing southeast, the confluence of Henson Creek and the Lake Fork is visible at the center. Circa 1880. Photograph courtesy of the *Silver World*.

Pioneer Settlement and Mining Supply Center

During initial settlement of Colorado Territory, the Ute and Mountain Ute tribes occupied the San Juan Mountains and the surrounding area. Prospectors trespassing in the San Juans discovered precious mineral deposits in the early 1870s. They pressured the U. S. government for access to the region. The U. S. Senate ratified the Brunot Agreement in 1873, which ultimately forced the Native Americans to move from the San Juans onto reservations at the southwestern corner of Colorado and in Utah in the 1880s.

The Brunot Agreement and removal of the Utes immediately opened up the San Juan region to prospecting, mining, and settlement. Hinsdale County was created in 1874, and the San Juan & Saguache Toll Road built that year. Enos Throop Hotchkiss, the toll road builder, discovered gold near present-day Lake City. He helped found Lake City in 1874, which was incorporated the following year. The Hinsdale County seat was moved from San Juan City to Lake City in 1875.

Five mining districts were established in Hinsdale County — the Lake, Galena, Park, Sherman, and Carson districts. The two principal producers were the Lake District and Galena District. The Lake District extended three miles west and nine miles south of Lake City. The Galena District stretched westward along Henson Creek and its tributaries to the Ouray and San Juan county lines. Enos Hotchkiss's gold claim at Lake San Cristobal, four miles south of Lake City, was developed as the Golden Fleece Mine. Silver was mined along Henson Creek southwest of town; the Hidden Treasure located three miles up Henson Creek was one of the largest strikes.

Investors built the Henson Creek and Uncompaghre Toll Road to reach mineral deposits in the Lake and Galena mining districts. The steep, narrow canyon road prohibited transportation of mineral ore in large quantities, so processing mills were built near mine sites. The Ute and Ulay Mine four miles southwest of town was a large operation, and some of its historic mining infrastructure still remains. Capitol City, a mining camp ten miles southwest of Lake City, contained numerous mines, the circa 1875 Lee Mining and Smelting Company, and the 1927 – 1928 Empire Chief mill that processed lead, silver, and zinc ore. Near the summit of Engineer Pass, the Frank Hough Mine produced copper, silver, and gold from 1882 to 1900.



Historic Gunnison Avenue had many false front commercial buildings. Photo circa 1890s, courtesy of the *Silver World*.

Lake City's Historic Influences

Lake City was incorporated on August 16, 1875. The Lake City Town Company platted the 260-acre original town site, which consisted of 72 blocks of 32 lots, 25' x 125' in size. Many newcomers arrived via two-horse wagon, paying three dollars to travel the San Juan & Saguache Toll Road. Others rode the Barlow and Sanderson's Stage Line, which provided tri-weekly coach service from Saguache to Silverton, via Lake City. By 1880, several residential additions had been made. These included the Foote & Richardson's and Samuel Wade's additions, and the Casco Placer and West Lake divisions.

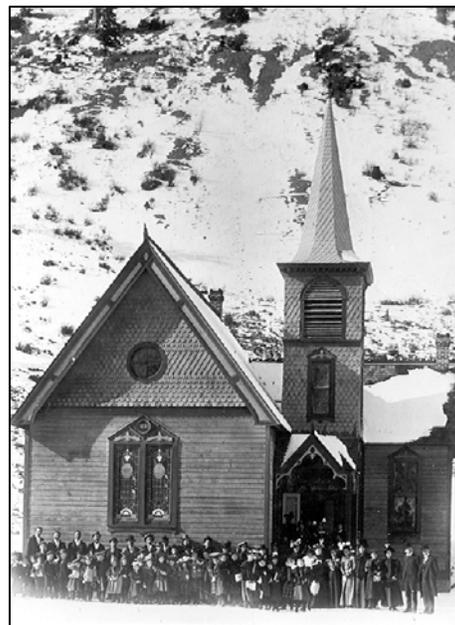
Lake City was a mining supply center, not a mining camp, and early residents cultivated it as a civilized and cultured community. Several churches were built in the 1870s, designed in the elaborate architectural styles popular at that time. Four of these remain carefully preserved today. Local citizens transplanted cottonwood trees from near Henson Creek and built irrigation ditches to water the trees, which remain as a character-defining feature of the Lake City Historic District.

Early Lake Citizens included mine owners, merchants, and businessmen, who lived with their families in the residential neighborhoods. Some miners lived in town, but most resided in boarding houses at the outlying mines, visiting the town for Saturday night recreation. "Hell's Acre," a redlight district at the southwest corner of town offered entertainment and vice, until a fire consumed nearly all the structures.

By 1877, the town had more than 2,000 inhabitants and at least 500 buildings. The solid, masonry design of the Hough Block, Bank Block, and Finley Block expressed the vision of the early civic leaders, who considered Lake City the metropolis of the silvery San Juans. The commercial district contained several other brick buildings and numerous false front structures. Businesses included a bank, grocery stores, bakeries, drugstores, laundries, barber shops, black smith shops, restaurants, saloons, assayers, jewelry stores, a brewery, and the Silver World newspaper. Several hotels provided lodging for visitors and newcomers. Several ore processing plants had been completed, including the Crooke Smelting Works, Gieson Lixivation Works, and the Ocean Wave Smelting Works.

Many dwellings were designed in styles popular at that time. Others were log cabins and simple woodframe structures. Residents organized construction of the Presbyterian Church, Catholic Church, Baptist, and Episcopal churches. Townsfolk also spearheaded the 1880 construction of the Lake City School designed by architect Robert Roeschlaub. The first licensed architect in the state, Roeschlaub designed many public facilities and private buildings and residences around the state. The 1877 Hinsdale County Courthouse and 1883 Armory Building and Opera House met other public needs.

**Congregation in front of the Baptist Church, around 1900.
Photo courtesy of CHS.**



Lake City's Historic Influences

Several events motivated local construction. A devastating fire leveled the 300 block of Gunnison Avenue in 1879, which was subsequently rebuilt. (The large brick Brockett Block, at the northwest corner of Gunnison and Third was rebuilt, but was demolished in the 1940s.) A mineral strike in the early 1880s triggered a small building boom.

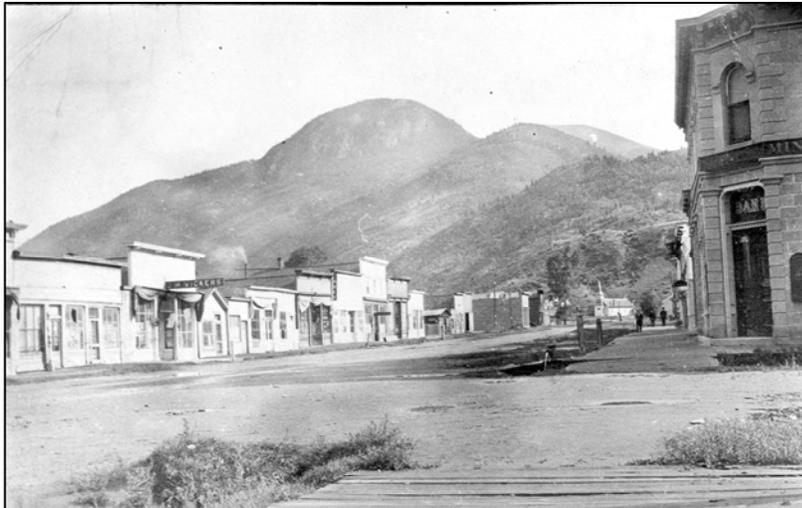
The impact of mining and town building on the natural environment were soon noticeable. Lake City's early growth rapidly stripped the forests from the surrounding mountains, as trees were cut down for building lumber, mining operations, and fuel wood. The remains of "cave" methods of silver mining are visible south of town along the Lake Fork and southwest of town along Henson Creek. Remnants of historic mining include deteriorating structures north of Lake San Cristobal, weathered mining camps south of the lake, and the Ute and Ulay Mine and other mines on upper Henson Creek.

The Railroad and the Second Mining Era

The Lake City Branch of the D&RG Railroad was completed south from Sapinero Junction in 1889. The railroad brought a measure of prosperity to the Lake City area and stimulated mining operations for the next decade. It provided efficient transportation for ore concentrates from the local mills to Pueblo and Denver, and it furnished economical shipment of goods and supplies into town. In 1890, twenty mines were shipping ore in the Lake City quadrant.

The town gained several civic improvements too. In 1890, a municipal water system was installed, financed by municipal bonds. The following year, a local power plant began providing electricity for houses and streets. In the early 1890s, many new local residences were built, including several in the elaborate Queen Anne style so popular in the late nineteenth century.

Mining continued in the Lake City area despite the 1893 Silver Panic, which drastically decreased silver mining throughout the Rocky Mountain West. By 1895, Hinsdale County gold production had tripled, lead production had doubled, and silver was being mined in larger quantities to compensate for the steep decline in the price of silver. In 1897, there were nearly 500 men working in the mines and some 108 mines and prospects. Mineral extraction continued as a local economic base for another decade. Mining dwindled as precious metals prices declined and gold and silver deposits were depleted. To bolster the local economy, Lake City began promoting its tourism assets as well as its mining resources.



Vacant storefronts on the east side of the 200 block of Silver Street, circa 1910. These burned down in 1915. Photograph courtesy of the *Silver World*.

Tourism

Around the turn of the century, Lake City turned to tourism to supplement the local economy. The 1895 publication, "Resources and Mineral Wealth of Hinsdale County," mentioned the area's scenic opportunities.

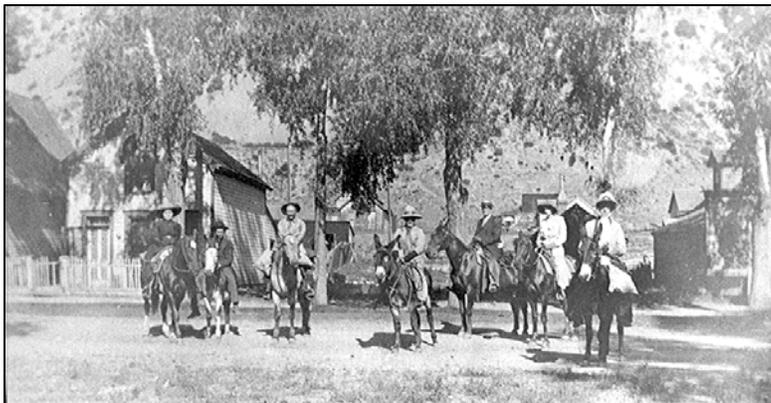
An April 1913 issue of the *Lake City Times* advertised the town as "A Place to Fish and Enjoy the Summer Season... [and] A Place to Mine, Prospect or Ranch with Pleasure and Profit." The availability of inexpensive properties and abundance of mountain scenery and unparalleled trout fishing began attracting tourists. Fishing and horseback riding were popular recreations. The D&RG railroad that followed the Lake Fork into town catered to fishermen by dropping them off at favorite fishing holes along the Lake Fork.



Boaters on Lake San Cristobal. The town touted the scenic opportunities too, in the 1895 publication *Resources and Mineral Wealth of Hinsdale County*.

The Wuppermans of Texas were one of the first "summer" families. They purchased a large historic house on Gunnison Avenue in 1912, and arrived via railroad each summer, shipping their touring car with them. By 1920, road improvements enabled visitors to drive to town in automobiles.

Tourist lodgings varied. Historic inns like the Occidental Hotel and Pueblo House accommodated tourists, many of whom stayed for lengthy visits. The Lake Shore Inn at San Cristobal was one of the earliest tourist resorts, built in 1917 by Frank C. French. In the 1920s, a half dozen rustic log cabins were built as the T-Mountain View resort on the hillside a half-mile east of town. The Texan Resort opened alongside the Lake Fork south of town in the 1930s, featuring rustic cabins and trout fishing. Construction of tourist cabin complexes continued, with the Town Square Cabins in 1938, G&M Cabins around 1945, and Alpine Village complex in 1946. Because of the large stock of vacant houses left from mining period, few private residences were constructed until the mid 1900s. After World War II, individuals began building individual vacation cabins in and around town.



Horseback riding was a popular past-time. Photo circa 1930, courtesy of the *Silver World*.

Historic Preservation in Lake City

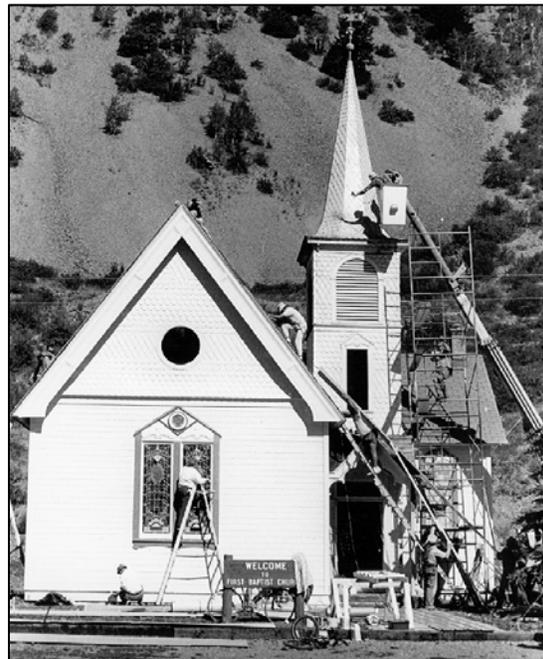
Lake City's remote location helped preserve the buildings remaining from the nineteenth-century. Twentieth-century tourism aided preservation too, with summer residents purchasing and repairing aging empty residences. During most of the 1900s, the town's weak economy discouraged new construction and prevented the modern "improvements" to historic buildings that occurred in many other towns. Lake City became a National Register Historic District in 1978. In 1984, the Town Board of Trustees adopted a Historic Preservation Ordinance and Design Guidelines to protect the Historic District.

In recent decades, a great deal of preservation work has occurred in Lake City. The Bank Block was restored to its historic appearance. In 1983, a commercial banking business opened in the building — the local first bank in nearly 70 years. Local carpenters and property owners have worked hard to preserve the town's historic houses, commercial buildings, and churches. During the 1990s, SHF grants aided preservation work on the Hinsdale County Courthouse, the Town Hall (historic Armory Building and Opera House), and the Finley Block, which houses the Hinsdale County Historic Society Museum. Historic preservation also has been a source of local economic development. Preservation projects have provided employment for a number of residents.

The Town has helped conserve the Historic District by applying the 1984 Design Guidelines to construction projects within the District. Through these various efforts, the Lake City Historic District retains its historic character and serves as a valued community asset and a popular attraction for visitors.



Local painters at the Youman-Carey House. Photo courtesy of the *Silver World*.



A work crew from Texas at the Baptist Church. Photo courtesy of the *Silver World*.

Lake City's Architectural Heritage

The historic buildings and houses of Lake City convey the town's history as the supply center for the San Juan Mountain mining region. The town's layout reveals town founders' careful planning, and its commercial buildings and residences communicate the civic pride of early citizens who chose architectural styles imported from the East. The townsite was platted using the grid system and oriented north-northwest. The north-south streets have proper names and parallel the river. The east-west streets are numerical, beginning at Henson Creek and advancing north.



Entering Lake City, facing south on Gunnison Avenue.

The Lake City Historic District encompasses the area lying south of Eighth Street, west of Lake Street, and bordered by the 1875 corporate limits on the south and west edges. It includes the Foote and Richardson, West Lake, Casco and Bluff Additions to the Town made around 1880. Gunnison Avenue, the main thoroughfare through town is also State Highway 149. Visitors entering the Historic District on this road encounter rows of one- and two-story mining era residences, which remain much as they were when built 100 to 120 years ago. The wooden picket fences and towering cottonwoods enclose the old homes and accentuate the historic character of the neighborhoods. These residences reflect several late-1800s architectural styles as described in this chapter.

Historic commercial activity centered in the 100, 200, and 300 blocks of Gunnison Avenue and Silver Street. Gunnison Avenue was the east edge of the traditional business district and contained rows of woodframe commercial buildings, since lost to fire or to deterioration. Beginning in the late 1930s, several tourist accommodations were built on Gunnison Avenue, including two long one-story units and several complexes of two-room log cabins. Infill consists of newer commercial buildings with wood exteriors and false front façades.

Commercial buildings on Silver Street, one block west of Gunnison Avenue, consisted of several masonry buildings, such as the stone Bank Block and the brick Hough Block, and rows of false front woodframe buildings. On June 15, 1915, a fire destroyed most of the block of empty buildings southeast of Second and Silver streets. Nearly all were vacant at that time. Fire also consumed several other Silver Street structures, so that the Bank Block, Hough Block, and the storefronts at 205 – 219 Silver Street are the town's most intact historic commercial buildings.

Lake City's Architectural Heritage

The historic neighborhoods surround the commercial district and contain a variety of historic houses. A few log cabins remain from the town's pioneer period. Several dwellings reflect the architectural styles popular locally and nationally at the time they were built. Other houses are vernacular in design. The neighborhoods also contain several newer, compatible residences.

Lake City's two civic buildings reveal aspects of the town's past. The Hinsdale County Courthouse is Colorado's oldest courthouse still used for its original purpose. It was built in 1877 at 311 Henson Street. The courthouse was the site of a speech by suffragette Susan B. Anthony. It was also the location of the trial of Alfred Packer, celebrated "Colorado Cannibal."



Hinsdale County Courthouse

The 1883 Town Hall at 230 Bluff Street originally served two purposes. The brick building housed the Lake City Guard, a local branch of the state militia. It also contained the Opera House, used for theatrical productions, musical performances, mass meetings, and other events. At one time the structure also had a roller skating rink. It became the Town Hall around 1915, after town hall offices burned down in a conflagration that consumed the entire block of buildings southeast of Silver and Third streets. Today, the building contains a community center and offices for the Town of Lake City and Lake City Area Recreation.

Few private dwellings were built between the late 1890s and the 1930s. Visitors bought vacant residences as summer homes, and the local economy shifted from mining to summer tourism. Several tourist cabin complexes were built to accommodate the increasing number of summer visitors.



**Armory Building/Opera House/ Lake City
Town Hall**

Early Builders and Building Materials

Lake City's isolated location meant that construction relied upon local materials. Wood was most commonly used. The earliest residents first constructed log cabins from trees hand cut from the surrounding mountains. Soon several mills produced dimensional lumber, wood siding, and other building products. By 1876, Lake City had two brickyards, four sawmills, a planing mill, and a shingle mill. Before the D&RG railroad reached the town in 1889, local carpenters hand made architectural elements, such as cornices, brackets, porch balusters, gable-end decorations, and window trim.

Local builders employed masonry materials as well. Local brickyards produced bricks for commercial structures and few dwellings, such as the Kohler and Hilgenhaus residences. The quarry on the bluff northwest of town provided stone for the commercial "blocks" at Silver and Third streets. Adobe bricks made from the clay of the Slumgullion Earth Flow went into a several structures.

Some building materials and decorative features were brought into Lake City by freight wagon. For example, decorative elements on the Hough Building were shipped by rail from St. Louis, Missouri, then hauled 36 miles south by wagon from the D&RG railhead. The 1889 completion of a D&RG branch into Lake City broadened the selection of building materials available locally. Residents could order decorative items through mail order catalogs, and the local lumberyard stocked items shipped into town by rail.



One of Lake City's earliest structures, a pioneer log cabin, at 117 Gunnison Avenue.

This residence on Gunnison Avenue was first constructed of log. Clapboard siding was added a few years later.



Residential Styles

The Lake City Historic District contains numerous intact historic residences that reflect the architectural styles popular in the late 1800s and early 1900s. These have remained intact, surviving decades of neglect and several local fires.

Pioneer Log

1870s – 1920s

One or one-and-one-half story height

Steep front- or side-gabled roof

Chinked walls of round logs or hewn logs

Some have a porch

Tall narrow window openings

Several cabins were later covered in clapboards



Thompson Cabin, 430 Silver

Vernacular – Woodframe

1870s – 1920s

One or one-and-one-half story height

Front-gabled, side-gabled, or gabled-L roof

Woodframe construction with exterior of horizontal wood siding

Tall narrow window openings

Some have transom windows

Some have porches

Minimal ornamentation



115 Silver Street

Vernacular – Masonry

1870s – 1900s

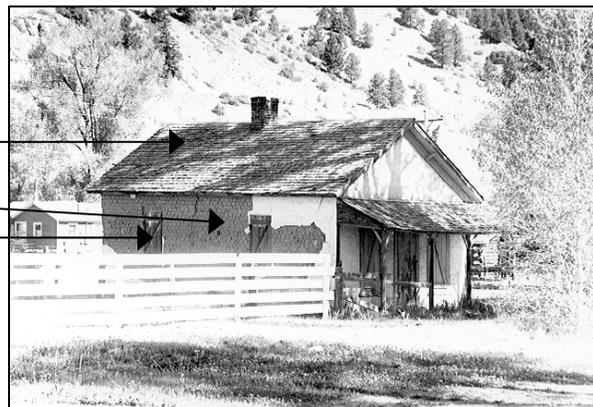
One or one-and-one-half story height

Front-gabled or gabled-L roof

Clay brick or adobe brick material

Tall narrow window openings

Minimal ornamentation



**615 Silver Street
Photograph by Robert Stigall**

Greek Revival, local variation

1870s

One to one-and-one-half story height

Front-gabled roof

Symmetrical massing

Friezeboard along under gable end

Triangular window pediments

Transom windows

Pilaster corner boards

Tall narrow window openings



**Second and Silver streets,
next to Hinsdale County Museum**

Queen Anne

1880s – 1890s

One-and-one-half or two story height

Asymmetrical massing

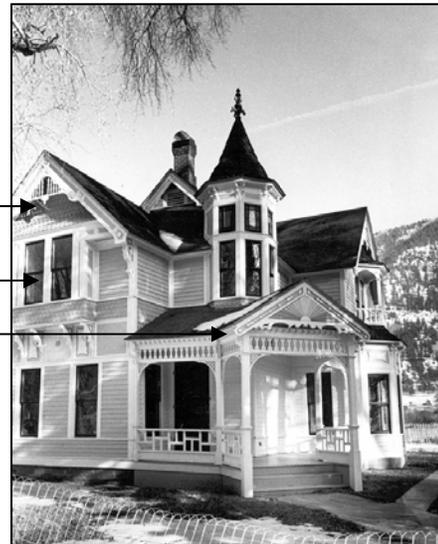
Multiple, steeply pitched gables

Shingles, bargeboard, sunburst motif,
or other gable-end decoration

Bay and oriel windows

Prominent porch with turned porch posts, carved
brackets, and other decorative woodworking

Tall, narrow window openings



**Youmans-Carey House,
602 Gunnison Street**

Hipped-roof Box

1900s – 1940s

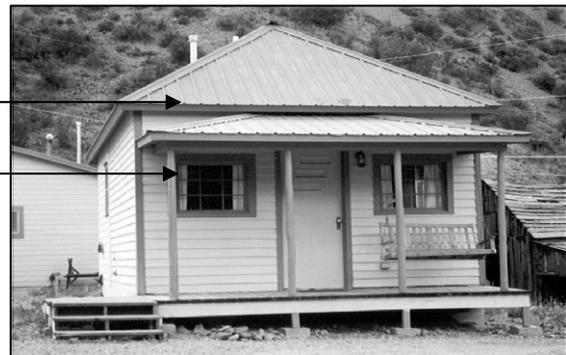
One story height

Hipped roof

Double-hung windows and
square windows

Small, plain front porch

Rare in Lake City (many have been demolished or
moved)



Fifth and Bluff Streets

Rustic

1920s - 1940s

One story height

Low-pitched, gabled roof

Smaller square windows

Horizontal log exterior

Small front porch or stoop cover

Some have an exterior stone chimney

Not plentiful



407 Silver Street

Rustic Style Tourist Cabins

Several complexes of tourist cabins were built in Lake City from the 1920s into the 1960s. The first were the T-Mountain View cabins on the hill east of town. Others included the 1938 Town Square Cabins, the circa 1945 G&M Cabins on Gunnison Street, and the 1946 Alpine Village at 627 – 631 Silver Street. These feature Rustic Style elements similar to the private Rustic Style residence, shown above.

**Alpine Village
at 627 – 631 Silver Street**



Commercial Styles

Historic commercial buildings within the Business Treatment Area of the Lake City Historic District consist of nineteenth-century masonry and woodframe buildings and early-twentieth-century masonry buildings. These styles are described below.

Italianate commercial

1870s – 1890s

Two story height

Local brick or stone

Flat roof, slightly pitched toward rear

Cornice with decorative elements

Tall, narrow second-story windows
with decorative window lintels

Horizontal banding dividing first
and second stories

Transom windows

Storefront arrangement of
entrance between large windows



Hough Block, 300-304 Silver Street

False front commercial

1870s – 1900s

One or one-and-one-half story height

Bracketed cornice

False front façade

Transom window(s)

Exterior of horizontal wood siding

Storefront of recessed entrance
between large display windows



211-215 Silver Street

Twentieth century commercial

1900 – 1940

One story height

Flat roof, slightly pitched toward rear

Brick exterior with cornice of patterned
(corbelled or dentilled) brick

Storefront arrangement of
entrance
and large display window(s)



306 and 308 Silver Street

Churches

Four historic churches have endured for more than 100 years, surviving high country winters and fires: the Baptist, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches. Some had an adjacent manse or parish house where the minister lived.

Gothic Revival

1870s

Rocky Mountain West variation known as
"Carpenter Gothic"

One-and-one-half story height

Steep, gabled roof

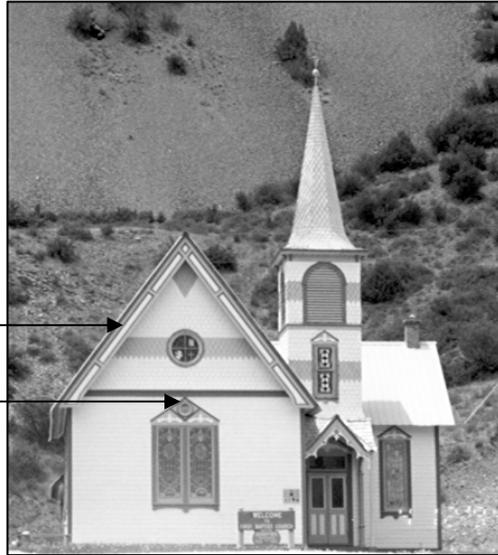
Woodframe construction

Exterior of horizontal wood siding

Bargeboard, shingles, or other
gable-end trim

Tall narrow windows, many
with elaborate window surrounds

Transom windows



**First Baptist Church, Fourth
and Bluff streets**

**St. Rose of Lima Catholic
Church
Photograph by Robert Stigall**



Outbuildings and alley structures

The structures built behind the primary residences and buildings are historically significant because they reveal the lifestyles of early Lake City residents. The backyards of many properties were cluttered with coal sheds, ice houses, storage sheds, outhouses, small barns, stables, and even small residences. Many of these remain intact in the Historic District.

The secondary structures are a contributing feature to the character of the district and should be preserved. Moving these structures is discouraged because relocation removes the building from its historic setting.

Stables

A few historic horse stables are scattered throughout town, converted for use as storage sheds. Most are located behind the historic property at the alley. These stables are typically front-gabled, of wood construction with wide doors.

Sheds

Small woodframe structures with slanting “shed roofs” served a variety of functional purposes. In some cases, pioneer log cabins were moved to rear lots for use as utility sheds.

Outhouses

The Town first installed a water system in the 1890s. From the 1920s through the 1960s, due to the decline of the local economy and population, the town lacked financial resources to maintain a central water and sanitation system. Residents relied upon private wells for water. Backyard outhouses, and, later, septic tanks met sewer needs. The present water system was installed in 1968, after a destructive fire occurred. Several historic backyard outhouses still remain.

Auto garages

Garages replaced horse stables and carriage houses as the automobile became a primary means of travel. Several historic garages are located behind properties in the Historic District. These were usually built at the alley, and sometimes resembled the design of the primary house.



The historic outbuildings and alley structures are an important part of the character of the Historic District and must be preserved.

General Building Requirements

The following requirements apply to all construction in the Historic District.

Building Permit and Certificate of Appropriateness

The first step in beginning a construction project within the Lake City Historic District is applying for a building permit. The Town Hall staff or building official can provide you with information on this process and with the dates and times of design of review meetings. A building permit is required for any type of new construction. This includes any building, any addition to an existing building, and any detached structure with more than 120 square feet of roof area.

A Certificate of Appropriateness is required for any construction project within the Lake City Historic District (see map on page 5). You must apply for the Certificate of Appropriateness after applying for a building permit. The Certificate of Appropriateness is required through Historic Preservation Ordinance #1, Series 1984.

Water and Sanitation

A builder must pay tap fees to the Town of Lake City before building a structure that will incorporate plumbing. You must obtain approval of the planned plumbing system from the Town or the County before installation. Sewer and water taps must be inspected by the Town Engineer prior to use. Applications for sewer and water taps and a list of the Town's specifications are available at Town Hall.

Zoning

Lake City is zoned. The zoning ordinance specifies Central Business District, General Business District, Tourist, Tourist-2, Limited Multi-Family, Mobile Home, Residential 1, and Rural Estate zones (see Zoning Map available at Town Hall).

Demolition and Relocation

To preserve the integrity of the Historic District, Lake City strongly discourages demolishing or relocating historic structures, including commercial buildings, residences, and outbuildings. Lake City has an ordinance governing the issuance of permits for relocations and demolitions.

Building Code

Lake City has adopted the Uniform Building Code with certain changes. All footings are required to be a minimum of 30 inches below finish grade and the required snow load figure for roof design is 65 pounds per square foot. The Building Inspector may require an engineer's approval in any instance deemed necessary. Zoning regulations require:

- Maximum building height of 30 feet.
- Minimum front setback of 15 feet in all zoning districts, except the Central Business District, where a zero front setback is allowed.
- Minimum building width of 21 feet.
- Minimum eave overhang of one foot.
- Minimum roof pitch of 6:12.

General Design Guidelines

Several Design Guidelines pertain to any construction project within the Lake City Historic District, including new construction and additions or alterations to a historic property.

Context

The Lake City Historic District contains a variety of architectural styles, visual patterns, and open spaces that contributes to the overall visual appearance of the community. Both the commercial district and the residential neighborhoods have a degree of visual continuity based on recurrent patterns, spacing, sizes, and shapes. In some blocks this continuity is very strong. In other blocks there is less continuity, because buildings of different architectural styles or types are located next to each other.

Guidelines

1. Design of a new building must be compatible with the immediately surrounding area.
2. Design of an addition must be compatible with the historic buildings.

Authenticity

The Lake City Historic District has value because of its authentic architectural styles and elements. Constructing copies of historic buildings or using duplicate historic features lessens the integrity of the District.

Guidelines

1. Do not copy a historic building in your design of a new building.
2. Do not a duplicate or copy historic features, such as a roof bracket or window lintel. Instead, use a contemporary rendition of a historic feature. This applies to new construction, historic buildings, and additions to historic buildings.

Modern Devices

Modern devices, such as solar panels, skylights, and satellite dishes, can detract from the appearance of a historic district. These guidelines are not intended to discourage alternative energy sources. It is hoped that solar panels and any other alternative energy equipment will be used, but will be incorporated inconspicuously into building designs.

Guideline

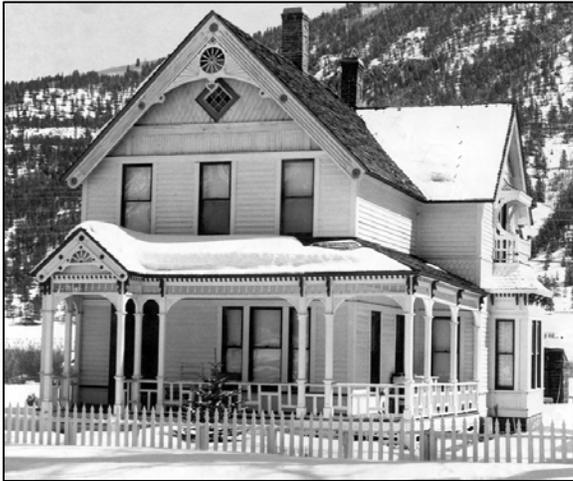
- If installing modern devices on a property in the Historic District, such as skylights, or satellite dishes, take care to incorporate them inconspicuously into building design.
- A modern device, such as a satellite dish or skylight, should not interfere with the historic integrity of the building.

Residential Treatment Area

These guidelines are intended to preserve the historic character of the residential neighborhoods in the Lake City Historic District. New construction must be compatible with the older houses, but not identical to them. Changes made to historic dwellings must not alter character-defining features such as height, massing, exterior materials, size and shape of window openings, front porches, or decorative features.

The design of a new residence should consider the neighboring historic houses. Each residential street has a slightly different character. Along Gunnison Avenue, residences are typically one-and-one-half story with a front-gabled orientation. Exterior materials are horizontal wood siding, and a porch is a standard feature. The entrance faces the street and windows are tall and narrow. Yards are characterized by tall shade trees.

In the Silver Street neighborhood between Fourth and Sixth streets, dwellings range from small to large. Again, the larger houses have a tall and narrow appearance, with narrow windows and front porches. Several homes on Silver Street are situated on large lots. Infill consists of a few log cabins from the mid 1900s and several unobtrusive residences from the late 1900s.



**A large 1890s Queen Anne style residence on Gunnison Avenue.
Photo courtesy of the *Silver World*.**



A Rustic style log cabin built on Silver Street in the 1940s.

New Residential Construction

A new residence should respect the character of the historic neighborhood. Lake City dwellings reflect an assortment of sizes and styles. The design of a new house must compliment those nearby. New construction should blend in with, rather than overpower, the size and scale of other houses in the neighborhood. A new residence should not attempt to copy historic architectural features of neighboring houses, because this detracts from the district's authenticity.

Site considerations

There are several considerations when placing a new building on its site:

- Height, massing, and scale
- Building form and placement

Height, massing and scale

Historic Lake City residences are one to two stories tall, most with a steep gabled roof. Their footprints are typically square, rectangular, or L-shaped. Property owners often expanded small houses by building smaller wings or rear additions onto the main structure. Due to the 25-foot lot width, many historic Lake City houses are small in scale. Some are only 18 to 20 feet wide.

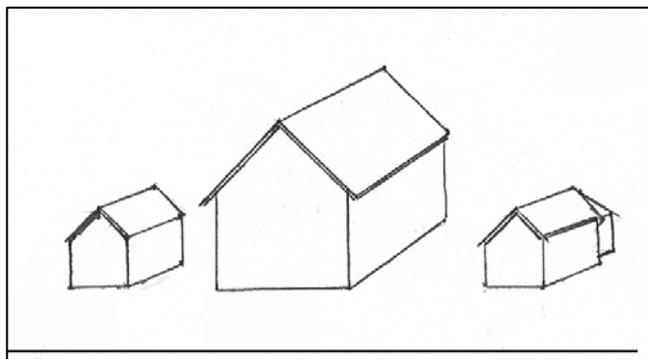
Today, larger residential construction is possible because larger lots are available through consolidating the historic 25-foot-wide lots. Nevertheless, the width, scale, and massing of a new house should compliment the neighboring historic dwellings.



Guidelines

1. Limit the height of a new residence to two stories.
2. Consider the height of neighboring historic residences when planning height of a new house.
3. If building a larger-sized new house, consider breaking it into visual modules to compliment the smaller scale of historic dwellings.
4. If appropriate, step the building form down to adjacent, smaller historic residences.

The scale of a new house should not overwhelm the historic houses nearby.



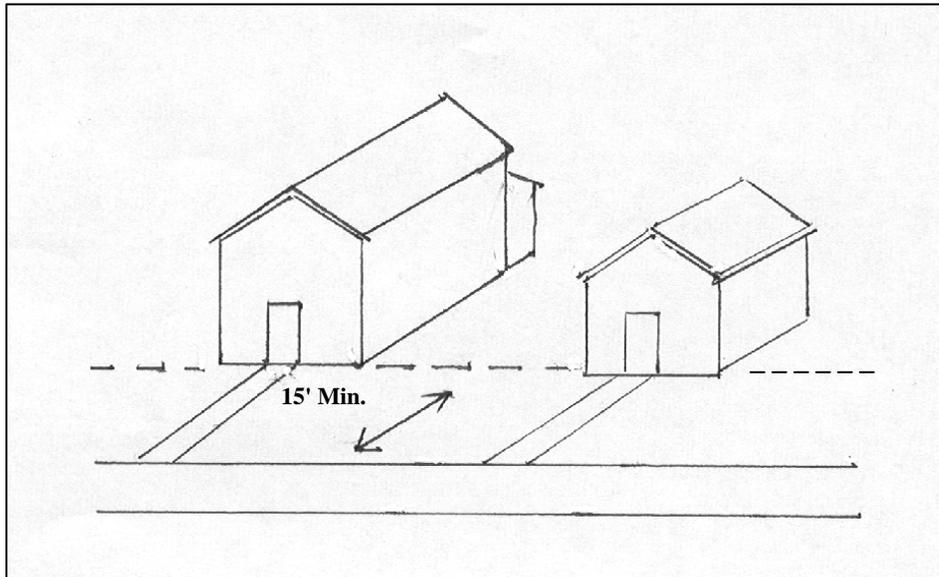
Building Form and Placement

Historic houses typically were long and narrow, to maximize the use of the traditional 25' by 125' lot size. They were placed with the narrow end parallel to the street. The narrow rectangular forms with front-facing, steeply pitched roof gables contributed to a uniform appearance in the historic neighborhoods.

Historically, set backs varied within the residential neighborhoods. The placement of other houses on the block on which you plan to build should influence the placement of your house. The town requires a minimum setback of 15 feet.

Guidelines

1. Use forms similar to those in the surrounding area.
2. Consider the placement of the other houses on the block on which you plan to build when determining the placement of yours.
3. Place a new residence with a front setback equal to the adjacent historic residences. In some cases, a deeper setback is allowed.
4. Line up building parallel to lot lines.
5. Incorporate a front-gabled building with steeply pitched roof into the primary façade.



Most historic homes had a long, narrow form, with the narrow end facing the street. On a block that has a uniform set back, new construction should have a similar setback.

Architectural features

The assorted residential styles built in Lake City are expressed by the architectural features. The range of styles reflects the town development from an 1870s silver mining town to its 1920s – 1950s growth as a summer resort. A range of house sizes, exterior materials, roof forms, and architectural ornamentation is acceptable within the Historic District. A guiding factor should be compatible with the neighboring historic structures.

This section discusses:

- Exterior materials
- Roofs
- Porches
- Windows
- Entrance and doors
- Decorative elements

Exterior materials

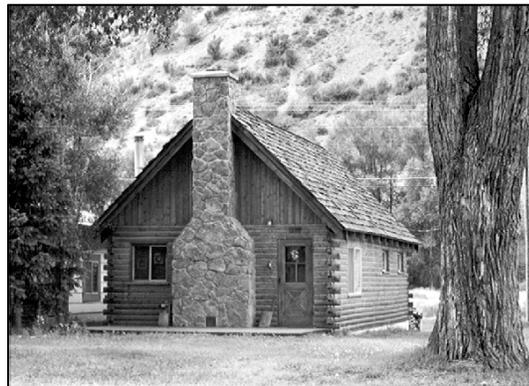
Several types of exterior materials were used historically in Lake City neighborhoods. These included logs, clapboards, shiplap siding, board and batten, and, less commonly, brick and adobe. Pioneer cabins first were built of hand-hewn log. Clapboards and board and batten soon became common exterior materials. Houses occasionally had foundations of native stone, but often had no foundations at all. Some Rustic style dwellings have full-story, exterior stone chimneys.

New construction should use exterior materials that appear similar in color, texture, and dimension to those historically used in Lake City. Synthetic siding may be acceptable on new construction, but is not allowed on historic buildings or additions to historic buildings.

Guidelines

1. Acceptable exterior materials for new construction include log, horizontal wood siding, wood shingles, and board and batten.
2. Synthetic materials are discouraged.
3. Synthetic materials may only be used if they closely resemble wood in appearance.

Log products are an acceptable exterior material.

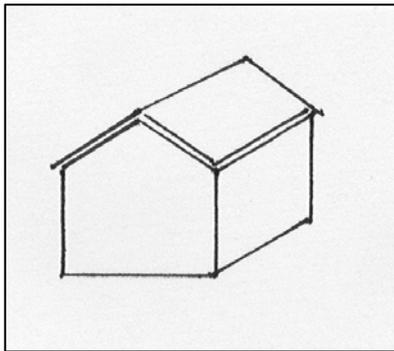


Roof forms, materials, and features

Roofs were traditionally front-gabled and covered in boards, corrugated metal, or wood shingles. Roof pitches were typically steep, to curb snow accumulation and to hasten runoff from melting snow. Several historic houses have upper-story gabled dormers with windows that provide passive solar exposure and offer stunning mountain views. Some gable ends were trimmed with decorative wood shingles, crown molding, bargeboard along the eaves, or an ornamental roof truss at the peak of the gable.

Guidelines

1. Consider the roof forms of neighboring historic buildings when designing yours. Preferred are steep gabled roofs with the gable facing the street.
2. Roofs must have a minimum pitch of 6:12. A steeper roof pitch is encouraged
3. Consider your neighbor's views when planning building height and roof form. Consider using gabled dormer windows on your second story, which preserve views and provide passive solar exposure.
4. Acceptable roof materials include metal, asphalt shingles, and fire-resistant wood shingles. The use of wooden shingles is strongly discouraged in the interest of fire protection.
5. Gabled dormers are encouraged, but should be in scale with the residence and the neighboring houses.
6. If skylights are installed, they should be inconspicuous.



A minimum roof pitch of 6:12 is required. A steeper pitch is encouraged.



A roof dormer, such as this one made to a modern addition, can provide natural lighting in upstairs spaces.

Porches

Many residences within the Historic District have front porches, although some houses simply have a stoop cover or no porch at all. The porch size and decorative detail varies with the architectural style. Most have turned posts and many have decorative brackets and turned balusters. Beginning in the 1920s, summer homes often had porches with log or beam supports and pole railings.

Decks are a more contemporary house feature. To maintain the historic character of the neighborhood, decks should be placed toward the rear of the house.

Guidelines

1. Consider including a front porch in your design, especially if the neighboring historic houses have porches.
2. When designing a porch, keep it in scale with your house and neighboring historic houses.
3. If building a deck, place it toward the rear of the house.



Porch example on a new house.

Some Rustic style dwellings have porches with log or beam supports, and pole railings.



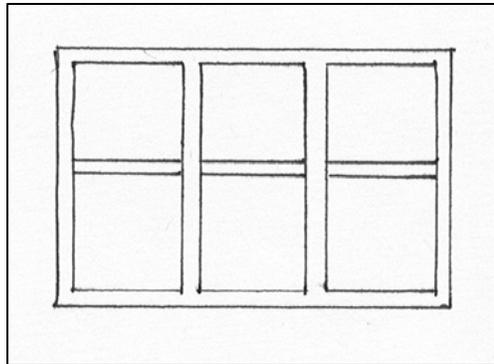
Window openings and windows

Window openings traditionally were tall and narrow — usually two to three times taller than they were wide. Historic windows were usually “double-hung” — divided into two moveable window sashes that could be each opened separately. In large side walls, several windows provided lighting. Some homes had bay windows. In the 1920s and 1930s, windows tended to be small and square, with four panes used either singly or in pairs.

Guidelines

1. Incorporate tall narrow windows in the design of a new residence especially in the walls facing the street.
2. If installing a large window, break it vertically into a multiple unit.

If installing a large window, break it vertically into a multiple unit.

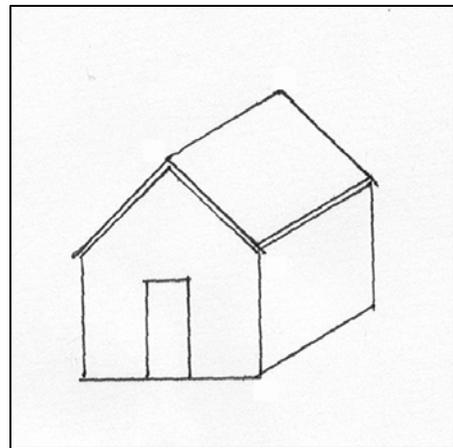


Entrances and doors

Entrances were typically in the front wall of the house facing the street.

Guidelines

1. Consider placing your entrance at the front of the house, facing the street.
2. Attached garages should have doors at the rear or setback from primary facades.
3. Include a front porch as part of the entrance.



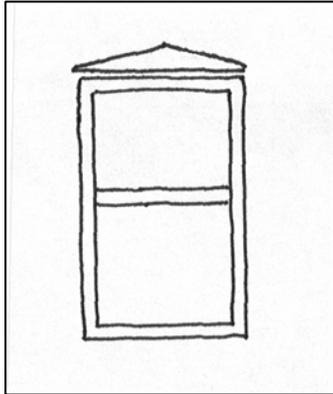
Decorative elements

Many historic homes have decorative features that reflect specific architectural styles. A previous chapter, ***Lake City's Architectural Heritage***, describes these various styles and identifies their features. If you apply ornamentation to your house, consider using a contemporary rendition of historic decoration, such as a simplified porch bracket that is less intricate than those on the historic residences.

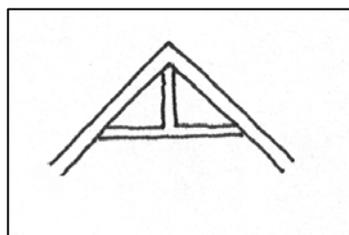
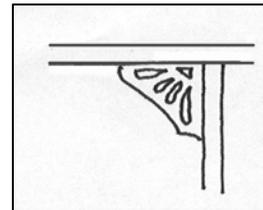
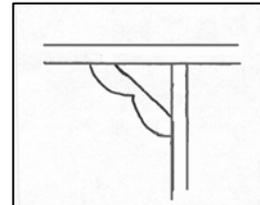
Copying decorative details from the nearby historic properties tends to detract from the authenticity of the Historic District's truly historic places. A new decorative element should be distinctly different from historic decorative details.

Guidelines

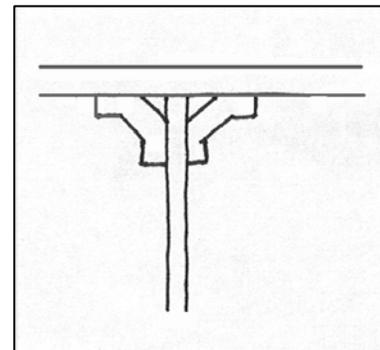
1. Duplicating historic ornamentation is not acceptable, because this detracts from the historic authenticity of the Historic District.
2. If applying decorative detail, use a simplified contemporary version of a historic detail.



A contemporary window pediment can resemble but not duplicate a historic window



Contemporary gable end ornament



Porch bracket examples

Landscaping, fences and secondary buildings

Cottonwoods were planted more than 100 years ago along the edge of the streets, and watered by irrigation ditches. These shade trees are a defining character of the town and must be preserved. Planting of trees is encouraged. The Town's tree board can assist with suggestions for species and placement.

In historic Lake City, many yards were enclosed in fences of short wooden picket, ornamental wrought iron, or metal wire. Most fences were low to the ground (less than 40 inches tall) and allowed views of the yard and house front. Post and pole fences and split rail fences also were used. New fences should appear similar to historic. Chain link fences visually distract from a historic house; therefore, they are not allowed in the front yard.

As Lake City residents began acquiring automobiles, homeowners built garages to shelter their vehicles. These were typically placed toward the rear of the property, usually at the alley. Garages and other outbuildings for newer homes should also be placed toward the rear of the lot, where they are less visible from the street.

Guidelines

Landscaping

1. Consider planting trees along the fronts of property lines. The Town's tree board can assist with suggestion for species and placement.

Fencing

2. If a fence is desired, only a short fence of decorative materials, such as wood pickets, is allowed at the front of the property, especially in blocks already having this pattern.
3. Chain link and solid wood fences are only acceptable for use in the back or side yard.



Suggested fencing materials for new residential construction within the Historic District.

Secondary buildings (such as garages and sheds)

4. Auto garages should be placed toward the rear of the lot, similar to the location of historic garages.
5. Place new secondary buildings toward the rear of the lot.
6. The size and material of a secondary building should be compatible with the historic neighborhood.
7. Membrane structures, such as Weatherports™, are allowed only on a temporary basis under a 120-day permit.

Historic Residences – Preservation and Alteration

Lake City is characterized by its numerous intact historic residences, which reflect the wide range of architectural styles popular from the 1870s through the 1930s. Lake City’s historic counterparts include the silver and gold mining mountain towns of Idaho Springs (1859), Central City (1859), Black Hawk (1860), Georgetown, (1860), Breckenridge (1860), Silver Plume (1870), Silverton (1874), Ouray (1875), Leadville (1877), Crested Butte (1878), Telluride (1878), Rico (1879), and Aspen (1880).

Several of these towns had a single boom period, so that most dwellings date to a specific decade and reflect one or two architectural styles. Many dwellings also were “vernacular” — possessing minimal ornamentation and reflecting no particular architectural style. In some towns, many houses from the late 1800s have been lost to fire, deterioration, demolition, or unsympathetic alterations and additions. Lake City possesses historic houses that reflect several architectural styles from the late 1800s and early 1900s.

The Lake City Historic District is an important community asset and the buildings within it must be preserved. To preserve your historic residence, the following are recommended:

1. Use the residence for its originally intended purpose or a use that requires minimal alteration.
2. Preserve the historic features that distinguish the residence. Refrain from removing or altering original materials and details.
3. Repair rather than replace deteriorated features, if possible. If replacement is needed, try to match new material and details to the original.
4. Preserve architectural features, such as porches, decorative woodworking, and window lintels, which are examples of skilled craftsmanship that characterize older buildings.
5. In some cases, changes to a dwelling and its environment over time are evidence of the history of the house and the area. Alterations older than 50 years should be preserved.
6. Design new additions or alteration so that the essential form and integrity of the original residence remains.

Architectural features

The architectural features of a historic residence identify its style and construction period. The “character defining features” that identify a house as a certain style should be carefully preserved. They include the following, which are described and illustrated in this chapter:

- Exterior materials
- Roofs
- Porches
- Windows
- Doors
- Decorative elements
- Fences



Multiple gables, bay windows, a turret, and ornate woodworking identify this residence as Queen Anne style.



Windows are a character-defining feature of historic homes in the Lake City Historic District.

Exterior materials

Several types of exterior materials were used historically in Lake City neighborhoods. These included logs, clapboards, shiplap siding, wood shingles, board and batten, and, less commonly, brick and adobe. Pioneer cabins first were built of hand-hewn log. After the first saw mills began operating, milled logs and lumber were used for residential construction. The planing mill also produced clapboards and other horizontal wooden siding. Several log structures were covered in clapboards. Houses occasionally had foundations of native stone, but often had no foundations at all.

Guidelines

1. Preserve historic exterior materials.
2. Synthetic materials are not allowed on a historic residence or on an addition to a historic residence.
3. Repair wood features by carefully patching or reinforcing the wood. Attempt to preserve as much of the original wood as possible.
4. Replace extensively deteriorated or missing parts with a compatible substitute material.
5. On painted exteriors, prepare and re-apply paint as necessary to protect wood from sunlight and moisture.
6. Protect and maintain wood features by providing proper drainage away from the building.



Clapboard and log are two of the earliest building materials.

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Roof forms, materials, and features

Roofs were traditionally front-gabled, and covered in corrugated metal or wood shingles. Roof pitches were steep, curbing snow accumulation and aiding runoff of snowmelt. Several historic houses have gabled upper-story dormers, which provide passive solar exposure and offer stunning mountain views. Some gables were trimmed with decorative wood shingles, crown molding, bargeboard along the eaves, or an ornamental roof truss at the peak of the gable. These features were especially typical of the Carpenter Gothic style. Some Rustic Style cabins had exposed rafters, sometimes with sharp, pointed rafter ends.

Guidelines

- 8. Preserve historic roof forms and dormers.
- 9. Acceptable roof materials include asphalt shingles, fire-resistant wood shingles, and metal.
- 10. Residential additions must not alter the original roof form.
- 11. Preserve roof features such as bargeboard and gable-end decorative shingles and ornaments.



**Roofs were traditionally gabled and steeply sloping.
Photo by Robert Stigall**



Dormers were a common roof feature.



Gable end ornament.

Porches

During the 1800s, a front porch was an extremely common feature in residential neighborhoods. They provided a transitional area between the outdoors and the interior of the house, and in summer offered a place to rest and relax. The porches are an essential element of the historic character of the Historic District.

Guidelines

1. Preserve historic porches (Guidelines 3, 4, and 5 in **Exterior Materials** provide suggestions for preserving features).
2. Do not change the size or location of a historic porch.
3. Don't add a front porch to house that did not historically have a front porch.
4. If building a deck, place it toward the rear of the original residence.
5. Refrain from enclosing a historic front porch.



Early Lake City carpenters built porches in various sizes and design.



Window opening and windows

Window openings traditionally were tall and narrow. They usually contained “double-hung” windows – two square window sashes, both of which could be opened. The top sash was opened by lowering it to allow air circulation below the ceiling, and the bottom sash was raised. A transom window above a doorway or larger window could also be opened to provide additional air circulation.

Most houses in the Historic District still retain their original window frames, sashes, and panes. These can last indefinitely, if properly preserved with exterior paint. Many historic windows are topped by wood molding, a carved hood mold, or a small cornice that deflects moisture from window frame below. Window pediments and hood molds reflect the particular architectural style, and should be carefully preserved.

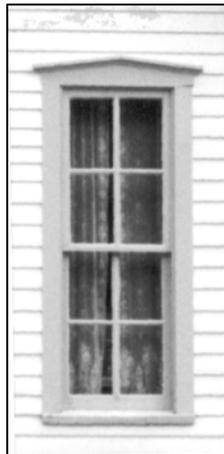
Storm windows provide the same insulation value as double-paned glass. Consider using them before replacing window sashes. Several local carpenters are skilled at making custom storm windows.

Guidelines

1. Preserve original window locations.
2. Preserve window frames, sashes, and panes.
3. Consider using a storm window, rather than replacing a historic window sash.
4. Preserve window pediments, hood molds, cornices, and all historic trim.
5. Prepare and apply fresh paint as necessary to preserve window frames.
6. Keep window-top elements repaired so that they deflect water from window frames and sills.
7. Refrain from changing historic openings.



Window cornice



Triangular window pediment



Window top molding

Entrances and doors

Doors generally were placed in the front wall, and often were centered between two windows. Side doors were usually placed toward the rear. Some L-plan dwellings had two front doors opening onto the porch.

Guidelines

1. Preserve original entrance locations.
2. Preserve historic doors.
3. Refrain from changing a historic opening.



Decorative elements

The assorted decorative elements found on historic houses reflect the half-dozen or so architectural styles employed from the 1870s into the mid 1900s. Elements such as triangular window pediments, window hood molds, turned porch posts, gable-end ornamentation, gable end shingles, and decorative woodwork should be carefully preserved.

Guidelines

1. Preserve decorative elements.
2. Repair and repaint decorative features. If deteriorated, replaced with a substitute item of similar design and material.
3. When original decorative elements are gone:
 - If historic photographs are available of your house, reproduce these historic features.
 - If no historic photographs are available, choose a simplified contemporary rendition of an ornamental feature.
4. Refrain from adding elaborate decorative elements that were not originally on your historic house.



Sunburst decoration in porch gable



Gable end trim and bargeboard

Additions

Many houses in the Lake City Historic District have evolved over time. A number of them have been expanded by wings or by rear additions. Additional bedrooms were built as a family grew, or a room was added to accommodate an indoor bathroom. If you are considering an addition to your historic house, it should be carefully planned. An addition should usually be placed toward the rear, or set back so that it is visually subordinate to the original residence.

Guidelines

1. An addition must clearly be visually subservient to the historic house.
2. Place an addition toward the rear of the historic house.
3. For additions, use an exterior material that is compatible with the appearance, texture, and dimension of the historic materials on the original building.
4. Synthetic siding is not an acceptable exterior material for additions to historic houses.
5. It is recommended that you distinguish an addition by one of the following:
 - Set back the addition from the original house so that the original corner is visible
 - Place a vertical demarcation strip between the original house and the addition.
6. Preserve historic additions.



This compatible addition to an historic residence is set back from the original building, but uses a similar building form, exterior materials, and window shapes.

Preserve historic additions (additions that are older than 50 years).



Appropriateness of use

Sometimes a historic building may be converted for a new use. This is acceptable as long as the new use does not require modifications to the character-defining features of the building. For example, a residence may become a bed and breakfast inn or a serve as a business office. Selecting a new use that is similar to a building's original function can help minimize substantial changes to the historic building.

Guidelines

1. Seek a new use that is compatible with the historic character of the residence.
2. Select a new use that requires minimal change to the original structure.

Outbuildings

Historic Lake City had various small, secondary buildings that served a variety of purposes. Placed behind the building, these included coal sheds, chicken coops, storage sheds, horse stables, auto garages, and outhouses. These alley structures reflect a lifestyle far different from the convenience and efficiencies of the twentieth century, and, therefore, should be preserved.

Sometimes, pioneer log cabins were moved to the rear yard and used as storage. The practice of moving buildings is no longer allowed, but the historic cabin outbuildings should also be carefully preserved.

Guidelines

1. Preserve and maintain historic outbuildings.
2. Place new secondary buildings toward the rear of the lot.
3. The size and material of a secondary building should be compatible with the historic residence and with the neighborhood.
4. Membrane structures, such as Weatherports™, are allowed only on a temporary basis under a 120-day permit.



**Preserve historic
outbuildings and alley
structures.**



Landscaping, fences, and walkways

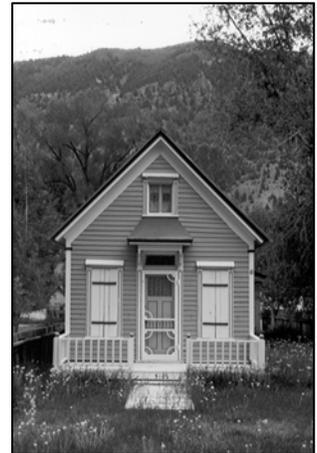
The 100-year-old cottonwoods along the edge of the streets are a defining character of our town. These towering trees were planted by early citizens and irrigated by ditches carrying water from Henson Creek. They frame the town's historic houses and shade the streets.



Many yards are enclosed in fences of historic wooden pickets, ornamental wrought iron, or metal wire. Some wooden fences were eaten by foraging burros. In the 1900s pole and split rail fences were common. New fences should be compatible with the historic property and neighborhood. Chain link fences are discouraged, except for backyards.

Wood walkways (boardwalks) were used to provide pedestrian access between the yard-edge and street. They also served as front walks between the street and house entrance. Historic fences and walkways are an essential element of the character of the Historic District and, therefore, should be preserved.

The historic fences, walkways, and cottonwood trees are an essential element of the character of the Lake City Historic District.



Guidelines

1. Preserve historic fences.
2. If building a new fence, use short wood pickets, ornamental wrought iron, pole, or split rail. There are many examples of compatible fencing in the Historic District.
3. Synthetic fencing is not allowed in the Historic District.
4. Chain link and solid wood fences are only acceptable for use in the side yards or backyard.
5. Preserve the historic walkway, if there is one on your historic property. If there is none, consider building one.
6. Preserve trees along the fronts of property lines. If there are none, consider planting trees along the fronts of property lines.
7. If a tree on your property appears unhealthy, contact the Town of Lake City and they will arrange for the tree to be inspected by the Colorado State Forest Service.

Business Treatment Area

The historic commercial buildings on Silver Street reflect styles that were typical between the 1870s to the early 1900s. These include woodframe, false front structures, as well as large masonry business blocks. Lake City's historic commercial buildings typically were one to two stories tall and 25 feet wide. Larger buildings, like the Hough Building and Bank Block, were broken into 25-foot wide storefronts. Buildings were rectangular in form and conformed to the long, narrow lots. They were built to the front lot line, so that the storefront met the sidewalk and provided people with easy access. Most had boardwalks so that people did not have to walk in the dusty or muddy streets. Design of new construction should respect these historic design traditions.



New Commercial Construction

New commercial construction should compliment rather than overpower the historic buildings. The form, height, exterior materials, and decorative elements of a new building should be compatible with those in the surrounding area.

Site considerations

The way in which a building is placed on its lot and relates to the neighboring buildings contributes to the visual unity of a Historic District. Commercial buildings in historic Lake City were typically rectangular in form, one to two stories in height, and placed on a 25' by 125' lot. New construction should compliment the size, height, and arrangement of the surrounding buildings. For new commercial buildings on corner lots, both street-facing walls should be treated as primary facades.

Site considerations for new commercial construction include:

- Height and width
- Form and mass
- Scale and rhythm
- Placement
- Boardwalks and porches
- Signs

Height and width

Commercial buildings in Lake City were 25 feet wide, built to the sides of the 25-foot-wide lots. Those that occupied multiple lots were broken into 25-foot storefronts. Masonry buildings were one or two stories tall. Woodframe buildings were typically one or one-and-one-half stories in height.

Guidelines

1. Limit building height to two stories.
2. Limit building width to 25 feet, or break up a wider building into smaller storefronts of approximately 25 feet.
3. Consider the height and width of surrounding buildings. Do not dwarf neighboring buildings.

Storefronts on Silver Street are 25 feet wide. Wider buildings are broken into small visual units.

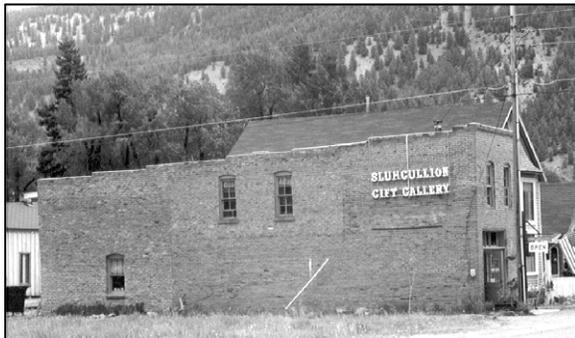


Form and mass

Commercial buildings were rectangular in form and built to the front of the lot line, to conform to the long, narrow lot. Historic buildings typically were smaller in mass than today's commercial buildings. This smaller size provided a more human scale, accentuated by boardwalks and large display windows that invited pedestrians down the street and into the stores.

Guidelines

1. Use a solid, rectangular form in design of a new building.
2. Design new building so that its mass appears similar to that of the historic ones. Break up the façade of a large new building into smaller visual units.



Historic buildings were long, tall, and narrow, and rectangular in form.

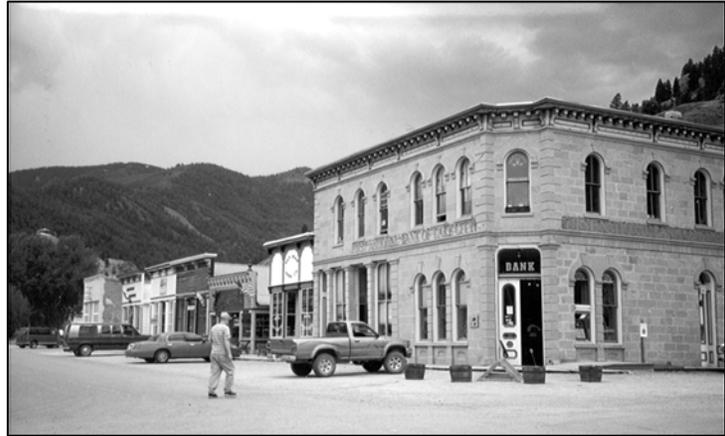
Scale and rhythm

Two-story buildings in the Business Treatment Area had a visual distinction between the ground floor and upper stories. One-story false front buildings generally had a similar horizontal alignment of their façade cornices. Both featured a 25-foot width that provided a visual pattern along the commercial block.

Guidelines

1. Include a horizontal division on the building fronts — on two-story buildings between the first and second story, on one-story buildings between the windows and the false-front façade.
2. Repeat horizontal rhythm reflected in adjacent buildings.

The 25-foot width of storefronts on Silver Street provides a rhythm and a pedestrian scale.



Placement

The buildings in the Business Treatment Area were traditionally placed at the front of the lot line, to provide ready pedestrian access. Most were fronted by a boardwalk and a few had a shed-roofed porch. Horses and horse-drawn wagons were tied to hitching rails in front of the building.

Guideline

- Place a new building to the front of the lot line with the entrance at the front of the building.

Boardwalks and porches

Boardwalks allowed people to walk along the street edge without becoming soiled by dust and mud. Several of these boardwalks have been reconstructed. They are an integral part of the business district's historic character. Several woodframe buildings also had shed-roofed porches supported by posts that sheltered customers from inclement weather.

Guidelines

1. Consider including a wooden boardwalk in front of your new building.
2. Consider including a shed-roofed porch in your new building design, if appropriate to the architectural design of the building. A right-of-way permit may be required if the porch extends out over public property.

Boardwalks are recommended for new commercial design. A shed-roofed porch is a design alternative for false front buildings. This building has a sign mounted on the false front façade.



Signs

Lake City merchants advertised their wares in a variety of ways. They painted their store name on the building façade, hung a sign from the wall extending over the sidewalk, and painted a sign on the inside of the window glass. They did not have the electrical signage available to today's merchants.

Local Zoning Code defines acceptable sign size, type, and placement.

Guidelines

1. Consider a window sign either painted or hung inside of the window.
2. Consider an awning sign woven, painted, or sewn on an awning.
3. Mount signs so they will not obscure any architectural details.
4. Use sign materials and colors that are compatible with the façade materials and colors. Best are those that appear similar to signs used historically. For example, painted wood and metal are appropriate.
5. Consider your building as part of an overall sign plan or program. Avoid a sign that overwhelms the building.

Architectural features

The architectural features of historic commercial buildings reflected both practicality and the popular tastes of the time. Builders selected materials and incorporated roof forms, storefront arrangements, window patterns, and ornamental elements based upon local availability of materials, functional use of the building, and design styles favored elsewhere in Colorado and the U. S.

A new commercial building should blend in with its historic counterparts. In addition to having a compatible form, placement, height, and massing, a new building should include architectural features that compliment those on the historic buildings. The following architectural features are described and illustrated in this section:

- Exterior materials
- Roofs
- Storefronts
- Windows
- Decorative elements

Exterior materials

Traditional exterior materials included log, milled wood, brick, and stone. New buildings must use materials that are compatible with the historic structures. Materials should consider those of buildings in the surrounding areas.

Guidelines

1. Use materials that appear similar in scale, texture, and finish to those used traditionally, such as brick, stone, molded metal, and wood.
2. Preferred wood materials are horizontal wood siding and board and batten siding.
3. Brick and stone are acceptable exterior materials.
4. For new commercial buildings on corner lots, both street-facing elevations should be treated as primary facades.



Treat both street-facing walls as primary facades.

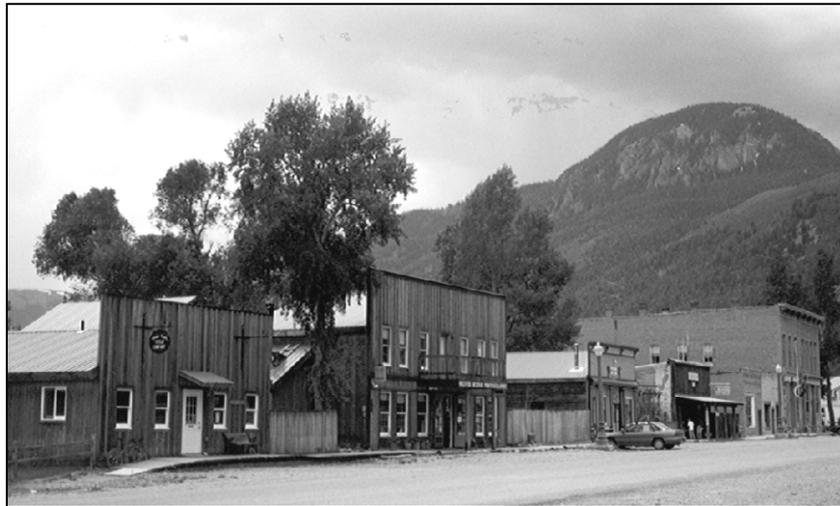
Roof forms, materials, and features

Commercial buildings possessed various roof types, nearly all with false front facades. Masonry buildings had a flat roof that sloped slightly to the rear, with a cornice or parapet at the front wall. Woodframe buildings possessed a front-gabled roof, nearly all with a false front façade. Both roof forms are acceptable for new construction in the Historic District. However, your design should compliment the design and exterior materials of the surrounding buildings.

Masonry buildings typically had a cornice at the front roof line, a feature that was both attractive and structural. The Hough Block has a metal cornice and a cast iron front, which are structural and ornamental and also provided fire protection. One-story masonry buildings have a patterned brick cornice with dentilling or corbelling. Some false front façades have a metal sheathing.

Guidelines

1. Compliment the roof forms and materials of nearby historic buildings in your roof design.
2. False front façade should be incorporated into the design of new front-gabled buildings.
3. For new commercial buildings on corner lots, both street-facing elevations should be treated as primary facades.



New buildings on Silver Street are woodframe with a false front façade.

Storefronts

Most historic business buildings had a first floor storefront that consisted of a recessed entry flanked by large windows. Some store windows had kickplates below to protect the glass, and transom windows above to allow sunlight into the far rear reaches of stores. New design may reflect contemporary versions of historic features.

Several historic buildings had cloth awnings. These provided shelter and shade for pedestrians, reinforced the color scheme of the façade, and sometimes served as a location for signs.

Guidelines

1. Incorporate large windows on the first floor of your commercial design.
2. Consider incorporating a recessed entry into your commercial design.
3. Consider including kickplates and transoms in your design.
4. Use contemporary versions of historic features, such as cornices or cornice brackets.
5. Refrain from exact duplication of historic features.
6. Consider including a shed-roofed porch in your new building design, if appropriate to the architectural design of the building.
7. Cloth awnings are allowed, if appropriate to the design of your building.



The storefront on this new building on Silver Street has the traditional arrangement of display windows and a centered entrance.

Windows

Second story and side windows were typically tall and narrow. Windows on masonry buildings had stone lintels and sills to support the wall load. Window lintels in masonry buildings often had curved tops that were both structural and decorative.

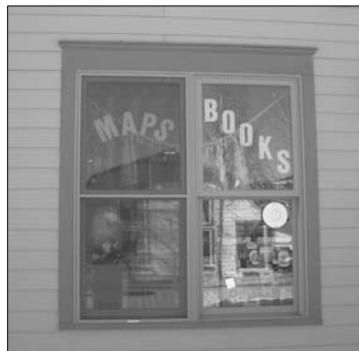
Upper stories typically had more wall surface than window openings. New design should compliment this traditional arrangement.

Guidelines

1. Use tall, narrow windows in the upper stories and side walls of building.
2. Arrange windows in the upper stories of the front façade in a rhythmic pattern.
3. The arrangement of upper story windows should have more wall surface than windows.
4. Consider including contemporary renditions of decorative historic window features in your design, such as a pediment or lintel. (Use a contemporary rendition rather than an exact duplicate from local historic buildings).



Historic window arrangements in upper stories had rhythmic patterns and typically more wall surface than windows.



Consider including a contemporary rendition of a historic window feature.

Decorative elements

Lake City’s historic buildings have decorative features that compliment the architectural styles and tastes of the time. New commercial design can incorporate simplified versions of historic ornamentation.

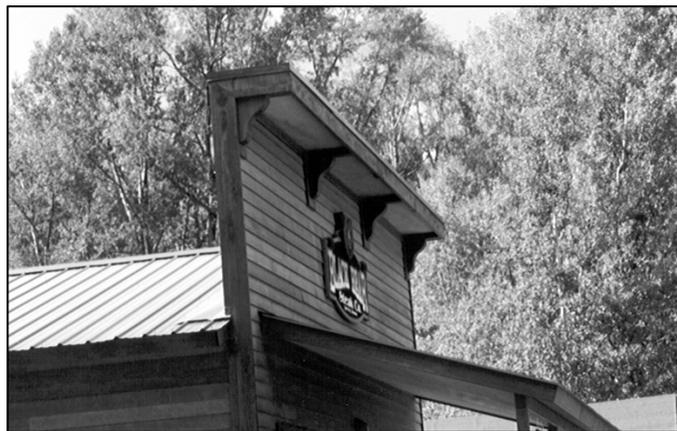
Guidelines

1. Include a cornice or parapet treatment in your design of a new commercial building.
2. Include a false front façade or a roof parapet in your design of a new building.
3. Consider including cornice brackets.
4. Refrain from creating exact duplicates of historic decorative features.
5. For a building located a on corner lot, use compatible decorative elements for all street-facing walls.



This commercial building has a row of “dog-tooth” dentils at the cornice and segmental-arched windows.

These attractive elements also provided structural support. Consider including simplified versions of historic features such as these in your commercial design.



This new building has a contemporary bracket design on the false front cornice.

Commercial Buildings: Preservation and Alteration

Lake City's historic commercial buildings convey the essence of its origins as a 1800s silver mining town. They are an asset, not just of the individual property owners, but of the entire community. Therefore, they must be cared for and preserved. When preserving a historic commercial building, the following are expected:

1. Use a building for its originally intended purpose or a use that requires minimal alteration.
2. Preserve the historic features that distinguish the building. For example, preserve the original storefront arrangement of recessed entrance, large display windows, clerestories, and transoms. Refrain from removing or altering original materials and details.
3. Repair rather than replace deteriorated features, if possible. If replacement is needed, try to match new material and details to the original.
4. Preserve architectural features, such as arched window lintels, window molding, or ornamental cornices, which are examples of skilled craftsmanship that characterize older buildings.
5. In some cases, changes to buildings and environments over time are evidence of the history of the building and the area. Alterations older than 50 years should be preserved.
6. Design new additions or alteration so that the essential form and integrity of the original building remains obvious.
7. Always refer to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation.



**Lake City's historic commercial buildings are an asset
of the entire community.**

Architectural features

The architectural features of a historic commercial building identify it as a specific architectural style or from a particular period. Collectively, the historic buildings contribute to the community's unique character and its sense of place. These features should be carefully preserved.

The features listed below are described and illustrated in this section.

- Exterior materials
- Roofs
- Windows
- Storefronts
- Decorative features

Exterior materials

Traditional exterior materials included log, clapboard, board and batten, brick, and stone. Cornices were made of pressed metal or wood. Historic materials should be carefully preserved. New materials should compliment those of buildings in the surrounding areas.

Guidelines

1. Preserve historic exterior materials
2. Repair wood features by carefully patching or reinforcing the wood. Attempt to preserve as much of the original wood as possible.
3. Replace extensively deteriorated or missing parts with a compatible substitute material.
4. Prepare and re-apply paint as necessary to protect wood from sunlight and moisture.
5. Protect and maintain wood features by providing proper drainage.
6. Do not use synthetic materials.

Historic buildings on Silver Street are built of stone and of wood materials. Photo from 1970s, courtesy of the *Silver World*.



Roof forms, materials, and features

Commercial buildings had one of two roof forms. Masonry buildings had a flat roof with a cornice or parapet at the front wall. Woodframe buildings possessed a front-gabled roof, usually with a false front façade. Both roof forms are acceptable for new construction in the Historic District, but your design should compliment surrounding buildings and the building materials used (masonry or woodframe).

Masonry buildings typically had a cornice or parapet at the façade roofline. This feature was attractive and provided structural support. The two-story blocks have cornices with decorative elements. The one-story masonry buildings had a patterned brick cornice with dentils or corbels. The roof forms, materials, and features are an important part of the appearance of a historic building and must be preserved.

Guidelines

1. Preserve historic roof forms and features, including cornices, brackets, molding, brick corbels, and dentils.
2. Preserve false front façades.
3. Install mechanical and service equipment on the roof, so that it is inconspicuous from the public right-of-way and does not damage or obscure the character of the building.



The Bank Block has a flat roof, with a parapet and roof cornice that projects above the facade roofline. Preserve historic architectural features like these.

Storefronts

Turn-of-the-century commercial buildings typically had a recessed entry way flanked by large display windows. The large window space allowed merchants to display their goods and provided interior natural lighting. This arrangement is an important architectural element of commercial buildings, and contributes to the visual unity of Silver Street’s commercial buildings.

Other features of the historic storefront were kickplates below the display windows, and, above, transom windows that offered additional natural lighting to the interior. Several historic buildings also had boardwalks.

Cloth awnings were used on some historic buildings. They provided shelter and shade for pedestrians, reinforced the color scheme of the façade, and served as a location for signs.

Guidelines

1. Preserve storefront arrangement, including the recessed entry way, doors, large windows, transoms, and kickplates.
2. Preserve the elements that distinguish the first floor from upper stories, such as the horizontal metal lintel.
3. Preserve the porch and boardwalk.
4. Cloth awnings are allowed.

Doors and windows

A door centered between large display windows is the typical arrangement for historic commercial buildings. The second story windows on these are tall and narrow, and they are grouped together or are in a rhythmic arrangement.

Guidelines

1. Preserve original entrances.
2. Preserve the locations and shapes of original window openings.
3. Storm windows are recommended to increase energy efficiency.

The shape, arrangement, and decorative detail make the second story windows on the Hough Block an important architectural feature, worthy of preservation.



Decorative elements

The town's historic buildings have ornamental features that reflect the architectural styles and tastes of the time. Elements such as decorative cornices, corbelled or dentiled brick cornices, curved window tops, decorative window tops, and ornamental woodwork should be carefully preserved. These details must be carefully preserved.

Guidelines

1. Preserve decorative elements.
2. When original decorative elements are gone:
 - If historic photographs are available of your building, reproduce these historic features.
 - If no historic photographs are available, choose a simplified contemporary rendition of an ornamental feature.
3. Refrain from adding elaborate decorative elements that were not originally on your historic commercial building.
4. Repair and repaint decorative features. If deteriorated, replace with a substitute item of similar design and material



In addition to being decorative, this carved window lintel diverted moisture from the window frame. Photo credit the *Silver World*.

Additions

Many buildings in the Lake City Historic District have evolved over time. An addition to a historic building should be made toward the rear, where it is least visible. An addition should be smaller than and visually subordinate to the original structure.

Guidelines

12. Place any additions toward the rear of the building, if possible.
13. Preserve the original form and profile of the building.
14. Make an addition so that all the architectural features of the original building are left intact.
15. Additions should be clad in exterior material that resembles the appearance, texture, and dimension of the historic materials on the original building. Synthetic materials are not allowed on additions to historic buildings.
16. Preserve historic additions (additions that are older than 50 years).

Appropriateness of use

Selecting a new use that is similar to a building's original function can help minimize substantial changes to the historic building.

Guidelines

1. Seek a new use that is compatible with the historic character of the building.
2. Select a new use that requires minimal change to the original structure.

Complimentary Treatment Area

Although only two historic buildings remain in the Complimentary Treatment Area, new construction in this area greatly impacts the historic residential and commercial areas. Recommended are contemporary building designs with natural or painted wood exteriors. When designing a new building, follow the new residential construction guidelines contained in this document on pages 24 – 32..

New homes built on Bluff and Henson streets in the Complimentary Treatment Area were built of materials and design choices typical of the 1960s through late 1990s. These have wood exterior materials, such as clapboards, board and batten, or stained wood siding.

Guidelines

1. Follow the guidelines for New Residential Construction, if you are building a new house in the Complimentary Treatment Area.
2. Only wood exterior materials are acceptable, such as clapboards, board and batten, or stained wood siding.
3. Synthetic materials are discouraged.
4. Synthetic materials may only be used if they closely resemble wood in appearance.
5. A minimum roof pitch of 6:12 is required in the Complimentary Treatment Area.

This newer residence illustrates the steep roof pitch, horizontal siding, and narrow windows desired for new construction in the Complimentary Treatment Area.



A “Swiss Chalet” design was used in several residences in the 1970s and 1980s. The wood materials and steep roof slope satisfy design expectations for the Complimentary Treatment Area.

Appendices

The Secretary of the Interior's Treatment of Historic Properties, 1995

The National Park Service, who maintains the National Register of Historic Places, advocates four different approaches to historic preservation. The following information has been taken from the Historic Preservation website provided by the N.P.S. website, at www2.cr.nps.gov

The N.P.S. provides Standards for four distinct, but interrelated, approaches to the treatment of historic properties--preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. The standards for preservation and for rehabilitation are contained in these **Appendices**.

Preservation focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time.

Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character.

Reconstruction re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

Restoration depicts a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods.

The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation, on the next pages, provide criteria for work on historic properties. The Standards influenced development of these Lake City Guidelines. They are must be followed for any preservation project receiving a State Historical Fund or receiving preservation tax credits.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation

PRESERVATION IS DEFINED as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken..
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

PRESERVATION AS A TREATMENT. When the property's distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and thus convey the historic significance without extensive repair or replacement; when depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate; and when a continuing or new use does not require additions or extensive alterations, Preservation may be considered as a treatment.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

REHABILITATION IS DEFINED AS the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in a such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

REHABILITATION AS A TREATMENT. When repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate, Rehabilitation may be considered as a treatment.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration

RESTORATION IS DEFINED AS the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use which reflects the property's restoration period.
2. Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for further research.
4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction technique, or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.
7. Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.
8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
9. Archeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
10. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

Restoration focuses on the retention of materials from the most significant time in a property's history, while permitting the removal of materials from other periods.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction

RECONSTRUCTION IS DEFINED AS the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time in its historic location.

1. Reconstruction will be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture, and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.
2. Reconstruction of a landscape, building, structure, or object in its historic location will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts which are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
3. Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.
4. Reconstruction will be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property will re-create the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color, and texture.
5. A reconstruction will be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.
6. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

Restoration establishes limited opportunities to re-create a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object in all new materials.

Preservation Resources

There are several resources available to help you preserve your historic house or building.

Organizations

Local

Town of Lake City

230 Bluff Street
P. O. Box 544
Lake City, CO 81235
(970) 944-2333
lakecity@youngminds.com

After applying for a building permit, the Building Inspector will submit your design plans to the Lake City Historic Preservation Officer. The Board of Trustees reviews appeals to the Historic Preservation Officer. The Building Inspector can answer some questions.

Hinsdale County Historical Society

Second and Silver Streets
P. O. Box 353
Lake City, CO 81235

Non-profit society that operates the Hinsdale County Museum. Has historic photographs and archives. This organization is focused more on local history than historic preservation.

State

Colorado State Historical Society

Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203-2137
(303) 866-3392
www.coloradohistory.org

Administers Certified Local Government Program. Referral agency for all proposed activities involving state historic preservation concerns. Reviews and processes applications for State and National Register Listing. Administers Investment Tax Credit (ITC) for rehabilitation projects on designated structures. Provides technical assistance and advice. Maintains a database of historic and archaeological sites surveyed throughout the state.

Colorado Preservation, Inc.

1900 Wazee St., Suite 360
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 893-4260
www.cpionline.org

Statewide non-profit preservation organization. Serves as preservation network for local governments, non-profit organizations, and preservation professionals. Provides advice and assistance on preservation matters. Conducts Certified Local Government training. Publishes quarterly newsletter.

Federal

National Park Service

www2.cr.nps.gov

Provides information and assistance regarding preserving and designating historic properties and districts.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Mountains and Plains Regional Office
900 Sixteenth St., Suite 1100
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 623-1504

Provides technical assistance and publications on historic preservation. Provides membership to a national preservation group. Publishes the *Historic Preservation* magazine.

Books and other publications

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Glossary

Arch

A curved construction that spans an opening and is capable of supporting not only its weight, but the weight above it. See also, round arch and segmental arch.

Asbestos shingles

Long textured shingles or tiles made of asbestos fiber and cement, applied to residences as an exterior material during the mid-1900s.

Ashlar

Squared stone blocks.

Baluster

Short vertical member that supports a railing. A row of balusters joined by a top rail is called a balustrade.

Bargeboard

A board placed along the edge of a gable; often elaborately carved or ornamented. Also called vergeboard.

Bay window

A projecting window with an angular plan. Two types – square and beveled (angled sides).

Beadboard

Interior finish consisting of boards, usually placed vertically, with bead molding in the joints. Often used as wainscoting (on lower interior walls) and on porch ceilings.

Belt course

Contrasting row of brick or stone, often used to separate first and second story. Also called string course.

Block

Large commercial building divided into a number of units, for example the Hough Block or Bank Block in Lake City.

Board and batten

Vertical plank siding with joints covered by narrow wood strips.

Bracket

Projecting members found under eaves or other overhangs. Often used on roof cornices and supporting porch posts.

Capital

The top most member of a column or pilaster. The middle portion is called the shaft and the bottom portion the base.

Carpenter Gothic Revival

A regional version of Gothic Revival style that evolved in several Rocky Mountain mining towns during the 1860s and early 1870s. Features include steep gabled roof, decorative window heads, pointed arch windows, and elaborate “gingerbread” trim.

Chinking

Substance used to fill spaces between logs.

Clapboard

Narrow, horizontal wood siding with each piece overlapping the lower.

Classic column

A tall cylindrical member with pronounced capital (top) and a base (bottom) used for support, typically supporting a porch roof. There are five types: Doric, Ionic, Tuscan, Corinthian, and Composite (for more detail refer to McAlester's *Field Guide to American Houses*).

Clerestory

Windows in the upper part of a wall.

Corbel, corbelling

Stepped arrangements of stones or bricks, with each course projecting beyond the one below. Often used at cornice for structural reinforcement.

Cornice

The projection at the top of a wall; the top course of molding on a wall when it serves as a crowning member.

Course

A horizontal row of laid brick, stone, or other masonry units. See also belt course.

Cresting

Decorative wrought iron trim applied along the ridge of a roof.

Crown molding

An ornamental molding running around the walls of a room just below the ceiling.

Dentils

A band of small, square tooth-like blocks.

Dog-tooth course

A string course of brick angled with one corner projecting from the wall face.

Dormer

A projecting structure piercing a roof slope. Dormer roof forms are typically gabled, shed, or arched; often contains a window.

Double-hung window

A window with two vertical sliding sashes, each closing a different part of the opening.

Drip mold

See hood mold.

Eave

Lower edge of a roof that projects beyond the wall below.

Façade

The front wall of a building.

False front

The front wall of a front-gabled woodframe building which extends above the roof gable to create a more imposing façade.

Finial

An ornament at the top of a gable, hip, turret, or other architectural feature.

Fishscale shingles

Round-ended shingles, often used in a gable end.

Frieze

Any plain or decorative band on top of a wall. Porch cornices may also be decorated with friezes, including spindlework.

Friezeboard

Molded band placed at top of wall to cover seam at gable eds.

Front gabled

Gabled roof building with the main entrance in the gable-end side.

Gable

The vertical triangular upper portion of the end of a building with a double sloping roof.

Gable end

Upper wall beneath gable, sometimes finished in fishscale shingles.

Gabled L

L-shaped floor plan with two intersecting gable roofs.

Greek Revival

Architectural style seen in Colorado during the 1860s and early 1870s. Features include symmetrical massing, low-pitched roof, friezeboard, cornerboards, transoms, Doric columns, and pedimented windowheads and door surrounds. A less elaborate version is seen in Lake City, with features consisting of pedimented windowheads and door surrounds.

Half log

Logs with bark removed and cut in half, applied as exterior siding. Popular from the 1930s on. Similar to log slab.

Hewn log

Log roughly dressed with an axe. Has square surface rather than rounded.

Hipped-roof box

Small, one-story, square plan dwelling with hipped roof.

Hipped roof

A roof with four slopes meeting at the top, sometimes pyramid shaped. Sometimes roof peak of pyramid is flattened or “truncated.”

Hood mold

Projecting molding around the top of a door or window intended to shed water. Also called drip mold or label mold.

Italianate, commercial

Architectural style favored for multiple-story commercial buildings from the mid to late 1800s. The style is distinguished by masonry materials and a first-floor storefront with broad display windows and a recessed entrance. Decorative features include bracketed cornices, belt courses separating lower and upper stories, quoins, and tall narrow windows. Upper story windows are often round-arched or segmental arched often with surrounds.

Italianate, residential

Popularized by pattern books published by Andrew Jackson Downing, the Italianate style became a dominant style between 1840 and 1880. Features include a low-pitched hipped roofs, bracket cornice, cupola or tower, and pedimented window head.

Keystone

A wedge-shaped stone inserted at the center of an arch.

Kickplate

Panel found on lower exterior of commercial storefront, below windows.

Knee brace

An L-shaped supporting piece with angled support projecting from a wall to support a roof eave, stoop cover, or other element. Common feature of Craftsman style.

Label mold

See hood mold.

Lintel

A horizontal structural member spanning a door or window that supports the wall above.

Light

A pane of glass.

Log slab

Thin, exterior section of log used as exterior siding. Used both with bark remaining or bark removed. Sometimes called mill waste.

Mansard roof

A roof having a double slope on all four sides. Associated with the Second Empire Revival style popular in Colorado during the 1880s.

Manufactured log

Interlocking wood siding that is milled with a curved exterior to resemble log.

Masonry

Constructed of brick or stone.

Modillions

Carved wooden supports beneath roof eaves.

Oriel

An upper story, projecting bay window, often supported by corbels or brackets.

Parapet

Low wall along the roof edge, often found on commercial buildings.

Pediment

A triangular member shaped by a horizontal molding with two sloped moldings on each side.

Pilaster

An engaged square pier or pillar, often with capital and a base.

Pointed arch

Arch with a pointed terminate, characteristic of but not limited to Gothic architecture.

Pop top

New, second story addition made to historic dwelling.

Preservation

The act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Focuses on the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement or new construction.

Quarry-faced stone

See rock-faced stone.

Queen Anne

Architectural style distinguished by asymmetrical massing, multiple roof gables, and a variety of textures and colors. Features include a decorative shingles, bay and oriel windows, decorative woodworking and sometimes a turret or tower. The most prominent feature is an elaborate front porch. This is the most ornate style of the Victorian period

Quoins

Block used to reinforce the external corner or edge of a wall, laid in alternating widths. Pronounced “coin.”

Reconstruction

The act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Rehabilitation

The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Restoration

The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. Depicts a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods. May re-create vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

Rock-faced stone

Stone blocks with heavily textured exterior finish. Also called quarry-faced stone.

Round arch

Arch with semi-circular shape.

Rustication

Stone blocks separated from each other by deeply grooved or beveled joints.

Rustic style

Design influence employing indigenous building materials, such as log, wood shingles, field stone, and river rock that reflect the natural setting. Popularized by the Arts and Crafts movement and also promoted by the National Park Service's use of this design at the turn of the century.

Segmental arch

Opening above door or window with a shape that constitutes the segment of a circle.

Shingles

Thin pieces of wood, metal clay, or asbestos laid in overlapping rows to cover the roofs and walls of buildings. Shapes of wood shingles include square, diamond, and round (fishscale).

Side gabled

Gabled-roof building with the main entrance in the side with the sloping roof.

Shiplap siding

Narrow, horizontal wood siding with interlocking groove. The top and bottom edges are grooved to make a close-fitting joint.

Spindlework

Decorative woodworking composed of short, turned or circular ornaments that resemble spindles.

String course

See belt course.

Stucco

A mixture of Portland cement, lime, sand, and water that is used as an exterior finish.

Sunburst

A decorative feature depicting the rays of the sun. Used in gable ends and porch pediments and sometimes associated with the Queen Anne style.

Transom window

Small glazed opening above a door or window; used to provide light and, often, ventilation.

Truncated hipped roof

Hipped roof that terminates in a flat plane, rather than a point.

Truss

Combination of structural elements that forms a rigid framework for spanning between two load bearing walls.

Turned post

Rounded, shaped post made by turning on a lathe; typically used on porches.

Turret

A small tower usually located on the corner of a building.

Vergeboard

See bargeboard.

Vernacular

A building tradition developed not by architects but by local custom and based on the use of local materials, techniques, forms and ornamentation.

Vestibule

Small entrance room.

Wainscot

Beadboard, wood paneling, stone veneer, or other material applied to the lower half of an interior wall.

Woodframe

Constructed of a wood support system.