Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

PH0508128

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 31 1977
DATE ENTERED DEC 1 1978

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC ~~TOWN OF~~ LAKE CITY Historic District

AND/OR COMMON
TOWN OF LAKE CITY

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Co 149

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
LAKE CITY __ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
03

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
COLORADO	08	HINSDALE	065

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	X MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	X BOTH	X WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	X ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
SEE ATTACHED LIST

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN __ VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
HINSDALE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, COUNTY CLERK

STREET & NUMBER
BOX 107

CITY, TOWN
LAKE CITY

STATE
COLORADO

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
COLORADO INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES

DATE
ONGOING __FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
COLORADO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1300 Broadway

CITY, TOWN
DENVER

STATE
COLORADO

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Established in 1875 as a way station on the Saguache-San Juan Toll Road, Lake City, Colorado, is an important historic mining town nestled in the foothills of the San Juan Mountains. There are almost no modern intrusions within the town and, as a result, the ambiance, created by the log cabins, frame houses, and the historic stone commercial structures, remains intact.

Lake City sits in a small valley bounded on three sides by large bluffs and hills, and two main rivers of the area merge on the southern end of town. Large trees grace the landscape along with the town buildings and houses. The growth of the town was limited by these natural barriers and the remoteness of the community. The distance from major roadways has contributed to the unspoiled nature of the town. The recent interest in restoration is merely a long time dream finding reality.

Lake City was platted using the "grid system" which ignores rivers, natural features, hills and lakes. The town streets running north and south are named with proper names. All east-west streets are numerical, beginning on the south at the river and advancing north.

The nucleus of the town was First Street to Third Street from Gunnison Avenue to Silver Street. This area was the main business area and much of the expansion developed around this area. This expansion was halted by the natural barrier of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River, leaving virtually half of the platted town undeveloped until recent years. Because of this natural barrier and the lack of development east of the river, this is the eastern boundary of the district.

The northern boundary is Eighth Street. North of this street was a large lake and marsh that has only recently been developed. Eighth Street was the end of construction in historic Lake City on the north.

The western boundary is the bluff on the west side of town. This also serves as the corporate boundary of the plat. The southern boundary of the district is also the corporate limits of the town. A large hill rises on the south side of Henson Creek and the line runs at the base of this hill, then the boundary proceeds along Henson Creek to the Lake Fork on the east.

The large majority of the major structures within the town date from the period 1875 to 1900. These range from the simple log cabins to the massive stone buildings of the downtown area. Several different stages of development are visible when considering the structures in the town. The earliest are the orginal log cabins.

The Thompson Cabin (Photo #17) is a two-story hand-hewn log cabin. Under the floor in the back room is a cellar that was used as a hiding place in case of Indian attacks.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	X ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
X 1800-1899	X COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Retaining much of its frontier ambiance, Lake City, Colorado, is an excellent example of a mining town which grew beyond its early beginnings into a significant focal point for an entire area. Containing not only the first newspaper on the western slope of Colorado, but a number of early churches which had a significant cultural impact on the surrounding region, the town also possesses legal significance as the site of the only trial for cannibalism in the United States. Excellent examples of different styles of construction from each period of the town's history reinforce the historical integrity of Lake City.

For the first three quarters of the nineteenth century, the San Juan Mountain region in southestern Colorado remained virtually untouched. Even though gold had been reported there as early as 1860, the rugged terrain, the hostile Ute Indians whose land this nominally was, and easier access to other mining areas such as Leadville and Central City were sufficient to keep the white man out.

In the early 1870's there was renewed interest in mining possibilities of the area. As the miners moved in, pressure quickly increased in the U.S. Government to settle the "Ute Problem". The result was the Brunot Treaty of 1874 which removed the Ute Indians and opened the San Juans to settlement. Development began quickly in what would become one of the richest mining areas in all of Colorado.

That same year (1874) Otto Mears commissioned Enos Hotchkiss to build a toll road from Saguache into the Lake Fork Valley. While there, Hotchkiss made a major gold discovery which was developed into the Golden Fleece Mine, one of the richest in the area. This discovery confirmed the region's potential. As a result, in 1875 Mears commissioned Hotchkiss to build the Antelope Springs Toll Road, which quickly became the principal route into the San Juan Mining region.

Recognizing the importance of the site of Lake City, Mears helped finance the Lake City Town Company which platted the townsite. To further publicize the new town, Mears played an important role in the establishment of the Silver World (1875), the first newspaper on the west slope of Colorado. The establishment of the transportation network for the entire region was one of Otto Mears' main objectives, and he remained active in Lake City affairs for a number of years. In addition to using the town as a base for a number of his toll roads, he served on the town board in 1876.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

115

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 45 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	13	297240	4211930	B	13	296755	4210740
C	13	296270 (300)	4210940	D	13	296785	4212120

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Western boundary of the Lake City Historic District is the base of the bluff which forms the corporate limits of the town. Crossing First Street the boundary proceeds 770 feet to the south before turning at an angle back to the east until reaching the intersection of First and Lake Street. The boundary then runs north down the middle of Lake Street to the intersection of Eighth Street at which point it turns back to the west until reaching the western boundary.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
none			

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Suzanne Mason, Reseacher — March 1, 1977

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Hinsdale County Histroical Society — 944-2546

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

Box 353

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Lake City — Colorado

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X STATE ____ LOCAL ____

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE [signature]

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer DATE 10/24/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

[signature] DATE 12·1·78

~~DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION~~ KEEPER

ATTEST: Bill Tobovich DATE Nov 30, 1978

~~KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER~~

GPO 892-453

DEC 1 1978

LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS OF LAKE CITY - Lake city, Colo.

Barlett, Burl A. & Margaret D. 1503 S. 10th Kingfisher, Okla. 73750	Lots 15-16 & S½ of 14, Blk 70
Base, Quentin & Vivian Rt 2 Sedgwick, Kans. 67135	Lots 3-6, blk 38
Beek, Margie M. 3675 Sebastian Cr. Reno, Nev. 89503	W 114ft of lot 24 & all of lot 23, except parcel 11ft by 14ft in NE corner, blk 55
Adams, Francis C. Jr. & JoAnn P. Box 211 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 1o-16, blk58
Albert, Karl & Gladys 1810 Main Woodward, Okla. 73801	Lot 8, blk 58
Ash, Dorthy Virginia Box 327 Bunker Hill, Ill. 62014	Lots 20-21, blk 38
Ashley, Charles Norman & Kathalyn S. Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 7-9, blk 40
Benedict Land & Cattle Co. Box 164 Aspen, Co. 81611	Lot 3, blk 28
Benvenuto, John A. Box 217 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 13-16 & S½ of 12 & E 25ft of 21, blk 55
Betty Lou Light Co. & Aline A. Wilson 323 S Teller Gunnison, Co. 81230	Lots 17-32, blk 28
Bishop, Cathedral Of St. John Diocese of Colorado Box M Denver, Co. 80218	Schedule A Lots 19-23 & 28-30, blk 9, Schedule B W½ of lots 15-16, blk 39
Brook, Frederick W. & J.C. Line & Everett C. Hatton 1805 N Williston St. Pampa, Tex. 79065	Lots 3-6, blk 41
Browder, Dr. Maurice M. Rt 4 Box 144 Bowie, Tex. 76230	Lots 22 & S 5th of lot 23, blk 39
Brown, Howard & Vivian Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 17-22, blk 58
Brown, Joel E. 3912 Spring Branch Dr. Ft. Worth, Tx. 76116	Lots 29-32, blk 72
Brownley, George E. & Ruth C. 1216 Ridgecrest Dr. Kingfisher, Okla. 73750	Lots 12-13 & N½ of 14, blk 70

RECEIVED
OCT 31 1977
NATIONAL REGISTER

Bruce, Lucellia Rt 1 Box 125 A Montrose, Co. 81401	Lots 28-32, blk 60
Buckley, E.F. & Orphan Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 28-32, blk 43
Burrall, David J. & Mary P. 408 W Walnut Robinson, Ill. 62454	Lot 9,blk 58
Bussell, Howard Jay & Seiphy Mae 2349 N Goodlet Ave. Indianapolis, Ind. 46222	Lots 11-16, blk 38
Carey, Malcolm D. Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 14-19, blk 27 lots 31-32, blk 38
Carey, Gloria E. Lake City, Co. 81235	Lot 14 & N 15ft of lot 15,blk 40
Carl, Veron K. & Verna A. Box 455 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 23-28, blk 53 E 50ft of lots 17-19, blk 56
Chennault, C. B. 3717 Westcliff Rd. N Ft. Worth, Tx. 76109	Lots 1-32, blk 37
Cimino, James S. 2407 W Vermijo Ave. Colorado Springs, Co. 80904	Lot 11, blk 43
Clapp, Leslie Jr. & Norma Jo Girard Clapp c/o Charles Alexander Box 669 Gunnison, Co. 81230	Lots 17-18, blk 22
Clark, Ruth M. c/o Charles Clark Box 816 Dumas, Tx. 79029	Lots 14-16, blk 41
Coates, Curtis & Fannie R. 704 Green River Tr. FT. Worth, Tx. 76103	Lots 7-16, blk 24 & Lots 1-6,blk 25
Colopy, Ruby M. & Hinsdale Co. Chamber of Commerce Lake City, Co. 81235	Part of lots 31-32 & E 15ft by 35ft, blk 58
Colopy, Charles D. & Mary Lake City,Co. 81235	Lot 5 & all of lot 6 & lots 28-32, blk 39
Colopy, Ruby Lake City, Co. 81235	½ und. int. in lots 19-20, blk 22
Colopy, Ruby & Lawerence Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 12-14, blk 54
Comstock, Donald P. Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 17- 31, blk 7

Cooper, David C. & Sheri Kay 47 Grand Ave. Manitou Springs, Co. 80829	Lots 17-32, blk 24
Criley, Ronald & Betty Lou Lake City, Co. 81235	Lot 3, blk 57 & lots 1-2, blk 41
Cromwell, Edward D. & Mildred L. 32 Hill Dr. Kirkwood, Mo. 63122	Lots 25-27 & N 3ft of lot 24,blk 56
Culver, Gerald Staton & Esther Davis 10735 Bordley Houston, Tx. 77042	Lots 10-11, blk 39
Cullwell, James E. Rt 1 Box 121 Weatherford, Tx. 76086	Lots 20-23,blk 25
Cummings, G.E. & Gary L. Steinberger & Billy R. Box 275 Stratford, Tx. 79084	Lots 7-8, blk 41
Cummings, George T. & Margaret L. Brown P.O. Box 197 Montrose, Co. 81401	Lots 39-49, Casco
Dafick, Wm. V. 800 W El Paso Ft. Worth, Tx. 76102	Lots 30-31, blk 54
Davis, Bobbie V. Box 317 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 10-12, blk 69
Davis, L. H. & Ruth Box 296 Conroe, Tx. 77301	½ und. int. in lots 17-32, blk 52
Dix, L. E. & Mildred V. c/o Wm. C. Hall Box D Lake City, Co.81235	Lots 22-24, blk 36
Doran, Clyde W. & Patricia L. 5452 E Rosewood St. Tuscon, Arz. 85711	Lot 4, Westlake
Dosien, Philip R. & Joyce E. Rt 2 Sedgwick, Kans. 67135	Lots 1-2, blk 38
Dougan, Carlene Rt 2 Box 8 Delta, Co. 81416	Lots 2-31, blk 4 & lots 2-13,blk 5
Dreckman, Elmer L. Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 1-6, blk 5
Edco Farms Inc. c/o Thomas Edwards Box 148 Eureka, Ill.61530	Lots 1,2 & 4-16, blk 28 lots 17-30, blk 44 & lots 1-16 & 29-32, blk 53
Edmondson, R. L. & Nelma Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 18-21, Casco
Emmerson, Chester E. & Dorthy 2702 Redbud Odessa, Tx. 79762	Tract in Foote & Richardson Add.

Ewart, Helen 2200 Lemon Tree Way Antioch, Cal. 94509	Lot 1, blk 40
Ewart, Wm. L. & Beatrice 1018 Sealane Dr. Corpus Christi, Tx. 78412	Lot 10 & N½ of lot 11, blk 40
Fandrich, Joe & Sherry Box 75 Terlingua, Tx. 79852	Lots 29-32, blk 71 & lot 16 & S 10ft of lot 15, blk 40
Fickert, Wm. E. & Esther M. 611 Glenchester Houston, Tx. 77024	Lots 30-32, blk 40
Fielder, A.B. & Audria E., Hugh T. & Donna Lyle & Sue Box 477 Dumas, Tx. 79029	Lots 17-20, blk 69
Fisher, Dr. Calvin & Gertrude T. Box 109 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 3-13 & 23-30, blk 27 W part of lots 33-34 & E 80ft of lots 31-32(except tract in SE corner & lots 35&36 E 85ft),Casco
Fleenor, Gerald K. & Helen H. 2014 Wisconsin NE Albuquerque, N.M. 87110	Lots 1-4, blk 24
Forare, Wendell & Gladys Estella Lake City, Co. 81235	E ½ of lots 13-16, blk 72
French, Griffiths Post 8533 V.F.W. of the U.S. Joel Swank Commander Lake City, Co. 81235	Lot 23, blk 24
Gagnon, Harold D. Box 273 Yukon, Okla. 73099	Lots 31-32, blk 70
Gentry, James L. & Mary Sue Rt 8 Box 682 Ft. Worth, Tx. 76101	Lots 17-25, blk 72
Gilreath, Thomas C. & Margret M. Pine Creek Rt. Tonasket, Wash. 98855	Lots 17-19, blk 25
Girard, Dale Sunset, Tx. 76270	Lot 16, blk 25
Gossert, Daniel J. & Virginia Lee 9978 Dodge Dr. Denver, Co. 80221	Lots 26-27, blk 25
Graham, John F. c/o Mrs. Donna J. Baker Box 77 Colorado City, Co. 81019	Lots 5-11 & 22-28, blk 70
Grantham, Charles K. & Norma Jean 10707 Valley Forge Houston, Tx. 77042	Lots 30-32, blk 41

Harlan, Jerry & Shirley 236 Stevens Blackwell, Okla. 74631	Lots 1-4, blk 70
Harrison, Payne & Mary Beth 9863 Rockbrook Dr. Dallas, Tx.	Lots 1-9, blk 36
Hartman, Douglas K. & Carol E. Lake City,Co. 81235	Lots 20-22, blk 27
Hartman, Dudley M. & Betty J. c/o OSCO (Ahwez) P.O.Box 1095 Teheran, Iran	Lots 24-27, blk 43
Haseltine, Wm. Lloyd & Elizabeth C. 3215 Sinclair Midland, Tx. 79701	Lots 27-29, blk 40
Heath Properties 2704 Cardenas Dr. NE Albquerque, N.M. 87110	Lots 5-8, blk 42
Hegarty, Keith C. & Sharon D. Box 162 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 20-23 & S 22ft of lot 24,blk 56
Hendrick, Wm. F. & Alto S. 1220 E 25th St. Tulsa, Okla. 74114	Lots 9-13, blk 42
Hensley, Homer L. & Betty J. Box 881 Lubbock, Tx. 79408	W ½ of lots 13-16, blk 72
Hersinger, Maxwell E. & Ima N. Box 85 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 12-14, blk 39
Hines, Melvin & Wilma Lea Box 303 Wheaton, Mo. 64874	Lots 5-6, blk 24
Hoffman, Henry T. Box 188 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 37-38 & E 85ft of lots 35-36, Casco
Horton, Leta M. 1385 Glencoe Denver, Co. 80220	Lots 1-8 & vacated portion of Silver St., blk 4
Houston, Mary Elizabeth Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 11-16, blk 57
Houston, Grant E. & Mary Elizabeth Lake City, Co. 81235	Lot 3, Westlake
Hunt, Claude F. Box 393 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 31-32, blk 26
Hale, Hal & Geneva c/o Patsy Jo Scott Rt 1 Johnson, Kans.	7/8 und. int. in lots 22-23,blk 43
Hale, Richard c/o Patsy Jo Scott Rt 1 Johnson, Kans.	1/8 und. int. in lots 22-23,blk 43

Hurd, Robert R. & Karen R.
Box 202 Lake City, Co. 81235 — Lots 2-3, blk 40

Indoor Sports, Inc.
Box 1037 Gunnison, Co. 81230 — E 25ft of lots 17-19, blk 55

Ingram, Geroge Larry & Beverly Karan
Lake City, Co. 81235 — Lots 22-28, blk 5 F& R add.

Jacobs, Bennie L. & Mary Jane
Box 77 Lake City, Co. 81235 — Lots 1-22 E of Highway 149,blk 12
Lots 1-15, Casco

Jensen, Carl
296 Tyndal Monte Vista, Co. 81144 — Lots 7-10, blk 25

Johns, Stephen E.
3404 Cockrell Ft. Worth, Tx. 76109 — Lot 32, blk 54

Johnson, Grover Jr. & Margaret
Box 517 Cascade, Co. 80809 — Lots 1-9, blk 69

Jordan, Verda
2901 Travis Ave. Apt. 42 Ft. Worth, Tx. 76110 — Lots 17-25, blk 29
Lots 25-35, blk 36

Jordan, Wm. & Julia Ann
2650 Chateau Dr. Norman, Okla. 73069 — Lots 10-12, blk 72

Junka, Edward N.
1835 Bass Grand Junction, Co. 81501 — Lots 30-32, blk 56

Keltner, Esther A.
114th & Stateline Rd. Kansas City, Mo. 64114 — Lots 8-11, blk 71

Keltner, Esther A. & Fern
114th & Stateline Rd. Kansas City, Mo. 64114 — Lots 12-15, blk 71

Kendrick, Yvonne L.
101 Creston Dr. Pueblo, Co. 81005 — Lots 21-24, blk 4

Kiewich, Eward W. & Josephine N.
11009 S Talman Chicago, Ill. 60655 — Lots 26-28, blk 72

Kirby, Claudia
Box 303 Lake City, Co. 81235 — Lots 1-4, blk 72

Klinker, Leo D.
105 Roundtree Rd. Gunnison, Co. 81230 — Portion of lots 32-34, Casco

Kneese, Ed G. & Ruth G.
Lake City, Co. 81235 — Lots 29-32, blk 55

Knowles, Charles C. & Joann H.
Lake City, Co. 81235 — Lots 1-7, blk 58

Knowlton, Althen 4315 County Rd. 250 Durango, Co. 81301	Lots 5-9, blk 72
Lake City Properties Box D Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 1-16 & 26-32, blk 29 lots 10-21, blk 6
Lear, Edward J. & Wynona V. Box 215 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 28-29, blk 56
Leonard, Charles A., Rodney V. , Jim Bob & John Randall 1914 Toler Trail Garland, Tx. 75041	N 30ft of lot 6, Westlake
Linstrom, Lois & Bonnie S. Gowdy & Diane L. Fleming Box 386 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 9-11, blk 5, F&R add.
Lynch, John E. & Ethel M. Box 639 Fabens, Tx. 79838	Lots 50-51, Casco
Mc Neil, Burton E. & Carolyn, Mrs. B.R. Stephens 1114 Mockingbird Ln. Norman, Okla. 73071	W 75ft of lots 17-19, blk 56
Main, James E. & Dorothy 105 Womack St. Borger, Tx. 79007	Lots 14-16, blk 42
March, Hugh L. & Jean T. Box 108 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 27-32, blk 59
Maurer, Robert H. & Lydia V. Box 403 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 1-3, blk 56
May, Mary R. 3415 Elliot St. Alexanderia, La. 71301	Lot 6, blk 40
McCommas, E. W. & Lorraine L. Box 847 Grando, Arz. 86505	Lots 52-53, Casco
McCullough, Samuel John & Nance Joan 2923 Highland Dr. Colorado Springs, Co. 80909	Lots 19-27, blk 57
McDonald, Dr. W.D. c/o Sarah C. Brunson 3717 Otter Pl. Lynchburg, Va. 24503	Lots 6-10, blk 43
McDonald, Walter H. & Janet Box 422 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 1-2, blk 27
McKinnon, Laura N. c/o David A. Rowe, Jr. Box 396 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lot 9, blk 4
Mendenhall, Charles A. Box 254 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 8-10, Westlake
Merkle, Rita K. Box 254 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 30-32, blk 25

Miles, E.H. & Rena
c/o Joe Whitten 1030 Hightower Bldg.
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102 — Lots 21-22, blk 71

Miller, Hack N. & Toronto
c/o Gerald Van Nort Box 469 Guyman, Okla. 73942 — Lots 23-25, blk 71

Mull, Lewis M. & Sharon Sue
16221 E Kellogg Wichita, Kans. 67230 — Lots 1-4, blk 39

Nelson, Joan R. & Richard A.,Jr. & Joan Marie & Wm. R.
255 Jasmine St. Denver, Co. 80220 — Lots 6-7, blk 71

Nichols, John H. & Mary Ann
694 Forest Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137 — Lots 5-9, blk39

Nixon, Robert A. & Mary Lee
Box 575 Eldorado, Tx. 76936 — Lots 20-21, blk 43

Northrup, R. L., Jr. & Annette
1345 Wood Hollow St. Apt. 1807 Houston, Tx. 77027 — ½ und. int. in lots 17-32,blk 52

Olander, Carl E., Jr. & Eileen Mahoney
133 Woodland Court Wichita, Kans. 67218 — S 200ft & ½ und. int. N 257ft of lot 11, Westlake

Olive, Marion D.
1230 Capital National Bank Bldg.
Houston, Tx. 77002 — Lots 27-29, blk 54

Parker, John H.,II & Anne C.
Box 223 Lake City, Co. 81235 — Lot 20 & W 100ft of lots 17-19, blk 55; lot 4, blk 57 ; lot 5, blk 57; lot 6, blk 57

Pavich, Sylvia L.
Box 363 Lake City, Co. 81235 — Lots 11-16, blk 25

Pavich, O. Irene Thompson
Box 322 Lake City, Co. 81235 — Lots 15-16, blk 3, F&R add.

Pavich, Mrs. Stella Mae
Lake City, Co. 81235 — Blk 55

Perry, Kirby & Carol
18362 Santiago Villa Park, Ca. 92667 — W ½ of lots 17-19, blk 71

Peters, Nancy Lee
c/o Whit Ingram 804 Cravens Bldg.
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102 — Lots 17-19, blk 38

Pitney, Margaret L.
1640 S Perry Denver, Co. 80219 — Lots 24-26, blk 59

Peters, Pauline & Paula Star Rt B Box 5380 Hobbs, N.M. 88240	Lots 20-22, blk 2, F&R add.
Porter, A.T. &Pet Hance Rt 3 Canadian, Tx. 79014	Lots 17-19, blk 43
Privette, Carl L. & Barbara 3304 N W 64th Oklahoma City, Okla. 73116	Lots 28-29, blk 25
Quiram, Jeanne Margret & Robert Mark Warner 6095 S Marshall Dr. Littleton, Co. 80123	Lots 1-4, blk ?; lot 1, blk 7 F&R ad
Ragle, Paul H. Box 434 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 17-21, blk 3 F&R
Rainwater, Travis V. & Edith 8325 Doreen Ft. Worth, Tx. 76116	Lots 24-25, blk 25
Ramsey, Jerry M. & Ruth B. Box 192 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 5-16, blk 23; lots 1-8,blk 26
Ranck, Gary A. & Yvonne c/o Robert Wright Box 179 Gunnison, Co. 81230	Lots 20-22, blk 54
Rawson, Dowing O. 225 Edith Ave. Salt Lake City, Ut. 84111	Lots 22-23, blk 59
Rawson, Harold T. Box 207 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lot 19, blk 54
Reddy, Edward C & Juanita 4204 Buckingham Dr. El Paso, Tx. 79902	Lots 22-24, blk 38
Reed, Larry Charles, Ruth Ann & John Thomas & Joanne K. Brockhurst Box 153 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 1-5, blk 71
Rice, Wm. Henry & Darlene Hester 1202 Willow Wood Court Irving, Tx. 75060	Lots 22-26, blk 3 F&R add.
Richard, Joseph C. 25 S 13th St. Lawton, Okla. 73501	Lots 24-27,& N 20ft of lot 23,blk 39
Riggs, Robert Jennings Jr. & Marilyn Maloney Riggs c/o Carl olander,Jr. 133 Woodlawn Ct. Wichita, Kans. 67218	½ und. int. in N 257ft of lot 11, Westlake
Rogers, Kirk Anthony & Sheryl Ann Rt 2 Box 381 Golden, Co. 80401	Lots 17-32, blk 23
Roper, Daniel F. & Sonja June 6009 Woodford Pl. NE Albuquerque, N.M. 87110	Lot 7, Westlake

Rowe, David A., Sr.
Box 841 Hockley, Tx. 77447 — Lots 27-32, blk 59

Rowe, David A., & C.K. Grantham
Box 841 Hockley, Tx. 77447 — Lots 17-29, blk 41

Rushing, Roy W. & Joanne S.
1061 Drake St. Denver, Co. 80030 — Lots 20-22, blk 54

Ruth E. Veron Trust
c/o Howard Eilebrecht Box 67 Gunnison, Co. 81230 — Lots 1-2, Westlake
Lots 17-20, blk40

Ryan, James H. & Margaret Therese
Box 204 Lake City, Co. 81235 — Lots 1-2, blk 57

Ryan, James H., Sr. & Angeline A.
Box 83 Lake City, Co. 81235 — Lots 17-21, blk 59

Seeley, Mary S. & James C. & Wanda
1524 Locust Canon City, Co. 81212 — Lots 28-29, blk 3 F&R add.

Sessums, Roy T. & Pearl B.
125 Magnolia Dr. Metaire, La. 70005 — Lots 9-10 & N½ of lot 11,blk 41

Schmidt, Richard
2910 7th Ave. Pueblo, Co. 81003 — Lots 25-26, blk 40

Schwarzwalder, M. C. & Margaret E.
Box 1906 Austin, Tx. 78767 — Tract in lot 30, blk 5 F&R add.

Sims, James F. & Wilbur A. Thorpe
408½ NW 5th Dimmitt, Tx. 79027 — Lots 12-16, blk 43

Smith, E.N. & Bessie
216 Washington Ave. Marshall, Tx. 75670 — Lots 17-21, blk 39

Smock, Stanley C. & Jean Collins Smock
105 E. Tomichi Gunnison, Co. 81230 — Lots 1-16 & 21-32, blk 22

Socknat, James A. & Nancy Weir Socknat
Lake City, Co. 81235 — Lots 5-13 & N 1ft of lot 14, blk 56

Sprenger, Vera T.
748 Burwick Terr. Manchester, Mo. 63011 — W ½ of lots 31-32, blk 27

Stewart, Ernest & Virginia L.
Box 58 Garret, Tx. 75119 — Lots 1-4, blk 23

Stewart, H.E.
1530 W Main St. Oklahoma City, Okla, 73106 — L7-18, blk 42

Stewart Investment Corp. 1530 W Main Oklahoma City, Okla. 73106	Lots 19-29, blk 42
Stigall, Robert E. & Mary D. 601 Mendelson Dr. Kirkwood, Mo. 63122	W 75ft of lots 25-28, blk 55
Stroup, Verda Charlene Box 361 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 12-13 & S ½ of lot 11, blk 40
Suttle, Haldane & Marietta 502 N Russell Pampa, Tx. 79065	Lots 12-13 & S ½ of lot 11, blk 41
Swank, Joel F. & Celia Box 114 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 1-8, blk 59; lots 1-27, blk 60 lots 13-16 & 21-32, blk 69
Swanson, Lowell B. & Edith L. Box 98 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 15-16 & S 24ft of lot 14, blk 56
Thomas, Howard A. & Ruth M. c/o Larry Ingrum Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 10-21 & 23-28, blk 4
Thompson, Thomas Gray 604 N West 31st St. Oklahoma City, Okla. 73118	Lots 30-32, blk 42
Todd, Anne Frances 13606 E Bates Ave. Denver, Co. 80232	Lots 12-16, blk 59
Townsend, H.L. & Mida Flo 1440 Corona St. Denver, Co. 80218	Lots 22-30 & lot 31(less E 40ft) & lot 32(less E 80ft), Casco
Trousdale, E.W. & Ruth Box 375 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 1-16, blk 44: lots 7-10, blk 38
Troutner, Jim & Jean Lake City, Co. 81235	Lot 22, blk 4 F&R add.
Valentine, James T. & Gladys T. 3198 Nome St. Aurora, Co. 80010	Lot 17, blk 6 F&R add. lots 17-22, blk 53
Van Nort, Gerald & Charlotte Box 469 Guymon, Okla. 73942	Lots 26-28, blk 71
Venable, J.D. & Aleene W. 616 Greencastle Dallas, Tx. 75232	Lots 17-18, blk 57
Vickers, John H. & Jean M. Lake City, Co. 81235	½ und. int. in lots 19-20, blk 22 lots 12-13, blk 35 & lots 25-28, blk 38
Walker, Mary E., Patricia Morgan, Brenda, Carol Noah & Mona Elizabeth Noah Hurd c/o Mona Hurd Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 4-5, blk 40

Walker, Sidney & Vera Frances Box 5463 Lawton, Okla. 73501	Lots 22 & W 100ft of lot 21, blk 55
Wammack, Troy 3548 Wakefield Cr. Arlington, Tx. 76015	Lots 14-16, blk 41
Weir, David Ward & Ozema Box 215 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lot 4, blk 56
Weiler, Harriet L. 9117 Shearman Hunts Village Fairfax, Va. 22030	E ½ of lots 31-32, blk 27
Wheeler, Jessie L. Box 176 Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 25-30, blk 26
White, Hiram C. Lake City, Co. 81235	Lots 2-31, blk 6; lots 2-16, blk 7
Wilson, George W. & Abbie 2801 NW 31 th St. Oklahoma City, Okla. 73112	E ½ of lots 17-20, blk 71
Wineland, Olin 2806 Mesa Ave. Grand Junction, Co. 81501	Lots 8-11, blk 6; lots 6-16, blk 45 lots 1-32, blk 46; lots 1-32, blk 47 lots 17-32, blk 48; lots 17-32, blk 49; lots 1-32, blk 50; lots 1-32, blk 51; lots 1-16, blk 52; lots 1-32 blk 61; lots 1-32, blk 62; lots - 1-32; blk 63; lots 17-32, blk 64 lots 17-32, blk 66; lots 1-32; blk 67 lots 1-32, blk 68
Wood, L.A. & Anita 5047 27th St. Lubbock, Tx. 79413	Lots 10-11, blk 54
York, Neil M. & Wanda S. 301 S 22nd St. Collinsville, Okla. 74021	Lots 17-21, blk 70



Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 31 1977
DATE ENTERED DEC 1 1978

The Mendenhall Cabin (Photo #18) has hand-hewn logs and is a simple box construction. There are several additions to the cabin, typical of family growth.

These early structures gave way to the more elaborate frame houses and commercial buildings with high store fronts. The best examples from this period can be seen in the part of the downtown section that escaped the fires. They include:

The Drug Store (Photo # 19) built in 1876, is an all wood structure with a simple boomtown store front adorned by a simple cornice with scrolled trusses.

The Timberline Craftsman (Photo 20), built in the late 1870's, has an ornately tooled cornice of tin with miniature cupolas adorning each end. The all frame structure has a simple store front.

The Prospector (Photo #21) is one of the boom town store front stores built in the late 1870's. The building has adobe bearing walls constructed with adobe from the Slumgullion Slide.

The Parker Building (Photo #22) has adobe bearing walls with the adobe from the Slumgullion Slide clay. The store front is simple with a plain cornice and scrolled trusses.

The Pueblo House Hotel (Photo #23) begun in 1884, has hand-hewn logs walls and floor joists. The log walls have been sided over but the interior has some exposed areas. The building was reduced to its present size during the 1920's. The simple front is typical of the business district.

With the development of business came better houses for the storekeepers and businessmen.

The "Brick" Griffith House (Photo #28) is a simple frame house built in the late 1870's. It has plain window pediments and no accenting features.

The Soderholm House (Photo #29) is an excellent example of the early frame structures of Lake City. The simple window pediments and clapboard siding are typical of the period.

The Beam House (Photo #30) has simple lines and is identifiable as an early frame structure. When the house was constructed it was built on the front property line for possible use as a commercial structure.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 31 1977
DATE ENTERED DEC 1 1978

The next stage began following the disastrous fire of 1879 which destroyed most of the commercial district. Many businesses rebuilt with brick and stone.

The Hough Building (Photo #24) is constructed of locally produced brick. The exterior is highlighted by arched lintels, window sills, quoins, and rusticated pilasters all constructed from locally quarried sandstone. This is the only building in Lake City which uses cast iron on the exterior facade. The lower floor on the south(right side of picture) features windowsills and pilasters made of cast iron produced by T.R. Pullis and Sons of St. Louis, Missouri.

The Miners and Merchants Bank (Photo #25) is a two-story stone building with all wood cornice accented by intricately scrolled wood trusses. Rusticated pilasters, again from locally quarried stone, are combined with well-proportioned arched windows and oversized keystones to provide an Italian Renaissance feeling to the structure. A large walk-in vault with three foot thick wall of local brick is still in place. Recent restoration has revealed master craftsmanship in the use of mortice and tenon joints throughout the building.

The Finley Building (Photo #26) is a low stone building, the front facade of which is dominated by three elliptical cut stone arches with dropped keystones. The building is crowned by an elaboratly scrolled wood cornice and trusses.

The Armory-Opera House (Photo #27) is a stone structure with a brick facade. Large timber trusses support the roof in the main hall. The arched windows are accented with sandstone keystones and lintels. The hall is entered by three pairs of doors, each eight feet high.

With the arrival of the railroad in Lake City in 1889, an immediate boom began which was readily apparent in the fancy, frilly western Victorian homes and the solid brick houses. This period was of short duration however, brought to an end by the Silver Crash of 1893; but several excellent examples of this period remain in Lake City.

The Youman-Carey House (Photo #31) is a two-story frame structure covered by ship-lap siding which is interrupted by a series of variable patterned wood panels forming a division between the first and second floors. The major architectural influence of the house is Queen Anne as demonstrated by the southern bay windows, the tower and the cross gabled roof. The main porch displays intricate detail, indicative of careful work by a master craftsman.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 31 1977
DATE ENTERED DEC 1 1978

The Trogel House (Photo #32) is a two-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a cut stone foundation. A well proportioned verandah and ornate second floor balcony highlight the southern side. Intricate detail on the cornice, verandah, and balcony give a lacy effect to the entire structure.

The Steinbeck House (Photo #33) is a frame structure, the architecture of which shows influence of both the Gothic and Queen Anne styles. The sharply arched gables are softened by the ornately carved brackets and lintels as well as elaborate bargeboard.

The Kohler House (Photo #34) is built with masonry bearing walls of locally fired brick. This stylish house has Ionic porch columns, Romanesque-inspired arched windows and interesting extended brick design work.

The Sokan House (Photo #35) is a brick house with masonry bearing walls. The wooden window lintels are ornately carved and accent the windows, especially the dormer windows. The simple box design gives a solid feeling to the house.

As Lake City was growing, several influences affected the population. One of the strongest was religion, and the churches of the town are significant in their role as community gathering places.

The Presbyterian Church (Photo #36) is Carpenter Gothic in style, and the well proportioned steeple with wooden shingles and louvers is exemplary of this style. The bell housing is enclosed by eight louvered pointed arches. The clapboard siding is typical of a country church. Adobe bricks, made from clay of the Slumgullion Earth Flow, line the inside walls for purposes of insulation. The original wallpaper, in excellent repair, is still in place on the ceiling.

The Presbyterian Manse (Photo #36) is also Carpenter Gothic, principally because of the window pediments and carved wood tracery beneath the apex of the eaves on the facade. The two-story frame structure has clapboard siding.

St. James Episcopal Church (Photo #37) has a plain cross on the front gable and the original chancel and rail, lectern, and organ are all in the church today. The clapboard-sided structure retains its balanced proportion even though a sheet metal roof has been added. Though plain, it is elegant in its simplicity.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 31 1977
DATE ENTERED DEC 1 1978

St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church (Photo #38) is a Gothic-influenced structure built in 1877. The window pediments and steeple speak of the Gothic influence, and the clapboard siding is typical of the period. A sheet metal roof had been added.

The First Baptist Church (Photo #39) has a simple design but has decorated window lintels and a cupola that is topped by the original weather vane. The Church has the only stained glass windows in Lake City's churches. The wood frame structure was equipped with electric lights in 1881 while still under construction.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 31 1977
DATE ENTERED DEC 1 1978

Situated as it was on the primary route into the area, the tiny settlement became not only one of the major mining towns of the San Juans, but a supply center for all of the mining activity in a large area. Capitol City, Sherman, Carson, White Cross, Lake Shore, Henson, Silverton, (designated a National Historic Landmark) and Animas Forks were just a few places that Lake City supplied.

Yet the town was more than just a supply center; it quickly developed into the focal point of the entire eastern San Juan area. By 1877, 2500 people called it home, and over 500 buildings were standing on the town site.

Among the buildings were a number of churches, the Episcopal, the Baptist, the Catholic and the Presbyterian. Each church started holding numerous social and cultural events and promoted the temperance movement. Perhaps the most important of these churches was the Presbyterian (Photo 36). Completed November 12, 1876, this was the first church building to be erected on the western slope of Colorado. The church was organized by Alexander Darley who was already famous throughout the San Juan area for his indomitable energy in reaching remote mining camps to spread the word of God. His brother George, pastor here from 1876 to 1880, regularly travelled to Ouray via Engineer Pass to fill the pulpit there. In the winter time, this would mean a snowshoe crossing of the rugged 12,700 foot high pass.

It was the Darleys who helped organized the Miners Library which opened in March of 1877. This unique project was designed to provide reading material for the miners spending the winters in town because they were unable to reach their claims. Books and newspapers were readily available to help the men improve their minds.

In 1877, three years after the formal organization of the county, the present courthouse was constructed. In September of that year, Susan B. Anthony, nationally known lecturer, made an important speech at the courthouse. She had come to Colorado to help secure the right to vote for women as part of the new Colorado constitution. Her speech in Lake City , part of an eleven stop tour through the southern part of the state, was very favorably received, and she spent an extra day there to give a second speech. The initiative was solidly defeated at the polls--women would not get the right to vote until 1894.

Twelve years later legal history was made in the Hinsdale County Courthouse the only trial for cannibalism in the United States. Alferd Packer was accused of this crime in connection with a mining party he attempted to lead through the area in the winter of 1873. While Packer was originally sentenced to hang, his conviction was later overturned. In a second trial he was sentenced to prison

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 31 1977
DATE ENTERED

The history of Lake City can be divided into three periods, each of which is refected in the different types of structures still standing in the town. The earliest, dating from 1875 until the major fires of 1879 which burned most of the downtown area, was the time of settlement when tents were being replaced with simple log and frame houses. Examples of these include the following:

Mendenhall Cabin (#18), an example of one of the earliest types of structures built on the townsite, is basically a square cabin made of hand-hewn logs, with several additions. F.M. Mendenhall came to Lake City in 1877. Over the next twenty-five years, he did everything from teach voice lessons to operate a stage coach between Lake City and Rose's Cabin at the base of Engineer Pass to manage a lumber yard and planing mill.

The Prospector (#21), with its adobe bearing walls made out of mud from the Slumgullion Earth Flow and its high boom town front, was constructed in 1876 by Louis Kafka. The building for many years housed the O.K. Clothing Store, a major supplier of the entire area.

With its simple lines, the frame Beam House (#30) is easily identifiable as an early structure. It was constructed in 1876 by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Beam. Along with his brother, Jesse, Mr. Beam developed the "Beam Process" for treating gold and silver, but the business established was not successful. However the brothers were successful in locating the Golden Wonder Mine, a rich producer in the area.

The middle period encompassed the years 1879 to 1884. It was during this time the more eleborate brick and stone buildings were erected. Examples include the Hough Building and the Armory-Opera House.

Built of locally-quarried stone and brick, the Hough Building's (#24) exterior is highlighted by both lintels, window sills, quoins and rusticated pilasters made of local sandstone as well as cast iron pilasters and windowsills. Constructed in 1880 by John Simpson Hough, a delegate to the Colorado Constitutional Convention, the building has been in constant use as a commercial establishment.

The Armory-Opera House (#27), a stone structure notable for its heavy timber trusses which support the roof in the main hall, was begun in 1883. In addition to being the local theatre, the building housed the Pitkin Guard, formed to protect the town from Indian attacks and other dangers. The building had been slightly altered but is still in use today as a community center.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 31 1977
DATE ENTERED

In spite of its development, the prosperity of Lake City still rested on the mines. In 1884 with the closure of the Ute Ulay Mine, the stablizing force in the Lake City economy, the town was thrown into a full-scale depression. The price for ore was so low that few miners could afford the shipping costs. It wasn't until the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad reached Lake City, due in part to the activities of John Maurer, a local jeweler and politician who served on the State Transportation Board, that the town began to revive.

As soon as the railroad began to haul ore, twenty mines opened and began shipping ore and the third phase of the town's pioneer history began. Prosperity quickly returned, and by 1891 the town boasted a steam-powered electric generating plant which was used to power both street lights and home fixtures. It was during this time that a number of opulent Victorian homes were built. These include the Youman-Carey and the Trogel houses.

The Youman-Carey House (#31) is an excellent example of Queen Anne architecture in a mining town. The house was built for Harry Youman in 1892. Mr. Youman was the owner of the local lumber yard. It was later sold to A.B. Carey, a local saloon owner, whose decendants still own it.

Slightly more restrained than the Youman-Carey House next door, the Trogel House (#32) is highlighted by the intricate detail in the cornice, veranda, and balcony which gives a lacy effect to the entire structure. The house was build in 1892 by J.J. Marsh.

With the Panic of 1893, followed by the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act, the prosperity of Lake City--along with that of most of the other mining towns in the West which depended on silver--quickly disappeared.

The Golden Fleece and Ute Ulay Mines continued sporadic activity up into the 1900's, and this supported the town in an uncertain fashion. However, by 1933 the economic situation was so bleak that the railroad, which meant prosperity in 1889, pulled out for lack of business.

Today, however, a new chapter in the history of Lake City is beginning. This is due partly to summer tourists but mainly to the activities of Golden Fleece Enterprises, which has begun to carefully restore a number of important buildings within the town. While preserving the historical integrity of each structure, the intent is to rehabilitate them so that these important reminders of the colorful heritage of pioneer Lake City will once more play an important role in the life of the town.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 31 1977
DATE ENTERED DEC 1 1978

BIBLOGRAPHY

BOOKS:

Chamblin, Thomas S., Editor The Historical Encyclopedia of Colorado, Volumes 1 and 2; Colorado Historical Assoc., 1960

Crofutt, George Crofutt's Grip-Sack Guide of Colorado, Omaha, Nebraska; Overland Publishing Company, 1885

Houston, Grant Lake City Reflections, Gunnison, Colorado B&B Printers, 1976

Thompson, Thomas Gray Lake City, Colorado: An Early Day Social and Cultural History Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Metro Press, 1974

Wright, Carolyn and Clarence Tiny Hinsdale of the Silvery San Juans Denver, Colorado; Big Mountain Press, 1964

PAMPHLETS:

McKee, Hugh "Crystal Lake Lodge #34 AF&AM History". 1972

Wright, Carolyn "A History of Hinsdale County, Colorado". 1960.

NEWSPAPERS:

Lake City Times Lake City, Colorado, January 16, 1891 to Septmeber 27, 1900.

Silver World Lake City, Colorado, June 19, 1875 to July 5, 1879.

Property Town of Lake City Hist. Dist.

State Colo. Working Number 10.31.77.1759 78000859

TECHNICAL

Photos 25

Maps 1

acreage appears more approx. 115 as drawn

CONTROL

pl

OK - 11.2.77

HISTORIAN

More streetscapes needed

Accept 11/22/78
Franklin
4.5.78

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

DEFINITELY NEED A MAP! WITH 45 ACRES (+) AND ALL OF, THE POTENTIAL INTRUSIONS (SEE PHOTO) WE NEED TO KNOW WHATS THERE IN ADDITION TO THOSE BUILDINGS MENTIONED IN THE FORM. SEE QUESTIONS RELATING TO SECTION 7. THE BUILDINGS THEY DESCRIBE LOOK GOOD BUT THEY RAISE SOME QUESTIONS - ALSO - NO PHOTOGRAPH #36. - CALLED 1/30/78, REC'D MATERIALS 1/24/78

~~CALL WAIT FOR MATERIALS~~

MACDOUGAL 1/30/78 ACCEPT 3/2/78

ARCHEOLOGIST

10/11 STREETSCAPES GOOD BUT STILL PROBLEMS WITH BOUNDARY. ALSO, THE PHOTOS SHOW THAT TOURISM HAS HAD AN IMPACT IN THE AREA IN THE 20th CENTURY. SEE TELEPHONE REPORT 10/11.

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Mining town retaining much of its frontier ambiance, relatively free from intrusions. - Significant as focal point of area - structures reflect general architectural trends popular at the time.

(TO NHL) Boundaries based on historical considerations.

I agree with B. Brabham Lebovich 11/30/78

This nomination must be read in light of fact that it was submitted 1 year ago + written a 1½ years ago.

accept
Brabham
11.22.78

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back _____ Entered DEC 1 1978

Federal Register Entry 2-6-79 Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service WASO No. 7

NPS Form 10-900

RECEIVED 2280
JUL 26 2005
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

65000082

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Lake City Historic District (additional documentation)

other names/site number Town of Lake City; 5HN.68

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Bluff St., Eighth St., Lake St., and First St. [N/A] not for publication

city or town Lake City [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Hinsdale code 053 zip code 81235

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally. ([X] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Georgianna Contiguglia State Historic Preservation Officer 7/18/05
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 9/7/05

Additional Documentation Accepted

Lake City Historic District
Name of Property

Hinsdale County, Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
195	209	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
195	209	Total

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

Hinsdale County Metal Mining

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

24 (See continuation sheet)

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Commerce/specialty store
Government/courthouse
Education/school
Social/meeting hall
Religion/religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Commerce/specialty store
Government/courthouse
Religion/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne
Italianate
Late Victorian
Late 19th & Early 20th Century Movements
Other: Rustic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
Stone
walls Wood/weatherboard, log
Brick
Stone
Stucco
roof Metal
other

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

Introduction

This is a revision of the Town of Lake City nomination that was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. (The National Register staff changed the name to Lake City Historic District.) The 1978 nomination emphasized the late 1800s mining period and highlighted only 24 resources from this period. The nomination did not discuss the tourism industry that was another significant force in the town's development. A number of new buildings have been constructed since 1978 on what once were vacant lots scattered throughout the historic district. This additional documentation grew out of an intensive-level architectural survey conducted in 2003 - 2004. The survey identified contributing and noncontributing resources, evaluated using an expanded mining context and a new tourism context. Unlike the original form, this additional documentation contains: 1) a complete listing of all contributing and noncontributing resources within the district; 2) descriptions of all the primary resources; 3) an expanded discussion of the district's significance and historical background that includes both mining and tourism; and 4) a map identifying each resource within the district and photographs of significant representative resources.

Number of Resources Previously Listed in the National Register and Number of Resources within District

The 1978 nomination specifically listed and discussed only 24 buildings. The National Register database (NRIS) lists 24 resources for the district, and therefore 24 resources are indicated as "previously listed in the National Register" on page two of this form. The following list includes those 24 resources. (If it differs, the name of the building as it appears in this document is noted in parenthesis.) As a result of the recent survey, three of these resources were determined to be noncontributing due to substantial alterations and are noted with an asterisk.

Properties Cited in the 1978 Nomination	
Thompson Cabin (Thompson-Ewart House)	5HN68.22
Mendenhall Cabin (Mendenhall House)	5HN68.32
Drug Store (Avery & Rice Store)	5HN68.41
Timberline Craftsman	5HN68.36
Prospector (O.K. Building)	5HN68.35
Parker Building (Kennedy Store, Parker House)	5HN68.31
Pueblo House Hotel (Pueblo House)	5HN68.51*
"Brick" Griffith House (Estep-Griffiths House)	5HN86.37
Soderholm House (Bell-Soderholm House)	5HN68.34
Beam House (Beam-Nichols House)	5HN68.33*
Hough Building	5HN68.25
Miners and Merchants Bank	5HN68.30
Finley Building	5HN68.50
Armory-Opera House	5HN68.28
Youman-Carey House (Youmans-Carey House)	5HN68.24
Trogel House (Marsh-Trogel House)	5HN68.49
Steinbeck House (Steinbeck-Nettleton House)	5HN68.40*
Kohler House (Kohler-Ralph-Smith House)	5HN68.38

Sokan House (Hilgenhaus-Whinnery House)	5HN68.39
Presbyterian Church	5HN68.1
Presbyterian Manse	5HN68.1
St. James Episcopal Church	5HN68.23
St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church	5HN68.29
First Baptist Church	5HN68.20

The 2003-2004 survey identified a total of 428 resources within the district, including the previously listed 24, distributed as follows:

Resource Type	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	216	212
Sites	0	0
Structures	0	0
Objects	0	0
TOTAL	216	212

The 428 buildings within the district have construction dates ranging from 1874 through 2003. Of these resources, 216 (50.46%) possess the physical and associative characteristics to be considered contributing. Contributing resources are those properties built in or moved to the district during the period of significance. Contributing resources must also retain sufficient integrity to convey their character and appearance during that period. The other 212 resources (49.53%) were deemed noncontributing because they lacked the physical integrity and/or were built or moved after the period of significance. Table 1 at the end of Section 7 lists all resources within the district in street address order.

DESCRIPTION

Setting and General Description of the District

Lake City is a small mountain town located in the San Juan Mountains of southwestern Colorado. Platted in 1874 and incorporated in 1875, the town was shaped by nineteenth-century mining and by twentieth-century tourism. Lake City is located 55 miles southwest of Gunnison and 55 miles northwest of Creede at an elevation of 8,671 feet. Tourism and outdoor recreation are the major industries and the town is located on the Alpine Loop and the Silver Thread Scenic and Historic Byways.

The town has a year-round population of 378 and summer population of approximately 2,500. Located in the northern end of Hinsdale County, Lake City is the county seat and the only municipality within a county that is comprised of 97% Bureau of Land Management, National Forest, and other public lands. With only 800 year-round residents, Hinsdale is one of the least populated counties in the U.S.

Lake City is situated along the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River in a broad valley bordered on three sides by mountains and bluffs. Prominent peaks include Neoga Peak (elev. 10,902'), Crystal Peak (12,933'), and Uncompaghre Peak (14,309') on the west. To the south lay Red Mountain (12,826') and Grassy Mountain (12,821') and Seventyone Hill (12,067'). On the north rises a low range containing

Mesa Seco and Cannibal Plateau (12,522'), so named for the incident involving Alferd Packer in winter 1873 – 1874. North of town, the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River serves as a dividing line with the Gunnison National Forest on the east and the Uncompaghre National Forest on the west.

The Lake City Historic District, which occupies the western portion of the 1891 townsite, contains a collection of buildings that represent the town's mining era and the transition to a tourism-based economy. The properties reflect a range of commercial, domestic, and public buildings.

Discovery, mining, and milling of gold and silver spurred initial settlement of Lake City and fueled its subsequent growth. The town grew rapidly as a distribution point for goods, supplies, and equipment forwarded to mining operations in the Hinsdale County mining districts. Commerce flourished as merchants provided food, goods, and services to hundreds of prospectors, miners, adventurers, and fortune seekers flooding into the area. After a small mining boom in the early 1880s and another in the early 1890s, mining declined in the twentieth century. Instead, tourism gradually rose as a viable industry with tourist courts built to lodge tourists and travelers. Meanwhile, longer-term summer visitors purchased mining-era dwellings for use as summer homes. Tourism expanded further following World War II with construction of motels and of summer homes.

The district encompasses a range of residential, commercial, and civic buildings. The district is characterized by a variety of public buildings built during Lake City's first decades. These include the 1877 frame Hinsdale County Courthouse (5HN68.27, photograph 41), the 1883 Pitkin Guard Armory/Lake City Opera House (5HN68.28, photograph 2), the 1876 Carpenter Gothic style Presbyterian Church (5HN68.1, photograph 33), the 1875 St. James Episcopal Church (5HN68.23, photograph 36), the 1877 Carpenter Gothic style St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church (5HN68.29, photograph 6), and 1891 Queen Anne style Baptist Church (5HN68.20, photograph 3).

Other significant historic resources within the district include commercial buildings, most notably the 1877 Italianate style Miners & Merchants Bank (5HN68.30, photograph 13), the 1876 false-front O.K. Building (5HN68.35, photograph 10), the 1877 Italianate style Finley Block (5HN68.50, photograph 7), and the 1880 Italianate style Hough Block (5HN68.25, photograph 14). Commercial properties also include several Rustic style tourist courts, such as the 1942 Town Square Cabins (5HN68.162, photographs 28, 29). Privately owned dwellings represent a major functional category within the district and reflect several late-nineteenth-century architectural styles. Numerous outbuildings include carriage houses, barns, sheds, outhouse, and garages. The condition of buildings within the district ranges from deteriorating to excellent. Most properties are in good condition.

The Historic District is composed of the portion of the original 1875 plat lying west of the North Fork River, combined with the 1877 Casco Addition, 1881 Foote & Richardson Addition, 1883 Westlake Addition, and 1891 Bluff Addition. The Lake Fork marks the eastern edge of the district and Henson Creek flows through the southern end. The district is characterized by tall, narrow-leaf cottonwoods and by roadside irrigation ditches that drain from Henson Creek. The district's topography is relatively flat.

The town is oriented on a rectilinear grid, oriented approximately north-south and east-west. North-south streets run parallel to the Lake Fork and have proper names — Bluff, Silver, Gunnison, Henson, and Lake. East-west streets are numerical, beginning with the 100 block at the edge of Henson Creek

and advancing north. Foote & Richardson Addition south of Henson Creek contains the south 100 blocks of Silver Street and Gunnison Avenue.

Gunnison Avenue served as an important road that contributed to the opening of the San Juan region to silver mining in the mid 1870s. It originated as the Saguache & San Juan Toll Road that followed the Lake Fork River south from Powderhorn to Lake San Cristobal where it connected to the Antelope Park & Lake City Toll Road. Today, the tree-lined thoroughfare is also State Highway 149. The historic commercial district developed in the 100 – 300 blocks of Gunnison Avenue and Silver Street. The D&RG rail line was constructed in 1889 along Henson Street and operated into the 1930s.

Historic Development and Appearance of the District

Lake City contains a collection of intact buildings associated with the two significant forces in the town's development—the mining activity that occurred from 1875 through 1904; and the tourism industry that began to emerge in 1912 and expanded into the 1950s.

A number of dwellings and commercial buildings date from the town's 1874—1878 settlement period, its 1880—1881 mining boom, and the boom period of the 1890s spurred by completion of the D&RG railroad. Many others were constructed during the 1930s through the 1950s as tourism developed in the town. A number of more recent properties are also scattered in the district and concentrated in the 800 block of Bluff and Silver streets and on Henson Street.

Early development rapidly progressed from frontier settlement to town. Log buildings gave way to houses and business buildings of frame, brick, and stone construction. Sawmills began operating within a year of the town's incorporation, encouraging construction of frame buildings; soon a planing mill provided clapboards, doors, window sashes, and ornamental features.

In the mid-1910s, summer tourism emerged as an economic force, with visitors staying in the mining period hotels or in vacant mining-era houses purchased as summer residences. As the number of summer visitors increased in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s, local investors developed "tourist camps" with Rustic style log cabins. After World War II, three different motels were constructed. These varied properties convey the town's early settlement and development as well as its twentieth century evolution into a popular tourist destination.

The ambitious town founders laid out a townsite far in excess of development capacity. The eastern half and north portions of the 1875 plat remained undeveloped until the 1970s. To this day vacant lots still remain in the 700 block of Gunnison Avenue and 500 – 700 blocks of Henson Street. Additionally, several became vacant during the twentieth century when fire destroyed individual historic houses, an event exacerbated by the lack of a municipal water system or organized fire department.

Following the 1904 end of the mining era, little new construction occurred for several decades. A large stock of vacant residences remained from the mining boom to satisfy housing needs for the diminishing year-round population and gradually growing number of summer residents. Some of these were enlarged to accommodate houseguests and extended families of summer visitors. A common improvement was construction of a stone fireplace chimney.

An important quality of the Lake City neighborhoods is the landscape. The streets are lined with rows of century-old cottonwoods. A ditch still flows along Bluff Street and Second Street, the only remaining one of several that were installed for fire fighting and irrigation purposes. Unpaved roads convey a sense of the town's early character. Many dwellings occupy large lots with fences of wood pickets or woven wire that run along the street edge. Some houses are connected to the road by boardwalks.

Public Architecture

Lake City possesses a notable collection of architecturally intact public buildings from the late nineteenth century. Although relatively isolated, Lake City quickly gained the institutions of an established community — city government, county government, education, and religious worship. Citizens erected buildings that fostered each of these. The Hinsdale County Courthouse (5HN68.27, photograph 41), built in 1877, is Colorado's oldest county courthouse still in use. The 1883 Pitkin Guard Armory/Lake City Opera House (5HN68.28, photograph 2) is the oldest armory building in the state still in public use. Town administrative offices and the Lake City Fire Department were located in various buildings, until moving into the Armory Building around 1954.

Unlike many other mining frontier towns, Lake City established churches and a school almost immediately. The historic district has three churches dating from the 1870s settlement period and a fourth church erected in 1891. The 1876 Presbyterian Church at 431 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.1, Photograph 33) is historically significant as the first church on the Western Slope. It and the associated manse are an excellent example of the Carpenter Gothic style. The modest, front-gabled frame building at 501 Gunnison Avenue was built in 1875 as Turner & Lyon's carpenters' workshop and briefly served as a school before becoming the St. James Episcopal Church in 1877 (5HN68.23, Photograph 36). The Catholic congregation constructed the St. Rose of Lima Church at 112 South Silver Street in 1877 (5HN68.29, Photograph 6), expanding the front-gabled building with an elaborate steeple in the 1890s. The fourth church was the Queen Anne style building (5HN68.20, Photograph 3) erected at 401 Bluff Street by the Baptists in 1891.

Classes for schoolchildren were held in the Turner & Lyon's workshop, then elsewhere as funds were raised for a larger, permanent schoolhouse. The 1880 Lake City School, designed by well-known Denver architect Robert S. Roeschlaub, suffered structural damage from its site in a boggy marsh on the north edge of town. The second story had been removed by the time the building was torn down in the 1980s.

The railroad depot that stood in the 100 block of Henson is no longer extant. When the Lake City Branch of Denver & Rio Grande railroad was finally completed in 1889, track was laid along Henson Street and a depot one-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame erected with prominent overhangs. It was demolished after the railroad ceased operation in the 1930s.

Commercial Architecture

As in other mining towns on the Rocky Mountain frontier, Lake City's first commercial buildings were of log, but the town quickly assumed an appearance of permanence. Four sawmills, a planing mill, a

shingle mill, and a sash and door company were operating by 1876, producing materials for the frame commercial buildings erected in the 200 and 300 blocks of Silver Street and Gunnison Avenue. Many of these had false front facades. Several had shed-roofed porches and most were fronted by a pedestrian boardwalk. The five false-front commercial buildings in the 200 block of Silver Street remain intact from the initial 1874 – 1878 settlement period.

The first masonry business buildings were the Italianate style Finley Block (5HN68.50, Photograph 7) and Merchant & Miner's Bank (5HN68.30, Photograph 13) built of stone in 1877. In many mining towns the commercial district suffered a major conflagration, and Lake City was no exception. The "Great Fire" of 1879 destroyed the buildings in the 300 block between Gunnison Avenue and Silver Street. The fire served as the impetus for masonry construction, prompting town trustees to pass an ordinance requiring that new construction in the business district be of fire proof materials. These included the 1880 – 1882 Hough Block (5HN68.25, Photograph 14), Brockett Block (circa 1880, no longer extant), and 1883 Armory/Opera House (5HN68.27, Photograph 2).

Commercial buildings contained the typical variety of retail shops, hotels, restaurants, saloons, and assay offices. Upper floors often contained business offices, lodge halls, and sleeping rooms. A dance hall district flourished at the southwest corner town adjacent to the commercial district, but all of the buildings are gone. Lake City's commercial district was diminished in 1915, when a fire consumed the entire block of frame buildings bounded by Second, Third, and Silver Streets and Gunnison Avenue. These were never rebuilt and today the site is occupied by the Town Park.

Domestic Architecture

Residences within the Historic District consist primarily of single family dwellings. During initial settlement, log was used for both residential and commercial construction. Only a few remain in their original condition, the best example is the one-and-one-half-story cabin built in 1877 at 430 Silver (5HN68.118, Photograph 18). Nearly all were covered with clapboards soon after initial construction. With several sawmills and abundant timber stands, dimensional lumber was soon available and residential construction consisted primarily of frame houses sided in clapboards or board and batten. In addition, a few homes were constructed of materials from the local brickyard.

Most houses are modest in size, scale, and design. They are typically one story or one-and-one-half stories in height. Many houses had front porches that extended living space beyond the confines of the house interior. Although many dwellings are of vernacular design, the Historic District possesses several modest versions of nationally popular architectural styles embraced by local residents and reflecting their desire to convey the appearance of an established community and their connection to popular tastes brought back East.

Vernacular - Small size, local materials, and modest design characterize many of the historic residences within the Historic District. Lake City's vernacular dwellings are typically of frame construction with a gabled roof, 4-over-4 double-hung windows, and brick chimney. Exterior materials consisted of clapboards or board and batten. A few houses are ornamented with cornerboards, friezeboard, pedimented window heads or architrave trim above the windows and door openings. Several possess simple front porches. Many vernacular dwellings were enlarged over time by additions. Most typical

was a small shed-roofed addition built at the rear, although some dwellings were enlarged substantially by a front addition. An example of this is the Kellogg-Avery House at 425 Silver Street (5HN68.116, photograph 16).

Pioneer Log - Lake City's first settlers erected log buildings from available timber. These ranged from primitive log huts with dirt roofs to one-and-one-half-story dwellings. The first cabins consisted of one or two room structures with flat roofs that were covered in dirt. These functioned as either residences or commercial buildings. Within a year, the town had developed with larger, more permanent buildings and these small cabins eventually became storage sheds or were torn down. The best remaining example of the original pioneer cabin is at 121B Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.42, Photograph 27), built in 1874. Larger log cabins constructed during the late 1870s settlement period featured either squared logs or round logs, a front-gabled roof, 4-over-4 double-hung windows, and one or more brick chimneys. By the 1880s, many log dwellings had been covered in clapboards, such as the houses at 513 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.19, photograph 37) and 519 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.33). The Roach-Higgins Cabin at 430 Silver Street (5HN68.118, photograph 18) is the most intact example of the Pioneer Log dwelling.

Greek Revival - Several dwellings in the Historic District have features associated with the Greek Revival style that was extremely popular in the eastern United State from 1825 through the 1860. A restrained version of Greek Revival is seen in Lake City, as in other Rocky Mountain mining towns. Architectural features include symmetrical massing, friezeboard, corner boards, transoms, and pedimented window heads. Local examples of the style are the dwellings at 513 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.19, photograph 37) and 519 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.33) and the small frame dwelling moved to the Hinsdale County Museum property at 130 Silver Street (5HN68.50).

Italianate - Popularized by pattern books published by Andrew Jackson Downing, the Italianate style became a dominant national style between 1840 and 1880. The style is reflected in several Lake City homes; typical features include bracketed cornices, molded window surrounds, segmental arched windows, and bracketed porches. The best examples of Italianate in the Historic District are the King House at 510 Silver Street (5HN68.46, Photograph 20), Hough-Olney-Blair House at 500 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.7, photograph 35), and Murphy-Kirker House at 521 Silver Street (5HN68.123).

Queen Anne - This exuberant style was introduced to the U.S. at the 1876 Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and flourished during the prosperous years of the 1880s and early 1890s. Characteristic elements are one-and-one-half-story height, multiple gables, asymmetrical massing, and contrasting exterior materials, such as brick, clapboards, and wood singles. Other Queen Anne features include bay windows, turrets, towers, and porches decorated with elaborate woodworking, such as turned porch posts, spindlework balusters, and sunburst designs. The Youmans-Carey House at 600 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.24, Photograph 39), and Marsh-Troegel House (5HN68.49, Photograph 38) at 608 Gunnison Avenue are the best examples of the style in the Lake City Historic District.

Rustic - At the turn of the century, the Rustic style developed in the eastern U. S. for leisure and recreational architecture. The style employed native materials that blended in with the natural setting. Popular for lodges in the National Parks as well as privately owned summer lodges and cabins, typical materials were log, stone, and wood shingles. The Rustic style dwellings in the Lake City Historic District possess architectural features representative of this style — small size, one-story height, log

construction, small multi-paned windows, a modest porch, functional shutters, stone foundation, and stone fireplace chimney. The dwellings at 407 Silver Street (5HN68.113) and 417 Silver Street (5HN68.114, photograph 15), constructed in 1946 and 1947 respectively, are excellent local examples of this style. The Rustic style was used in Lake City for auto tourist camps as well as individual dwellings. It featured log materials, a gabled entry porch, often window shutters, and minimal ornamentation. The Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village at 627 Silver Street (5HN68.30, Photographs 25, 26) is the best example of the Rustic tourist court; others are the Town Square Cabins at 231 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.162, photographs 28, 29) and G&M Cabins at 331 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.167 – 5HN68.181,).

Outbuildings

Five prominent types of historic outbuildings are seen in the district: carriage houses, barns, sheds, outhouses, and garages. There are also a few less common outbuildings, such as pump houses, well houses, and a 40-year-old children's playhouse. These backyard buildings convey the essence of late 1800s and early 1900s lifestyles. Located at the rear of the lot near the alley, these small buildings of log or frame construction served varied, specialized functions. With weathered wood walls and corrugated metal roofs, the variety of outbuildings enhances the texture and character of the Historic District. Several are threatened by decades of neglect.

Carriage houses. Lake City's more prosperous merchants, mine owners, and professional men owned carriages, sleighs, and other animal-drawn conveyances. These vehicles were stored in small buildings erected at the alley. These were typical side-gabled or front-gabled frame buildings with walls clad in vertical boards or in board and batten. Examples can be found at 625 Bluff Street (5HN68.11, photograph 5), 111 Silver Street (5HN68.43), 425 Silver (5HN68.16, photograph 17), 513 Silver Street (5HN68.22), 500 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.7), and 531 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.39).

Barns. Many families raised food animals, such as goats or a milk cow. A backyard barn consisted of a gabled building, typically of frame construction and clad in vertical boards, that provided shelter for livestock and storing hay and grain. An example is 421 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.5, photograph 32)

Sheds. These small frame buildings with gabled or shed roofs and clad in vertical boards were used to store wood, coal, or tools. Coal sheds had exteriors of exposed studs ("studs out" or "crib" construction). Sometimes sheds are attached to a barn or another shed. Long, low shed-roofed buildings with window openings enclosed in netted wire were used to raise chickens. These typically were attached to wire fencing that formed a chicken yard. In some cases, a settlement-era log cabin has been moved into a backyard to serve as a shed, such as at 420 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.187).

Outhouses. As in other rural areas, many Lake City houses lacked indoor plumbing until after World War II. Although a municipal water system was installed during the 1890s, it ceased operation due to dwindling population and scant financial resources to funds its maintenance and operation) Lake City lacked a citywide water system from the 1920s until 1967, when a major local fire motivated development of a water system. Most households and business buildings had wells. Some properties had septic tanks or cess pools, but many relied upon outhouses well into the twentieth century. A

number of these small, frame buildings with a shed- or gabled- roof remain within the Historic District. The most unusual outhouse in the district is the rock outhouse at 415 Henson Street (5HN68.221, photograph 42).

Garages. With introduction of automobile transportation around 1912, homeowners desired storage buildings to protect their vehicles from inclement weather. These were typically front-gabled frame buildings with swing-out doors. Early garages remain at 300 Bluff Street (5HN68.34), 430 Silver Street (5HN68.118), 139 South Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.17), and 409 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.13). Several carriage houses were also converted into garages in later decades.

Moved Resources

Most buildings in Lake City remain on their original site. However, several cabins were moved from outlying mining camps and brought into town to serve as tourist cabins, notably several on South Gunnison Avenue in the Liska Cabin tourist court (5HN68.143, 5HN68.144, and 5HN68.145). Although many of these properties were moved during the period of significance, subsequent alterations have rendered some to be noncontributing. Properties moved after the period of significance were evaluated as noncontributing. For example, Unit 13 and Unit 14 of the Matterhorn Motel (5HN68.74) and the Moon-Ramsey House (5HN68.56) were all moved in 1993, and consequently all are considered noncontributing.

Description of Resources within the District

The following sections describe the resources within the district. The descriptions are based on intensive survey of historic buildings that took place in 2003 – 2004. The resources are divided into contributing and noncontributing categories and grouped by original functions: Public Buildings, which includes governmental, educational, and religious functions; Commercial Buildings, which includes buildings whose primary purpose was commerce and trade, but which may have incorporated other functions, such as domestic, social, or religious; Residential Buildings, including primary buildings, which are single- and multi-family dwellings; and Outbuildings, including a variety of secondary buildings, such as carriage houses, barns, sheds, garages, and outhouses.

For contributing resources, within each category the most important and/or representative historic buildings within the district are discussed first, and other buildings follow in address order. Brief descriptions of all contributing historic buildings within the district (with the exception of outbuildings) are provided. A few representative examples of types of contributing outbuildings are described, followed by a listing of other outbuildings. Noncontributing resources are also briefly described. In the discussion below, the current address, historic building or business name (if applicable), architect or builder's name (if known), and year of construction are given. The photograph number refers to photographs included as part of this nomination. A number enclosed by a circle identifies photographs on the map of the district. Following the description is a table providing a complete listing of all the buildings discussed in each section.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Public Buildings

317 Henson Street, Hinsdale County Courthouse, Jonathan Ogden architect, 1877, 5HN68.27, Photograph 41. This one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame building has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed in friezeboard and cornerboards. It reflects elements from the Italianate style — paired gable-end brackets, narrow thin windows with pedimented window heads, and entrances with a bracketed hood, dentil band, and paired paneled door with a 5-lite transom. It is Colorado's oldest courthouse still in continuous use, and also a rare surviving example of a frame county courthouse. The second floor courtroom, which still contains some of the original furnishings, was the site of the first famed trial and conviction of Alferd Packer, the "Colorado Cannibal" in 1883.

230 Bluff Street, Pitkin Guard Armory, Lake City Opera House, Daniel Hurd contractor 1883, 5HN68.28, Photograph 2. This brick building consists a narrow two-story section with a flat asphalt roof; and a long one-story section with a vaulted roof of Hypalon material. Architectural features include segmental-arched windows and entrances, transomed entrances, a cornice of dog tooth dentilling and corbelled brick chimneys. Constructed as an armory for the Pitkin Guards, the local chapter of the State Militia, it also functioned as an entertainment hall, hosting musical and theatrical productions, costume balls, and other gala events.

431 Gunnison Avenue, Presbyterian Church and Presbyterian Manse, George M. Darley builder, 1876, 5HN68.1, Photographs 33, 34. The one-and-one-half story, front-gabled frame church has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards with cornerboard trim. Its Carpenter Gothic style is reflected by the steep gabled roof, elaborately decorated steeple, and pedimented window heads. The church interior contains the original beadboard wainscoting, pews hand made by Reverend Alexander M. Darley and the original organ. The building is notable as the first church constructed on Colorado's Western Slope. The adjacent Presbyterian Manse (1879) is a one-and-one-half story, front-gabled frame dwelling with a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards. Built by George Darley, it too is an example of Carpenter Gothic, as evidenced by its steep gabled roof and elaborate window heads.

501 Gunnison Avenue, St. James Episcopal Church, H. E. Turner and J. B. Lyons contractors, 1875, 5HN68.23, Photograph 36. The small, one-story, front-gabled frame church building has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed in cornerboards and friezeboard. A modest wood cross surmounts the gable apex. The centered entrance contains original, paired doors of vertical boards; fenestration consists of 1-over-1 windows with stained glass in the upper sash. At the west side of the property is a cross-shaped structure containing a church bell. The building was constructed by the contracting firm Turner & Lyons as their carpentry shop. The firm's principals, H. E. Turner and J. B. Lyons, specialized in heavy industrial structures, including the Crooke Smelter and a variety of heavy timber bridges on Henson Creek. In 1877, St. James Episcopal Society acquired the property for use as their church.

401 Bluff Street, First Baptist Church, Guionneau & Youmans contractors, 1891, 5HN68.20, Photograph 3. The one-and-one-half-story, gabled, frame-L plan building has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards with cornerboard trim. Its Queen Anne style is reflected in the gable clad with fish

scale and diamond shingles and bargeboard. The tall narrow windows have stained glass and elaborate frames with pedimented window hoods. A gabled porch with elaborate gable-edge trim shelters the entrance.

112 South Silver Street, St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church, 1877, 5HN68.29, Photograph 6. The one-story, front-gabled frame building has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed in cornerboards. It possesses features of the Carpenter Gothic style — a steep gabled roof, an elaborately decorated steeple, and pedimented window heads.

215 Silver Street, Masonic Lodge, 1902, 5HN68.21, Photograph 8. The flat-roofed building originally contained a confectionery shop. The local Masonic Lodge, Crystal Lake Lodge No. 34, AF & AM, acquired the property in 1908 and replaced the original iron-clad facade with the present beige brick, windowed storefront. The building has stone side walls and an asphalt roof. The building interior retains its original decorative stamped metal ceiling.

Commercial Buildings

130 Silver Street, Finley Block, 1877, Bauer & Schultz contractors, 5HN68.50, Photograph 7. The one-story masonry building with flat asphalt roof was built to house Henry Finley's mercantile business. The Italianate style is reflected in the façade with its ashlar quoins, belt course between the cornice and windows, elaborate bracketed cornice, and flattened-arched doorway with keystones.

130 Silver Street, Grantham House, ca 1880, 5HN68.50. This small, one-story front-gabled dwelling with a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards was moved to this site as a museum property, to forestall its demolition. It is an excellent intact example of the modest version of Greek Revival seen in the Colorado mining towns during the 1870s and early 1880s, as evidenced by it symmetrical massing, pedimented window heads, and transomed entrance.

223 Silver Street, O.K. Building, 1876, 5HN68.35, Photograph 10. The one-story, false-front frame building with a bracketed cornice originally housed Louis Kafka's O.K. Store. It has a metal roof and side walls of concrete over adobe. The façade has a centered recessed entrance with paired paneled and glazed doors and a 2-lite transom above; it is fronted by a boardwalk. The business was the region's largest supplier of gentlemen's clothing until Kafka went bankrupt in 1907.

227 Silver Street, Avery & Rice Store, Davis & Smiley contractors, 1877, 5HN68.41, Photograph 12. This one-story, false-front frame building with a bracketed cornice first contained the Avery & Rice book and periodical store. It has a metal roof and south wall clad in corrugated metal. The façade has a centered recessed entrance with paired paneled and glazed doors and 2-lite transom above; it is fronted by a boardwalk.

229 Silver Street, Miners and Merchants Bank/Bank Block, Bauer & Schultz contractors, 1877, 5HN68.30, Photograph 13. John Simpson Hough, one of Lake City's founding businessmen and mining capitalists, erected the Bank Block with proceeds from his Frank Hough and Palmetto gold mines on Engineer Pass west of Lake City. The two-story building is constructed of ashlar stone block with a flat

asphalt roof. Its Italianate style is reflected in the prominent bracketed cornice and tall narrow windows with elaborate carved stone window heads. Window and entrance openings are framed by ashlar columns capped by curved molding and pilasters. Upper story corners are finished with ashlar quoins. The building features belt course between upper and lower stories and an oblique double leaf entrance. It is fronted by a boardwalk.

300 - 304 Silver Street, Hough Block, Jack Wells and Samuel M. Tarkington brick masons, 1880, 5HN68.25, Photograph 14. The two-story masonry business block is built of brick with stone trim and has a flat asphalt roof. Its Italianate style is evident in the bracketed cornice and tall narrow windows with stone surrounds carved with a curvilinear vegetative design. Architectural features include the belt course separating the first and second stories, prominent ashlar quoining, and transomed entrances. The cast iron storefront has a centered entrance flanked by large three vertical light windows with kickplates below. Openings are framed in square cast iron columns with capitals adorned by small rosettes. Pilasters on low square bases support a secondary cornice with block modillions across the width of the façade. The fireproof storefront was freighted to Lake City from St. Louis, Missouri and hauled by wagon from the D&RG railhead at Sapinero 40 miles to the north.

627 Silver Street, Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village, Clarence E. Wright and William C. Wright contractors, 1947, 5HN68.130, Photographs 25, 26. Denver businessmen Austin Houghton and Emory Begley developed the Lake Fork Cabins in response to the continued rise in auto tourism that followed World War II. The ten, two-room log cabins are arranged in a U-shaped courtyard around a large central building that originated as a shower house and is now a combined lodging unit and laundry facility. The cabins are one-story, side-gabled log buildings of nearly identical design — logs painted red-brown with butt ends painted white and a large picture window in the facade. Roofs are composition. The owner's residence, larger in size but of identical materials and design, is on the east side of the complex.

627 Silver Street, Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village, Cabin 1, 1947, 5HN68.130. The one-story, side-gabled log cabin has composition roofing and exposed purlins in gable ends. The logs are painted red-brown and log butts painted white. The façade has a picture window; off-center entrance with shallow shed-roofed stoop cover that shelters a paneled and glazed door and screen storm; small 1-over-1 window. Other windows are anodized metal frame 1/1 sliders.

627 Silver Street, Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village, Cabin 2, 1947, 5HN68.130. The one-story, side-gabled log cabin has composition roofing and exposed purlins in gable ends. The logs are painted red-brown and log butts painted white. The façade has picture window; off-center entrance with shallow shed-roofed stoop cover that shelters a paneled and glazed door and screen storm; small 1-over-1 window. Other windows are anodized metal frame 1/1 sliders.

627 Silver Street, Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village, Cabin 3, 1947, 5HN68.130. The one-story, side-gabled log cabin has composition roofing and exposed purlins in gable ends. The logs are painted red-brown and log butts painted white. The gabled stoop cover has exposed purlins, is supported by diagonal brace; it shelters a glazed and paneled door and screen door. The façade has picture window and small 1-over-1 window. Other windows are anodized metal frame 1/1 sliders.

627 Silver Street, Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village, Cabin 4, 1947, 5HN68.130, photograph 26. The one-story, side-gabled log cabin has composition roofing and exposed purlins in gable ends. The logs are painted red-brown and log butts painted white. The gabled stoop cover has exposed purlins, is supported by diagonal brace; it shelters a glazed and paneled door and screen door. Façade has picture window and small 1-over-1 window. Other windows are anodized metal frame 1/1 sliders.

627 Silver Street, Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village, Cabin 5, 1947, 5HN68.130. The one-story, side-gabled log cabin with composition roofing and exposed purlins in gable ends. The logs are painted red-brown and log butts painted white. The gabled stoop cover has exposed purlins, is supported by diagonal brace; it shelters a glazed and paneled door and screen door. The façade has picture window and small 1-over-1 window. Other windows are anodized metal frame 1/1 sliders.

627 Silver Street, Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village, Cabin 6, 1947, 5HN68.130. The one-story, side-gabled log cabin has composition roofing and exposed purlins in gable ends. The logs are painted red-brown and log butts painted white. The gabled stoop cover has exposed purlins, is supported by diagonal brace; it shelters a glazed and paneled door and screen door. The façade has picture window and small 1-over-1 window. Other windows are anodized metal frame 1/1 sliders.

627 Silver Street, Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village, Cabin 7, 1947, 5HN68.130. The one-story, side-gabled log cabin has composition roofing and exposed purlins in gable ends. The logs are painted red-brown and log butts painted white. The gabled stoop cover has exposed purlins, is supported by diagonal brace; it shelters a glazed and paneled door and screen door. The façade has picture window and small 1-over-1 window. Other windows are anodized metal frame 1/1 sliders.

627 Silver Street, Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village, Cabin 8, 1947, 5HN68.130. The one-story, side-gabled log cabin has composition roofing and exposed purlins in gable ends. The logs are painted red-brown and log butts painted white. The gabled stoop cover has exposed purlins, is supported by diagonal brace; it shelters a glazed and paneled door and screen door. The façade has picture window and small 1-over-1. Other windows are anodized metal frame 1/1 sliders.

627 Silver Street, Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village, Cabin 9, 1947, 5HN68.130. The one-story, side-gabled log cabin has composition roofing and exposed purlins in gable ends. The logs are painted red-brown and log butts painted white. A shallow, shed-roofed stoop cover shelters a glazed and paneled door and screen door. The façade has picture window and small 1-over-1. Other windows are anodized metal frame 1/1 sliders.

627 Silver Street, Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village, Cabin 10, 1948, 5HN68.130. The one-story, side-gabled log cabin has composition roofing and exposed purlins in gable ends. The logs are painted red-brown and log butts painted white. A shallow, shed-roofed stoop cover shelters a glazed and paneled door and screen door. The façade has picture window and small 1-over-1. Other windows are anodized metal frame 1/1 sliders.

627 Silver Street, Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village, Cabin 11, 1948, 5HN68.130. The one-story, side-gabled log cabin is built in two sections. It has composition roofing and exposed purlins in gable ends. The logs are painted red-brown and log butts painted white. There is an entrance on far left of east

elevation and another in the north gable wall. Windows are anodized metal frame 1/1 sliders.

219 - 231 Gunnison Avenue, Town Square Cabins, Joel F. Swank builder, owner's residence, 1942, 5HN68.162, photographs 28. Lake City native Joel F. Swank constructed this ten-unit tourist court from 1939 through 1942, renting cabins for $4 per night to summer visitors. The cabins are arranged in a U-shaped courtyard with the former shower house in the center. Each is a small, one-story, front-gabled log building with shingle-clad gable ends and decorative shutters. Each of the rental cabins has small signs over the door bearing their original creative names selected by Swank, Drop Inn, Fall Inn, Skip Inn, Walk Inn, Crawl Inn, Run Inn, Fall Inn and Slip Inn. The complex was expanded with a service station/store in 1983.

The owner's residence is a one-and-one-half story log dwelling facing Third Street. It has a metal roof with wood-shingled gable ends and a gabled dormer. There is a prominent stone fireplace chimney on east elevation. Most windows are small 4-lites.

219 - 231 Gunnison Avenue, Town Square Cabins, Joel F. Swank builder, Cabin 1, 1939, 5HN68.162, Photograph 28. The one-story, front-gabled log cabin has a metal roof; gable ends clad in wood shingles; and scalloped trim on east gable edge. It has small deck; metal frame slider windows with decorative shutters, shallow wood-shingled fixed awning, and flower box. Other windows, small rectangular with metal frames.

219 - 231 Gunnison Avenue, Town Square Cabins, Joel F. Swank builder, Cabin 2, 1939, 5HN68.162, photographs 28, 29. The one-story, front-gabled log cabin has metal roof; gable ends clad in wood shingles; scalloped trim on gable edge. There is a small deck with railing; façade has paired wood frame windows with decorative shutters, shallow wood-shingled fixed awning, and flower box.

219 - 231 Gunnison Avenue, Town Square Cabins, Joel F. Swank builder, Cabin 3, 1942, 5HN68.162, photograph 28. The one-story, front-gabled log cabin has a metal roof; gable ends clad in wood shingles; and scalloped trim on gable edge. It has a small deck; façade has wood frame windows with decorative shutters, shallow wood-shingled fixed awning, and flower box.

219 - 231 Gunnison Avenue, Town Square Cabins, Joel F. Swank builder, Pump house, 1939, 5HN68.162. The one-story, side-gabled log building has a metal roof and gable end clad in wood shingles. Metal frame window in east elevation.

219 - 231 Gunnison Avenue, Town Square Cabins, Joel F. Swank builder, Cabin 4, 1939, 5HN68.162. The one-story, side-gabled log cabin has a metal roof, gable ends clad in wood shingles, and a gabled stoop cover with scalloped trim on gable edge. The façade has 4/4 wood frame slider windows with decorative shutters with wolf cut-out pattern and flower box.

219 - 231 Gunnison Avenue, Town Square Cabins, Joel F. Swank builder, Cabin 5, 1939, 5HN68.162. The one-story, front-gabled log cabin has a metal roof; gable ends clad in wood shingles; and gable edge has scalloped trim. The façade has metal frame windows has decorative shutters with antlered deer cut-out pattern and flower box.

219 - 231 Gunnison Avenue, Town Square Cabins, Joel F. Swank builder, Cabin 6, 1942, 5HN68.162. The one-story, front-gabled log cabin has a metal roof; gable ends clad in wood shingles; and gable edge has scalloped trim. Facade has a metal frame window with decorative shutters with bird cut-out pattern and flower box.

219 - 231 Gunnison Avenue, Town Square Cabins, Joel F. Swank builder, Cabin 7, 1942, 5HN68.162. The one-story, side-gabled log cabin has a metal roof; gable ends clad in wood shingles; and shed-roofed porch with square wood posts. Facade has a metal frame window with decorative shutters with wolf cut-out pattern and flower box.

219 - 231 Gunnison Avenue, Town Square Cabins, Joel F. Swank builder, Cabin 8, 1942, 5HN68.162. The one-story, side-gabled log cabin has a metal roof; gable ends clad in wood shingles; and partial-width, shed-roofed porch with square wood posts. Facade has a metal frame window with decorative shutters and flower box.

219 - 231 Gunnison Avenue, Town Square Cabins, Joel F. Swank builder, Shower house/laundry, 1939, 5HN68.162. The one-story, front-gabled log cabin has a metal roof; scalloped trim on gable ends and gable edges. There is a small deck.

---

409 Bluff Street, Matterhorn Motel, owner's residence 1949, 5HN68.74. The first motel built in Lake City, the Matterhorn signaled the continued popularity of Lake City as a tourist destination following World War II. The property consists of the owner's residence, the room units and two small cabins, Units 13 and 14. The owner's residence is a two-story, side-gabled frame building with composition roofing, two-story porch on the façade, and historic "Matterhorn Motel" neon sign on the roof ridge.

409 Bluff Street, Matterhorn Motel, motel units 1949, 5HN68.74. The long, narrow, one-story, side-gabled frame building contains 12 motel units. Walls are clad in asbestos shingles. Six gabled entry porches have turned wood posts and gable ends covered in fish scale shingles. Each porch shelters two entrances, each with a paneled door. Each unit has a metal-frame slider window. Windows and doors have 1997 triangular pediment.

409 Bluff Street, Matterhorn Motel, Unit 13, circa 1910, 5HN68.74. The small, one-story, hipped-roof frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls are clad in shiplap siding. A half-hipped porch is supported by logs. The building was moved to this location in 1993 from the Iron Kettle cabins at 201 Gunnison Avenue.

409 Bluff Street, Matterhorn Motel, Unit 13, circa 1935, 5HN68.74. The small, one-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling with metal roof. Walls clad in shiplap siding. The shed-roofed porch has square wood posts, shelters a window and an off-center entrance with solid door. The building was moved to this location in 1993 from the Iron Kettle cabins at 201 Gunnison Avenue.

219 Silver Street, Weinberg Building, 1876, 5HN68.45. The one-story, false-front frame building with bracketed cornice functioned as a saloon, a post office, and then a barbershop. The façade has a centered

recessed entrance with paired paneled and glazed doors and a 2-lite transom above; it is fronted by a boardwalk. It was in a state of disrepair when the Lake City Ladies' Aid Society acquired it in 1930s. The women's group, renamed and reorganized as the Jubilee Women's Club, continues ownership today and it now serves as the public library. Fronted by a boardwalk, it has a metal roof and side walls clad in wide horizontal siding.

221 Silver Street, Kennedy Store, Parker House, 1876, 5HN68.31, Photograph 9. The one-story, front-gabled, false-front building with bracketed cornice first opened with the Miners Boot and Shoe Store. In subsequent years, it contained a dry goods store, confectionery, the Hinsdale County Telephone Office, and an antique shop. The building has a metal roof and shared side walls. The façade has a centered recessed entrance with paired paneled and glazed doors and a 2-lite transom above; it is fronted by a boardwalk.

225 Silver Street, Timberline Craftsman, 1877, 5HN68.36, Photograph 11. The wide, one-story, front-gabled frame building has a low false-front façade, added in 1903, which is clad in stamped metal in rock-faced masonry block pattern and an elaborate metal cornice with corner finials. It has large windows and a recessed entrance. M. S. "Matt" Taylor established his law practice in this building in 1877. Other businesses included a boot and shoe manufacturer, and a laundry. It has housed the Timberline Craftsman gift shop since the 1950s. Fronted by a boardwalk, it has a metal roof and north side wall clad in stamped metal in masonry block pattern.

300 Third Street, H. A. Avery Store, Bauer & Schultz contractors, 1881, 5HN68.98. The one-story stone building with a flat asphalt roof was originally occupied by the Avery & Rice book and stationery store. The façade consists of four ashlar columns with square, molded capitals supporting an ashlar lintel extending across the full width of façade to support a stone cornice. The alley wall is stuccoed. Other businesses included a meat market, mercantile store, shoe store, law office, and the Lake City Phonograph newspaper.

306 Silver Street, Pavich Store, 1950, 5HN68.101. The one-story, flat-roofed building was constructed of brick salvaged from a mill at the Gallic-Vulcan Mine 12 miles west of Lake City. It originally contained the Lone Star Cafe and Bar. Subsequent businesses included Lake City Sportsman, then Irene's Beauty Parlor. Fronted by a boardwalk, it has an asphalt roof and a large fixed-sash façade window.

308 Silver Street, Watson Shoe Building, 1901, 5HN68.103. The one-story, red-brick building with a flat asphalt roof functioned originally as a shoe store. Then it contained, in succession, the Hinsdale County Electric Light & Power, a stationery store, a tobacco and confectionery shop, Charles M. Harkness' People's Market Co., and a series of restaurants. It has a large, fixed-sash façade window.

317 Silver Street, Spruce Lodge, 1950, 5HN68.104. The one-story, gabled L-plan frame building is clad in asbestos shingles. It contains four motel units accessed by entrances with newer gabled entry covers. Windows are casements. The Spruce Lodge is one of three motels built during the post World War II period, signaling the continued popularity of Lake City as a summer destination. The lodge also included the adjacent building at 321 Silver Street, altered by addition of a commercial storefront.

400 Henson Street, Planing Mill, Harry Youmans contractor, 1894, 5HN68.2. Harry Youmans erected the planing mill on the banks of the Lake Fork River. Utilizing water power to operate the saw mill machinery, it replaced the Rising Planing Mill erected in 1876. Youmans became the Lake City area's largest supplier of building materials and erected a speculative residence at 600 Gunnison Avenue, a Queen Anne style beauty that showcased an array of decorative products from his saw mill and lumber yard. The shed-roofed, stone mill building was converted into a private residence in the 1970s.

Residential Buildings

600 Gunnison Avenue, Youmans-Carey House, Jefferson John Marsh contractor, 1892, 5HN68.24, Photograph 39. This house is the best local representative of the Queen Anne style, as reflected in its asymmetrical massing, multiple gables with shingled ends and bargeboard, a turret, bay windows, and a wrap-around porch. The shed-roofed wrap-around porch possesses a dentil band, spindlework frieze, square posts with capitals, curved brackets, and a balustrade in geometric pattern. Above angled entry to porch is gable pediment with sunburst design; gable edge trimmed in bargeboard. The south elevation has a bay window with bracketed, Mansard roof with flared eaves. The bay window is surmounted by a small porch with turned balusters, curved brackets, and elongated roof with flared eaves. The small turret has bracketed eaves, a conical roof covered in diamond-shaped and fish scale shingles, and narrow 1-over-1 windows above which are fixed lights with colored glass. Windows are 1-over-1 double hung, single and paired. There is a small gabled dormer in the west roof slope.

608 Gunnison Avenue, Marsh-Trogel House, Jefferson John Marsh contractor, 1892, 5HN68.49, Photograph 38. Jefferson John Marsh constructed this two-and-one-half, cross-gabled frame dwelling as his private residence. The house has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards. The house reflects the Queen Anne style with its asymmetrical massing, shingled gable ends trimmed in bargeboard, gable end ornaments, and bay windows. The south gable wall has bay window with a bracketed, Mansard roof with flared eaves; bay window is surmounted by small balcony/porch with flat roof supported by curving brackets that connect with balustrade. The façade has a half-hipped porch with square posts with capitals, spindlework frieze, curved brackets, and a gabled entry cover with bargeboard and semi-circular hub and spokes ornament. Windows are 1-over-1 double hung.

505 Bluff Street, Kennedy-Williams House, 1881, 5HN68.8. The one-and-one-half story, front-gabled frame dwelling features a prominent two-story bay window in east gable wall with 1-over-1 windows with colored glass in upper panes, elaborate decorative shingling, a flared mansard roof, decorative brackets, and elaborate roof cresting. Other architectural embellishments include pedimented window heads, colored glass windows, and a gabled front porch with paired stick supports. The house has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboard.

625 Bluff Street, Kelley-Chambers House, 1877, 5HN68.11, Photograph 4. The one-story, gabled-L frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboard. The house features a half-hipped bay window composed of three 2-over-2 double hung with wide functional shutters; and a long porch with elaborate brackets and square posts mounted on short, square pedestals with capitals. Other windows are 4-over-4 double hung each with a wide functional shutter. The collection of intact outbuildings includes a ca. 1900 carriage house, a chicken coop, an outhouse, and a shed.

425 Silver Street, Kellogg-Avery House, 1875, 5HN68.116, photograph 16. The house originated as a one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling. It was enlarged in 1900 with a one-and-one-half-story, hipped-roof addition to the front. The house has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards. A concrete block fireplace chimney was built circa 1957 when it was purchased as a summer home. The property is notable for its large landscaped lot edged by an elaborate wrought iron fence and for the architecturally intact stable, shed and outhouse located at the alley.

430 Silver Street, Roach-Higgins Cabin, 1877, 5HN68.118, photograph 18. The one-and-one-half-story dwelling of squared logs with squared notching is the only house remaining from the settlement period that has not been covered in clapboards. It has a metal roof and the gable end is clad in board and batten. Windows are 4-over-4 double hung, paired in gable end. The property occupies a large, prominent corner lot.

500 Silver Street, Kohler-Ralph-Smith House, Samuel Tarkington, Jack Wells, and A.J. Fjelle contractors, 1881, 5HN68.38, photograph 19. The one-story, gabled-L dwelling of red brick has a metal roof. The Classical Revival porch featuring Ionic columns supporting an entablature; turned balusters; and pediment was added in 1911. The property is notable for its large corner lot edged in towering cottonwoods and the intact shed and outhouse.

510 Silver Street, King House, 1882, 5HN68.46, Photograph 20. This tiny, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed in friezeboard and cornerboard pilasters. An example of the modest version of the Italianate style seen in Lake City, it features symmetrical massing, elaborate window hoods, and a half-hipped entry cover supported by elaborate carved brackets. Windows are 1-over-1 double hung. A boardwalk extends from the front entrance to the street edge.

513 Silver Street, Thompson-Whinnery-Ewart House, Jefferson John Marsh contractor, 1892, 5HN68.22, Photograph 21. The one-and-one-half story, cross-gabled frame dwelling has composition roofing and walls clad in clapboards. The house exhibits the elaborate ornamentation associated with the Queen Anne Style. The façade gable end is trimmed in elaborate ornamental woodworking that includes bargeboard, half-circle designs, fish scale shingles, and an ornament in the gable apex. Large, gabled dormers on north and south elevations have similar decorative trim. The gable façade contains a tri-partite window and a half-hipped wrap-around with an elaborate spindlework frieze, decorative brackets, square posts with capitals supported by a short square post with capitals, and low balusters with horizontal connectors in a geometric pattern. Windows are 1-over-1 double hung, some topped by a decorative, segmental-arched lintel. The property is also notable for the gabled frame barn at the alley.

628 Silver Street, Williams House, 1888, 5HN68.129, Photograph 24. The one-story frame residence has a wood shingle roof and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed in friezeboard and cornerboard pilasters. Windows are 2-over-2 double hung in façade, multi-lights on south elevation and rear addition, small window in east gable end.

420 Gunnison Avenue, Forberg-Palmer House, 1876, 5HN68.187, Photograph 30. The one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed with cornerboards and friezeboard. Architectural features include a transomed entrance and 1-over-1 windows with architrave trim. The house has a series of historic additions on the rear. The property consists of a large lot edged

in tall cottonwoods and historic picket fence. Notable are the two intact sheds and circa 1878 cabin.

421 Gunnison Avenue, May-Bardwell-Heath House, 1891, 5HN68.5, Photograph 31. The two-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has composition roofing and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed with cornerboards and friezeboard. Architectural features include a elaborate gable end ornament, transomed entrance, half-hipped bay window with bracketed cornice, and gabled roof entry porch with shingled gable end, turned posts, turned balusters, and newel posts with round finials. Windows are 2-over-2 single and paired.

500 Gunnison Avenue, Hough-Olney-Blair House, 1877, 5HN68.17,photoraph 35. Prominent local businessman John S. Hough was the original owner of the one-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling. Henry C. Olney, publisher of the *Lake City Silver World*, resided here from 1880 through 1900. The house has a metal roof and walls clad in shiplap siding and trimmed in cornerboards. Architectural features include transomed entrances, a bay window with Mansard roof with flared eaves, 4-over-4 double-hung windows with cornice window heads, and a flat-roofed porch with molded cornice, elaborate posts of thin board with capitals, decorative brackets, and plain balusters.

513 Gunnison Avenue, Turner-Alexander-Edgerton House, H. E. Turner contractor, 1877, 5HN68.19, Photograph 37. Prominent builder H. E. Turner constructed this one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled log dwelling as his personal residence. It was almost immediately covered in clapboards. The house has a metal roof and 4-over-4 double-hung windows with architrave trim. The house is a well-preserved representative of the very modest version of Greek Revival style constructed in Lake City and other Colorado mining towns during this period, as reflected in its symmetrical massing, front-gabled roof, tall narrow windows with crown molding, cornerboards, and transomed entrance. The property is notable for the intact carriage house and outhouse.

415 Henson Street, McDonald Rock House, William McDonald builder, 1952, 5HN68.221, Photograph 42. The one-story, side-gabled masonry dwelling was constructed as a summer residence. It has fieldstone walls and a low-pitched metal roof with protruding rafters and board and batten at the gable ends. The east elevation has a swing-up covering of corrugated metal on entire length. The property is notable for the stone outhouse near the alley.

407 Silver Street, Suttle Cabin, 1946, 5HN681.113. Located on the site of an 1870s residence lost to fire, the one-story, broad front-gabled log dwelling with saddle notching is one of the first summer residences erected in Lake City. Rustic style features included the shed-roofed porch supported by plain wood posts and a stone fireplace chimney. It has a metal roof.

417 Silver Street, Cummings Cabin, 1947, 5HN68.114, Photograph 15. Also located on the site of an 1870s residence consumed by fire, the one-story, broad front-gabled log dwelling with saddle notching is one of the first summer residences erected in Lake City. Rustic style features included the shed-roofed porch supported by plain wood posts and a stone fireplace chimney. It has a metal roof.

---

116 Bluff Street, Gentry Cabins, 1952, 5HN68.54. Texas resident Walter Lee Patrick was the original owner of this cabin, a one-story, front-gabled dwelling of "lock logs." Small, four-light windows. He erected a second cabin of similar design and materials with a small deck on the same property in 1966. Both houses have a metal roof and exposed rafter tails. The property also has an outhouse and pump house.

218 Bluff Street, Myers House, 1888, 5HN68.60. When built, this dwelling was located in the town's "Hell's Acre" dance hall district. The one-story gabled, L-plan frame dwelling is clad in shiplap, has a metal roof, and features narrow 4-over-4 windows.

300 Bluff Street, Bell-Soderholm House, 1880, 5HN68.34. This two-story, side-gabled frame received the rear shed-roofed, one-story addition in the early 1880s. Gable ends have friezeboard and decorative trim in gable apex. Windows are 2-over-2 double hung with pediment window heads and functional shutters. The house has a metal roof and clapboard exterior. It features a two-story balcony porch with chamfered posts, decorative brackets, and turned balusters. The property is also notable for the ca. 1910 front-gabled frame garage and attached shed.

304 Third Street, Hughes-Bell Cabin, 1876, 5HN68.63. The one-story, gabled log dwelling was built as a wedding gift for the first couple married in Lake City, Miss Kitty Eastman and Davey Hughes. John C. Bell purchased the cabin in 1879, covered it with clapboards, constructed a shed-roofed addition on the rear, then opened it as his law office. Expanded with a gabled frame addition in the mid 1960s, the building was restored to its original log exterior in the late 1990s. It has a metal roof and newer multi-light windows.

305 Bluff Street, Kennedy-Lamphear House, 1877, 5HN68.64. The one-story, gabled dwelling of log and frame construction has a metal roof and clapboard exterior. Windows are 4-over-4 and 2-over-2 double hung windows with functional shutters.

313 Bluff Street, Abbott House, 1880, 5HN68.67. This one-and-one-half-story, gabled, L-plan frame dwelling has a metal roof, clapboard exterior, bay window, and an accumulation of historic rear additions. Windows are windows are 1-over-1 and small 6-lites and 2-over-2 windows in the gable end.

316 Bluff Street, Gerbert-Wheeler House, 1877, 5HN68.68. Originally a one-story, front-gabled squared-log cabin, this dwelling was almost immediately covered in clapboards and enlarged with the north shed-roofed addition. Façade windows are 2-over-2 double hung. The original owner was James Gebert, who located the famed Hidden Treasure Mine and was a partner in the pioneer sawmill firm Gebert & Hall. Subsequent owners were Thomas Halpin, a well known prospector who worked the famous Golden Fleece Mine and other local mines, and pioneer freighters Frank Wheeler and Clint Buskirk

326 Bluff Street, Dolan House, 1877, 5HN68.70. The one-story, half-hipped frame house clad in board and batten with a metal roof was originally owned by saloonkeeper James "Larry" Dolan. Windows are 2-over-2 double hung with 1-over-1 storms.

507 Bluff Street, Richards-Doran House, 1882, 5HN68.3. Blacksmith Ferdinand Hagen constructed the single-story, gabled frame house. It has a metal roof and clapboard exterior. Bedroom, kitchen, and dining room additions were built in the years prior to 1905. Windows are 2-over-2 double hung, single and paired, with pedimented window hoods. The elaborate gabled corner porch was added to the house ca. 1900.

510 Bluff Street, Whinnery-Kendrick House, 1902, 5HN68.79. The original owner of the one-story, gabled T-plan frame dwelling was Lake Fork Valley rancher Webster S. Whinnery, a local business entrepreneur who raised cattle, owned local meat markets, and held mining interests in the area. For a time, Whinnery used it as employee housing for workers at his ranch and butcher shop. The house has a composition roof, walls clad in shiplap siding and trimmed in cornerboards, narrow 1-over-1 double hung windows with architrave trim, and a shed-roofed porch with square wood posts and plain balusters.

713 Bluff Street, Ray-Mendenhall House, 1880, 5HN68.32. This one-story gabled L-plan dwelling originated as a squared-log cabin built by Thomas L. Ray, surrounded by vegetable fields and corrals for dairy cattle. It has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards. Its Italianate influence is reflected in the bracketed porch and pedimented window heads. Windows are 2-over-2 double hung. The house enlarged soon after construction with a shed-roofed addition on the north.

111 Silver Street, Eisenkramer House, 1877, 5HN68.43. The one-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling, was originally owned by S. W. Coleman. It has a metal roof, full width porch with plain square posts, and walls clad in shiplap and trimmed with cornerboards and friezeboard. Windows are 1-over-1 and 2-over-2 double hung. There is a gabled entry porch on rear. Subsequent owners were former slaves Clark and Louisa Thompson, John "Black Jack" Howard, and George S. Lee. The property also features a ca. 1890 shed and circa 1900 carriage house.

117 Silver Street, Estep-Griffiths House, 1877, 5HN68.37. The one-story, front-gabled frame building was originally owned by Louis D. Estep. It is partially roofed in metal and in deteriorating wood shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards on façade, board and batten on sides. The centered entrance features a transomed door. Windows are 4-over-4 with architrave trim, partially covered in wood.

121 Silver Street, Rapp House, 1877, 5HN68.94. Eugene Bartholf was the original owner of the property, leasing it to physician Samuel Rapp and his brother, Abraham Rapp, and allowing the brothers to construct the one-story, front-gabled frame house. The Rapps cohabited here and Samuel had his doctor's office in the house as well. It has a metal roof, friezeboard, and walls clad in clapboards on front and brick-patterned rolled asphalt on sides. A transomed door is sheltered by a gabled stoop cover with decorative trim in gable end, pendants, and diagonal braces. Windows are 2-over-2 double hung with architrave trim.

505 Silver Street, Strouse-Mendenhall House, 1877, 5HN68.120. The one-story, side-gabled log dwelling was constructed by Meyer Strouse and Charles Kayser as an investment property. A later owner was Francis M. Mendenhall, who owned a local butcher shop and a 440-acre cattle ranch on the lower Lake Fork Valley. It was covered in clapboards and trimmed in cornerboards and friezeboard circa 1901. The house has a metal roof. The small, half-hipped, partial-width porch centered in the façade has a pedimented and chamfered wood posts. Windows are 1-over-1 double hung, single and

paired. Windows are 1-over-1 double hung, single and paired, with metal storms.

517 Silver Street, Le Fevre-Carman House, 1881, 5HN68.121. Charles Kayser, a real estate speculator, was the original owner of the one-and-one-half-story, gabled L-plan frame house. In the early 1900s, it was purchased by the brothers Levi Carman and Henry Carman, who were well known carpenters and mines of the Lake City area. It has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed in cornerboards. The gable ends are covered in fish scale shingles. The house exhibits Italianate influence in the bracketed window crowns with scrolled brackets. Windows are 1-over-1 double hung, single and paired.

521 Silver Street, Murphy-Kirker House, 1881, 5HN68.123. The original owner of the one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling was local butcher John L. Murphy. It has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed with cornerboards. The dwelling possesses Italianate features, including a bracketed porch and bracketed hoods with scrolled brackets (statement of significance says pedimented window heads). Windows are also 1-over-1 double hung.

532 Silver Street, Gardner House, 1900, 5HN68.6. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling was originally owned by Col. George S. Gardner and his wife Josephine Barnaby Gardner. It has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards. It features a half-hipped porch wrap-around porch with carved brackets and square posts with capitals. Most windows are 1-over-1 double hung.

615 Silver Street, Vogel Jensen House, 1897, 5HN68.128. The one-story, front-gabled dwelling was originally owned by William Vogel and his wife Anna Crawford Vogel. It is built of adobe covered in stucco and has a metal roof. The shed-roofed front porch has square supports with diagonal braces and a railing. Window openings are covered in plywood on north elevation, Z-braced board shutters on south and east elevations.

117 South Silver Street, Foote-Vickers House, 1881, 5HN68.12. The one-and-one-half-story painted brick dwelling was constructed by brickyard owner Smith C. Foote, who developed the Foote & Richardson Addition in which the property is located. The Mansard roof with flared eaves covered in diamond, fishscale, and square wood shingles reflects the Second Empire Revival style. The shed-roofed porch has turned posts, an angled entrance pediment, spindlework frieze, and low railing with turned balusters. Other architectural elements include an elaborate bay window with shallow, flared roof with brackets, round-cornered 1-over-1 double hung windows, wood keystones with "S" motif, and vertical, rounded trim on corners. The first story has 2-over-2, segmental-arched windows with clay or stone sills, paired on west and north elevations, single on east elevation. Upper story windows are 1-over-1 double hung with carved frames.

107 South Gunnison Avenue, Williams-Nettleton House, 1890, 5HN68.14. This one-and one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling has composition roofing and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed in cornerboards. A shed-roofed front porch has square posts and carved brackets. The original owner was Franklin Williams, a prominent local road builder. The Williams family lived here until the late 1920s. Windows are 1-over-1 and 4-over-4 double hung.

115 South Gunnison Avenue, Gray-Shadix House, 1895, 5HN68.10. Dairyman Hyram P. Craig was the original owner of this one-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling. It has composition roofing and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed in cornerboards. The façade has a long shed-roofed porch with square posts and carved brackets. Windows are 2-over-2 double hung. Owners in the early 1900s included John Gray, a freighter and lessor of Golden Fleece Mine.

139 South Gunnison Avenue, Gilmour-Humphrey-Liska House, 1897, 5HN68.17. This one-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling has composition roofing and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed in cornerboards. Windows are 1-over-1 double hung. John and Emma Liska developed the property in the late 1920s and early 1930s as Liska's Cabins, Lake City's first tourist court, by moving cabins from outlying mining camps to this location for use as overnight lodging. The property is noteworthy for several intact outbuildings — a barn, shed, root cellar, outhouse, and children's playhouse.

153 South Gunnison Avenue, Liska Cabin, 1876, 5HN68.144. The one-story, side-gabled dwelling of squared logs has a metal roof and a shed-roofed porch with log supports and square wooden posts. Windows are small, wood frame 4-lites and 4/4 sliders. It was moved to this site from the Sherman mining camp to form the Liska's cabins tourist court, a grouping of log and frame houses rented on a daily, weekly and monthly basis to Colorado and out-of-state tourists.

155A South Gunnison Avenue, Liska Cabin, 1900, 5HN68.145. The one-story, side-gabled square-logged building was moved to this site from the Sherman mining camp to form the Liska's cabins tourist court. Windows are small, wood frame 4-lites and 4/4 sliders.

117 Gunnison Avenue, Kemno Cabin, 1917, 5HN68.149. Joseph Kemno, a Lake City freighter and laborer, built this one-story, gabled log building late in his life. Constructed of half-notched log, it is roofed in rolled asphalt and has purlins extending from the gable ends. Window and door openings are covered in plywood or wood shutters. River stone and log foundation.

121A Gunnison Avenue, Worrell-Nelson Cabin, builders Henry Carman and John Griffiths, 1948, 5HN68.150. Dr. T. J. Worrell, from Pampa, Texas was the original owner of this one-story, front-gabled frame summer home. It has a metal roof, walls clad in horizontal wood siding, casement windows, and a shed-roofed porch supported by logs.

124 Gunnison Avenue, Wilson-Weichselbraun Cabin, 1876, 5HN68.151. Lawyer Sidney Wilson was the original owner of this one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling. It has a metal roof, board and batten exterior, and 4-over-4 double hung windows with shutters. Anton Weichselbraun, an Austrian immigrant who mined in the vicinity, resided here from 1915 until his death in 1944.

208 Gunnison Avenue, Edmondson-Ryan Cabin, Joel F. Swank contractor, 1947, 5HN68.156. R. L. and Nelma Edmondson were the original owners of this front-gabled log summer home at in 1947. It has a metal roof.

215 Gunnison Avenue, McClellan-Lampert House, 1877, 5HN68.157. William M. McClellan, a co-owner of a local ore sampling works, erected this one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling.

It has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards. Architectural features include a flat-roofed bay window with bracketed cornice, 4-over-4 double hung windows, and a round, spoked ornament in the gable end.

216 Gunnison Avenue, Michaels-Rawson House, 1876, 5HN68.158. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling was originally owned by Joseph B. Michaels, a Lake City pioneer who discovered and located the Lode Star Mine and operated such diverse businesses as a bakery and stage line that ran between Lake City and Capitol City. The house has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards trimmed in cornerboards and friezeboard. Architectural features include a diamond-shaped window and ornament in the gable end; and a half-hipped front porch roofed in wood shingles with square wood posts, spindle balusters, and frieze with cross-bar pattern. Windows are 1-over-1 double hung.

217 Gunnison Avenue, Swank "Cinder Block" House, Joel F. Swank contractor, 1947, 5HN68.159. Local builder Joel F. Swank constructed this one-story, hipped-roof masonry residence for himself and his bride, Celia Ewart Swank. It has a metal roof and walls of decorative concrete block. Windows are 6-lite with wood sills and functional shutters.

331 Gunnison, cabin 1, G & M Cabins, 1936, 5HN68.167. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling with shed-roofed section was constructed by H. B. "Jimmy" Grant as an adjunct to the Occidental Hotel, located across the alley to west fronting Silver Street. The Occidental burned to the ground in 1944, but the cabins were subsequently expanded as the G&M Cabins. The corrugated metal roof has exposed eaves. Walls are clad in vertical half logs and gable ends covered in diagonal half logs. Windows are wood frame 1/1 sliders.

331 Gunnison, cabin 2, G & M Cabins, 1936, 5HN68.168. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling with shed-roofed section was constructed as part of the Grant/Occidental Cabins tourist court, developed as an adjunct to the Occidental Hotel. It has a corrugated metal roof with exposed eaves, walls clad in vertical half logs, and gable ends covered in diagonal half logs. Windows are wood frame 4/4 sliders with historic screens.

331 Gunnison, cabin 3, G & M Cabins, 1936, 5HN68.169. The one-story, gabled, L-plan frame dwelling was constructed as part of the Grant/Occidental Cabins tourist court, developed as an adjunct to the Occidental Hotel. It has a corrugated metal roof with exposed eaves, walls clad in vertical half logs, and gable ends covered in diagonal half logs. A partial-width shed-roofed is enclosed in vertical half logs, screened window openings, and screen door. Windows are wood frame.

331 Gunnison, cabin 4, G & M Cabins, 1937, 5HN68.170. The one-story, side-gabled, squared-log dwelling was constructed as part of the Grant/Occidental Cabins tourist court, developed as an adjunct to the Occidental Hotel. It has a corrugated metal roof with exposed eaves, walls clad in vertical half logs, and gable ends covered in diagonal half logs. A partial-width shed-roofed porch is enclosed in vertical half logs, screened window openings, and screen door. The dwelling has 4/4 and 6/6 wood frame slider windows. (Note Cabin 5 is a new building).

331 Gunnison, cabin 6, G & M Cabins, 1936, 5HN68.172. The one-story, side-gabled dwelling with shed-roofed section was constructed as part of the Grant/Occidental Cabins tourist court, developed as an adjunct to the Occidental Hotel. The corrugated metal roof has exposed eaves. Walls are clad in

vertical half logs and gable ends covered in diagonal half logs. Windows are 4-lite paired, wood frame sliders.

331 Gunnison, cabin 7, G & M Cabins, 1937, 5HN68.173. The one-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling was constructed as part of the Grant/Occidental Cabins tourist court, developed as an adjunct to the Occidental Hotel. It has a metal roof and walls covered in vertical half logs. An inset corner porch is enclosed in vertical half logs and screened openings. Windows are 4/4, wood frame sliders.

331 Gunnison, cabin 8, G & M Cabins, 1937, 5HN68.174. The one-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling was constructed as part of the Grant/Occidental Cabins tourist court, developed as an adjunct to the Occidental Hotel. It has a metal roof and walls covered in vertical half logs. An inset corner porch is enclosed in vertical half logs and screened openings. Windows are larger, metal frame sliders.

331 Gunnison, cabin 9, G & M Cabins, Lawrence Colopy and Floyd Spurlin builders, 1947, 5HN68.175. Glen Hersinger and Max Hersinger purchased the Grant/Occidental Cabins at 330 Gunnison Avenue in 1946. They engaged local builders to construct four additional log tourist cabins, and an owner's residence/office to form a new tourist court named the G & M Cabins. The one-story, side-gabled log dwelling with "trough" corner finish was built as part of the G&M Cabin tourist court. It has a corrugated metal roof and an inset corner porch enclosed in vertical and horizontal hardboard with metal frame slider windows. Windows are single-light wood frame sliders.

331 Gunnison, cabin 10, G & M Cabins, Lawrence Colopy and Floyd Spurlin builders, 1947, 5HN68.176. The one-story, side-gabled log dwelling was built as part of the G&M Cabin tourist court. It has a corrugated metal roof with exposed rafters. Windows are metal frame 1/1 sliders.

331 Gunnison, cabin 11, G & M Cabins, Lawrence Colopy and Floyd Spurlin builders, 1947, 5HN68.177. The one-story, side-gabled log dwelling was built as part of the G&M Cabin tourist court. It has a corrugated metal roof with exposed rafters and an inset corner porch enclosed in vertical and horizontal hardboard with metal frame slider windows. Windows are 1/1 wood frame sliders.

331 Gunnison, cabin 12, G & M Cabins, Lawrence Colopy and Floyd Spurlin builders, 1947, 5HN68.178. The one-story, side-gable, log dwelling was built as part of the G&M Cabin tourist court. It has a corrugated metal roof with exposed rafters and an inset corner porch enclosed in vertical and horizontal hardboard with metal frame slider windows. Windows are wood frame sliders. (Note: There is no cabin 13).

331 Gunnison, cabin 14-15, G & M Cabins, 1948, 5HN68.179. The one-story, front-gabled, log dwelling was built as part of the G&M Cabin tourist court. It has a metal roof. Each unit is accessed by a gabled entry porch with log supports and concrete deck. Windows are small 4-lite and 1/1 wood frame sliders.

331 Gunnison, office, G & M Cabins, 1946, 5HN68.181. The one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling was built as the office and owner's residence for the G&M Cabin tourist court. It has a metal roof, raised concrete foundation, and exterior clad in manufactured log. The gabled section on the front contains office. The basement contained a store in the 1950s that sold food items and fishing tackle.

Windows are 9-lites and 4-lites. Shed-roofed patio cover on south elevation has square wood posts.

332 Gunnison Avenue, The Ranch, 1939, 5HN68.182. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling was built as quarters for the African American cook employed by the Wupperman family, who lived in the adjacent house at 330 Gunnison Avenue. It has a wood-shingled roof, walls clad in log slab, 4/4 wood frame slider windows, and a shallow, full-width, shed-roofed porch.

410 Gunnison Avenue, Mayer-Hale House, 1902, 5HN68.186. The one-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling was originally owned by Emma Mayer, who operated a variety of Lake City businesses, including a boarding house upstairs in the Hough Block. She spent her retirement years in this house, as well as renting it out as a long and short-term rental residence. The house has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed with cornerboard and friezeboard. The shed-roofed porch has square posts on low pedestal bases with square capital, decorative brackets, and a concrete deck. Architectural features include two transomed entrances, a half-hipped bay window, and 2-over-2 double hung windows single with architrave trim. The property is also notable for the two intact sheds and outhouse.

426 Gunnison Avenue, Maurer-Buckley House, 1892, 5HN68.4. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling was originally owned by John Maurer, who operated a local jewelry store. It has a wood-shingled roof and walls covered in clapboards and trimmed with cornerboards and friezeboard. Architectural features include gabled dormers, 1-over-1 double hung windows with bracketed hoods, a decorative gable end ornament, and a shed-roofed porch with turned posts and decorative brackets.

507 Gunnison Avenue, Hoff-Maurer House, 1900, 5HN68.189. The original owner of this one-story, hipped-roof frame dwelling was Professor G. Franklin Hoffman, who served as principal of Lake City Public School. The house has composition roofing and walls clad in clapboards with cornerboard trim. Architectural features include a flat-roofed bay window, and a flat-roofed, full-width porch with square wood posts, carved brackets, and a low railing with plain wood balusters. Windows are 1-over- double hung.

520 Gunnison Avenue, Adshade Cabin, 1888, 5HN68.191. The one-and-one-half story, front-gabled frame dwelling was originally owned by Eli Adshade, a miner and carpenter in the Lake City area throughout the 1890s. It has a metal roof, walls clad in asbestos shingles, and 4-over-4 double-hung windows.

530 Gunnison Avenue, Merrill-Carey Cabin, 1900, 5HN68.192. The one-story, front-gabled log dwelling was owned by Albert G. Wood, owner of the Last Chance Livery in Lake City and Monarch Livery, Salida, Colorado, from 1902 until 1922. It has composition roofing and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed in cornerboards and friezeboard. Architectural features include a gabled entry porch with vertical boards with rounded edges in the gable end, scalloped trim along gable edge, wood-shingled roof, square posts, and plain balustrade. Windows are paired 4-over-4 with narrow shutters.

531 Gunnison Avenue, Hilgenhaus-Whinnery House, A.J. Fjelle contractor, 1881, 5HN68.39. The one-story, half-hipped dwelling of painted brick was originally owned by Charles Ferdinand Hilgenhaus, who operated a local saloon and a German beer garden. It is roofed in wood shingles. Architectural features include a partial-width, half-hipped porch supported by Doric columns, and a gambrel dormer

with paired 1-over-1 windows surmounted by decorative hood. Windows are 1-over-1 with functional shutters; sills and lintels with decorative molding are of stone or clay. The property is notable for the intact carriage house, shed, and outhouse.

625 Gunnison Avenue, Grey House, 1954, 5HN68.193. The one-story, side-gabled log dwelling is roofed in asphalt shingles with gable ends clad in vertical half logs. It has a gabled entry porch supported by logs and 1-over-1 wood frame windows. It was built as part of Lee's Log Cabins resort operated by Sid and Edna Lee.

627 Gunnison Avenue, Lasater House, 1954, 5HN68.194. The one-story, side-gabled log dwelling with "hog's trough" corners has a metal roof and board and batten in the gable ends. Windows are large, wood frame, fixed sash. It was erected as part of Lee's Log Cabins resort operated by Sid and Edna Lee.

701 Gunnison Avenue, Bowling House, 1953, 5HN68.198. The one-story, cross-gabled log dwelling has composition roofing, exposed rafter ends, and gable ends covered in wood shingles, vertical boards with rounded ends, and in hardboard. It has a shed-roofed porch with log posts and concrete deck; windows are 6-lites and 6-over-6s. It was constructed as the owner's residence for Lee's Log Cabins resort operated by Sid and Edna Lee.

705 Gunnison Avenue, 1953, 5HN68.200. The one-story, side-gabled log dwelling has a metal roof and a full-width, shed-roofed porch with log supports and a concrete deck. Windows are wood frame, fixed sash and sliders. It was erected as part of Lee's Log Cabins resort operated by Sid and Edna Lee.

709 Gunnison Avenue, McKenzie House2, 1953, 5HN68.201. The one-story, side-gabled log dwelling has a metal roof, wood-shingled gable ends, and a gabled entry porch with wood-shingled gable end. Windows are wood frame multi-lights. It was erected as part of Lee's Log Cabins resort operated by Sid and Edna Lee.

715 Gunnison Avenue, Kainer House, 1953, 5HN68.202. The one-story, side-gabled log dwelling has a wood-shingled roof, wood shingles in the gable end, and a gabled entry porch with shingled gable end and log supports. Windows are 6-over-6s, single and paired, also wood frame, fixed-sash. It was erected as part of Lee's Log Cabins resort operated by Sid and Edna Lee.

231 Henson Street, Swank House, Joel F. Swank contractor, 1953, 5HN68.212. Joel F. Swank built the one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling for his mother, Elizabeth M. Ray. It has a metal roof with pointed rafter ends, wood-shingled gable ends, and walls clad in manufactured log with lower walls faced in stone. Architectural features include a stone fireplace chimney, a gabled vestibule enclosed in 1-over-1 windows, and a wood frame picture window.

301 Henson Street, Benson-Colopy House, 1901, 5HN68.16. The one-story, gabled T-plan frame house was originally owned by a Johnny Benson, a Swedish immigrant who worked in Lake City's Denver & Rio Grande Railroad roundhouse from the early 1890s until the railroad left Lake City in 1932. It has a metal roof, wood shingles in the gable ends, and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed in cornerboards. Architectural features include a gabled dormer, transomed entrance, and shed-roofed porch with square posts, decorative brackets, and plain balusters. Windows are 2-over-2 double hung and a half-hipped

bay window.

Outbuildings

The district contains a diverse collection of outbuildings, including carriage houses, barns, various types of sheds, garages, and outhouses. Representative contributing outbuildings are described below.

Carriage houses

217 Bluff Street, Cummins Carriage House, 1890, 5HN68.59. The one-and-one-half story, shed-roofed frame building is associated with Dr. Benjamin Franklin Cummings, who resided here during his 1896 until 1933 tenure as Lake City's principal physician. The property consisted of a small, front-gabled Greek Revival-style residence, which burned to the ground in 1967, and the frame building. The carriage house has a corrugated metal roof, walls clad in vertical boards, two swing-out doors of vertical and diagonal boards, and small, unglazed window openings.

625 Bluff Street, circa 1900, 5HN68.11. The one-story frame building with tall hipped roof has a roof covered in rolled asphalt and walls clad in board and batten. Windows are square 4-lites, each with a single, wide shutter. The opening in the east elevation has paired swing-out doors clad in horizontal board and batten. There is a gabled dormer in east roof slope.

111 Silver Street, circa 1902, 5HN68.43. The one-story, gabled frame building has a metal roof and vertical board siding. The gable façade contains swing out doors and gable end windows; there is also an entrance with paneled door.

513 Silver Street, circa 1892, 5HN68.22. The one-and-one-half-story frame building has a metal roof and walls clad in wood siding. An opening facing the alley has a pull-up garage door. Small openings in the south elevation are covered in vertical board.

525 Silver Street, circa 1890, 5HN68.124. The one-story frame building is roofed in asphalt shingles and has walls clad in clapboards and trimmed in cornerboards. It has a sliding board door and a paneled door.

421 Gunnison Avenue, circa 1895, 5HN68.5. The long, one-story, side-gabled frame building has a corrugated metal roof, and board and batten siding. It has a large vertical board door and paneled door.

500 Gunnison Avenue, circa 1880, 5HN68.7. The one-story, front-gabled frame building has composition roofing and walls clad in board and batten. There is a garage door in the west elevation and a shed-roofed carport on north elevation.

Barns

501 Bluff Street, Bent House Site, 1905, 5HN68.78. This is the site of the Charles Hammond Bent residence. The house burned to the ground in 1918, but the gabled frame barn clad in weathered vertical boards remains at the rear of the property.

139 South Gunnison, circa 1920, 5HN68.17. The one-and-one-half story, side-gabled frame building has a steeply pitched roof covered in corrugated metal roof. The walls are clad in asbestos shingles and wide horizontal wood siding. It has swing out doors and a 6-lite window in gable end. A long, one-story gabled section is covered in horizontal boards and has swing-out doors of vertical boards.

Sheds

330 Silver Street, G & M Cabin Laundry House/Ice House, 1948, 5HN68.111. This squared-log outbuilding, built from salvaged materials, was used as a laundry for the G & M Cabins across the alley to the east.

625 Bluff Street, Wood shed/Coal Shed, circa 1910, 5HN68.11. Long, one-story frame, shed-roofed building in deteriorating condition; clad in boards and partially open on east side. Roofed in rolled asphalt. Served as a wood shed/coal shed.

625 Bluff Street, Chicken Coop, ca. 1920, *5HN68.11.* One-story shed-roofed frame building clad in boards. Roof is rolled asphalt. Door of wide, vertical boards; opening in east wall is covered in chicken wire. Functioned as a chicken coop.

111 Silver Street, circa 1890, 5HN68.43. One-story, side-gabled log building. Metal roof, gable end clad in vertical boards. Entrance on south elevation has solid board door. Wood frame slider window.

420 Gunnison Avenue, circa 1878, 5HN68.187. One-story, front-gabled building of squared logs with square notching. Metal roof; gabled roof structure likely added to near-flat roof. Entrance in west and east elevations covered in vertical boards. Window and door openings enclosed with shutters.

410 Gunnison, Shed 1, circa 1902, 5HN68.186. One-story, shed-roofed frame building likely used as a coal shed and/or wood shed. Corrugated metal roof, walls clad in vertical boards. Two doors also of vertical boards in south elevation.

410 Gunnison Avenue, Shed 2, circa 1902, 5HN68.186. One-story, shed-roofed frame building. Roofed in corrugated metal and sided in vertical boards. Door of vertical boards on west elevation.

213 Henson Street, circa 1890, 5HN68.209. One-story, gabled frame building. Corrugated metal roof; walls covered in vertical boards. Small 4/4 window in south gable wall; door of vertical boards in north elevation.

Garages

121B Gunnison Avenue, Nelson Garage, 1874, 5HN68.42, Photograph 27. The oldest building in the Historic District, the one-story, two pen building of squared logs has a slightly pitched front-gabled roof. It has a corrugated metal roof and exposed purlins in east gable end. It was converted to use as a garage and swing-out doors of framed vertical boards installed in east elevation.

401B Gunnison Avenue, Green Garage, 1917, 5HN68.184. The two-story, long, narrow brick building has a flat roof that slopes slightly toward the rear and a cornice of dogtooth corbels at roof edge. Windows are 4-over-4 segmental arch with stone or clay sills. The façade has an entrance with a 3-lite transom; paneled door and screen door; also two stacked 8-lite windows with base of vertical boards.

300 Bluff Street, Garage, circa 1910, 5HN68.34. One-story, front-gabled frame building with corrugated metal roof; walls clad in shiplap siding. Swing-out doors and two-small square openings in gable façade. Small shed-roofed addition with walls clad in vertical and horizontal boards attached to south side of garage.

Outhouses

425 Silver Street, circa 1900, 5HN68.116. One-story, front-gabled frame building. Roof of deteriorating boards; walls clad in board and batten. Swing-out board doors in north elevation.

615 Silver Street, circa 1920, 5HN68.128. Small, shed-roofed frame building clad in wood shingles and board and batten. Corrugated metal roof. Paneled door.

330 Gunnison Avenue, circa 1930, 5HN68.166. Small, shed-roofed frame building. Metal roof; walls clad in vertical boards. Door of vertical boards has quarter moon painted on it. Decorative shingles at roof edge on west elevation.

421 Gunnison Avenue, circa 1900, 5HN68.5. One-story, side-gabled wood frame building with wood-shingled roof and walls clad board and batten siding.

415 Henson Street, circa 1952, 5HN68.221. One-story, gabled stone building with metal roof; board door on south elevation.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Public Buildings

230 Bluff Street, Rebekah Hall, circa 1960, 5HN68.28. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has composition roofing and walls clad in hardboard. The flat roof was raised with a front-gabled roof structure around 1980. Window openings are covered in plywood.

400 Bluff Street, Baptist Fellowship Hall, 1994, 5HN68.73. The one-story, cross-gabled frame building has a metal roof, walls clad in narrow horizontal siding, and gable ends covered in fish scale shingles. There is a small, round stained glass windows with dove and cross motif in each gable end. The gabled vestibule centered in the façade has a round stained glass window with dove in gable end. Windows are 1-over-1 double hung with pedimented windowheads and elaborate, decorative wooden frames similar to the First Baptist Church building.

418 Bluff Street, Baptist Parsonage, 1999, 5HN68.75. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame building has a metal roof with gabled dormers. The walls are clad in horizontal siding. The façade has full-width, inset porch with square wooden posts and plain balusters. There is a similar porch in east elevation. Windows are 6-over-6 and 4-over-4.

418 Silver Street, Presbyterian Annex, 1987, 5HN68.115. The one-story, front-gabled frame building has a metal roof and walls clad in board and batten. The façade has a small door and fixed-sash windows. A shed-roofed entry porch has square wooden supports.

614 Silver Street, Hinsdale County School, 1987, 5HN68.127. The large one- and one-and-one-half-story building is composed of multiple sections with a hipped roof and with a side-gabled roof with clipped gables. It has a metal roof and walls clad in red brick and vinyl siding. There are half-hipped entry porches with clipped gable ends and square posts with bases and capitals. Windows are 1-over-1 with segmental arches and square lintels.

131 Henson Street, Lake City Fire Station, 1992, 5HN68.207. The one-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame building has a metal roof with a large, gabled dormer. The walls are clad in horizontal siding with a vertical strip treatment in the gable ends. The façade has a fixed awning supported by large elaborate brackets. There is a similar awning at the rear. Windows are 6-over-6. The east gable wall has two large openings with pull-up garage doors. At the northeast corner of property is metal tower supporting a fire bell.

313 Henson Street, Hinsdale County Sheriff's Office, 1988, 5HN68.217. The one-story, front-gabled frame building has a metal roof and walls clad in horizontal wood siding. A shed-roofed entry porch has square posts. The north elevation has a long, shallow gabled entry porch with gable end clad in horizontal wood siding. The windows are 6-over-6. A gabled section on the west has a gabled vestibule.

319 Henson Street, Hinsdale County Garage, 1955, 5HN68.219. The one-and-one-half story, front-gabled metal building has a metal roof and a "Butler" sign plate in the west gable apex. The east

elevation has large opening with pull-up garage door that has 8 small windows. A long shed-roofed addition on the north also has an opening with pull-up garage door.

425 Henson Street, Department of Wildlife (DOW) Cabin, 1955, 5HN68.223. The one-story, frame dwelling has a low-pitched gabled roof. The roof is metal and the walls are clad in manufactured log with horizontal siding in the gable ends. The windows are 6 lights.

700 Henson Street, Lake City Area Medical Center, 1990, 5HN68.231. The large, one-and-one-half-story building is clad in brick veneer and horizontal vinyl siding. The south elevation has an entrance and large, geometric-shaped fixed-sash windows.

228 Silver Street, Public Restroom, 2000, 5HN68.241. The one-story, pyramid-hipped-roof building has a wood-shingled roof with pediment over entrance and a cupola in roof apex. The walls clad in brick. There is a centered entrance on west elevation leads to two restroom stalls.

Commercial Buildings

310 Bluff Street, Blue Spruce Building Materials, 1968, 5HN68.66. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame building has a shed roofed section on the west. It has a metal roof, walls clad in horizontal siding, a large opening on the south elevation, and an entrance on the west elevation.

118 Silver Street, 1996, 5HN68.93. The one-story, front-gabled frame building has a tall false-front façade and a metal roof. The walls are clad in board and batten on sides, horizontal wood siding on façade. The shed-roofed porch is supported by poles. Windows on either side of entrance are large, fixed-sash 6-lites. A wood boardwalk accesses street.

200 Silver Street, Davis Building, 1999, 5HN68.96. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame building has a metal roof with a gabled dormer covered in a stepped parapet. The walls are clad in horizontal siding. The façade has a full-width shed-roofed porch with square posts.

206 Silver Street, Boettcher Building, 1995, 5HN68.97. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled building has a metal roof with gabled dormers. The walls are clad in narrow horizontal siding; fish scale shingles, in gable ends and dormer ends. The façade has two half-hipped bay windows in the second-story; two similar bay windows in first story. The half-hipped porch has square paneled supports, plain balusters, and a centered pediment. Windows are multi-light double hung, single and paired, with pedimented window hoods.

301 Silver Street, Prowers & Hough Building, 1876, 5HN68.99. Built by two prominent Lake City businessmen, the one-story frame building consisting of several sections. The roof is metal and walls are clad in board and batten. The front section has a nonhistoric front-gabled false-front that is clad in clapboards and brick with a bracketed cornice and brick fireplace chimney. Windows are large square fixed sashes. The flat-roofed entry porch on south elevation is supported by classic columns. A portion of the property was rebuilt after the roof collapsed in 1984 due to heavy snow load.

307 Silver Street, 1901, 5HN68.102. The one-story masonry building has a flat roof that slopes towards the rear. The nonhistoric false front is clad in horizontal wood siding; has a bracketed cornice. Façade is clad in horizontal clapboards and a horizontal dentil strip above the entrance; side walls are stuccoed. Windows consists of one large, square fixed sash and several small multi-light windows.

310A, 310B Silver Street, Baker Store, 1877, 5HN68.9. The one-story, flat-roofed masonry building has slightly raised parapet and roof sloping toward rear. The façade is covered in board and batten with shallow cornice clad in wood shingles. A full-width, shed-roofed porch is supported by beams; the porch deck is part of boardwalk extending beyond building. Side walls are adobe brick; the north wall is partially covered in asphalt shingles. The entrance is centered between large 6-lite windows.

312 Silver Street, Pueblo House Hotel, 1877, 5HN68.51. This was originally a two-story building; the upper floor was removed in 1946. The one-story, false-front frame building has a metal roof and a facade clad in stained horizontal wood siding with a modest bracketed cornice. Side walls are clad in stained lapped siding. The façade has five paneled, cast iron columns supporting a horizontal member with dentil band. Also in the façade is a central opening contains an entrance and side openings contain large, 2-lite fixed-sash windows. An entrance at the far left of the façade accesses a staircase that originally led to the upper story.

319 Silver Street, Eaves Building/Spruce Lodge, 1950, 5HN68.105. The one-story, L-plan frame building with 1950 front-gabled section on south. There is a large front-gabled section built in 1998 on the northeast composing a commercial building with a false front façade and walls clad in horizontal siding. South section is roofed in metal; walls clad in narrow horizontal siding; and has gabled entry porch on south gable wall supported by log posts. Windows are multi-light, some with decorative shutters.

322A Silver Street, Silver Scene Photography, 1977, 5HN68.106. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled building has a false-front facade. It has a metal roof and side walls clad in vertical wood siding; the façade is clad in board and batten. The upper story has series of 6-over-6 windows and a centered door that accesses a balcony porch. The first floor façade has 9-over-9 windows on either side of a centered entrance. The first-floor porch deck is boardwalk along Silver Street. The rear section consists of two facing shed-roofed sections.

324 Silver Street, 1991, 5HN68.108. The one-story, front-gabled frame building has a false-front facade. It has a metal roof and walls clad in board and batten. Façade has an entrance sheltered by a small, shed-roofed entry cover; smaller 1-over-1 double-hung windows. Boardwalk along front of building connected to 322 Silver Street.

327 Silver Street, 1975, 5HN68.110. The one-and-one-half-story, shed-roofed frame building has a metal roof and walls clad in board and batten. The upper story has band of small, square clerestory windows; windows are small, square, fixed sash windows and hanging sign. A shallow, shed-roofed, section with deep set-back connects building to 329 Silver.

329 Silver Street, Abbott Building, 1876, 5HN68.47. The one-and-one-half story, front-gabled log building has a false-front facade. It has a metal roof and walls clad in newer board and batten. The

façade has centered entrance with paired, historic paneled and glazed doors flanked by large 6-lite windows. The able end has paired 4-over-4 double hung windows. North elevation has paired 2-over-2 double hung.

401 Silver Street, Mendenhall Gift Shop, 1960, 5HN68.112. The one- and one-and-one-half story, gabled-L, frame multiple dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in hardboard. The façade has plate glass windows and a gabled entry porch with square posts and plain wood balusters; the porch shelters paneled and glazed door. A narrow shed-roofed entry porch has square posts with plain wood balusters. The property was originally constructed as a gift shop and later converted into a duplex.

110 South Gunnison Avenue, Hoot & Pete's Trailer Park, office, 1984, 5HN68.139. The small, one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a projecting porch supported by square posts with concrete deck. It has a metal roof and walls covered in hardboard. The façade has an off-center entrance and large fixed-sash window.

110 South Gunnison Avenue, Hoot & Pete's Trailer Park, shower house, 1998, 5HN68.139. The small, one-story, front-gabled frame building has a metal roof and walls clad in board and batten. Entrance is accessed by stair and small stoop with railings.

124 South Gunnison Avenue, Columbine Cabin/ The Tackle Box, 1876, 5HN68.140. This building was moved from the Sherman mining camp in the early 1930s as part of the Liska Cabins tourist court. The one-story, front-gabled is constructed of squared log. It has a metal roof, gable end covered in staggered square wood shingles, and walls clad in horizontal wood siding. The full-width, shed-roofed porch is supported by square posts and has a wood deck.

126 South Gunnison Avenue, Elkhorn Liquor Store, 1988, 5HN68.141. The one-story, side-gabled log building has a metal roof. The façade has a shed-roofed entry porch supported by logs and large metal-frame windows. There is an "Elkhorn Liquors" sign mounted on porch roof.

135 South Gunnison Avenue, Tic Toc Diner, 1938, 5HN68.142. The one-and-one-half story frame building has a metal roof and horizontal lapped siding with cornerboard trim. A centered, gabled entry porch is supported by square posts, shelters a 15-lite door. Windows are 9-over-9. There are gabled dormers in south and north roof slopes. The rear entrance has centered entrance with paired multi-light doors; accessed by large deck. The gabled building encloses the circa 1935 diner moved to Lake City from New Mexico in 1998. The diner was enclosed to provide year-round seating for restaurant customers.

130 Gunnison Avenue, Blocker Building, 1992, 5HN68.152. The one-story, front-gabled frame building has a false-front façade with bracketed cornice. A shed-roofed porch with square posts and boardwalk wraps around the northwest corner. It has a metal roof and walls clad in horizontal wood siding. Windows in façade are square, 4-lite fixed sash.

131 Gunnison Avenue, Matthews Building, 2001, 5HN68.153 The one-story, flat-roofed frame building has a one-and-one-half-story, pyramidal-roofed corner section. It has composition roofing and bracketed cornices on east and north. The walls clad in horizontal, lapped siding trimmed with cornerboards.

Windows are 1-over-1, single and paired. It has a half-hipped bay window and an angled, inset entrance with slightly arched top flanked by fixed sash windows; bead/spindlework frieze. The west section of the north elevation has a steep, centered triangular pediment; centered, inset entrance. The south elevation has a small shed-roofed addition containing entrance, with roof pediment.

200 Gunnison Avenue, Lake City Realty Building, 1975, 5HN68.154. The one-story, front-gabled building consists of a trailer clad in board and batten siding. The façade has a raised parapet and shed-roofed porch supported by square posts.

201 Gunnison Avenue, Ramsey Cabins/Iron Kettle Cabins, 1935, 5HN68.155. The property is a complex of four one-and-one-half-story buildings and a garage. The office is a two-story frame dwelling with gambrel roof covered in metal with projecting beams and small gable end ornament. Metal roof and walls covered in horizontal lapped siding and trimmed with cornerboards. Windows are fixed sash, rectangular and trapezoidal; and 2-lite with decorative shutters with a tri-legged kettle emblem. East elevation has inset porch with concrete block deck, with north-facing entrance with paneled and glazed door and storm door.

201 Gunnison Avenue, Cabin #1 Ramsey Cabins/Iron Kettle Cabins, 1937, 5HN68.155. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a metal gambrel roof. The walls are covered in horizontal lapped siding and trimmed with cornerboards. Windows have decorative shutters with tri-legged kettle emblem. East elevation has inset porch with concrete block deck and square posts.

201 Gunnison Avenue, Cabin #2 Ramsey Cabins/Iron Kettle Cabins, 1937, 5HN68.155. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a metal gambrel roof. The walls are covered in horizontal lapped siding with cornerboards. Windows have decorative shutters with tri-legged kettle emblem. The east elevation has inset porch with concrete block deck and square posts.

201 Gunnison Avenue, Cabin #3 Ramsey Cabins/Iron Kettle Cabins, 1937, 5HN68.155. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a metal gambrel roof. The walls are covered in horizontal lapped siding with cornerboards. Windows have decorative shutters with tri-legged kettle emblem. The east elevation has inset porch with concrete deck and square posts.

220 Gunnison Avenue, Lone Pine Motel, Joel F. Swank contractor, 1953, 5HN68.160. The long, narrow, front-gabled building of rock-faced cinder block has a metal roof. The newer false-front treatment on west elevation is clad in horizontal wood siding with centered pediment, bracketed cornice; centered entrance with multi-light door and flanked by paired, fixed sash windows, all with triangular pediments. The walls are clad in wide horizontal siding and manufactured log. Five apartment entrances on north elevation have slightly projecting, gabled covers; west-most entrance at front is enclosed in board. Windows are small 1-over-1 windows single and paired.

230 Gunnison Avenue, Lone Pine Motel, Joel F. Swank contractor, 1947, 5HN68.161. The gabled building of rock-faced cinder block has a metal roof. West section is front-gabled facing Gunnison Avenue. Newer false-front treatment on west elevation has stepped parapet clad in board and batten, picture window. Walls at front of building are covered in board and batten on front of building; rock-faced cinder block remains exposed at rear. South elevation has shed-roofed porch with square posts.

West-facing entrance has gabled stoop cover supported by triangular knee braces; shelters entrance with half-circle light and paneled door and screen door. There is a fireplace chimney of rock-faced cinder block in south elevation. The east section is side-gabled, oriented parallel to the alley. Alley facing walls are rock-faced concrete block on south, newer manufactured log on north.

231 Gunnison Avenue, Phillips 66 Gas station, 1982, 5HN68.162. The one-story, front-gabled building has a metal roof; gable end covered in hardboard; and walls clad in milled log. The off-center entrance has paneled and glazed door between wide, picture windows; there is a second entrance in south elevation. There is a phone booth at northeast corner and gas pumps with an illuminated "Phillips 66" sign on center island.

300 Gunnison Avenue, Telephone Building, 1971, 5HN68.163. The small, one-story building is flat-roofed with painted brick walls. It has a deep setback, barely visible from street.

301 Gunnison Avenue, Silver Spur Motel, 1964, 5HN68.164. The one-and-half-story, hipped-roof frame building has composition roofing with exposed rafters. The walls are clad in lapped horizontal siding with cornerboard trim. Windows are small 1-over-1, single and paired; picture windows in façade and in southeast corner. The east elevation has a wood-shingled, shed-roofed porch. There is a boardwalk around east and south elevations. At the rear, facing south on Third Street is a three-part section commercial retail with a "Boom Town" design.

310 Gunnison Avenue, Heinrich Building, 1877, 5HN68.165. The one-story, front-gabled frame building has tall false-front treatment of squared timbers and large wood shingles. It has a metal roof and walls clad in large, dark-stained, wood shingles. The west elevation has a centered entrance with paneled and glazed door flanked by narrow, fixed sash windows. On either side are large, 4-lite windows. There is a long shed-roofed section of same materials on the southeast corner and a shed-roofed section on the rear.

723 Gunnison Avenue, Dan's Fly Shop, 1985, 5HN68.203. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a gambrel roof. The roof is metal and the gable end clad in horizontal wood siding, stained. The side walls are clad in hardboard. A full-width shed-roofed porch has square log supports and plain wood balustrade. Windows are metal frame sliders.

727 Gunnison Avenue, Enco filling station, 1965, 5HN68.204. Built as a gas station and now a private residence, the one-story, A-frame building has composition roofing with scalloped trip along roof edge. The walls are clad in board and batten. Windows are fixed-sash wood frame.

110 Henson Street, River Fork Camper and Trailer Park, 1980, 5HN68.242. The one-story, front-gabled frame building has composition roofing and walls clad in hardboard. There is a "River Fork Campground" sign mounted above the south entrance and "Office" sign mounted above the north entrance.

Residential Buildings

103 South Bluff Street, 1999, 5HN68.52. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled modular dwelling has composition roofing with gabled dormers. The walls are clad in lapped wood siding. An off-center entrance is accessed by a deck.

101 Bluff Street, Ann Blanchard Cabin, 1890, 5HN68.53. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad manufactured log and board and batten. The façade has an off-center gabled porch with raised concrete deck, concrete stairs, and plain wood posts.

112 Bluff Street, 1966. (Secondary dwelling to 116 Bluff Street) , *5HN68.54.* One-story, front-gabled log dwelling has a metal roof with exposed rafter tails. The walls are clad in manufactured log. Windows are small aluminum sliders. A small deck on front has plain wood balusters.

120 Bluff Street, 1986, 5HN68.55. The one-and-one-half-story frame, front-gabled dwelling has a metal roof with a balcony in the west gable end. Walls are clad in vertical wood siding. A deck wrapped around the façade has a plain wood balusters and railing. There is an attached, gabled garage on rear.

130 Bluff Street, Moon-Ramsey House, 1876, 5HN68.56. The one-story, hipped-roof frame dwelling has composition roofing and walls clad in shiplap siding and trimmed in cornerboards. The façade has an entrance flanked by large, fixed-sash windows. A hipped-roof addition on rear has 2-over-2 double-hung windows.

205 Bluff Street, 1975, 5HN68.57. The modular dwelling has composition roofing and siding that is stuccoed with wood trim. There is a half-hipped bay window and a gabled entry porch with turned porch posts and plain wood balusters.

209 Bluff Street, 1964, 5HN68.58. The mobile home has an extension that is sheltered by front-gabled structure with a metal roof and supported by square posts. The structure has a wood-shingled gable end and is partially enclosed in wood shingles and glass.

233 Bluff Street, Spring Creek Resort Cabin, 1945, 5HN68.61. The one-story, side-gabled log dwelling has log butts painted white; and composition roofing with exposed rafter ends. Windows are multi-light double-hung and wood frame sliders. It was moved from Gunnison to this location in 2000.

237 Bluff Street, 1968, 5HN68.62. The one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has composition roofing and walls clad in horizontal aluminum siding. Windows are metal frame sliders.

307 Bluff Street, Fisher House, 1974, 5HN68.65. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has composition roofing and walls clad in vertical boards. There is a band of large, fixed-sash windows in façade, a small entry gable, and a wrap-around deck.

320 Bluff Street, 1966, 5HN68.69. Mobile home with shed-roofed entry addition.

330 Bluff Street, 1999, 5HN68.71. The one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling has a roof consisting of two facing shed roofs, with different pitches, covered in metal roof. Walls are clad in wood shingles. Windows are metal frame sliders. A shed-roofed porch has square wood posts.

333 Bluff Street, 1959, 5HN68.72. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in manufactured log siding. The shed-roofed porch has round wooden posts; a second, shed-roofed entry porch on south elevation.

430 Bluff Street, Hart-Mignolet House, 1877, 5HN68.76. The one-story, front-gabled adobe dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in board and batten. The original entrance on the west elevation has been enclosed in board and batten. Most windows are 2-over-2 double hung with functional shutters; large, square fixed sash window. There is an entrance on the east elevation facing the alley.

500 Bluff Street, McGlothin House, 1946, 5HN68.77. The one-and-one-half-story, gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and a prominent stone fireplace chimney in south gable wall. Walls are clad in horizontal wood. The entrance is accessed by a deck that wraps around south and east elevations. Windows are 1-over-1s, 6-over-6s, and a 12-lite slider. Small balcony and door in west gable end.

516 Bluff Street, 1985, 5HN68.80. The one-story, front-gabled log dwelling has a metal roof. The inset porch has square porch posts and plain wooden balusters. Windows are paired 6-over-6s.

610 Bluff Street, 1979, 5HN68.81. The one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof with exposed rafters and projecting beams in gable end. The walls are clad in hardboard. Windows are covered in shutters. There is a gabled entry cover, deck, and half-hipped porch on rear has wood supports.

614 Bluff Street, 1974, 5HN68.82. The one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in wide horizontal siding. Windows are covered in shutters.

617 Bluff Street, 1983, 5HN68.83. The one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roofed frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in wood siding. The façade has three, large 2-lite windows and deck. South elevation has gabled vestibule.

618 Bluff Street, 1984, 5HN68.84. The one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in hardboard. A gabled-porch extends from the gable end, supported by square timbers with projecting beams. Windows are metal frame sliders.

622 Bluff Street, 1964, 5HN68.85. The one-story, gabled frame dwelling has composition roofing and walls clad in manufactured log. The inset porch is enclosed in manufactured log.

630 Bluff Street, 1973, 5HN68.86. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has composition roofing and walls clad in horizontal wood siding. There is a gabled entry porch with round supports and a front-gabled double-car garage connected by a breezeway.

708 Bluff Street, 1998, 5HN68.87. The large, one-story gabled dwelling has a metal roof; walls clad in horizontal wood siding; and gable ends covered in diagonal wood siding. Windows are narrow fixed-sash.

108 South Silver Street, Lindstrom Residence, 1962, 5HN68.138. The one-story, A-frame dwelling has a gabled addition. The metal roof is edged in scalloped trim. The walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The entrance is accessed by deck with plain railing and wooden steps.

100 Silver Street, 1900, 5HN68.89. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has corrugated metal roof and walls clad in board and batten with lapped wood siding above. Window openings are covered in plywood.

101A Silver Street, 1960, 5HN68.90. The one-story, side-gabled dwelling has composition roofing and walls clad in lapped wood siding. There is a gabled vestibule and a gabled section that contains a garage.

101B Silver Street, 1960, 5HN68.91. The one-story, front-gabled dwelling has composition roofing. Originally a trailer/mobile home, it is now covered in wide horizontal siding. The shed-roofed front porch is enclosed in siding and vertical fixed sash windows. There is a small shed-roofed vestibule on the side elevation.

102 Silver Street, 1966, 5HN68.92. The trailer has a raised roof structure covered in wood shingles. The walls are clad in hardboard. It has metal frame windows with decorative shutters and a deck on the front.

125 Silver Street, 1963, 5HN68.95. The gabled frame dwelling consists of a smaller, one-story 1963 east section with one-and-one-half-story, circa 1990 addition on west. It is roofed in metal and has walls of narrow horizontal siding. The shed-roofed patio cover is supported by square wood posts.

322B Silver Street, 1897, 5HN68.107. The one-story, gabled-L stone dwelling has a metal roof and walls covered in stucco. The shed-roof porch has square posts and plain wood balusters. Windows are 1-over-1 with decorative shutters.

325 Silver Street, 1962, 5HN68.109. The one-story, front-gabled frame building has a long, gabled rear section extending to alley. The roof is metal roof and the walls are covered in hardboard with narrow trim. The false front façade has a bracketed cornice and a recessed entrance with flanked by square four-light windows. Architectural elements include a small bracketed cornice above the entrance and window, pilasters flanking the entrance and at corners of façade, and square four-light windows.

408 Silver Street, McLeod-Stewart House, 1877, 5HN68.18. The one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling has a wood shingled roof and walls clad in clapboards and shiplap siding and trimmed with cornerboards and friezeboard. The south elevation has two large, gabled dormers; one contains an entrance accessing a nonhistoric balcony porch. The first floor has paired multi-light doors accessing the porch, and a hipped bay window at the rear. Façade windows are 4-over-4 double hung. Centered entrance is sheltered by a gabled entry porch with square posts and crossed baluster. The circa 1950 addition on the

north elevation has a prominent fireplace chimney of riverstone; multi-light windows; and gabled dormers. The property has a shed and garden shed near the alley.

429 Silver Street, Needham House, 1876, 5HN68.117. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof; gabled ends clad in hardboards; and walls clad in manufactured log. The long, shed-roofed porch on the south elevation has a concrete deck, exposed rafter tails, and square posts. Windows are 4-over-4 double hung with functional shutters.

501 Silver Street, Joy Cabin, 1877, 5HN68.119. The one-story, front-gabled log dwelling was covered in clapboards shortly after its original construction. It is now clad in wide horizontal siding, newer clapboards and shiplap siding. It has a metal roof and prominent concrete block fireplace chimney. A newer, gabled vestibule has recessed entry porch in southeast corner, metal slider window. There are nonhistoric shed-roofed additions on the rear.

509 Silver Street, Steinbeck-Nettleton House, John Jefferson Marsh contractor, 1892, 5HN68.40. The one-and-one-half story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed in cornerboards. The gable end is clad in fishscale, diamond, and variegated shingles and trimmed in barge boards; it contains paired double-hung windows with bracketed hoods. The full-width, half-hipped porch has a wood-shingled roof supported by classic columns. Windows are also 1-over-1 double hung. On south is a two-story, 1994 addition with five-sided, conical-roofed tower at southeast corner. The tower has a 1-over-1 window in each wall; fish scale, diamond, and variegated shingles. The addition entrance is has a paneled and glazed door with dentil band above. A long, one-and-one-half-story shed-roofed addition built on the rear in 1991 has south facing windows and entrance and balcony connecting to original house.

518 Silver Street, Richard House, 1878, 5HN68.122. The one-and-one-half-story, gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in board and batten. A gabled entry porch shelters the entrance. Windows are 1-over-1s, some with decorative board shutters. There is a large addition with row of 1-over-1 windows with paired trapezoidal windows in gable end.

525 Silver Street, Hurd House, 1973, 5HN68.124. The double-wide mobile home is enclosed in wide lapped siding with front gabled roof. The roof extends to create a shed-roofed entry porch and storage section at rear. There is a deck on the front.

527 Silver Street, Walker House, 1978, 5HN68.125. The double-wide mobile home is enclosed in wide lapped siding and has low-pitched, front gabled roof. There is a deck on the front.

531 Silver Street, Flynt Cabin, 1977, 5HN68.126. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled log dwelling has a metal roof with gabled dormers. The façade has a prominent, stone fireplace chimney. There is a one-and-one-half-story, single car garage of similar design and materials located at the rear and connected by small gabled canopy.

605 Silver Street, Whinnery-Carris House, 1893, 5HN68.15. The one-story frame dwelling has double front gables connected by a side gable. It has composition roofing and walls clad in wide, horizontal siding. The gable facade contains a shallow oriel window with half hipped roof with flare eaves; bays

contain metal frame slider windows. The inset porch shelters an off-center entrance. A flat-roofed addition built in 1960 at the southwest corner has similar siding, exposed rafter ends, and metal frame slider windows. A gabled, two-car garage attached at southwest corner.

630 Silver Street, Carl Mobile Home, 1965, 5HN68.131. The mobile home has a shed-roofed entry addition on south elevation.

700 Silver Street, Benvenuto House, 1984, 5HN68.132. One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame multiple dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in horizontal and diagonal wood siding. The façade has a balcony porch. Windows are metal frame sliders.

701 Silver Street, 1978, 5HN68.133. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has composition roofing. There is a prominent masonry fireplace chimney faced in stone on south elevation. The inset, full-width porch has square supports.

706 Silver Street, Sperl House, 1997, 5HN68.134. The one-story, front-gabled dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in horizontal wood siding. Windows are 1-over-1. The inset porch is supported by square posts.

710 Silver Street, Linsey Apartments, 1998, 5HN68.135. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled dwelling has a metal roof with two gabled dormers and a long shed dormer. The walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. Windows are metal frame sliders on first floor, fixed sash on upper floor.

714 Silver Street, Curtis Cabins, 1994, 5HN68.136. One-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof with a shed dormer. The walls are clad in horizontal siding. Balcony wraps around southeast corner, accesses off-center door in gable end. Second entrance in façade.

714 Silver Street, secondary house, 1925, 5HN68.136. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled log dwelling has a frame second story clad in log slab. The west elevation has off-center door and multi-light windows. The log portion is a cabin moved to this site circa 1985.

730 Silver Street, 1984, 5HN68.137. The one-and-one-half-story, gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in horizontal wood siding. Windows are 1-over-1 paired and in rows. A second floor entrance is accessed by wooden staircase and small balcony/deck.

731 Silver Street, 1920, 5HN68.88. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in lapped horizontal siding. The gabled entry porch has sunburst in gable end is supported by turned posts; shelters off-center entrance with multi-light door. Windows are 1-over-1, some with pedimented window hoods.

141 South Gunnison Avenue, "The Yard Cabin", (Liska Cabins) 1935, 5HN68.143. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled building consisting of a log cabin enlarged with addition on the south. The original cabin was originally part of the Liska Cabins tourist court. Logs are half-notched. It has a metal roof and rear addition and large south addition also of log, with no chinking and squared, beveled ends. There are picture windows in east and south elevations; entrance in south elevation. Gable end is

covered in horizontal and diagonal wood siding. Inset porch in northeast corner.

155B South Gunnison Avenue, Gibson House, Hill House (Liska Cabins), 1908, 5HN68.145. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof with pent-up gabled roof structure. Walls clad in board and batten. Porch in southeast ell has pole supports. There is a shed-roofed addition on northeast corner. The cabin was originally part of the Liska Cabins tourist court.

100 Gunnison Avenue, York House, 1975, 5HN68.146. The one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in hardboard. The shed-roofed porch has square posts; there is a second entrance accessed by small deck located toward the rear.

101 Gunnison Avenue, Gerard Cabin, 1975, 5HN68.147. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled log dwelling has a wood shingled roof. There is an open-gabled porch projecting from east elevation, roofed in metal with projecting rafters, square posts and three angled supports in gable end. There is a two-story rear addition with log on the first story and horizontal wood siding on the second story.

106 Gunnison Avenue, Culpitt House, 1975, 5HN68.148. The one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a wood-shingled roof and walls clad in horizontal wood siding. A gabled entry porch connects to a deck. There is a second entrance rear accessed by roofless entry porch.

330 Gunnison Avenue, Mallon-Wupperman House, J. B. Lyons contractor, 1875, 5HN68.166. The long, one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling consists of a front portion built in 1875 and rear section circa 1935. A circa 1960 gabled entry cover shelters entrances on the west and south. Windows are newer multi-light.

331 Gunnison, cabin 5, G & M Cabins, 1999, 5HN68.171. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof; walls clad in manufactured log; and gable ends covered in vertical half logs. The inset porch has square post and plain wood balusters. Windows are metal frame sliders.

400 Gunnison Avenue, Porter Cabin, 1948, 5HN68.183. The one-story, front-gabled log dwelling has a metal roof and stone fireplace chimney. The shed-roofed porch has square posts and plain balustrade. Windows are wood frame: small picture windows and 1/1 sliders.

401A Gunnison Avenue, Green House, 1902, 5HN68.48. The one-and-one-half-story gabled frame dwelling has composition roofing and walls clad in clapboards and trimmed in cornerboards and friezeboard. Gable ends are covered in diamond wood shingles and have gable ornaments. The historic gabled T-plan house has been substantially enlarged by a circa 1980 two-story front-gabled addition. The historic portion has 1-over-1 double hung windows and a porch with square posts on bases and a spindlework frieze, and bay window with flared eaves covered in diamond wood shingles. The addition has a two-story bay window with flared eaves and large fixed-sash window and a balcony porch in northeast ell between historic house and addition.

407 Gunnison Avenue, Greenfield-Brookes House, 1890, 5HN68.185. The one-story, side-gabled frame building with deep setback was originally owned by pioneer butcher Albert Greenfield. It has a metal roof and walls clad in board and batten. The full-width, shed-roofed porch has square posts. Windows

are 1-over-1 and 4-over-4 double hung.

409 Gunnison Avenue, Rawlings-Perry House, 1902, 5HN68.13. The one-and-one-half-story frame gabled dwelling has a steeply pitched metal roof and walls clad in board and batten. It has newer fixed-sash, wood frame windows and a shed-roofed porch. There is a one-and-one-half-story rear addition and a shed-roofed, semi-attached carport.

508 Gunnison Avenue, Olander House, 1985, 5HN68.190. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof with exposed rafter ends and ornament in gable apex. The walls are clad in stained lapped wood siding. There is a gabled entry cover with square wood supports and small deck with plain wood balustrade.

519 Gunnison Avenue, Beam-Nichols House, 1876, 5HN68.33. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled log dwelling has a metal roof and prominent brick chimney on the south elevation. Walls are clad in clapboards and trimmed in cornerboards. The front entrance has a pedimented head. Windows are 2-over-2 double hung with pedimented window heads, single and paired. A side-gabled, one-and-one-half-story addition was built on rear in 1979. and a front-gabled 1-1/2 story addition circa 1980.

629 Gunnison Avenue, Breining Cabin, 1954, 5HN68.195. The one-story, side-gabled log dwelling has a metal roof. The gabled entry porch is supported by logs. There is a long, gabled section on the north with walls clad in board and batten; it has a shed-roofed porch on north elevation with log supports. Windows are large, wood frame, fixed sash.

630 Gunnison Avenue, Murati Trailer, 1966, 5HN68.196. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof with a shed-roofed dormer and walls clad in hardboard. The windows are fixed-sash, wood frame. The front entrance is accessed by entry deck with a small triangular pediment above

700 Gunnison Avenue, Clapp Cabin, 1978, 5HN68.197. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled log dwelling has a metal roof and prominent masonry fireplace chimney faced in stone. The windows are large, fixed sash or slider. There is a one-story, gabled addition of log on the rear and a wrap-around deck.

102 Henson Street, Fielder House, 1965, 5HN68.205. The one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in manufactured log siding. Windows are picture window and a small 4/4 slider. There is a wrap-around deck and a shed-roofed, attached car port on north elevation.

103 Henson Street, Morrow Duplex, 1976, 5HN68.206. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in horizontal siding. There is a full-width deck on the east elevation.

201 Henson Street, 1988, 5HN68.208. The one-and-one-half story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a front-gabled section. The house has a metal roof with gabled dormers and walls clad in horizontal siding. Windows are 1-over-1, some with decorative shutters. There is a shallow bay window in south elevation.

213 Henson Street, Mayflower House, 1991, 5HN68.209. The one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in board and batten. Windows are metal frame. There is a large opening enclosed in garage door on west elevation.

220 Henson Street, 1984, 5HN68.210. The trailer has a gabled roof structure. The roof is metal; walls are clad in board and batten. The entrance is sheltered by a large, gabled entry porch supported by square posts with diagonal braces

230 Henson Street, 1989, 5HN68.211. The trailer is covered in board and batten and has a metal roof. A front-gabled roof structure shelters an entry porch with square posts and diagonal braces and entrance with French doors. The porch wraps around the south elevation.

231 Henson Street, circa 1960, 5HN68.212. Trailer with metal side-gabled roof and walls clad in hardboard. There is a gabled vestibule on east elevation. (Secondary dwelling).

300 Henson Street, 1973, 5HN68.213. The one-story, side-gabled log dwelling has a wood-shingled roof and shed-roofed entry porch. Windows are metal-frame sliders and a large fixed-sash window.

304 Henson Street, 1974, 5HN68.214. The one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a wood-shingled roof and lapped wood siding in gable ends. The walls are clad in board and batten. A gabled entry porch has square posts. Windows in façade are metal-frame sliders. A shed-roofed entry porch on southeast corner has square posts.

308 Henson Street, 1977, 5HN68.215. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a wood-shingled roof and walls clad in board and batten. There is a shed-roofed entry porch with square posts and a picture window in façade.

309 Henson Street, Colopy Mobile Home, 1967, 5HN68.216. The double-wide trailer has a front-gabled roof structure and a metal roof. Windows are 3-lite. Entrance is on the south elevation.

312 Henson Street, 1972, 5HN68.218. The one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a wood-shingled roof and walls clad in hardboard. There is a shed-roofed entry porch.

401 Henson Street, Burdick cabin, 1959, 5HN68.220. The one-story, side-gabled log dwelling has a metal roof. The shed-roofed porch has square posts and concrete deck; it shelters entrance with paneled door and red-painted screen door with cowboy motif. Windows are 1/1 wood frame sliders with wood covers.

416 Henson Street, Dahle House, 1996, 5HN68.222. The one-story, side-gabled log dwelling has a metal roof. The shed-roofed porch has square posts and concrete deck. Windows are 1/1 wood frame sliders with wood covers.

511 Henson Street, Blens Cabin, 1991, 5HN68.224. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a broad metal roof and gable ends covered in round-ended vertical boards. The walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The east elevation has an open-roof porch. The gable end has balcony

sheltered by deep overhang.

517 Henson Street, Scodder House, 1990, 5HN68.225. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and diagonal boards in the gable end. The walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The wrap-around gabled entry porch has square posts and plain balusters.

521 Henson Street, Base House, 1976, 5HN68.226. The one- and one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled log dwelling has a metal roof. The east elevation has an open-roof porch and balcony in the gable end.

522 Henson Street, Potter House 1, 1999, 5HN68.227. The one-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in horizontal synthetic siding. Windows are 6-over-6 and 9-over-9, paired with pedimented window head in shallow front projection.

531 Henson Street, Dosien House, 1974, 5HN68.228. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled log dwelling has a metal roof and gable ends clad in board. There is a shed-roofed entry porch on and a shed-roofed stoop cover.

601 Henson Street, Potter House 2, 1998, 5HN68.229. The one-and-one-half story, cross-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in horizontal synthetic siding. Windows are 6-over-6 and 9-over-9. There is a hexagonal turret in the southeast ell and a half-hipped porch with turned posts and small pediment with sunburst. The gabled projection on the east contains garage door.

607 Henson Street, Fisher Duplex, 1977, 5HN68.230. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame building has a metal roof with gabled dormers. The walls are clad in synthetic horizontal siding with the lower wall faced in brick. There is a shed-roofed entry porch.

701 Henson Street, Carter Modular, 1998, 5HN68.232. The one-story, side-gabled modular home has composition roofing and walls clad in horizontal wood siding. There is a pediment on east elevation above the entrance. Windows are 6-over-6 with shutters that have elk, deer, and horse cut outs.

711 Henson Street, Gurley House, 1999, 5HN68.233. The one-and-one-half story, side-gabled modular home has a metal roof with a gabled dormer. The walls are clad in horizontal siding; the façade has stone facing on lower half. There is a shallow shed-roofed porch on the south elevation.

715 Henson Street, Dennis House, 1998, 5HN68.234. The front-gabled modular home has a metal roof and walls clad in horizontal siding. There is a shallow projection with a gabled portion and half-hipped porch supported by turned posts.

107 Lake Street, Turtle Island Cabin, circa 1878, 5HN68.235. The one-story, front-gabled log dwelling has a metal roof and 4-lite window in each gable end. Originally located at the mining camp of Sherman on the upper Lake Fork south of Lake City, it was moved in 1946 to Turtle Island in Lake San Cristobal. It was relocated again to its present site in 1962. It has a two shed-roofed additions.

111 Lake Street, Island View, circa 1878, 5HN68.236. The one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof; stone chimney on west elevation. Like 107 Lake Street, the house originated at the mining

town of Sherman on the upper Lake Fork south of Lake City, and was moved in 1946 to Turtle Island in Lake San Cristobal. It was relocated to its present site in 1962. Walls are clad in board and batten. There is a porch with concrete deck and square wood supports on southeast corner.

315 Lake Street, 1996, 5HN68.237. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof with gabled dormers. The walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. There is a partial-width, inset porch with log posts and thin log balusters.

519 Lake Street, 1998, 5HN68.238. The one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof and walls clad in wood lapped siding. Windows are 1/1 metal frame sliders.

601 Lake Street, 1988, 5HN68.239. The one-and one-half-story, front-gabled frame dwelling has a metal roof with gabled dormers and large ornament in gable end. The walls are clad in horizontal synthetic siding. There is a one-story projection on southeast corner has row of 1-over-1 windows. There is a shed-roofed porch turned post and plain baluster.

Table 1. All Resources within the Historic District Listed by Street Address

Property Address				Site ID	Historic Use	Year Built	Cont	Non-cont
South	103	Bluff	Street	5HN68.52	Dwelling	1999		X
	101	Bluff	Street	5HN68.53	Dwelling	1890		X
					Garage	Ca 1995		X
					Shed 1	Ca 1995		X
					Shed 2	Ca 1940	X	
					Outhouse	Ca 1940	X	
	116	Bluff	Street	5HN68.54	Dwelling	1952	X	
					Secondary dwelling (112 Bluff Street)	1966		X
					Outhouse	1952	X	
					Shed (pump house)	1952	X	
	120	Bluff	Street	5HN68.55	Dwelling	1986		X
	130	Bluff	Street	5HN68.56	Dwelling	1876		X
	205	Bluff	Street	5HN68.57	Dwelling	1975		X
	209	Bluff	Street	5HN68.58	Dwelling	1964		X
	217	Bluff	Street	5HN68.59	Carriage House (no dwelling)	Ca 1890	X	
					Outhouse	1920	X	
	218	Bluff	Street	5HN68.60	Dwelling	1888	X	
					Shed	Ca 1930	X	
	230	Bluff	Street	5HN68.28	Hall	1883	X	
					Hall/secondary building	Ca 1960		X
	233	Bluff	Street	5HN68.61	Dwelling	1945		X
	237	Bluff	Street	5HN68.62	Dwelling	1968		X
					Shed	1998		X

	300	Bluff	Street	5HN68.34	Dwelling	1880	X	
					Garage	Ca 1910	X	
	304	Third	Street	5HN68.63	Dwelling	1876	X	
					Shed	Ca 1975		X
	305	Bluff	Street	5HN68.64	Dwelling	1877	X	
	307	Bluff	Street	5HN68.65	Dwelling	1974		X
	310	Bluff	Street	5HN68.66	Commercial building	1968		X
					Shed	1980		X
	313	Bluff	Street	5HN68.67	Dwelling	1880	X	
					Garage	Ca 1955		X
					Shed	Ca 1940	X	
	316	Bluff	Street	5HN68.68	Dwelling	1877	X	
					Garage	Ca 1960		X
					Shed	Ca 1920	X	
	320	Bluff	Street	5HN68.69	Dwelling	1966		X
					Shed	1990		X
	326	Bluff	Street	5HN68.70	Dwelling	1877	X	
	330	Bluff	Street	5HN68.71	Dwelling	1999		X
					Garage	2002		X
	333	Bluff	Street	5HN68.72	Dwelling	1959		X
					Garage	1959		X
					Shed	1959		X
	400	Bluff	Street	5HN68.73	Hall	1994		X
	401	Bluff	Street	5HN68.20	Church	1891	X	
	409	Bluff	Street	5HN68.74	Hotel	1948	X	
					Owner's residence	1948	X	
					Unit 13	Ca 1910		X

					Unit 14	Ca 1935		X
	418	Bluff	Street	5HN68.75	Dwelling	1999		X
					Shed	1998		X
	430	Bluff	Street	5HN68.76	Dwelling	1877		X
					Shed 1	Ca 1880	X	
					Shed 2	Ca 1925	X	
	500	Bluff	Street	5HN68.77	Dwelling	1946		X
	501	Bluff	Street	5HN68.78	Dwelling	1905	X	
					Barn	Ca 1920	X	
	505	Bluff	Street	5HN68.8	Dwelling	1881	X	
					Shed	Ca 1910	X	
	507	Bluff	Street	5HN68.3	Dwelling	1882	X	
	510	Bluff	Street	5HN68.79	Dwelling	1902	X	
					Garage	Ca 1970		X
					Shed	Ca 1910	X	
	516	Bluff	Street	5HN68.80	Dwelling	1985		X
	610	Bluff	Street	5HN68.81	Dwelling	1979		X
					Shed	1985		X
	614	Bluff	Street	5HN68.82	Dwelling	1974		X
					Garage	1974		X
	617	Bluff	Street	5HN68.83	Dwelling	1983		X
	618	Bluff	Street	5HN68.84	Dwelling	1984		X
	622	Bluff	Street	5HN68.85	Dwelling	1964		X
					Garage	Ca 1980		X
	625	Bluff	Street	5HN68.11	Dwelling	1877	X	
					Carriage house	Ca 1900	X	
					Shed (coal/wood	Ca 1910	X	

					shed)			
					Shed (chicken coop)	Ca 1920	X	
					Outhouse	Ca 1910	X	
	630	Bluff	Street	5HN68.86	Dwelling	1973		X
	708	Bluff	Street	5HN68.87	Dwelling	1998		X
	713	Bluff	Street	5HN68.32	Dwelling	1880	X	
	100	Silver	Street	5HN68.89	Dwelling	1900		X
					Garage	1971		X
	101A	Silver	Street	5HN68.90	Dwelling	1960		X
					Shed	Ca 1960		X
	101B	Silver	Street	5HN68.91	Dwelling	1960		X
	102	Silver	Street	5HN68.92	Dwelling	1966		X
	111		Street	5HN68.43	Dwelling	1877	X	
					Carriage house	Ca 1902	X	
					Shed	Ca 1890	X	
	117		Street	5HN68.37	Dwelling	1877	X	
					Shed	Ca 1930	X	
	118		Street	5HN68.93	Specialty store	1996		X
	121		Street	5HN68.94	Dwelling	1877	X	
					Shed 1	Ca 1930	X	
					Shed 2	Ca 1890	X	
					Outhouse	Ca 1930	X	
	125		Street	5HN68.95	Dwelling	1963		X
	130		Street	5HN68.50	Museum	1877	X	
					Dwelling/museum	Ca 1880		X
	200		Street	5HN68.96	Restaurant	1999		X
	206	Silver	Street	5HN68.97	Store	1995		X

	215	Silver	Street	5HN68.21	Store	1902	X	
	219	Silver	Street	5HN68.45	Commercial	1876	X	
	221	Silver	Street	5HN68.31	Commercial	1876	X	
					Shed	2000		X
	223	Silver	Street	5HN68.35	Commercial	1876	X	
	225	Silver	Street	5HN68.36	Commercial	1877	X	
	227	Silver	Street	5HN68.41	Commercial	1877	X	
	229	Silver	Street	5HN68.30	Commercial	1877	X	
	300	Third	Street	5HN68.98	Commercial	1881	X	
	300 – 304	Silver	Street	5HN68.25	Commercial	1880	X	
	301	Silver	Street	5HN68.99	Commercial	1876		X
	306	Silver	Street	5HN68.101	Commercial	1950	X	
	307	Silver	Street	5HN68.102	Commercial	1901		X
	308	Silver	Street	5HN68.103	Commercial	1901	X	
					Garage	Ca 1965		X
	310A, 310B	Silver	Street	5HN68.9	Commercial	1877		X
					Cabin	1880		X
	312	Silver	Street	5HN68.51	Commercial	1877		X
	317	Silver	Street	5HN68.104	Commercial	1950	X	
					Shed	Ca 1960		X
	319	Silver	Street	5HN68.105	Commercial	1950		X
					Garage	2000		X
	322A	Silver	Street	5HN68.106	Commercial	1977		X
	322B	Silver	Street	5HN68.107	Commercial	1897		X
	324	Silver	Street	5HN68.108	Commercial	1991		X
					Garage	Ca 1991		X

	325	Silver	Street	5HN68.109	Commercial	1962		X
					Garage	Ca 1990		X
	327	Silver	Street	5HN68.110	Commercial	1975		X
	329	Silver	Street	5HN68.47	Commercial	1876		X
	330	Silver	Street	5HN68.111	Commercial	1948	X	
	401	Silver	Street	5HN68.112	Dwelling	1960		X
	407	Silver	Street	5HN68.113	Dwelling	1946	X	
					Shed	Ca 1900	X	
	408	Silver	Street	5HN68.18	Dwelling	1877		X
					Shed	Ca 1920	X	
					Shed	Ca 1940	X	
	417	Silver	Street	5HN68.114	Dwelling	1947	X	
	418	Silver	Street	5HN68.115	Dwelling	1987		X
	425	Silver	Street	5HN68.116	Dwelling	1875	X	
	425				Outhouse	Ca 1920	X	
	425				Barn (stable)	Ca 1900	X	
	429	Silver	Street	5HN68.117	Dwelling	1876		X
	430	Silver	Street	5HN68.118	Dwelling	1877	X	
					Garage	Ca 1935	X	
					Shed	Ca 1920	X	
	500	Silver	Street	5HN68.38	Dwelling	1881	X	
					Shed	Pre 1902	X	
					Outhouse	Ca 1920	X	
	501	Silver	Street	5HN68.119	Dwelling	1877		X
	505	Silver	Street	5HN68.120	Dwelling	1877	X	
					Shed	Ca 1900	X	

	509	Silver	Street	5HN68.40	Dwelling	1892		X
					Barn (stable)	Ca 1895	X	
					Outhouse	Ca 1900	X	
	510	Silver	Street	5HN68.46	Dwelling	1882	X	
					Shed	Ca 1990		X
	513	Silver	Street	5HN68.22	Dwelling	1892	X	
					Carriage house	Ca 1892	X	
					Outhouse	Ca 1910	X	
	517	Silver	Street	5HN68.121	Dwelling	1881	X	
					Shed	Ca 1960		X
	518	Silver	Street	5HN68.122	Dwelling	1878		X
					Outhouse	Ca 1910	X	
	521	Silver	Street	5HN68.123	Dwelling	1881	X	
					Shed	Ca 1920	X	
	525	Silver	Street	5HN68.124	Dwelling	1973		X
					Carriage house	Ca 1890	X	
					Shed	Ca 1990		X
	527	Silver	Street	5HN68.125	Dwelling	1978		X
					Garage	Ca 1990		X
	531	Silver	Street	5HN68.126	Dwelling	1977		X
	532	Silver	Street	5HN68.6	Dwelling	1900	X	
					Garage	Ca 1920		X
					Shed	Ca 1970		X
					Shed	Ca 1950		X
	605	Silver	Street	5HN68.15	Dwelling	1893		X
	614	Silver	Street	5HN68.127	Dwelling	1987		X
	615	Silver	Street	5HN68.128	Dwelling	1897	X	

					Outhouse	Ca 1920		X
	627	Silver	Street	5HN68.130	Owner's residence	1947	X	
		Cabin 1			Tourist cabin	1947	X	
		Cabin 2			Tourist cabin	1947	X	
		Cabin 3			Tourist cabin	1947	X	
		Cabin 4			Tourist cabin	1947	X	
		Cabin 5			Tourist cabin	1947	X	
		Cabin 6			Tourist cabin	1947	X	
		Cabin 7			Tourist cabin	1947	X	
		Cabin 8			Tourist cabin	1947	X	
		Cabin 9			Tourist cabin	1947	X	
		Cabin 10			Tourist cabin	1947	X	
		Cabin 11			Tourist cabin	1947	X	
	628	Silver	Street	5HN68.129	Dwelling	1888	X	
					Outhouse	Ca 1920	X	
	630	Silver	Street	5HN68.131	Dwelling	1965		X
					Shed	1910	X	
	700	Silver	Street	5HN68.132	Dwelling	1984		X
	701	Silver	Street	5HN68.133	Dwelling	1978		X
	706	Silver	Street	5HN68.134	Dwelling	1997		X
	710	Silver	Street	5HN68.135	Dwelling	1998		X
	714	Silver	Street	5HN68.136	Dwelling	1994		X
				5HN68.135	Secondary dwelling (720 Silver Street)	1925		X
	730	Silver	Street	5HN68.137	Dwelling	1994		X
					Shed	1990		X
	731	Silver	Street	5HN68.88	Dwelling	1920		X

South	108	Silver	Street	5HN68.138	Dwelling	1962		X
					Garage	1965		X
South	112	Silver	Street	5HN68.29	Church	1877	X	
South	117	Silver	Street	5HN68.12	Dwelling	1881	X	
					Garage	Ca 1998		X
South	110	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.139	Office	1984		X
					Shower house	Ca 1998		X
South	107	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.14	Dwelling	1890	X	
					Shed	Ca 1998		X
South	115	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.10	Dwelling	1895	X	
					Shed	Ca 1970		X
					Garage	Ca 1970		X
South	124	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.140	Specialty store	1876		X
South	126	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.141	Specialty store	1988		X
South	135	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.142	Restaurant	1938		X
South	139	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.17	Dwelling	1897	X	
					Shed (children's playhouse)	Ca 1964		X
					Barn (garage)	Ca 1920	X	
					Shed (chicken coop)	Ca 1920	X	
					Shed (root cellar)	Ca 1920	X	
					Outhouse	Ca 1920	X	
South	141	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.143	Dwelling	1935		X
					Outhouse	1900	X	
South	153	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.144	Dwelling	1876	X	
South	155A	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.145	Dwelling	1900	X	
	100	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.146	Dwelling	1975		X
	101	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.147	Dwelling	1975		X
					Garage	1998		X
	106	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.148	Dwelling	1975		X

	117	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.149	Dwelling	1917	X	
					Shed	Ca 1920	X	
					Garage	1980		X
	121A	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.150	Dwelling	1948	X	
					Shed	Ca 1920	X	
	121B	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.42	Garage	1874	X	
					Shed	Ca 1920	X	
	124	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.151	Dwelling	1876	X	
					Shed	Ca 1890	X	
	130	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.152	Specialty store	1992		X
	131	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.153	Specialty store	2001		X
	200	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.154	Business office	1975		X
	201	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.155	Owner's residence	1935		X
		Cabin 1			Tourist cabin	1937		X
		Cabin 2			Tourist cabin	1937		X
		Cabin 3			Tourist cabin	1937		X
	208	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.156	Dwelling	1947	X	
					Garage	Ca 1985		X
	215	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.157	Dwelling	1890	X	
					Shed	Ca 1960		X
	216	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.158	Dwelling	1890	X	
					Shed	Ca 1900	X	
	217	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.159	Dwelling	1947	X	
					Shed	Ca 1925	X	
	220	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.160	Multiple dwelling	1948		X
	230	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.161	Restaurant	1948		X
	219 -	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.162	Dwelling (owner's	1932	X	

	231				residence)			
		Cabin 1			Tourist cabin	1939	X	
		Cabin 2			Tourist cabin	1939	X	
		Cabin 3			Tourist cabin	1939	X	
		Cabin 4			Tourist cabin	1939	X	
		Cabin 5			Tourist cabin	1939	X	
		Cabin 6			Tourist cabin	1939	X	
		Cabin 7			Tourist cabin	1939	X	
		Cabin 8			Tourist cabin	1939	X	
		Pump house			Shed	1937	X	
		Shower house			Shed	1937	X	
		Gas Station			Gas station	1982		X
	300	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.163	Business office	1960		X
					Secondary building	1959		X
	301	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.164	Specialty store	1964		X
					Hotel	1975		X
	310	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.165	Restaurant	1888		X
	330	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.166	Dwelling	1892		X
					Garage	1960		X
					Shed	Ca 1930		X
					Outhouse	Ca 1900	X	
	331	Gunnison, cabin 1		5HN68.167	Tourist cabin	1936	X	
	331	Gunnison, cabin 2		5HN68.168	Tourist cabin	1936	X	
	331	Gunnison, cabin 3		5HN68.169	Tourist cabin	1936	X	
	331	Gunnison, cabin 4		5HN68.170	Tourist cabin	1937	X	

	331	Gunnison, cabin 5		5HN68.171	Tourist cabin	1999		X
	331	Gunnison, cabin 6		5HN68.172	Tourist cabin	1936	X	
	331	Gunnison, cabin 7		5HN68.173	Tourist cabin	1937	X	
	331	Gunnison, cabin 8		5HN68.174	Tourist cabin	1937	X	
	331	Gunnison, cabin 9		5HN68.175	Tourist cabin	1947	X	
	331	Gunnison, cabin 10		5HN68.176	Tourist cabin	1947	X	
	331	Gunnison, cabin 11		5HN68.177	Tourist cabin	1947	X	
	331	Gunnison, cabin 12		5HN68.178	Tourist cabin	1947	X	
	331	Gunnison, cabin 14-15		5HN68.179	Tourist cabin	1948	X	
	331	Gunnison, shower house		5HN68.180	Shed	1947	X	
	331	Gunnison, office		5HN68.181	Dwelling, business office	1946	X	
	332	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.182	Dwelling	1950	X	
	400	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.183	Dwelling	1948		X
	401A	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.48	Dwelling	1896		X
	401B	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.184	Garage	1890	X	
	407	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.185	Dwelling	1907		X
	409	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.13	Dwelling	1890	X	
					Stable/garage	1900		X
	410	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.186	Dwelling	1890	X	
					Shed 1	Ca 1902	X	
					Shed 2	Ca 1902	X	

					Outhouse	Ca 1902	X	
	420	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.187	Dwelling	1893	X	
					Cabin	Ca 1878	X	
					Shed 1	Ca 1900	X	
					Shed 2	Ca 1900	X	
					Garage	Ca 1975		X
	421	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.5	Dwelling	1900	X	
					Carriage house	Ca 1895	X	
					Shed 1	Ca 1895	X	
					Shed 2	Ca 1895	X	
					Outhouse	Ca 1900	X	
	426	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.4	Dwelling	1890	X	
					Shed	Ca 1960		X
					Garage	Ca 1980		X
	429, 431	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.1	Church	1876	X	
					Dwelling	1879	X	
	500	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.7	Dwelling	1890	X	
					Carriage house	Ca 1880	X	
					Outhouse	Ca 1910	X	
	501	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.23	Church	1876	X	
	507	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.189	Dwelling	1890	X	
					Shed 1	Ca 1930	X	
					Shed 2	Ca 1920	X	
					Shed 3	Ca 1920	X	
	508	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.190	Dwelling	1985		X
					Garage	Ca 1900		X
	513	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.19	Dwelling	1890	X	

					Carriage House	Ca 1890	X	
					Outhouse	Ca 1900	X	
	519	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.33	Dwelling	1876		X
					Shed	1876		X
	520	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.191	Dwelling	1899	X	
					Garage	Ca 1920	X	
	530	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.192	Dwelling	1907	X	
					Garage (carport)	Ca 1950	X	
					Shed (wellhouse)	Ca 1950	X	
					Garage	Ca 1965		X
	531	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.39	Dwelling	1882	X	
					Outhouse	Ca 1920	X	
					Carriage house	Ca 1880	X	
					Shed	Ca 1920	X	
	600	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.24	Dwelling	1890	X	
					Carriage house	Ca 1895	X	
	608	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.49	Dwelling	1893	X	
					Shed	Ca 1950	X	
	625	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.193	Dwelling	1950	X	
	627	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.194	Dwelling	1950	X	
	629	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.195	Dwelling	1950		X
	630	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.196	Dwelling	1966		X
					Trailer	1980		X
	700	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.197	Dwelling	1978		X
	701	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.198	Dwelling	1950	X	
					Garage	Ca 1960		X
	703	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.199	Dwelling	1950	X	

	705	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.200	Dwelling	1950	X	
	709	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.201	Dwelling	1950	X	
	715	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.202	Dwelling	1950	X	
	723	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.203	Specialty store	1983		X
	727	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.204	Dwelling	1965		X
	102	Henson	Street	5HN68.205	Dwelling	1957		X
	105	Henson	Street	5HN68.206	Dwelling	1976		X
	110	Henson	Street	5HN68.242	Office	1974		X
	201	Henson	Street	5HN68.208	Dwelling	1988		X
	131	Henson	Street	5HN68.207	Fire station	1984		X
	213	Henson	Street	5HN68.209	Dwelling	1985		X
					Shed 1	Ca 1920	X	
					Shed 2	Ca 1890	X	
					Secondary dwelling (trailer)	Ca 1960		X
	220	Henson	Street	5HN68.210	Dwelling	1984		X
	232	Henson	Street	5HN68.211	Dwelling	1989		X
	231	Henson	Street	5HN68.212	Dwelling	1953	X	
					Secondary dwelling (trailer, 213 Henson)	Ca 1965		X
					Shed	Ca 1945	X	
					Garage	Ca 1965		X
	300	Henson	Street	5HN68.213	Dwelling	1978		X
					Garage	1979		X
	301	Henson	Street	5HN68.16	Dwelling	1900	X	
					Shed	Ca 1910	X	
	304	Henson	Street	5HN68.214	Dwelling	1978		X
	308	Henson	Street	5HN68.215	Dwelling	1980		X
	309	Henson	Street	5HN68.216	Dwelling	1968		X
	313	Henson	Street	5HN68.217	Dwelling	1988		X

	312	Henson	Street	5HN68.218	Office	1976		X
	317	Henson	Street	5HN68.27	Courthouse	1877	X	
	319	Henson	Street	5HN68.219	Garage	1950		X
	400	Henson	Street	5HN68.2	Industrial	1890	X	
	401	Henson	Street	5HN68.220	Dwelling	1959		X
	415	Henson	Street	5HN68.221	Dwelling	1952	X	
					Outhouse	Ca 1952	X	
	416	Henson	Street	5HN68.222	Dwelling	1996		X
	425	Henson	Street	5HN68.223	Dwelling	1983		X
					Garage	1983		X
	511	Henson	Street	5HN68.224	Dwelling	1991		X
	517	Henson	Street	5HN68.225	Dwelling	1990		X
					Carport	Ca 1960		X
					Shed	Ca 1960		X
	521	Henson	Street	5HN68.226	Dwelling	1974		X
					Garage	Ca 1976		X
	522	Henson	Street	5HN68.227	Dwelling	1995		X
	531	Henson	Street	5HN68.228	Dwelling	1974		X
					Garage	Ca 1974		X
	601	Henson	Street	5HN68.229	Dwelling	1998		X
	607	Henson	Street	5HN68.230	Dwelling	1978		X
	700	Henson	Street	5HN68.231	Hospital/medical facility	1990		X
	701	Henson	Street	5HN68.232	Dwelling	1999		X
					Garage	1999		X
	711	Henson	Street	5HN68.233	Dwelling	1999		X
					Garage	1999		X

	715	Henson	Street	5HN68.234	Dwelling	1999		X
	107	Lake	Street	5HN68.235	Dwelling	1946		X
	111	Lake	Street	5HN68.236	Dwelling	1950		X
					Shed 1	Ca 1970		X
					Shed 2	Ca 1970		X
					Carport	Ca 1998		X
	315	Lake	Street	5HN68.237	Dwelling	1996		X
	519	Lake	Street	5HN68.238	Dwelling	1998		X
	601	Lake	Street	5HN68.239	Dwelling	1988		X
	228	Silver	Street	5HN68.241	Restroom	2000		X
South	155B	Gunnison	Avenue	5HN68.240	Dwelling	1908		X

8. Statement of Significance

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

[X] **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

[ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] **B** removed from its original location.

[ ] **C** a birthplace or grave.

[ ] **D** a cemetery.

[ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] **F** a commemorative property.

[ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Architecture
Entertainment/Recreation
Law

Periods of Significance
1874 - 1954

Significant Dates
1904

Significant Person(s)
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Bauer, George
Schultz, Carl
March, John Jefferson

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

[ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

[X] previously listed in the National Register

[ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register

[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark

[ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

#_____

[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

#_____

Primary location of additional data:

[X] State Historic Preservation Office

[ ] Other State Agency

[ ] Federal Agency

[ ] Local Government

[ ] University

[ ] Other

Name of repository:
Colorado Historical Society

SIGNIFICANCE

The Lake City Historic District (originally submitted under the name "Town of Lake City") was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. The NRIS database indicates that the property was listed at the *national* level of significance under criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, and Law [presumably for Alferd Packer's first trial at the County Courthouse]. The period of significance was 1875-1899 with significant dates of 1875 and 1900.

The district was linked to the Hinsdale County Metal Mining multiple property submission when the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) was approved in 1999. Lake City Historic District meets the registration requirements of the Mining Camps and Towns subtype of the Mining Habitation property type as defined in the MPDF.

While the historical significance of Lake City as the supply center for all the mining activity in northern Hinsdale County is evident, the earlier nomination did not address the impact that tourists and summer residents had on the development of Lake City after the decline of mining. This amended nomination primarily expands the significance of the historic district by including a new area of significance—Entertainment/Recreation—and an expanded period of significance—1874 to 1954—to reflect this new context, which is considered significant at the *local* level.

The period of significance begins in 1874 (a year earlier than the original nomination), which coincides with the initial development of the town and the construction of its earliest building. Although tourism continued to play a role in Lake City's development, the period of significance ends in 1954 to comply with the National Register's 50-year rule. As the major ore deposits had been exhausted and the mining era closed by 1904, this year was chosen as a significant date.

The Lake City Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A and C, in the fields of Architecture, Commerce, and Entertainment/Recreation. Founded as a supply and service center for hardrock mining, the district is significant under Criterion A, for its association with the historical development of Hinsdale County and Colorado's San Juan Mountain region. Lake City is significant as well for its role as a mountain tourist destination in the 1900s. It is also significant under Criterion C for its architecture — for the collection of late 1800s buildings that reflect the range of styles and design found in the mining towns of the Rocky Mountain West and for the tourist cabin construction in the twentieth century.

The district is associated with the gold and silver mining industry that became the economic engine for northern Hinsdale County. The commercial buildings reflect the aspirations of the town's founders. Within the district are buildings that functioned as saloons, grocery stores, hardware stores, mining supply stores, meat markets, drug stores, stationery shops, confectioneries, banks, restaurants, and hotels. The district includes the buildings that housed the town's longest-lived enterprises and the buildings that were associated with Lake City's most influential business people. It also contains the public buildings in which Lake City's social history was played out. The churches were the scene of baptisms, weddings, and funerals, as well as countless social events. The Armory/Opera Hall provided a venue for entertainment and recreation, such as dances, balls, and masquerade parties. The Masonic Hall reflects

the important role of fraternal organizations in mining towns such as Lake City. The Hinsdale County Courthouse embodies Lake City's significance as the County Seat and was the location of the first murder trial of "cannibal" Alferd Packer, which gained international attention.

Lake City became associated with recreation and tourism in the early twentieth century. By 1920, road improvements in the Rocky Mountains were spurring individual tourist travel. Construction of the Lake Shore Inn on Lake San Cristobal in 1917 indicated local investors' intents to profit by providing lodging to the small but steady stream of summer visitors. A number of tourist cabin courts were developed within the town during the 1930s and the trend for tourism lodging continued with motels constructed in the decades after World War II.

The district is also significant under Criterion C, for its architecture. The late 1870s – early 1880s commercial buildings are among the most architecturally intact of this vintage in all the San Juan mining communities. Of particular note are several well-preserved false-front commercial buildings built in 1877. Lake City's false front facades exhibit many features found on similar buildings throughout the mining frontier of the American West, including bracketed cornices, large display windows with kickplates, and clapboard siding. The Miners and Merchants Bank Block (5HN68.30, photograph 13), Finley Block (5HN68.50, photograph 7), and Hough Block (5HN68.25, photograph 14) are well-preserved examples of the modest version of the Italianate style applied to commercial buildings of stone and brick. Notable Lake City architects and builders included George Bauer & Carl Schultz, who constructed the Finley Block and the Bank Block. Architect-builder John Jefferson Marsh designed four houses in Lake City, the most notable being the two high style Queen Anne residences in the 1890s— the Youmans-Carey House at 600 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.24, photograph 39) and the Marsh-Trogel House at 608 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.49, photograph 38).

The district's public buildings are also significant for their architecture, ranging from the frame 1877 Hinsdale County Courthouse (5HN.68.27, photograph 41) the Queen Anne style 1891 First Baptist Church (5HN.68.20, photograph 3). The 1876 Presbyterian Church and Manse (5HN.68.1, photographs 33 and 34) and the 1877 St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church (5HN68.29, photograph 6) are excellent examples of Carpenter Gothic style.

Lake City's domestic architecture is significant for its range of building types and architectural styles. The district contains several modest renditions of nineteenth-century architectural styles popular elsewhere in the U.S., such as Italianate, Greek Revival, Carpenter Gothic, and Queen Anne. The residential neighborhood also contains numerous vernacular dwellings that reflect unpretentious design and use of native building materials. The district is also noteworthy for the large quantity of historic outbuildings that reflect vernacular construction in their use of local materials and lack of ornamentation.

The Lake City Historic District also contains several representative examples of the Rustic style. Beginning in the late 1920s, tourist cabin courts were developed in response to the increasing number of summer tourists visiting the area. These consisted of small one-room and two-room log buildings clustered around a common shower house. From the 1940s on, people began constructing summer houses, typically also of log construction with stone fireplaces.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

MINING ERA

Discovery and extraction of precious metals was the major motivation for settling the American West, beginning with the California gold rush in 1849 and continuing when gold was discovered on Colorado's Front Range in 1858. As prospectors fanned out into the mountains, they struck a number of placer deposits that became centers for small settlements. Onset of the Civil War and depletion of the most accessible ore deposits brought on a slump in mining from 1861 through the late 1860s. In their search for gold veins, prospectors encountered silver deposits that gave rise to a silver boom that lasted from the late 1870s through 1893.

Due to its occupation by the Utes, the San Juan region developed a decade and a half after the Pikes Peak gold rush of 1858 – 1859 had populated the Front Range and central mountains. The Brunot Agreement approved by Congress on April 29, 1874 ended Ute occupation of the San Juans and opened up the region to prospecting, mining, and settlement. Construction of roads began at once. Enos T. Hotchkiss discovered a rich gold deposit while surveying the Saguache & San Juan Toll Road in summer 1874. The Hotchkiss Mine brought immediate attention to the upper Lake Fork and accelerated settlement of Lake City.

The rush into the San Juans was fueled by a number of guidebooks that sparked national interest and enticed thousands of prospectors, miners, merchants, and investors into the remote region. The publications described potential mineral riches, transportation routes, accommodations, and prospect supplies needed. As during the 1858 – 59 Pikes Peak or Bust phenomena, the 1875 San Juan excitement also coincided with a major national economic depression with out of work men joining the rush to the San Juans. Exhibits of San Juan ore at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia further excited national interested in the remote region.

Lake City's rapid growth and development during its 1875 – 1878 settlement period resulted from this intense interest and speculation. Platted in fall 1874 and incorporated August 16, 1875, Lake City grew rapidly, first with log huts then with more substantial buildings. Promoted as the "Metropolis of San Juan," the town flourished as a distribution point for goods and supplies forwarded to mines and camps in the northern Hinsdale County mining districts. The initial influx of pioneers, prospectors, and miners attracted scores of merchants and dozens of lawyers and assayers to provide goods, supplies, and services. Merchants profited by outfitting the surge of prospectors who flooded into the area in 1876 and 1877 and by supplying dozens of mines in the outlying mining districts. The boom also substantially boosted local construction.

Lake City quickly gained a pivotal role as the first milling and smelting center in the San Juans. In 1876, two ore processing plants operated at the south edge of town — the Crooke Brothers Mining and Smelting Company and the Van Gieson Lixiviation Works. The Ocean Wave Mining and Smelting Company opened a plant in 1877. Soon several others mills were also erected adjacent to outlying mine sites.

Despite this promising activity, northern Hinsdale County's mining districts lacked the three key factors in mining development – year-round transportation, abundant ore, and capital to finance development of underground workings. By 1879, the boom had subsided. The three mills operated intermittently and local boosters eagerly awaited the railroad to transport Hinsdale County ores to processing plants elsewhere, but the train didn't arrive for another decade.

Finally finished in 1889, the Lake City Branch of the D&RG line spurred a flurry of mining activity. Mineral extraction continued through the 1890s, with a mid-decade slump brought on by the Silver Panic of 1893. By 1904, the major ore deposits had been exhausted and the mining era closed. Although prospecting and intermittent mining continued throughout the twentieth century in northern Hinsdale County mining remained a weak economic factor, reflected by the county's sparse population and diminished property values and property tax revenue.

Transportation

Transportation was critical to settlement and development of Lake City and the mining districts in northern Hinsdale County. From 1874 through 1889, freight and passenger service consisted solely of animal-powered vehicles. In 1889, the Denver & Rio Grande railroad built a branch south to Lake City from Sapinero on the Gunnison River, which boosted the mining industry and created a small development boom within the town.

Road construction was accomplished through private enterprise during the first decades after Colorado Territory was formed on February 28, 1861. The territorial legislature encouraged private citizens to organize toll road companies, established by paying a $5 permit fee and filing articles of incorporation that identified the road's two terminus points. As soon as the Brunot Treaty was signed by the Utes, road construction began into the San Juans. (Note: secondary sources conflict widely on names, dates, builders, and routes of the early toll roads, therefore Articles of Incorporation for the toll road companies were consulted for this report).

The first road into the San Juan region was the Saguache & San Juan Wagon Toll Road incorporated on March 9, 1874 with $40,000 in stock and terminus points the "upper crossing of the Saguache River" on the east and Baker's Park on the west. Otto Mears was a major investor in the company, recalling forty years later: "At that time Lake City was not known so I built a road to that point and organized Lake City and built a newspaper there." (*Quoted by Ruby G. Williamson in* Otto Mears, Pathfinder of the San Juan, *Gunnison: B & B Printers, 1981, 7.)* Enos T. Hotchkiss was commissioned to survey and construct this road.

Surveying the route near Lake San Cristobal, Hotchkiss discovered the sizable gold deposit that heightened interest in the San Juans and in the Lake Fork vicinity. In August 1874, he and J. D. Bartholf built two log huts in the broad, park-like valley four miles north of Lake San Cristobal near the confluence of Henson Creek and the Lake Fork. The 260-acre townsite was surveyed in fall 1874. On July 21, 1875, altogether 22 investors organized the Lake City Town Company to sell town lots and promote real estate. The town was incorporated the following month.

Meanwhile, in January 1875, the Hinsdale County seat moved from San Juan City to Lake City. Hinsdale had been created in June 1874 from portions of Conejos, Costilla, and Lake Counties. San Juan City in central Hinsdale County near the Rio Grande Valley was made the county seat.

The first stagecoach arrived in Lake City on July 11, 1875, inaugurating the Barlow and Sanderson's tri-weekly service to Lake City from Saguache. Soon the stage arrived daily from Del Norte and Alamosa as well. Travelers arrived at Saguache via the wagon road from Cañon City; others came northwest to Saguache from the railhead at La Veta.

Toll road building continued. In 1875, the Antelope Park and Lake City Toll Road was constructed north from the south over Slumgullion Pass to connect with the Saguache and San Juan Road. The Henson Creek and Uncompaghre Toll Road completed in 1876 to serve the Galena Mining District. This road was extended west over Engineer Pass to access Ouray, with a branch forking south to access Silverton. In January 1881, the H. B. Oatman and H. L. Franklin opened a stage and express line offering passenger and freight service west to Henson Creek Forks.

Thousands of prospectors passed through Lake City from 1875 through 1877 and local businesses profited offering a full complement of goods, services, lodging, and entertainment. The initial mineral rush sustained numerous transportation-related businesses in Lake City, including wagon makers, blacksmiths, saddleries, livery stables, harness makers, freighting firms, and toll road companies.

Upon opening of the San Juan region, three railroad companies announced intentions of constructing track from the Front Range to the San Juan region — the Denver, South Park and Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Denver & Rio Grande. *The Silver World* proclaimed in fall 1875: "Three railroads, contending for the San Juan trade, will spur each forward to the greatest measure of activity, and we are justified in hoping that, within two years, the whistle of the iron horse will wake the echoes of these grand old hills." The economic recession that began in 1874 and the prohibitive of cost constructing track into the mountains delayed the railroad from reaching Lake City for over a decade.

Local investors and businessmen anticipated construction of the Lake City Branch of the D&RG railroad as early as 1881. Instead, the D&RG diverted capital to build the line west from Gunnison to Grand Junction. The Lake City Branch was finally completed in 1889 from Sapinero Junction south. The 38-miles line crossed 10 bridges; the largest was the 800-foot-long High Bridge that stood 113 feet high. The *Lake City Times* heralded the arrival of the long-awaited railroad:

> "The town has awakened from its long sleep; new people and new enterprises are coming in at a rapid rate; outside capital is coming to the rescue, and Lake City is on the eve of a prosperity such as it has never seen before. Mines that have been practically untouched for years are now being profitably worked under the impetus given by ample shipping facilities and cheaper rates; the stores and residences that have been so long vacant are rapidly filling up, and the patient people who have endured the horrors and the hardships of business inactivity for years now wear the smile of gladness and joy." (*Lake City Times* quoted by Frank Hall, *History of Colorado*, Chicago: Blakely Press, 1895.)

The railroad stimulated mining operations by providing efficient transportation for ore shipped to mills and smelters at Salida, Pueblo, and Denver. The railroads also fostered mining by providing economical freight shipment, which lowered the prices of mining supplies and equipment as well as general goods and merchandise. This reduced the cost of mining thereby extending the lives of many mines that had previously been unprofitable.

The D&RG line had other impacts. The railroad linked the isolated location with the rest of the state and nation, encouraging sportsmen and tourists to visit the upper Lake Fork. It also bolstered the ranching industry by shipping cattle raised on ranches along the Lake Fork and by bringing sheep for summer grazing in northern Hinsdale County.

Mining

Lake City was significant as the supply and milling center for the eastern San Juan region. Its late 1870s development encouraged mining investment elsewhere in the San Juans. The three mills built at Lake City also motivated further mining and milling in other mining Districts in the San Juans. The roads through Lake City served as secondary routes to Silverton and Ouray. Until 1880 when Ouray and Silverton surpassed it on population, Lake City was the largest town in the San Juan region.

Mining was crucial to Lake City's settlement and early growth. The potential of mining profits attracted trespassing prospectors into the San Juans even before the Utes were relinquished the San Juan region in 1874. For example, the Ute-Ulay Mine southwest of the town was discovered in 1871. Lake City merchants profited by outfitting the deluge of prospectors who entered the area in 1875 and 1876. Subsequent mine and mill operations provided a chief source of employment in the county. Stores, saloons, freighting companies, law offices, ore assayers, and other local businesses supplied goods and services to miners and the mining industry. Because the D&RG branch was not built to Lake City until 1889, most ore was processed locally, at one of the three ore processing plants at Lake City or at mills erected adjacent to outlying mining operations.

Six mining districts were established in northern Hinsdale County — Cimarron, Galena, Lake, Sherman, Carson, and Park districts. A seventh district was formed in 1891 in southeastern Hinsdale County — the prolific Creede Mining District, which became part of Mineral County created in 1893 from portions of Hinsdale, Saguache, and Rio Grande counties. The Cimarron District in the extreme northwestern corner of Hinsdale County contained no significant mines and produced little ore.

Ore was processed in Lake City from 1876 through 1885. The Van Gieson Lixivation Works opened in 1876 at the southern edge of town. That same year, the Crooke Brothers' Concentrating Works began operating one mile south of Lake City and the settlement of Crooketown grew around it with housing for mill workers. The Crooke Brothers' mill operated until around 1885. A lien was attached to the property for unpaid bills and the property was sold by the Hinsdale County sheriff in 1886 to satisfy creditors. The Ocean Wave Smelting Works, opened in 1877 on the Lake Fork River at the north edge of town. From the early 1880s until 1908 it operated sporadically. Ore concentrates from the Lake City mills were hauled north by freight wagon to the railhead at Sapinero then shipped by rail to outside smelters and mills.

Colorado's 1880s silver boom bypassed Lake City. The most accessible deposits had been mined by 1881 and mining activity slumped until completion of the railroad. Travel writer Ernest Ingersoll in 1888 described the town's decline: "Lake City has deteriorated: not that the mines have proved false to the confidence placed in them, but because it has been shown that until cheaper and more economical methods can be used, these mines cannot be worked to the same profit which an equal investment in some neighboring 'high-grade' districts will return."

Completed in 1889, the long-awaited rail line stimulated mining activity. Ten mines opened immediately; by the end of 1890, twenty mines were shipping ore in the Lake City quadrant. The Hotchkiss Mine re-opened as the Golden Fleece with substantial strikes in 1890 and 1891; it was worked until around 1904.

Nevertheless, Hinsdale County production remained modest compared to the other San Juan counties. In 1891, Hinsdale produced $80,000 in silver, ranking seventh out of eight mineral-producing western slope counties (others were Pitkin, San Miguel, Ouray, Gunnison, San Juan, Dolores, and La Plata counties). Mining continued into the first decade of the twentieth century, although production declined after the 1893 Silver Panic that 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 until 1904. The mining era ended when the Golden Fleece Mine closed that year. Mining resumed elsewhere in Colorado from the early 1900s through the mid 1910s, as the industry recovered from the crash of 1893 and as capital investment and improvements in mining and milling technologies allowed profitable mining of low grade ore. However, in northern Hinsdale County, ore deposits had been depleted.

Mining continued intermittently through the twentieth century, consisting primarily of prospecting or leased operations with marginal production. Ore production included lead, zinc, and copper, as well as silver and gold. The Ute-Ulay Mine was worked infrequently with minimal profit. During the 1930s, prospecting activity increased when the federal government raised the fixed price of gold from $16 to $32 an ounce. Investors in the Empire Chief Mine near Engineer Mountain built the Empire Chief Mill, which opened in 1929 to process lead, silver, and zinc ore. The mill operated only briefly, closing with the Great Depression and a winter snowslide that killed several miners. With ore shipments, freight transportation, and passenger service greatly diminished, the Lake City Branch of the D&RG ceased operation in August 1933.

Settlement and Town Building

Lake City was platted in fall 1874 during construction of the Saguache & San Juan Wagon Toll Road from Saguache to Baker's Park (Silverton). Road builders Enos T. Hotchkiss and J. D. Bartholf had already erected two log huts at the confluence of the Lake Fork River and Henson Creek. Town developers chose this location for the townsite because of its flat terrain, abundant water, and proximity to the new Saguache & San Juan wagon road, a major route into the San Juan region. The Lake City Town Company incorporated in August 1875 to promote and sell town lots. The company had 22 directors including president Henry Finley, treasurer F. Newton Bogue, and trustees Isaac Gotthelf, Enos

Hotchkiss, Otto Mears, William T. Ring, and Harry M. Woods. Envisioning the town as the "Metropolis of San Juan," these investors purchased hundreds of lots expecting land values to escalate once mining, transportation, and commerce boomed.

The broad valley provided a park-like setting maximized by the optimistic town developers. They laid out a 260-acre townsite that occupied the entire valley floor — 72 blocks of 32 uniform city lots, 25' x 125' in size. To promote the speculative town, Otto Mears subsidized *The Silver World* newspaper. Harry Woods and Clark L. Peyton published the first issue on June 19, 1875 and delivered it on horseback to Saguache. It was the first newspaper published on the Western Slope.

Lake City's growth fell short of original expectations. The east side of the 1875 plat — fifteen blocks and five fractional blocks — remained relatively undeveloped until the end of the twentieth century. This area instead became irrigated farmland in the late 1800s, producing hay and vegetable crops such as potatoes, beets, turnips, and cabbages. In later years, a pest house, horse racing track, and baseball diamond were located here, explaining its present-day name of "Ball Flats."

During the first three years, Lake City progressed rapidly from settlement to town. At first, most buildings consisted of crude, one-room log cabins with dirt roofs. Tents sheltered many residents and a few businesses. Larger log buildings functioned as businesses, boarding houses, and residences. Lake City soon achieved a more permanent appearance. "Log cabins are giving way to commodious frame buildings," announced the *Silver World* on September 11, 1875.

The town had 400 inhabitants with 67 buildings, several dozen more under construction, and "a new store opened every day." To meet the demand for building materials four sawmills, a planing mill, a shingle mill, and a sash and door company were operating by 1876. Availability of lumber products fueled the building boom and also encouraged improvements to existing buildings. Property owners covered log buildings in clapboards, expanded with frame additions, and expanded log business buildings with false fronts. Many early log huts were torn down or relegated to storage sheds. The boom attracted statewide attention and produced a number of the extant buildings in the Lake City Historic District (42 of the properties within the district were built between 1874 and 1878).
Initial construction took place in somewhat random fashion, sometimes with little regard for lot lines or platted streets. Town trustees remedied the helter skelter layout by passing ordinances around 1877 requiring that buildings infringing upon the street or sidewalk right of way be moved behind the legal property line. The settlement took on the appearance of a town as streets were widened, trees planted, and ditches dug to provide water for trees and lawns and to fight fire.

By 1878, Lake City's settlement boom had ended. Mining experienced a sharp decline because major mineral deposits had been located and depleted. Population dwindled substantially as miners moved on to silver strikes in other San Juan mining districts and at Aspen and Leadville. Local businessmen who had eagerly anticipated construction of the rail line would wait an entire decade. A brief boom in 1880 and 1881 was stimulated by mining activity at Engineer Mountain and speculative anticipation of completion of the D&RG into Lake City. Several brick buildings and a few residences were constructed during this period and a telephone line installed in 1881 connecting Lake City to Silverton. From 1882 through 1889, town and surrounding mining districts remained in an economic slump. The Crooke Mining and Smelting Company closed in 1883.

Completion of the Lake City Branch of the D&RG in 1889 stimulated mining in the following decade and spurred population growth and some residential expansion. The town population doubled and numerous new houses were built. Some property owners expanded their dwellings with large additions. New residents also moved into dwellings that had stood vacant in the 1880s. During the 1890s, Lake City gained additional urban amenities. The town approved municipal bonds to install a municipal water system in 1890. The following year, a local power plant electrified and illuminated houses and businesses.

By 1904, the mining era was over and Lake City entered a decades-long period of economic decline. Population figures hovered at 1,000 then dropped to 400 after 1910 according to the *Colorado Business Directories*. At least half the town's buildings stood vacant. Many were torn down and used to construct additions and sheds. Others perished in fire. As demand for building materials disappeared, the town's lumber yard closed in 1905. The Thatcher Brothers, owners of the Miners and Merchants Bank, acquired scores of real estate lots and buildings within the city through foreclosure. Finally, the Miners & Miners Bank closed its doors in 1914.

Although mining continued throughout the twentieth century, it consisted primarily of exploration and speculation rather than productive operation. The period of economic stagnation from 1905 through 1935 discouraged new construction in Lake City; at least half of the historic building stock remained empty. Although a number of properties were lost to fire or deterioration, the prolonged slump also protected the town's historic properties from substantial alterations or from demolition for construction of new buildings as has occurred to many other 1870s buildings in Colorado.

Commercial Development

During 1870s, the business district developed in the 100 – 300 blocks of Silver Street and Gunnison Avenue. By 1883, the commercial district contained a dozen or so buildings constructed with locally fired brick and more than 100 wood frame, false-front buildings. Businesses included laundries, barber shops, assayers, restaurants, saloons, and varied retail stores. Large frame hotels provided lodging for prospectors, travelers, and other newcomers.

The diversity of retail businesses in the commercial district reflected the prosperity during the 1875 - 1878 settlement. These included grocery stores, meat markets, bakeries, drugstores, jewelry stores, furniture stores, hardware stores, clothing shops, confectioneries, cigar stores, shoemakers, and stationery and book stores. Thirteen mercantile stores purveyed sundry goods especially prospectors' supplies. Until the rail line was completed in 1889, food was shipped in by freight wagon. Food stores also were supplied by farms and ranches near town or on the Lake Fork, while beef, hay, and produce came from the Cebolla Valley, Gunnison River Valley, and San Luis Valley.

Merchants, bankers, and mine owners erected several masonry business blocks to convey Lake City's permanence and importance. Henry Finley put up an elaborate stone building in 1877 (5HN68.50) for a cost of $8,000 to house the H & A Schiffer store (5HN68.50). The two-story Merchants & Miners Bank (5HN68.30), also dating to 1877, featured dressed stone with elaborate trim; it was constructed and furnished at the cost of $22,000. As in most mining towns, fire was an impetus for erecting more

substantial buildings of stone and brick. The "Great Fire" of November 1879 destroyed the south half of the 300 block between Silver Street and Gunnison Avenue spurring the town trustees to adopt an ordinance that buildings in the business district must be of brick, stone, adobe, or other non-combustible materials. The false-front frame buildings were replaced by the Hough Block (5HN68.25) and Brockett Block at 301 – 303 Gunnison Avenue (no longer extant), both of brick. The Hough Block featured a cast iron storefront hauled in by freight wagon. It was expanded in 1882 with an adjacent addition of identical design. Local businessmen also organized to construct the Armory-Opera House (5HN68.28) in 1883, built of brick with stone trim, to serve as a public auditorium and meeting hall.

Lake City offered a full range of entertainment-related businesses associated with a male-dominated mining town. "Hell's Acre" flourished at the southwest corner of town near the entrance to Henson Creek Canyon with a concentration of saloons, dance halls, and brothels. In 1878, Lake City had 20 saloons and two breweries but this number declined substantially in the following years as bachelor prospectors migrated on to other mining districts. Saloons also suffered from the vociferous temperance crusade launched by local ministers.

At least a score of carpenters, contractors, and stone masons worked in Lake City during the 1875 – 1878 building boom. *Colorado Business Directories* list: J. B. Lyons, Elisha Nye, Strasburg & Fusse, William B. Overfield, and John Shearer (1877); J. B. Baker, Davis & Smiley, J. B. Lyons, William B. Overfield, Seelye & Hill, and S. L. Watson (1878); A. J. Hill, David Watson, and S. L. Watson and (1879). Seelye & Hill were contractors for the Lake City schoolhouse. Turner & Lyons, advertised as "Architects, Builders and Contractors" specializing in "Mills and Reduction Works of all kinds." The firm constructed the Crooke Smelter, a few residences, and received the contract for building as many as 20 bridges across Henson Creek for the road into the Galena Mining District. Turner & Lyons' workshop was on the northeast corner of Gunnison Avenue and Fifth Street, now used as the Episcopalian Church (5HN68.23).

Stone masons included Henry Finley, George Gardner, H. C. Stuart, Bauer & Schultz and brick masons W. P. and J. A. Hunt. George Bauer and Carl Schultz constructed the Finley Block and Bank Block. The firm also built the Porter & Middaugh Building in Del Norte, Colorado (no longer extant) and the 1880 Sherwin & Houghton Store (Pickle Barrel) in Silverton, Colorado. The names of Jack Wells, Samuel M. Tarkington, John J. Mayers, and John Moore appear in Lake City newspapers as builders of different properties in town.

After a lull in 1878 and 1879, construction commenced again from 1880 through 1883, consisting almost exclusively of masonry commercial buildings. These included the 1880 Lake City School, Hough Block and Brockett Block (no longer extant), an 1882 addition to the Hough Block, and the Armory–Opera Hall completed in 1883. Local brick manufacturers Finley & Richardson, S. C. Foote, George Starmm and Co., and the Hunt Bros. produced materials for these buildings. After 1889 completion of the railroad and resultant flurry of mining activity, the town saw another small building boom

Nearly all construction materials were produced locally. Rough boards, dimensional lumber, clapboards, and decorative trim came from local mills. The firm Echlin, Routt & Co. advertised in 1877 "Scroll Work, Wood Turning, Planing, Matching and Re-sawing… a Variety of Mouldings Always on Hand."

Sandstone for the Finley Block and Bank Block and to trim brick buildings was cut from a quarry northwest of the townsite. Several difference companies manufactured brick from clay from the Slumgullion Earth flow.

Lake City's leading businessmen included engineers, lawyers, bankers, mining investors, and merchants. Brothers Jacob Jackson Abbott and James W. Abbott, two Yale-educated New Englanders, opened a civil engineering business in 1875 and in ensuing years constructed homes for their respective families. J.J. and J.W. Abbott were responsible for surveying the bulk of mining claims in Hinsdale County and were part-owners of the 34-mile Lake City & Uncompaghre Toll Road between Lake City and Ouray. J.W. Abbott was a founder and vice president of the Bank of Lake City. During the 1870s and 1880s the Abbott brothers founded the Colorado Gold & Silver Mining Co. and established the short-lived Bank of Lake City.

Henry Finley was instrumental in the development of the upper Lake Fork through his varied ownership of sawmills, brick yards and toll roads, as well as serving as President of the Lake City Town Company. Finley was also a building contractor, his apparent specialty being that of stone mason. He was among the Hotchkiss road building party that passed through the future site of Lake City in August, 1874, while constructing the Saguache & San Juan Toll Road. As a member of that group, Finley assisted in burying victims at the Alferd Packer massacre site and -- with Enos Hotchkiss, Monette Hotchkiss, Byron Bartholf and W. C. Lewman -- was an early owner of the celebrated Hotchkiss Mine at Lake San Cristobal. Escalating value of Finley's part ownership in the mine may have provided the financial backing for his later Lake City business ventures. He was part owner of the Antelope Park & Lake City Toll Road in 1875. That year Finley also formed a partnership with Enos Hotchkiss and D. P. Church to operate the region's first sawmill using water power at Granite Falls above Lake City.

Finley constructed Finley Hall and other early frame commercial structures in 1875 and 1876, although none of these are extant. In 1877, Finley hired stone masons Bauer & Schultz to erect a fine emporium at 130 Silver Street (5HN68.50, Photograph 7). Henry Finley's civic contributions included election as Hinsdale County's second sheriff in 1876. In 1880, Finley in partnership with Dr. J.P. Richardson, founded the Finley & Richardson brick company, which employed 25 men manufacturing 15,000 to 20,000 bricks per day.

John Simpson Hough (1833-1919) was among the founding businessmen and mining capitalists of Lake City. He was locally prominent from the mid-1870s until the mid-1880s when financial reversals prompted his relocation to Bent County in southeastern Colorado. He returned to Lake City on a permanent basis in 1896 and remained here through his death in 1919. A prolific Lake City builder, Hough established the Prowers & Hough mercantile firm in Lake City in 1876 at 301 Silver and in subsequent years was responsible -- either on his own or in partnership with others -- for the 1877 stone Merchants & Miners Bank (5HN68.30, Photograph 13), the 1880-82 Hough Block (5HN68.25, Photograph 14), and 1880-81 Avery Store (5HN68.98), as well his personal residence built in 1877 (5HN68.7). Although closely associated with Lake City business, Hough's early financial backing came from mining. His ownership of the Frank Hough and Palmetto mines on Engineer Pass in the late 1870s and early 1880s coincides with his greatest building activity. As a life-long Democratic, Hough was a member of the Colorado Constitutional Convention in 1876 and was an unsuccessful candidate against Colorado Governor F. W. Pitkin in 1880.

Prominent Colorado attorney John Calhoun Bell (1851-1933) conducted a law office in Lake City from 1876 until 1885 and was prosecuting attorney in 1883 at the Lake City [first] trial of Alferd Packer, accused of killing and cannibalizing five prospectors. Bell relocated to Montrose, Colorado, in 1885 and served successively as district court judge, five terms as Congressman from the Second District, and court of appeals judge. Bell's law offices were located in the log building at 304 Third Street (5HN68.65) and he resided in the house next door at 300 Bluff Street (5HN68.34) from 1882 through 1885.

Henry A. Avery (1847-1923) formed Lake City's first stationery and book dealership with Mr. Rice. In addition to Rice, Avery was in partnership with J. S. Hough from 1880-1886 and 1896-1901, his business interests gradually evolving from stationery and books to real estate and insurance agent. He became a practicing attorney starting in 1893. Avery's civic service included election as Mayor of Lake City and Hinsdale County Clerk, as well as captain of the local Colorado militia, the Pitkin Guards. He continued business in Lake City until three weeks prior to his death in June, 1923. Typical of many early Lake City businessmen, Avery was associated with a variety of partners, including John S. Hough, during his long career. His connection with Mr. Rice in the firm Avery & Rice, extended through 1878. The succession of extant buildings built by Avery include the Avery & Rice Building (5HN68.12), Avery Store (5HN68.41), Watson Shoe Building (5HN68.103) and Lake City Drug Building (5HN68.102), and his private residence at 425 Silver (5HN68.116), which he acquired in 1900 and expanded.

The Crooke brothers, John J. Crooke and Lewis Crooke, were based in England and New York City, the latter location where they operated a tin manufacturing company and John J. Crooke invented tin foil. They had holdings at Summitville and in Lake City, and also owned the Ute-Ulay and other mines. Their Lake City operations were financed in part by a stock company based in England.

Smith C. Foote (1850 - 1883), a Colorado Springs capitalist, erected a large frame building on the southeast corner of Third and Silver where he operated the Foote & Kellogg drugstore and mercantile business (no longer extant) in partnership with Dr. George Kellogg. They sold the building in 1877, after which it contained the Miners & Merchants Bank. In partnership with Dr. J. P. Richardson, Foote developed the Foote & Richardson Addition in 1881 southwest of the original Lake City townsite in and operated a local brickyard in the early 1880s. He began construction of a five-room brick dwelling at 117 South Silver Street in 1880 (5HN68.12), although he apparently lost it to creditors before it was completed.

J. W. Brockett (ca 1828 - 1904) owned a succession of stores extending from the street to alley on the northwest corner of Gunnison Avenue and Third Street. He operated one of the most extensive hardware stores in Lake City and also served as County Judge. When this building burned down in 1879, Brockett replaced it with a brick building, a two-story business block similar in design and materials to the adjacent Hough Block. Apparently he experienced financial setbacks because the property appears on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps as unfinished. Brockett lived in several different residences in Lake City and also on a ranch on the Lake Fork north of town.

H. L. Franklin owned various business buildings in the 200 and 300 blocks of Silver Street. Little biographical information is known about Franklin other than that prior to coming to Lake City he owned a ranch in the Rio Grande Valley near the settlement of San Juan. With his partner H. B. Oatman, he operated the Franklin & Oatman freight and passenger line that began service up Henson Creek in 1877, "Departure point - H. L. Franklin's Store – corner 3rd and Silver."

Residential Growth

Early Lake City residents included lawyers, assayers, mining engineers, and surveyors who aided prospectors in staking, evaluating, and recording mining claims. Merchants provided an array of groceries, supplies, lodging, meals, and transportation services to the steady stream of newcomers. Carpenters, contractors, and stone masons found employment constructing business buildings, houses, stables, warehouses, and Lake City's three ore processing mills. Local residents included a few miners; many miners also lived in boarding houses or in small cabins in outlying camps, visiting town for supplies and for Saturday night entertainment. Hundreds of prospectors camped in tents or bunked in crude cabins scattered throughout the outlying mining districts.

Population figures from the *Colorado Business Directories* reveal striking fluctuations. Like other mining towns, the number of residents rose and fell during boom and bust cycles and also swelled in summer and shrank in winter. Lake City's population peaked at 3,000 in 1878. The town dwindled to 600 residents by 1887. During the 1880s and 1890s, population hovered between 1,000 and 1,200, but dropped to 405 by 1912.

Residential neighborhoods lay north, west, and south of the commercial district in the 200 – 300 block of Silver Street. There were a few houses interspersed with business buildings on the 200 – 300 blocks of Gunnison Avenue. Reserved as the railroad right of way, Henson Street remained relatively undeveloped except for the Hinsdale County Courthouse (5HN68.27), the D&RG train depot (no longer extant), and a few railroad workers homes. Industries operated at Henson Street near the Lake Fork River, including the Schaffer Sampling Works (no longer extant), the Youmans Planing Mill at Fourth and Henson (5HN68.2), and the Ocean Wave Smelter at Ninth Street (no longer extant). The townsite expanded to the south with the Foote & Richardson Addition (1881) and to the west with the Casco Addition (1877), Westlake Addition (1883), and Bluff Addition (1891).

Lake City's neighborhoods soon took on an established appearance. Yards were edged in picket or wrought iron fences and boardwalks connected houses to the street. Shade trees lined the street edge — narrow-leaf cottonwood saplings transplanted from the banks of Henson Creek and the Lake Fork. To convey a sense of prominence and permanence, residents built numerous dwellings with features from popular architectural styles of the late Victorian era, including Greek Revival, Italianate, Carpenter Gothic, and Queen Anne.

Civic and Social Organization

Civic-minded residents shaped Lake City's early political, religious, educational, social, and cultural institutions. From its first years, the town had several churches and civic buildings. The first two houses of worship were established in 1876. Reverend George Darley organized the Presbyterian congregation

and dedicated the church building at 431 Gunnison Avenue (5HN68.1, Photograph 33) on November 19, 1876, becoming the first church on the Western Slope. The following year, the Episcopalians moved into the carpenters' workshop built by Turner & Lyon at 501 Gunnison. At the south edge of town, St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church (5HN68.29, Photograph 6) went up in spring 1877. Writing in August, 1896, Lake City TIMES observed "Services were held in the five churches of Lake City last Sunday, morning and evening, the Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, Episcopal and Catholic, good audiences being present at all meetings. For a town of only a thousand people, this speaks well for Lake City, and shows that a majority of our citizens are church-goers and a Sabbath-observing people."

Hinsdale County Courthouse (5HN68.27, Photograph 41), completed in 1877, is now the oldest courthouse in continuous use in the state. Susan B. Anthony spoke there in September 1877, to promote women's suffrage in Colorado. In 1883, it gained national prominence as the location of Alferd Packer's first trial for murder.

Townsfolk spearheaded the construction of the Lake City School in 1880 (demolished in 1985), designed by prominent Denver architect Robert Roeschlaub. The first licensed architect in the state, Roeschlaub designed many public facilities and private buildings and residences around the state. A group of local businessmen coordinated construction of the Armory Building in 1883, which also served as the Lake City Opera and headquarters for the Lake City Men's Club.

Lake Citians established an array of social and fraternal organizations, providing the social network seen in most small towns of the day. In 1876, the I.O.O.F. was also formed; it was the first secret order on the Western Slope. The Masons formed "Crystal Lake Lodge, No. 34" in 1878, named for the lake one mile west of town on Crystal Peak. Fraternities and lodges gathered in rented halls or church buildings. Several fraternal lodges raised funds to erect permanent facilities in the 1880s and 1890s. Reverend Darley organized the Miners Library Association in August 1877 to help in his temperance efforts, locating it in a small log building in the 300 block of Gunnison in 1877 and 1878 (no longer extant). The building became a hospital in 1879. A local state militia unit organized as the Lake City Guards in 1876. Renamed the Pitkin Guards in 1878, the organization remained active until 1904.

Social past times were typical of those in towns of similar size. Lake Citians organized the Lake City Literary Club, Lawn Tennis Association, a music club, dancing school, and archery club. The Lake City Brass Band provided musical entertainment. Townsfolk turned out for celebrations on Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving, and the Christmas holiday season. "Dances, balls, social 'hops,' and promenades made up a greater part of the Lake City social calendar," notes historian Dr. Thomas G. Thompson. The Firemen's Masquerade Ball benefited the hook and ladder boys. People partook in a host of outdoor activities, such as fishing, boating, horseback riding, mountain climbing, and gathering wild flowers. In winter, they enjoyed sledding, sleigh rides, and snowshoeing (skis were called Norwegian snow shoes.) Ice skating was a favorite recreation with people gliding on ice on the Lake Fork, Henson Creek, Lake San Cristobal, and on man-made ponds in town.

End of the Mining Era

Mineral extraction continued as a local economic base until 1904. Lake City's mining era ended when the Golden Fleece Mine closed that year. Mining resumed elsewhere in Colorado from the early 1900s

through the mid 1910s, as the industry recovered from the crash of 1893 and as capital investment and improvements in mining and milling technologies allowed profitable mining of low grade ore. By 1904, the major ore deposits in northern Hinsdale County had been exhausted and the mining era closed. Although prospecting and intermittent mining continued throughout the twentieth century in northern Hinsdale County mining remained a weak economic factor, reflected by the county's sparse population and diminished property values and property tax revenue.

RECREATION AND TOURISM ERA

Tourism had occurred concurrently with mining since Lake City's settlement period, but did not play a major economic role until the twentieth century. Early visitors and travel writers had recognized the area's scenic potential and recreational resources. Publications like *Williams' Tourists' Guide and Map of the San Juan Mines of Colorado* (1878) praised the natural beauty, abundant wildlife, and fishing opportunities. Adventurers and sightseers arrived at Lake City with the onslaught of prospectors and miners during the initial 1870s silver rush, traveling by stagecoach 100 miles from Saguache or 140 miles from Del Norte. George A. Crofutt, author of *Crofutt's Grip Sack Guide* (1884), praised the town: "For grand scenic beauty, game of all kinds, including the 'speckled beauties' that we all love so well, Lake City is not surpassed in the San Juan country."

Travelers stayed in large frame inns on Silver Street and Gunnison Avenue; these included the American House, La Veta Hotel, Lake City Hotel, Pueblo House, and Occidental Hotel. Lodgings and other local businesses provided goods and services to tourists and sportsmen, as well as miners. In the 1890s, the Occidental Hotel was promoted as a "Headquarters for Commercial Men, Mining Men and Tourists. A Delightful Place to Spend a Summer Vacation." The Last Chance Livery and Feed Stable advertised "Fine Saddle Horses" and "Special Arrangements for Fishing and Hunting Parties." Lake City Café and Bakery offered to "cook your trout" and pack picnic lunches for visitors.

Completion of the D&RG railroad into Lake City in 1889 brought a greater number of visitors. In the 1890s, the D&RG considered extending track four miles south of town and constructing a $350,000 resort inn at Lake San Cristobal, but abandoned the idea because of the expense of laying track and the remote location.

From the 1870s through the present day, Lake City's mountain environs have offered an array of outdoor recreation that encompassed fishing, hunting, boating, mountain climbing, horseback riding, hiking, tent camping, and picnicking. Fishing had perhaps the broadest appeal. The D&RG railroad catered to sportsmen by dropping them off at their favorite fishing holes along the lower Lake Fork. A 1930s editorial in *The Silver World and Lake City Times* extolled the "dozen lakes and 175 miles of streams – the best trout waters in America. And the expense is less." Lake San Cristobal, Crystal Lake, Waterdog Lake, Lake Fork River, and Henson Creek promised native, brook, and rainbow trout, some as large as ten pounds.

Containing huge expanses of forest, all of Hinsdale County proved to be a hunter's paradise. Sportsmen were invited to Lake City's "happy hunting grounds" and promised "if you make Lake City your camp headquarters you can be sure of bagging your buck." Game included deer, elk, bear, bighorn sheep, and wild turkey. Uncompahgre Peak and lesser mountains were covered by abandoned mining roads that

became hiking trails, routes for trail rides and pack rides, and later used as Jeep roads.

Tourism entered a new era when the Lake Shore Inn opened at Lake San Cristobal in 1917. The large, rustic log hotel was located beside Lake San Cristobal on the road from Lake City to Silverton. Owner Colonel Frank Chauncey French marketed to automobile tourists, advertising the upper Lake Fork as "A Place to Fish and Enjoy the Summer Season… A Place to Mine, Prospect or Ranch with Pleasure and Profit." To entice motorists, the Lake Shore Inn published a colorful brochure touting the wonders of Hinsdale County and detailing scenic landmarks enroute from Denver to Lake City.

Highway development in the 1920s provided more efficient access and expanded tourism on Colorado's Western Slope. The road between Cañon City and Grand Junction became a segment of the coast-to-coast highway, bringing travelers up the Arkansas River Canyon and through the Gunnison River Valley. Paved in 1922 and upgraded in 1939, this road became U.S. 50. Another route brought motorists from the south roughly following the historic stage route — U.S. 160 extended west from Walsenburg over LaVeta Pass, then through Alamosa and Del Norte to North Fork, where a branch continued on to Creede and Lake City. The road from Creede to Lake City over Slumgullion Pass was improved as a state highway in August 1922, but nevertheless remained a rough road for the next few decades.

County road enhancements encouraged auto tourists to travel south from U.S. 50 to visit Lake City. In 1926, a scenic auto road opened from Gunnison to Cathedral and Powderhorn. The *Silver World and Lake City Times* derided the "bumpete-bump" nine-mile stretch through Hinsdale County, yet noted numerous fishermen on the lower Lake Fork: "All along the river banks tourists are seen in great numbers, some afoot, some in camp and others halting with automobile, all 'casting in their net' for the splendid specimens of trout so abundant this year."

The increase in summer visitors was met by two tourist lodges that opened in the late 1920s. The Vickers family developed their dude ranch in 1928 on the Lake Fork three miles south of town; it is still in operation today. The Liska Cabins, Lake City's first auto court, opened in 1929 — a complex of miners' cabins that had been brought down from the abandoned mining camp of Sherman, some five miles south of Lake San Cristobal.

Tourism bolstered the local economy during the next decade. The local merchants' organization published brochures heralding Lake City as "Colorado's Newest Vacationland." In 1933, Clyde Seibert developed the T-Mountain View Resort, consisting of ten or so rustic log cabins perched on hillside sites northeast of town. The Lake Shore Inn, which had expanded into a 30-room lodge and 18 "roughly furnished" cabins, closed when the lodge building burned to the ground in 1937. To fill this gap, three "auto tourist camps" opened in 1937: the Trail's End cabins (in Wade's Addition outside the Historic District), Ramsey Cabins (now Iron Kettle Cabins, 5HN68.155), and Town Square Cabins (5HN68.162, Photographs 28, 29). These "camps" consisted of a ten or so one- and two-room log cabins clustered around a shared washroom/shower house.

Also in 1937, Elizabeth Ray and her son, Joel Swank, opened the Lake City Hotel and Town Tavern in the Merchant's & Miners' Bank Block (5HN68.30, Photograph 13); they operated the business through 1946. Following the tourist cabin trend, the Occidental Hotel (no longer extant) added a few cabins on the east side of the alley in 1936; these later became part of G&M Cabins on Gunnison Avenue. The

aging Occidental Hotel and Pueblo House provided cheap lodging, until the Occidental burned to the ground in 1944. The Pueblo House (5HN68.51) closed its doors soon after and today, with its second story removed, functions as a gift shop.

Some visitors came to Lake City for the entire summer, renting or purchasing "summer homes" from the large stock of vacant, mining-era dwellings. The trend began in 1915, when Richard and Hildegarde Wupperman of Seguin, Texas, started summering in Lake City. A number of summer folks expanded the small, gabled, clapboard cottages with additions and with stone fireplaces. A few people also built summer cabins at Lake San Cristobal and the southern-most edge of town outside the Historic District.

Lake City flourished through the summer, offering cool respite for people from the sweltering Midwestern states and from Texas. Summer residents included descendants of Lake City pioneer residents, hobby prospectors, and miners who had to perform annual tax assessment work on their claims. The local newspaper reported the arrivals and departures of summer folks and the various fishing parties traveling from Denver or Grand Junction.

Lake City's isolated nature and deteriorating buildings contributed to the "ghost town" appeal popularized by Carolyn Bancroft, who wrote numerous booklets on colorful aspects of Colorado history, and by Muriel Sibell Wolle, author of *Stampede to Timberline* and other books on the Rocky Mountain mining west. Wolle frequented Lake City during the 1930s and 1940s, photographing and sketching vacant houses, sagging hotels, weathering churches, picturesque street views, and the Lake City cemetery. Like many other isolated mountain towns, bootleg liquor and illegal gambling contributed to an aura of lawlessness in Lake City. In 1949, a *Denver Post* reporter marveled at the town's numerous slot machines: "Virtually every business place in Lake City has one or more machines… The post office and telephone office are almost the only exceptions."

Highway improvements continued to boost Lake City tourism in the 1930s. Colorado voters approved a $2.5 million "anticipation warrant" in 1935 for new road construction, which matched federal highway funds. New Deal road building programs included improving six U.S. highways; several crossed the Continental Divide, linking Colorado's Front Range to the Western Slope. Abandonment of the D&RG Lake City branch in 1933 increased the urgency for county road improvements.

During the early 1940s, war-time gas and tire rationing discouraged leisure travel throughout Colorado and the country. Tourism rebounded after the war, and an influx of outside investors erected tourist lodgings in town and along the upper Lake Fork. Developers bought up scores of lots, sometimes paying as little as $2.50 per lot. To stimulate the local economy, the Hinsdale County Commissioners sold entire city blocks often for unpaid property taxes. Denver businessmen Austin Houghton and Emery Bagley developed the Lake Fork Cabins (now the Alpine Village, 5HN68.130, Photographs 25, 26) in 1947-1948 on former marshland at the northwest corner of town.

Other developers constructed motels, responding to visitors' expectations of modern amenities, such as private bathrooms and housekeeping services. The Lone Pine Motel (5HN68.160, 5HN68.161), consisting of three long units of attached units arranged in a U-shaped courtyard, opened in 1948. George Edwards constructed the Matterhorn Motel (5HN68.74) in 1949. Builders during this period included Joel Swank, A. P. "Brick" Griffith, George Griffith, Ernie Masten, Clarence E. Wright,

William C. Wright, and Cline Shaver. Additional resorts offering rustic cabins and private trout fishing sprang up along the Lake Fork in the late 1940s, including Valley View Ranch, V. C. Bar Ranch, and The Texan on the upper Lake Fork, and the San Juan Ranch (no longer extant) north of town.

"Lake City Booms Again" proclaimed a *Denver Post* article in 1949, "Texans by the hundreds are flocking here." Long-time citizens viewed the newcomers with mixed emotions: "Some local residents regarded them as trespassers while others welcomed them as carefree spenders." The newcomers gained control of the local Chamber of Commerce in what was called the "Revolt of the 1940s." They insisted upon reliable electricity and overdue improvements to county roads. Twenty-four-hour electricity finally became available in the mid 1950s, enabling the local grocery store to stock frozen foods and the drug store soda fountain to concoct ice cream confections.

The summer home trend continued after World War II. People constructed summer cabins within the historic townsite, several on former locations of mining-era dwellings lost to fire or demolition. These new residences were typically of log or clad in log products with prominent stone fireplaces and modest front porches.

More motels opened in the 1950s. The Spruce Lodge (5HN68.104, 5HN68.105) opened in 1950, two units arranged in courtyard fashion with an adjacent drugstore that sold sporting goods, fishing licenses, ice cream sodas, and packaged liquor. Roy Pray developed the Crystal Lodge near Lake San Cristobal in 1952. Lee's Log Cabins (5HN68.198 – 5HN68.202) were built in 1953 and 1954 (now individually owned private homes). The Elkhorn Lodge opened in 1957 in the Merchants & Miners Bank with a dining room and "cocktail restaurant" downstairs and guest rooms above.

Organized in 1953, the Chamber of Commerce published brochures and tour maps that highlighted Hinsdale County's myriad recreational opportunities — scenic auto drives, the Alferd Packer "massacre site," trail rides, pack trips, hunting, fishing, prospecting, and "Jeep trips over the top of the world." To lure sportsmen, Chamber members developed fishing lakes near the summit of Slumgullion Pass in 1954 and marketed the vicinity as "Hinsdale, the County of Lakes." People donating more than $100 could have a lake named for themselves, hence Lake Pat Maloney, Lake Hildegard, Lake Slug Stewart, Lake Frank Walker, Lake Art Weaver, Lake Emory Carper, Lake Zekli.

Four-wheeling tours to remote "ghost towns" such as Sherman, Carson, and Rose's Cabin became a favorite past-time for Coloradoans and out-of-state visitors, fostered by a post World II surplus of army Jeeps. Lake City visitors "jeeped" over mining era roads to Silverton and to Ouray; the route is now dedicated as the Alpine Loop Scenic and Historic Byway. New businesses opened to serve summer tourists, sportsmen, and year-round residents, including the Log Cabin Cafe, Frank Slater's Sport Shop, and Lake City Bowling Alley.

Construction of visitor lodgings continued in the 1960s. The Silver Spur Motel (5HN68.164) opened in 1964 at the northwest corner of Gunnison Avenue and Third. Ambury Smith of Texas constructed a 28-unit motel, which opened in 1965 as the Western Belle Lodge, named for the Belle of the West Mine in the Galena District. The following year, Smith added another 28-unit section to the Western Belle and Carl White opened the Broadaxe bar and restaurant immediately to the south.

By 1970, motel construction had halted. Reflecting the latest trend in vacationing, two recreational vehicle parks opened in Lake City around 1980 — Henson Creek RV Park (5HN68.139) and Highlander RV Campground (5HN68.208).

Construction of summer homes meanwhile has continued unabated since the mid-twentieth century, in most cases intermingled with and indistinguishable from year-round residences. Design has favored frame construction with exteriors of log products or rough, lapped boards often stained brown. Some have decorative features reflecting the Swiss Alpine influence introduced in Colorado ski resorts in the 1960s — gable-end balcony, elaborate vergeboard, and shutters with decorative cut outs. Decks at the rear of the house and garages at the alley are prevalent.

Recent residential construction of both summer and year-round homes has been concentrated at the east and north edges of the Historic District, specifically along Henson Street and in the 600 and 700 blocks of Bluff and Silver Street. However, most of the residential growth in recent decades has occurred outside the Historic District—in the Ball Flats area east of the district, Lake City Heights subdivision southeast of town, and subdivisions north of town that include Packers Knob, Lake City North, J&M Addition, San Juan Ranch, Riverside Estates, and San Juan Springs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Bates, Margaret. *Lake City, A Quick History - Colorado's Silver Camp & Tourist Mecca.* Colorado Springs, Colorado: Little London Press, 1973.

*Colorado Business Directories.*_____, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890.

Crofutt, George. *Crofutt's Grip Sack-Guide of Colorado – Volume II.* Golden: Cubar, 1966. (Original edition, Omaha: The Overland Publishing Co., 1885.)

Darley, George Marshall. *Pioneering in the San Juan: personal reminiscences of work done in Southern Colorado during "the great San Juan excitement".* Chicago: F. H. Revell Co., 1899. Reprinted 1976, 1986 by Community Presbyterian Church of Lake City, Colorado.

Dorman, Richard L. *Gunnison: Covering Marshall Pass, Lake City, Crested Butte etc.* Santa Fe, New Mexico: R. D. Publications, 1993.

Fossett, Frank. *COLORADO Its Gold and Silver Mine, Farms and Stock Ranges, Health and Pleasure Resorts/ A Tourist's Guide to the Rocky Mountains.* New York: Arno Press, 1973. (first edition New York: C. G. Crawford, 1879).

Frank Hall. *History of Colorado.* Chicago: Blakely Press, 1895.

Harris, Cyril E. *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture.* New York: Dover Publications, 1977.

Houston, Grant E. *Historic Homes of Lake City, Colorado. An Official Guide to Vintage Residences in the Lake City Historic District.* Lake City: Hinsdale County Historical Society, 2002.

Houston, Grant E. *Cemeteries of Hinsdale County – 1874 - 1996.* Lake City: Hinsdale County Historical Society, 1996.

Houston, Grant E. *Lake City Reflections.* Gunnison B&B Printers, 1999 (first edition, 1976).

Ingersoll, Ernest. *Knocking Round the Rockies.* Norman,: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. (First edition, New York: Harper and Brothers, 1882).

Ingersoll, Ernest. *The crest of the continent; a record of a summer's ramble in the Rockies and beyond.* Glorietta, New Mexico, Rio Grande Press, 1969. (First edition, 1885).

Kaplan, Michael. *Otto Mears: Paradoxical Pathfinder.* Silverton, Colo.: San Juan County Books, 1982.

Kushner, Ervan F. *Otto Mears.* Frederick, CO: North Platte Press, 1979.

Kushner, Ervan F. *Alferd Packer – Cannibal? Victim!* Frederick, CO: North Platte Press, 1980.

March, Charles S. *The Utes of Colorado – People of the Shining Mountains.* Boulder: Pruett, 1982.

McAllester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred Knopf, Inc., 1984.

Mazzulla, Fred and Jo. *Al Packer – A Colorado Cannibal*. Denver , publisher unknown, 1968.

Monroe, Arthur. *San Juan Silver*. Lake City, Colorado: Arthur Monroe, 1940.

Morse, Z. Milo and Faye Biesler, editors. *A Brief History of Mining in Hinsdale County*. Gunnison, Colorado: B & B Printing, 2000.

Pearce, Sarah J. *A Guide to Colorado Architecture*. Denver: Colorado Historical Society, 1983. (Out of print but available on Colorado Historical Society website www.coloradohistory.org)

Rockwell, Wilson. *The Utes – A Forgotten People*. Denver: Sage Books, 1956.

Smith, Duane A. *Song of the Hammer and the Drill – The Colorado San Juans, 1860 - 1914*. Golden, Colo.: Colorado School of Mines Press, 1982.

Smith, Duane A. *Rocky Mountain Mining Camps: The Urban Frontier*. Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1967.

Stoehr, Eric. *Bonanza Victorian*. Albuquerque, New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press, 1975.

Richmond, Patricia Joy. *Trail to Disaster – the Route of John C. Fremont's Fourth Expedition (Monographs in History, Monograph 4)*. Denver: Colorado Historical Society. 1989.

Thompson, Thomas Gray, Ph.D. *Lake City, Colorado – An Early Day Social and Cultural History* Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: METRO PRESS, Inc., 1974.

Ubbelhode, Carl, Maxine Benson, and Duane A. Smith. *A Colorado History*. Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Company, 1988.

Vandenbushce, Duane and Duane A. Smith. *A Land Alone: Western Slope*. Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing, 1981.

Vickers, Purvis, with Larry E. Vickers, Thomas E. Drabeck, and Ruth Ann Drabeck. *Welcome home: the story of Vickers Ranch*. Lake City, Colorado: Rufous Press, 1989.

Watson, Donna. *The Pioneer Women of Lake City*. Lake City, Colorado: Silver Street Press, 1997.

Wilk, Diane. *A Guide to Denver's Architectural Styles and Terms*. Denver: Historic Denver, 1995.

Williamson, Ruby G. *Otto Mears - Pathfinder of the San Juan*. Gunnison: B & B Printers, 1981.

Williams, Henry T. *Tourists' Guide and Map of the San Juan mines of Colorado*. New York: _____ circa 1875. Reprint Golden, Colo., Cubar Associates, 1965.

Wolle, Muriel Sibell. *Stampede to Timberline*. Denver: Arthur Zeuch Printing, 1949.

Wright, Carolyn and Clarence. *Tiny Hinsdale of The Silvery San Juan*. Lake City: Big Mountain Press, 1964.

Brochures and Pamphlets

Hal, Harry. *Inch by inch; or The guide to the silver mines of San Juan.* Topeka, Kansas: Kansa Farmer Print, 1878.

Ingersoll, Ernest. "Heart of Colorado." *Cosmopolitan Magazine.* New York, Cosmopolitan Magazine Co., 1888.

Pangborn, J. G. *The New Rocky Mountain Tourists, Arkansas Valley and San Juan Guide.* Chicago: Knight & Leonard, 1878.

Smith, Duane A. "Ho for the San Juans" : a brief glimpse of the mining camps. Publisher unknown, circa 1971.

Strong, William K. *The remarkable railroad passes of Otto Mears.* Silverton, Colorado: San Juan County Book Co., 1988.

The San Juan Guide. Denver: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, 1877.

"Resources and Mineral Wealth of Hinsdale County, Colorado – Past, Present and Future." Lake City, Colorado: L. A. Vinton & Co., 1895. Reprinted by the Hinsdale County Historical Society, 1988.

Articles

Mott, Mary Kirker. "At Lake City and Telluride," *Pioneers of the San Juan Country*, Volume II. Durango, Colorado: Sarah Platt Decker Chapter of Daughters of American Revolution, 1946.

Smoot, Lillian Richart. "Pioneers of Hinsdale County," *Pioneers of the San Juan Country*, Volume II. Durango, Colorado: Sarah Platt Decker Chapter of Daughters of American Revolution, 1946.

Reports and Government Documents

Autobee, Robert, Teela Labrum, and Deborah Dobson-Brown. *Historic Highways Context.* Denver: Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 2003.

Connor, Carl E. *Hinsdale County Metal Mining Context, National Register Property Documentation Form.* Denver: Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 1990.

Irving, John Duer and Howland Bancroft. "Bulletin 478: Geology and Ore Deposits Near Lake City, Colorado." Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1911.

Mason, Suzanne. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form – Town of Lake City Historic District.* Denver: Colorado Historic Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 1977.

Ruffner, Lieutenant E. H. *Report of a Reconnaissance in the Ute Country made in the Year 1873.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1874.

_____, *Western Colorado Resources – Mineral, Agricultural, Horticultural, Stock Raising, Manufacturing and Other Industries Accurately Enumerated by Reliable and Painstaking Historians.* Aspen, Colorado: Western Colorado Congress, 1891.

_____, *Western Colorado – A Glimpse into Nature's Richest Treasury Vaults, etc.*. Grand Junction, Colorado: Western Colorado Congress, 1893.

Newspapers and Periodicals

The Silver World.

Lake City Times

Denver Post.

Primary Source Documents

Certificate of Incorporation ledger. Denver: Colorado State Archives.

Hinsdale County Tax Assessor – Appraisal Cards, 1976-2002. Lake City, Hinsdale County Courthouse.

Hinsdale County Tax Rolls, 1876-1975. Lake City, Hinsdale County Historical Society.

Lake City Town Company, sales deed book, 1875 – 1877.

Woodard, Richard manuscript collection, Denver: Denver Public Library, Western History Collection.

Maps

Colorado Atlas & Gazetteer - Topo Maps of the Entire State. Freeport, Maine: Delorme Mapping, 1991. First edition, third printing

Crofutt, George. "New Sectional Map of Colorado" from *Crofutt's Grip Sack-Guide of Colorado – Volume II.* Golden: Cubar, 1966. (Original edition, Omaha: The Overland Publishing Co., 1885.)

"Lake City Quadrangle" Washington, D. C.: United States Department of the Interior – U. S. Geological Survey, 1963, revised 1982.

Large Scale Colorado Road Map. Denver: Pierson Graphics, Co. (MAPSCO), 1990.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 118.85 (see continuation sheet)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1.	13	296769	4212086	(NAD 27)
2.	13	297203	4211924	
3.	13	296717	4210760	
4.	13	296234	4210972	

[X] See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cathleen Norman

organization Preservation Publishing date 10/2004; 5/2005

street & number 459 South Routt Way telephone 303-985-2599

city or town Lakewood state Colorado zip code 80226

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

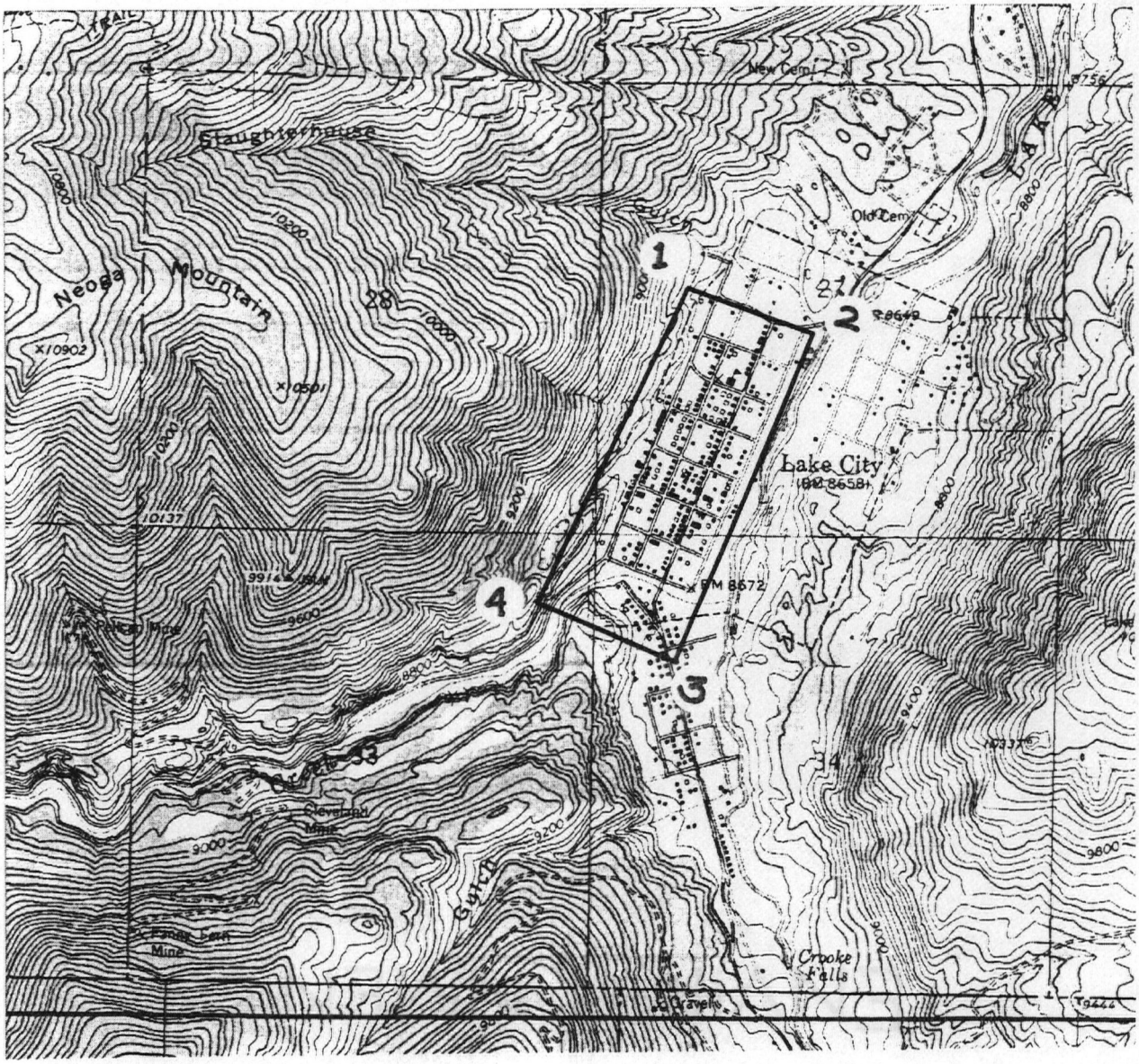
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE

When the 1978 nomination was originally submitted, the verbal boundary description and the district boundaries marked on the USGS map were correct, however the acreage was incorrectly computed to be 45 acres. This was a technical error and should be corrected to 118.85 acres.

UTM REFERENCES

The polygon that encompassed the nomination boundaries was drawn accurately on the USGS map in 1978, however the UTM References that marked the vertices of the polygon were slightly off. These current UTMs more accurately pinpoint these four vertices.



PHOTOGRAPH LOG

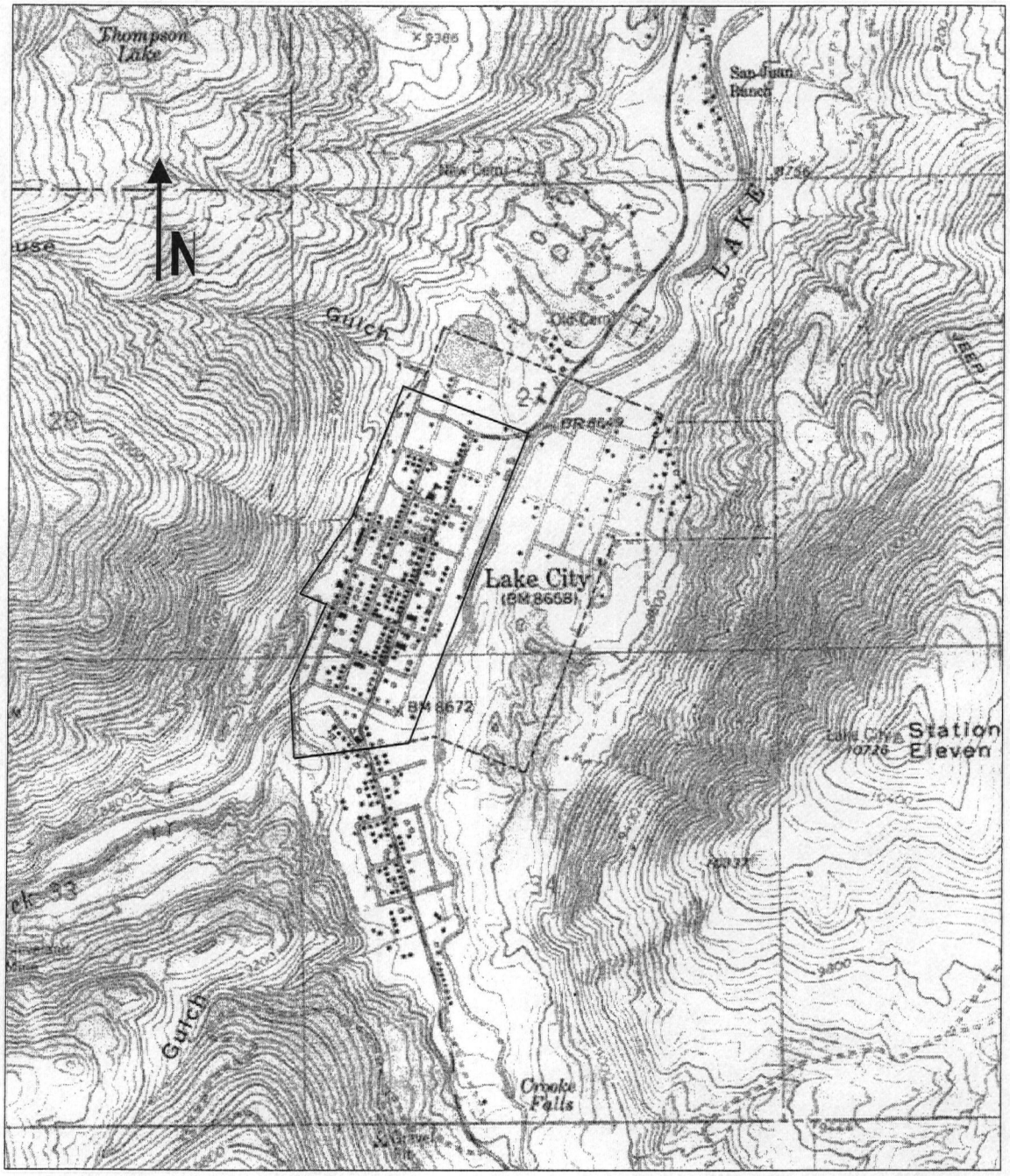
The following information pertains to all photographs:

Name of Property: Lake City Historic District
Location: Lake City, Hinsdale County, Colorado
Photographer Grant Houston
Date of photographs: October, 2002
Negatives: Town of Lake City, 230 North Bluff Street

Photo No.	Camera Direction	Description of View
1	NE	City view
2	SE	230 Bluff Street, Pitkin Guard Armory, Lake City Opera House
3	SW	401 Bluff Street, First Baptist Church
4	W	625 Bluff Street, Kelley-Chambers House
5	NW	625 Bluff Street, carriage house
6	SE	112 South Silver Street, St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church
7	SE	130 Silver Street, Finley Block
8	SW	215 Silver Street, Masonic Lodge
9	NW	221 Silver Street, Kennedy Store, Parker House
10	W	223 Silver Street, O. K. Building
11	SW	225 Silver Street, Timberline Craftsman Store
12	W	227 Silver Street, Avery & Rice Store
13	SW	229 Silver Street, Miners and Merchants Bank/Bank Block
14	NE	300 - 304 Silver Street, Hough Block
15	NW	417 Silver Street, Cummings Cabin
16	W	425 Silver Street, Kellogg-Avery House
17	SE	425 Silver Street, carriage house, shed, outhouse
18	NE	430 Silver Street, Roach-Higgins Cabin
19	NE	500 Silver Street, Kohler-Ralph-Smith House
20	NE	510 Silver Street, King House
21	W	513 Silver Street, Thompson-Whinnery-Ewart House

22	SW	View, 500 Block Silver Street
23	W	625 Silver Street, outhouse
24	NE	628 Silver Street, Williams House
25	NW	627 Silver Street, Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village
26	NW	627 Silver Street, Lake Fork Cabins/Alpine Village, Cabin 4
27	NW	121B Gunnison, pioneer cabin/Nelson Garage
28	NW	219 - 231 Gunnison Avenue, Town Square Cabins, view
29	W	219 - 231 Gunnison Avenue, Town Square Cabins, Cabin 2
30	N	420 Gunnison Avenue, Forberg-Palmer House
31	W	421 Gunnison Avenue, May-Bardwell House
32	SE	421 Gunnison Avenue, barn
33	S	431 Gunnison Avenue, Presbyterian Church
34	SW	431 Gunnison Avenue, Presbyterian Manse
35	NE	500 Gunnison Avenue, Hough-Olney-Blair
36	NW	501 Gunnison Avenue, St. James Episcopal Church
37	NW	513 Gunnison Avenue, Turner-Alexander-Edgerton House
38	NE	608 Gunnison Avenue, Marsh-Trogel House
39	E	600 Gunnison Avenue, Youmans-Carey House
40	NW	213 Henson Street, shed
41	W	317 Henson Street, Hinsdale County Courthouse
42	NW	415 Henson Street, McDonald Rock House and outhouse

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Lake City Quadrangle, Colorado



Enlarged extract of U.S.G.S Map of Lake City Quadrangle, 1962, photorevised 1982.

CASCO ADDITION

WEST LAKE ADDITION

BLUFF ADDITION

FOOTE AND RICHARDSON'S ADDITION

BLUFF STREET

FIRST STREET

SECOND STREET

THIRD STREET

FOURTH STREET

SILVER STREET

FIFTH STREET

SIXTH STREET

SEVENTH STREET

EIGHTH STREET

PARK ST.

SILVER ST.

HENSON CREEK R.V. PARK

GUNNISON AVE.

HENSON ST.

HENSON CREEK

RIVER FORK

CAMPER & TRAILER PARK

HIGHWAY 149

HENSON STREET

LAKE FORK OF THE GUNNISON RIVER

LAKE STREET

HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

0 300' 600'

LEGEND

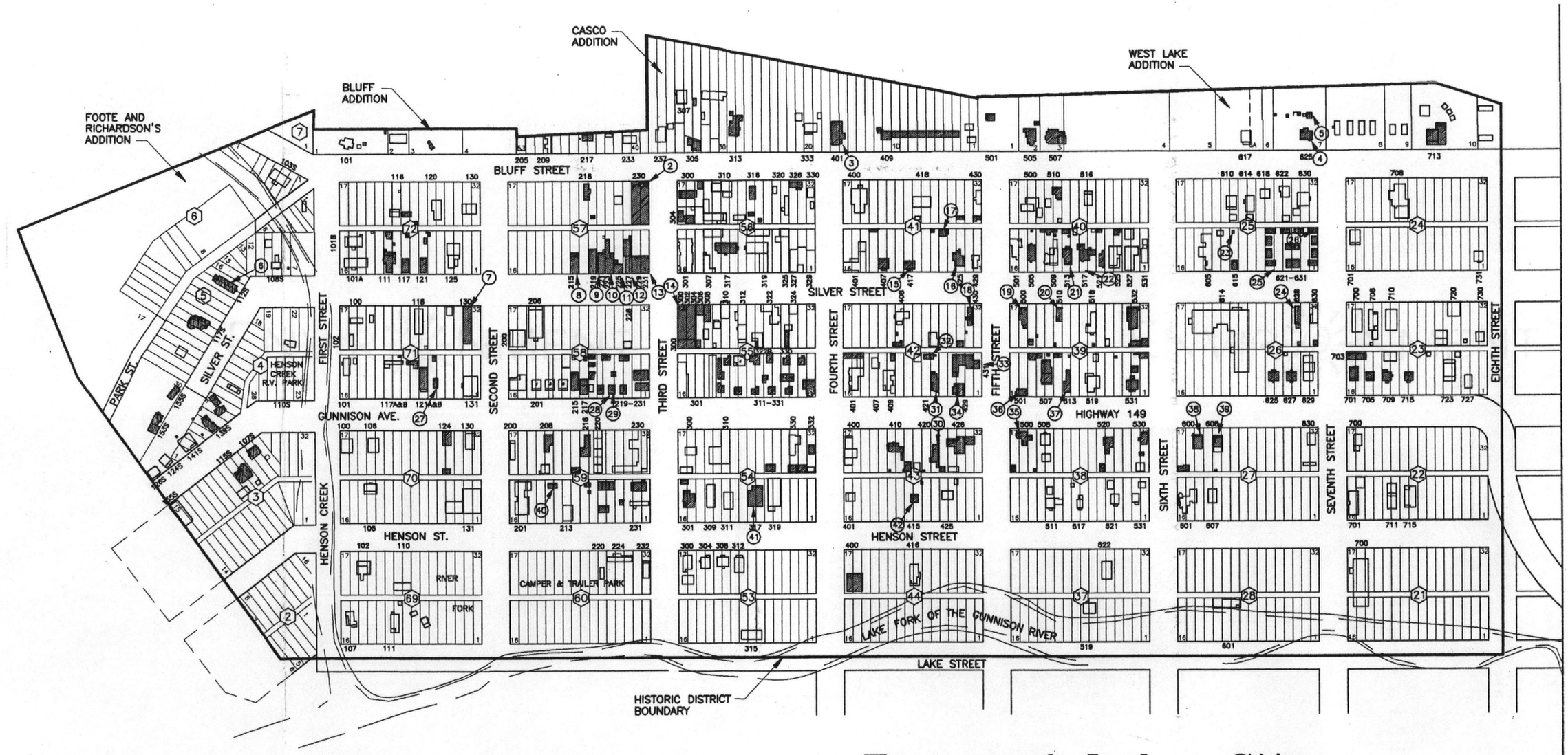
- Contributing to the Historic District
- Non-contributing to the Historic District

Town of Lake City
HISTORIC DISTRICT

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

OCTOBER 1, 2004

Map prepared by: Mountain View Technical Services, Lake City, CO



LEGEND

- Contributing to the Historic District
- Non-contributing to the Historic District
- (28) Photo Number

SCALE: 1" = 300'

0 300' 600'

Town of Lake City
HISTORIC DISTRICT

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
PHOTO VIEW MAP

OCTOBER 1, 2004

Map prepared by: Mountain View Technical Services, Lake City, CO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lake City Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME: Hinsdale Metal Mining MPS

STATE & COUNTY: COLORADO, Hinsdale

DATE RECEIVED: 7/26/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/08/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 78000859

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT 9/7/05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Accepted

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



north view of Town from South

Hinsdale County Hist. Soc
2777 State Hist. Soc
No. 1
OCT 31 1977
LAKE CITY HISTORIC DIST.
DEC 1 1978

South



1a

North View of town from south Boundary
Hinsdale Co. Hist. Soc 2/77
State Hist. Soc
NO. 1A

OCT 31 1977

DEC 1 1978

1

27/02/0000/01



Lake City Hist Dist 17
Hinsdale Co. Hist. Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
Thompson Cabin OCT 31 1977
WEST FACING FACADE

DEC 1 1978

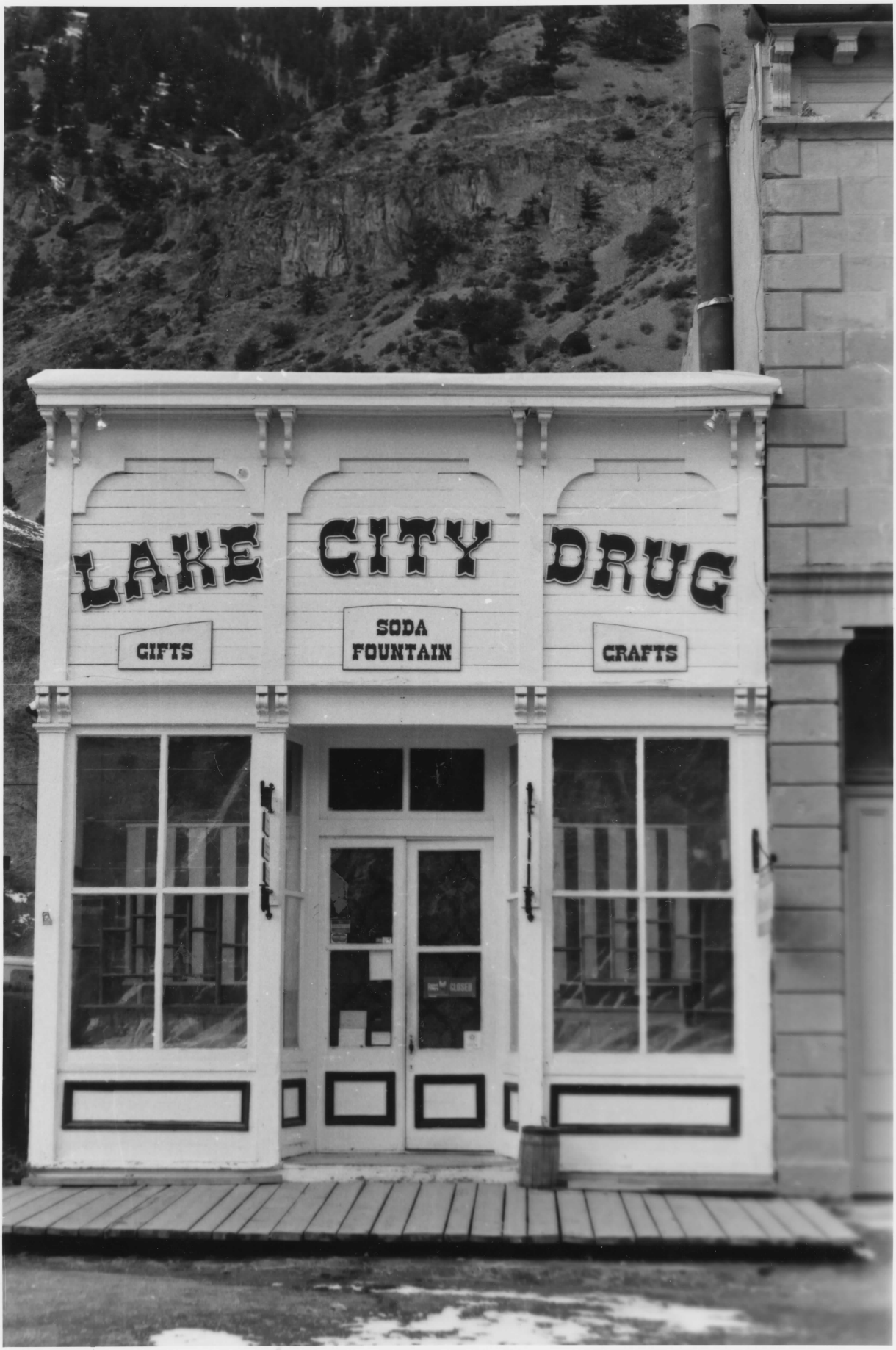
27/02/0000/02



Lake City Hist. Dist 18
Hinsdale Co, Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
Mendenhall Cabin OCT 31 1977
EAST FACING FRONT

DEC 1 1978

27/02/0000/01


LAKE CITY DRUG
GIFTS
SODA FOUNTAIN
CRAFTS

19

DEC 1 1978

Lake City Hist. Dist 19
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
Drug Store OCT 31 1977
EAST FACING FACADE

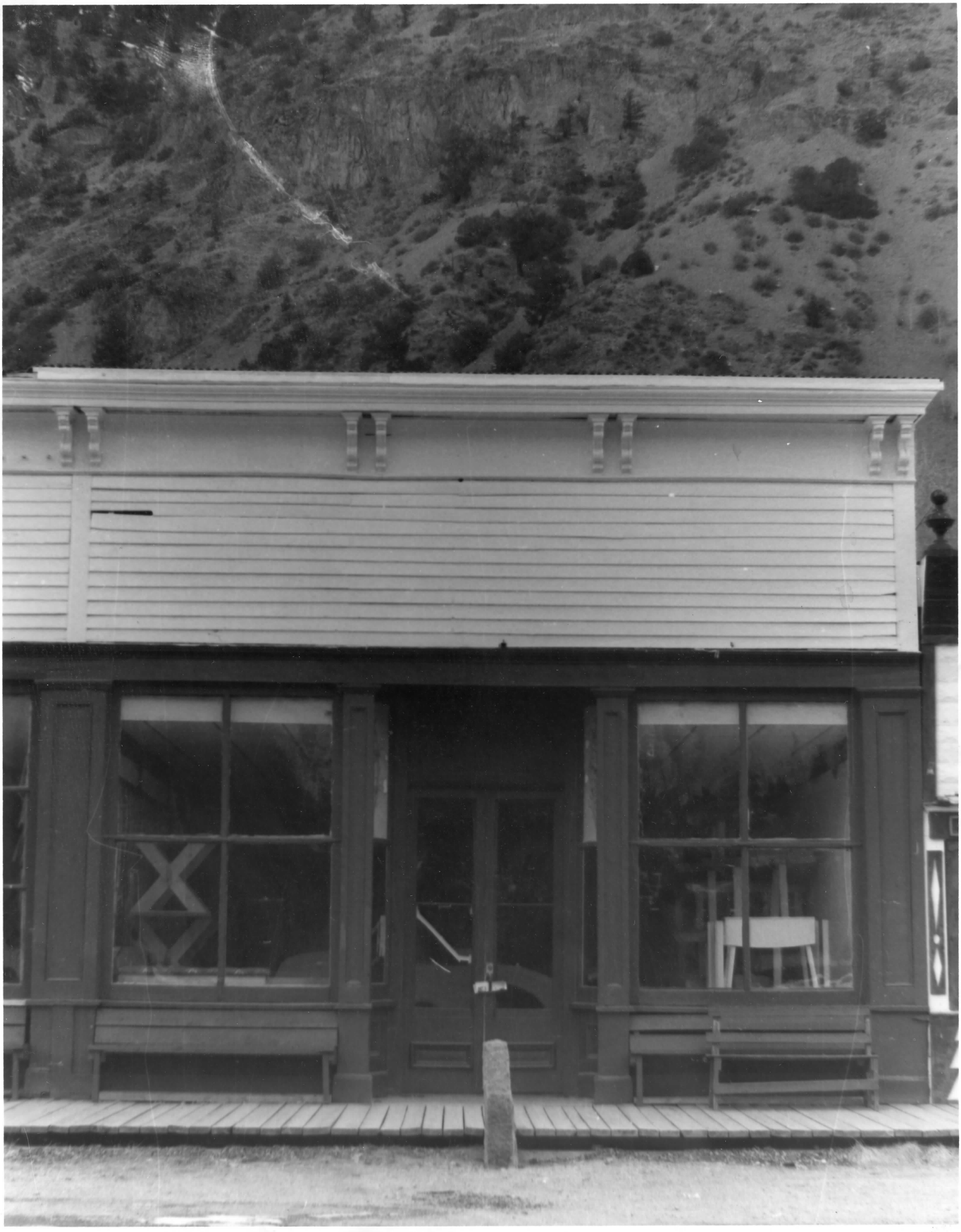
27/02/0000/01


THE TIMBERLINE CRAFTSMAN
GIFTS SOUVENIRS CRAFTS BOOKS MAPS

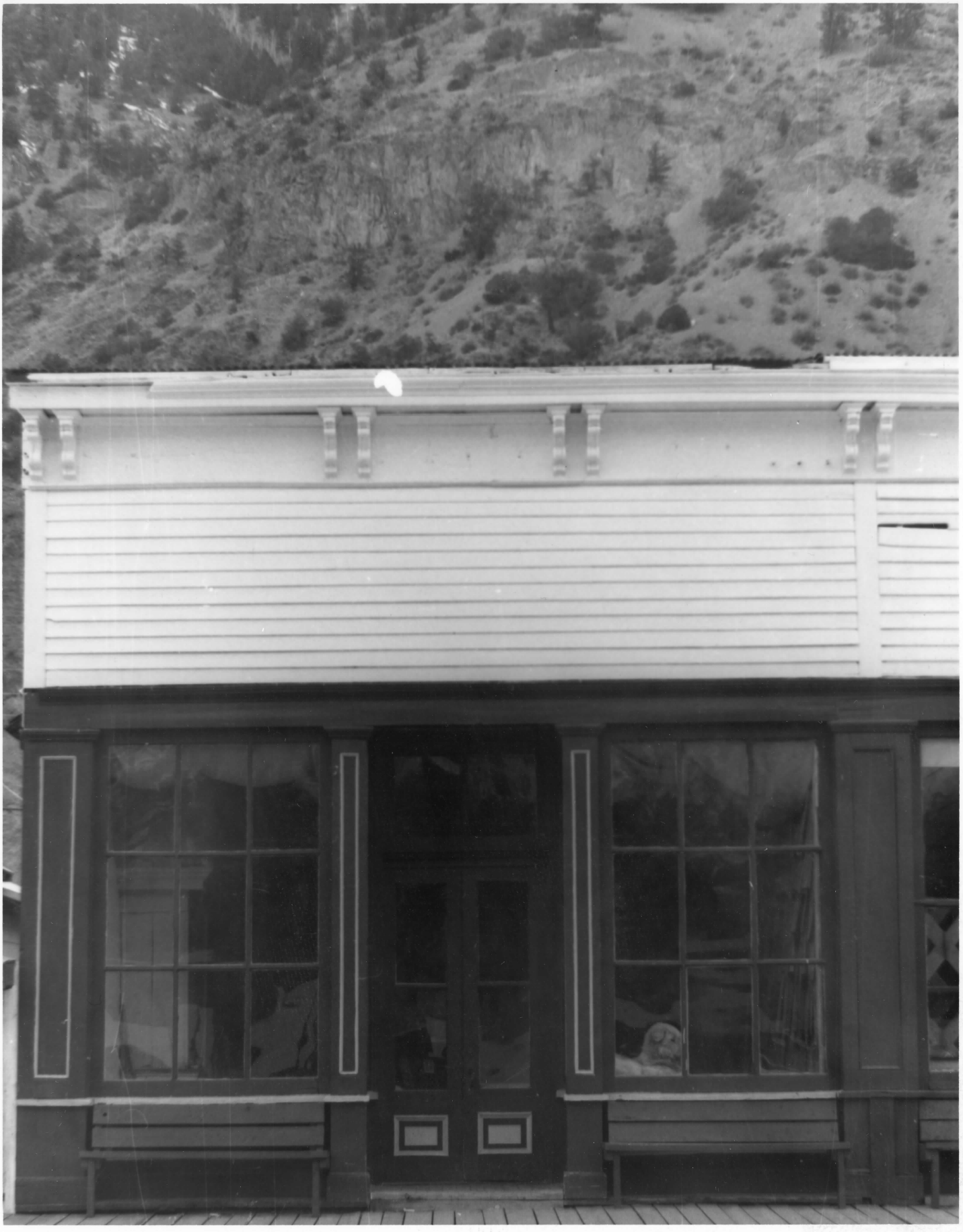
DEC 1 1978

Lake City Hist Dist 20
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
Timberline
EAST FACADE
OCT 31 1977

27/02/0000/01



Lake City Hist Dist
Hinsdale Co, Hist. Soc
State Hist Soc
Prospector
EAST FACADE
OCT 31 1977
DEC 1 1978
21
2/77



DEC 1 1978

Lake City Hist Dist 22
Hinsdale Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
Parker Blg. OCT 31 1977
EAST FACADE

27/02/0000/01


RUSTIC RENASSANCE
fine Leather goods

Lake City Hist Dist 23
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
Pueblo House
OCT 31 1977
WEST FACADE & NORTH SIDE

DEC 1 1978

27/02/0000/01

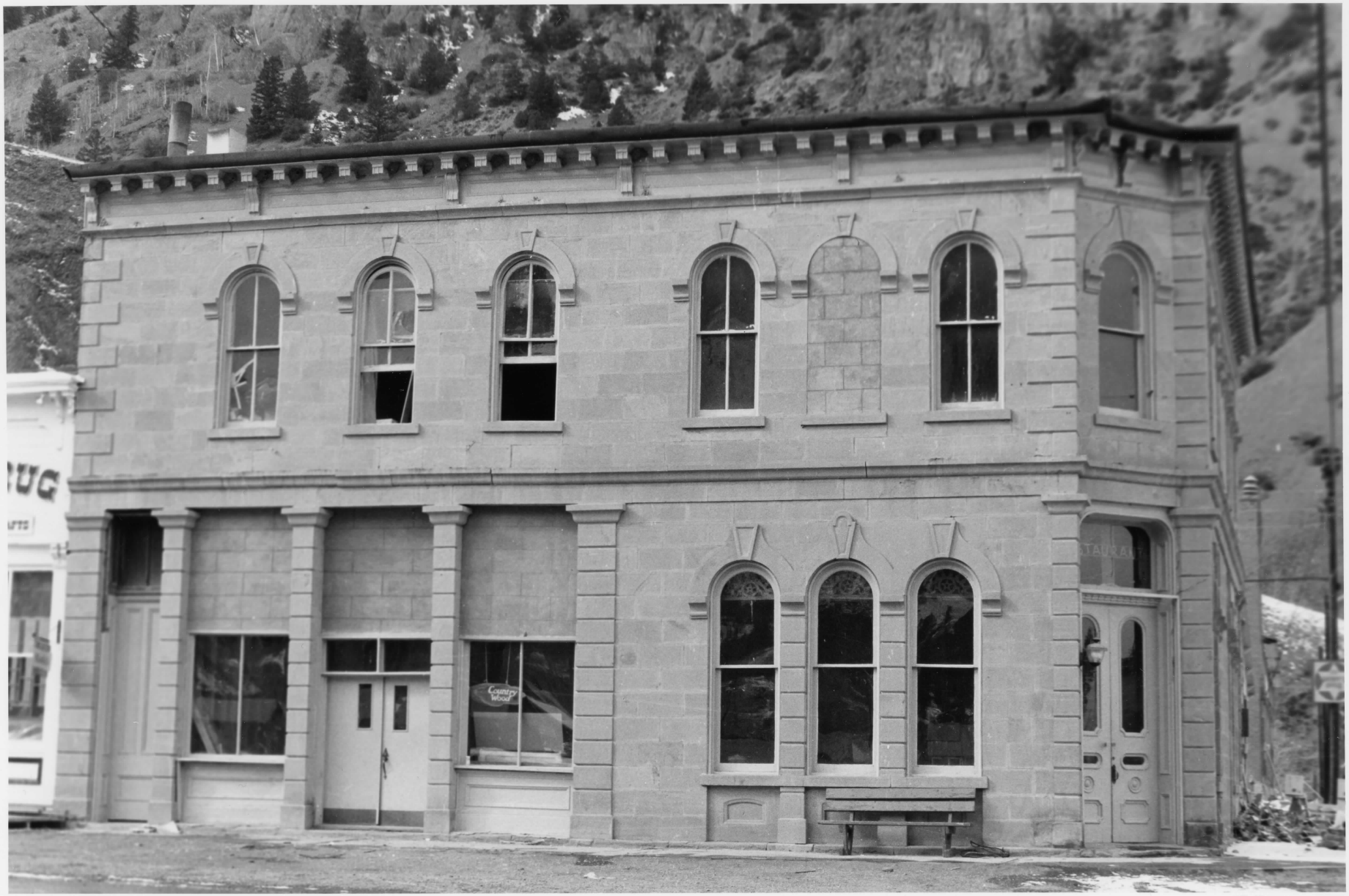

BLOCK
1883

Lake City Hist Dist 24
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
Hough Bld.
OCT 31 1977

WEST FACING FACADE

DEC 1 1978

27/02/0006/01


Country Wood

Lake City Hist Dist 25
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc OCT 31 1977
Miners and Merchants Bank
EAST FACING FACADE

DEC 1 1978

27/02/0000/01



Lake City Hist Dist 26
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
Findley Bld.

OCT 31 1977

WEST FACADE

DEC 1 1978

27/02/0000/01


SHERIFF'S
OFFICE
COMMUNITY CENTER

Lake City Hist Dist 27
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
Armory/opera house
NORTH FACADE & EAST SIDE

OCT 31 1977

DEC 1 1978

27/02/0000/01



DEC 1 1978

Lake City Hist Dist 28
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
"Brick Griffiths" House
EAST FACADE
OCT 31 1977

27/02/0000/01



Lake City Hist Dist 29 A
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
Soderholm House OCT 31 1977
SOUTH FAÇADE DEC 1 1978

27/02/0000/01



Lake City Hist Dist 30
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc OCT 31 1977
Beam House
SOUTH PORCH ON BACK

DEC 1 1978

27/02/0000/01



SW FRONT

DEC 1 1978

Lake City Hist Dist 31
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
Youman-Carey House OCT 31 1977
WEST FACADE

27/02/0000/01



Lake City Hist Dist 32
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
Trogel House
WEST FACADE

OCT 31 1977

DEC 1 1978

27/02/0000/01



Lake City Hist Dist 33 B
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
Steinbeck House
EAST FACADE

OCT 31 1977

DEC 1 1978

27/02/0000/01



10/0009/20/LC

Lake City Hist Dist 34
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc
State Hist Soc
Kohler House
South-West
~~EAST~~ FACADE

OCT 31 1977
DEC 1 1978



Lake City Hist Dist 35
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc
State Hist Soc
Sokan House

looking at East facade

OCT 31 1977
DEC 1 1978

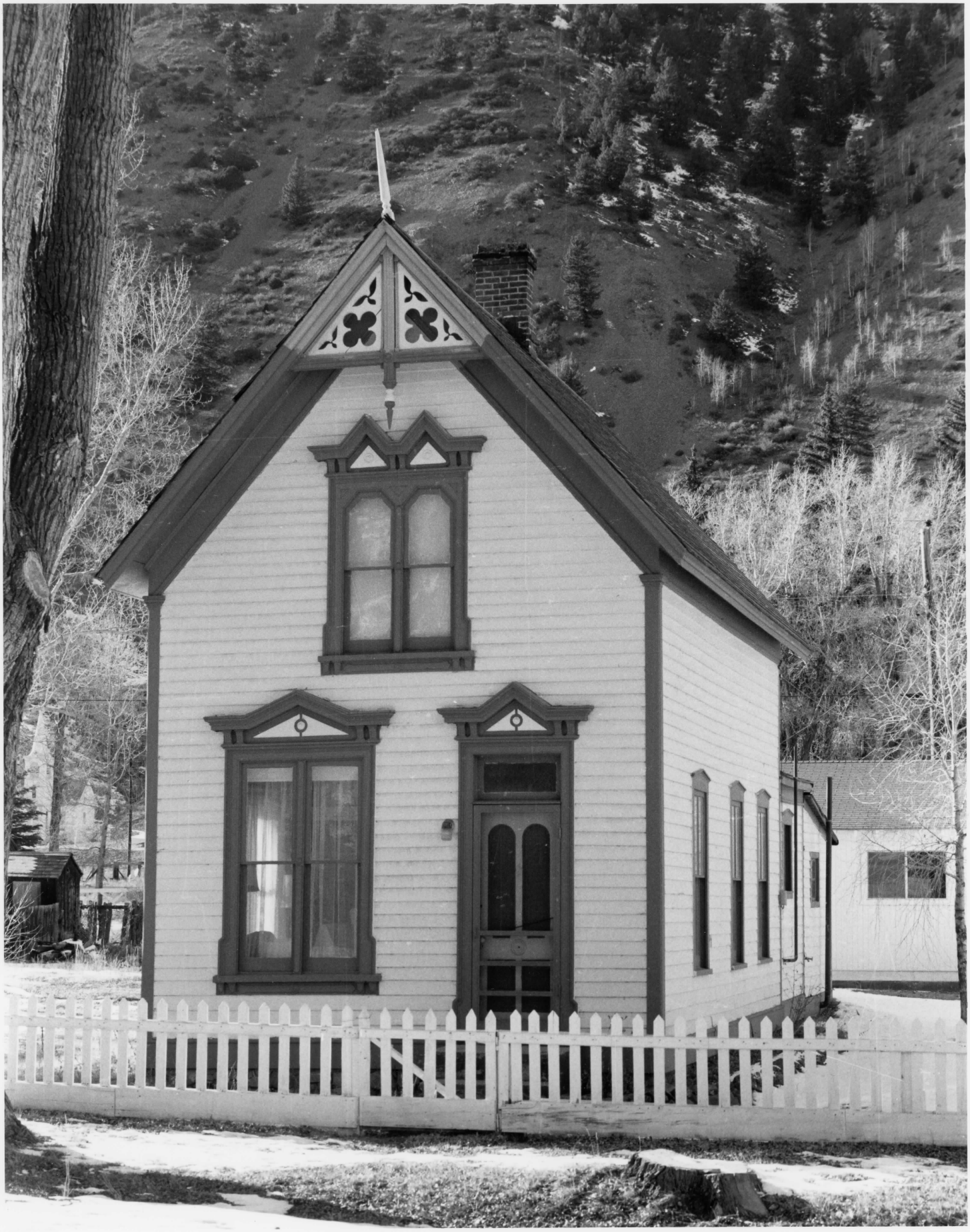
27/02/0000/01


1816

Lake City Historic
District #36A
Presbyterian Church
Photo: Hinsdale County
Historical Society 2/77

Negative: State Historical Society of CO
looking SW

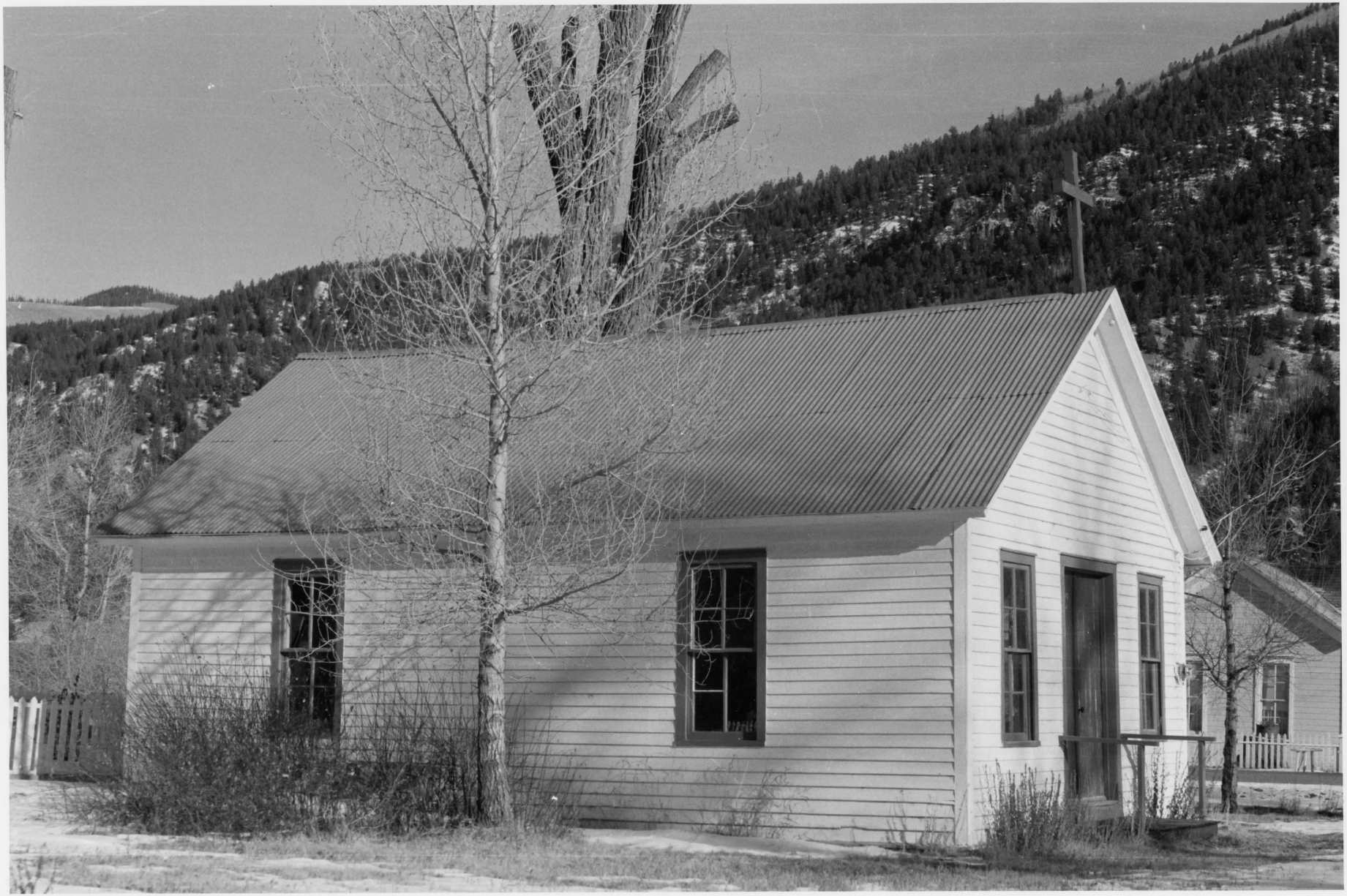
DEC 1 1978



Lake City Historic
District #36B
Presbyterian Manse
Photo: Hinsdale County
Historical Society 2/77

Negative: State Historical Society of CO
looking W

DEC 1 1978



Lake City Hist Dist 37
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc OCT 31 1977
Episcopal Church
SOUTH FACADE + WEST SIDE

DEC 1 1978

27/02/0000/01



Lake City Hist Dist 38
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
St. Rose of Lima Catholic
Church
North West Side
OCT 31 1977
DEC 1 1978

27/02/0000/01


WELCOME
TO
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Lake City Hist Dist 39
Hinsdale Co HIst soc 2/77
State Hist Soc
Baptist Church

OCT 31 1977

EAST FACING FACADE

DEC 1 1978

27/02/0000/01

39


CHURCH
976
DARLEY
CHURCH
LOPE

DEC 1 1978

Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
JUL 17 1978 JUL 18 1978
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#40: 5th St. looking west from Gunnison Ave.



Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#41: 5th St. looking east from Gunnison Ave.

DEC 1 1978 JUL 17 1978



Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#42: Gunnison Ave. looking north from 5th Street

DEC 1 1978
JUL 17 1978



Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#43: Gunnison Ave. looking south from 5th Street

DEC 1 1978
JUL 17 1978


Rio Grande
0588
SILVER SPUR MOTEL
TRADING POST
66
SPEED LIMIT
25

Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#44: Gunnsion Ave. looking south from 4th Street

DEC 1 1978
JUL 17 1978


SPEED
LIMIT
25

Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#45: Gunnison Ave. looking north from 4th Street

DEC 1 1978
JUL 17 1978


SLUMGULLION
GIFT GALLERY

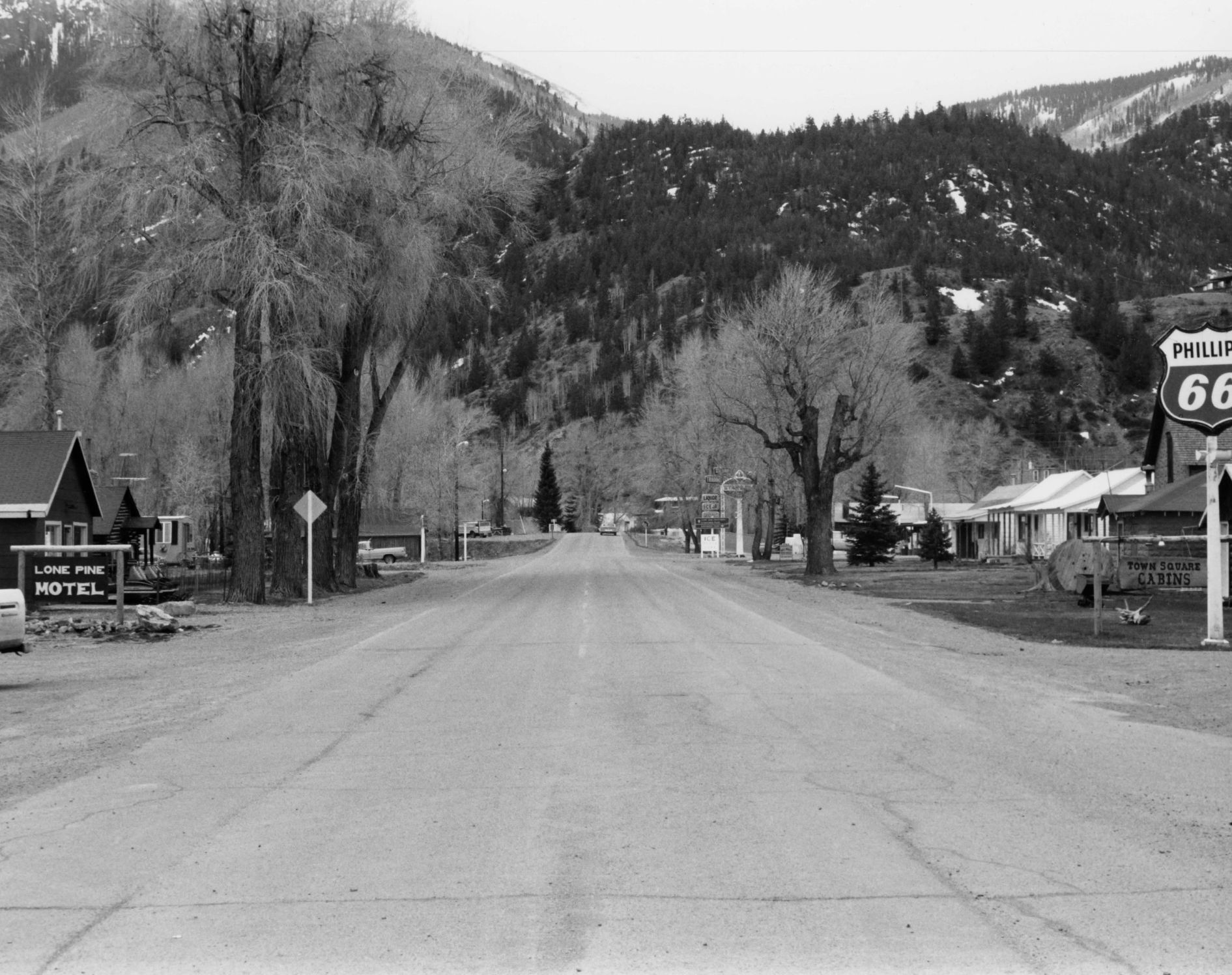
Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#46: 4th Street looking west from Gunnison Ave.

DEC 1 1978
JUL 17 1978



Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#47: 4th Street looking east from Gunnison Ave.

DEC 1 1978
JUL 17 1978


LONE PINE
MOTEL
PHILLIP
66
TOWN SQUARE
CABINS

Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#48: Gunnison Ave. looking south from 3rd Street

DEC 1 1978 JUL 17 1978



Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#49: Gunnison Ave. looking north from 3rd Street

DEC 1 1978
JUL 17 1978


CITY DRUG

Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#50: 3rd Street looking west from Gunnison Ave.

DEC 1 1978
JUL 17 1978



Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#51: 3rd Street looking east from Gunnison Ave.

DEC 1 1978 JUL 17 1978


PHILLIPS
66
TRADING POST
MOTEL

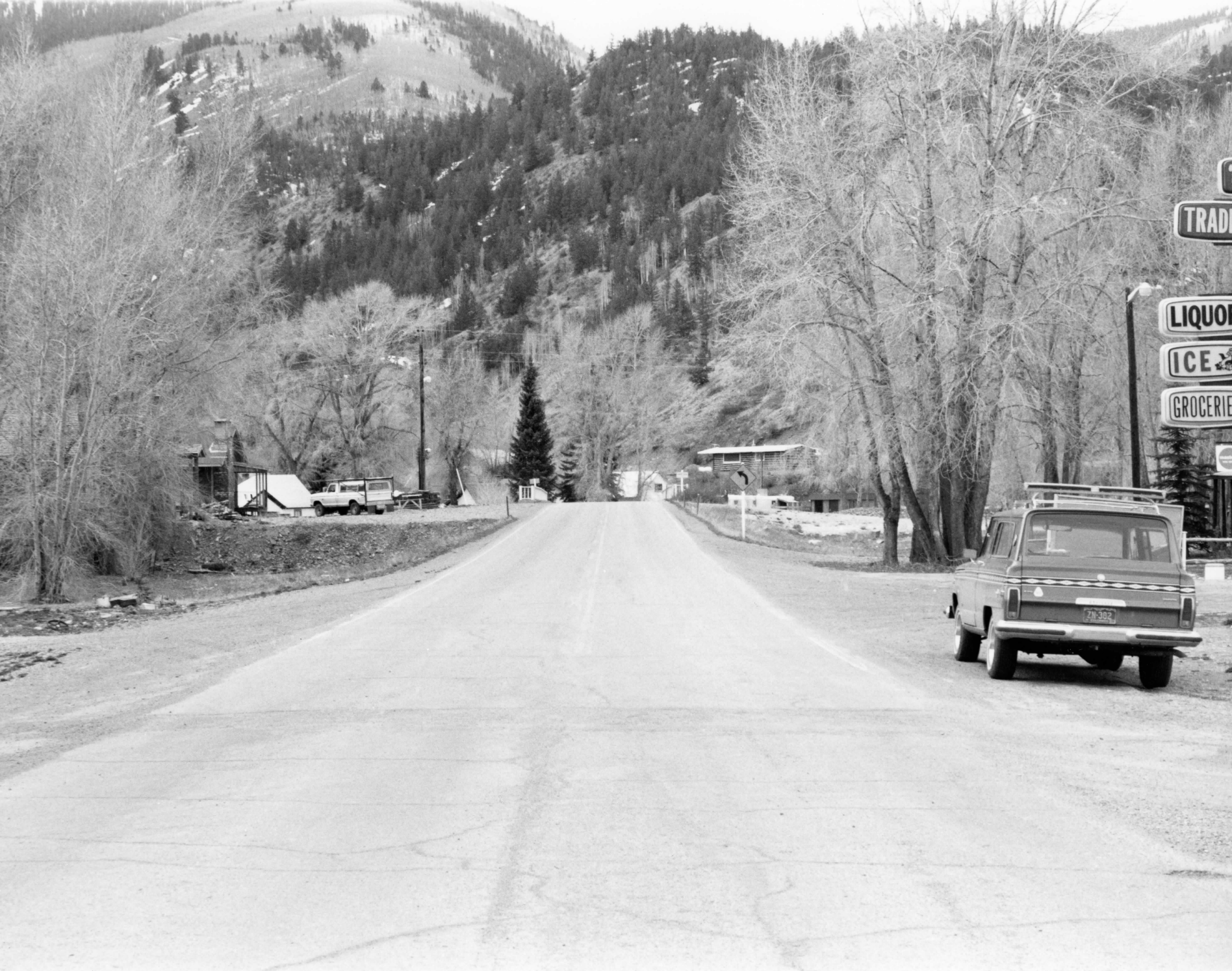
Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
52: Gunnison Ave. looking north from 2nd Street

DEC 1 1978
JUL 17 1978


STOP

Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#53: 2nd Street looking west from Gunnison Ave.

DEC 1 1978
JUL 17 1978


TRADI
LIQUOR
ICE
GROCERIE

Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#54: Gunnison Ave. looking south from 2nd Street

DEC 1 1978
JUL 17 1978



Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#55: 2nd Street looking east from Gunnison Ave.

DEC 1 1978
JUL 17 1978



Town of Lake City
Lake City, Colorado
Photographer: Suzanne Mason, May, 1978
Negatives in file 27/02/0000/01, Colorado SHPO Office
#56: Silver Street looking north from 1st Street

DEC 1 1978
JUL 17 1978


FIRST
PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH
1876

36

DEC 1 1978

Duplicate photo

Lake City Hist Dist 36A
Hinsdale Co. Hist Soc 2/77
State Hist soc
Presbyterian Church OCT 31 1977
NORTH FACADE & EAST SIDE

27/02/0000/01



photo #1
view
Lake City, Colorado

Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO


LCTC

Photo #2 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO

Armory, Lake City Opera House 5HW68.28

Lake City Colorado

<No.36 >s 31 40MBS8 N N N-2 -32

Roll 9-36


First
Baptist Church

Photo #3
Baptist Church, 5AN6920
Lake City, Colorado

Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO


625

Photo #4 Lake City Historic District
Kelly-Chambers House, 5HN68.11 Hinsdale County, CO
Lake City, Colorado

Roll 29 32A



Photo #5 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Kelley Chambers House, garage, 5HN68.11
Lake City, Colorado

<No. 8A>s 31 10MSS8 N N N-5 +26



Photo #6

Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO

St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church, 5HN6E.29
Lake City, Colorado

<No. 1A>s 31 86M888 N N N-5 - 9


COUNTY

Photo #7

Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO

Finley Block 5HN6E.50
Lake City Colorado

<No.29 >s 31 46M888 N N N-4 + 7



Photo #8
Masonic Lodge
Lake City Colorado

Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
SHN6E21

<No. 4 >s 31 63M838 N N N-2 + 0


PUBLIC
LIBRARY

Photo #9

Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO

Kennedy Store 5HN60.31
Lake City Colorado



Photo #10
O.R. Building, 5HN68.35
Lake City, Colorado

Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO


THE TIMBERLINE CRAFTSMAN
BOOKS
225
MAPS

Photo #11
5HN 68.36
Lake City Colorado

Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO


SAN JUAN
SODA CO.
GIFTS
ANTIQUES
SODA
FOUNTAIN
227

Photo #12

Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO

Avery & Rice Store, 5HN68.41
Lake City, Colorado

<No.13 >s 31 51M858 N N N-6 +48


FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LAKE CITY
BANK

Photo #13 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Merchant & Mines Block 5HN68.30
Lake City Colorado


BLACK
CROOKE
THEATRE

Photo #14
Hough Block
Lake City, Colorado

Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO

< >



photo #15 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Cummings Cabin 5HN68.14
Lake City Colorado

<No.25 >s 31 20MBSB N N N-1 - 2


425

Photo 4 #16 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Kellogg-Avery House 5HN68.116
Lake City, Colorado

Roll 6. 23



Photo #17 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Sheds 5HN68.116 Kellogg-Avery House
Lake City, Colorado


HOMERS
HAVEN

Photo #18 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Roach-Higgins Cabin, 5HN68.118
Lake City, Colorado



Photo #19 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Kohler Ralph, Smith Hon, SHW68-SE
Lake City, Colorado

<No.19 >s 31 32M888 N N N-4 +28


510

Photo #20 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
King House. 5HN68.46
Lake City. Colorado

<No.30 >s 31 29M888 N N N-2 + 5



Photo #21 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Whinnery, Cam's House 5th N 6E. 15
Lake City, Colorado

<No.10A>s 31 18MB88 N N N-1 +11


521

Photo #22
500 block Silver
Lake City, Colorado

Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO



Lake City Historic District
Photo #23 Hinsdale County, CO
Outhouse SHN68.128
Lake City, Colorado

<No.28A>s 31 5788 N N N N - 3



Photo #24
Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Williams House 5HN668.129
Lake City, Colorado


ALPINE
VILLAGE

Photo #25 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Lake Fork Cabins, Alpine Village 5HN69.130
Lake City, Colorado



Photo #26 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Lake Fork Cabins 5HN68.130
Lake City, Colorado

<No.31A>s 31 15M858 N N N-2 +10



Photo #27
Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
5HN668.150
Nelson Garage
Lake City, Colorado


TWIN SPRUCE
CABINS

Photo #28 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Town Square Cabins. 5HN68.162
Lake City. Colorado

<No.25A>s 31 100MBSB N N N-2 + 2


2

Photo #29 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Town Square Cabin. SHN68.162
Lake City. Colorado

<No.25A>s 31 69MBSB N N N-3 + 2


420

Photo #30 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Forberg Palmer Hors. SHR69.187
Lake City, Colorado

<No. 8A>s 8 3M888 N N N-7 +31



Photo #31 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
May - Bardwell Heater House. SHN 68.5
Lake City, Colorado

<No.17 >s 31 74M888 N N N-2 +31



Photo #32 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Barn, SHN 68.5, Mary Bird Blue Heath
Lake City, Colorado

<No.18 >s 31 82M858 N N N-4 -10



photo #33
Presbyterian Church. 5HN68.33
Lake City Colorado

Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO





Photo #34 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Presbyterian Manse. 5HN68.1
Lakelity, Colorado

<No.23 >s 31 72?888 N N N-3 + 0

Roll 17.23


Victress
500

Roll #35 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Hough - Olney - Blair House 5HN68.7
Lake City, Colorado

Roll 26.23


ST. JAMES
CHURCH
EPISCOPAL
1876

Dist. #36 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
St. James Episcopal Church, 5HN68.23
Lake City, Colorado

12118.11



Photo #37 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Turner-Alexander House, 5HN68.19
Lake City, Colorado

<No.14 >s 31 78MBSB N N N-6 +31

Roll 1814


BED
BREAKFAST
VACANCY
800 421 5509
FOR SALE
503

Photo #38
Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Marsh-Troegel House, 5HN68.49
Lake City, Colorado



Photo #39 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Youmans-Carey House, 5HN68.24
Lake City Colorado

<s 31 109M858 N N N-6 +33 >

Roll 27, 6



Photo #40
Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
Shed 5HN69.209
Lake City, Colorado

<No. 7A>S 31 94MB58 N N N-2 — 6

21.7


1877

Photo #41 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO

Hinsdale County Courthouse, 5HN 68.27

Lake City, Colorado

<No.20A>s 31 91M888 N N N-3 +19

Roll 21, 20A

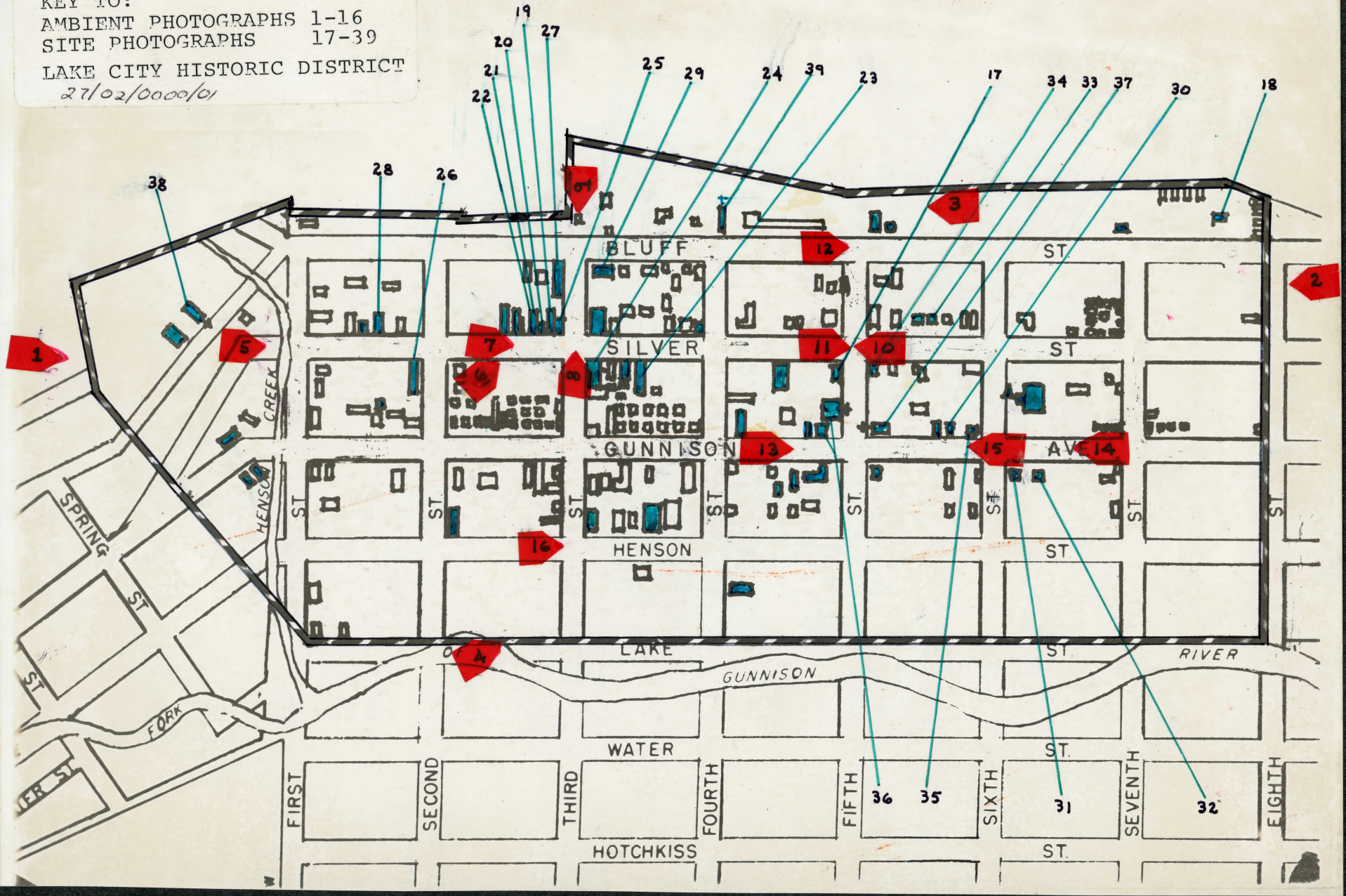


Photo #42 Lake City Historic District
Hinsdale County, CO
McDonald Rich House 5HN68.221
Lake City, Colorado

<No.30A>s 31 89MBSB N N N-3 +26

KEY TO:
AMBIENT PHOTOGRAPHS 1-16
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 17-39

LAKE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
27/02/0000/01



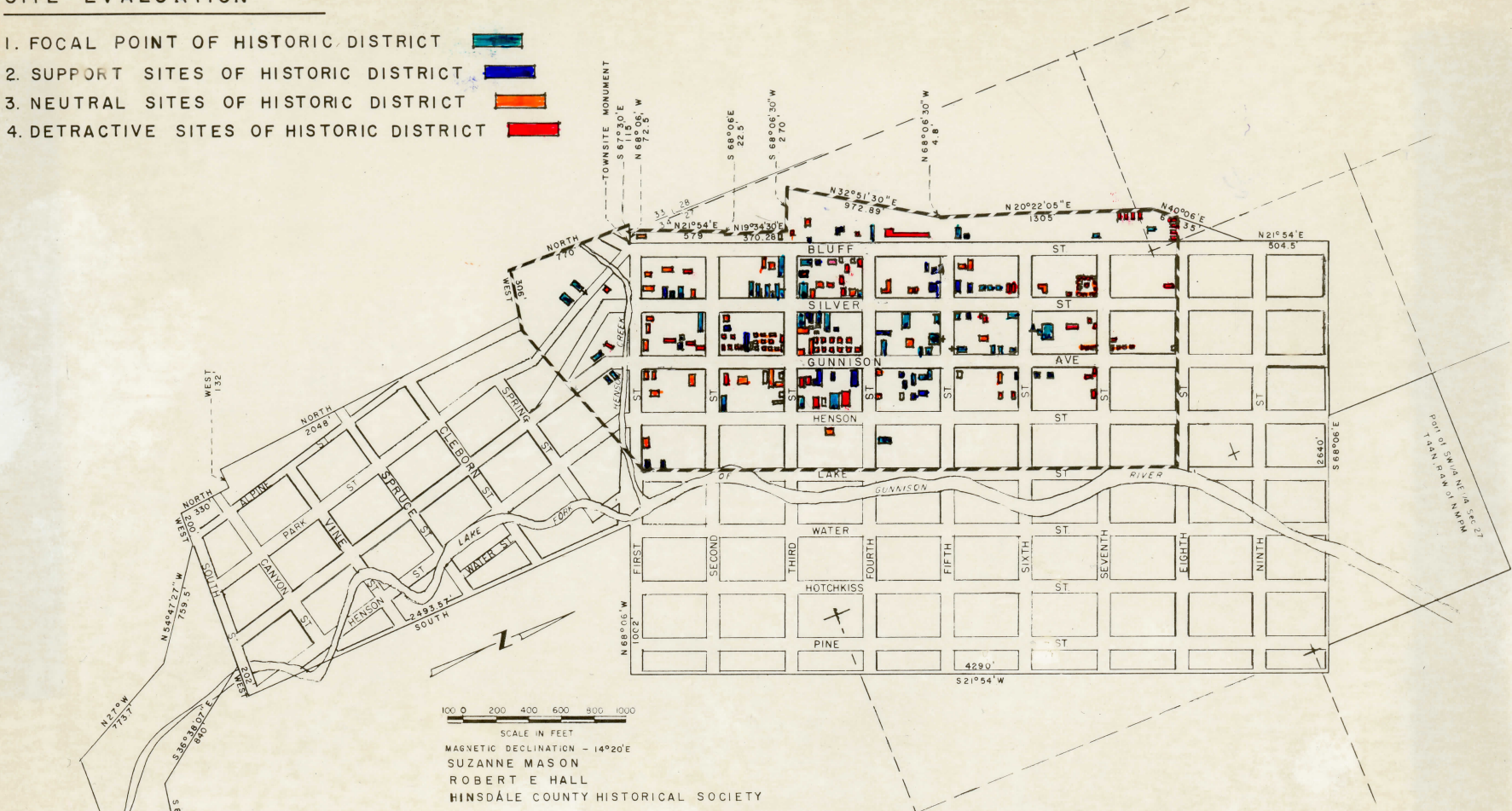


VERTICAL PHOTOGRAPH -
LAKE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
HINSDALE COUNTY, COLORADO
27/02/0000/01

DEC 1 1978

SITE EVALUATION

1. FOCAL POINT OF HISTORIC DISTRICT
2. SUPPORT SITES OF HISTORIC DISTRICT
3. NEUTRAL SITES OF HISTORIC DISTRICT
4. DETRACTIVE SITES OF HISTORIC DISTRICT



SUZANNE MASON
ROBERT E HALL
HINSDALE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

LAKE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT 1977

HINSDALE COUNTY COLORADO

27/02/0000/01

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LAKE CITY QUADRANGLE
COLORADO–HINSDALE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 LAKE CITY 15' QUADRANGLE

4560 II NW (SHEEP MOUNTAIN)
4560 III NE (ALPINE PLATEAU)
4560 II NW (POWDERHORN LAKES)
4560 II SW (UNCOMPAHGRE PEAK)
4560 III SW (CANNIBAL PLATEAU)
4559 IV NW (REDCLOUD PEAK)
4559 IV NE (LAKE SAN CRISTOBAL)

38 MI. TO U.S. 50
GATEVIEW 14 MI.

SLUMGULLION PASS 9 MI.

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1963

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Colorado coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13, shown in blue

Where omitted, land lines have not been established or are not shown because of insufficient data

UTM GRID AND 1963 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium-duty
Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
State Route

COLORADO
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

LAKE CITY, COLO.
SE/4 LAKE CITY 15' QUADRANGLE
N3800—W10715/7.5
1963
AMS 4560 III SE—SERIES V877

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1970

Lake City UTM's
A-13/297240/4219930
B-13/296755/4210240
C-13/296270/4210940
D-13/296785/4212120

RECEIVED
OCT 31 1977
NATIONAL REGISTER

DEC 1 1978

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-880

DEC 21 1977

Dear Property Owner:

As you have probably already been informed by State or local representatives, the property you own is included in a district that has been nominated by the State for listing in the National Register which is that list of evidences of the past deemed worthy of keeping for the future by the Secretary of the Interior. This nomination is pending in our office.

Since you may not have been aware of potential benefits and provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 when the district including your property was originally considered by the State for nomination, we are sending informative material at this time. If you wish to make comments about your property or the district relative to the National Register "Criteria for Evaluation" (see enclosed green leaflet), we will be pleased to consider them as an adjunct to our evaluation of placing your property in the National Register. Comments should be made within 30 days of the date of this letter and should be addressed to Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Information concerning standards for rehabilitation may be obtained from Technical Preservation Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Questions concerning the National Register program or the implementation of the historic preservation provisions of the Tax Reform Act should also be addressed to the Keeper of the National Register. Inquiries must include the name of the district (see address label) and property address to be properly handled.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosures

Verda Jordan
2901 Travis Ave., Apt. 42
Ft. Worth, TX 76110

Re: Lake City Historic District (Colo)

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-880

DEC 21 1977

Dear Property Owner:

As you have probably already been informed by State or local representatives, the property you own is included in a district that has been nominated by the State for listing in the National Register which is that list of evidences of the past deemed worthy of keeping for the future by the Secretary of the Interior. This nomination is pending in our office.

Since you may not have been aware of potential benefits and provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 when the district including your property was originally considered by the State for nomination, we are sending informative material at this time. If you wish to make comments about your property or the district relative to the National Register "Criteria for Evaluation" (see enclosed green leaflet), we will be pleased to consider them as an adjunct to our evaluation of placing your property in the National Register. Comments should be made within 30 days of the date of this letter and should be addressed to Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Information concerning standards for rehabilitation may be obtained from Technical Preservation Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Questions concerning the National Register program or the implementation of the historic preservation provisions of the Tax Reform Act should also be addressed to the Keeper of the National Register. Inquiries must include the name of the district (see address label) and property address to be properly handled.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosures

Stephen E. Johns
3404 Cockrell
Ft. Worth, TX 76109

Re: Lake City Historic District (CO)

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-880

DEC 21 1977

Dear Property Owner:

As you have probably already been informed by State or local representatives, the property you own is included in a district that has been nominated by the State for listing in the National Register which is that list of evidences of the past deemed worthy of keeping for the future by the Secretary of the Interior. This nomination is pending in our office.

Since you may not have been aware of potential benefits and provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 when the district including your property was originally considered by the State for nomination, we are sending informative material at this time. If you wish to make comments about your property or the district relative to the National Register "Criteria for Evaluation" (see enclosed green leaflet), we will be pleased to consider them as an adjunct to our evaluation of placing your property in the National Register. Comments should be made within 30 days of the date of this letter and should be addressed to Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Information concerning standards for rehabilitation may be obtained from Technical Preservation Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Questions concerning the National Register program or the implementation of the historic preservation provisions of the Tax Reform Act should also be addressed to the Keeper of the National Register. Inquiries must include the name of the district (see address label) and property address to be properly handled.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosures

Marion D. Olive
1230 Capital National Bank Bldg.
Houston, TX 77002

Re: Lake City Historic District (CO)

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-880

DEC 21 1977

Dear Property Owner:

As you have probably already been informed by State or local representatives, the property you own is included in a district that has been nominated by the State for listing in the National Register which is that list of evidences of the past deemed worthy of keeping for the future by the Secretary of the Interior. This nomination is pending in our office.

Since you may not have been aware of potential benefits and provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 when the district including your property was originally considered by the State for nomination, we are sending informative material at this time. If you wish to make comments about your property or the district relative to the National Register "Criteria for Evaluation" (see enclosed green leaflet), we will be pleased to consider them as an adjunct to our evaluation of placing your property in the National Register. Comments should be made within 30 days of the date of this letter and should be addressed to Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Information concerning standards for rehabilitation may be obtained from Technical Preservation Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Questions concerning the National Register program or the implementation of the historic preservation provisions of the Tax Reform Act should also be addressed to the Keeper of the National Register. Inquiries must include the name of the district (see address label) and property address to be properly handled.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosures

Harold T. Rawson
Box 207
Lake City, CO 81235

Re: Lake City Historic District

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-880

DEC 21 1977

Dear Property Owner:

As you have probably already been informed by State or local representatives, the property you own is included in a district that has been nominated by the State for listing in the National Register which is that list of evidences of the past deemed worthy of keeping for the future by the Secretary of the Interior. This nomination is pending in our office.

Since you may not have been aware of potential benefits and provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 when the district including your property was originally considered by the State for nomination, we are sending informative material at this time. If you wish to make comments about your property or the district relative to the National Register "Criteria for Evaluation" (see enclosed green leaflet), we will be pleased to consider them as an adjunct to our evaluation of placing your property in the National Register. Comments should be made within 30 days of the date of this letter and should be addressed to Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Information concerning standards for rehabilitation may be obtained from Technical Preservation Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Questions concerning the National Register program or the implementation of the historic preservation provisions of the Tax Reform Act should also be addressed to the Keeper of the National Register. Inquiries must include the name of the district (see address label) and property address to be properly handled.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosures

Elmer L. Dreckman

Lake City, CO 81235

Re: Lake City Historic District

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-880

DEC 2 1 1977

Dear Property Owner:

As you have probably already been informed by State or local representatives, the property you own is included in a district that has been nominated by the State for listing in the National Register which is that list of evidences of the past deemed worthy of keeping for the future by the Secretary of the Interior. This nomination is pending in our office.

Since you may not have been aware of potential benefits and provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 when the district including your property was originally considered by the State for nomination, we are sending informative material at this time. If you wish to make comments about your property or the district relative to the National Register "Criteria for Evaluation" (see enclosed green leaflet), we will be pleased to consider them as an adjunct to our evaluation of placing your property in the National Register. Comments should be made within 30 days of the date of this letter and should be addressed to Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Information concerning standards for rehabilitation may be obtained from Technical Preservation Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Questions concerning the National Register program or the implementation of the historic preservation provisions of the Tax Reform Act should also be addressed to the Keeper of the National Register. Inquiries must include the name of the district (see address label) and property address to be properly handled.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosures

Gary L. Steinberger
Box 275
Stratford, TX 79084

(Re: Lake City Hist. Dist. - CO)

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-880

DEC 21 1977

Dear Property Owner:

As you have probably already been informed by State or local representatives, the property you own is included in a district that has been nominated by the State for listing in the National Register which is that list of evidences of the past deemed worthy of keeping for the future by the Secretary of the Interior. This nomination is pending in our office.

Since you may not have been aware of potential benefits and provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 when the district including your property was originally considered by the State for nomination, we are sending informative material at this time. If you wish to make comments about your property or the district relative to the National Register "Criteria for Evaluation" (see enclosed green leaflet), we will be pleased to consider them as an adjunct to our evaluation of placing your property in the National Register. Comments should be made within 30 days of the date of this letter and should be addressed to Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Information concerning standards for rehabilitation may be obtained from Technical Preservation Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Questions concerning the National Register program or the implementation of the historic preservation provisions of the Tax Reform Act should also be addressed to the Keeper of the National Register. Inquiries must include the name of the district (see address label) and property address to be properly handled.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosures

E. F. and Orphan Buckley

Lake City, CO 81235

Re: Lake City Historic District

WASO-166
(August 1971)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE 1/30/78

TIME OF CALL 10:30 AM PM

1. CALL ☐ TO: ☑ FROM (Name)

FLOYD PATTERSON

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

FORMERLY FROM THE COLORADO SHPO OFFICE

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

LAKE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT.

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

WILL BE SENDING:

1. MAP OF ALL PROPERTIES - THIS SHOULD CLARIFY INTRUSIONS AND BOUNDARIES. WILL SEND
2. CLARIFICATION ON "BRICK" GRIFFITHS HOUSE - (THE ONE THEY SENT IS FRAME) ✓
3. PHOTO NUMBER 36. WILL SEND
4. VERIFICATION THAT MENDENHALL IS INDEED LOG AND LATER SIDED. SIDED IN 1922
5. PUEBLO HOTEL - HOW WAS THIS ALTERED? WHAT DID IT LOOK LIKE FORMERLY? 2½ STORY INDICATED OFF AT UNDETERMINED TIME.
6. TIMBERLINE - WHEN WAS STORE FRONT ALTERED? BEING RESTORED BACK NOW
7. OPERA HOUSE ARMORY - IS "FUNCTION" SEPERATED FUNCTIONALLY WITHIN THE BUILDING? BUT AS OPERA HOUSE LATER HOUSED PITKIN GAURD.

CLARIFIED BY PHONE

1. REFERENCE TO HIDING PLACE IN THOMPSON CABIN CAME FROM THOMAS THOMPSON'S BOOK (1974)
2. USE OF WORD TRUSSES — WHAT THEY MEANT WAS BRACKETS.
3. PROSPECTOR/PARKER STORE IS NOT ADOBE ON THE SIDES BUT IS NOGGING WITH ADOBE BRICKS. THIS IS THE ONLY TOWN IN COLORADO THAT HE KNOWS USES THIS CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE.
4. WILL DEFER TO ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS ON THE LABELLING OF ST. ROSE OF LIMA AS GOTHIC - STRONG ITALIANATE INFLUENCE AS WELL. STARTED OUT AS MORE GOTHIC REVIVAL.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION CONFIRMED WITH ~~[illegible]~~ FELL 1/30/77 - SAID HE WOULD SEND MAP AND BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION WITH PICTURE.

FELL 2/8/78 - CLARIFICATIONS. SEE ABOVE.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL	TITLE	OFFICE
MAC DOUGAL	ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN	OAHP

GPO 897-848

WASO-166
(August 1971)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE: 2/6/78

TIME OF CALL: 11:30 (AM) PM

1. CALL ☐ TO: ☒ FROM (Name)

J. FELL

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

COLORADO. SHPO

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

LAKE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

1. WILL BE SENDING SKETCH MAP AND PHOTO #36 (MAY ONLY BE ABLE TO SEND PARRISH HOUSE NOT CLAUSEN BECAUSE NEGATIVE MISSING.)
2. HE DID NOT FIND IT NECESSARY TO EXPEDITE THE NOMINATION.
3. HE ASKED THAT WE CHECK ON NOMINATION OF ELITCH THEATRE, IN DENVER WHICH IS AN EXPEDITE.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL: MAC DOUGLAS

TITLE: ARCH. HIST.

OFFICE: DAHP.

GPO 897-648

Hinsdale County Historical Society
Lake City, Colorado 81235

Preserving Hinsdale's Historical Items, Facts and Places

February 11, 1978

State Historical Society of Colorado
Mr. Jay Fell
1300 Broadway
Denver Colorado

Dear Mr. Fell:

In answer to your phone call of February 10, 1978 here is the letter for your file with the answers to your questions about the Lake City National Register Nomination.

1. Mr. "Brick" Griffiths is Arthur P. Griffiths, Brick was a nickname
2. Mendenhall house was sided over in the 1920's but the logs are visible on the back.
3. Pueblo House was originaly a one story structure with a second story added in the 1890's. In the 1920's it was reduced to the one story structure again. The lobby is the same as in pictures of the Hotel.
4. Timberline Craftsman is presently being refurnished and the bric-brac is in process of being removed. This project should be finished by May of 1978.
5. Armory-Opera House was built as an Opera House but when the compp-any went broke it was used to house the Pitkin Guard of the Colorado National Guard. The Guard was disbanded in the 1900's.
6. Thompson Cabin information was gained through a book by the Owner Dr.Thomas Grey Thompson. Dr. Thompson source was a diary of the previous owners.
7. Prospector store has Adobe Bearing Walls.
8. The Saint Rose of Lima Catholic Church was to be an ornate Gothic structure but it was radically changed during construction due to lack of adequate funding.
9. The words Truss and Bracket are interchangeable in the Nomination the consulting Architect, R.E. Hall, used the older term found in reference material on the various buildings.

I hope this adequately answers any and all questions that you may have had. If there are any further problems please call and we will

Hinsdale County Historical Society
Lake City, Colorado 81235

Preserving Hinsdale's Historical Items, Facts and Places

State Historical Society of Colorado
Mr. Jay Fell
1300 Broadway
Denver, Colorado

try to work out the dificulties.

The Society would appreciate hearing any information that is sent to you regarding the Nomination.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Mason

Suzanne Mason
Researcher
Hinsdale County Historical Society
Box 353
Lake City, Colorado

COLORADO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

The Colorado Heritage Center 1300 Broadway Denver, Colorado 80203

February 17, 1978

Bruce MacDougal
National Register
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: Lake City, Colorado, Nomination

Dear Bruce:

Here is the information you need in order to continue your evaluation of the Lake City, Colorado, nomination.

Enclosed, please find photographs #36A and #36B which correspond to the Presbyterian Church and Presbyterian Manse, respectively; two color-coded maps of the district itself; and as a bonus, an aerial photograph of the district (which we have included because I could not separate it from one of the maps).

As we have discussed various structures in the district by telephone, I will not repeat the information transmitted heretofore. But if you and your colleagues need written corroboration of this material or additional documentation, please let me know, and I will see what I can do.

Sincerely,

James E. Fell, Jr.
Research Assistant

P.S.: The last mail brought a letter from Suzanne Mason of the Hinsdale County Historical Society, with whom I have spoken to obtain information for the National Register. I thought that I would enclose a photocopy for your records.

enclosures

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
DATE REC'D FEB 24 1978
_____ INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)
_____ INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT
_____ TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)
DATE ACTION TAKEN _____
INITIALS _____

COLORADO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

The Colorado Heritage Center 1300 Broadway Denver, Colorado 80203

RECEIVED
JUL 17 1978
NATIONAL
REGISTER

July 3, 1978
17 photos

Bruce MacDougal
Architectural Historian
National Register of Historic Places
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
18th & C Streets
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: Lake City, Colorado

Dear Bruce:

At long last we have the enlargements of the streetscape photographs of Lake City, Colorado, which you requested and which are enclosed. If these should prove inadequate for your review or if you need others, please let me know and I will have more taken.

I greatly regret the delay in sending the photographs. Aside from the time it takes our contractor to move from negatives to contact sheets to blowups, we have been exceptionally busy with revising our National Register program and by my rewriting all forthcoming nominations so as to avoid (hopefully) some of the problems that our past nominations have encountered. I hope that things will flow more smoothly here from mid-July forward.

Please let us know if we may be of further service.

Sincerely,

James E. Fell, Jr.
Research Assistant

JEF/jo

TELEPHONE REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT: LAKE CITY H.P. COLORADO

TO/FROM: JOHN PARKER DATE: 7/27/78

ADDRESS: PHONE: 303-949-2213

STAFF MEMBER: BRUCE MACDOUGALL DIVISION: N.R.

REPORT:

ASKED ABOUT STATUS OF NOMINATION. IN THE COURSE OF THE CONVERSATION I UNCOVERED THE FACT THAT MR. PARKER HAS TAKEN SUBSTANTIAL TAX DEDUCTIONS BASED ON THE H.P. PROVISIONS OF THE T.R.A. HE HAS REHABBED, AND IS REHABING, A NUMBER OF PROPERTIES INDIVIDUALLY MENTIONED IN THE NOMINATION. HE WAS UNAWARE OF A NUMBER OF ASPECTS OF THE PROCEDURE. HE DIDNOT KNOW THAT HE COULD GET PRELIMINARY CERTIFICATIONS; THAT HE HAD TO HAVE THE BUILDINGS CERTIFIED AS CONTRIBUTING; THAT HE COULD SUBMIT PART 1 & 2 WITHOUT THE NOMINATION HAVING BEEN APPROVED.

Called 9-27-78 Send TRA after grants sent 9.28.78

LAKE CITY HD

CRITCHFIELD, WILTSE & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
MEMBERS, A.I.C.P.A.

2117 MENAUL BLVD. N.E.
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. 87107
505-345-2474

Q.L. CRITCHFIELD
L.A. WILTSE
M.M.BROWN
M.C. BOYD
J.D. RICE
O.J. STEVENS

MELVIN P. SOLBERG

August 3, 1978

Mr. William J. Murhagh
Keeper of the National Register
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Trousdale brought me the enclosed letter some time ago to see if we could determine what they are to do.

Would you please give us some guidance as to:

1. What property is referred to in the correspondence?

2. What are their obligations or rights under this legislation.

3. Is money available to help restore such historic structures?

Please help us obtain further information on this matter.

Very truly yours,

Leon A. Wiltse
Certified Public Accountant

LAW/rg
cc: Trousdale



Lots 1-16 blk 44;
Lots 7-10, blk 38

Bill - since this had problems in review, I'm putting this through you.

- I have no problems with the district, given the overall photos of the town and sketch maps to scale. Sorry I commented in your block.

Braham
11.22.78

Nomination has been around a while while more info. was requested.

Photos & clarification of some info. has been received. —

Photos fully document the town, plus color coded sketch map. Much of what was labelled intrusive are tourist cabins from mid 20th century. Due to scale & nature of these structures (fully documented by overall photos), they do not really intrude on the ambiance —

— I can accept without further info. — VBD is somewhat weak but we have scaled sketch maps. —

- Full resource items described & justified.

Accept

Brabham

11-22-78

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE COLORADO

Date Entered DEC 1 1978

Name	Location
Lake City Historic District	Lake City Hinsdale County

Also Notified

Honorable Gary W. Hart
Honorable Floyd K. Haskell
Honorable Frank E. Evans

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Arthur C. Townsend
Colorado Heritage Center
1300 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203

NR Byers/bjr 12/19/78

TELEPHONE REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT: LAKE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

TO/FROM: JAY FELL DATE:

ADDRESS: COLORADO SHPO PHONE:

STAFF MEMBER: BRUCE LEE DOUGAN DIVISION:

REPORT:

STREETSCAPE SHOTS SHOW A NUMBER OF TOURIST CABIN COMPLEXES WITHIN THE DISTRICT. THEY ARE CONCENTRATED IN THE GUNNISON-THIRD STREET AREA. THE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE DOES NOT ADDRESS THE DEVELOPMENT OF ~~THE~~ TOURISM IN THE COMMUNITY THOUGH APPARANTLY IT WAS A MAJOR FACTOR IN ~~THE~~ THE MID-20TH CENTURY. ECONOMY. I REQUESTED A CONTINUATION SHEET.

~~AFTER~~ WITH THE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, IT IS STILL APPARANT THAT JUSTIFICATION FOR THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY IS NOT ADEQUATE. EITHER THE BOUNDARY SHOULD BE REDUCED, OR BETTER JUSTIFICATION SHOULD BE PROVIDED.

COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



NATIONAL AND STATE REGISTER PROGRAMS
225 East 16th Avenue, Suite 950 Denver, Colorado 80203
303-866-4684 • Fax: 303-866-2041 • E-mail: holly.wilson@chs.state.co.us • Web Site: www.coloradohistory-oahp.org

RECEIVED 2280
JUL 26 2005
NAT. REGISTER
NATIONAL

July 18, 2005

Dr. Janet Matthews
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: Lake City Historic District (Additional Documentation) [5HN.68]

Dear Ms. Matthews:

We are pleased to submit for your approval the enclosed National Register nomination for Lake City Historic District in Hinsdale County. Our Review Board unanimously recommended that the State Historic Preservation Officer forward this nomination to Washington for final review.

We look forward to the formal listing of this property. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone (303-866-4684) or by email (holly.wilson@chs.state.co.us).

Sincerely,

Holly Wilson

Holly Wilson
National and State Register Historian

Enclosures
nomination form
photographs

PH0508128

NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

(1) NAME as it appears on federal register:	(2) OTHER NAMES:	(3) date of entry:	(4) county code:
Lake City Historic District			65

(5) LOCATION street & number	city / town	vicinity of	state	county	(6) NPS REGION:
CO 149	Lake City		CO	Hinsdale	RM

(7) OWNER ☐PRIVATE ☐STATE ☐MUNICIPAL ☐COUNTY ☒MULTIPLE ☐FEDERAL (agency name) _____ (8) ADMINISTRATOR: _____

(9) EXISTING SURVEYS ☐HABS ☐HAER ☐NHL (10) FUNDED? ☐YES ☐NO (11) CONGRESS. DISTRICT 3rd (12) SOURCE of NOMINATION xx ☐STATE ☐FEDERAL _____ if state who prepared form? _____

(23) WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐YES, NAME _____ ☐NO

(24) WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? ☐YES, NAME _____ ☐NO

(25) ACREAGE

☐LOCAL ☐PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

(16) CONDITION
☐excellent ☐good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruins ☐unexposed ☐unexcavated ☐altered ☐unaltered ☐reconstructed ☐excavated ☐original site ☐moved ☐unknown

(17) features:

INTERIOR	EXTERIOR	ENVIRONS
☐SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1	☐SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2	☐SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3
☐NOT INTACT-0	☐NOT INTACT-0	☐NOT INTACT-0
☐UNKNOWN-4	☐UNKNOWN-5	☐UNKNOWN-6
☐NOT APPLICABLE-7	☐NOT APPLICABLE-8	☐NOT APPLICABLE-9

(18) ACCESS ☐YES-Restricted ☐YES-Unrestricted ☐No Access ☐Unknown (19) ADAPTIVE USE ☐YES ☐NO (20) SAVED? ☐YES IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐yes ☐no

(21) AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:

☐ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2	☐COMMERCE-6	☐ENGINEERING-11	☐LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15	☐POLITICS/GOVT.-21	☐RECREATION-28	
☐ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1	☐COMMUNICATIONS-7	☐ENTERTAINMENT-26	☐LAW-16	☐RELIGION-22	☐SETTLEMENT-29	
☐AGRICULTURE-3	☐CONSERVATION-8	☐EXPLORATION-12	☐LITERATURE-17	☐SCIENCE-23	☐URBAN PLANNING-31	
☐ARCHITECTURE-4	☐ECONOMICS-9	☐HEALTH-27	☐MILITARY-18	☐SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN-24	☐OTHER (SPECIFY)	
☐ART-5	☐EDUCATION-10	☐INDUSTRY-13	☐MUSIC-19	☐SOCIAL/CULTURAL-30		
		☐INVENTION-14	☐PHILOSOPHY-20	☐TRANSPORTATION-25		

(22) CLAIMS: explain
'first' ☐
'oldest' ☐
'only' ☐

(29) functions	(24) dates	(26) ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION
WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT:	of initial construction:	
CURRENTLY:	major alterations:	
	historic events:	

(28) architectural style(s):	(27) architect:	(25) master builder:	(23) engineer:

(30) landscape architect / garden designer:	(31) interior decorator:	(32) artist:	(33) artisan:	(34) builder/contractor:

(35) NAMES give role & date
PERSONAL:

EVENTS:

INSTITUTIONAL:

(36) NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP

reviewers initials _____ date _____ IF ADDITIONAL SPACE NEEDED, NUMBER & PUT ON REVERSE