

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Architectural Inventory Form

Official eligibility determination
(OAHP use only)

- Date _____ Initials _____
- _____ Determined Eligible- NR
 - _____ Determined Not Eligible- NR
 - _____ Determined Eligible- SR
 - _____ Determined Not Eligible- SR
 - _____ Need Data
 - _____ Contributes to eligible NR District
 - _____ Noncontributing to eligible NR District

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource number: **5RT.3156** Parcel number(s):
2. Temporary resource no.: **N/A** **158377001**
3. County: **Routt**
4. City: **Steamboat Springs**
5. Historic building name: **Kaibab Lumber Co. Bark Incinerator; Sore Saddle Cyclery Building**
6. Current building name: **Orange Peel Bicycle Shop**
7. Building address: **1136 Yampa Street**
8. Owner name and address: **Sore Saddle Condos Homeowners Association**
1136 Yampa Street
Steamboat Springs, CO 80477



National Register field eligibility assessment: **Not Eligible**

Local Landmark eligibility field assessment: **Eligible**

II. Geographic Information

9. P.M. **6th** Township **6N** Range **84W**
SE ¼ of SE ¼ of SW ¼ of SW ¼ of section 8
10. UTM reference (NAD27)
Zone **13**; **344171** mE **4483326** mN
11. USGS quad name: **Steamboat Springs, Colorado**
Year: **1969** Map scale: **7.5'**
12. Lot(s): **Lot 8 and the West Half of Lot 9** Block: **33**
Addition: **Original Addition to Steamboat Springs** Year of Addition: **1884**
13. Boundary Description and Justification: **This legally defined parcel encompasses, but does not exceed, the land historically associated with this property.**

III. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

14. Building plan (footprint, shape): **Circular Plan**
15. Dimensions in feet: **Approximately 4045 square feet**
16. Number of stories: **Three**
17. Primary external wall material(s): **Stucco**
18. Roof configuration: **Domed Roof**
19. Primary external roof material: **Stucco**
20. Special features: **N/A**
21. General architectural description:

The Sore Saddle Condominium complex consists of three buildings, primarily devoted to commercial use. The primary building is home to the Orange Peel Bicycle shop. This structure was originally located at the Kaibab Lumber Company property on Twenty Mile Road, where it served as a sawmill incinerator. Moved to this site and adapted to retail use in the early 1980s, the structure is now a notable local example of Novelty Architecture. It features a circular plan, with a base diameter of approximately forty feet, and it tapers upward three levels, where it is covered by a domed roof. The structure is made of metal panels fastened to bolted steel angle framing members. The panels have been covered with a six inch layer of insulating Styrofoam, in turn, covered with a layer of ferrocement. The exterior is painted light brown. The foundation / floor is poured concrete, and a large vertical post rises from the center of the floor, through the second and third floors, to support the roof and sides. This center brace was originally part of a ski lift support tower at Stagecoach Ski Area. A curving interior staircase ascends to the second level, while the third level is accessed by a steel ladder. The second and third levels both have wood plank floors, and are penetrated by round oculus windows, 2-light awning windows, and large fixed-pane windows. Windows on the third level primarily face Yampa Street and feature curved Plexiglass panes. A single-story addition, with five large single-light fixed-pane windows, extends along the structure's southwest (Yampa Street) side. A glass-in-wood-frame door enters this addition's northwest end. A small single-story addition to the northeast side creates an enclosed entryway, while its roof forms a second story porch accessed by a metal staircase with a wood railing.

22. Architectural style/building type: **Novelty**

23. Landscaping or special setting features:

This property is located at the eastern corner of Yampa and 12th Streets near the northwest end of downtown Steamboat Springs. The Double Z Bar and Bar BQ restaurant building is next door to the southeast. Little Toots Park and the Bud Werner Memorial Library are located across 12th Street to the northwest. The Yampa River is located on the opposite side of Yampa Street to the southwest.

24. Associated buildings, features, or objects:

The second building which is part of the Sore Saddle Condominium complex is a two-story rectangular-shaped, building which is attached to the bicycle shop's enclosed entryway. This wood frame building measures 30' NW-SE by 45' NE-SW. It is supported by a poured concrete foundation, its roof is flat, and its exterior walls are clad with painted light brown stucco. The northwest elevation faces 12th Street, and contains three large openings with tapered rounded arches and with steel security bars. The openings' rounded arches architecturally complement the shape of the former sawmill incinerator. A glass-in-metal-frame door within one of the openings is the entry into "KENT ERIKSEN CYCLES." Two similar tapered rounded arch openings are located on the northeast elevation. The northwest elevation's second story wall is penetrated by three sets of tripled casement windows. The northeast elevation's second story wall is penetrated by two sets of paired casement windows. A sign advertising "THE POTTERS WHEEL" is located beneath one of these windows. A second-story porch extends along the southeast elevation where there is a painted turquoise color entry door and three sets of tripled casement windows.

The third building which is part of the Sore Saddle Condominium complex is attached to the eastern corner of the second building. This is an L-shaped, two-story building, with a main southeast wing which measures 23' NW-SE by 35' NE-SW, and a smaller north wing which measures 13' NW-SE by 17' NE-SW. It is supported by a poured concrete foundation, and the exterior walls are primarily clad with beige color stucco over wood frame construction. The southeast elevation is clad with beige color vertical metal siding, however. The roof is flat. An L-shaped exterior stairway, with a stuccoed wood-frame half wall, wraps around the building's north corner. A set of paired wooden doors enter the northeast elevation from a small brick-paved porch which is covered by a projecting, or overhanging, element of the second story. This overhang is supported by two round wood posts. A sign advertising "PERIMETERS FRAMING" is fastened to the upper northeast elevation wall. A 10-light glass-in-wood-frame door enters the ground floor from a gravel courtyard on the northeast elevation. This door is flanked on either side by a 1x1 horizontal sliding window. The northeast elevation also features a second story porch.

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

25. Date of Construction: Estimate: **Pre-1960s** Actual:
- Source of information: **Kent Eriksen**
26. Architect: **Original: Kaibab Lumber Company**
- 1980 adaptive reuse: Joe Robbins**
- Source of information: **Kent Eriksen**
27. Builder/Contractor: **Kaibab Lumber Company**
- Source of information: **Kent Eriksen**
28. Original owner: **Kaibab Lumber Company**
- Source of information: **Kent Eriksen**
29. Construction history (include description and dates of major additions, alterations, or demolitions):
- The most striking feature at 1136 Yampa Street is the unique three-story retail store, with a rounded top. This one-of-a-kind building was once a bark incinerator, located at the Kaibab Lumber Company property on Twenty Mile Road. A bark, or sawdust, incinerator is used by a lumber company to burn the remnants of the sawing operations – the slag, chips, sawdust and bark. The Kaibab Lumber Company was a well-known fixture in the Steamboat Springs area during the 1960s. Part of its fame came from the incinerator’s notoriety, as the town was frequently covered with a thick pall of smoke when burning operations were underway. Changes in federal and state environmental laws, combined with the development of new building materials, led to a decline in the lumber industry, and the sawmill operations ceased. The defunct property was acquired by the City of Steamboat Springs, and now serves as the location of the bus barn. Kent Eriksen liked the concept of taking what was once one of Steamboat Spring’s worst air polluters and converting it into an establishment showcasing one of the most environmentally friendly means of transportation. In 1978, Kent Eriksen bought the incinerator from the City for, he believes, one dollar. He did not move the structure at the time, and a year later had to pay an additional dollar.**

Eriksen moved the incinerator in 1979 or 1980 to a parcel of land, formerly the old Pleasant Valley Dairy site, and he converted the structure for his business, Sore Saddle Cyclery. Nicknamed the “Cone”, the steel structure was moved piece by piece. To satisfy City engineers, an 18-inch center column was added, ensuring structural stability. A committed conservationist, Eriksen’s center support was actually a modified ski lift tower that once served the Stagecoach Ski Area. Angle iron joists supporting steel plates radiate out from the column much like a bike wheel, supporting the second and third floors. Outside, the metal incinerator was covered with six inches of insulating Styrofoam. This was topped with a layer of ferrocement that extends onto the side walls and the frame shop behind. On the Yampa Street side are floor to ceiling Plexiglas panels, and each floor has a narrow balcony supported by columns of vaguely Polynesian inspiration. The bulk of the building’s windows are located on the south side, for passive solar. Eriksen and his partners also designed an energy efficient circulating system, which used a fan to draw the hot air that collects at the top of the building down through the shaft to underneath the first floor. There, a thermal mass consisting in part of 1½ inches of gravel (ten truck

loads, Eriksen recalls) traps much of the heat. Eriksen installed the fan himself, by being lowered down the 30 foot shaft head first, with four friends holding the rope tied to his feet. The system still works, but it is not up to today's standards. As Eriksen states, "The concept was there, but the execution was not one hundred percent."

The conically-shaped building's most unusual feature is its rounded dome roof, formed using the incinerator's original metal cone-shaped mesh screen as its base. When it was placed back on its base, the top was hinged on one side, enabling it to be tilted open using a built-in hydraulic system. Eriksen describes this effect as being similar to the top of a German beer stein.

As few City officials had even seen such an adaptive reuse, Eriksen's building generated some angst among the building department staff. Eriksen credits his friends, engineer Clay Canfield and architect Joe Robbins with helping the project through the City approval process. Finally convinced it met code requirements, at the time of approval, Eriksen remembers that the Council's only request was to, "Please don't paint it Passion Pink."

30. Original location: **No** Date of move(s): **1979-1980**

V. HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

31. Original use(s): **Industry/Processing/Extraction / Manufacturing Facility**
32. Intermediate use(s): **Commerce and Trade / Specialty Store**
33. Current use(s): **Commerce and Trade / Specialty Store**
Commerce and Trade / Business and Professional
34. Site type(s): **Former sawmill incinerator; moved and adapted to retail use**

35. Historical background:

Kent Eriksen grew up in West Bend, Wisconsin, north of Milwaukee. His father was named Leif Eriksen, and Eriksen credits this with imparting in him his adventurous spirit. An avid cyclist, in 1973 on the day following his graduation from West Bend High School, Eriksen embarked upon a two year cycling tour of North America. Strapped for cash, he would look for work whenever he ran short, often in bicycle repair shops. Christmas, 1974, found Eriksen cross-country skiing in Aspen. He hitched a ride to Steamboat Springs, arriving here on December 30, 1974. He camped out in the town's park, in what he later determined to be minus 44 degree weather. He knew it was cold when his Insulite pad snapped as he tried to roll it up. For the first few months, he found a job working for a 24-hour photo lab, owned by Manfred Woog (now living in Craig, Colorado).

Eriksen spent the next five years living in what he calls "affordable housing" in Steamboat: a tree house in the woods, eight miles north of town. The tree house began as nothing more than a platform in a stand of aspens, but it soon evolved into a two story dwelling with a deck on each level. It served its purpose, and Eriksen was content despite its rustic qualities. There was only one truly uncomfortable moment when Eriksen, sleeping on his porch, awoke to find a bear looking down on him.

During this time, Eriksen had no car, and depending upon the season, skied or biked everywhere. Significantly for the mountain biking community world-wide, his eight-mile commute provided him with many a painful rear end. As Richard Compton wrote in a 1985 article, "The road from Steamboat deteriorated from pavement to gravel to jeep track to footpath as it approached the tree house. The closer Kent got to home, the more he wanted a bike appropriate for the terrain."

About five months after arriving in Steamboat, Eriksen founded Sore Saddle Cyclery with partners Chip Ravenscroft, John Jeffreys, and Patrick Browning. (Ravenscroft and Browning still live in Steamboat.) He suggested his company's name as a playful nod to his own suffering. For its first five years, Sore Saddle Cyclery co-existed at 903 Lincoln Avenue with Inside Edge Sports, a ski shop. The Sore Saddle partners approached Bud Carey, owner of the Lincoln Avenue property, and proposed their plan to better utilize the space year-round, by having the ski business occupy the space during the winter months, and the bike shop in summer. Carey agreed, charging only a percentage of sales, and the repair and retail shop opened its doors in 1975. In 1978, Kent Eriksen began designing and building his own custom frames for balloon tires with multiple gears and cantilever brakes. As business grew, so did the desire for a new store.

In 1979, Eriksen and Bruce Alston partnered to purchase the old Pleasant Valley Dairy property, located at the edge of town along the scenic Yampa River. Up through the early 1970s, Pleasant Valley Dairy delivered dairy products to local homes and businesses from its metal building at the corner of Yampa and 12th streets. Owned by members of the Rowland and Buckholder families, a 1971 advertisement for the dairy proclaimed: "At Your Door or at Your Favorite Store." In addition to purchasing this land in 1979, the previous year Eriksen had purchased what would become the core of his new building - a thirty-foot tall metal bark incinerator, a part of the defunct Kaibab Lumber Company on Twenty Mile Road. Kaibab Industries and its predecessor, Whiting Brothers, were well known throughout the Southwest, and to a lesser extent, the Rocky Mountain States. At one time, Whiting family interests included lumber mills, retail gasoline stations, steel plants, cattle, oil and real estate. In 1923, four brothers, E.I., Ralph, Earnest and Arthur Whiting, began a successful retail gasoline business in Arizona. In what became known as Whiting Brothers Oil, they developed a chain of forty service stations and motels along old U.S. Route 66. Later, Arthur Whiting, along with nephews Jay and Mickey Whiting, also developed a lumber business, and in 1952 became president of Kaibab Lumber Co., later Kaibab Industries. By the 1960s, Kaibab Industries had acquired interests in northwest Colorado, including the sawmill just outside Steamboat Springs on Twenty Mile Road, and a mill and logging operation near Eagle. By 1978, however, the lumber industry was in decline, and the City of Steamboat Springs owned the land on Twenty Mile Road.

A strong environmentalist, Eriksen liked the concept of taking what was once one of Steamboat Spring's worst air polluters and converting it into the showcase for an intrinsically clean business - cycling. Eriksen bought the sawdust incinerator from the city in 1978 for, he believes, one dollar. He didn't move the structure right away, and a year later had to pay another dollar. Once the former Pleasant Valley Dairy property at 12th and Yampa Streets was cleared of the metal dairy buildings and cows, Eriksen and Alston undertook the task of moving the incinerator to this site.

Nicknamed the “Cone”, the steel structure was moved piece by piece. For structural stability, an 18-inch pipe was installed for a center column, fashioned from a ski lift tower from the Stagecoach ski resort. Angle iron joists radiated out from this column like a wheel, supporting the second and third floors. The Cone’s exterior, and the frame shop behind, were coated with six inches of insulating Styrofoam and a layer of ferrocement. While mounting the cone’s dome-shaped top, Eriksen and his partners installed hinges and a hydraulic lift system, enabling the top to open much like a beer stein. A graphic showing the building with partially opened top appeared on many Sore Saddle emblems.

During this time, Eriksen was instrumental in promoting Steamboat Springs as a cycling mecca. Eriksen produced the region’s first cycling map, and, in 1975, he organized the Tour de Steamboat, a one hundred mile road race that traveled down Highway 131 to Oak Creek and Yampa, and returned over Yellow Jacket Pass. This race was resurrected in 2005 by Eriksen and his wife, Katie Lindquist, as a benefit for the Sunshine Kids Foundation.

Eriksen managed Sore Saddle Cyclery’s manufacturing and customization functions for ten years, while Bruce Alston worked the retail end of the business. In 1980, Eriksen formed a new partnership with Chris Miller to established Moots, one of the first of three companies in the world to develop and manufacture mountain bikes. For several years, this new enterprise was co-located with Sore Saddle Cyclery here at 1136 Yampa Street. Eventually, as Moots expanded, Eriksen sold the Sore Saddle Cyclery brand. Unfortunately, the business’ name was not enough, and without the expertise of Eriksen and Alston, Sore Saddle Cyclery went out of business within a few years.

The Moots Cyclery name came from a cartoon figure of the same name designed by Eriksen and based on a childhood keepsake. According to writer Garrett Lai in a 1994 article for the online magazine *MOMBAT*, “As a child, Moots founder Kent Eriksen had a few one-inch tall erasers shaped like alligators in tuxedos. Kent and his brother thought the alligator’s pursed lips looked as if he were saying “moots,” so that’s what they called him. Of Kent’s four original Mr. Moots, one survives with all his limbs intact. His likeness appears on all Moots Cycles frames....”

Since its inception, Moots has been renowned as a source for innovation in the bicycle industry. Also occurring in 1980, Eriksen invented and patented the “Moots Mount,” an adjustable cantilever brake stud which soon led to the development of the Moots Mountaineer bicycle. In 1981, the first Moots, a custom steel road frame, rolled out the front door. In Moots first two years in business, the firm constructed only about 20 to 30 high-end bicycles. In 1982, the Summer-Fall issue of *Steamboat Springs Magazine* reported on the new Moots Mootaineer bicycle, manufactured for off road touring. Eriksen had developed “...a tough motocross bike with two inch tires and lower gear ratios - - perfect for tackling some of Steamboat’s mountain trails.” In 1983, when Steve Tilford won the first National Off Road Bicycle Association (NORBA) Championship on a Moots Mootaineer, the brand confirmed its world-class standing. The next year, Eriksen himself competed in the challenging competition, placing fourth. In 1984, Kent invented bar-ends, today found on most mountain bike handlebars. In 1986, Kent’s futuristic thinking guided him to develop rear suspension for his bikes, the industry’s first soft-tail design. Called YBB (Why Be Beat), Moots’ first YBB was rolled out in 1987, becoming its signature bike. The YBB became one of the most copied suspension frame designs in history. It was so effective and

yet so simple in its design that, in 1995, Hall of Famer Tom Ritchey started incorporating Kent's design and parts on his top-of-the-line XC bikes. These first YBBs were manufactured of steel. In 1991, the first titanium Moots was unveiled, and titanium quickly became the material of choice.

In 2000, Eriksen sold his share of the business to partner Chris Miller. The next year, after two decades in the converted incinerator, Moots Cyclery left its Yampa location and moved its production facilities into a new state-of-the-art factory at 2545 Copper Ridge Drive. Today, the firm employs a staff of twenty-four to manufacture and distribute over one thousand mountain and specialty bikes each year.

As part of his agreement with Miller, Eriksen agreed to a "no-compete" clause, and remained with Moots Cyclery for five years, helping to ensure that the transition was successful. Never one to stand still and at the urging and support of Steamboat Ski Area's Roger Perricone, Eriksen developed "cable gliders," the device used by ski patrols to reach disabled gondola cars. These lightweight devices attach to the lift cables, with two wheels on top and a brake system below, enabling rescuers to ride down the cables. Eriksen recently sold the Cable Gliders business to Cascade Rescue Company in Sand Point, Idaho.

After twenty-five years building bikes under the Moots Cycle brand, on April 12, 2006, Kent Eriksen announced the formation of his new company, Kent Eriksen Cycles. The company would produce a signature line of custom titanium bicycles and frames painstakingly designed and manufactured to each customer's individual needs. In explaining his reasons for leaving Moots, Eriksen cited his desire for more flexibility and the ability to experiment with new designs. Most importantly, Eriksen wanted to get back to his 1970s roots, crafting bikes one at a time.

Located once again at 1136 Yampa Street, Kent Eriksen Cycles started producing bikes in February 2006. Although he had been building custom bikes in Steamboat Springs for more than thirty years, it was the first time that his bikes carried Eriksen's own name. According to its webpage, Kent Eriksen Cycles' head badge design is in honor of Kent's Dad, Leif. Leif passed away as Eriksen and his wife were starting their new venture. Wanting to memorialize his father, they used his surname for the company. The couple was also able to symbolically represent Leif and Kent's Viking heritage in the design. Their signature bird is a modernized rendition of the bird found on many Viking sails, which they refer to as a "crow-magpie."

In its first six months, Kent Eriksen Cyclery sold seventy-two frames. Today (in 2012), the firm manufactures between 150 and 200 highly specialized and customized cycles a year, each tailored to its rider's weight and style. Most are crafted from American made titanium, produced in specially ordered sixteen foot lengths. Eriksen is keeping his shop small, with only a couple of employees. Katie Lindquist, Eriksen's wife, runs the business operations for Kent Eriksen Cycles. A competitive endurance cyclist, Katie met Kent when he volunteered for her crew in the Race Across America (RAM). As Eriksen watched Katie cover an average of 300 miles a day, enduring 18 to 20 hours in the saddle, he knew he had met his match. At Kent Eriksen Cycles, Lindquist is responsible for research and development, and test rides every frame and bike component both on and off road. Lindquist received her master's degree in Animal Science from the University of Minnesota, and in addition to her role at Eriksen Cycles, she also works as an inspector for the organic food industry. Eriksen and Lindquist still

embrace the concepts of ecological sustainability, and live “off the grid” in a home near Strawberry Park.

Eriksen has been recognized nationally and internationally as being instrumental in frame design innovation, suspension technology and creative component development. For his pioneering work in frame building, Eriksen was inducted into the Mountain Bike Hall of Fame in 1996. Likening it to a lifetime achievement award, for three of the past four years his peers have awarded him top honors for Best Titanium Bike at the North American Handmade Bicycle Show. He has also received the show's top award twice for his Tandem bicycles, and in 2009, won Builder of the Year at the Rocky Mountain Handmade Bike Show. And although bikes have evolved during the thirty-five plus years he has been building them, Eriksen says at least some things have stayed the same: "There are still two wheels and one chain."

The Steamboat City Directory of 1988-89 shows that this building complex housed Scott Enterprises along with both Sore Saddle Cyclery and Moots Cycles. KKMx (Steamboat's AM-FM radio station), and Perimeter Framing had joined the mix by 1991, and by the mid-1990s, the building housed Sore Saddle, Moots, Smuthez at Sore Saddle (a soda, ice cream and sandwich shop), and Perimeter Framing and Portfolio. In 2000, it also was home to “the Gallery,” a hair salon established in 1991. Today, in addition to Kent Eriksen Cycles, the building is home to yet another cycling business, Orange Peel Bicycle Service, owned by Brock Webster. Webster grew up in Pennsylvania, in a community where bicycle sports were very popular. At the age of fifteen, he got his first job in a bicycle repair shop. Following a year on the U.S. Cycling Team, Brock attended Colorado State University, before landing in Steamboat Springs in 1995. Working multiple jobs to support his goal of his own bike shop, Webster opened Orange Peel first at 735 Oak Street, before moving to this location by 2009. The business is a full-service bicycle retail outlet and bike repair service. Among its stock, it carries the Moots bicycle brand.

36. Sources of information:

Arthur C. Whiting; Co-Founded Oil Company. *Los Angeles Times*, August 27, 1990

http://articles.latimes.com/1990-08-27/news/mn-31_1_arthur-whiting

Bike Guide 2012: Steamboat's bike manufacturers Moots, Kent Eriksen recognized worldwide. June 14, 2012 <http://www.exploresteamboat.com/news/2012/jun/14/bike-guide-2012-steamboats-bike-manufacturers-moot/>

“E. Jay Whiting.” (Obituary). *Payson (Arizona) Roundup*, October 23, 2000

http://www.paysonroundup.com/news/2000/oct/23/e_jay_whiting/?more_like_this

"Eriksen, Kent. Telephone interview with Karen McWilliams, December 7, 2012.

“40 years ago - Week of Oct. 17, 1968.” *Eagle Valley Enterprise*, Oct 15, 2008

<http://www.eaglevalleyenterprise.com/article/20081015/NEWS/810159975>

“Hot Tubes: Moots YBB.” By Garrett Lai. January 1994. MOMBAT: Museum of Mountain Bike Art & technology. <http://mombat.org/Moots.htm>

KENT ERIKSEN CYCLES website <http://kenteriksen.com/>

Moots Cyclery website. <http://moots.com>

"Moots Cycles." http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moots_Cycles

"Moots Cycles Founder Kent Eriksen Launches a New Company with Signature Line of Custom Bicycles." No author. Bicycle Newswire, April 12, 2006

<http://bicyclenewswire.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showrelease&cid=78&id=214>

"Mountain Bike Profile: Kent Eriksen." by Richard Compton. August 1985. MOMBAT: Museum of Mountain Bike Art & technology. <http://mombat.org/Moots.htm>

Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph/ Mountain Bell Telephone Directories for Steamboat Springs, 1956 – 2009. On file at the Denver Public Library, Western History Department.

Routt County Assessor, Commercial Property Appraisal Record.

"Routt County Assessor/Treasurer Parcel Detail Information."

"Two wheels, one chain and a new name: Longtime bike designer Kent Eriksen building his own line."

By Matt Stensland. *Steamboat Today*, September 24, 2006

http://www.steamboattoday.com/news/2006/sep/24/two_wheels_one_chain_and_new_name/

Women's Society of Christian Service. *Favorite Recipes from Steamboat Springs, Colorado*. 1971, Steamboat Springs: United Methodist Church

VI. Significance

37. Local landmark designation: **N/A** Date of designation: **N/A**

Designating authority: **N/A**

38. Applicable National Register Criteria:

- xx** A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Qualifies under Criteria Considerations A through G (see Manual)

Does not meet any of the above National Register criteria

38A Applicable Steamboat Springs Landmark Criteria

A building, site, structure or object may be eligible for designation as an Historic Resource on the Local Register if it meets at least one (1) criterion in one or more of the following categories:

- xx** 1. Historic Importance. The building, site, structure or object has character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, State or Nation; is the site of an historic event with an effect upon society; is identified with a person or group of persons who had some influence on society; or, exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historic heritage of the community.
- xx** 2. Architectural Importance. The building, site, structure or object portrays the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style; embodies those distinguishing characteristics of an architectural-type specimen; is the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the City or contains elements of architectural design, detail, materials and craftsmanship which represent a significant innovation.
3. Geographic Importance. The building, site, structure or object, because of being part of or related to a square, park or other distinctive area, should be developed or preserved according to a plan based on an historic, cultural or architectural motif; or, due to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or City.

39. Area(s) of significance: **Commerce, Invention**

40. Period of significance: **1980-1987**

41. Level of significance: **Local**

42. Statement of significance:

Moved to this site and adapted to retail use in 1979-1980, this former sawmill bark incinerator is individually eligible for inclusion in the State Register of Historic Properties under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Invention. It is also eligible for local landmark designation. In time, the building may also become individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The building's future eligibility under Criterion B would relate to its association with Kent Eriksen who is nationally and internationally acclaimed in the field of bicycle technology, manufacture, invention, and design. This is the one building most significantly associated with Mr. Eriksen's singular productive achievements in the bicycle industry. The building's future eligibility under Criterion C would be due to the fact that it ranks as Steamboat Spring's absolute best example of Novelty Architecture, and because it clearly displays high artistic values.

43. Assessment of historic physical integrity related to significance:

Now home to the Orange Peel Bicycle Shop, this former sawmill incinerator displays a high level of physical integrity, relative to the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the National Park Service and the Colorado Historical Society - setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association - relative to when it was moved to this site and adapted to retail use in 1980. The building has been minimally altered from that time to the present. Other building components which comprise the Sore Saddle Condominium complex are separated from the former incinerator building by an enclosed entryway which forms a well-designed connecting element.

VII. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

44. National Register eligibility field assessment: **Not Eligible**

Local Landmark eligibility field assessment: **Eligible**

State Register eligibility field assessment: **Eligible**

45. Is there National Register district potential? **No**

Discuss: This property is located outside the boundaries of a proposed Downtown Steamboat Springs National Register historic district.

If there is N.R. district potential, is this building contributing or noncontributing? **N/A**

46. If the building is in an existing N.R. district, is it contributing or noncontributing? **N/A**

VIII. RECORDING INFORMATION

47. Photograph numbers: **CD #1, Images 55-60; CD #2, Images 19, 57-61**

CDs/Negatives filed at: **City of Steamboat Springs, 137 10th Street, Steamboat Springs, CO 80477**

48. Report title: **Old Town Steamboat Springs Residential Survey Phase IX**

49. Date(s): **July 31, 2012**

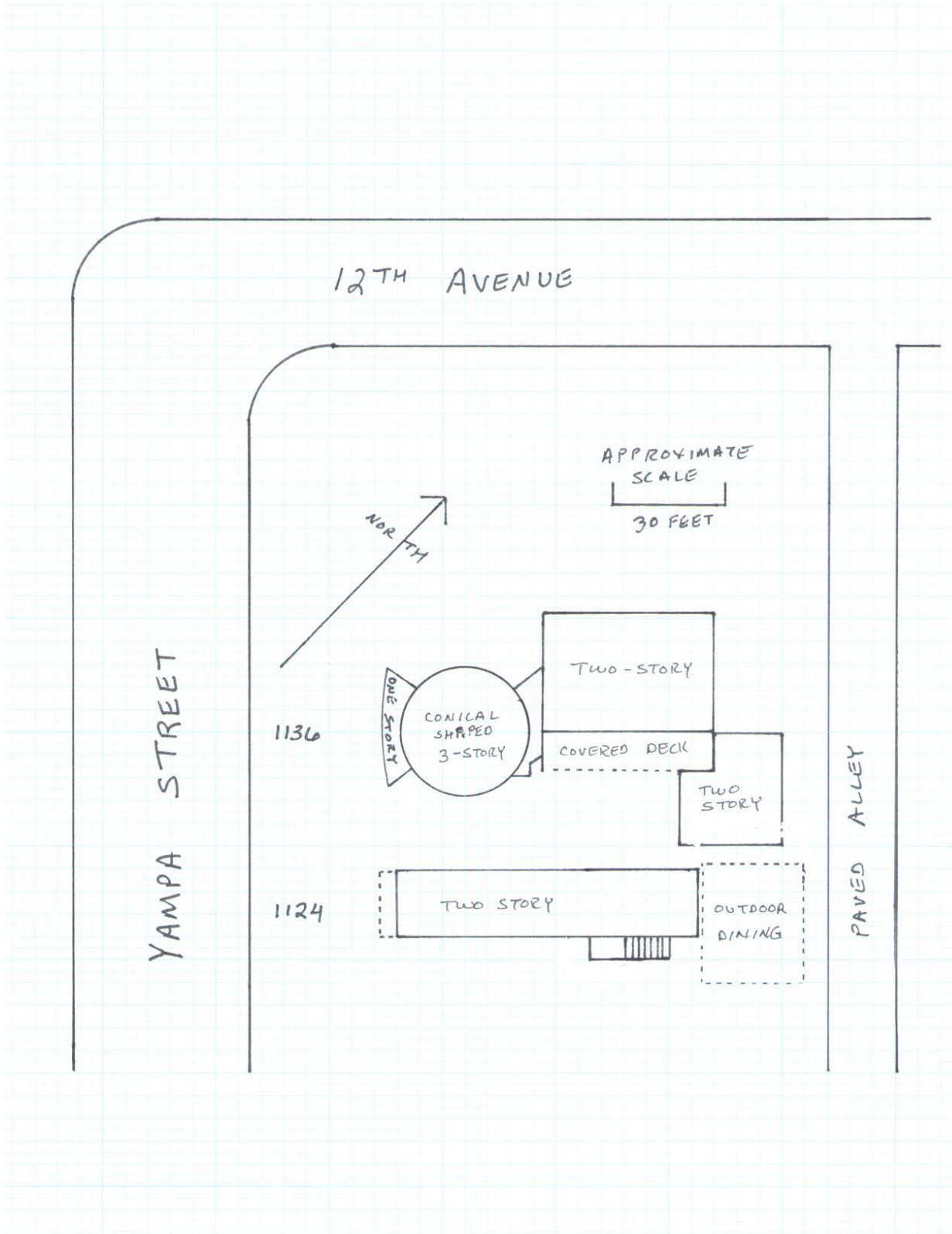
50. Recorder(s): **Carl McWilliams, Karen McWilliams**

51. Organization: **Cultural Resource Historians**

52. Address: **1607 Dogwood Court, Fort Collins, CO 80525**

53. Phone number(s): **(970) 493-5270**

Sketch Map



Location Map

