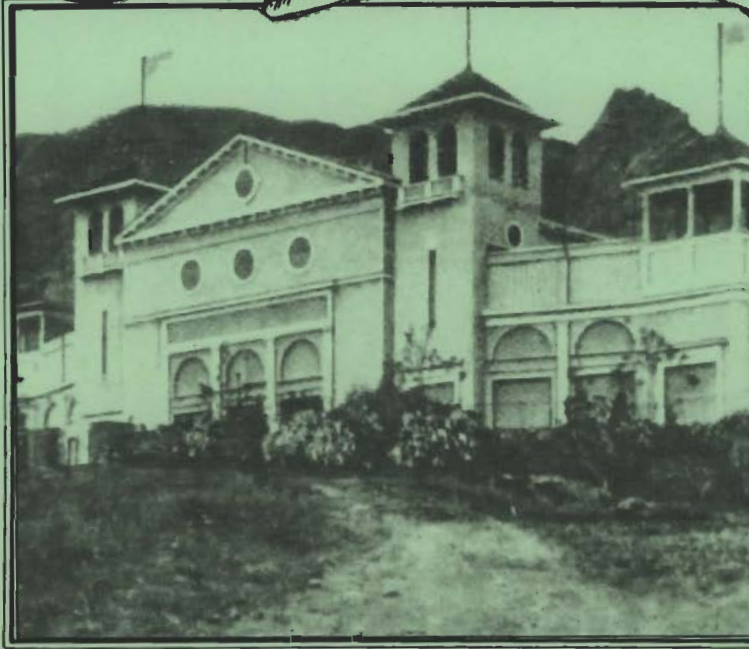


CHAUTAUQUA

DESIGN GUIDELINES



DEVOTED

TO THE

DEVELOPMENT

OF THE

CHAUTAUQUA

IDEA

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
ADVISORY BOARD

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

BOULDER, COLORADO
1989





CHAUTAUQUA DESIGN GUIDELINES

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
ADVISORY BOARD

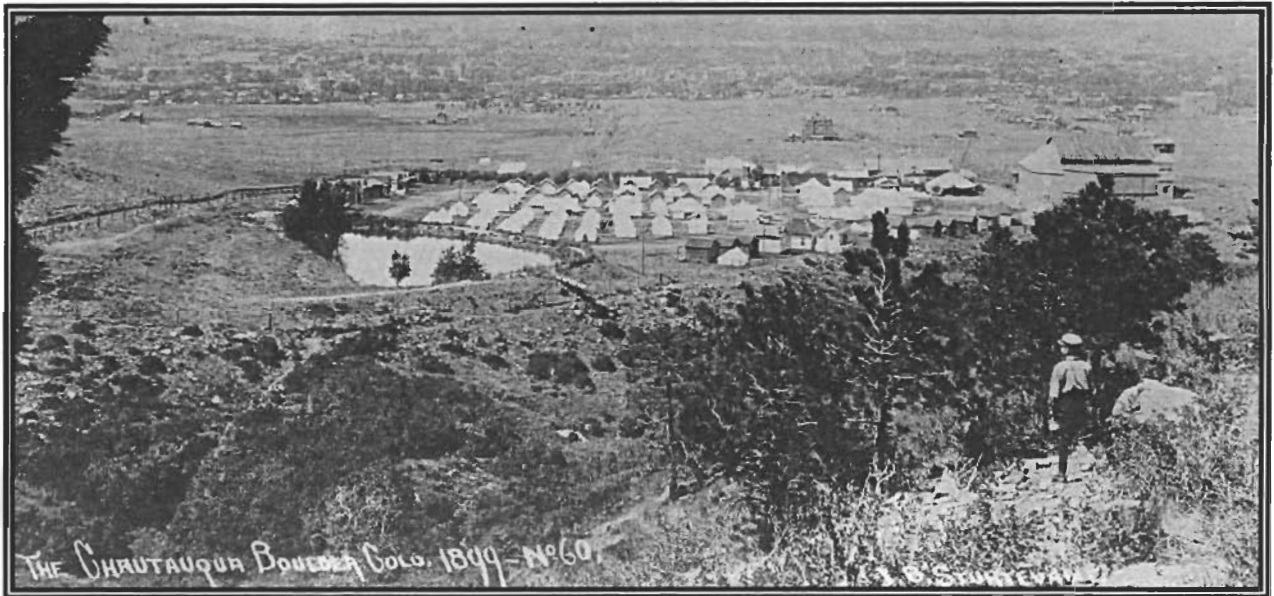


DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT



BOULDER, COLORADO
1989





The Chautauqua, 1899





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The Chautauqua Park Historic District Design Guidelines involved the efforts of many people. Allyn Feinberg drafted the guidelines and then worked with many reviewers to incorporate their comments. The Building and Grounds and History Committees and the Executive Board of the Chautauqua Association gave many useful comments and gave initial support to the effort to develop these guidelines. Mary Galey, noted Chautauqua historian, and Lois Anderson, librarian at the Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, were very helpful in supplying historic photographs and other graphic material. The Parks Department gave timely advice on the content of the guidelines. Susan Ross of the Planning Department graphics office designed the publication. Peter Pollock, city planner and secretary to the Landmarks Board coordinated the development and review process. The important funding came from the Colorado Historical Society through the Certified Local Government Program of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

These guidelines have been developed in the hope that alterations to the buildings and grounds of Chautauqua will reflect the significance of this historic district to the citizens of Boulder.

Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board

*Betty Chronic, chair
Karl Anuta*

*Dan Corson
Charles Deane
Allyn Feinberg*

*Planning Board Ex-officio Member
Ann FitzSimmons*

The Chautauqua Historic District map was revised and drafted by Renuka Ellis, cartographer, Department of Geography, University of Colorado

Historic photos have been supplied from the Carnegie Library, Boulder Historical Society, and Chautauqua Association archives, including the Martin R. Parsons, Tom Wolfe, and other collections.



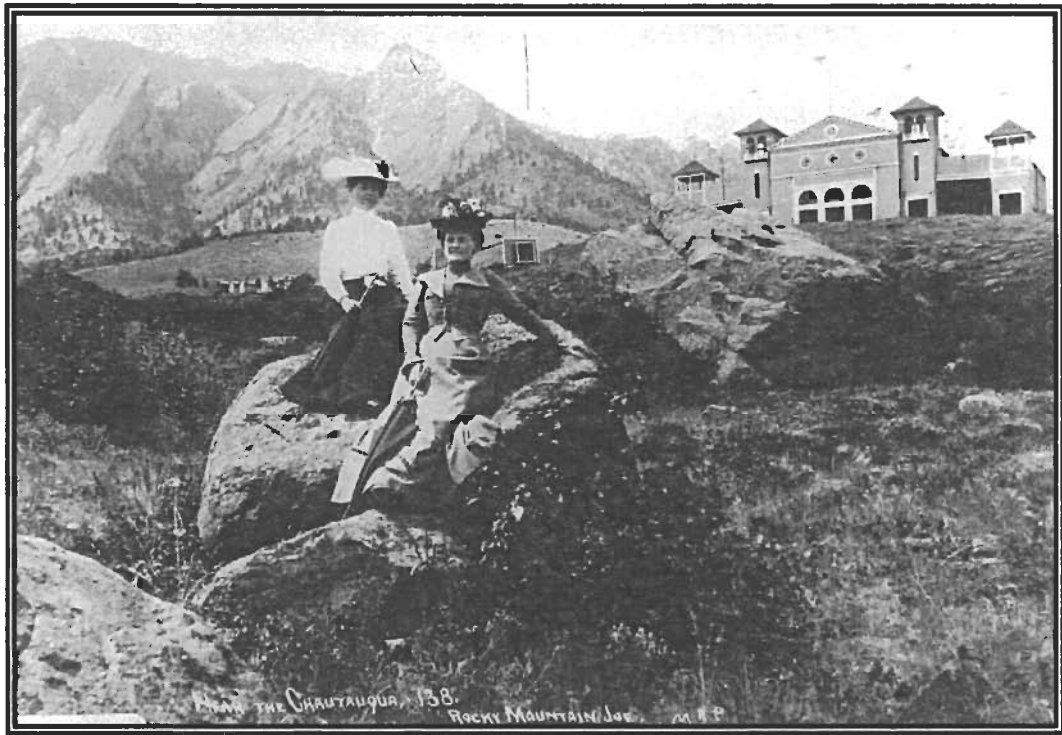


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CHAUTAUQUA PARK
DESIGN GUIDELINES

REVIEW PROCESS

Any alteration to a building or site in the Chautauqua Park Historic District requires the approval of the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board. In addition, an alteration will be reviewed by the Chautauqua Association or the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, depending on whether the project is located in the area leased by the Chautauqua Association or in the City park. See Page 7 for a map showing both areas. There are alterations that will not require a building permit from the City, such as changing a paint color of a cottage or adding storm windows or major landscape changes. These alterations do need to be reviewed by the Chautauqua Association and must have an alteration certificate from the Landmarks Board. Repair or replacement in kind do not require a landmark alteration certificate.

These design guidelines are intended to encourage appropriate alterations to the historic buildings and grounds of Chautauqua. They are not intended to delay projects. In order to ensure that there are no untimely delays, the Design Review Committee of the Landmarks Board meets every week to review alterations. The Chautauqua Association Board meets the first Monday of each month, and their committees that review construction projects meet about one week prior to the Board meeting. Because Chautauqua's Summer Festival is such an important part of the annual Chautauqua program, the Chautauqua Association does not allow renovations during this time period. For more information on scheduling reviews by the Chautauqua Association call the Director at 442-3282. If an alteration to the City park is proposed, it will be reviewed by the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board which meets the fourth Monday of each month. For information on scheduling reviews by the Parks Board, call the Parks and Recreation Department at 441-3400. If there is a question about whether or not a change or repair will require approval from any of these Boards, call the Planning Department at 441-3270.

The information required to describe an alteration may vary, depending on the nature of the project. Generally, changes to the building will require floor plans and elevations, while for repainting, only paint color samples may be necessary. An important thing to keep in mind is that the information that is given to Chautauqua Association, to the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, or to the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board is the only description they will have of what changes you want to undertake. A careful illustration of how this alteration would look will be very important. If it is not clear what the most appropriate appearance would be or how to accomplish these objectives, the Design Review Team of the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board will be happy to schedule a pre-submittal conference to help with this. The following is a listing of various kinds of information that may be submitted to describe the nature of the proposed project. In many cases, this will be the same information the Building Department will require to issue a building permit. For more information about what information must be submitted for a building permit, call 441-3280 or stop in at 1739 Broadway.

- 1. Site Plan** - This plan should be drawn to scale, which might vary depending on the actual size of the lot. It should show the property boundaries, existing buildings, significant landscape features, and your proposed changes. It should also include a north arrow and the location of adjacent buildings and streets.
- 2. Floor Plans** - Floor plans should be drawn to scale, and not smaller than 1/8" = 1'- 0". Include a north arrow. Floor plans should show the existing building and how the alteration relates to it. It should be complete enough to show any exterior stairs, porches, decks, or similar improvements.
- 3. Elevations** - Elevations of all relevant views of the alteration should be shown at the same scale at which the floor plans are drawn. They should be accurately labeled, and the existing building should be included in the elevation with as much detail as necessary to show how the old and the new relate to each other.
- 4. Building Section** - A building section through the alteration to show the method of construction and the materials to be used. This should also be drawn to scale. Any details or sections necessary to understand how the construction will be accomplished should be included.



5. Materials - List the visible exterior materials and describe them as fully as possible. Samples of these materials are always helpful.

6. Color - If the alteration includes a change of paint color, describe the color and include a sample of the colors. A good way to show the color scheme is to color one or more of the elevations.

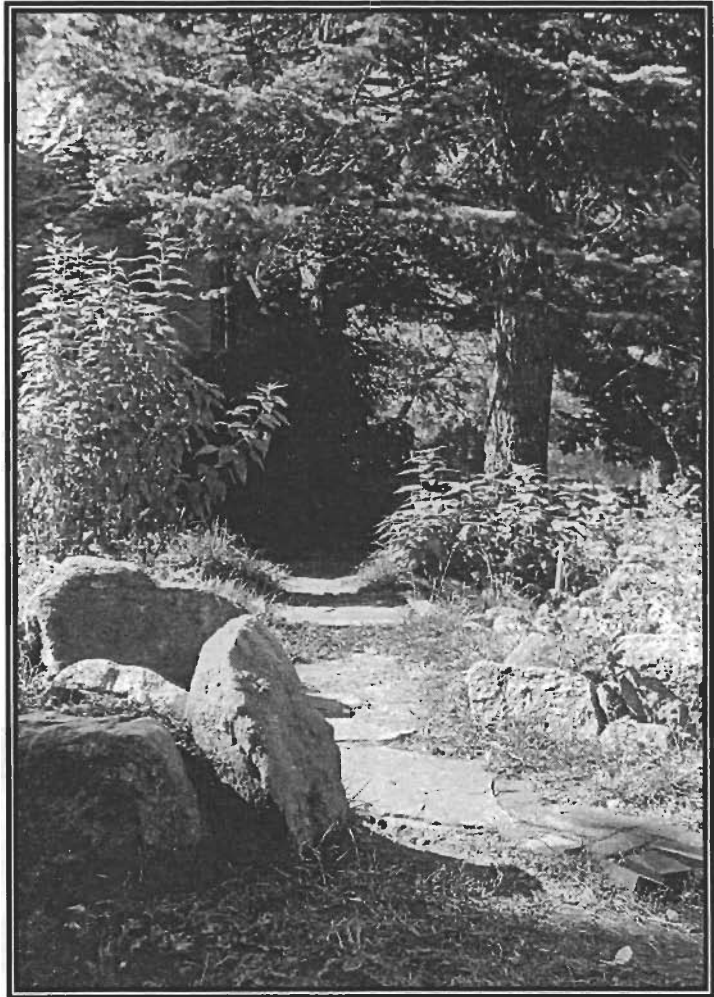
7. Photographs - Provide some photographs that show the existing building and, if possible, include at least a portion of the neighboring buildings in your photograph.

Pre-submittal conferences, conceptual reviews, as well as submittal of your final design plans, which will include the plans, elevations, photos, etc. previously described, should be submitted to the Landmarks Board staff liaison in the Planning Department. This person will arrange for the Design Review Committee to review the plans or to meet with the applicant. In the case of a formal submittal, the Design Review Committee will evaluate the design and either grant an alteration certificate, request revisions to the proposed design, or deny the proposal for an alteration certificate. A public hearing before the full Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board may be requested if the applicant does not agree with the decision of the Design Review Committee.

When an alteration certificate has been approved, an application for a building permit may be processed. The plans submitted for an alteration certificate can also be used for the building permit application; the alteration certificate should be submitted with these plans. When the building permit is granted, the project can proceed.

For more information, please contact the Planning Department, 1739 Broadway, Room 305, 441-3270.







ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENT



The simple cottage architecture in the park setting of Chautauqua combine to create a unique rural enclave on the edge of a dense urban grid. Since the year of its establishment in 1898, Chautauqua has overlooked the Boulder Valley from its vantage point on a mesa at the southwest edge of the community. Chautauqua's site is generally triangular in shape. The Chautauqua Green sets the frame cottages and lodges apart from the more typical city neighborhoods beyond the base of the triangle created by Baseline Road to the north. The apex of the site is at the mouth of Bluebell Canyon to the south, and the two remaining sides of the triangle are formed by Bluebell Canyon Creek on the east and Bluebell Road on the west. The landscape of the open green of the park and the City Mountain Parks to the south and west is largely grassland, while the cottages themselves are screened by the lush landscape of many varieties of trees and shrubs. The cottages and Chautauqua community buildings all face the interior of the site, while the two most important public buildings, the Dining Hall and the Auditorium, face outward to the vista of the city below, acting as highly-visible community landmarks on the hillside.

There are two automobile entrances to Chautauqua - one to the northwest at Baseline Road, and a second at the east via 12th Street. Kinnikinic Road is the main north/south public street and the loop around the Chautauqua Green in front of the Dining Hall and past the playground to the east is known as Clematis Drive. Twelfth Street passes by the south side of the Auditorium and Academic Hall, where there is another smaller green, known as the Flag Pole Green. Cottages are arranged along two north/south streets that follow the sides of the triangular site up the slope of the hillside. These streets are connected across the slope by narrow lanes with cottages and lodges on each side. The streets and lanes vary in width from ten feet to 25 feet, without sidewalks.

Chautauqua is zoned as Low Density Residential - Established (LR-E); however at 3500 square feet, the average lot size is only one half that normally required by this zoning category. Originally platted for tents in 1898, the average lot size was



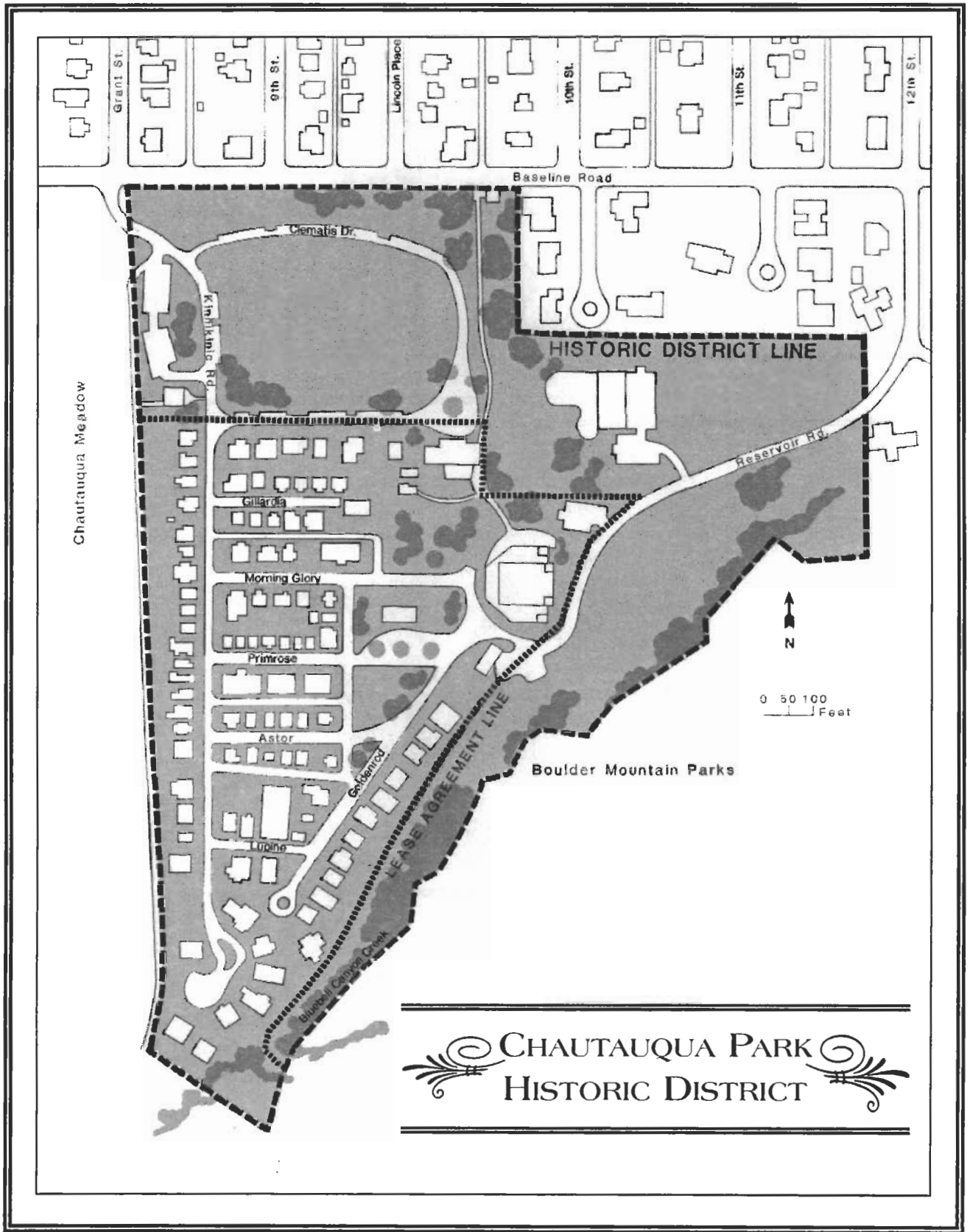
increased somewhat with the shift in emphasis to more permanent cottages. The buildings are set back 15 feet from the street and five feet from the side property lines. There are no fences that delineate individual properties, and in the same way, the densely planted landscape material is unrelated to property lines. This creates the effect of a summer camp with small closely-spaced buildings placed along narrow pedestrian lanes.

The original buildings have been little altered over the years, with the exceptions of paint, maintenance and recent winterization of cottages. The Dining Hall and Auditorium have been restored to their original appearance, and other Chautauqua community buildings are in the process of being renovated. In 1988 Chautauqua is still much as it was near the turn of the century.

• LOCATION •

Starting near the Shelter House on Baseline Road at a point on the northwest corner of the Benson Addition; then south approximately 300 feet; then east along the south property line of the Benson and Holmes Additions approximately 700 feet; then south 400 feet to Bluebell Canyon Creek following the creek past the intersection of 12th Street for 1900 feet; then continuing northwesterly to Bluebell Road for 275 feet; then north to Baseline Road 1750 feet; then east 800 feet to the point of beginning, and encompassing 40 acres.





CHAUTAUQUA PARK
HISTORIC DISTRICT





• HISTORY •

Boulder's Chautauqua was once one of 300 similar permanently-sited institutions that comprised the Chautauqua movement. Now it is the only remaining one west of the Mississippi river. The original Chautauqua was founded in 1876 on Lake Chautauqua in New York as an institution for religious, educational, recreational, and political programs. The success of this Chautauqua inspired the establishment of other Chautauquas across the country. By the peak year of 1924, 40 million people were attracted to the lectures, music, drama, debates, and educational, spiritual and recreational activities, offered by Chautauquas.

In September of 1897, a group of Texas educators, led by G.F. Winston, president of Texas University, along with officials of the expanding Colorado and Southern Railroad, came to Colorado in search of a suitable location to establish a Chautauqua. Boulder competed vigorously to be the selected site and the nearly 6,000 citizens voted to raise \$20,000 for this purpose by a margin of 36 to one. The City of Boulder and the group from Texas formed the Texas-Colorado Association and reached an agreement that the City would supply the land, an auditorium, a dining hall, water and electricity. The City purchased 80 acres of the Batchelder Ranch, and the Texans, for their part, contributed \$5,000, a program, and expenses to run the Chautauqua.

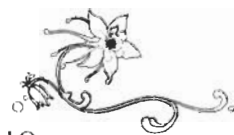


Construction of the Auditorium and Dining Hall began May 12, 1898 and was completed by Chautauqua's opening day on July 4, 1898. The first summer residents were housed in twelve by fourteen by six foot high tents made of striped army duck. The tents were improved by wooden porches and bases. The City encouraged the Chautauquans to put all profits from the operation into permanent facilities, so each year, some tents were replaced with frame cottages. In 1899, twelve cottages were moved from downtown Boulder and fifteen were constructed in the Park. By 1900, there were fifty cottages, and in 1901 fifteen more were added. By 1909, the tents had been completely replaced.

The cottages had from one to six rooms and cost from fifty to three hundred dollars. In 1899, they were advertised as having "electric lights, gas, hot and cold water, sewer connections, stained floors, and artistic corners." From the turn of the century onward, the City encouraged the construction of privately owned cottages in the Park.

In addition to the Auditorium and Dining Hall, other community buildings were needed to carry out the Chautauqua Programs. These buildings included Academic Hall, built in 1900, Mission House (recently known as Wild Rose Lodge), 1911, Chautauqua Community House, finished in 1918, and Columbine Lodge, built in 1919.

Beginning programs reflected the ideals of the national

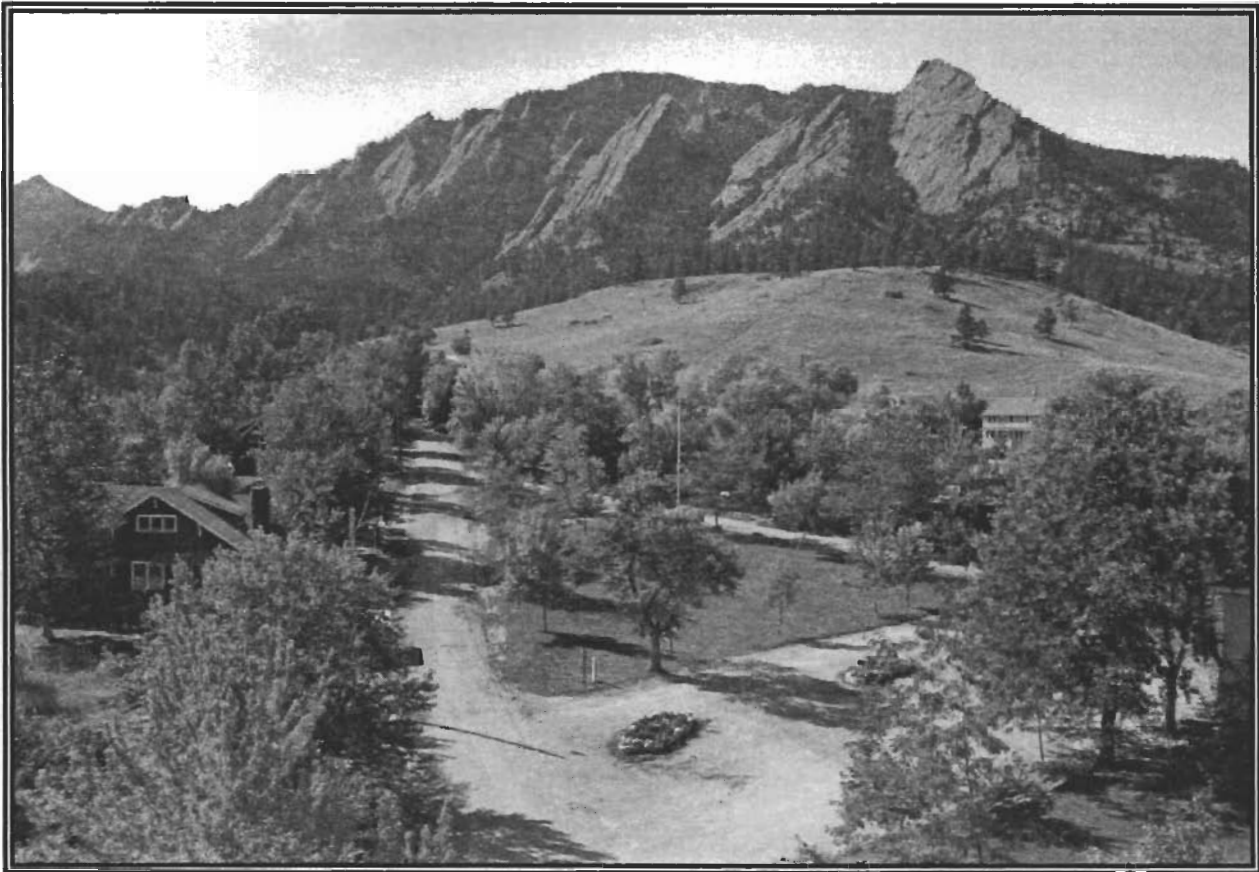


Chautauqua movement. By 1900, the two most important features of Chautauqua were the Collegiate Department and the Assembly, representing, respectively, education and entertainment. The programs grew and came to include such a variety of education, recreational, and social events that as many as 400 people attended each summer session, and thousands gathered for special events.

The cost of putting on the Chautauqua programs soon became more than the Texas-Colorado Association could afford, and by 1901 a huge debt had accumulated. The organization was dissolved and reformed as the Colorado Chautauqua Association, with the properties transferred to the City of Boulder ownership. New local businesses helped to support the programs, and in 1918, when interest in education, speeches, vaudeville and concerts declined with the birth of moving pictures, Chautauqua presented the community with "movies." In 1926, the number of Boulder's Chautauqua summer residents reached a high of 600; however, the Great Depression caused a drastic decline in the Chautauqua movement and before long, most of the Chautauquas across the country ceased permanent operation.

By 1955, Boulder's Chautauqua was one of the six remaining that had continued operating as Chautauquas from their beginning. Although operations continued uninterrupted, the facilities deteriorated, and many buildings were in need of serious repair. In 1975, the City considered tearing down the buildings, leaving just a park. There was such strong community sentiment to preserve Boulder's Chautauqua, that the City and the Chautauqua Association undertook the reorganization of the Association and the continuing preservation of the park, the buildings and the program. To this end, the City of Boulder designated Chautauqua Park as a Landmark Historic District on September 5, 1978 by Ordinance Number 4382. In the same year, the Chautauqua Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.





CHAUTAUQUA PARK

DESIGN GUIDELINES

The design guidelines for Chautauqua Park are intended to be used as an aid to developing alterations to buildings and land that continue to preserve and enhance the Chautauqua Historic District. The purpose of the guidelines is to foster awareness of the elements that create the special character of the district so that property owners can incorporate these elements in any alteration they may wish to make. Because there are several types of public buildings and cottages, the variety of architecture and sites, and the variety of potential alterations means that not all guidelines will be relevant to all projects. The guidelines do identify the design elements that will be important in reviewing the appropriateness of proposed alterations, and will be the basis for decisions made by the Chautauqua Association and the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board. The guidelines are not intended to be a checklist of items for compliance.

• PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS •

Public improvements are especially important to the character of Chautauqua, and include such elements as streets, public parking, curbs, gutters, stone walls, benches, street lights, water fountains, and signs. The addition of contemporary examples of these elements have a greater impact on Chautauqua than on some other historic areas because so much of the Chautauqua site remains little changed. Whenever considering public improvements or changes to existing improvements, every attempt should be made to fit them into the existing historic site character. This may require modification, waiver or change to standards applied elsewhere for public improvements. Examples of how public improvements can be made to fit into the existing character may include:

Streets:

Street surfaces are generally macadam rather than smooth-surface asphalt. This provides a permanent road surface while maintaining an appropriately rural character. This type of paving is encouraged.

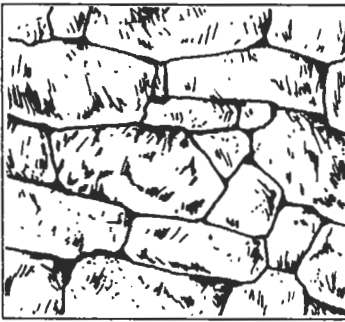


Public Parking:

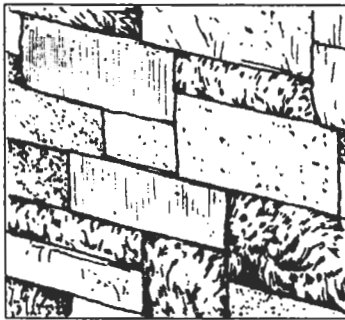
Public parking makes the greatest impact on residents of Chautauqua. Increased and reorganized parking in the public areas of the park are an attempt to limit the use of streets in the cottage area to residential parking. Every effort should be made to strengthen this separation of public and residential parking;

Sidewalks, Curbs and Gutters:

Streets in Chautauqua do not have the familiar sidewalks, curbs and gutters; however, drainage and erosion is a significant problem in many locations. Drainage improvements have included special curb and gutter sections especially designed to fit the character of the park. Where drainage improvements are required, existing sandstone gutters or the special curb and gutter sections should be used as a reference. Standard formed concrete curb and gutter sections, and concrete sidewalks are generally inappropriate, and every attempt should be made to find appropriate substitutes;



Random rubble masonry



Random ashlar masonry

Stone Walls:

Stone retaining walls are common throughout Chautauqua, and are made of sandstone laid in either random rubble or random ashlar patterns. Individual stones vary in size, but are generally at least two to three inches in thickness. The stone colors range from buff to yellow ochre to red-brown. Mortar joints are frequently raked back, giving the appearance of dry-laid masonry. These characteristics should be carefully observed in new walls, and repairs to existing walls should match stone color and sizes, joint size, joint profile, and mortar color as exactly as possible. Red-colored Lyons sandstone with one to two inch cleavage planes should only be used if mixed in small amounts with the more characteristic stone;

Street Lights, Street Signs, Benches, Fountain and Other Site Furniture:

These elements were originally simple and utilitarian, not elaborate and ornate. There are a number of companies that manufacture historic reproductions from

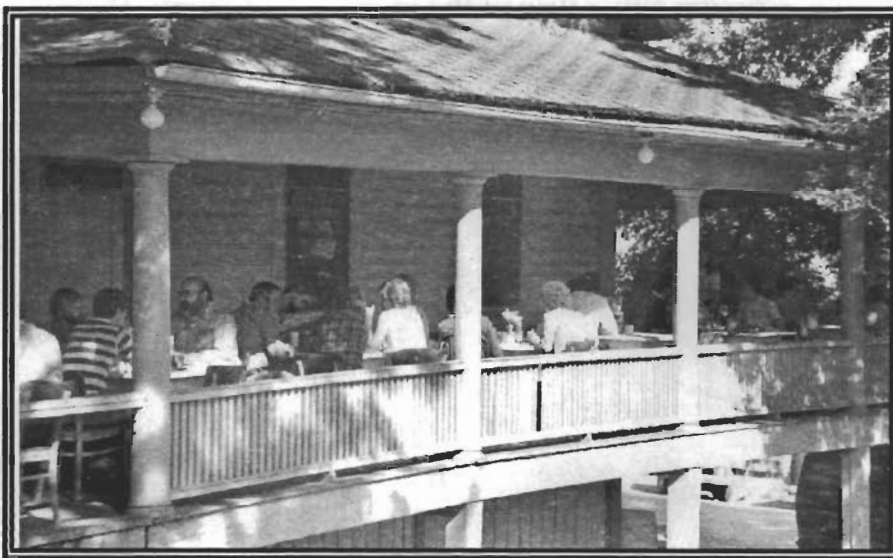


many periods. Since the development of Chautauqua spanned several decades, there may be a good selection of appropriate site furniture; however, simplicity is the most important consideration.

• PUBLIC BUILDINGS •

Chautauqua public buildings are significant landmarks in themselves. Their original appearance should be as carefully preserved as possible, and any changes related to modern uses should be carefully incorporated so they make a minimal impact to the structure.

There are very few locations where a new building of any kind could be added to Chautauqua without destroying the historic integrity and rural character that has been carefully preserved for nearly a century. In general, the addition of buildings to Chautauqua will be inappropriate; however, if for some unforeseen reason, the addition of a new public building is considered in the future, the design and siting of the building should be compatible with existing public buildings. Considerations for compatibility will include, but not be limited to: location on the site; public access; massing; roof forms; fenestration; exterior materials; and paint colors. The addition of any new building to Chautauqua requires a public hearing before the Landmarks Board.



Enjoying breakfast on the porch of the Chautauqua Dining Hall is a popular summer pastime in Boulder.



• STREETSAPES •

There are many elements that make up the streetscapes of Chautauqua. Of these elements, the ones that are most important to the character of Chautauqua are:

Orientation:

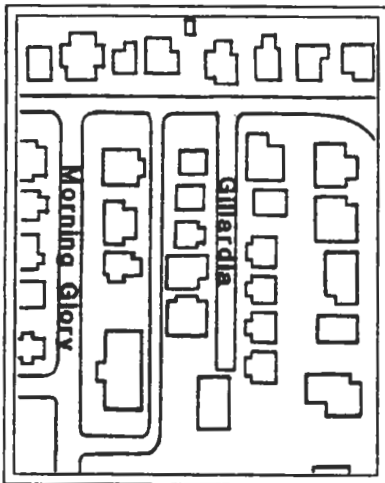
Most cottages are oriented to the interior of the park. Cottages around the periphery have yards, decks, or porches overlooking the view that surrounds Chautauqua. The interior cottages are arranged in rows, facing each other across narrow streets. These cottages back up on narrow alleys that are similar to the streets.

Spacing:

The distance between cottages is relatively uniform along the same street. There are locations where several very small cottages are placed very close together, and where very large cottages have more space at the sides and rear. Public buildings are on larger sites giving them significance and making them identifiable.

Distinction of Individual Properties:

The areas between the street and the cottages is open, without fences or heavy landscaping. While there is substantial landscaping, it is part of the overall park design rather than of the individual property. This gives the park the character of a camp, rather than a collection of individual properties.



Setbacks and spacing



Setback:

Although the cottages are closer to the street in some locations, and further away in others, they are generally aligned with each other in their individual rows. Several of the most important public buildings occupy individual sites that do not conform to this general pattern.

Size:

There is variety in the size of cottages that is representative of the evolution of Chautauqua's development. Most of the cottages are small and one story in height; there are several two story cottages, and several lodges that are larger than cottages. Generally, larger cottages were built later. Cottages that were built during the same time period are similar in size and are grouped together.

Guidelines

1. Preserve the existing setback from **the street**.
2. Maintain the same spacing between **buildings**. Additions to many cottages will be difficult to achieve, but should be confined to the rear of the building. Where there is more open space surrounding larger buildings, this space should be carefully preserved.
3. The orientation of the cottages to the interior of the park should be preserved by maintaining the main entry from the interior streets.
4. The lack of distinction between properties should be preserved. Property lines should not be defined by fences or landscape material so that the camp character of the park will be preserved. The use of informal landscaping and low fences to control access to Chautauqua **Park Historic** District and between cottages will be considered. Any additions to cottages should maintain the overall sense of the building size. Conversion of one story cottages to two stories will generally be inappropriate.



• Site •

Individual lot sizes in Chautauqua average 3500 square feet. The small lot sizes eliminate most open space around cottages. The cottages have generally been placed on their lots so that there is equal space on either side, and the space from the street to the building is the same as other cottages along the same row. There are a few carports where the regularity of lot spacing changes toward the apex of the triangular park. In other locations, parking is on the street in front of cottages or off the alleys, at the rear of cottages. Where there is a greater setback, the setback is grass with a walk to the cottage. There are few curbs, gutters and public sidewalks.

Guidelines

1. Accessory buildings, such as sheds, should be located at the rear of the cottages so the pattern of spacing will be preserved.
2. There may be some locations where a carport can be added without disrupting the existing patterns, but generally the additions of garages and carports will be inappropriate.
3. The treatment of the setback should be preserved, whether it is flagstone paving or grass.
4. The existing location of the main entry and walk should be preserved.
5. Parking should remain on street rather than in the setback.



• Alleys •

There are formal alleys between rows of east/west cottages. These alleys are unpaved, which, in addition to the irregularity of the rear setback of cottages, distinguish alleys from streets. Otherwise, alleys appear similar to streets, and in these locations the distinction between “front” and “rear” has been blurred.

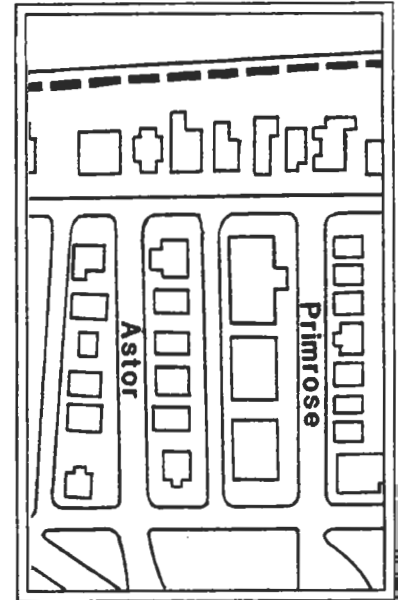


Guidelines

1. Where possible, the distinction between alleys and streets should be reinforced. Examples of how this may be done include encouraging parking off the alley, by encouraging the irregularity of rear setback, and by encouraging that additions of landscape materials be located at the rear of the cottages.

• Massing •

The sizes of cottages vary throughout the park; the earliest cottages were quite small. There was little construction from the 1920's to the 1950's. In the 1950's, some of the larger cottages were constructed. They are almost all one story in height and a simple rectangular volume. There are variations from this pattern, with some two story cottages, some additional architectural elements such as a tower, dormers, and shed additions to the rear, but the visual character of the simple massing is still obvious.



Massing

Guidelines

1. Any addition to a building in Chautauqua, whether a public building or a cottage, should **preserve** the essential size and proportion of the existing building. **Alterations** should not create an irregularly-shaped building mass, except in the areas where there is an existing pattern.
2. Single story cottages should not be converted to two story buildings; this drastically changes the proportion of the building mass, and the pattern within the park.
3. Any new construction or future infill should preserve the existing massing patterns in the Park.



• Roof Lines •

Most of the roof forms in Chautauqua are simple gables of moderate pitch, which is consistent with cottage architecture. There are a few hipped roof forms, and the Dining Hall and Auditorium both have a combination of more complex roofs.

Guidelines

1. Preserve the roof form of the existing building.
2. A similar roof form and pitch should be used for any roof additions such as dormers. Individual small dormers with steeper gable roofs will be appropriate for some cottages, while larger dormers with shed roofs will be more appropriate for others.
3. Small shed additions on the rear of cottages traditionally have less steeply-pitched roofs, and this pattern should be preserved.
4. Any new construction or future infill should carefully preserve the roof forms that are typical in the Park.



Windows

Most of the windows in the cottages and in the public buildings are double-hung sashes which are vertically-proportioned rectangles. The window size varies from small to large buildings but the proportion remains very much the same. There are some variations in window proportion and type.

Guidelines

1. The window opening itself should be carefully preserved. It should not be made larger or smaller to accommodate a differently-sized window. Every effort should be made to preserve existing windows by repairing **deteriorated** sashes and frames. There are methods to consolidate rotted wood members with epoxy saturation.
2. If repair is not feasible, and the window must be replaced, match the existing windows as closely as possible. Elements that should be carefully considered are: size; frame material; method of operation; single or double glazing; divided or single panes.
3. If a window divided into several panes of glass must be replaced, a similar divided window should be used. There are many window companies that now manufacture this type of window.
4. Horizontal sliding windows are not usually appropriate.
5. Window frames should be wood, rather than metal or vinyl clad.
6. Storm windows should match the existing windows as closely as possible. Bright metal frames are **inappropriate**.
7. The pattern of window openings **in any new** construction should match the general pattern **in the Park**. These openings generally indicate floor levels **and do not** occur between floors or in gables of one story buildings.

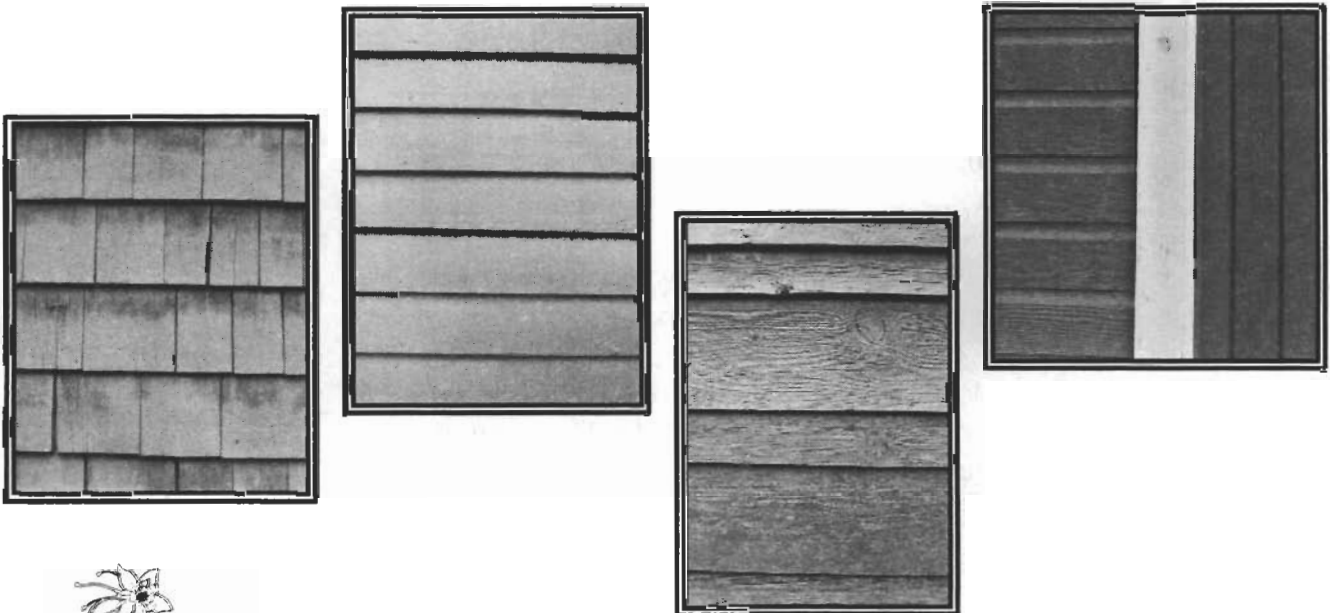


EXTERIOR MATERIALS

A variety of materials have been used for the exterior of buildings in Chautauqua. Smooth lap siding, shingles, rough exposure, vertical board and batter, and even logs are found on a variety of structures. Usually, only one exterior material is used on a building. Chautauqua cottage architecture is quite simple. Original roofs have been replaced with asphalt shingles. These shingles are of various colors, and combinations of colors, and they make a strong visual impact. Using a more neutral and standardized roofing material should create a more historically appropriate appearance.

Guidelines

1. For repairs or additions, the exterior materials should match the existing materials as closely as possible.
2. If matching materials is impossible, simplify. Generally the simpler, the better. Finish new materials to match existing ones. The shingle unit should be as small as possible.
- 3 Roof materials should be a neutral, solid color, for example, dark green, dark red, charcoal, or brown. The surface of the roof should appear nearly smooth and the material may be treated wood or asphalt shingles.

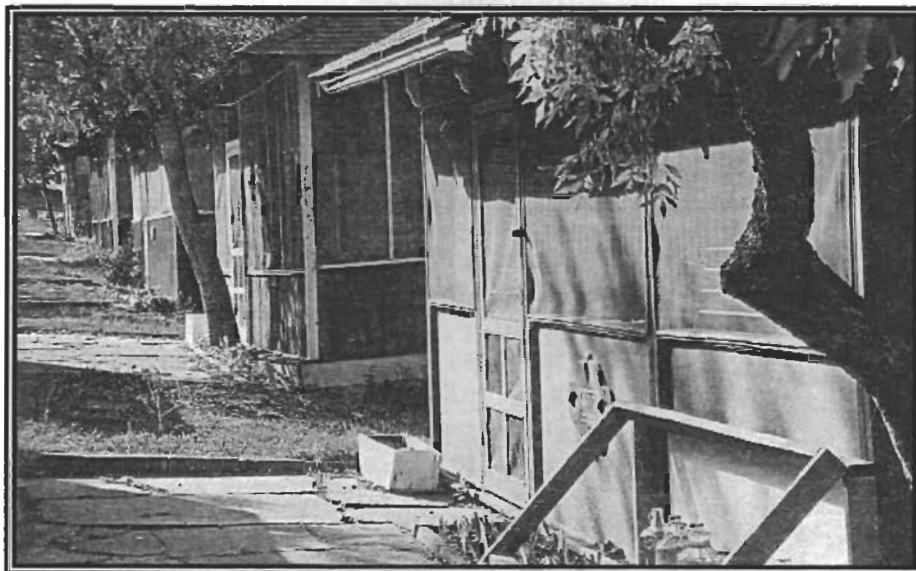


• PORCHES •

One of the most distinctive elements of Chautauqua are the porches. Many of the small cottages have screened-in porches that provide more living space in good weather. With the closeness of the cottages, the porches provide the kind of private outside space that is more frequently provided by fenced yards in suburban areas. Many of the cottage porches have solid half walls, in place of open balusters and rails.

Guidelines

1. Repairs to the structure of a porch should not change its visual character.
2. Porches that need repairs should be repaired, not demolished. If repair will not be adequate because the porch is too deteriorated, the porch should be reconstructed to match the original one.
3. Enclosing porches with glass may provide more living space and conserve energy; however, changing the visual quality of the porch can have a very significant impact. Great care needs to be taken with the design to maintain an appropriate sense of transparency.
 - a. The existing pattern of screened porches should be maintained whenever possible.



- b. The existing porch structure should be maintained.
- c. When windows replace screen fabric that provides some privacy from the street, the windows should have screens to similarly obscure transparency.

• GARAGES AND CARPORTS •

There is one garage and only a few carports in Chautauqua. Most sites are too small to allow such accessory structures, and carports occur where the pattern of lot layouts becomes less regular at the apex of the Chautauqua triangle. Existing carports have a nearly-open character, with roof and supports but no storage.

Guidelines

1. The addition of garages is inappropriate and the opportunity for appropriate new carports is very limited. Any new carport should maintain the pattern of spacing along the street, and should preserve the front setback. Accommodating automobiles should be secondary to preserving the character of Chautauqua.
2. Any new carport should be open on the sides, and consist of a roof and supports. Existing carports should be used as the basis of the design.

• PARKING •

Individual yards are so limited in size that almost all parking is on the street. There are a few carports, and some parking at the rear of cottages where there are alleys. Public events at Chautauqua have impacted resident parking in the cottage area in the past since public parking has been inadequate.



Guidelines

1. Parking spaces should not be placed in the front setback except where this already occurs on the north side of Primrose Road.
 2. Residential parking has an informal character in keeping with the character of the Chautauqua Historic District. This informal character should be maintained for residential parking.
 3. Every effort should be made to provide adequate public parking, and to separate public parking from the residential parking.
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• PAINT SCHEMES AND COLORS •

The color schemes used for Chautauqua cottages and public buildings were quite simple and the range of colors was limited. While paint analysis reveals the historic paint scheme for a building, it may not be aesthetically pleasing from a modern day perspective; however, much of the character of Chautauqua is related to the similarly-colored cottages. This similarity contributes to the feeling of a large camp, rather than a collection of individual properties. The Chautauqua Association has developed a palette of appropriate colors for repainting cottages.

Guidelines

1. Select a color for repainting **using the Chautauqua Association's** palette of paint colors.
2. Paint schemes should be simple. Generally, a body color and trim color will be appropriate.



•ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES•

Some commonly utilized energy conservation measures include storm windows, porch enclosures, insulation, and solar panels. How to appropriately incorporate storm windows and porch enclosures has already been discussed. Adding insulation should be done carefully so original building materials aren't damaged. Solar panels are difficult to incorporate while still preserving the historic character. Chautauqua's location on the north-facing slope of the hillside places a natural barrier to the effective use of solar panels; however, there may be some sites that lend themselves to solar applications. Where solar panels are contemplated, they should be mounted flush on the roof, and finished to match the roof color. The preservation of the natural ventilation of cottages is encouraged.

Adopted by Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board, July 7, 1988



CHAUTAUQUA SIGN GUIDELINES

The intent of the Chautauqua Sign Guidelines is to offer a framework or a guide for signs that will preserve and continue the style which has been present since the inception of the Chautauqua at the turn of the century.

After 1899, the original tent dwellings of the grounds were gradually replaced by simple, one-room cottages with broad porches, designed for summer use. The prevailing style for public buildings, as well as for cottages and signs, was simple and plain, and did not include ornate “gingerbread” Victorian styles.

“Signage” refers to signs or lettering on buildings, or to other structures within the park, and to lettering relating to Chautauqua. The sign code encompasses all identifying and informational signs within the Chautauqua Park Historic District, with the exception of traffic signs, which are governed by City ordinances. Where the Chautauqua Historic District signage guidelines are different from the existing City of Boulder sign code, the more restrictive requirements shall prevail.

The Chautauqua Sign Guidelines areas follows:

That:

1. Signage be kept to a minimum and be in the simple style of the period of the Chautauqua movement as described in these guidelines.
2. A single lettering standard is not required, and varieties are allowed within the basic style described herein.
3. Signs be done in simple lettering with no surrounding embellishments or decoration.
4. Lettering be all capitals. Where needed, smaller capitals may be used in place of lower case type.
5. Medium or bold (block) typeface (style) letters be used.
6. Lettering be unadorned serif or sans serif type, imprinted by sand blasting and/or high contrast paint.
7. Lettering not be in italics (slanted), condensed (closed), script, extended (stretched out), or routed (grooved).

Plain background be used, with high contrast lettering i.e. dark letters on white, or light letters on dark background.



9. The basic sign form be horizontal, rectangle or square, not round or any unusual geometric shape.
10. Signs be placed flush to the structure and not perpendicular to it or protruding from it
11. Signage be of wood, bronze, or natural materials with no internal or back lighting.
12. If color is used on a building sign, it should be compatible with the established color palette of that building.
13. On public buildings, the original name be used on the identifying sign.
14. For public restrooms, a single sign, not to exceed 100 square inches, will be place on the outside of the building which houses the restrooms. The international symbols for men. and for women may be installed on the appropriate entry doors.
15. "Name" signs for residential cottages will be placed above the front porch, or above, on, or immediately beside the front door and will not exceed 150 square inches in size.
16. Signage for Chautauqua's Dining Hall, Academic Hall, and Mission House will have the original names restored. A single identifying sign for each of the following buildings will be installed: The Ranger Cottage, the Chautauqua Community House, and Columbine Lodge. Each of the above signs will not exceed 300 square inches and will be mounted above the main entry staircase.
17. Signs which have been present on Chautauqua residences as well as on public buildings, other than those listed in item #16, prior to Chautauqua's historic designation in 1979 may remain unchanged.
18. A maximum of three free standing identification signs will be allowed, one at the Grant Place entrance, one at the 12th Street entrance and one at the pedestrian entrance (bus stop at 10th Street); each of these signs will not exceed 15 square feet, and, with supporting posts, may not exceed six feet in height.
19. Identifying signs at the Park entrances will refer to the Chautauqua as "Chautauqua Park Historic District".
20. Bronze plaques may be installed for historic identification purposes only, and not as memorials or as commemorations.
21. All signage must be approved by the Boulder City Landmarks Board.
22. Replacement of the street identification signs with original concrete pylons or replicas is encouraged.



Approved by Chautauqua Board of Directors, December 1, 1986
Accepted by Boulder Parks Department, May 28, 1987 Adopted
by Boulder Landmarks Board,
June 3, 1987

