HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY
PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property:
Address: 915 NORFOLK AVE

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Current Owner Name: SPRUNG ARNOLD

Current Owner Address: PO BOX 4019, PARK CITY, UT 84060-4019

Tax Number: 915-NA-1

Legal Description (include acreage): LOT 1 915 NORFOLK AVENUE SUBDIVISION; ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL PLAT ON FILE IN THE SUMMIT COUNTY RECORDERS OFFICE CONT 2813 SQ FT OR 0.07 AC

2 STATUS/USE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Category</th>
<th>Evaluation*</th>
<th>Reconstruction</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ building(s), main</td>
<td>□ Landmark Site</td>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>Original Use: Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ building(s), attached</td>
<td>✓ Significant Site</td>
<td>Permit #:</td>
<td>Current Use: Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ building(s), detached</td>
<td>□ Not Historic</td>
<td>□ Full</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ building(s), public</td>
<td></td>
<td>□ Partial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ structure(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td>*National Register of Historic Places: □ ineligible □ eligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates
☐ tax photo:
✓ historic prints: 1995 & 2006
☐ historic: c.

Drawings and Plans
☐ measured floor plans
☐ site sketch map
☐ Historic American Bldg. Survey
☐ original plans:
☐ other:

Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or not)
☐ abstract of title
☐ tax card
☐ original building permit
☐ sewer permit
☐ Sanborn Maps
☐ obituary index
☐ city directories/gazetteers
☐ census records
☐ biographical encyclopedias
☐ newspapers

Bibliographical References (books, articles, interviews, etc.) Attach copies of all research notes and materials.


4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: Cross-wing type / Vernacular style
No. Stories: 1 ½

Additions: ☐ none ☐ minor ✓ major (describe below)
Alterations: ☐ none ☐ minor ☐ major (describe below)

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: 12-2008
Number of associated outbuildings and/or structures: ☐ accessory building(s), # _____; ☐ structure(s), # _____.

General Condition of Exterior Materials:

- ☑ Good (Well maintained with no serious problems apparent.)
- ☐ Fair (Some problems are apparent. Describe the problems.): 
- ☐ Poor (Major problems are apparent and constitute an imminent threat. Describe the problems.):
- ☐ Uninhabitable/Ruin

Materials (The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time in a particular pattern or configuration. Describe the materials.):

- Foundation: The foundation is not visible in the available photographs and therefore its material or existence cannot be verified.
- Walls: The exterior walls are clad with wooden drop/novelty siding and the first floor/basement level with wooden board and batten vertical siding.
- Roof: The gabled roof is clad in composition shingles.
- Windows/Doors: Windows appear to have vinyl-clad sashes. The window openings on the first floor façade are horizontal with central fixed panes and tall narrow presumably casement windows on either side. The gable end attic window is a one-over-one double-hung window. Both visible entry doors appear to be wooden with two lower panels and a single light glazed with modern leaded glass.

Essential Historical Form: ☑ Retains ☐ Does Not Retain, due to:

Location: ☑ Original Location ☐ Moved (date __________) Original Location:

Design (The combination of physical elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style. Describe additions and/or alterations from the original design, including dates--known or estimated--when alterations were made): The frame single-story cross-wing was raised a story and a single-car garage set under it between 1995 and 2006. In the same period, a wooden baluster railing was added to the entry porch and stairs were moved from the side to directly in front of the entry. The house was enlarged by an addition to the rear in this period. The new gable roof of the addition can be seen over the roof of the initial structure.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The house is located on a building lot that rises from the finished road bed and has concrete retaining walls at the sidewalk edge. Landscaping is informal with grasses and a small lawn.

Workmanship (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): The physical evidence from the period that defines the typical Park City mining era home--simple methods of construction, the use of non-beveled (drop-novelty) wood siding, plan type, simple roof form, informal landscaping, restrained ornamentation, and plain finishes--have been altered and, therefore, lost.

Feeling (Describe the property's historic character.): The physical elements of the site, in combination, do not effectively convey a sense of life in a western mining town of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The "T" or "L" cottage (also known as a "cross-wing") is one of the earliest and one of the three most common house types built in Park City during the mining era; however, the extent of the alterations to the main building diminishes its association with the past.

The extent and cumulative effect of alterations to the site render it ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5 SIGNIFICANCE
The site must represent an important part of the history or architecture of the community. A site need only be significant under one of the three areas listed below:

1. Historic Era:
   - Settlement & Mining Boom Era (1868-1893)
   - Mature Mining Era (1894-1930)
   - Mining Decline & Emergence of Recreation Industry (1931-1962)

   Park City was the center of one of the top three metal mining districts in the state during Utah's mining boom period of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and it is one of only two major metal mining communities that have survived to the present. Park City's houses are the largest and best-preserved group of residential buildings in a metal mining town in Utah. As such, they provide the most complete documentation of the residential character of mining towns of that period, including their settlement patterns, building materials, construction techniques, and socio-economic make-up. The residences also represent the state's largest collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century frame houses. They contribute to our understanding of a significant aspect of Park City's economic growth and architectural development as a mining community.¹

2. Persons (Describe how the site is associated with the lives of persons who were of historic importance to the community or those who were significant in the history of the state, region, or nation):

3. Architecture (Describe how the site exemplifies noteworthy methods of construction, materials or craftsmanship used during the historic period or is the work of a master craftsman or notable architect):

6 PHOTOS

Digital color photographs are on file with the Planning Department, Park City Municipal Corp.


¹ Summit County Recorder.
² From “Residences of Mining Boom Era, Park City - Thematic Nomination” written by Roger Roper, 1984.