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

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property:

Address: 933 NORFOLK AVE
AKA

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: SA-155

Current Owner Name: HELTON JOHN LYTLE III

Parent Parcel(s):

Current Owner Address: PO BOX 3745, PARK CITY, UT 84060-3745

Legal Description (include acreage): ALL LOT 9 & N1/2 OF LOT 8 BLK 15 SNYDERS ADDITION TO PARK CITY CONT 0.07 ACRES

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 □ Partial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ building(s), public</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ building(s), accessory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>☑ structure(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*National Register of Historic Places: □ ineligible ☑ eligible

□ listed (date: )

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates

☑ tax photo:
☑ prints: 1995 & 2006
□ historic: c.

Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or not)

□ abstract of title
□ tax card
□ original building permit
□ sewer permit
□ Utah Hist. Research Center
□ USHS Preservation Files
□ USHS Architects File
□ Sanborn Maps
□ city directories/gazetteers
□ original building permit
□ sewer permit
□ city directories/gazetteers
□ USHS Preservation Files
□ USHS Architects File
□ LDS Family History Library
□ obituary index
□ census records
□ LDS Family History Library
□ LDS Family History Library
□ newspapers
□ LDS Family History Library

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

Additions: □ none □ minor □ major (describe below) Alterations: □ none ☑ minor □ major (describe below)

Number of associated outbuildings and/or structures: □ accessory building(s), # _____; □ structure(s), # _____.

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: 12-2008
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.):

Site: Ashlar retaining wall set in random range work.

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 in wooden drop or novelty siding.

Roof: Standing seam metal roofing material sheaths the cross-gabled roof. The corbelled brick ridgeline chimney visible in the c. 1940 tax photograph was removed prior to the 1995 photograph.

Windows/Doors: The façade gable-end windows are a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows that share the opening and the casing.

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): This cross-wing cottage has a hipped roof for the porch in its L that extends slightly beyond the side of the house. The columns supporting the porch roof are turned and connected by a wooden railing with simple balusters. Wooden steps descend from the side of the porch to the sidewalk.

Setting (The physical environment—natural or manmade—of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The building lot rises moderately (c. four feet) from the finished road grade and has a ashlar retaining wall set in random range work. A small lawn area has native grasses and a few trees on its edges. Like most of the historic neighborhoods in Park City, the overall setting is a compact streetscape with narrow side yards and other homes of similar scale within close proximity.

Workmanship (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): The distinctive elements that define this as a typical Park City mining era house are the simple methods of construction, the use of non-beveled (drop-novelty) wood siding, the plan type (cross-wing), the simple roof form, the informal landscaping, the restrained ornamentation, and the plain finishes.

Feeling (Describe the property’s historic character.): The physical elements of the site, in combination, 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.

5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect: ☑ Not Known   ☐ Known: (source: ) Date of Construction: c. 1905¹

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¹ Summit County Recorder.
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.2

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.


   Photo No. 3: Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, tax photo.

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