HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION					
Name of Property:					
Address: 1063 NORFOLK AVI	≣	AKA:			
City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah		Tax Num	Tax Number: SA-171		
Current Owner Name: WILSO	N DAVID J	Parent Pa	Parent Parcel(s):		
Current Owner Address: PO B					
Legal Description (include acreage): SUBD: SNYDERS ADDITION BLK 16 BLOCK: 16 LOT: 15 PLAT: 0S 16 T 2S R 4E N1/2 LOT 15 & ALL LOT 16 BLK 16 SNYDERSADDITION TO PARK CITY SWD-12 388-764 1637-1658 (NOTE: DESC ON WD-1637-1658 IS NOT COMPLETE) 1819-1013, 0.07 AC					
2 STATUS/USE					
Property Category ☑ building(s), main ☐ building(s), attached ☐ building(s), detached ☐ building(s), public ☐ building(s), accessory	Evaluation* □ Landmark Site ☑ Significant Site □ Not Historic	Reconstruction Date: Permit #: □ Full □ Partial	<u>Use</u> Original Use: Residential Current Use: Residential		
□ structure(s)	*National Register of ☐ listed (date:)	Historic Places: ☑ ineliç	gible □ eligible		
3 DOCUMENTATION					
Blaes, Dina & Beatrice Lufkin. "Fit Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. University of Utah Graduate & McAlester, Virginia and Lee. <i>A Fit</i> Roberts, Allen. "Final Report." Par	□ abstract of □ tax card □ original bu □ sewer peri □ Sanborn N □ obituary in □ city director vey □ census rector □ biographice □ newspape books, articles, interviews mal Report." Park City History Utah's Historic Architecture School of Architecture and eld Guide to American Ho rk City Reconnaissance Le "Residences of Mining B	f title illding permit mit Maps dex pries/gazetteers cords cal encyclopedias rs s, etc.) Attach copies of poric Building Inventory. Sal ure, 1847-1940: a Guide. S Utah State Historical Sociuses. New York: Alfred A. evel Survey. Salt Lake City	salt Lake Čity, Utah: ety, 1991. Knopf, 1998.		
4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCR	IPTION & INTEGRITY				
Building Type and/or Style: Cross-wing type / Vernacular style No. Stories:			No. Stories: 1		
Additions: ☐ none ☑ minor ☐ major (describe below) Alterations: ☐ none ☑ minor ☐ major (describe below)					
Researcher/Organization: Pre	servation Solutions/Par	k City Municipal Corpora	ation Date: Dec. 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.): The paint is peeling on the siding on the façade.
☐ 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 appears to be concrete in the available photographs.
Walls: The exterior façade wall is clad in wooden drop-novelty siding. Paint on the siding is peeling and needs maintenance.
Roof: The gabled roof is sheathed in standing seam metal materials.
Windows/Doors: The first floor façade windows appear to be aluminum sliders set into horizontal openings. The attic window is a one-over-one double-hung window of undetermined material set in a vertical opening. The façade window casing is composed of simple wooden strips.
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 datesknown or estimatedwhen alterations were made): The initial cross-wing frame house had a porch in its L. At some point between c. 1940 and 1995 the porch was enclosed, the roofline extended and the entrance moved to another elevation. During that same time period, a vertical double-pane window at the attic level was inserted on the gable end elevation.
Setting (The physical environmentnatural or manmadeof a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The house is set on a building lot that slopes slightly upwards away from the street. A several foot concrete retaining wall runs parallel to the road. Landscaping is a simple; lawn, native grasses and flowers. Like some of the historic neighborhoods in Park City, the overall setting is a compact streetscape with narrow side yards and other homes of larger 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 physical evidence from the period that defines the typical Park City mining era homesimple methods of construction, the use of non-beveled (drop-novelty) wood siding, plan type, simple roof form, informal landscaping, restrained ornamentation, and plain finisheshave 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 extent and cumulative effect of alterations to the site render it ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5 SIGNIFICANCE

the past.

Architect: ☑ Not Known ☐ Known:	(source:)	Date of Construction: c. 1911		
Builder: ☑ Not Known ☐ Known:	(source:)			
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:				
Historic Era: Settlement & Mining Boom Era (Mature Mining Era (1894-1930) Mining Decline & Emergence of	,			

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 bestpreserved 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. 1: East elevation (primary façade). Camera facing west, 2006.

Camera facing west, 1995. Photo No. 2: East elevation (primary façade).

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

Summit County Recorder.

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





