1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property:

Address: 508 MARSAC AVE

AKA: near town lift

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: OA-3

Current Owner Name: RICHARD RUSS (JT)

Parent Parcel(s): PC-476-B-1

Current Owner Address: 1335 BRIDGER CANYON SPUR RD, BOZEMAN, MT 59715

Legal Description (include acreage): LOT 3 ONTARIO AVENUE SUBDIVISION, 0.79 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 ☐ Partial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ building(s), public</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>☑ building(s), accessory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ structure(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</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

☐ Sanborn Maps

☐ obituary index

☐ city directories/gazetteers

☐ census records

☐ biographical encyclopedias

☐ newspapers

☐ city/county histories

☐ personal interviews

☐ Utah Hist. Research Center

☐ USHS Preservation Files

☐ USHS Architects File

☐ LDS Family History Library

☐ Park City Hist. Soc/Museum

☐ other: Library(ies):

☐ other:

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


4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: Hall-parlor type / Vernacular style

No. Stories: 1 ½

Additions: ☑ none ☐ minor ☐ major (describe below)

Alterations: ☐ none ☑ minor ☐ major (describe below)

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

General Condition of Exterior Materials:

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: November, 08
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 either the 2006 or the 1995 RLS photographs and therefore its material or existence cannot be verified.

Walls: The exterior walls are clad in painted wooden horizontal drop or novelty siding which appears to be original. An almost full-width hipped-roof porch spans the front façade with Victorian Eclectic-style brackets and shaped wooden supports.

Roof: The roofs of the porch and the house are both clad with wooden rough cut shake shingles.

Windows/Doors: The windows are two-over-two double-hung sash windows in vertically-oriented openings and are symmetrically placed on the façade and visible side elevation. Doors are not visible in either of the 1995 or 2006 RLS photos.

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

Location: ☐ Original Location  ☑ Moved (date _unknown__) Original Location: Near Town Lift

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 is a frame one-and-a-half story hall-parlor house with a hip-roofed full-width Victorian Eclectic style front porch.

Setting (The physical environment—natural or manmade—of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.):  The yard is landscaped with lawn, luxuriant shrubbery that obscures a view of the front porch. Like most of the historic neighborhoods in Park City, the overall setting is a compact streetscape with narrow side yards and other houses 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 wooden siding, the plan type (hall-parlor), the simple roof form, 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 Hall-Parlor house form is the earliest type to be built in Park City 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. 1900

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:

1. Historic Era:  

☐ Settlement & Mining Boom Era (1868-1893)
Mature Mining Era (1894-1930)

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.


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