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

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property:  
Address: 360 Daly Avenue  AKA: 
City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah  Tax Number: 
Current Owner Name:  Parent Parcel(s): 
Current Owner Address:  
Legal Description (include acreage): 

2 STATUS/USE

Property Category  Evaluation*  Reconstruction  Use
☑ building(s), main  ☑ Landmark Site  Date:  Permit #:  Original Use: Residential
☑ building(s), attached  ☑ Significant Site  Permit #:  Current Use: Residential
☑ building(s), detached  ☑ Not Historic  ☑ Full  ☑ Partial
☑ building(s), public  ☑ Not Historic  ☑ Partial
☑ building(s), accessory  ☑ Not Historic  ☑ Full
☐ structure(s)  *National Register of Historic Places: ☑ ineligible  ☑ eligible
☐ listed (date: )

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates  Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or not)
☐ tax photo:  ☑ abstract of title  ☑ city/county histories
☑ prints: 1995 & 2006  ☑ tax card  ☑ personal interviews
☑ historic: c.  ☑ original building permit  ☑ Utah Hist. Research Center
☐ measured floor plans  ☑ sewer permit  ☑ USHS Preservation Files
☐ site sketch map  ☑ Sanborn Maps  ☑ USHS Architects File
☐ Historic American Bldg. Survey  ☑ city directories/gazetteers  ☑ Park City Hist. Soc/Museum
☐ original plans:  ☑ census records  ☑ university library(ies):
☐ other:  ☑ biographical encyclopedias  ☑ other:

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


4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: Single cell type  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), # ___1___; ☑ structure(s), # ______.
General Condition of Exterior Materials:

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation  Date: 12-2008
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: None
Walls: Vertical plank.
Roof: Gable roof form sheathed in wooden shingles.
Windows/Doors: None, but openings include square window openings and a doorway into the main cell and doorway into the shed addition.

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 one-story frame single cell house is an uninhabitable ruin, but retains its essential historical form. The windows and doors have been removed, the roof is near collapse, and the siding and roofing materials are severely weathered.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting is a small wooded lot with a severe uphill slope in the rear yard. North of the main building is a large frame accessory building, also is severe disrepair.

Workmanship (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): Much of the physical evidence from the period that defines the typical Park City mining era home has been altered and, therefore, lost.

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 single cell is an early house type in Utah and may have been constructed during the Settlement & Mining Boom Era; however, it is deteriorated and lacking important elements--windows, etc.—such that it would not be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect: ☑ Not Known   ☐ Known: (source: )   Date of Construction: c. 1892
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)
   ☐ 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 From “Residences of Mining Boom Era, Park City - Thematic Nomination” written by Roger Roper, 1984.