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

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Samuel L. Raddon House
Address: 325 Park Ave
City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah
Current Owner Name: GUETSCHOW MICHAEL & JENNIFER H/W (JT)
Current Owner Address: PO BOX 64 PARK CITY, UT 84060-0064

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>☐ structure(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*National Register of Historic Places: ☐ ineligible ☑ eligible
☑ listed (date: 7/12/1984 - Mining Boom Era Residences Thematic District)

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates
☐ tax photo:
☐ 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: Foursquare
No. Stories:
Additions: ☐ none ☐ minor ☑ major (describe below) Alterations: ☐ none ☐ minor ☐ major (describe below)

Researcher/Organization: Dina Blaes/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: November, 08
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.):
- Site: Stone retaining wall.
  - Foundation: Stone.
  - Walls: Drop siding.
  - Roof: Hipped sheathed in metal shingles.
  - Windows: Double-hung sash type, arched casement, and fixed casement with transom.
  - Improvements: TOOL SHED; 110 SF; QUALITY-TYPICAL

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 1 1/2 -story frame foursquare remains unchanged from the description provided in the National Register nomination form (See Structure/Site Form, 1983).

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting remains unchanged from the description in the NR nomination. The stone retaining wall is an integral part of the setting and should be preserved.

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 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, 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 foursquare was a common house type built in Utah during the mining era.

This site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 as part of the Park City Mining Boom Era Residences Thematic District. It was built within the historic period, defined as 1872 to 1929 in the district nomination, and retains its historic integrity. As a result, it meets the criteria set forth in LMC Chapter 15-11 for designation as a Landmark Site.

5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect: ☑ Not Known □ Known: (source: ) Date of Construction: 1901 ¹

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.


² From “Residences of Mining Boom Era, Park City - Thematic Nomination” written by Roger Roper, 1984.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Building</th>
<th>Add</th>
<th>Deduct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foundation—Stone Conc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ext. Walls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulated—Floors Walls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof—Type Shingles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dormers Small Med. Lg.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baths Small Med. Lg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porches Front 214 164' @ 2.25</td>
<td>327</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellar—Basin     1/4 1/4 1/4 full-floor Conc</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basement Apts. Rooms Fin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attic Rooms Fin Unfin</td>
<td>244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbing—Basin Slink Toilet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinal Posa Shr.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishwasher Garbage Disp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat—Stove H. A. Steam S. Blr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Gas Coal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Conditioned Incliners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiant Pipeless</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir Conc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinets Mantels</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tile—Walls Wainscot Floors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting—Lamp Drops Fix</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Additions and Deductions: 690 125 3215

Net Additions or Deductions: -125 +565 3470

Reproduction Value: $3470

Age 45 Yrs. by Owner Tenant Neighbors Records Reproduction Val. Minus Depr. $1612

Remodeled Est. Cost Remodeling Inc. % $74
Garage S 8 O Depr. 2% 3% Obsolescence.
Cars Walls Out Bldgs.
Roof Size Age
Floor Cost Depreciated Value Garage $74

Total Building Value

Appraised 10/1948 By CAB AJ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Kind of Bldg.</th>
<th>St. No.</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>870</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stories</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Cu. Ft.</th>
<th>Sq. Ft.</th>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>$1892</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>1372</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Buildings</th>
<th>Additions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foundation--Stone Conc.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ext. Walls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation--Floors Walls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dormers--Small Med. Large</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bays--Small Med. Large</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porches--Front</td>
<td>164 @ 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Awnings--Mtl. Rail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basement Entr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collar-Bsm.--1/4 1/2 3/4 5/8 Full</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attic Rooms Fin. Unfin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attic Rooms Unfin.</td>
<td>179</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plumbing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Tub Trays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sink</td>
<td>Toilet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wtr. Stfr.</td>
<td>Shr. St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dishwasher</td>
<td>O.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garbage Disp.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built-in-Appliances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Gas</td>
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<td>Gas</td>
<td>Coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air Cond.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finish--Fir Hd. Wd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor--Fir Hd. Wd</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinets</td>
<td>Mantels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tile--Walls Wainscot Floors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Sash--Wood D. S. ; Metal D. S.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Total Additions | 972 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Avg. Age</th>
<th>Current Value</th>
<th>Commission Adj.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$4186</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inf. by</th>
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<th>Bldg. Value</th>
<th>Depr. Cst.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owner-Tenant</td>
<td></td>
<td>123456</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neighbor-Record-Est.</td>
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<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remodel Year</th>
<th>Est. Cost</th>
<th>Current Value Minus Depr.</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$712</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garage--Class</th>
<th>Depr. 2%</th>
<th>Carport--Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cars</td>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Walls Roof Doors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td></td>
<td>Age Cost x %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Building Value | $ |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appraised</th>
<th>Dec 3 57</th>
<th>By 13315</th>
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</thead>
</table>
Owners Name: James W. Bloom
Location: Park City
Kind of Bldg.: Res
St. No.: 325

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>Cost $</th>
<th>x/100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stories</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>$11 107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Att. Gar.—C.P. | X | Fir. | Walls | Cl. |

Description of Buildings

- Foundation—Stone
- Conc. Sills
- Ext. Walls
- Roof Type
- Mtl.
- Dormers—Small
- Med.
- Large
- Bays—Small
- Med.
- Large
- Porches—Front: 6–10 ft. 12 ft. @ 50¢ = 610
- Rear
- Porch
- Planters
- Ext. Base. Entry
- Cellar-Bamt. — ¾ ½ ¼ ½ Full—Floor
- Bamt. Gar.
- Attic Rooms Fin. Unfin.
- Plumbing
  - Class
  - Tub
  - 2
  - Trays
  - Sink
  - 1
  - Toilet
  - Wr. Stfr.
  - Shr. St.
  - Garbage Dis.
- Heat—Stove
- H.A.
- FAV
- HW
- Stkr
- Elec.
- Oil
- Gas
- Coal
- Pipeless
- Radiant
- Air Cond. — Full
- Zone
- Finish—Fir.
- Hd. Wd.
- Panel
- Floor—Fir.
- Hd. Wd.
- Other
- Cabinets
- Mantels
- Tile—Walls
- Wainscot
- Floors
- Storm Sash—Wood D.
- S.
- Metal D.
- S.
- Awnings—Metal
- Fiberglass

Total Additions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Avg. 1950</th>
<th>Replacement Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>13,715</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inf. by

- Owner—Tenant—
- Neighbor—Record—Est.
- Adj. Bid. Value
- Conv. Factor x.47

Replacement Cost—1940 Base

- Depreciation Column 1 2 3 4 5 6
- 9005

1940 Base Cost, Less Depreciation

Total Value from reverse side

Total Building Value $12,350

Appraised 1907 by
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESIDENTIAL OUT BUILDINGS</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Conv. Pac.</th>
<th>Adj. Cost</th>
<th>Depr. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Year of Construction Computation:

- Year 1904 $41.50 = \frac{40}{x} \times 6.8\%\text{ Year} = 0.47$ $10.40$
- Year 1970 $95.29 = \frac{70}{x} \times 2\%\text{ Year} = 1.00$

Average Year of Construction = $21.50$

---

Garage — Class ________ Depr. 2% 3%
Cars ________ Floor ________ Walls ________ Roof ________ Doors ________

Size ________ x ________ Age ________ Cost ________ x 47% ________

1940 Base Cost ________ x ________ % Depr. ________

Total ________

REMARKS

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TC-74 REV. 61
STATE OF UTAH — STATE TAX COMMISSION
SAMUEL L. RADDON

Mr. Raddon was a Republican in politics, a member of the State Press Association, charter member of the Kiwanis Club and filled chairs in the lodges of Masons, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias and B.P.O. Elks.

Mr. Raddon married in September, 1883, to Clara Deighton, who was born in England. She died in 1884, leaving one son, Samuel H. Raddon, who was born September 30, 1884, and who later became editor of the Portland, Oregon Journal.

Mr. Raddon married Louisa Harper in 1889 and the couple had six children, the oldest dying in infancy.

Mr. Raddon survived many adversities in the early years of the Park Record. He had competition from at least three papers, which later "folded" and survived a disastrous fire in June of 1898 during which his new plant was completely destroyed along with some new equipment purchased. Notwithstanding, the Park Record continued to be published without missing a single issue.

Mr. Raddon died January 14, 1948.

The Park Record seems to have encouraged longevity in newspapering. In 1917 Mr. Raddon hired W. P. (Lynx) Langford as a printers devil. Mr. Langford worked for the Raddons all of his life, and is still in the employee of the paper, and is still working for the present publisher of the Record.

In a history of the Park Record by Ben Mortensen, he says, in part, "In looking back over the many years, the Park Record has served well the town of Park City. It has lived through depressions, fires, fierce competition and everything that the town itself has survived. It offers a vivid picture of two-fisted journalism in the days of the early west and mining days in Utah and how it had to fight for survival.

"Today the people of Park City look to the Record as their source of news. To these people the Raddon family was, is and always will be, the Park Record. The paper continues today as a symbol of the changes in journalism and how a paper under fine leadership can survive those changes."

Samuel L. "Dad" Raddon shares in some of the honors paid to the veterans of journalism in Utah. His sixty-five years of continuous association with one paper, the Park Record, is a length of service equalled by very few if any in the intermountain country.

The Park Record was founded in February, 1880, by interests representing the Salt Lake Tribune. Mr. Raddon came to the paper in 1882. A succession of ownerships until 1884 followed, when Mr. Raddon took a part in its management. For many years he and his son owned and published the Park Record Co.

Mr. Raddon spent most of his life in Utah. He was born in the Isle of Guernsey, England, May 13, 1858, and his parents, Henry and Mary (Le Page) Raddon, were also Guernsey people. In 1868 they came to America.

Samuel L. Raddon was ten years of age when brought to America. He completed his education in Utah, received his training as a printer, and from the time he was twenty-five years of age his career and activities can be summed up in the history of the Park Record.
The Utah Newspaper Hall of Fame

Sponsored by the

UTAH STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Adopted at the Annual Convention, January 16, 17, 18, 1962
Structure/Site Information Form

1

Street Address: 325 Park  
Park City, Summit County, Utah
Name of Structure: Samuel L. Raddon House
Present Owner: Lynn Oswald
Owner Address: P.O. Box 998, Park City, Utah 84060
Year Built [Tax Record]:
Legal Description: Lots 7, 8, 9, Block 3, Amended Plat of Park City. Less than one acre.

2

Original Owner: Samuel L. Raddon  
Original Use: Residence
Construction Date: 1901
Present Use:
Building Condition: □ Excellent □ Good □ Deteriorated
Integrity: □ Site □ Ruins □ Minor Alterations □ Major Alterations
Preliminary Evaluation: □ Significant □ Not of the Historic Period
Final Register Status: □ National Landmark □ District
Tax#: PC 42

3

Photography: Date of Slides: 1983  Slide No.: 1983
Date of Photographs: 1983  Photo No.:  
Views: □ Front □ Side □ Rear □ Other
Research Sources:
□ Abstract of Title □ Plat Records/Map □ Tax Card & Photo □ Sewer Permit
✓ Sanborn Maps □ City Directories □ Biographical Encyclopedias □ County & City Histories
✓ Newspapers □ Utah State Historical Society □ Personal Interviews □ LDS Church Archives
□ U of U Library □ BYU Library □ USU Library □ SLC Library
□ National Register □ Multi-Resource □ State Register □ LDS Genealogical Society
✓ Thematic

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):


Researcher: Roger Roper  Date: 4/84
Architect/Builder: Peter Anderson
Building Materials: wood
Building Type/Style: Mansion

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:
(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This house is a two and one half story frame building with a truncated hip roof and an irregular rectangular form. It is Park City's premier example of the Victorian influence on residential architecture. Victorian influences were only superficially applied in Park City. This house, however, goes a step beyond the mere application of decorative features. A subtle attempt was made to create an irregular plan, characteristic of Victorian design, one which varies from the simple geometric form of most of Park City's residences. Other features characteristic of Victorian influences include: the impressive two story porch with lathe turned porch piers, balusters, spindles and decorative brackets, and the use of decorative glass windows.

The clipped northeast corner of the rectangle is recessed, allowing space for the first story of the two story porch that wraps around the corner to extend to a secondary entrance halfway down the north side of the building. The northeast and southeast corners of the second story are also clipped. The second story of the porch spans only the facade. Porch elements include: lathe turned piers topped by decorative brackets, lathe turned balusters, and a decorative spindle band. The balustrades on both floors may not be original, but they were designed to complement the style of the house, and are (See continuation sheet)

Statement of Historical Significance: Construction Date: 1901
Built in 1901, the Samuel L. Raddon House at 325 Park is both architecturally and historically significant. It is historically significant for its association with Samuel L. Raddon, long-time owner and editor of the Park Record, Park City's weekly newspaper. The Park Record, Utah's longest running weekly newspaper, was established in 1880 and served as the primary source of news and information for the community and mining district of Park City well into the twentieth century. Samuel Raddon's career with the newspaper began in 1883 and continued for sixty-five years, during which time he served, often concurrently, as owner, editor, and publisher. This is house, which served as his home for 47 years, is the only one in town known to have served as his home. The house is architecturally significant as one of only three well preserved examples of large, relatively ornate houses in Park City proper, the only houses that qualify as Park City's mansions. The other two houses of this type are the Ephraim D. and William D. Sutton House at 713 Norfolk, and the Thomas J. McDonald House at 733 Woodside. Of those three houses this house best documents the impact of Victorian influences on Park City house design. Popular architectural styles had very little effect on Park City. Hints of architectural style appear as decorative elements attached to standard house types. The Raddon House, although it is just a fancy variant of a large two story box, has the sense of verticality, the irregular form, the ornate porch with lathe turned and jigsaw cut decorative elements and the abundance of stained glass so characteristic of Utah's Victorian eclecticism.

Samuel Le Page Raddon was born on the Isle of Guernsey, England in 1858 and came to the U.S. with his parents in 1868. He received his education in the schools of Utah and was trained in the printing trade in Salt Lake City during the 1870s. In 1883, at the age of twenty-five, he joined the staff of the (See continuation sheet)
325 Park-Raddon House
Description continued:

comparable to the type that may have been original. There is a simple
decorative pediment on the porch roof, centered between the central porch
piers. A gable roof dormer projects from the east roof section directly
behind the pediment. It may not be original, but was designed of materials in
appropriate proportions so that it complements the design of the house. There
are returns on the dormer's gable end, and it is pierced with a pair of double
hung sash windows. The arrangement of openings on the first floor of the
facade is asymmetrical, whereas it is symmetrical on the second floor. There
are two large windows on the first floor, one on the east wall between the
main door and the round arch corner window, and the other on the north wall
between the round arch window and the second door at the west end of the
porch. The windows are not original, but the size of the openings may be
original. It is probable that a pair of double hung sash windows or a broad
single pane with transom window once occupied the opening that now contains a
large multi-pane window. The multi-pane windows are not in keeping with the
character of the rest of the building, but, because they probably do not vary
in proportion with the size of the original windows, they are unobtrusive and
could easily be replaced. The front door and the round arch window both have
leaded glass panes. Two doors are centered between pairs of windows on the
second floor, one window on each side having been set into the clipped corner
section. The doors are long and narrow with square leaded glass panes and
plain transoms above. The windows are the one over one double hung sash
type. There is a small square stained glass window set in the second story
section of the north side of the building. Except for the probable
replacement of the balusters, the possible addition of the dormer, and the
change of window type on the first floor, the exterior of the house looks as
it was originally designed. The changes that have been made, with the
exception of the window change, are in keeping with the character of the
building. Despite the changes that have been made, the Raddon house is the
best extant example in Park City of a serious attempt to reflect Victorian
influences. The Ferry-Kearns Mansion, the other excellent example of
Victorian architecture in the Park City area, is not located in the town
proper, and, due to its isolated location outside the town, it is not
considered part of the general Park City housing stock.

History continued:

Park Record in Park City, and a few years later became part owner of the
daily. He eventually bought out his partner's interest and brought in his
brothers and sons to help manage the paper. He was associated with the paper
until his death in 1948, although for the last five years of his life he was
not actively involved in its operation. He served for a time as president of
the Utah State Press Association. His first wife, Clara Deighton, whom he
married in 1882, died in 1884 leaving him one child. He married Louisa Harper
in 1889, and they had seven children before her death in 1906.

Samuel Raddon purchased this property in 1889, but did not have this house
built until 1901, when he hired Peter Anderson, a local contractor, to
construct the house. This is the only house in Park City known to be
associated with Samuel Raddon, and it served as his home until his death in
1948.
The William M. Ferry Mansion, another excellent example of Victorian architecture in the Park City area, is not located in the town proper, and, due to its isolated location outside the town, it is not considered part of the general Park City housing stock.

Park Record, August 10, 1901, p. 3.
Samuel L. Raddon House
325 Park
Park City, Summit County, Utah

View from Northeast corner

Photo by Roger Roper, October 1983
Negative: Utah State Historical Society