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

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property:
Address: 1301 PARK AVE
AKA: 1305 Park Avenue
City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah
Tax Number: SA-274
Current Owner Name: MARYA LTD
Parent Parcel(s):
Current Owner Address: PO BOX 511, PARK CITY, UT 84060-0511
Legal Description (include acreage):
SUBD: SNYDERS ADDITION BLK 24 BLOCK: 24 PLAT: 0S 16 T 2S R 4E
BEG N 54*01' E 355 FT & N 35*59' W 9 FTFR SW COR BLK 24 SNYDERS ADDITION PARK
CITY TH N 35*59' W 66 FT S 54*01' W 92FT S 35*59' E 66 FT N 54*01' E 92 FT TO
BEG #1309 PARK AVE & #1305QWD-116 FQC-510 IQC-398 WWD-457 M72-5
1016-67; 0.15 AC

2 STATUS/USE

Property Category Evaluation* Reconstruction Use
☑ building(s), main ☑ Landmark Site Date: Original Use: Residential
☐ building(s), attached ☐ Significant Site Permit #: Current Use: Residential
☐ building(s), detached ☐ Not Historic ☐ Full ☐ Partial
☐ building(s), public
☐ building(s), accessory
☐ structure(s) *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 ☐ city/county histories
☐ tax card ☐ personal interviews
☐ original building permit ☐ Utah Hist. Research Center
☐ sewer permit ☐ USHS Preservation Files
☒ Sanborn Maps ☐ USHS Architects File
☐ obituary index ☐ LDS Family History Library
☐ city directories/gazetteers ☐ Park City Hist. Soc/Museum
☐ census records ☐ other:
☐ biographical encyclopedias ☐ university library(ies):
☐ newspapers

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

Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: a Guide. Salt Lake City, Utah:
University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.
Roper, Roger & Deborah Randall. "Residences of Mining Boom Era, Park City - Thematic Nomination." National Register of
Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form. 1984.

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: "L" Cottage or "T" Cottage
No. Stories: 1
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.):

Foundation: Not visible and therefore its material cannot be verified

Walls: Drop-novelty wood siding and trim

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Windows/Doors: Double hung windows in wooden casings (front elevation: two are 2 over 2 panes, while three others are 1 over 1). Two wooden doors on front elevation vary in style, one having glazing on the upper half, while the other shows four panels.

Improvements: Tool Shed: 89 SF Typical Quality

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): An interesting “L” cottage model expansion. Left and right wings of front elevation off of the center gabled room exhibit differences in roof height and alignment, and differing window and door styles, indicating that these portions were built at different times, although little additional history provided makes it difficult to determine which portion is original to the “L” cottage form, and which was later added. Balance and congruence of type and style still make this an interesting and complimentary housing form for this era and location. The site retains its original character.

Setting (The physical environment—natural or manmade—of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.):
Narrow building lot on fairly flat terrain. Property appears to sink about a foot lower than the city roadway, and the house is recessed roughly 10 feet from the roadway, with mature evergreen trees along the front elevation and various shrubs and grasses throughout the property landscape.

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 the 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 (“L” cottage variation), 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. 1904

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.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.


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1 Summit County Recorder; a one-story dwelling appears on the 1907 Sanborn Insurance Map, but the configurations is not what is seen today. Unable to verify if the current structure is the one seen in Sanborn Map, but modified over time.

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