HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

| 1 IDENTIFICATION | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Name of Property: | | | | | |
| Address: 901 NORFOLK AVE | | AKA: | | | |
| City, County: Park City, Summi | t County, Utah | Tax Numb | per: SA-148 | | |
| Current Owner Name: ZWEIBACK WARREN Parent Parcel(s): Current Owner Address: 9710 WOODRIDGE LN, OMAHA, NE 68124-1941 Legal Description (include acreage): LOT 1 & 1FT STRIP ALG SW'LY SIDE LOT 2BLK 15 SNYDERS ADDITION TO PARK CITY, 0.04AC | | | | | |
| 2 STATUS/USE | | | | | |
| Property Category ☑ building(s), main ☐ building(s), attached ☐ building(s), detached ☐ building(s), public ☐ building(s), accessory ☐ structure(s) | Evaluation* □ Landmark Site □ Significant Site □ Not Historic *National Register of H □ listed (date:) | Reconstruction Date: Permit #: □ Full □ Partial Historic Places: ☑ ineligi | <u>Use</u> Original Use: Residential Current Use: Residential ble □ eligible | | |
| 3 DOCUMENTATION | | | | | |
| Blaes, Dina & Beatrice Lufkin. "Fin. Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. University of Utah Graduate S McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Fie | oto: | | Lake City: 2007. alt Lake City, Utah: ty, 1991. Knopf, 1998. | | |
| Roberts, Allen. "Final Report." Park City Reconnaissance Level Survey. Salt Lake City: 1995. 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: Cross-wing 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), # | | | | | |

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: 12-2008

| Ger | neral 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 onfiguration. Describe the materials.): Foundation: The foundation is not visible in the available photographs and therefore its material or existence cannot be verified. | | | | |
| | Walls: The exterior walls of the house are clad in what appears to be aluminum clapboard siding. | | | | |
| | Roof: The gabled roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney is located just to the rear of the ridgeline. | | | | |
| | Windows/Doors: The gable end attic level window has an aluminum slider set into a horizontal opening and the first floor window is square with a large fixed pane. | | | | |
| Ess | ential Historical Form: ☑ Retains □ Does Not Retain, due to: | | | | |
| Loc | ation: ☑ Original Location ☐ Moved (date) Original Location: | | | | |
| from cros woo the | sign (The combination of physical elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style. Describe additions and/or alterations the original design, including datesknown or estimatedwhen alterations were made): The single story drop-sided frame asswing was raised at some point between c. 1940 and 1995 to put a single car garage underneath and its oden shingle roof was reclad with composition shingles. The pair of one-over-one double-hung windows in gable end was replaced with the current almost square fixed-pane window. The open porch was enclosed a half-wall and the exterior walls received aluminum siding. | | | | |
| hou bloc gras ove | ting (The physical environmentnatural or manmadeof a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The se sits above the finished road grade and presumably when the house was raised for the garage, a concrete ck retaining wall was built with steps leading to the side of the house. The landscaping is informal with native sees and a small lawn behind the retaining wall. Like most of the historic neighborhoods in Park City, the rall setting is a compact streetscape with narrow side yards and other homes of similar scale within close kimity. | | | | |

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 finishes--have 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 past.

The extent and cumulative effect of alterations to the site render it ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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: | | | | | |
| Historic Era: □ Settlement & Mining Boom Era ☑ Mature Mining Era (1894-1930) □ Mining Decline & Emergence or | , | | | | |
| Park City was the center of o | no of the ten three motel mining districts in | the state during Litable mining | | | |

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





