HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION		()			
Name of Property: Fred Larson	n House				
Address: 920 NORFOLK AVE		AKA:			
City, County: Park City, Summi	t County, Utah	y, Utah Tax Number: SA-117			
Current Owner Name: MAHON	•	Parent Parcel(s):			
Current Owner Address: 1193		` '			
	28 & 29 & N1/2 LOT 30		LOCK: 10 LOT: 27 PLAT: 0S 16 T 2S DDITION TO PARK CITY PWD-145		
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 ☐ listed (date:)	Reconstruction Date: Permit #: □ Full □ Partial Historic Places: □ inelig	<u>Use</u> Original Use: Residential Current Use: Residential gible ☑ eligible		
3 DOCUMENTATION					
☐ original plans: ☐ other: Bibliographical References (books) Blaes, Dina & Beatrice Lufkin. "Fin Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. University of Utah Graduate S McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Fie	Photos: Dates Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or it tax photo: □ dastract of title ☑ city/county histories ☑ prints: ☑ tax card □ personal interviews □ historic: c. □ original building permit □ Utah Hist. Research Cen usewer permit □ prawings and Plans ☑ Sanborn Maps □ USHS Preservation Files □ measured floor plans ☑ obituary index □ LDS Family History Libra □ site sketch map □ city directories/gazetteers □ Park City Hist. Soc/Muse □ Historic American Bldg. Survey □ census records □ university library(ies): □ original plans: □ biographical encyclopedias □ other: □ other: □ newspapers Blaes, Dina & Beatrice Lufkin. "Final Report." Park City Historic Building Inventory. Salt Lake City: 2007. Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: a Guide. Salt Lake City, Utah:				
4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRI	PTION & INTEGRITY				
Building Type and/or Style: T/L	cottage / Vernacular st	tyle	No. Stories: 1		
Additions: ☐ none ☑ minor ☐ major (describe below) Alterations: ☐ none ☑ minor ☐ major (describe below)					
Number of associated outbuildi	ngs and/or structures: l	□ accessory building(s)), #; □ structure(s), #		
Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: 12-2008					

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: Tax cards indicate no foundation.
Walls: Wood drop siding.
Roof: Cross-wing - standing seam metal material.
Windows/Doors: Single and paired double-hung sash type and multi-pane fixed casement windows in the projecting three-part bay.
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 datesknown or estimatedwhen alterations were made): The house remains as it was described in the 1983 National Register nomination (see Structure/Site Form). The site has not been significantly altered and retains its historic design and character.
Setting (The physical environmentnatural or manmadeof a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting has not been changed.
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 "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.
This site was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 as part of the <i>Park City Mining Boom Era Residences Thematic District</i> , but was not listed because of the owner's objection. It was built within the historic period, defined as 1872 to1929 in the district nomination. The site retains its historic integrity and would be considered eligible for the National Register as part of an updated or amended nomination. 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: 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:

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\checkmark	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.

Photo No. 1: Southwest elevation. Camera facing northeast, 2006.

Photo No. 2: West oblique. Camera facing east, 1995.

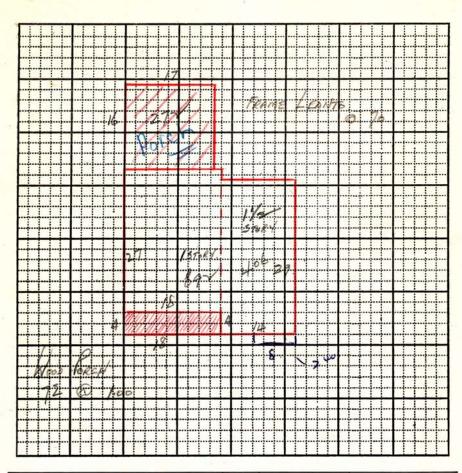
Photo No. 3: South elevation. Camera facing north, 1983.

Photo No. 4: West oblique. Camera facing east, tax photo.

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

SERIAL NO. RE-APPRAISAL CARD (1940 APPR. BASE)

Location					
Kind of Bui	lding RES		Street No		
Schedule	Class_4	Туре 1-2-3	4 Cost \$_		_ x
Stories	Dimensions	Cu. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Actual Factor	Totals
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11/2	x x /		406	\$	\$ 48
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	iant—Pipeless	/			
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Finish— {	ir Floors—	Fir			
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Lighting—L	ampDrops1	Fix			
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	CDepr. 2% 8	% Obsoles	cence	\$	
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Roof	Size_x_Age	950			
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Remarks		Total B	uilding Val	ue\$_	
		4			

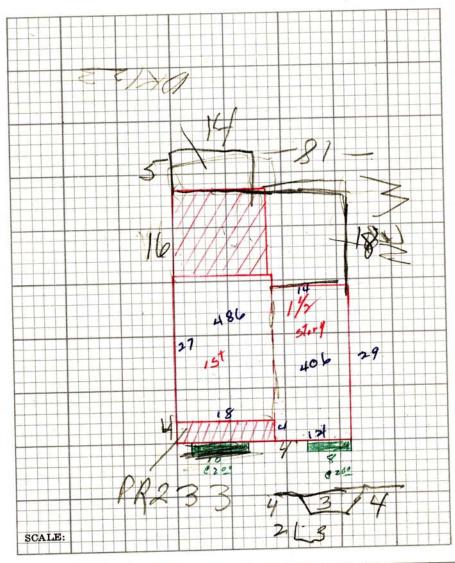


OUT BUILDINGS	Age	Size	Area	Fac- tor	Cost	Depr. Value
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		x				
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		x	2 24			
		x		30		
		x				
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6		x				
		x				
		x	13			
		x				
		x				

Stephan

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Gar.—Car	rport xFl	rWalls _	Cl			
	Description o	f Buildings	A	dditions		
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Roof Type	Gable	Mtl				
Dormers-	-Small Med	Large	_			
Bays — Sr	mall Med	Large _		nn		
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Basement	Entr.	@	0			
				01		
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Attic Roo	ms Fin. 2	Unfin				
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Plumbing	Basin Si Wtr. Sftr			210		
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Cars	A	VallsRo				10.10
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Other						-
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	-Small Me	d Larg	ge	-		+	
Bays—Sn	nall Med _	Large		-	an	+	
Porches-	Front 4 x 18		20 12	0	70	+	
Rear 16	Front 4 × 18	277	@20		544	++	
Porch			_@	40		+	
Planters		18"	_@ 2"	-	36	+	
Ext. Base	e. Entry		_ @		.,	Flo	1
Cellar-Bs	mt. — ¼ ½ ½ ¾	% Full	Floor		160	1-/0	1
Bsmt. Ga						+ /	10
Basement	-Apt Rms.	Fin. R	ms	_		1/	1/4 /
Attic Roo		Unfjn		-	D2	1/	117
	Class	_ Tub	Trays	_			10, 7
Dimelia	Basin	SinkT	oilet _	-		1/ 4	1017
Plumbing	Wtr. Sftr.	Shr. St	_ O.T		460	1	12
	Dishwasher				360		-
					160		
	Gas Coal _						
Air Cond	. — Full	Zone _	nal				
	Fir. Hd. W						-5
Floor-F	ir Hd. W	'd Oti	ner	-	-		
Cabinets	allsWair	tels.	T31				
Tile -Wa	allsWair	nscot	Floors		30		1
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Inf. by	Owner - Tenant- Neighbor - Record	1 Fet	ld. Value		-	+	
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		Base Cost, Less I	Depreciatio	on		-	
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RESIDENTIAL OUT BUILDINGS	Age	Size	Area	Fac- tor	Cost	Conv. Fac.	Adj. Cost	Depr. Value
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		x				.47		
		x				.47		
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		x				.47		
		x				.47		
1940 Base Cost	of Co	nstructio	n Col	mpute	tion:		12	
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Average Year of Con	ants tit	CONTRA PERE	*********	•••				
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Property Type:

Utah State Historical Society

Site	NO	
SILE	INO.	-

Historic Preservation Research Office

Structure/Site Information Form

Street Address:

920 Norfolk

UTM: 12 457720 4499590

Name of Structure:

Park City, Summit County, Utah Fred Larson House R.

T.

S.

Present Owner:

Michael S. Crowley

Owner Address:

105 Macgregor Drive, Stamford, CT

Year Built (Tax Record):

Effective Age:

Tax #: SA 117

Other Census Records

Legal Description

Kind of Building:

South half Lot 27; All Lots 28 and 29 and North half Lot 30 Block 10, Snyder's Addition. Less than one acre.

Demolition Date: Construction Date: 1892 Fred Larson Original Owner: Present Use: Residence Original Use: Final Register Status: Preliminary Evaluation: Integrity: Building Condition: _ District National Landmark _ Not of the -Significant Excellent _ Unaitered ☐ Site National Register Multi-Resource Historic Period Contributory Minor Alterations □ Good ☐ Ruins Thematic State Register Not Contributory Major Alterations Deteriorated Photo No.: Date of Photographs: 1983 Slide No.: Photography: Date of Slides: 1983 OCUMENTATION S Views: ☐ Front ☐ Side ☐ Rear ☐ Other Views: ☐ Front ☐ Side ☐ Rear ☐ Other Research Sources: ☐ U of U Library -Newspapers Sanborn Maps E-Abstract of Title □ BYU Library Utah State Historical Society -Plat Records/Map □ City Directories ☐ USU Library Personal Interviews Biographical Encyclopedias E-Tax Card & Photo ☐ SLC Library ☐ LDS Church Archives C Obiturary Index Building Permit

☐ LDS Genealogical Society

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

Sewer Permit

Z County & City Histories

Street Address:

920 Norfolk

Site No:

Architect/Builder:

Unknown

Building Materials:

Wood

Building Type/Style:

T/L Cottage by Addition

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

This is a frame house with a T plan that was probably built in two sections. It consists of a one story section oriented broad side to the street with a porch spanning the west side. A one and one half story cross-wing is attached perpendicular to the one story section, oriented gable end to the street. The one story section is the stem-wing of the T plan house. Because of the disparity in the sizes of the two sections, it is plausible that they were not built as a single unit. In the history of Utah architecture and in Park City building, it was a common practice to enlarge a small house by adding a cross-wing to one end, effectively converting a hall and parlor house into a T/L cottage by addition. Cross-wings in Park City generally are single story sections. Although not common in Park City the practice of attaching a sizeable cross-wing to a small house was common throughout Utah. The one story section was probably built first, and when funds allowed, and/or more space was required, the one and one half story section was added. Both sections of the house were built of identical drop siding, and the windows of both sections are the long, narrow double hung sash type. Within the last six years the house was remodeled and restored to nearly its original appearance. It had been covered with asbestos siding and the original porch had been replaced by metal porch piers. The siding was removed and a porch was built (See continuation sheet)

Statement of Historical Significance:

Construction Date: c. 15

Built in 1892, the Fred Larson House at 920 Norfolk is architecturally significant as one of about 34 extant T/L cottages by addition in Park City, II of which are included in this nomination. The T/L cottage was one of three popular Park City house forms that was built in the late nineteenth century. T/L cottages by addition make up 9% of the total number of in-period buildings in Park City, and represent 30% of the total number of houses with T/L plans. The T/L cottage resulted from the addition of a cross-wing to an existing hall and parlor house, and is significant because it documents the most common major method of expanding a small mining town cottage.

This house was built between 1889 and 1900, according to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, having been constructed in 1892 for Fred Larson. A lien was placed on this property in July of 1892 by Kidder & Bro. Lumber Company because of nonpayment by Fred Larson for materials which they had furnished for the construction of his house. The house was completed on July 14, 1892. Nothing is known about Fred Larson, who owned this house until 1903. He apparently rented it out for at least a few years of his ownership, since he was not listed in the 1900 census records as a resident of a house on Norfolk Avenue.

Other owners of the house include W.W. Armstrong, who bought the house in 1903, Floyd Dewey Williams, who owned it during the 1910s, Benjamin Williams (1919-c.1924), Rex B. Walton (1924-27), and William J. and Ellen Neil (1927-63).

¹Summit County Records, Lien Book "A" page 85. ²Ibid.

920 Norfolk Description continued:

which approximates the design of porches that were built at the time that this house was constructed. The three part bay on the cross-wing is not original, and was probably added when the other changes were made. There is a single window centered over the bay on the cross-wing, and a door is flanked by a pair of double hung sash windows on the stem-wing. The stem-wing appears to be two rooms deep, and has a salt box type roof which slopes off gradually to the rear. A shed extension was also added to the rear of the house within the last six years. This type of alteration was common in the original building period, and though it is a recent alteration, it complements the building in scale and materials. The curvilinear molding at the lower edge of many of the windows was also added at the time of the remodeling, but it could be removed easily and is relatively unobtrusive. This house is in excellent condition. It appears on the 1900 Sanborn Insurance Map in its present form, therefore if it was built in two sections, the addition was made prior to 1900. It probably does not maintain its original integrity, but it does maintain the integrity it had achieved by 1900.

