HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION				
Name of Property:				
Address: 933 NORFOLK AVE		AKA		
City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah		Tax Number: SA-155		
Current Owner Name: HELTON JOHN LYTLE III Parent Parcel(s): Current Owner Address: PO BOX 3745, PARK CITY, UT 84060-3745 Legal Description (include acreage): ALL LOT 9 & N1/2 OF LOT 8 BLK 15 SNYDERS ADDITION TO PARK CITY CONT 0.07 ACRES				
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 I ☐ listed (date:)	Reconstruction Date: Permit #: □ Full □ Partial Historic Places: □ inelig	<u>Use</u> Original Use: Residential Current Use: Residential gible ☑ eligible	
3 DOCUMENTATION				
Blaes, Dina & Beatrice Lufkin. "Fin. Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. University of Utah Graduate S McAlester, Virginia and Lee. <i>A Fie</i> Roberts, Allen. "Final Report." Park	□ abstract of □ tax card □ original bui □ sewer pern □ Sanborn M □ obituary ind □ city director rey □ census rec □ biographica □ newspaper oks, articles, interviews, al Report." Park City Histor Utah's Historic Architecture chool of Architecture and ald Guide to American House City Reconnaissance Le "Residences of Mining Bo	title Iding permit nit laps dex ries/gazetteers ords al encyclopedias s r, etc.) Attach copies of oric Building Inventory. Sal re, 1847-1940: a Guide. S Utah State Historical Socieses. New York: Alfred A. vel Survey. Salt Lake City	alt Lake Čity, Utah: ety, 1991. Knopf, 1998.	
4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY				
Building Type and/or Style: Cross-wing type / Vernacular style 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), #; □ 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.): Site: Ashlar retaining wall set in random range work.				
Foundation: The foundation is not visible in the available photographs and therefore its material or existence cannot be verified.				
Walls: The exterior walls are clad in wooden drop or novelty siding.				
Roof: Standing seam metal roofing material sheathes the cross-gabled roof. The corbelled brick ridgeline chimney visible in the c. 1940 tax photograph was removed prior to the 1995 photograph.				
Windows/Doors: The façade gable-end windows are a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows that share the opening and the casing.				
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): This cross-wing cottage has a hipped roof for the porch in its L that extends slightly beyond the side of the house. The columns supporting the porch roof are turned and connected by a wooden railing with simple balusters. Wooden steps descend from the side of the porch to the sidewalk.				
Setting (The physical environmentnatural or manmadeof a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The building lot rises moderately (c. four feet) from the finished road grade and has a ashlar retaining wall set in random range work. A small lawn area has native grasses and a few trees on its edges. Like most of the historic neighborhoods in Park City, the overall setting is a compact streetscape with narrow side yards and other homes of similar scale within close proximity.				
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 that 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 (cross-wing), 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. 1905 ¹				

¹ Summit County Recorder.

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 & Minir ☑ Mature Mining Era □ Mining Decline & E 	(1894-1930)	` '		

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.

Photo No. 1: East elevation (primary façade). Camera facing west, 2006.

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

Photo No. 3: Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, tax photo.

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





