HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property:

Address: 411 Park Avenue

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Current Owner Name: Christopher M. Gleeson

AKA: 405 Park Avenue Tax Number: 411-PA-1

Parent Parcel(s): PC-52-53

Current Owner Address: 3565 Placita de la Raza, Tucson, AZ 85718

Legal Description (include acreage): Lot 1, 411 Park venue Replat Subdivision; cont 2850 sq ft or 0.06 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

<u>Reconstruction</u> Date: Permit #: □ Full □ Partial <u>Use</u> Original Use: Residential Current Use: Residential

*National Register of Historic Places: ☑ ineligible □ eligible □ listed (date:)

3 DOCUMENTATION

Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or not) Photos: Dates □ abstract of title ☑ city/county histories ☑ tax photo: ☑ prints: 1995, 2006 & 2008 ☑ tax card □ personal interviews ☐ historic: c. Utah Hist. Research Center □ original building permit □ USHS Preservation Files □ sewer permit Drawings and Plans ☑ Sanborn Maps □ USHS Architects File □ measured floor plans □ obituary index □ LDS Family History Library □ site sketch map □ city directories/gazetteers □ Park City Hist. Soc/Museum □ Historic American Bldg. Survey □ census records □ university library(ies): □ original plans: □ biographical encyclopedias □ other: □ other: □ newspapers

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

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:

University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. 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: Pyramid/foursquare type	No. Stories: 2						
Additions: Inone In minor I major (describe below)	Alterations: none minor	☑ major (describe below)					
Number of associated outbuildings and/or structures: accessory building(s), #; structure(s), #							
General Condition of Exterior Materials:							

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

Good (Well maintained with no serious problems apparent.)

□ Fair (Some problems are apparent. Describe the problems.):

Describe the 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: The foundation is faced with cut stone. 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 drop/novelty siding.

Roof: The roof on the initial house is hipped. The roof of the rear 2008 addition is complex and not totally visible in the available photographs. Both the initial house and the addition are sheathed in composition shingles. The full-width front porch has a shed roof clad in standing seam metal materials, with square wooden supports. A gablet is set to the side, over the front stairs.

Windows/Doors: The façade windows are two-over-two double-hung. Two are set in a single opening on one side of the door and a large fixed pane is flanked by double-hung windows on the other side. The door is a wooden paneled bungalow-style door with three lights.

Essential Historical Form: I Retains Does Not Retain, due to:

Location: I Original Location I 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): This frame single-story pyramid or foursquare type house was raised over a basement garage in 2008 and a two-story addition built on the rear. The porch railing has square balusters and the front stairs are rock-faced red sandstone. The alterations are significant and greatly diminish the site's original historic character.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The lot rise to the rear and the site was under construction at the time of the available 2008 photographs. 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 or larger 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.): Much of the physical evidence from the period that defines the typical Park City mining era home has 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 pyramid/foursquare was a common house type built in Park City during the mining era; however, the extent of the alterations to the main building diminishes its association with the past; 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:)

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.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: Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, 2008.

Photo No. 2: East elevation (primary façade). Camera facing west, 2008.

Photo No. 3: Northeast oblique. Camera facing southwest, 2008.

Photo No. 4: East elevation (primary façade). Camera facing west, 2006.

Photo No. 5: Northeast oblique. Camera facing southwest, 1995.

Photo No. 6: Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, tax photo.

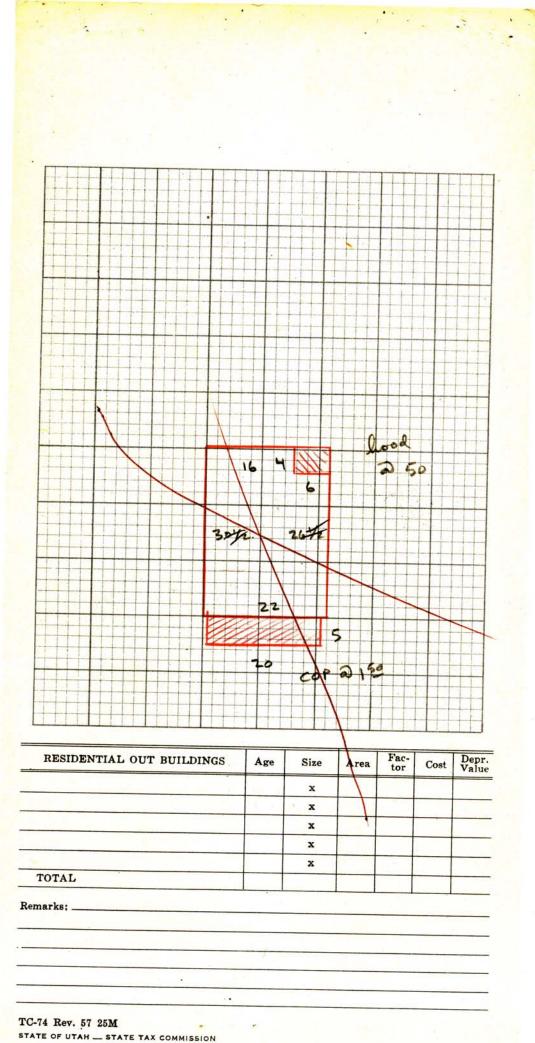
¹ From "Residences of Mining Boom Era, Park City - Thematic Nomination" written by Roger Roper, 1984.

Serial No. PC 52

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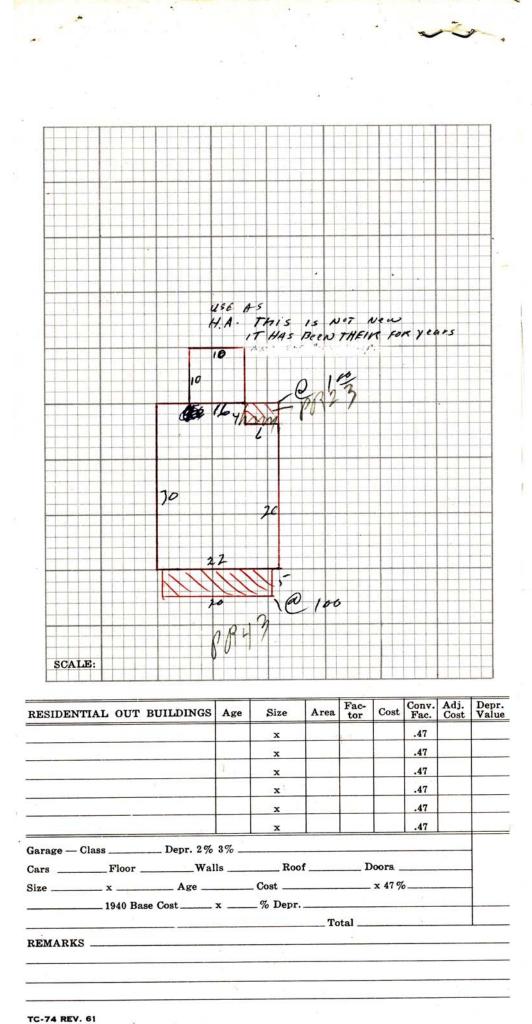
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STATE OF UTAH - STATE TAX COMMISSION



Researcher: Phi Date: Jun

Philip F. Notarianni June,1978

Utah State Historical Society Historic Preservation Research Office Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 🚥	Name of Structure: Present Owner:	405 Park Avenue			Plat _{PC} Bl. ₄ T. R. UTM: Tax #: PC 52	S.
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2	Original Owner:		Construction [Jate: @18	898Demolition Da	
ш	Original Use:	residential				
AGE/CONDITION	Present Use: Single-Family Multi-Family Public Commercial	 Park Industrial Agricultural 	VacantReligiousOther		Occupants:	,
	Building Condition Excellent Good Deteriorated	∷ □ Site □ Ruins	Integrity: Unaltered Minor Alterations Major Alterations			ann sugar the original states
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	Research Sources: Abstract of Title Plat Records Plat Map Tax Card & Photo Building Permit Sewer Permit Sanborn Maps	 City Directories Biographical Encyclop Obituary Index County & City Historie Personal Interviews Newspapers Utah State Historical S 	bedias es	 LDS Church Archiv LDS Genealogical O of U Library BYU Library USU Library SLC Library Other 		

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

Summit County Recorder and Assessor Records, Summit County Courthouse, Coalville, Utah. Sanborn Maps, Park City, Utah, 1899,1900,1907.

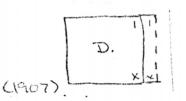
Building Materials: wood

Building Type/Style: residential

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

One-story frame with hip roof and aluminum siding. The porch has been altered with wood posts replaced by iron. Front window openings have been enlarged, with aluminum framing replacing the double-hung frame windows from the original.

From Sanborn Maps:



D Aboriginal Americans

□ Agriculture

D Architecture

□ Commerce

D The Arts

The same in 1900; but different in 1889.

Statement of Historical Significance:

Communication

- Conservation
 Education
- Education
 Exploration/Settlement
 Industry
- Military
 Mining
 Minority Groups
 Political
 Recreation
- Religion
 Science
 Socio-Humanitarian
 Transportation

In all probability the dwelling represents one of those erected after the 1898 fire; one that is contributory in style to other Park City residences.

This property, with an earlier structure, passed from Michael Murphy to Dr. Edward P. LeCompte in 1885. There is eveidence (Business Directories) that Le Compte served as a Park City physician from approxiamtely 1903 to 1920. However, in 1887 this lot went to Hannah Wells, and in 1901 to one Elizabeth Condon.

ARCHITECTURE

HISTORY





