## HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION								
Name of Property:								
Address: 508 MARSAC AVE		AKA: near town lift	vn lift					
City, County: Park City, Summi	t County, Utah	Tax Number: OA-3	Tax Number: OA-3					
Current Owner Name: RICHARD RUSS (JT)  Parent Parcel(s): PC-476-B-1  Current Owner Address: 1335 BRIDGER CANYON SPUR RD, BOZEMAN, MT 59715  Legal Description (include acreage): LOT 3 ONTARIO AVENUE SUBDIVISION, 0.79 AC								
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					
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." Parl	□ abstract of □ tax card □ original bu □ sewer perr □ Sanborn M □ obituary in □ city director vey □ census rec □ biographic □ newspaper  oks, articles, interviews  al Report." Park City Histor Utah's Historic Architectur chool of Architecture and eld Guide to American Hote c City Reconnaissance Le "Residences of Mining Be	ilding permit mit flaps dex ories/gazetteers cords al encyclopedias rs e, etc.) Attach copies of oric Building Inventory. Sal re, 1847-1940: a Guide. Sutah State Historical Socieuses. New York: Alfred A. evel Survey. Salt Lake City.	alt Lake Čity, Utah: ty, 1991. Knopf, 1998.					
4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRI	PTION & INTEGRITY							
Building Type and/or Style: Hal	l-parlor type / Vernacul	ar style	No. Stories: 1 ½					
Additions: ☑ none ☐ minor ☐ major (describe below) Alterations: ☐ none ☑ minor ☐ major (describe below)								
Number of associated outbuildi General Condition of Exterior N	_	□ accessory building(s)	, #; □ structure(s), #					
Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal CorporationDate:November, 08								

☑ 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: The foundation is not visible in either the 2006 or the 1995 RLS photographs and therefore its material or existence cannot be verified.							
Walls: The exterior walls are clad in painted wooden horizontal drop or novelty siding which appears to be original. An almost full-width hipped-roof porch spans the front façade with Victorian Eclectic-style brackets and shaped wooden supports.							
Roof: The roofs of the porch and the house are both clad with wooden rough cut shake shingles.							
Windows/Doors: The windows are two-over-two double-hung sash windows in vertically-oriented openings and are symmetrically placed on the façade and visible side elevation. Doors are not visible in either of the 1995 or 2006 RLS photos.							
Essential Historical Form: ☑ Retains □ Does Not Retain, due to:							
Location: ☐ Original Location ☐ Moved (date _unknown) Original Location: Near Town Lift							
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 is a frame one-and-a-half story hall-parlor house with a hip-roofed full-width Victorian Eclectic style front porch.							
Setting (The physical environmentnatural or manmadeof a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The yard is landscaped with lawn, luxuriant shrubbery that obscures a view of the front porch. Like most of the historic neighborhoods in Park City, the overall setting is a compact streetscape with narrow side yards and other houses 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 wooden siding, the plan type (hall-parlor), the simple roof form, 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 Hall-Parlor house form is the earliest type to be built in Park City 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. 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:							
1. Historic Era:  ☐ Settlement & Mining Boom Era (1868-1893)							

$\checkmark$	Mature Mining Era (1894-1930)			
	Mining Decline & Emergence of Recreation	n Industry (	1931-196	2

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.<sup>1</sup>

- 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 oblique. Camera facing northeast, 2006.

Photo No. 2: West elevation (primary facade). Camera facing east, 1995.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From "Residences of Mining Boom Era, Park City - Thematic Nomination" written by Roger Roper, 1984.



