## HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION			( 1 1 1 )						
Name of Property:									
Address: 1102 Norfolk Avenue			AKA:						
City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah			Tax Number: SA-83						
	lorfolk Avenue,	-		acres.					
2 STATUS/USE									
Property Category  ☑ building(s), main ☐ building(s), attached ☐ building(s), detached ☐ building(s), public ☐ building(s), accessory ☐ structure(s)	rfolk Avenue		Original Use: Residential Current Use: Residential						
3 DOCUMENTATION									
Photos: Dates  ☑ tax photo: ☑ prints: 1995, 2006 & 2008 □ historic: c.  Drawings and Plans □ measured floor plans □ site sketch map □ Historic American Bldg. Survey □ original plans: □ other:  Bibliographical References (books, articles)		stract of tit card ginal buildi ver permit aborn Map tuary inde directorie ssus recor graphical vspapers	le ing permit os x es/gazetteers ds encyclopedias etc.) Attach copies of all	☐ city/county histories ☐ personal interviews ☐ Utah Hist. Research Center ☐ USHS Preservation Files ☐ USHS Architects File ☐ LDS Family History Library ☐ Park City Hist. Soc/Museum ☐ university library(ies): ☐ other:					
<ul> <li>Blaes, Dina &amp; Beatrice Lutkin. "Final Report." Park City Historic Building Inventory. Salt Lake City: 2007.</li> <li>Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. <i>Utah's Historic Architecture</i>, 1847-1940: a Guide. Salt Lake City, Utah:</li></ul>									
4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY									
Building Type and/or Style: Other residential type / Vernacular style No. Stories: 1									
Building Type and/or Style: Other residential 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), #									
General Condition of Exterior M	aterials:								

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: Dec. 2008

☐ Good (Well maintained with no serious problems apparent.)
<ul> <li>☑ Fair (Some problems are apparent. Describe the problems.): The exterior paint is peeling and the siding has damage and gaps in its coverage on the rear porch. The wooden external stairway has missing balusters.</li> <li>☐ Poor (Major problems are apparent and constitute an imminent threat. Describe the problems.):</li> </ul>
□ 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: According to the 1968 tax card, the house was built without a foundation but it currently (2006)
has at least a partial concrete foundation.
Walls: The exterior walls are sheathed in a drop-novelty wooden siding.
Roof: The roof is a combination of gable and shed roofs with a broad shed roof covering earlier gabled forms. A brick chimney is located near the ridge line and the intersection of two shed and gable roof planes.
Windows/Doors: The window types include aluminum sliders, fixed panes and casements. Many are set in horizontal openings.
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 was most likely a one-story frame hall-parlor house that has been expanded several times at unknown dates but most likely within the historic period by enclosing rear porches and side additions. The partial-width front porch is sheltered under the main shed roof line with by square wooden supports. It wraps around the side of the house as an open porch.
Setting (The physical environmentnatural or manmadeof a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The house is set on a lot that slopes down from the front of the house. A city stairway runs along the side of the lot. The landscaping is informal with native grasses and lawn. 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 (initially presumably a hall-parlor with expansions), 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.): This small frame cottage with its historic era additions and porch enclosures documents a common method of expansion in 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)
☑ 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.<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, 2008.

Photo No. 2: Southwest oblique. Camera facing northeast, 2008.

Photo No. 3: West elevation. Camera facing east, 2008.

Photo No. 4: West elevation. Camera facing east, 2008.

Photo No. 5: South elevation. Camera facing north, 2008.

Photo No. 6: Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, 2008.

Photo No. 7: Northwest oblique. Camera facing southeast, 2008.

**Photo No. 8:** Southwest oblique. Camera facing northeast, 2006.

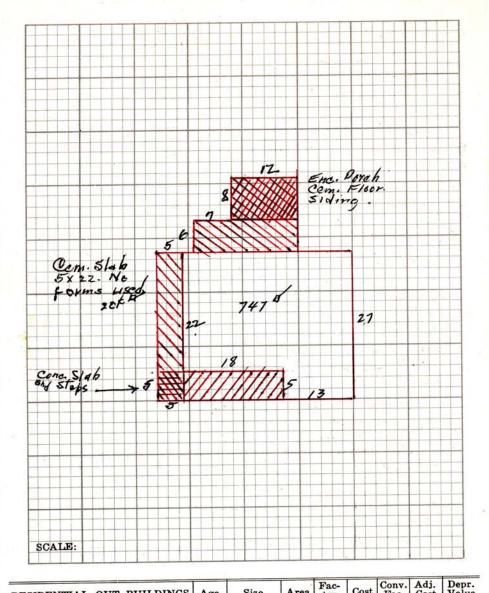
Photo No. 9: Northwest oblique. Camera facing southeast, 2006.

Photo No. 10: Northwest oblique. Camera facing southeast, 1995.

**Photo No. 11:** Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, tax photo.

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

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