HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION											
Name of Property:											
Address: 148 Main Street		<i>AKA:</i> 130	0 Grant Ave or 142 Main								
City, County: Park City, Summit	t County, Utah										
Current Owner Name: FRANK	•	Parent Parcel(s): PC-252 AND PC-253									
Current Owner Address: 225 LI	NCOLN HWY, FAIRL		,								
Legal Description (include acreage): LOT 1 THE BUSH REPLAT SUBDIVISION; CONT 2663.18 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* Reconstruction Use □ Landmark Site Date: 2007-08 Original Use: Reside □ Significant Site Permit #: Current Use: Reside □ Not Historic □ Full ☑ Partial *National Register of Historic Places: ☑ ineligible □ eligible □ listed (date:)										
3 DOCUMENTATION											
Blaes, Dina & Beatrice Lufkin. "Fina Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. University of Utah Graduate So McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Fie	□ abstract o □ tax card □ original be □ sewer pe □ Sanborn □ obituary ie □ city direct □ census re □ biographi □ newspape boks, articles, interviewed al Report." Park City His Utah's Historic Architect chool of Architecture and ald Guide to American He	of title uilding permit rmit Maps ndex cories/gazetteers ecords cal encyclopedias ers vs, etc.) Attach copies of a storic Building Inventory. Salt fure, 1847-1940: a Guide. Sa d Utah State Historical Socie ouses. New York: Alfred A. I	alt Lake Čity, Utah: ty, 1991. Knopf, 1998.								
Historic Places Inventory, Non	"Residences of Mining I nination Form. 1984.	Boom Era, Park City - Thema	1995. atic Nomination." National Register of								
4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRI	PTION & INTEGRITY	,									
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	laterials:										
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.):								
☐ 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: House now sits at street edge (Main Street) rather than back off the roadway (see 2006 photograph)								
Foundation: Concrete.								
Walls: Drop siding.								
Roof: Gable roof form with shingle and metal material.								
Windows/Doors: Double-hung sash type - single and paired.								
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 one-story frame house has been significantly altered and is nearly unrecognizable in its current location with additions. The house was moved from a location approximately 60' west of Main Street its current location at the street edge. A large house has been constructed around the historic structure with a garage and extensive rear additions. The general form on three sides was retained as was the original fenestration pattern on the west elevation. The changes to the original structure are significant and substantially diminish the site's original character.								
Setting (The physical environmentnatural or manmadeof a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting has been completely altered by moving the house from its original location and by constructing a large nouse around the original house. This change, however, serves to reinforce the pattern historically seen along the street. Historic houses in the area have narrow side yards, are situated close to adjacent dwellings and are located at or near the street edge.								
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.): Simple gable roof homes were commonly built in Park City during the mining era; however this house has been extensively altered in such a way as to substantially diminish 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:) Date of Construction: c. 1910								
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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- ☐ 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 oblique. Camera facing northeast, 2008.
- Photo No. 2: North elevation. Camera facing south, 2008.
- **Photo No. 3:** West elevation (primary façade). Camera facing east, 2008.
- Photo No. 4: East elevation. Camera facing west, 2008.
- Photo No. 5: Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, 2008.
- Photo No. 6: West elevation (partial primary façade) Assessor photo. Camera facing east, 2008.
- Photo No. 7: West elevation (primary façade) Assessor photo. Camera facing east, 2008.
- Photo No. 8: West elevation (pre-rehabilitation). Camera facing east, 2006.
- Photo No. 9: West elevation (pre-rehabilitation). Camera facing east, 1995.

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















