HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION				
Name of Property: Kimball Do	uble Dweling House #	2		
Address: 698 Park Ave		AKA:		
City, County: Park City, Summ	it County, Utah	Tax Nun	lumber: TLC-B-1	
Current Owner Name: MAHON	IEY ENTERPRISES LP	Parent Parcel(s): SA	A-341 SA-343 SA-348-1	
Current Owner Address: 1193		• •		
Legal Description (include acre	eage) COMMERCIAL U	NIT B-1, TOWN LIFT COUNTY RECORDERS	CONDOMINIUMS, ACCORDING S OFFICE TOGETHER WITH UND 5-171 1501-1713; Acres 0.03	
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: □ ineli	Use Original Use: Residential Current Use: Commercial igible ☑ eligible	
3 DOCUMENTATION				
Blaes, Dina & Beatrice Lufkin. "Fir Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. University of Utah Graduate S McAlester, Virginia and Lee. <i>A Fi</i> Roberts, Allen. "Final Report." Par	□ abstract of □ tax card □ original but □ sewer perr □ Sanborn M □ obituary inc □ city director vey □ census rec □ biographication □ newspaper books, articles, interviews and Report." Park City Histor Utah's Historic Architecture School of Architecture and eld Guide to American Hou k City Reconnaissance Le "Residences of Mining Be	title ilding permit mit laps dex ries/gazetteers cords al encyclopedias rs , etc.) Attach copies of pric Building Inventory. Sa re, 1847-1940: a Guide. Utah State Historical Soc uses. New York: Alfred A evel Survey. Salt Lake City	Salt Lake Čity, Utah: ciety, 1991. . Knopf, 1998.	
4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCR	IPTION & INTEGRITY			
Building Type and/or Style: Rectangular house- Double ce		e cell	No. Stories: 1	
Additions: ☑ none ☐ minor	□ major (describe below)	Alterations: □ none ☑	I minor □ major (describe below)	
Researcher/Organization: Din	a Blaes/Park City Munic	cipal Corporation	Date: November, 08	

Number of associated outbuildings and/or structures: □ accessory building(s), #; □ structure(s), #				
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.): Foundation: Not visible and therefore its materials cannot be verified				
Walls: Drop-novelty wood siding and trim				
Roof: Asphalt shingle				
Windows/Doors: Double hung two-over-two windows with wooden frames. Doors have large upper glazing with smaller lower wood panel in wooden frames- transoms above.				
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): Form and design remain fairly intact and consistent from earliest tax photo up to most recent 2006 photo. The double cell front elevation shows symmetrical halves with two separate entry doors. A lean-to addition on the rear of the structure and chimney tops in tax photo appear to have been removed in subsequent photos. Porch railings are untreated and relatively taller than average, but are still complimentary to the character of the structure and its timeframe.				
Setting (The physical environmentnatural or manmadeof a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): Narrow corner building lot on flat terrain with a slight slope downward to the left of front elevation. Planted grasses, trees, and shrubs are throughout the landscaping. Visual evidence also suggests that after the tax photo either the roadway made a significant natural drop or the structure was raised in some way, as the porch structure appears elevated in later photos, requiring porch lattice, railing, steps and ramps not seen in earliest photo provided. Notes from the 1995 RLS indicate the structure was moved to this location, but that is unverified.				
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 ("Hall-Parlor"), 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 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. 1885 ¹				

¹ Structure appears on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Map.

Builder: ☑ Not Known	☐ Known:	(source:))
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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, including multi-family dwellings, 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: West elevation (primary façade).
Photo No. 2: West elevation (primary façade).
Photo No. 3: West elevation (primary facade).
Camera facing east, 1995.
Camera facing east, tax photo.

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





