

HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property:

Address: 1101 NORFOLK AVE

AKA:

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: SA-178-C

Current Owner Name: ATKINS LAURA W/H (JT)

Parent Parcel(s): SA-178

Current Owner Address: 100 RAISIN CIR, DUNDEE, MI 48131

Legal Description (include acreage): SUBD: SNYDERS ADDITION BLK 17 BLOCK: 17 LOT: 1 BUILDING: 0.00 LOT 1 BLK 17 SNYDERS ADDITION TO PARK CITY CONT 0.04 AC 1582-289 1885-896, 0.04 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

Reconstruction

- Date:
- Permit #:
- Full Partial

Use

- Original Use: Residential
- Current Use: Residential

*National Register of Historic Places: ineligible eligible
 listed (date: 7/12/1984 - Mining Boom Era Residences Thematic District)

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates

- tax photo:
- prints:
- historic: c.

Drawings and Plans

- measured floor plans
- site sketch map
- Historic American Bldg. Survey
- original plans:
- other:

Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or not)

- abstract of title
- tax card
- original building permit
- sewer permit
- Sanborn Maps
- obituary index
- city directories/gazetteers
- census records
- biographical encyclopedias
- newspapers
- 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:

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: Gable front type

No. Stories: 1 1/2

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 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.):
- 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: Entry steps from roadway to front porch are an important part of the site and should be preserved.

Foundation: Unknown, but stone root cellar.

Walls: Drop siding.

Roof: Gable roof form - standing seam metal material.

Windows/Doors: Single and paired double-hung sash type.

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 dates--known or estimated--when alterations were made): The 1 ½-story frame house remains as it was described in the National Register nomination (see Structure/Site Form, 1983). The handrail is the only element to be added and is similar to the rail seen in the tax photo. The changes are minor and do not affect the site's original character.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting has not been altered and reflects the typical uphill lot in Park City; gradual rise from a retaining wall (short curb, rather than wall seen in the tax photo but no longer extant) at the street edge to the building pad, steps from the roadway to the front porch, rear yard that rises sharply or, in this case, gradually.

Workmanship (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): The physical evidence from the period that defines 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, 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 rectangular frame house with gable roof form was commonly built in Park City during the mining era.

This site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 as part of the *Park City Mining Boom Era Residences Thematic District*. It was built within the historic period, defined as 1872 to 1929 in the district nomination, and retains its historic integrity. As a result, it meets the criteria set forth in LMC Chapter 15-11 for designation as a Landmark Site.

5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect: Not Known Known: (source:)

Date of Construction: c. 1900¹

Builder: Not Known Known: (source:)

¹ National Register nomination.

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.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: Northeast elevation. Camera facing southwest, 2006.

Photo No. 2: East oblique. Camera facing west, 1995.

Photo No. 3: East oblique. Camera facing west, 1983.

Photo No. 4: East oblique. Camera facing west, tax photo.

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



Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 1101 Norfolk UTM: 12 457550 4498760
 Park City, Summit County, Utah
 Name of Structure: House at 1101 Norfolk T. R. S.
 Present Owner: John and Barbara Cook
 Owner Address: 1355 Foothill Boulevard, #100, Salt Lake City, Utah 84108
 Year Built (Tax Record): _____ Effective Age: _____ Tax #: SA 178A and 178B
 Legal Description: _____ Kind of Building: _____
 Lots 1, 2, 31 and 32 Block 17 Snyder's Addition to Park City Survey.
 Less than one acre.

STATUS/USE 2

Original Owner: probably Henry Shields Construction Date: c. 1900 Demolition Date: _____
 Original Use: residence Present Use: _____
 Building Condition: _____ Integrity: _____ Preliminary Evaluation: _____ Final Register Status: _____
 Excellent Site Unaltered Significant Not of the National Landmark District
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations Contributory Historic Period National Register Multi-Resource
 Deteriorated Major Alterations Not Contributory State Register Thematic

DOCUMENTATION 3

Photography: _____ Date of Slides: 1983 Slide No.: _____ Date of Photographs: 1983 Photo No.: _____
 Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title Sanborn Maps Newspapers U of U Library
 Plat Records/Map City Directories Utah State Historical Society BYU Library
 Tax Card & Photo Biographical Encyclopedias Personal Interviews USU Library
 Building Permit Obituary Index LDS Church Archives SLC Library
 Sewer Permit County & City Histories LDS Genealogical Society Other Census Records

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

Park Record. December 12, 1919, p. 1. Henry Shields obituary.

Architect/Builder: unknown

Building Materials: wood

Building Type/Style: Shotgun

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This house is a one and one half story frame building with a gable roof. The arrangement of openings on the facade is asymmetrical with a door and a pair of double hung sash windows on the first floor, and a single window on the top half story. The original windows are all the double hung sash type. Because the house is oriented gable end to the street and is built long on the lot, it resembles a shotgun house, a house type that was commonly built in mining towns of the west. Measurement of the house revealed, however, that in plan it is not a shotgun. It is a 20 foot square building that is divided into three rooms, two square rooms across the front, and one large rectangular room across the back. The stairs to the second story are located at the north end of the rear room, and access to them at the present time is from a rear shed extension. It is likely that the stairs originally opened into one of the rooms of the main section of the house, but there is no clue to determine and verify that possibility. The shed extension that spans the rear of the house, extends past the north wall. A stone root cellar was attached to the rear of the south half of the extension, and is built into the hill. It is unclear whether the extension is original, but it complements the main house in materials and scale, and therefore does not affect the building's original character. In-period rear extensions are part of Park City's architectural (See continuation sheet)

Statement of Historical Significance:

Construction Date: c.1900

Built c. 1900, the house at 1101 Norfolk is architecturally significant as one of three well preserved, extant examples in Park City of a house that has the exterior configuration of a shotgun. The shotgun was a common house type in other mining towns across the country. It, however, was never one of the preferred house types in Park City. Less than ten examples of this type are extant in Park City, and the three included in the nomination are especially significant because they document the existence of the shotgun type among Park City houses, and because they are the only examples which have maintained their integrity to the present day.

This house was probably constructed in 1900 as rental property for Henry Shields, who lived at 139 Park. Henry Shields, a lawyer, was prominent in legal affairs in the area, serving as Summit County Probate Judge from 1888-1896, and serving two years each as Summit County Attorney and Park City Attorney. Shields sold this house in 1912 to John Coffey, who sold it to Joe Grover in 1920. Joe Grover was one of the principal owners of rental property in Park City, having inherited much of it from his Chinese father, known locally as Grover, who died in 1926.

1101 Norfolk

Description continued:

vocabulary. Although in many cases an extension represents a major alteration of the original house, it usually contributes to the significance of a house because it documents the most common and acceptable method of expansion of the small Park City house. The only alteration of the house, other than the rear extension, was the addition of a large multi-pane window on the south side of the building. It is an unobtrusive change which does not affect the character of the building. The house therefore maintains its original integrity.



House at 1101 Norfolk
Park City, Summit County, Utah

View from Southeast corner

Photo by Debbie Temme, October 1983
Negative: Utah State Historical Society



