HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION	T ANN OH I WO	THE CONT CHANNET (10 C									
Name of Property:											
Address: 124 Daly Avenue		AKA:	AKA:								
City, County: Park City, Summit	County, Utah	Tax Number:	Tax Number:								
Current Owner Name: Current Owner Address: Legal Description (include acrea	age):	Parent Parcel(s):									
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 □ listed (date:)	Reconstruction Date: Permit #: □ Full □ Partial r of Historic Places: ☑ ineli	<u>Use</u> Original Use: Residential Current Use: Residential igible □ eligible								
3 DOCUMENTATION											
Blaes, Dina & Beatrice Lufkin. "Fina Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. University of Utah Graduate So McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Fie. Roberts, Allen. "Final Report." Park Roper, Roger & Deborah Randall.	□ abstrace □ tax care □ original □ sewer p □ Sanbor □ obituary □ city directly lives live	et of title d building permit permit on Maps y index ectories/gazetteers records phical encyclopedias apers ews, etc.) Attach copies of Historic Building Inventory. Sa ecture, 1847-1940: a Guide. and Utah State Historical Soc Houses. New York: Alfred A e Level Survey. Salt Lake City	Salt Lake Ćity, Utah: iety, 1991. . Knopf, 1998. <i>r</i> : 1995.								
Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form. 1984.											
4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRI	PTION & INTEGRIT	ГΥ									
Building Type and/or Style: T/L	cottage		No. Stories: 1 ½								
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: 12-2008

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☑ Good (Well maintained with no serious problems apparent.) As it appears in the 1995 photograph.								
☐ 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 verified.								
Walls: Drop siding.								
Roof: Cross-wing roof form sheathed in corrugated metal (1995)								
Windows/Doors: Two-over-two double-hung and one-over-one 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 datesknown or estimatedwhen alterations were made): This assessment is based on the most recent photographs (1995) of the actual main building. The T/L cottage was significantly altered by the large $\frac{1}{2}$ - story addition that springs from the ridge line of the original house. Sometime prior to 2006 and according to members of the Planning Department, plans were approved to remove the structure from the property and recent photographs (assessor and views taken from adjacent properties) indicate the historic material has been removed from the site.								
Setting (The physical environmentnatural or manmadeof a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The settingas seen in 1995is altered from what is seen in the tax photo in that the entire rear yard was occupied by a recent addition. Currently, of course, the lot is devoid of any structures.								
Workmanship (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): Based on the 1995 photograph, much of the physical evidence from the period that defines the typical Park City mining era home had been altered and, therefore, lost. It is not clear how much of the original material remains and is being preserved in order to be incorporated into the reconstruction.								
Feeling (Describe the property's historic character.): Based on the 1995 photograph, 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. At present, the site does not convey any historic character.								
Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The "T" or "L" cottage (also known as a "cross-wing") is one of the earliest and one of the three most common house types built in Park City during the mining era; however, the changes seen in the 1995 photographs are significant and diminish the sites association with the past.								
It is not clear if the owner intends to reconstruct the historic site once the construction currently underway on the adjacent site (118 Daly Avenue) is complete. The historic integrity of the site should be re-evaluated following completion of the reconstruction/rehabilitation. If the building is not reconstructed, it should be removed from the Historic Sites Inventory.								
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:

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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: Southeast oblique - site. Camera facing northwest, 2008.

Photo No. 2: Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, 1995.

Photo No. 3: Northeast oblique. Camera facing southwest, tax photo.

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





