

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

NOV 20 2015

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Park City High School
Other names/site number: Carl Winters School, Park City Library
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1255 Park Avenue
City or town: Park City State: Utah (UT) County: Summit (043) Zip: 84060
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

		<u>NOV 12, 2015</u>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date	
___ Division of State History/Office of Historic Preservation _____			
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government			

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	

Signature of commenting official:	Date

Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Joe Edson H. Beall 1.5.16
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: library

RECREATION AND CULTURE: auditorium

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Late Gothic Revival/

Collegiate Gothic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK, METAL: aluminum; STONE

roof: SYNTHETICS: rubber

other: TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Park City High School building was completed in 1928 and employs a subtle version of the Collegiate Gothic style. It is a T-shaped mass, with the main three-story bar containing mostly classrooms and the back wing housing the old auditorium and gymnasium spaces. The whole structure is clad in brick, with terra cotta accents. The main entrances are in Gothic-inspired porticos that project from the east facade and act as vertical circulation through the building. The school stands next to a greensward that was originally the Park City baseball field, now a city park, and a parking lot has been built in the front. The main exterior alteration was the 1993 addition of a full-height mass along Norfolk Avenue on the rear of the school. This was recently replaced with another addition of different materials to make the building function better as a library. While the alteration may detract somewhat from the historical integrity of the Park City High School, the original building is in excellent condition and will be easily discernable from the new construction.

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Narrative Description

Setting

The Park City High School building is located in a residential neighborhood northwest of Old Town. While it is surrounded by houses and small multifamily dwellings on Park, Woodside, Norfolk, Empire, and Lowell avenues, the school is only a few blocks from the larger scale development of Park City Mountain Resort. Therefore, it is situated in a transition zone between the historic part of town and newer resort structures. A greensward, formerly the town baseball field, lies to the north of the High School.

Exterior

The T-shaped High School building is three stories tall and consists of an approximately 140'x60' north-south oriented classroom bar, into which an approximately 90' x 70' auditorium bar ties. A concrete foundation runs up through the first level. The exterior walls are of brick masonry construction, with running bond brick extending to the top of the parapet, which is capped by terra cotta coping. The classroom bar roof is flat, while the one on the auditorium bar has a slight convex curve. The structure is a composite system, consisting of a steel beam-and-girder frame encased in concrete, with reinforced concrete floor slabs. The structure is expressed on the exterior of the building through pilasters at vertical members, which divide the facades into structural bays. The pilasters on the front façade have an arched inset section. This main east façade is composed of one bay on the outside of each of the two entrance porticos, with five bays in between.

The two eastern porticos attach to the original T shaped building. Building fenestration is fairly regular along the façades. The primary window unit used on the second and third levels is a twelve-over-six metal casement type, with a fixed upper sash and operable awning lower sash. The first floor, meanwhile, employs a nine-over-six metal casement type, also with an operable awning bottom sash. In the middle bays of the east façade, two of these units are paired on center in each bay, with five units grouped in the side bays of each floor. The windows on side and rear facades are a similar type, with some variations in the number of panes and operability. Windows in the porticoes over the entrances and emergency exits have a different treatment, where a rounded terra cotta trim surrounds a set of four window units, the two second floor units being fixed metal multi-pane (two panes wide by five panes tall) windows, and the two third floor units being fixed metal multi-pane (two wide by six tall) windows with half-round heads. The two terra cotta window arches are both contain in a larger arch that contains a decorative detail. The upper pair of windows and the lower pair of windows are separated by a square terra cotta piece that has an inset section. All of the windows have a rounded terra cotta sill. The main entrances are through the east porticos and doors centered in the north and south ends of the classroom building. A few service and emergency doors also exit out of the furnace room. There are two short brick chimneys at the exterior intersection points of the two wings.

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While most of the building is constructed in a relatively modern style, there are some elements of decoration, especially around building entrances. The east porticos feature clipped corners, Gothic-inspired terra cotta tracery, zigzag coping, "PARK CITY HIGH SCHOOL" signs laid into the masonry, and finials. The north and south entries are marked by tracery similar to that on the porticos. Terra cotta finials cap pilasters.

The only change that has been made to the exterior of the original building is that the windows were replaced during the 2014 renovation. The windows are the same style as the original, but the materials are newer, using metal to replace softwood for durability purposes. The site work has been changed since the original construction, but it remains similar to the original, with the exception that the building is now accessed from the side through the new addition, rather than the front portico entrances. The front of the site has been developed and contains a parking lot for library patrons (see site plan). The only other manmade site element is a plaza on the south side along 12th Street which contains a playground area.

Interior

The classroom bar is laid out in a double-loaded corridor plan, with classrooms on either side of a wide central hallway, complete with metal lockers. The northwest corner of the classroom bar contains two elevator shafts, and a men's and women's restroom on each of the three floors. The southwest corner contains two rooms on the third floor and one on the first and second floors. Both of the outer bays on the east façade contain one large room, while the middle section of the eastern side of the classroom wing (between the portico stairways) is divided into two classrooms on the first floor, one large room on the second floor, and two two-bay rooms with two offices in the middle bay on the third floor. Meanwhile, the auditorium and gym wing penetrates the classroom wing on all three floors as far as the central corridor. The former school gym is now a double height reading room, taking up the first and second floor, while the auditorium sits above it on the third floor.

The 1992 conversion to a library left the interior of the building much as it originally was. The library only occupied the gym space, which was partitioned and had a second level put in with an atrium space in the center, and the old addition that was built on the north and west sides of the building. A 2004 renovation expanded the library space into adjoining classrooms, adding 3,300 square feet for patron and storage use.

The 2014 renovation altered the interiors dramatically, with most of the non-structural elements of the old school removed or replaced. The space is much more open, with almost all of the finishes being contemporary. The only space that has not been majorly modified is the Santy Auditorium, which still has many of the original materials, such as the clay tile chair rails and bases that line the room, including a handful of stamped decorative tiles. Some elements of the original building still remain, like exposed steel beams spanning the former gymnasium space that support the auditorium above, original brick sills on all the windows in the historic part of the building, and exposed brick of the exterior walls where the addition expands past the original façades.

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Alterations

A 1993 addition had an impact on the rear of the building, diminishing the historical integrity of the handsome Collegiate Gothic-style school. After a new high school was constructed to accommodate an expanding Park City student body the building was converted to the Park City Library, which added a full-height north-south brick addition to the building along Norfolk Avenue. The old gymnasium became the library space, while the auditorium upstairs was outfitted with projection equipment to host movie screenings, including Sundance Film Festival events. While the 1993 addition has recently been replaced by a new addition (2015), the programmatic overhaul it facilitated—converting the school to a library—is still in effect today.

The current addition to the Park City Library wraps from the west façade to the north façade. It consists of two volumes. The first is a sloping gray metal paneled element that starts out as a perforated screen on the west façade, and wraps around to form a the entry space for the library, a large section of which is glazed to allow northern light into a coffee shop. The second is a boxy element clad with reddish-brown stone that also wraps around to the north, but only continues for a short distance, terminating in a large box resting in the ell of the original building. Unlike the demolished 1992 addition, which mimicked the brick color and pattern of the original building, the current additions are very much separate from the historic element, leaving no question as to where the original building ends and the contemporary begins. Both elements are shorter in height than the original building and do not completely cover any façade, though the majority of the plain west façade is partially obscured.

In conclusion, the new replacement addition has altered the appearance of the historic building, but it was designed in a complimentary way that minimizes its impact on the historic integrity of the site. The contrast between historic and new construction, both on the exterior and interior, leaves no ambiguity to the visitor as to the contemporary versus the original structures. The architecture of the addition takes cues from its surroundings while accentuating the original building through contrasting massing, scale, and style. The programmatic shift from a high school to a library required few architectural changes, and many spaces (especially the auditorium) are utilized in a similar fashion as their original function. A renovation and expansion were necessary for the library to maintain its relevance and to continue serving the Park City population; the resulting building strikes a balance between preserving local history and contributing to its collective future.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1928-1965

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Carl W. Scott - architect

George W. Welch - architect

Alston and Hogan Construction -builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Park City High School building, constructed in 1928, is locally significant to the history of the town under Criterion A in the area of Education as its first exclusive high school, built at a time when the mining town came to realize the importance of educating both boys and girls. Serving in this capacity for fifty years, the high school helped mold two generations of community children. The period of significance is 1928-1965, beginning with the original construction date up until 50 years ago, as it was still being used as a school at that time. The building is architecturally significant under Criterion C as a work of prominent Salt Lake City firm Scott & Welch. It is also significant as a well-preserved example of the Collegiate Gothic style that is prominent in a former mining town with few architectural buildings. Despite some minor non-historic alterations at the rear and north side of the auditorium wing, the style and craftsmanship of a Scott & Welch design is apparent in the main classroom wing, providing a well-preserved Collegiate Gothic work. The Park City High School building is a contributing historic resource in this historic mining town.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Significance

In its early days, the vast majority of Parkites were bachelors or married men living away from their families, mining men who were not concerned with a formal education system in their town. As the camp became more established as a town, however, more children came to live in Park City, and the first one-room schoolhouse was built in Ontario Canyon near the #3 Mine in 1879. Park City was a self-proclaimed “Gentile” (non-Mormon) town, and St. Mary’s Catholic Church (NRIS #79002512), which was constructed in 1882 (and rebuilt in 1884 following a fire), soon began educating children at its school, a stone building that still stands today beside the church. A more permanent public alternative to the log-constructed Ontario School was built in 1885; the Washington School, as it was named, is still standing on Park Avenue and used as a boutique hotel. By 1887, a total of 500 students were enrolled in Park City schools, and more classroom space was built that year in the form of the first Jefferson School, which was demolished and replaced in 1902 with the three-story, brick Jefferson School (Thompson & Buck, 45). The Lincoln School had also been added in 1896 to serve students in the lower part of town, and this would eventually become the site of the first high school classrooms in Park City.

By the end of the 1896-97 school year, momentum was gaining in Park City for a high school curriculum. A *Park Record* editorial from June 1897 shared a common sentiment from that time, writing, “The work of the schools is an index of the city’s mental and moral standing. In matters education as in all other things, growth is the absolute essential to success. Recognizing this fact, we are glad to record that our school board has taken steps looking toward a higher course of education for the pupils of our city schools” (*Park Record*, 6/5/1897). The focus of an early high school in Park City was on science over humanities, as young people knowledgeable in geology

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and chemistry would provide the most benefit to the local mining industry. The *Record* article continued, "Around this nucleus [of science] will be formed a system of education which beginning with the child's entrance into school will be continued until, when he graduates, he will have a certain definite knowledge of the world around him—a knowledge of its composition and its forces." The high school was established for this purpose in 1898 on the top floor of the Lincoln School, and its first class of four students (three girls, one boy) held a graduation ceremony in the Dewey Theater in 1902. Enrollment numbers in the freshman high school class stayed around 10-15 through the following decade, but the community began to realize the benefits of a high school education for their children, and the cramped quarters of the Lincoln School upper level were eventually deemed insufficient. In 1914, a full high school wing was added to the Lincoln School, which facilitated a rapid growth of the student body as indicated by the Class of 1920, in which 254 young adults (152 girls, 92 boys) received diplomas (*Park Record*, 11/24/1933).

High school attendance continued to grow into the mid-1920s, and its space within the Lincoln School once again became insufficient. Furthermore, the high school wing had been built on unsteady ground, and it was seen as a safety hazard to students. Many Parkites saw the condition of the high school building as an inaccurate representation of the wealth of the silver town surrounding it, and local movement began on what would become the Park City High School. While skeptical of the cost of a new building, voters finally approved a bond in a September 1925 special election, authorizing \$200,000 in funds for the new school. The site was secured in June 1926 and contained a handful of houses, which were promptly demolished before grading was started. The northern boundary was the old baseball grounds, which became jointly held between the City and the school board.

The Scott & Welch design was praised by the *Park Record*, which wrote, "With beauty and efficiency blended, plans of the building indicate that the school will be one of the most modern in the state" (*Park Record*, 12/3/1926). Fire proofing was an important consideration in Park City, especially in a school building, so the structure was made of concrete and steel, with masonry exterior and interior walls, steel windows and doors, and linoleum floors. Three "fireproof" stairs led to five exits "to provide rapid egress in case of emergency" (*Ibid.*).

After rejection of a few bids, construction on the new high school finally began in September 1926 under a contract with Alston and Hogan Construction, with site and foundation work being done before snow fell that autumn (*Park Record*, 9/3/1926). Students moved into the building for classes at the beginning of the 1927-28 school year as hoped, but the auditorium was not completed right away due to construction delays (*Park Record*, 9/23/1927). A formal opening ceremony was held on February 16, 1928, which was attended by about 800 people who were addressed by Board of Education trustee J. William Stoner. In his address, Stoner dedicated the school,

"...to the service of all mankind in that noble task of increasing knowledge and promoting virtue. But more particular let it be devoted to the preparation of the young manhood and young womanhood of Park City, so that they may be the better fitted to carry on the duties of life, that they may here learn those lessons which not only fit them

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for their daily vocations, but also those sterling qualities that make for high moral character and good citizenship.” (*Park Record*, 2/17/1928)

The building served Park City as the high school for almost fifty years until the current Park City High School was opened on Kearns Boulevard in 1977.

After the high school was moved out of the building, it served as Carl Winters Middle School until Treasure Mountain Junior High (adjacent to the current High School) was completed in 1982. The building sat vacant for most of the 1980s and was solicited for development proposals including a restaurant, a housing project, and a cultural center and hotel. The City ultimately decided to renovate the building for the Park City Library—which was outgrowing its home at the moved and renovated Miner’s Hospital in City Park—as well as other educational and cultural institutions. The \$2.5 million renovation was completed in 1993, and the building has housed the library ever since. The Jim Santy Auditorium on the third floor hosts Sundance Film Festival events, as well as other community activities. The 1993 renovation was demolished and replaced with a new renovation to the north and west sides of the building in 2014-2015. Unlike the 1993 addition, which was clad in a similar manner to the original building, the current addition is of a very different materiality, and leaves no confusion as to what is historic and what is contemporary, allowing the original character of the Park City High School building to be displayed.

Architectural Significance

The design for the Park City High School was completed by Scott & Welch, a prolific Salt Lake City architecture firm in the early twentieth century. It is a good example of the Collegiate Gothic style, though some of the more ornate elements of that style were subdued by the economy in which it was built.

Carl W. Scott graduated from the University of Utah in 1907, after coming to Utah from Minneapolis, Kansas, where he was born in 1887. George W. Welch was born in Denver in 1886, attending Colorado College, moving to Salt Lake City after earning his architecture degree. Scott and Welch formed a partnership in 1914 and became one of only several firms to successfully survive the late 1920s and early 1930s depression years. Scott and Welch became one of the more prominent architecture firms in the state, especially once the Works Progress Administration (later the Work Projects Administration) was initiated as a part of the New Deal. A notable achievement of theirs in the 1920s was the planning and design of the town of Copperton, a community developed by the Utah Copper Company for their employees. This included the design of the old Bingham High School, which is just one of many of their projects in the public education sector. In fact, Scott and Welch designed more school buildings in the 1930’s than any other architecture firm in Utah, with the list including Hawthorne Elementary School, Bryant Junior High, Tooele High School, Blanding High School. They also designed Marsac Elementary School in Park City; many of these projects were part of the W.P.A program. Like Marsac Elementary and the Park City High School, several of their projects have been repurposed for other functions, but others have been demolished or replaced through the years, and the stock of their buildings that are extant is dwindling.

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The Collegiate Gothic style had been popular for several decades before the Park City High School was designed. It was the dominant architectural style of college campuses for a substantial period of time, and this frequently trickled down to high schools and other educational buildings. A subcategory of the Gothic Revival style, Collegiate Gothic is typified by a high level of detail and ornamentation inspired by medieval designs. The Park City High School includes some, but not all of the elements essential to the style. This is understandable considering the fact that the building was a high school, and not an institution of higher learning; and also that the ornate decoration of the style was potentially too expensive for a project for which budget was limited. Elements of the Park City High School building distinct to the Collegiate Gothic style are the tall, narrow windows divided into smaller panes by mullions; the finials, both on top of the pilasters and also on the front entry porticoes; the entrances being slightly recessed; the windows arched in stone with additional molding forming shapes inside the window; the stone plaque in which "Park City High School" is written; and finally the brick with a light stone trim, though this is not as pronounced on this building as on others of the style. The style initially utilized steep pitched roofs, but as it developed over time, flat roofs became more common. There are no other examples of this style of architecture in the area; even the high school's Mechanical Arts building, designed by the same architects almost a decade later, is more in the PWA Moderne style. The Marsac Elementary School is another building in the area designed by Scott and Welch, but is also in the PWA Moderne style.

The well-preserved nature of the Park City High School, its solitude as the only example of Collegiate Gothic architecture in the area, and its association with the prominent Scott and Welch architecture firm make it an important component in the architectural history of the Park City area. The role it has played in the past as a fixture for the community during the mining era and its decline make it locally significant to the area and its people.

Addition Historical Context Information

Before the ski industry began attracting a sustainable tourism industry in the 1960s, the fortunes of the town rose and fell with the silver industry. Unlike many of the other industries in Utah, mining development was discouraged by Brigham Young and the LDS Church in general, as it was seen as a potential attractor for the non-Mormon prospectors Young and company were trying to avoid in settling the Salt Lake Valley. However, federal troops dispatched to Fort Douglas, skeptical of Young's message, began searching the surrounding Wasatch Mountains for ore deposits. Little Cottonwood Canyon became the central point of a booming mining industry centered around Salt Lake City, which was advantageous for its transportation infrastructure, agricultural food supply, and "reasonable hope of reward" (Boutwell & Woolsey, 18).

As Little Cottonwood became saturated with hopeful miners, others continued to explore the surrounding areas in search of fortunes of their own. Rector Steen is attributed with the discovery of the future Ontario Mine site in 1872, which he immediately claimed with partners John Kain and Gus McDowell and sold to George Hearst for a paltry \$27,000 (this mine would pay out over \$12 million to Hearst in dividends before his death in 1891). The opening of the Ontario began the development of the Park City Mining District and brought thousands of settlers to the region.

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The Ontario, Daly, Daly West, Crescent, and other mining companies helped create a silver empire in Park City that made men like Hearst, Thomas Kearns, and David Keith very wealthy. While many of the mining executives would have been able to finance public projects in Park City, most of the beneficiaries of their wealth were in Salt Lake City, where men such as Kearns and Keith built monumental mansions on South Temple street. Being a mining camp, education was a low priority in Park City, where boys generally became miners instead of attending high school and girls generally married young and helped at home. The importance of education grew, however, as Park City developed into a more self-sustaining city, a change in priorities that is evidenced by the progression of its school buildings, including Park City High School. This change in priorities may have been influential in aiding the transition from the mining era to the future recreation industry, as better education facilities encouraged more families to populate the area. The decline of the mining industry began just a few years after the completion of the Park City High School, and were it not for the school and other institutions like it, families may have moved away as the mines began to diminish, which could have caused the later ski and tourism boom to have been greatly delayed.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“Formal Opening Of Beautiful High School.” *Park Record*. February 17, 1928.

“High School Site Finally Secured.” *Park Record*. June 18, 1926.

“Our New High School.” *Park Record*. December 3, 1926.

“Our New High School.” *Park Record*. February 24, 1928.

“Park Float.” *Park Record*. April 22, 1927.

“Park Float.” *Park Record*. August 5, 1927.

“Park High Established In 1898 With 1 Room.” *Park Record*. November 24, 1933.

Pieros, Rick. *Park City: Past & Present*. Park City: self-published, 2011.

“School To Open.” *Park Record*. September 23, 1927.

Thompson, George A. and Fraser Buck. *Treasure Mountain Home: Park City Revisited*. Rev. ed. Salt Lake City: Dream Garden Press, 1993.

“Work Begins on New High School.” *Park Record*. June 5, 1975.

“Work Started.” *Park Record*. September 3, 1926.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 2.12 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 40.650664° | Longitude: -111.503146° |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
Parcel number SA-72-X.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
This legally defined property boundary would include the Park City High School building, as well as the adjacent site of the old baseball field, now a park.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John Ewanowski, associate AIA
organization: CRSA Architecture
street & number: 649 E South Temple
city or town: Salt Lake City state: UT zip code: 84102
e-mail: jewanowski@crsa-us.com
telephone: (801)746-6800
date: October 15, 2015

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Park City High School

City or Vicinity: Park City

County: Summit

State: Utah

Photographer: Daniel Carmen

Date Photographed: July 16, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State



Photo 1 of 22: North and east elevations. Camera facing southwest.

Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State



Photo 2 of 22: East portico. Camera facing west.

Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State



Photo 3 of 22: South elevation. Camera facing northwest.



Photo 4 of 22: South and west elevations. Camera facing northeast.

Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State



Photo 5 of 22: West screen. Camera facing north.



Photo 6 of 22: North and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.

Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State



Photo 7 of 22: North elevation. Camera facing south.



Photo 8 of 22: North elevation. Camera facing south.

Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State



Photo 9 of 22: Terra cotta window trim detail. Camera facing south.

Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State



Photo 10 of 22: Portico door detail. Camera facing west.

Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State



Photo 11 of 22: Portico top detail. Camera facing west.



Photo 12 of 22: Door and window trim detail. Camera facing north.

Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State



Photo 13 of 22: Pilaster crown detail. Camera facing southeast.



Photo 14 of 22: Addition entrance elevation. Camera facing west.

Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State



Photo 15 of 22: Santy Auditorium. Camera facing south.



Photo 16 of 22: Santy Auditorium wainscot detail. Camera facing north.

Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State



Photo 17 of 22: Auditorium wainscot stamped tile. Camera facing west.



Photo 18 of 22: Atrium. Camera facing southwest.

Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State



Photo 19 of 22: Atrium and lower level. Camera facing southwest.



Photo 20 of 22: Inside of original exterior wall. Camera facing south.

Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State



Photo 21 of 22: Original exterior wall. Camera facing southeast.

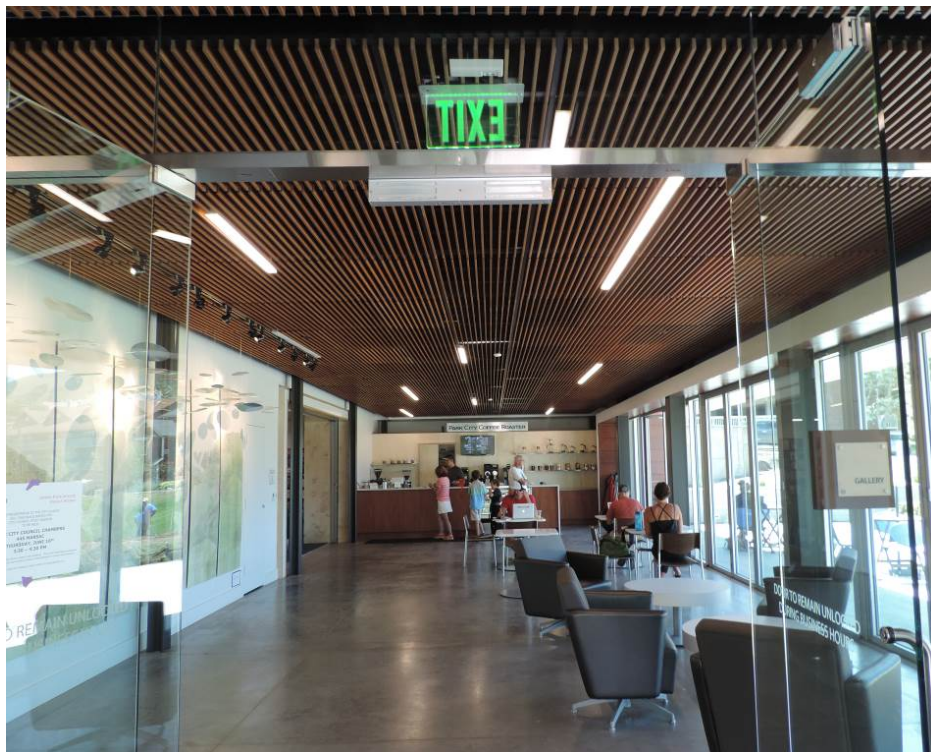
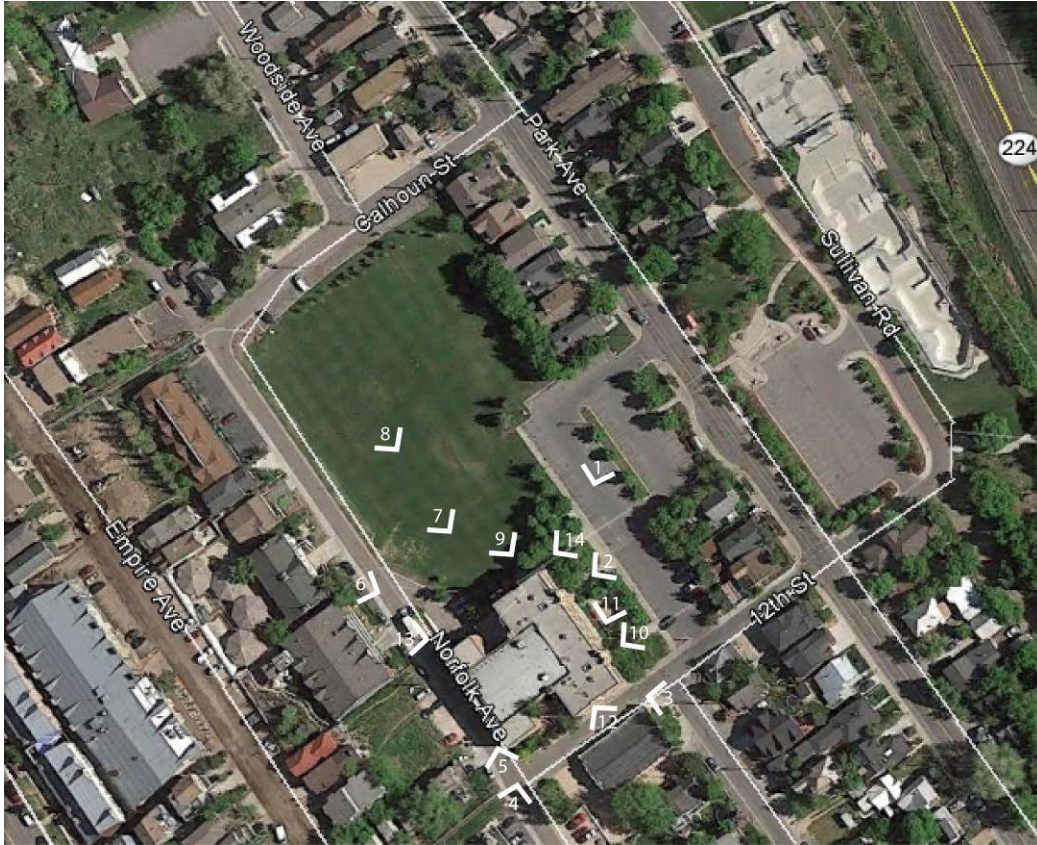


Photo 22 of 22: Interior of entrance in addition. Camera facing west.

Park City High School
Name of Property

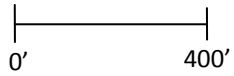
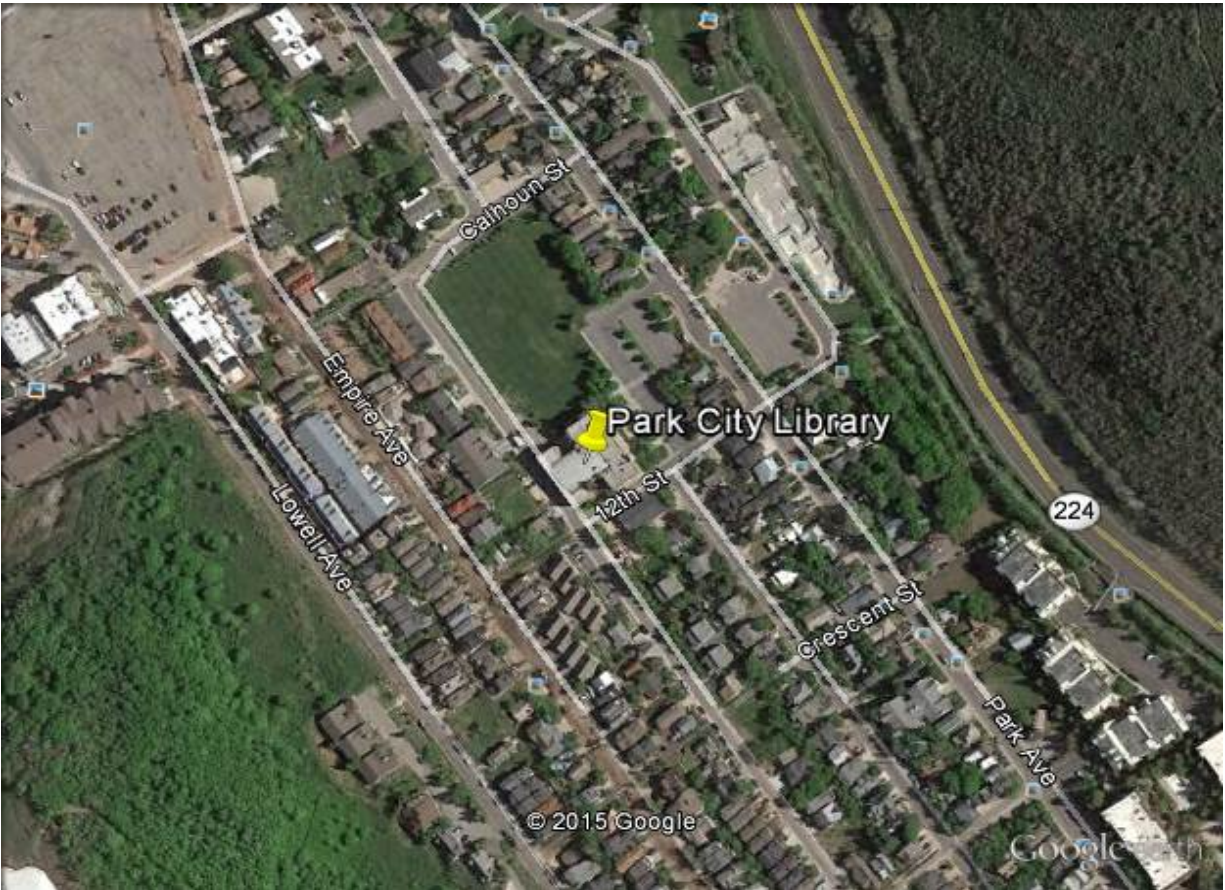
Summit, UT
County and State

Exterior Photo Key



Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State

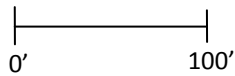


Park City High School
Park City, Summit County, Utah
Latitude 40.650664° Longitude -111.503146°



Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State

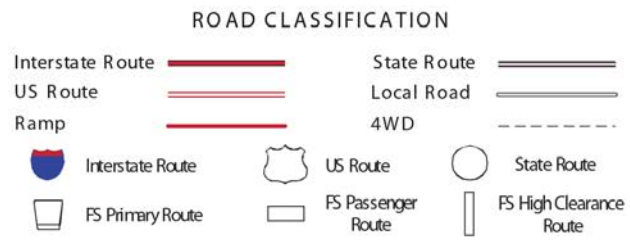
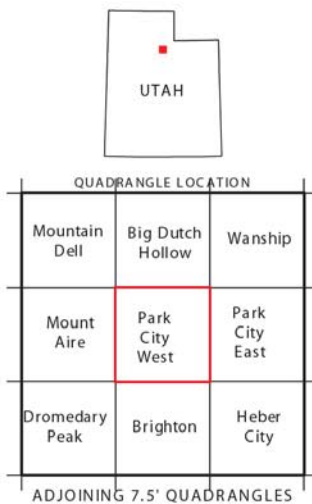
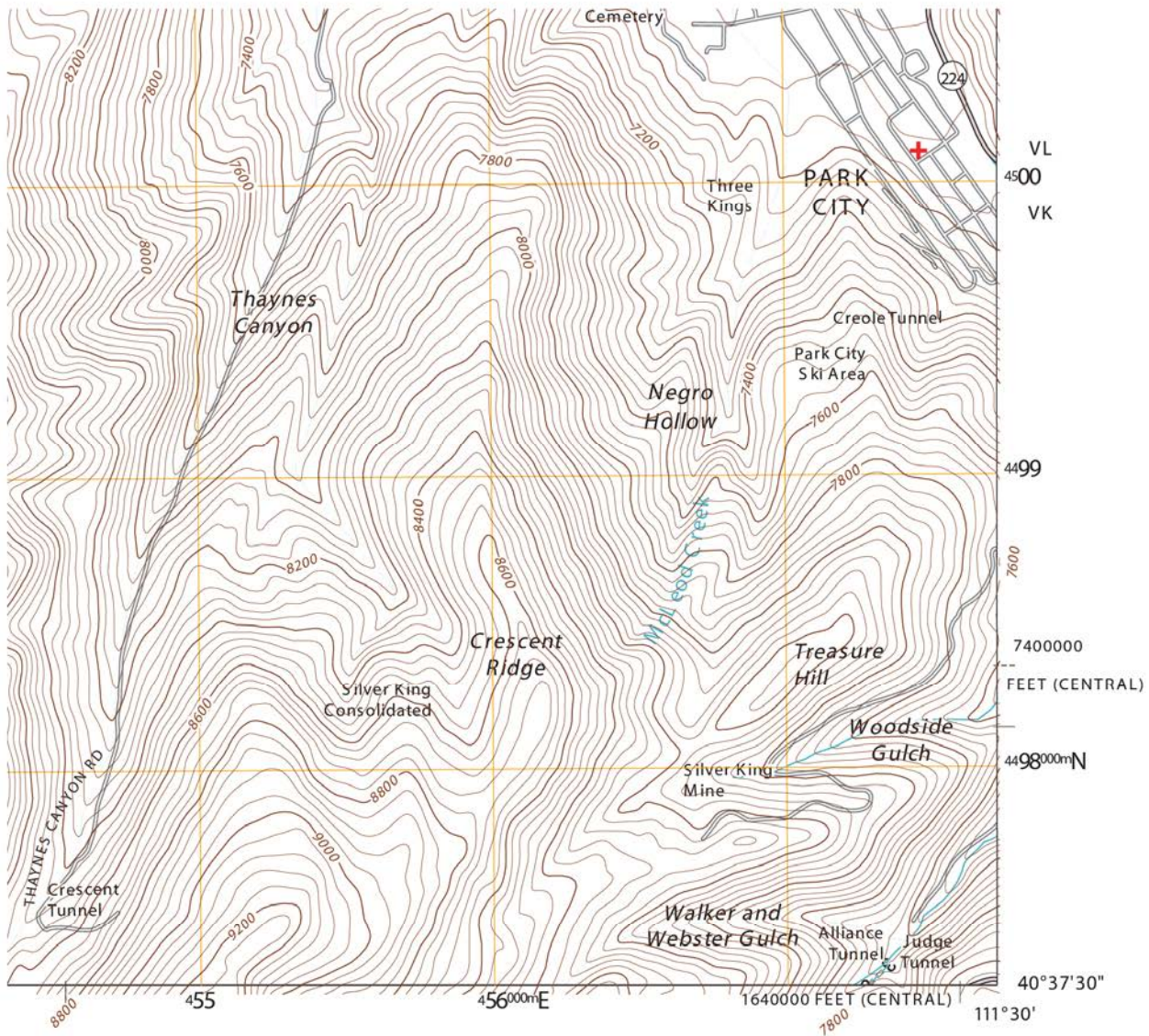


Park City High School
Park City, Summit County, Utah
Latitude 40.650664° Longitude -111.503146°



Park City High School
 Name of Property

Summit, UT
 County and State



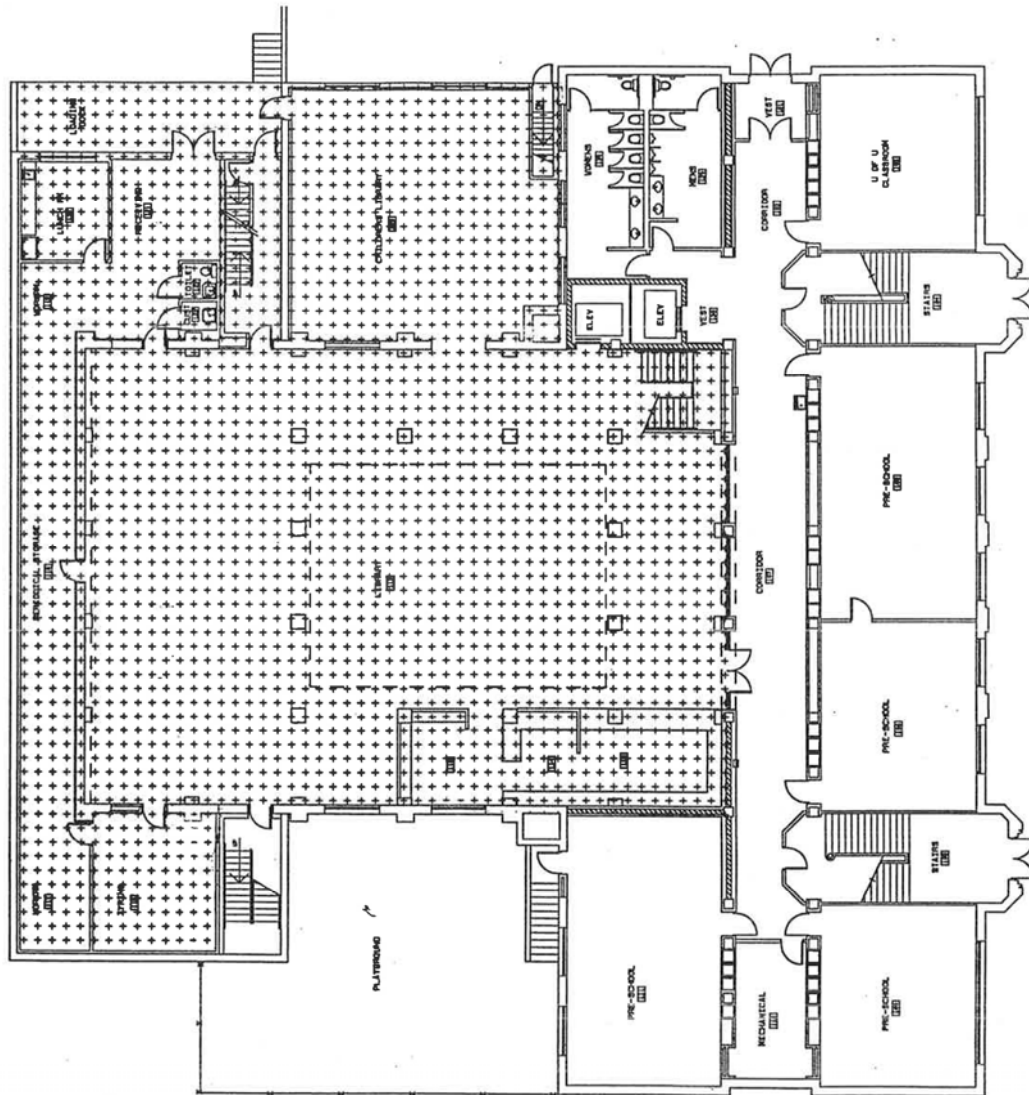
Check with local Forest Service unit for current travel conditions and restrictions.

PARK CITY WEST, UT
 2011

Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State

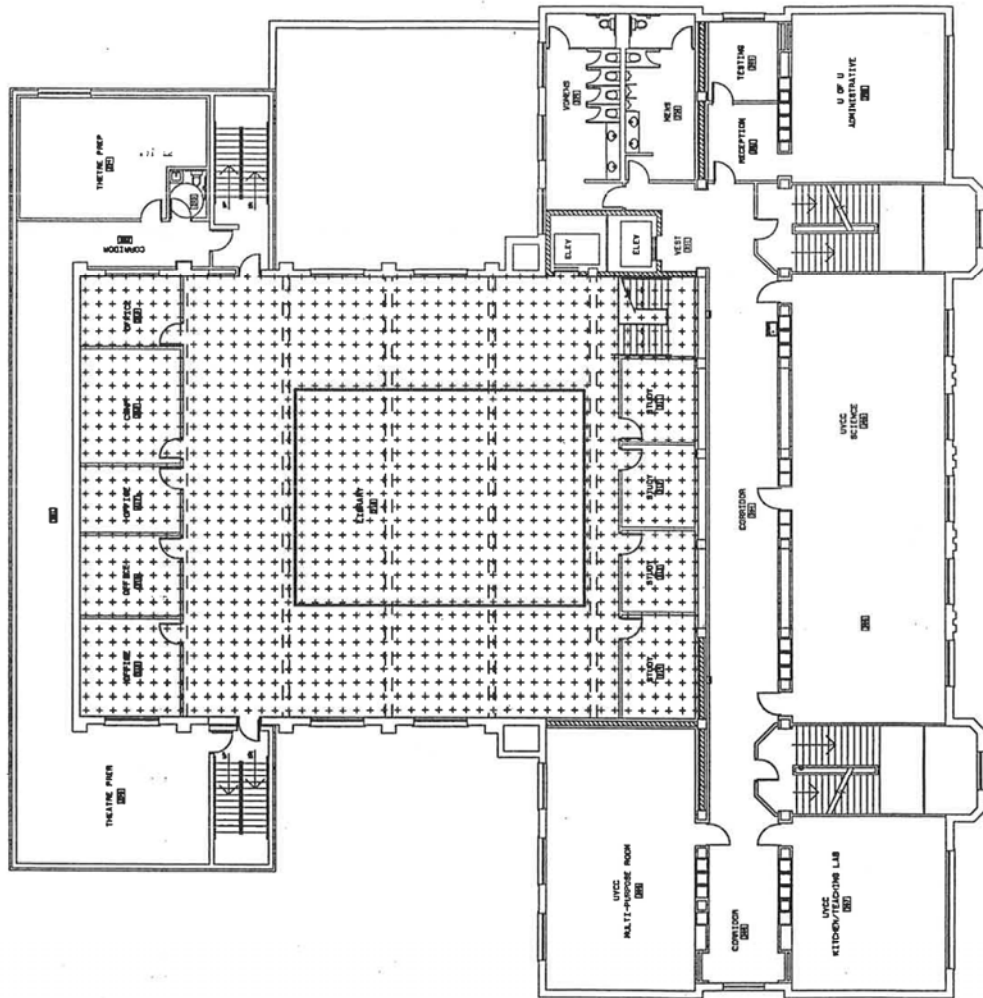
Current First Floor Plan



Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State

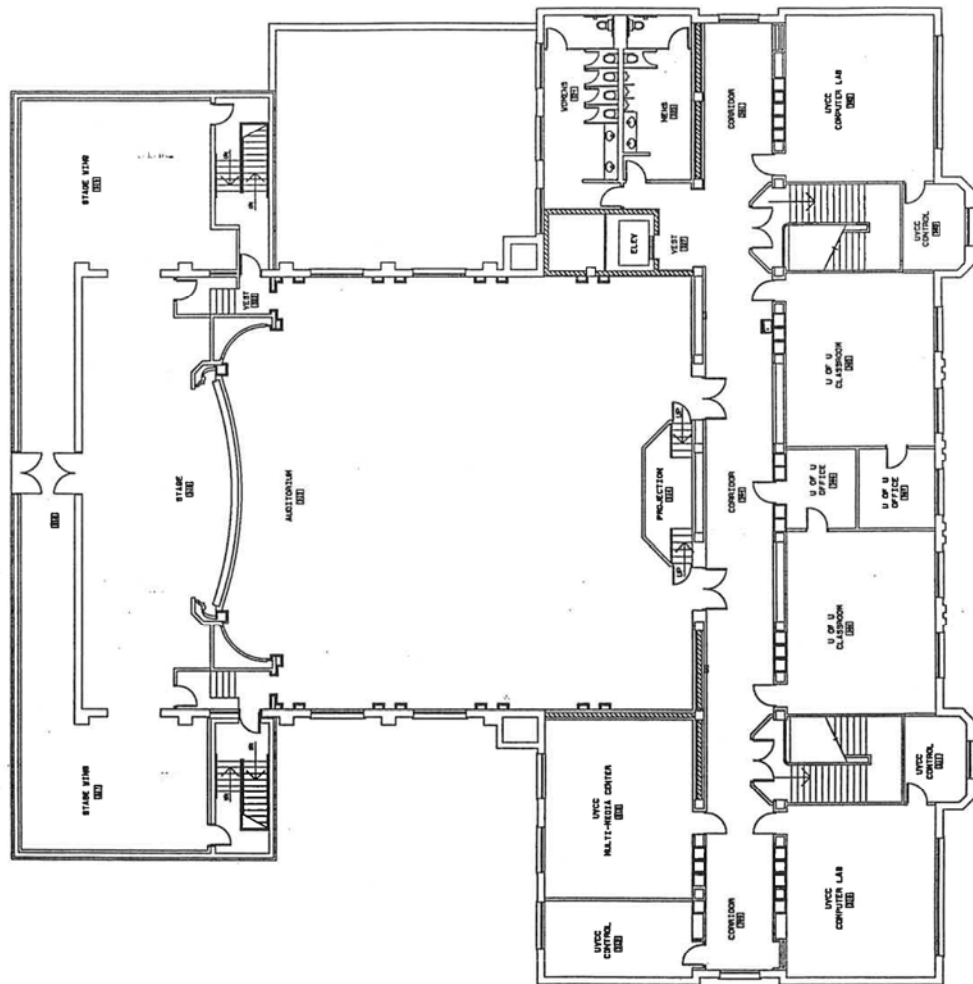
Current Second Floor Plan



Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State

Current Third Floor Plan



Park City High School
Name of Property

Summit, UT
County and State

Fig. 1: Old Lincoln School, with high school extension on right, date and photographer unknown. Park City High School was built to replace this building. (Park City Historical Society & Museum)



Fig. 2: Park City High School, 1950. Photographer: Bob McCullough. (Park City Historical Society & Museum)



Park City High School

Name of Property

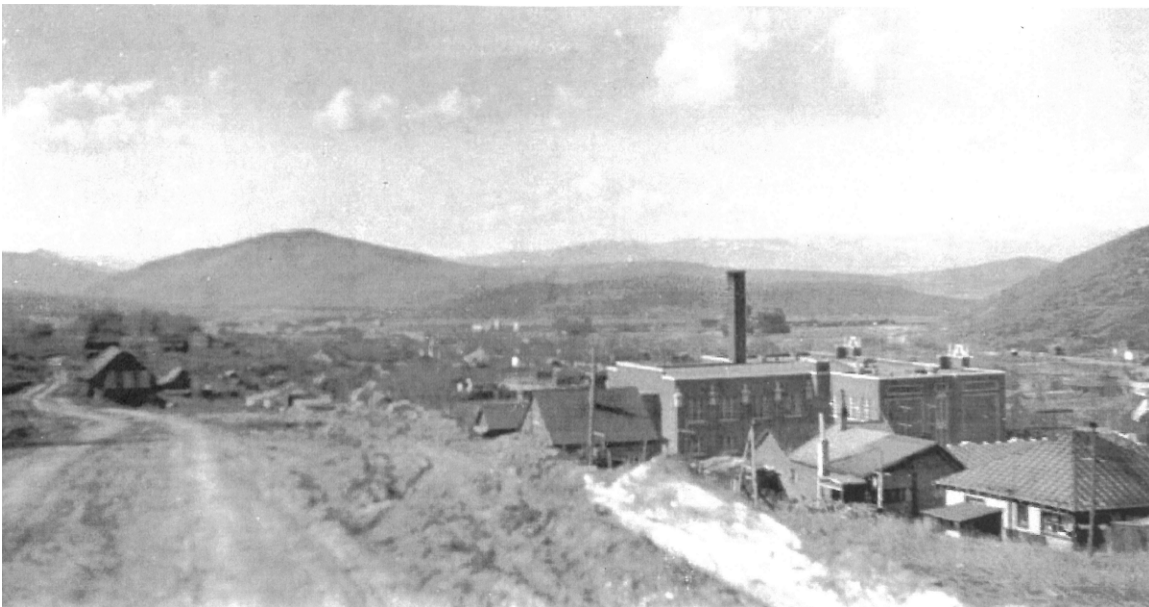
Summit, UT

County and State

Fig. 3: "Band, Park City, Trip to Frisco," 1950. Photographer: Bob McCullough. (Park City Historical Society & Museum)



Fig. 4: View of Park City High School looking north from Empire Avenue. Date and photographer unknown. (Park City Historical Society & Museum)



Park City High School

Name of Property

Summit, UT

County and State

Fig. 5: Park City High School, September 26, 1985. In a state of decay after a few years of abandonment. Photographer unknown. (Park City Historical Society & Museum)



Fig. 6: High School building under renovation, 1992. Photographer unknown. (Park City Historical Society & Museum)



Park City High School

Name of Property

Summit, UT

County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



13TH STREET

PARK AVENUE

40.650664°
-111.503146°

NORFOLK AVENUE
12TH STREET

180' 360' 540' 720'

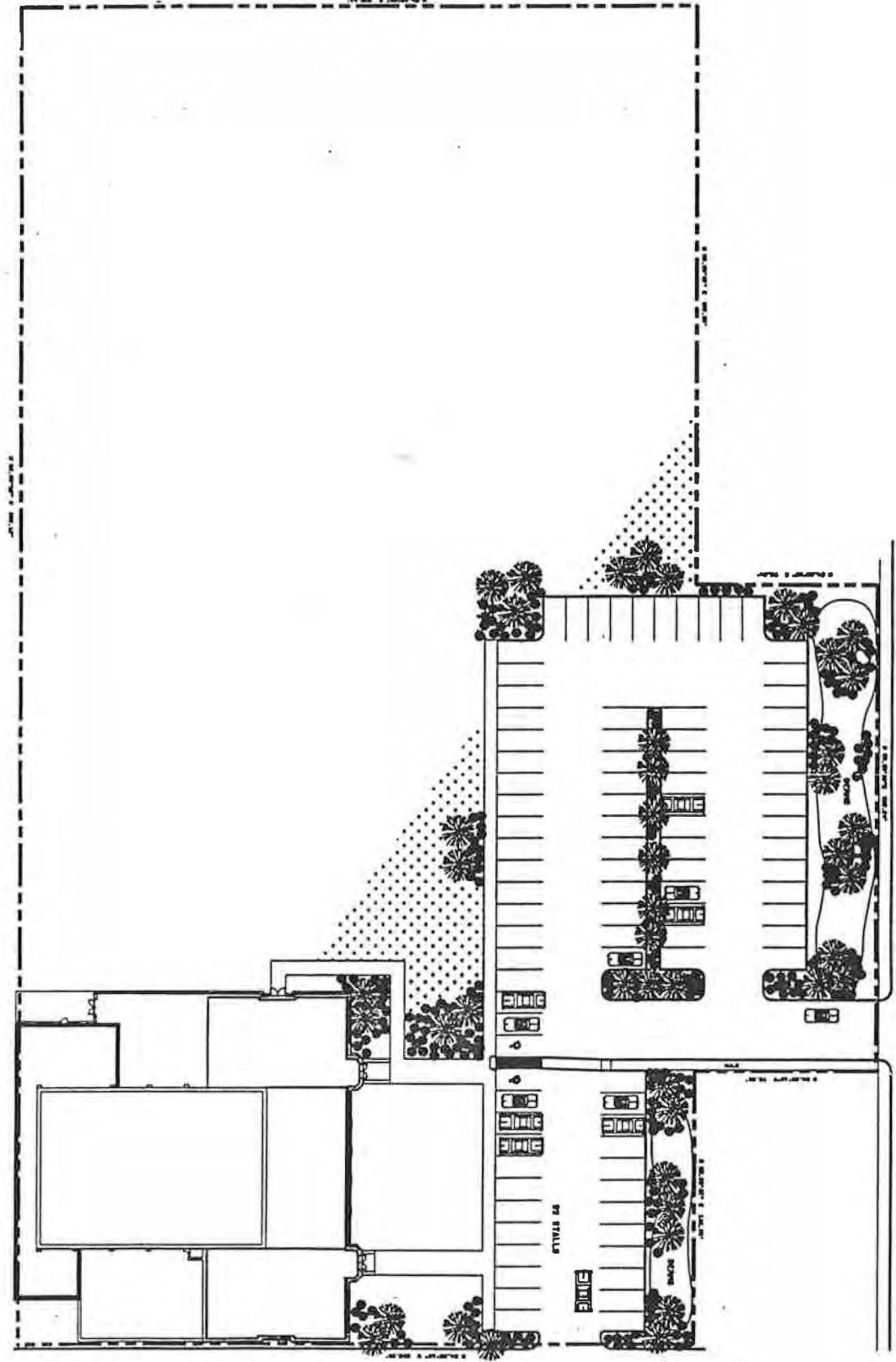


PROPOSED
SITE



60' 90' 120' 180'





SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 30'

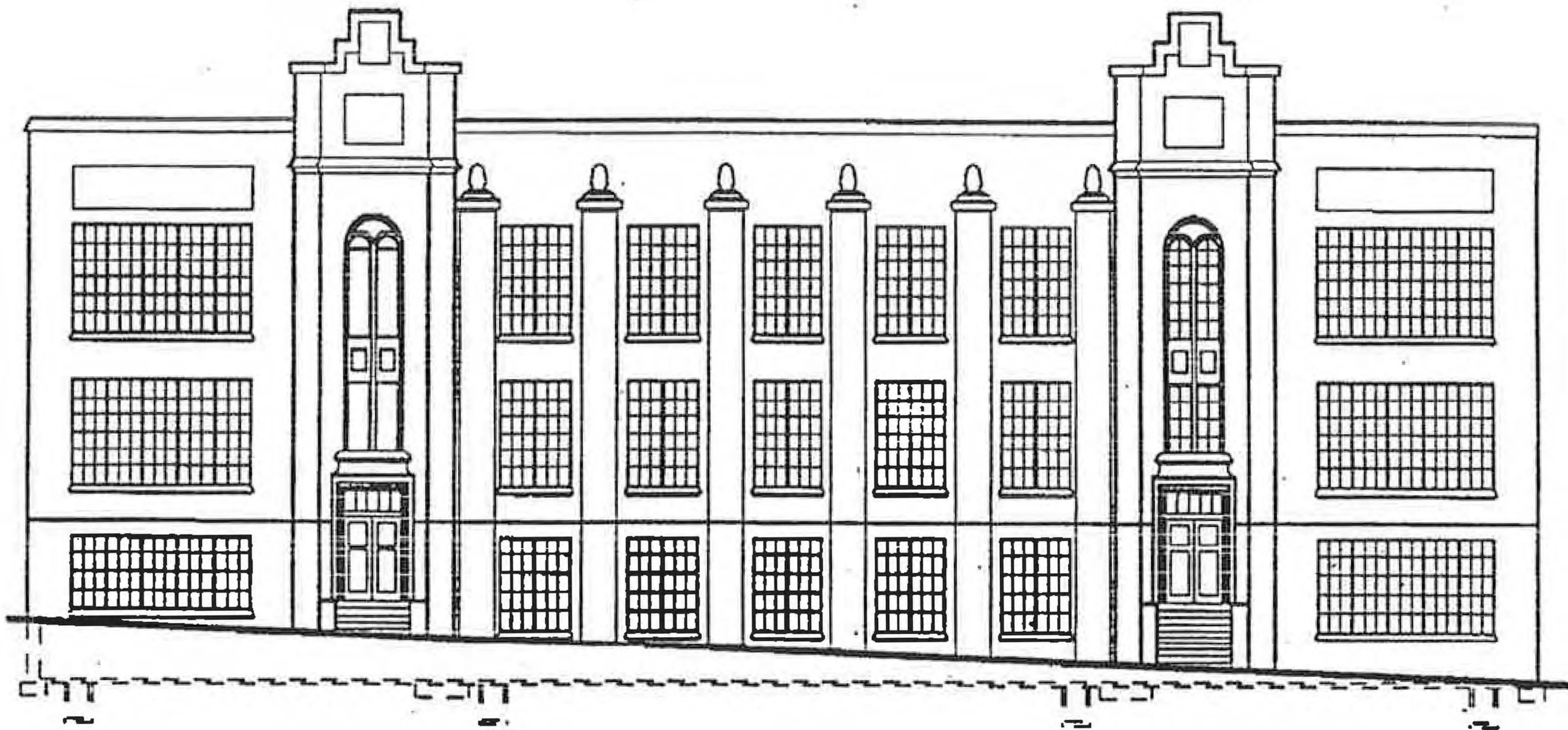


SD101
DATE: JUNE 1991
PROJECT NO: 94-911

CARL WINTER SCHOOL COMMERCIAL RENOVATION
PARK CITY, UTAH

PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN

NO.	DATE





PAUL CITY
UNION CENTRAL



RESERVED
PARKING
ONLY
FOR
PEOPLE
WITH
DISABILITIES

408 PBN





NO
PARKING
DROP OFF
ZONE

NO
PARKING
DROP OFF
ZONE

NO
PARKING
DROP OFF
ZONE



SUMMIT
COUNTY
SOLID WASTE SERVICES

SUMMIT
COUNTY
SOLID WASTE SERVICES













1255



PARK CITY
HIGH SCHOOL



















STUDY ROOM 8



EXIT

EMERGENCY EXIT ONLY
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
445 MARSH
THURSDAY, JUNE 10th
3:30 - 4:30 PM

PARK CITY COFFEE ROASTER

GALLERY

DO NOT REMAIN UNLOCKED
DURING BUSINESS HOURS





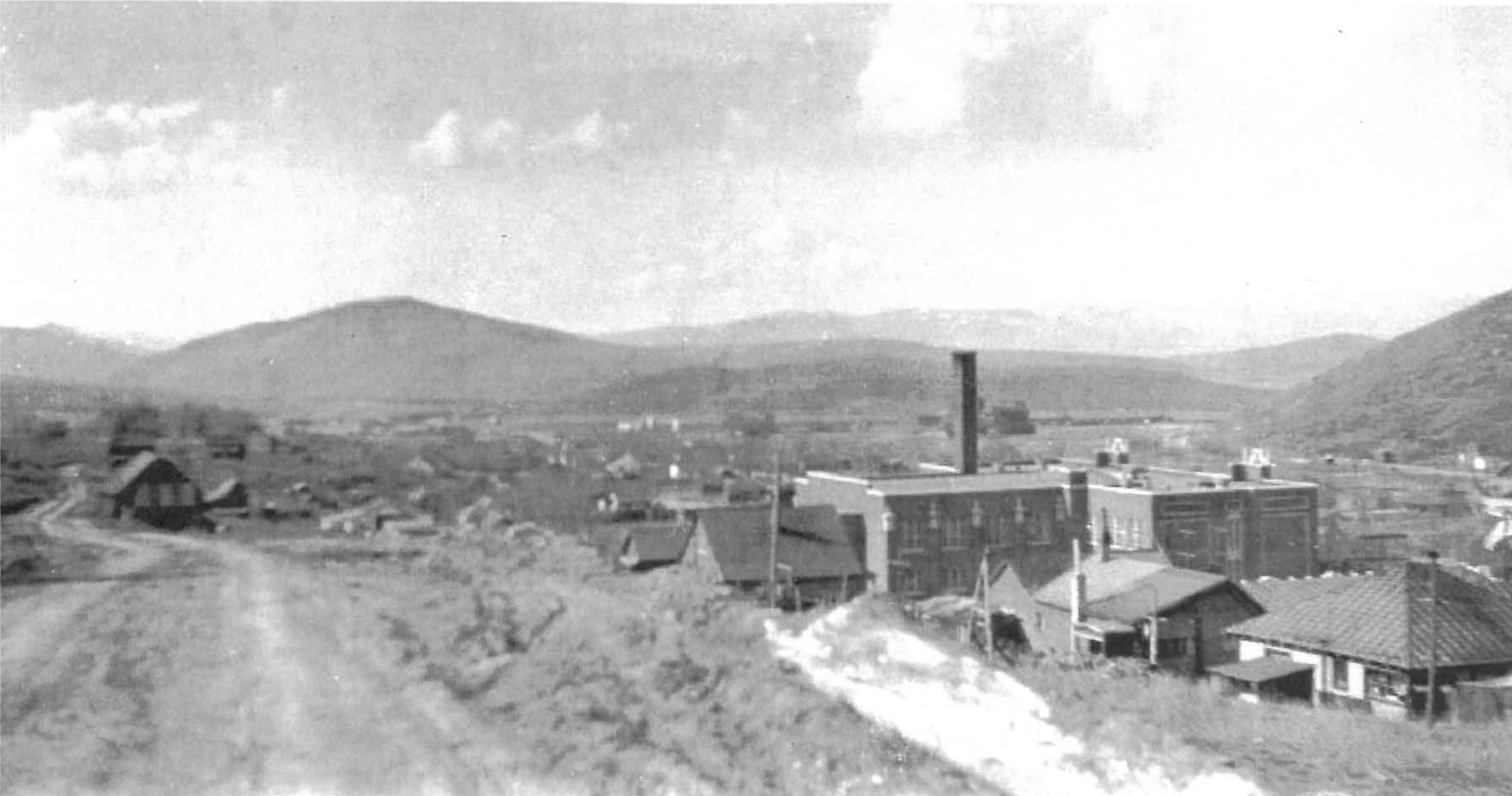
MUSEUM OF THE CITY

MUSEUM OF THE CITY

MUSEUM OF THE CITY

STOP
COASTING
LAKE
STOP







DANVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL

P



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Park City High School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Summit

DATE RECEIVED: 11/20/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/24/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/08/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/05/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000959

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1.5.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N


If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

P. Bradford Westwood
State Historic Preservation Officer
Utah State Historical Society
300 Rio Grande
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

Dear Mr. Westwood,

In accordance with the requirements of the Certified Local Government Program, we have reviewed the proposed National Register nominations listed below and by majority approval of the Historic Preservation Commission of Park City, Utah. We recommend that they be submitted for inclusion in the National Register.

The following nominations were considered and approved:



Chair of Historic Preservation Commission

Date 8/19/15



Mayor or County Commission Chair

Date 8/20/15



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Julie Fisher
Executive Director
Department of
Heritage & Arts

Utah Division of
State History

Brad Westwood
Director

RECEIVED 2280

NOV 20 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

November 17, 2015

TO: Mr. J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor;
1201 "I" Street, NW; Washington, DC 20005

FROM: J. Cory Jensen, National Register Coordinator
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

RE: Park City High School, Summit County

Mr. Loether,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination form for **Park City High School** to the National Register of Historic Places. The other disk contains the photographs of the property in TIF format. Should you have any questions, please contact me at coryjensen@utah.gov or 801/245-7242.

Thank you,

Cory Jensen

Enclosures:

- _____ 1 CD with PDF of the NRHP nomination form and correspondence/additional info
- _____ 1 CD with electronic images (tif format)
- _____ 1 Physical Transmission Letter
- _____ 1 Physical Signature Page, with original signature
- _____ Other:

Comments:

- _____ Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review
- _____ The enclosed owner(s) objection(s) do _____ do not _____
- _____ constitute a majority of property owners.
- _____ Other: