HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION									
Name of Property:									
Address: 605 Woodside Avenue	2		AKA:						
			Tax Number: WDS-1						
City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah Tax Number: WDS-1 Current Owner Name: High Meadows Development Parent Parcel(s): PC-334-A-1 & PC-326 Current Owner Address: PO Box 4344, Park City, Utah 84060 Legal Description (include acreage): Parcel 1, Walter-Daniels Subdivision; cont 7162 sq ft or 0.16 acres.									
2 STATUS/USE									
Property Category ☑ building(s), main ☐ building(s), attached ☐ building(s), detached ☐ building(s), public ☐ building(s), accessory ☑ structure(s)	Evaluation* □ Landmark ☑ Significant □ Not Histori *National Reg □ listed (date	Site c gister of H	Reconstruction Date: Permit #: □ Full □ Partial istoric Places: ☑ ineligit	<u>Use</u> Original Use: Residential Current Use: Residential					
3 DOCUMENTATION									
 ☑ tax photo: ☑ prints: ☐ historic: c. Drawings and Plans ☐ measured floor plans ☐ site sketch map ☐ Historic American Bldg. Survey ☐ original plans: ☐ other: Bibliographical References (books, articles) 		stract of ti c card ginal build wer permi nborn Ma ituary inde y directori nsus reco ographical wspapers terviews, of	ding permit it it ips ex es/gazetteers irds encyclopedias etc.) Attach copies of all ic Building Inventory. Salt L						
 Blaes, Dina & Beatrice Lufkin. "Final Report." Park City Historic Building Inventory. Salt Lake City: 2007. Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. <i>Utah's Historic Architecture</i>, 1847-1940: a Guide. Salt Lake City, Utah:									
4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRI	PTION & INTE	GRITY							
Building Type and/or Style: Hall-Parlor 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), #1									
General Condition of Exterior Materials:									

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: 12-2008

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☑ 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: Stone retaining walls pierce by entry steps. Driveway along south side of lot to basement garage.									
Foundation: Concrete.									
Walls: Drop siding. Porch supports are turned columns.									
Roof: Gable roof form sheathed in asphalt shingle. Pop-top addition, also asphalt shingles.									
Windows/Doors: 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): The one-story frame hall-parlor house has undergone significant alterations and additions. Based on the tax photo and Sanborn Insurance maps, the original footprint has been expanded to the south and includes a basement garage. In addition, a pop-top addition springs from the ridge line of the original dwelling and it appears that the siding is new material. No evidence that any original siding exists. The windows are replacement and it is unclear from the tax photo what the original window configuration was. Also, the 1907 Sanborn map shows a narrow house with no front porch, but the porch is seen in the tax photo with a pediment in the eave just above the main door. A south addition was constructed and the porch was extended south as well. The changes are significant and diminish the site's original historic character.									
Setting (The physical environmentnatural or manmadeof a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting has been significantly altered on the south side, but the north side of the lot remains largely as it is seen in the tax photogradual rise from the stone retaining wall at the street edge to the main house. The stone retaining wall remains.									
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.): 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; however, the extent of the alterations to the main building diminishes 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. 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: East elevation. Camera facing west, 2006.

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

Photo No. 3: Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, tax photo.

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





