Name of Property: 633 Woodside Avenue

Address: 633 Woodside Avenue

Aka:

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: STAF SH-1

Current Owner Name: John & Debra Stafsholt

Parent Parcel(s): WDS-4 & PC-333

Current Owner Address: PO Box 1993, Park City, Utah 84060-1993

Legal Description (include acreage): Lot 1, Stafsholt Subdivision; cont 5269 sq ft or 0.12 acres.

Property Category
- ☑ building(s), main
- ☑ building(s), detached
- ☑ building(s), public
- ☑ building(s), accessory
- ☑ structure(s)

Evaluation*
- ☑ Landmark Site
- ☑ Significant Site
- ☑ Not Historic

Reconstruction
- ☑ Full
- ☑ Partial

Use
- Original Use: Residential
- Current Use: Residential

* National Register of Historic Places: ☑ ineligible ☐ eligible

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (BOOKS, ARTICLES, INTERVIEWS, ETC.)


ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style:

No. Stories:

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: Concrete garage at street edge. Concrete steps, patio above garage, and steps to entry porch.

Foundation: Assumed to be concrete.

Walls: Clad in wood drop siding and corner boards.

Roof: Primarily cross-wing with projecting gable bay sheathed in shingles.

Windows/Doors: fixed casement with narrow decorative transom and glazed double doors. Main entry door is a paneled door with period revival elements.

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 site has been significantly altered from what is seen in early photographs. Some minor changes are apparent in a c. 1945 photograph, but the majority of the changes seen today were completed prior to 1995. Originally a U shaped plan (as seen in the tax photo), the center recessed entry porch with decorative brackets was first enclosed with doors and/or windows with multi-pane glazing, the enclosed entirely by 1995. The drop siding in this area does not reflect the infill and was likely added later when the porch was fully enclosed. A rectilinear projecting bay with decorative cornice on the north gable has been removed and replaced with fully glazed double doors. Other window openings in the south gable have been changed from paired double-hung units to a fixed casement window with transom. A partial-width porch has been added across the front façade and a small pediment is centered over the door. The 2006 photograph indicates a rear addition being constructed. The changes are significant and diminish 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 been completely altered. The typical gradual rise from a street front retaining wall to the house has been replaced with a series of concrete steps, patio and garage. The stone retaining wall, visible in the tax photo and noted on the 1907 Sanborn Insurance map as running nearly the length of the block, has been replaced with concrete. The landscaping is informal and includes grasses and perennials. The site has narrow side yards and is the house is surrounded by other homes of similar size and scale.

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.): Though this was modified into a U shape, 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 extent of the alterations to the main building and site 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:

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.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. 3: Southeast oblique - second house from left.  Camera facing northwest, c. 1945.
   Photo No. 4: Southeast oblique.  Camera facing northwest, tax photo.

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