HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY
PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: 835 Woodside Avenue
AKA: 
City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah
Tax Number: SA-126
Current Owner Name: Gary Bush
Parent Parcel(s): 
Current Owner Address: PO BOX 113, Park City, Utah 84060
Legal Description (include acreage): N ½ LOT 8 & ALL LOT 9, BLK 11, SNYDERS ADDITION TO PARK CITY; 0.06 ACRES.

2 STATUS/USE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Category</th>
<th>Evaluation*</th>
<th>Reconstruction</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑ building(s), main</td>
<td>☑ Landmark Site</td>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>Original Use: Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ building(s), attached</td>
<td>☑ Significant Site</td>
<td>Permit #:</td>
<td>Current Use: Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ building(s), detached</td>
<td>☐ Not Historic</td>
<td>☐ Full ☐ Partial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ building(s), public</td>
<td>☐ structure(s)</td>
<td>*National Register of Historic Places: ☑ ineligible ☐ eligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ building(s), accessory</td>
<td></td>
<td>listed (date: )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates
☐ tax photo: 
☐ prints: 
☐ historic: c. 
☐ 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.


4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: T/L cottage originally  
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), # _____.  
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: Rubble retaining wall and exterior stone steps. Almost entire front yard is paved for parking area and driveway.

Foundation: Concrete.

Walls: Wood drop siding.

Roof: Metal.

Windows/Doors: Single and paired double-hung. Door is a frame-and-panel door with oval light.

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 alterations to the site are significant. The one-story frame T/L cottage has had extensive additions--basement living space and garage and addition to the south that is flush with the original wall plane. Also, chimney location is original, but has been re-laid using newer material. The original window openings on the main façade are not visible in the tax photo, but a side elevation indicates changes to the window openings as early as c. 1940. The windows appear to be replacement windows. 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 typical uphill lot in Park City with a gradually rising front yard to a shallow building pad has been altered significantly. The front yard on the north side of the house has been excavated to accommodate a basement living space, paved parking area and driveway. Photographs show the changes were made before 1995, but an exact date is unknown. The south side of the frontage remains much like it is seen in the tax photo--steps leading to the south side of the front porch.

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. It is not clear if the siding materials are original or were replaced with new material when the additions were constructed.

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 “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
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. 3: Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, tax photo.

---

¹ Summit County Recorder.
² From “Residences of Mining Boom Era, Park City - Thematic Nomination” written by Roger Roper, 1984.