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

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: 1400 LUCKY JOHN DR

Address: 1400 LUCKY JOHN DR  

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah  

Tax Number: HR-53

Current Owner Name: COLEMAN KAREN B TRUSTEE

Current Owner Address: 1400 LUCKY JOHN DR, PARK CITY, UT 84060

Legal Description (include acreage): HOLIDAY RANCHETTES SUBD LOT: BEG AT PT ON OLD FENCE COR N 89°49'35" E ALG SEC LN 2646.23 FT & S 196.24 FT FR NW COR SEC 9, T2SR4E, SLBM, RUN TH S93.38 FT TO PT 15 FT RAD CUR TO R, TH SW'LY ALG ARC SD CUR 23.56 FT TO PT OFTANGENT; TH S 134.40 FT PT OF 533 FT RAD CUR TO L; TH SW'LY ALG ARC SD CUR 239.76 FT; TH N 25°46'23" 58.88 FT; TH N 107.79 FT TO PT ON FENCE COR; TH N 89° 55' E ALG SD FENCE LN 406.76 FT TO BEG (SUB MORE PARTICULARLYDESC AS LOT 53 HOLIDAY RANCHETTES SUB); 1.12 AC

2 STATUS/USE

Property Category  Evaluation*  Reconstruction  Use

☐ building(s), main  ☑ Landmark Site  ☑ Significant Site  ☑ Full  ☐ Partial  

☐ building(s), attached  ☐ Not Historic  ☐ Permit #:  ☐ Full  ☐ Partial

☐ building(s), detached  ☐ Permit #:  ☐ Full  ☐ Partial

☐ building(s), public

☐ building(s), accessory

☐ structure(s)  *National Register of Historic Places: ☐ ineligible  ☑ eligible  

☐ listed (date: )

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates  Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or not)

☐ tax photo:  ☐ abstract of title  ☑ city/city county histories  

☐ prints:  ☐ tax card  ☑ personal interviews  

☐ historic: c.  ☐ original building permit  ☑ USHS Preservation Files  

☐ historic: d.  ☐ sewer permit  ☑ USHS Architects File  

Drawings and Plans  ☐ Sanborn Maps  ☑ LDS Family History Library  

☐ measured floor plans  ☐ obituary index

☐ site sketch map  ☐ city directories/gazetteers  ☑ Park City Hist. Soc/Museum  

☐ Historic American Bldg. Survey  ☐ census records  

☐ original plans:  ☐ biographical encyclopedias  

☐ other:  ☐ other:  

☐ newspapers

Bibliographical References (books, articles, interviews, etc.) Attach copies of all research notes and materials.


4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: Hall-parlor type  

No. Stories: 1

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation  

Date: 12-2008
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:
☐ Good (Well maintained with no serious problems apparent.)
☑ Fair (Some problems are apparent. Describe the problems.): Unpainted surfaces are in poor condition.
☐ 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: House sits on a large open lot with mature evergreen trees - in rear yard of newer house. Gambrel-type roof accessory building also located on site, is not known to be associated with the subject house.
Foundation: May be concrete, but not verified by photographs.
Walls: Wood ship-lap siding and shingles in gable ends and on roof of projecting bay.
Roof: Gable roof form sheathed in wooden shingles.
Windows/Doors: Paired 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 dates--known or estimated--when alterations were made): The one-story frame house has a rear addition that runs the full width of the back wall and extends the side wall planes a distance greater than the depth of the original house. The roof over the addition springs from the main gable roof and extends over the entire addition in a low pitch shed form. A rectangular projecting bay is centered on the gable end. The windows appear to be original, as does the siding (in poor condition). The house may have been moved to this location or was surrounded by suburban development over the years.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting, primarily rural in nature, has been maintained.

Workmanship (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): The physical evidence from the period that defines this as a typical Park City mining era house are the simple methods of construction, the use of non-beveled wood siding, the plan type, the simple roof form, the informal landscaping, the restrained ornamentation, and the plain finishes.

Feeling (Describe the property's historic character.): The physical elements of the site, in combination, 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.

5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect: ☐ Not Known ☑ Known: (source: ) Date of Construction: c. 1910
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. 1: Side elevation, 2006.
Photo No. 2: Side elevation, 2006.
Photo No. 3: Rear elevation, 2006.

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