HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property:

Address: 115 Woodside Avenue

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Current Owner Name: James Holland

AKA:

Tax Number: PC-399

Parent Parcel(s):

Current Owner Address: 3 Claim Jumper Ct, Park City, Utah 84060

Legal Description (include acreage): LOT 5 & THE N 6 FT OF LOT 4, BLK 32 PARK CITY SURVEY; 0.05 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 Site ☑ Significant Site □ Not Historic *National Register of H □ listed (date:)	<u>Reconstruction</u> Date: Permit #: □ Full □ Partial istoric Places: ☑ ineligibl	<u>Use</u> Original Use: Residential Current Use: Residential e □ eligible		
3 DOCUMENTATION					
<u>Photos: Dates</u>	<u>Research Sources</u> (check all sources consulted, whether useful or not)				
✓ tax photo:	abstract of title		☑ city/county histories		
☑ prints:	□ tax card		personal interviews		
☐ historic: c.	original building permit		☐ Utah Hist. Research Center		
	🗆 sewer permi	•	USHS Preservation Files		
Drawings and Plans	☑ Sanborn Maps		USHS Architects File		
□ measured floor plans	□ obituary index		LDS Family History Library		

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□ site sketch map	city directories/gazetteers	Park City Hist. Soc/Museum
Historic American Bldg. Survey	□ census records	□ university library(ies):
□ original plans:	biographical encyclopedias	□ other:
□ other:	□ newspapers	

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

Blaes, Dina & Beatrice Lufkin. "Final Report." Park City Historic Building Inventory. Salt Lake City: 2007.

Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: a Guide. Salt Lake City, Utah:

University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998.

Notarianni, Philip. "115 Woodside Avenue." Structure/Site Information Form. Utah State Historical Society. Salt Lake City: 1978. Roberts, Allen. "Final Report." Park City Reconnaissance Level Survey. Salt Lake City: 1995.

Roper, Roger & Deborah Randall. "Residences of Mining Boom Era, Park City - Thematic Nomination." National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form. 1984.

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: T/L cottage type	No. Stories: 1				
Additions: none minor major (describe below) Alterations: none m	inor 🗹 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.):

Describe the 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.):

Foundation: Concrete.

Walls: Drop siding.

Roof: Cross-wing roof form.

Windows/Doors: Double-hung sash type.

Essential Historical Form: ☑ Retains □ Does Not Retain, due to:

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 T/L cottage has been significantly altered over time. The original house appears to have been raised to accommodate a basement addition with garage. A large rear addition rises from the ridgeline of the stem-wing and midpoint of the gable wing; it engulfs the rear of the house. The changes are significant and diminish the site's original design integrity.

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 altered by the construction of additions and a driveway to attached garage beneath the gable wing. The dry-stacked stone retaining wall has been replaced with a concrete retaining wall with stone veneer. Small accessory building seen in the tax photo has been demolished.

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 "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 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. The site, however, retains its essential historical form and meets the criteria set forth in LMC Chapter 15-11 for designation as a Significant Site.

5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect: ☑ Not Known □ Known: (source:)

Date of Construction: c. 1885¹

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:

¹ Notarianni, page 1.

- 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. 1: East elevation(Google Earth). Camera facing west, 2008. **Photo No. 2:** East elevation. Camera facing west, tax photo.

² From "Residences of Mining Boom Era, Park City - Thematic Nomination" written by Roger Roper, 1984.



Researcher: Philip F. Notarianni Date: August 1978

Utah State Historical Society Historic Preservation Research Office Structure/Site Information Form

and a second							
E NO	Street Address: 115 Wood	side Avenue			Plat	Pcs Bl. 3	2 Lot 5
CATI	Name of Structure:		7		Т.	R.	S.
TIFI	Present Owner: Walfe A	. & Carole B. von	Schmidt		UTN		
IDENTIFICATION	Owner Address: 1436 Ya	le Avenue, Salt L	ake City, U	Г	Тах	#: P.C.	-399
2	Original Owner: Unknown		Constructio	n Date: possibl	y, Demo	lition D	ate:
	Original Use: Resident			0.100			
AGE/CONDITION/USE	Present Use: Single-Family Multi-Family Public Commercial	 Park Industrial Agricultural 	□ Vacant □ Religious □ Other		Occ	cupants	:
AGE/(Building Condition: □ Excellent ⊠ Good □ Deteriorated	□ Site □ Ruins	Integrity: □ Unaltered ⊠ Minor Alterati □ Major Alterati			allanda - Jacobra Construction (2000)	
STATU	Preliminary Evaluation: Significant Contributory Not Contributory Intrusion			Final Register S National Landmark National Register State Register			
	Photography: Date of Slides: November Views: Front 🕱 Side 🗆 Rear 🗆			Photographs: Front □ Side □ Rear I	□ Other □		
	Research Sources: Abstract of Title Plat Records Plat Map Tax Card & Photo Building Permit Sewer Permit Sanborn Maps	 City Directories Biographical Encyclop Obituary Index County & City Histories Personal Interviews Newspapers Utah State Historical Set 	S	 LDS Church Arc LDS Genealogic U of U Library BYU Library USU LIbrary SLC Library Other 			

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Summit County Records Sanborn Maps, Park City, Utah, 1889, 1900, 1907 Deseret News, May 26, 19421 p. 14, May 27, 1941 p. 20

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Materials: Wood

Building Type/Style:

Residential

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features: (Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

A shed, once located in front of the dwelling's porch, has been removed since the 1940's (Photograph to be attached.)

One-story frame, with blicktex siding, and gable roof. A porch sets on the southeast end. Some frame windows have been replaced with aluminum frames. A shed which was located in front of the porch has been remived since the 1940's.

From Sanborn Maps:



Appeared the same in 1900.

1889

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	Statement of Historical Significance:					
	Aboriginal Americans	Communication	Military	Religion		
	Agriculture	Conservation	🛛 Mining	□ Science		
	Architecture	Education	😥 Minority Groups	Socio-Humanitarian		
	The Arts	Exploration/Settlement	D Political	Transportation		
	C Commerce	Industry	Recreation			

In all probability, a pre-1898 fire dwelling that survived the conflagration.

Mayor S. Ascheim, Jewish merchant in Park City, acquired a quit claim on the property in 1883; and in 1889 it went to Mrs. Mary Gray. In 1897 the property was mortagaged by Mary J. Gibney (Gray) and sold to Maria F. Curty in 1901. The home was placed on the tax sale block in 1915; and in 1916 went to William Koivula from Nick Koskula. From Hilma Koskela to D. L. H. D. Grover in 1918.

William Koivula was born in 1883 in Vasa, Finland. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1889, and arrived in Park City in 1914. Koivula worked as a blacksmith for the Park Utah Consildated Mines, Judge Unit, beginning in 1916, and was a member of the I.O.O.F., Eagles, and Woodmen of the World. He died in 1941.

Ding Lung Hing D. Grover, a Chinese entreprenuer, owned numerous homes in Park City which he used as rental properties. Grover bacame a successful businessman, long remembered by Parkites. This structure went to Joe Drover, and then to its present owner.

НІЗТОВУ

