## HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION						
Name of Property:						
Address: 627 Woodside Avenue	AKA:	AKA:				
City, County: Park City, Summit	Tax Numbe	Tax Number: WDS-3				
Current Owner Name: Jill Sheinberg  Parent Parcel(s): PC-332 & PC-332-A  Current Owner Address: PO Box 2593, Park City, UT 84060-2593  Legal Description (include acreage): 0.14 acres; PARCEL 3 WALTER-DANIELS SUBDIVISION.						
2 STATUS/USE						
Property Category  ☑ building(s), main ☐ building(s), attached ☐ building(s), detached ☐ building(s), public ☐ building(s), accessory ☐ structure(s)	Evaluation*  □ Landmark S □ Significant S □ Not Historic  *National Regi	Site Permit #: □ Full □ I ster of Historic Places	C C Partial	<u>//se</u> priginal Use: Residential current Use: Residential □ eligible		
3 DOCUMENTATION						
<ul> <li>☑ tax photo:</li> <li>☑ prints: 1995 &amp; 2006</li> <li>☐ historic: c.</li> <li>☐ Drawings and Plans</li> <li>☐ measured floor plans</li> <li>☐ site sketch map</li> <li>☐ Historic American Bldg. Survey</li> <li>☐ original plans:</li> <li>☐ other:</li> <li>☐ Bibliographical References (books, articles)</li> <li>Blaes, Dina &amp; Beatrice Lufkin. "Final Report." P</li> </ul>		tract of title card inal building permit er permit born Maps uary index directories/gazetteers sus records praphical encyclopedi rspapers erviews, etc.) Attach	☑ c c copies of all rese	Lake City: 2007.		
<ul> <li>Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. <i>Utah's Historic Architecture</i>, 1847-1940: a Guide. Salt Lake City, Utah:</li></ul>						
4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY						
Building Type and/or Style: Variation on a crosswing  No. Stories: 1						
Additions: ☐ none ☐ minor ☑ major (describe below) Alterations: ☐ none ☐ minor ☑ major (describe below)						
Number of associated outbuilding	ngs and/or struc	tures: □ accessory b	ouilding(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: Terraced front yard to accommodate a garage at the street front and deck/patio above.
Foundation: Assumed to be concrete.
Walls: Wood drop siding and vertical wood siding on the lower level. Stone retaining walls.
Roof: Crosswing form sheathed in asphalt shingles.
Windows: Three-part bay has fixed casement windows and the front façade has a band of casement windows with a large center light flanked by narrow lights. Main door is a frame-and-panel door with paired upper lights
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 house and site have been significantly altered. A triangular eyebrow dormer was added to the stem wing roof. Earlier photos--tax and 1995--indicate the three part projecting bay was originally a five-part, half-round bay with a ribbon of five narrow fixed casement windows and a decorative bracket beneath. The house appears raised in the tax photo, but may have been raised higher to accommodate a basement addition. The window openings do not appear to have been greatly altered from what is seen in the tax photo--ribbon of windows with a large center casement flanked by narrow casements. A large gambrel roof addition was constructed after 1968. The overall changes, however, 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.): 1907 Sanborn Insurance Map indicates a stone retaining wall, and average of 8' high, running nearly the entire length of Woodside Avenue in front of this and other homes. The wall has been replaced by concrete in some areas or has been recreated with new materials as it the case on this site. The tax photo indicates the retaining wall in this area had been removed as early as c. 1940 and replaced with an extensive concrete patio, curvilinear stairway and garage. The concrete appears to have been stamped with a geometric boarder. The concrete site work has been replaced by rectilinear steps, patio and garage faced with stone veneer.

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 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.

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Architect: ☑ Not Known ☐ Known:	(source: )	Date of Construction: c. 1905 <sup>1</sup>			
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:					
Historic Era:     □ Settlement & Mining Boom Era (     ☑ Mature Mining Era (1894-1930)     □ Mining Decline & Emergence of	,				

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.<sup>2</sup>

- 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.

Structure appears on the 1907 Sanborn Insurance Map.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> From "Residences of Mining Boom Era, Park City - Thematic Nomination" written by Roger Roper, 1984.





