

HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property:

Address: 2465 DOC HOLLIDAY DR

AKA:

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: PR-20

Current Owner Name: SNYDER TIMOTHY H & KAREN LEA H/W (JT) Parent Parcel(s):

Current Owner Address: PO BOX 4041; PARK CITY, UT 84060-4041

Legal Description (include acreage): Legal SUBD: PROSPECTOR PARK PHASE 1 SUBD LOT: 20S 10 T 2S R 4E LOT 20 PROSPECTOR PARK SUBDIVISION, PHASE I, IN SEC 10 T2SR4E SLBM CONT 9008 SQ FT M106-508 M112-463 M264-438-9524-697 961-314 1143-181; 0.21 AC

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

Reconstruction

- Date:
- Permit #:
- Full Partial

Use

Original Use: Residential
Current Use: Residential

*National Register of Historic Places: ineligible eligible
 listed (date:)

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates

- tax photo:
- prints:
- historic: c.

Drawings and Plans

- 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.

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.

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: Foursquare

No. Stories: 2

Additions: none minor major (describe below) Alterations: none minor major (describe below)

Number of associated outbuildings and/or structures: accessory building(s), # _____; structure(s), # _____.

Researcher/Organization: Dina Blaes/Park City Municipal Corporation

Date: November, 08

General Condition of Exterior Materials:

- 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.):

Foundation: Not verified, assumed to be concrete.

Walls: Horizontal wood siding

Roof: Hipped roof form sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Windows: Two-over-one double-hung sash type and large fixed casement with fixed transom windows.

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

Location: Original Location Moved (date __unknown__) Original Location: Coalville

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 2-story frame foursquare exhibits many of the typical design elements of the style and period; square plan, low-pitched hipped roof, two-story massing, one-story hipped roof porch that spans the façade, and symmetrically placed openings on the primary façade. This house was moved to this site from Coalville, but retains the physical elements critical to its design as an American foursquare house.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): Because this house was moved to this location from Coalville, its setting has been altered. However, the current setting is not dissimilar from the original.

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 American foursquare constructed during the mining era house are the simple methods of construction, the use of wood siding, the plan type, the hipped roof form, the massing, the simple decorative elements, 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 town of the early twentieth century.

Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The foursquare was a common house type built in Utah during the mining era, specifically between 1905 and 1925.

5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect: Not Known Known: (source:)

Date of Construction: 1911¹

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 Summit County Recorder.

- Settlement & Mining Boom Era (1868-1893)
- Mature Mining Era (1894-1930)
- Mining Decline & Emergence of Recreation Industry (1931-1962)

In *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Lee & Virginia McAlester write, "the Prairie Box or American Foursquare is one of the few indigenous American styles. It was developed by an unusually creative group of Chicago architects... The style in its vernacular form was spread throughout the country by pattern books published in the Midwest." The subject site exhibits all the elements that are found on the most common vernacular form of the American Foursquare. This form was most common in Utah between 1905 and 1925.

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: Primary façade, 2006.

