#### HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

1 IDENTIFICATION	1 7 and OH 1 Word of	TAL COM CIVITION (10 K	,,,		
Name of Property: Park City Mi	iner's Hospital				
Address: 1354 Park Avenue	•	AKA:	AKA:		
City, County: Park City, Summit	County, Utah	Tax Number:			
Current Owner Name: Park City Current Owner Address: PO BC Legal Description (include acrea	Municipal Corporation X 1480, Park City, Uta	Parent Parcel(s):			
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: 12/08/	Reconstruction  Date: Permit #: □ Full □ Partial  Historic Places: □ inel 1978 - Individually liste			
3 DOCUMENTATION					
Blaes, Dina & Beatrice Lufkin. "Fina Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. University of Utah Graduate So Notarianni, Philip F., "Park City Min 1978. Roberts, Allen. "Final Report." Park	□ abstract of □ tax card □ original buil □ sewer perm □ Sanborn Mi □ obituary ind □ city director ey □ census reco □ biographica □ newspapers  oks, articles, interviews, al Report." Park City Histo Utah's Historic Architecture chool of Architecture and the er's Hospital." National Reconsissance Level	title  Iding permit  nit  aps dex ries/gazetteers ords al encyclopedias s  etc.) Attach copies o  ric Building Inventory. Sa re, 1847-1940: a Guide.  Utah State Historical Soc egister of Historic Places	Salt Lake City, Utah: siety, 1991. Inventory, Nomination Form.		
4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRI	PTION & INTEGRITY				
Building Type and/or Style: Fou	rsquare type		No. Stories:		
Additions: ☐ none ☑ minor ☐	] major (describe below) A	Alterations: □ none 🗵	☑ minor □ major (describe below)		
Number of associated outbuilding	ngs and/or structures: [	☐ accessory building(s	s), #; □ structure(s), #		
General Condition of Exterior M	aterials:				
☑ Good (Well maintained with no serious problems apparent.)					
☐ Fair (Some problems are app	parent. Describe the problems	s.):			
Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: _12-2008					

☐ 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: Concrete; basement added when structure was moved to current location.
Walls: Red brick.
Roof: Truncated pyramid roof form sheathed in asphalt shingle.
Windows/Doors: Double-hung sash type with transom windows.
Essential Historical Form: ☑ Retains  □ Does Not Retain, due to:
Location: ☐ Original Location ☑ Moved (date _1979_) Original Location: Nelson Hill, northwest of city center.
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 datesknown or estimatedwhen alterations were made): The two-story brick structure has not been significantly altered from what is described in the National Register nomination (see National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, 1978). When the structure was moved to its current location a 1 ½ story addition to the south façade was removed. The change is not substantial and does not affect the structure's original design integrity.
Setting (The physical environment-natural or manmadeof a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting is not dissimilar from the structure's original setting. In 1904, the hospital was built northwest of the city center in order to be away "from city noises and dangers of fire" and because it was found to be "the most suitable spot to insure the maximum of sunshine and fresh air." The current setting is not a dissimilar location.
Workmanship (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): The distinctive elements include the foursquare form, truncated pyramid roof form, brick structure, symmetrically placed window and door openings, window type and porch elements.
Feeling (Describe the property's historic character.): The physical elements of the site, in combination, convey a sense of large-scale institutional buildings 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 brick foursquare structure was built in 1904 and is associated with labor unions active in the community during the most active mining era.
This site was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 as the <i>Park City Miners Hospital</i> . It was built in 1904 on a site northwest of the city center, but was moved to its current site in 1979. It retains its historic integrity. As a result, it meets the criteria set forth in LMC Chapter 15-11 for designation as a Landmark Site.
5 SIGNIFICANCE
Architect: ☑ Not Known ☐ Known: (source:)  Date of Construction: c. 1904 <sup>2</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:
1. Historic Era: □ Settlement & Mining Boom Era (1868-1893)
N.4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Notarianni, page 3. <sup>2</sup> Notarianni, page 2.

☑ Mature Mining Era (1894-1930)	
☐ Mining Decline & Emergence of Recreation	n Industry (1931-1962

As stated in the 1979 National Register nomination, "its [The Park City Miners Hospital] significance lies in its place as a social humanitarian cooperative venture between a local of the Western Federation of Miners, a union characterized as radical in nature, and the Park City community. During the 1903-1904 period the W.F.M. embroiled itself in a turbulent strike in Colorado, suffering the stigma of radicalism, while at the same time initiation the building of a community hospital in Park City. Thus, the hospital aids in understanding the union's <u>complete</u> efforts in the field of labor reform, as well as the cooperative effort necessary to attain its completion."

- 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: West elevation. Camera facing east, 2006.

Photo No. 2: West elevation. Camera facing east, 1995.

**Photo No. 3:** Northwest oblique. Camera facing southeast, 1983.

Photo No. 4: Southwest oblique. Camera facing northeast, 1983.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

RECEIVED JUN 8 1978 DATE ENTERED DEC 8 1978	NLY	
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JLL I	NSTRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW T</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES (			,
NAME				
HISTORIC	PARK CITY MINER'S HOS	SPITAL		
AND/OR COMMON				
LOCATION	J			
STREET & NUMBER				
SINCE! & NOWBER	and the second		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	<del></del>		CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
	Park City	VICINITY OF	01	
STATE	TT4 - 1-	CODE	County	CODE 043
CT A COURT	Utah	049	Summit	043
CLASSIFIC	SATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	_XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
_Xauilding(s)	<u>X</u> private	UNOCCUPIED	$\frac{\mathbf{X}}{\mathbf{C}}$ COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		X <sub>NO</sub>	MILITARY	OTHER:
OWNER O	F PROPERTY			
- NAME				
	Bradley Hasper, Perso	onal Representative	e (Orris Est.)	
STREET & NUMBER	c/o Allen H. Tibbals,	, Attorney, 220 So.	. 2nd E. Chancellor	Bldg. Suite
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	Salt Lake City	VICINITY OF	Utah	
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	ETC. Summit Count	ty Courthouse		
STREET & NUMBER				
CITY, TOWN	01 '11-		STATE	
DEDDEGES	Coalville	INIC CLIDATENO	Utah	<u> </u>
•	ITATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
ΤΪΤLE	Utah State Historica	l Sites Survey		
DATE				
	1972	FEDERAL _	XSTATECOUNTYLOCAL	_
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS				
			STATE	



#### CONDITION

**CHECK ONE** 

**CHECK ONE** 

\_\_excellent \_XGOOD \_\_DETERIORATED

\_\_UNALTERED

X\_ORIGINAL SITE

\_\_FAIR

\_\_RUINS
\_\_UNEXPOSED

\_\_\_MOVED

D DATE\_\_\_\_

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Park City Miner's Hospital is a large two-story load bearing red brick structure. Its massing would be symmetrical were it not for a smaller two-level addition (date unknown) to the north. The front facade has a central projecting bay signaling the location of the entry. The first level is situated well above ground level with a large set of wood steps leading up to a veranda which extends across the full front of the building. The veranda roof slopes away from the structure at a slight angle with a pediment set into it directly above the front steps.

A majority of the decoration to be found on the building is in the decorative turnings which make up the balustrade and supporting posts of the veranda. A second set of smaller turnings compose a band that runs just under the veranda roof between the turned columns, small decorative brackets connect the line of turning to the columns.

With the exception of the north addition, the windows of the structure are tall and narrow having two large single lite sashes, one over the other with a horizontal transom across the top. Brick window openings on the first level are topped with segmental arches. SEcond level window openings are flat topped and end at the base of the cornice work. The building is capped off by a large tin hipped roof constructed in such a way as to resemble clay tiles. The roof splays out slightly at the base to form a set of eaves with considerable overhang. Classic influence can be seen in the widely-spaced brackets which attach to the soffits and extend around the eaves of the second level overhang. Dormers having hipped roofs project out from the second level roof on three sides. The dormers appear to have housed two sets of double hung windows. The cornice detail used in the eaves of the roof overhang resembles the bracketed overhang found on the main roof eaves, making use of smaller brackets.

The north side addition ties into the original structure well in that the veranda continues across from the original building to include the addition. Window openings used in this addition are later double hung windows set in pairs, giving a more horizontal look than the earlier openings. The ridge line on the roof the addition intersects the main structure just below the eaves. The roof shape and use of cornice and brackets is the same style as those of the original structure.

An inscribed stone plaque with the words "Miner's Hospital 1904" is set into the upper level brick facade on the projecting entry bay.

The exterior has remained much the same; however, the interior has undergone alteration in the adaptation of the building to a commercial use.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	Xsocial/humanitarian	
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION	
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	XOTHER (SPECIFY)	
		INVENTION	A.	Labor-Mining	
SPECIFIC DATES 1904 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Harry Campbell					

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Park city Mining District, Utah, from its beginnings in the 1860s, quickly rose to a place of prominence among the nation's silver producers. Large corporate interests and entrepreneurs aided in developing the area into such a position. Of equal importance, however, was the labor force which provided the miners and various skilled positions necessary to operate the industry.

With miners came organized labor. Western metal miners banded together to form the Western Federation of Miners in 1893. In October 1901 Local No. 144 in Park City was formed. As all labor organizations, the Park City Union was formed by workers who sought, as a collective body, better wages, safe working conditions, and various benefits deemed necessary in the performance of their occupations. The early history of labor is marked by "reform;" that is, the attempt of redress grievances against mining companies and their modes of operating.

Health concerns ranked of paramount interest both to the miners and the community. Isolated from urban areas, Parkites had to be treated at Salt Lake City hospitals. Such a journey of approximately thirty miles induced many hardships, especially in winter months. Miners also objected to the automatic withdrawal of money from their pay which was sent to Salt Lake hospitals, where they felt treatment was not satisfactory.

Spurred by the union, a project was launched in December 1903 to fund a local hospital for the Park. The effort represented a significant form of mutual cooperation, in a social humanitarian field, between miners' union and local residents. The union meeting in December resulted in a resolution being passed that called for the formation of a company by a committee appointed by the union. This company was to have a capital stock of \$20,000 divided into 2,000 shares at the par value of \$10.00 per share, with both union and non-union members able to subscribe. However, upon any future sale of the stocks, they were to be transferred only to the Park City Miners Union No. 144. The union acted only as a shareholder, the hospital to be run by the company.

The subscription proved a success as newspaper reports attested to the cooperation of individuals and business houses of the city. Mrs. Edza Nelson donated an acre of ground known as Nelson Hill, upon which to erect the building. This site, located just north of the city, was selected because of its distance both from city noises and dangers of fire, as well as the most suitable spot to insure the maximum of sunshine and fresh air.

Plans and specifications were prepared by Harry Campbell, contractor, and ground was broken in April 1904. Work progressed and by October 1, 1904, the hospital reached completion. Furniture and furnishings were received by various fraternal and social organiza-

### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. The Park Record, December 26, 1903; April 30, 1904; October 1, 1904; October 8, 1904; July 17, 1915; July 24, 1915.

10 GEOGRAPHIC	Less than one ac	cre	
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED OU ADRANGLE NAME P	ark City West. Utah	gradu en y e	QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000
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VERBAL BOUNDARY	ESCRIPTION	Landania 1	U. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
	and the second second		
LIST ALL STATES	AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIE	S OVERLAPPING	STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE.	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Philip F. Notaria ORGANIZATION  Utah State Histor STREET & NUMBER  603 East South Te CITY OR TOWN  Salt Lake City  12 STATE HISTOR	rical Society	V1V.4	Tebruary 1978 TELEPHONE (801) 533-5755 STATE Utah  CERTIFICATION
	EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF T	HIS PROPERTY V	
NATIONAL.	X. STATE	4 Maria Anni Argania	LOCAL
hereby nominate this prope criteria and procedures set for	rty for inclusion in the National Re orth by the National Park Service.		servation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I that it has been evaluated according to the
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVAT	ION OFFICER SIGNATURE		A
TITLE		`	DATE May 24, 1978
1. Charle	THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN	N THE NATIONAL	REGISTER DATE / と・ディスト
ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NA	MONAL REGISTER		DATE
Welliam H. B	HON= 12.8.28		

Form No. 10-300a (Hev. 10-74)

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVED JUN 6 197	3		1970
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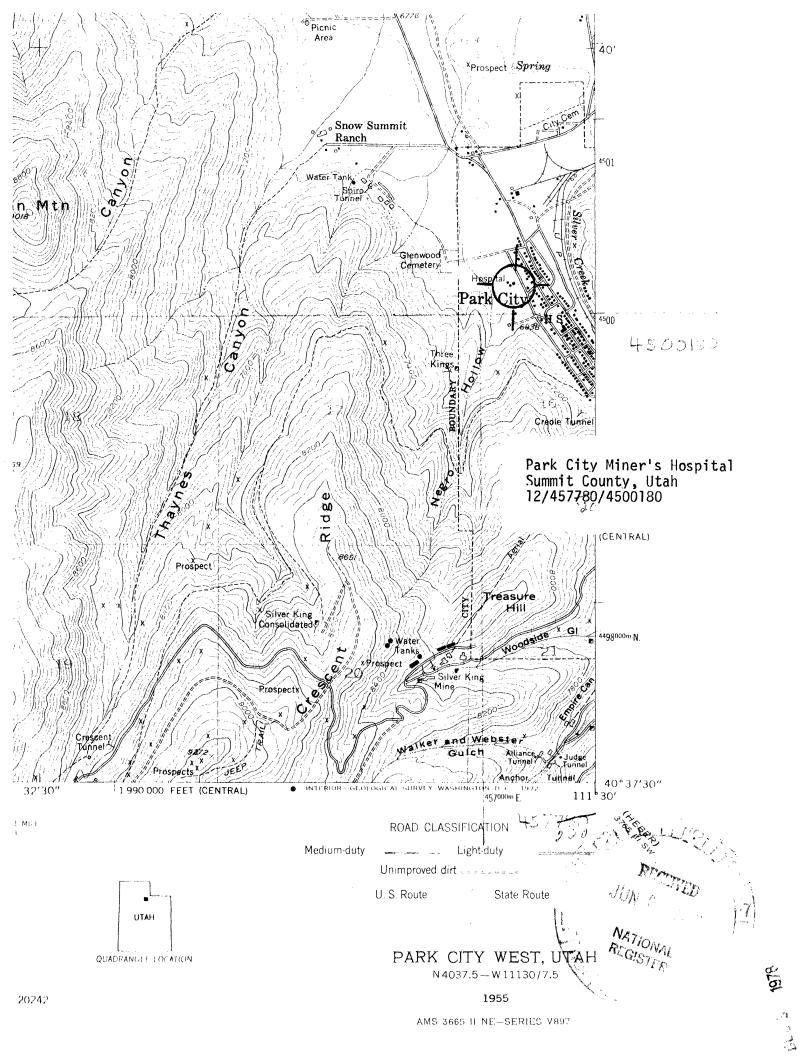
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE

tions and individuals, adding to the cooperative character of the venture. Dedication services were largely attended, with representatives of several religious denominations offering preserntations, and highlighted by an address by Colonel William M. Ferry.

The Park City Miners Hospital now stands as a commercial property, but its significance lies in its place as a social humanitarian cooperative venture between a local of the Western Federation of Miners, a union characterized as radical in nature, and the Park City community. During the 1903-1904 period the W.F.M. embroiled itself in a turbulent strike in Colorado, suffering the stigma of radicalism, while at the same time initiation the building of a community hospital in Park City. Thus, the hospital aids in understanding the union's complete efforts in the field of labor reform, as well as the cooperative effort necessary to attain its completion.





Park City minus Hospital

View from Northeast

Paro- neg.: USHS, Pricip 4. notamanie

Jelo, 1978

DEC 8



Parle City Winer Hospital
View Grom East
PRoto-neg.: USHS, Pricip 4. notariamin
Leb. 1978



