

Silver King Coalition Mine Site

Background

The Park City Historic Sites Inventory, adopted February 4, 2009, includes four hundred five (405) sites of which one hundred ninety-two (192) sites meet the criteria for designation as Landmark Sites. Two hundred thirteen (213) sites meet the criteria for designation as Significant Sites, including the Silver King Coalition Mine Site.

When the HPB voted to designate the Silver King Coalition Mine Site to the Historic Sites Inventory as a Significant Site, the HPB also instructed staff to do additional research to determine if Landmark Site designation was appropriate to consider.

After reviewing the additional information (See Historic Site Forms and accompanying staff report for details) and reevaluating the site based on the criteria set forth in Title 15-11-10(A), staff recommends that the HPB not pursue a change in the status of this site.

Analysis

15-11-10. PARK CITY HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY.

(A) CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATING SITES TO THE PARK CITY HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY.

(1) LANDMARK SITE. Any Buildings (main, attached, detached or public), Accessory Buildings, and/or Structures may be designated to the Historic Sites Inventory as a Landmark Site if the Planning Department finds it meets all the criteria listed below:

(a) It is at least fifty (50) years old or has achieved Significance in the past fifty (50) years if the Site is of exceptional importance to the community; and

Analysis: The site meets this criterion. The site is at least 50 years old. The site was actively mined in the late 1890s and early 1900s. The buildings and structures were built at different times within the history of the site, but all were built during the mature mining era in Park City (1894-1929). The dates of construction range from c. 1894 to 1921. All of the structures and building appear on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map.

(b) It retains its Historic Integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association as defined by the National Park Service for the National Register of Historic Places; and

Analysis: The site does not meet this criterion. The site does not retain its historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association as defined by the National Park Service for the National Register of Historic Places. This method of determining historic integrity for locally designated Landmark Sites was

adopted by the City Council in July 2009 and is set forth in Title 15-11 (Historic Preservation) and Title 15-15 (Definitions)

As noted in National Register Bulletin 42, "a mining property may be judged to have integrity as a **system** even though individual components of the system have deteriorated over time". This site does not effectively convey the collective image of a historically significant mining operation because of substantial alterations made to the site and the cumulative number of components (buildings and structures) that have been removed from the site over time. The number and condition of extant resources at this site seems substantial, but important elements of the mining operations--tramways, conveyors, and other ancillary structures--have been removed. The extant resources are not sufficient to convey a sense of the complete mining system and/or operation at this site. Therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the National Register, and consequently, does not meet criterion (b) of the Title 15-11-10(A)(1).

(c) It is significant in local, regional or national history, architecture, engineering or culture associated with at least one (1) of the following:

(i) an era that has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history,

Analysis: The site meets the criterion primarily because of its association with an era that has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; namely, the active mining era. The impact of the Silver King Mine on Park City, the region, and the state of Utah is well documented and generally accepted by both historians and the public.

(ii) The lives of Persons significant in the history of the community, state, region, or nation, or

Analysis: The site meets the criterion for its association with the lives of persons significant in the history of Park City; namely John Judge and Albion Emery (in the early years), David Keith, and Thomas Kearns. These individuals were prominent not only in Utah mining, but also in regional and state politics, culture, economics, and business.

(iii) The distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or the work of a notable architect or master craftsman.

(2) SIGNIFICANT SITE. Any Buildings (main, attached, detached or public), Accessory Buildings, and/or Structures may be designated to the Historic Sites Inventory as a Significant Site if the Planning Department finds it meets all the criteria listed below:

(a) It is at least fifty (50) years old or has achieved Significance in the past fifty (50) years if the Site is of exceptional importance to the community; and

Analysis: The site meets this criterion. The site is at least 50 years old. The site was actively mined in the late 1890s and early 1900s. The buildings and structures were built at different times within the history of the site, but all were built during the mature mining era in Park City (1894-1929). The dates of construction range from c. 1894 to 1921. All of the structures and building appear on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map.

(b) It retains its Essential Historical Form, meaning there are no major alterations that have destroyed the Essential Historical Form. Major alterations that destroy the essential historical form include:

Analysis: The site meets this criterion. It retains its Essential Historical Form as defined in the Land Management Code. Essential Historical Form is defined as "the physical characteristics of a Structure that make it identifiable as existing in or relating to an important era in the past." This site retains the physical characteristics that identify it as existing in or relating to the mining boom era in Park City. The site reflects many years of deterioration and the substantial loss of historic fabric, but the extant buildings and structures relate to the active mining era in Park City.

(i) Changes in pitch of the main roof of the primary façade if 1) the change was made after the Period of Historic Significance; 2) the change is not due to any structural failure; or 3) the change is not due to collapse as a result of inadequate maintenance on the part of the Applicant or a previous Owner, or

Analysis: There is no evidence to suggest that the roof pitch of any of the buildings has been altered. Several buildings reflect general deterioration and portions of the roof on several of the buildings have collapsed, but the original roof forms have not been altered.

(ii) Addition of upper stories or the removal of original upper stories occurred after the Period of Historic Significance, or

Analysis: Upper stories have not been added or removed after the Period of Historic Significance to/from the buildings or structures.

(iii) Moving it from its original location to a Dissimilar Location, or

Analysis: Except for the boarding house, the structures remain at their original locations. The boarding house was moved upslope from its original site, but it was moved to a location that is not dissimilar from its original location.

(iv) Addition(s) that significantly obscures the Essential Historical Form when viewed from the primary public Right-of-Way.

Analysis: There are no additions that obscure the Essential Historical Form when the structures or buildings are viewed from the primary public rights-of-way.

(c) It is important in local or regional history, architecture, engineering or culture associated with at least one (1) of the following:

(i) An era of Historic importance to the community, or

Analysis: The site meets the criterion. The site meets this criterion primarily because of its association with an era of historic importance to the community; namely, the active mining era. The impact of the Silver King Mine on Park City, the region, and the state of Utah is well documented and generally accepted by both historians and the public.

(ii) Lives of Persons who were of Historic importance to the community, or

Analysis: The site is associated with lives of persons who were of Historic importance to the community; namely, John Judge and Albion Emery (until their deaths in the late 1890s) and with David Keith, and Thomas Kearns. These individuals were prominent not only in Utah mining, but also in regional and state politics, culture, economics, and business.

(iii) Noteworthy methods of construction, materials, or craftsmanship used during the Historic period.

HISTORIC SITE FORM -- HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (06-09)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Silver King Mine Site - Boarding House

Address: 40°37'25.26"N 111°31'25.14"W

AKA:

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: PCA-S-98-PCMR

Current Owner Name: United Park City Mines

Parent Parcel(s): S-98

Current Owner Address: POB 1450, Park City, Utah 84060

Legal Description (include acreage): 2,538.33 acres; see Summit County for description.

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: Commercial

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

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates

- tax photo:
- prints: 1999 and 2009
- historic: dates unknown

Drawings and Plans

- measured floor plans
- site sketch map
- Historic American Bldg. Survey
- original plans:
- other: HAER, 1971.

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.)

- Boucher, Jack E. Covered Track W of Mill Repair shed to Right. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Covered Tramway, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . DT of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . General View of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from E: Note Roof removed from ore car track enclosure to extreme left. Terminal bldg is in left center. Cupola-like enclosure on mineshaft bldg houses shaft lift. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from W. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . GV of Mill from SE. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: February 2010

---. GV of Mill from S. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. *Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory*. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>

Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States. Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey. Washington: GPO, 1912.

"Death of David Keith." Park Record [Park City] 19 Apr. 1918: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Hampshire, David and Hal Compton. "Park City." From the Ground Up: The History of Mining in Utah. Ed. Colleen Whitley. Logan: Utah State University Press, 2006. 318-41.

"Hon. A.B. Emery." Park Record [Park City] 16 June 1894: 2. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Howard, L. O. "The Silver King Coalition Mines". Salt Lake Mining Review. 30 Nov. 1913: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 13 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Jenkins, J.E. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Pop Jenks Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1987.2.146. Electronic.

Larsen, Ken Shelton. "The Life of Thomas Kearns." MA thesis. University of Utah, 1964

Morrison, Sandra. 1999-2000 Reconnaissance Level Survey: Unincorporated Areas of Summit County (North Summit County, Snyderville Basin & Park City). Summit County: Summit County Historical Society, 2000.

Murphy, Miriam B. Thomas Kearns. Ed. Kent Allan Powell. Utah History Encyclopedia. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994. Utah History Encyclopedia. Media Solutions. March 2004. University of Utah. 12 Mar. 2009. <historytogo.utah.edu/people/thomas_kearns.html>

Noble, Bruce J. and Robert Spude. Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties. Rev. ed. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 42. Washington: GPO, 1997.

Park City, Utah. Aerial photograph from Google Earth. March 5, 2006. Google, 2009.

Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?].

Sanborn, D.A. "Sheet 14, Park City, Utah, 1900." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1900. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>

---. "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1907. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>

---. "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1929)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1929. Hal Compton Research Library. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 12 Dec. 2009. Electronic.

---. "Sheet , Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1940)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1940. Research Center of Utah State Archives and Utah State History. 15 Dec. 2009. Microfilm: Reel 2, Grid 8880.

"The Shadow of Death (John Judge)." Park Record [Park City] 17 Sept. 1892: 3. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bea Kummer Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1984.1.43. Electronic.

Silver King Mine. N.d. *Park City Mountain Resort Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1999.4.178. Electronic.

Thompson, George A. and Fraser Buck. Treasure Mountain Home: Park City Revisited. 1968. Salt Lake City: Dream Garden Press, 1993.

Walter Bros. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bob Graham Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1993.5.10. Electronic.

Utah. State Historic Preservation Office. Architectural Survey Data for Park City. Salt Lake City: SHPO, 2006. Electronic.

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: Institutional Housing / Victorian: Other

No. Stories: 2.5

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.):

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: The building was not originally built on this site, but the current site is not topographically dissimilar to the original. The building is tucked against a hillside with a ski run parallel to the long axis.

Foundation: Concrete.

Walls: Concrete on lower level, drop-novelty wood siding.

Roof: Gable with pediment gable over entry doors. Gable on the northeast end with two wall dormers.

Windows/Doors: Doors are newer commercial glazed panel doors. Windows are one-over-one double-hung sash type windows. Windows are single and paired. The ribbon of windows on the second floor was modified prior to 1971.

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

Location: Original Location Moved (date: _1987_) Original Location: approx. 2700 feet to northeast, nearer the other Silver King Mine buildings/structures.

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 boarding house is located approximately 2,730 feet up slope and southwest of the change house. The U.S. Ski Association first renovated the building in 1973 to accommodate 120 athletes. In 1986, the building was vacated and finally moved to its current location a year later. The building has been modified significantly as a result of changes to the window and door openings on the primary façade (some made prior to 1971), window replacement, changes to the northeast addition, the addition of an expansive two-level deck, the concrete foundation and lower level, and the loss of original interior configuration. The building was constructed in a Victorian style with lathe turned porch posts and modest trim above the windows and doors. The building reflects the relatively utilitarian use as worker housing. According to the PCHS&M, the boarding house was constructed in 1897 and it appears on the 1900, 1907, 1929, and 1940 Sanborn Insurance maps. Photographs taken for the Historic American Engineering Record of other Silver King Mine structures show the boarding house, as well as two other bunkhouses, in its original location.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting is more remote now than when it was constructed. The building was originally part of a dense complex of buildings and structures that are no longer extant. The building sits alone farther up the hillside than the other Silver King Mine buildings and no longer relates physically to the original site. Its context has been completely lost.

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 of the time is the drop-novelty siding, which was commonly used on residential buildings constructed during the active mining era in Park City. The turned posts, lack of ornamentation, simple wood siding, fenestration patterns, and simple window forms are all typical of the time.

Feeling (Describe the property's historic character.): The building does not effectively convey its place in the history of mining in Park City. It is removed from other buildings that serve to create a context and its historic character is evident only in the few exterior materials.

Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The building is associated with the Silver King Mine and its most prominent and well-known principal owners David Keith and Thomas Kearns. Owners Albion Emery and John Judge died prior to the construction of this particular building.

5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect: Not Known Known: (source:)

Date of Construction: c. 1895

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)

The full history of the Silver King Mine is not restated here - it is available in several publications listed in the Bibliographical References section of this document.

The Silver King Mining Company was incorporated for \$3,000,000 in 1892 with David Keith as president, Thomas Kearns as vice president, and John Judge, W.V. Rice, W.H. Dodge, and Albion Emery as directors (Thompson, 52). The Silver King Mine, and several others, generated great wealth for those involved in the business and had an enormous impact on Park City, the region, and the state. The history of the Silver King Mine and its principals has been widely and thoroughly documented and the impact of the silver mining industry in general, as well as this mine in particular, on Utah's economic, political, business, and cultural life is also well-documented in numerous publications and is accepted by historians and the general public.

From Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States Geological Survey. Professional Paper 77. Department of the Interior. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912:

The Silver King Mine is situated in Woodside Gulch, 1 mile southwest of Park City (178).

The Silver King consolidated case at present writing is in the courts. The property has been increased by adding to the original three claims several groups, including the Mayflower, Alliance, Massachusetts, Fairview, Park City, Kearns-Keith, and Woodside, until in 1904 it embraced 80 claims. Early in 1907 the McGregor group was taken up and all the holdings were consolidated under the name of Silver King Coalition Mines Co (179).

The policy of the management from the outset has been to have the best. This policy has been followed not only in the mechanical equipment of the mine, but also in all surface improvements, including provisions for employees. The Silver King shaft is equipped with a steel gallows frame, a Corliss engine of high power and efficiency, a complete compressor plant, a machine shop, and a change house. Other surface improvements include an attractive boarding and bunkhouse, in which are the mine office, a sampler, a concentrating mill, and a aerial tramway (180).

The concentration mill, erected in 1898, is equipped in two duplicate units, to treat about 200 tons a day (180).

From Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?]:

In its heyday, at the beginning of the 20th century, the Silver King Mine Company was almost a community in itself. There were three boarding houses with over 100 men. There was an assay office for assessing mineral content, a machine shop, a superintendent's house, a mill, a loading station for the tramway caring ore down into Park City and a pig farm.

The Silver King Mine Co. was known internationally for the fortunes it made for its investors. Thomas Kearns became a U.S. Senator; David Keith became president of the Salt Lake Tribune newspaper; and Albion Emery's widow Susannah became known as Utah's Silver Queen. John Judge died of silicosis (a lung disease caused by exposure to dust in the mines), which claimed most miners in their 40s or 50s. Judge's name was memorialized in many Salt Lake buildings and institutions. In the 1960s, Jim Ivers' grandson was instrumental in developing Treasure Mountains Resort, now Park City Mountain Resort.

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): The building is associated with the Silver King Mine and its principal owners David Keith and Thomas Kearns.

David Keith (1847-1918) was born in Nova Scotia and came to Park City in 1883. Having considerable experience in mines in Nevada, he joined the Ontario Mine as the foreman. He left the Ontario in 1885 to join the Anchor Mining Company--later the Judge Mine Company--as the mine manager. He and John Judge were responsible for the Alliance Tunnel and eventually joined with Thomas Kearns, E.P. Ferry, and Albion Emery in the Mayflower claims; these claims became the Silver King Coalition Mines Company. At the time of his death, Mr. Keith was president of the company (*The Park Record*, April 19, 1918).

Thomas Kearns (1862-1918) was born in Ontario, Canada in 1862. His family moved to Nebraska when he was a young boy and at age twenty-one, he was drawn to Park City by the mining activity. He married Jennie Judge, the niece of his business partner John Judge, and became an alderman in Park City. He and several other investors including David Keith, Thomas Kearns, Albion B. Emery, and John Judge purchased the Silver King property the summer of 1892 for \$65,000. In 1901, he was elected as a U.S. Senator and along with his partner, David Keith, purchased the Salt Lake Tribune the same year. Kearns died from a stroke in 1918 after having been struck by a car near his home in Salt Lake City (Murphy & Larsen).

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 photographs are on file with the Planning Department, Park City Municipal Corp.

Photo No. 1: South oblique. Camera facing north, 2009.

Photo No. 2: Primary façade detail. Camera facing northwest, 2009.

Photo No. 3: Primary façade detail. Camera facing northeast, 2009.

Photo No. 4: Primary façade detail. Camera facing northwest, 1999.

HISTORIC SITE FORM -- HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (06-09)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Silver King Mine Site - Boarding House Vault

Address: 40°37'53.31"N 111°30'50.88"W

AKA:

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: PCA-S-98-PCMR

Current Owner Name: United Park City Mines

Parent Parcel(s): S-98

Current Owner Address: POB 1450, Park City, Utah 84060

Legal Description (include acreage): 2,538.33 acres; see Summit County for description.

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: None

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

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates

- tax photo:
- prints: 1999 and 2009
- historic: dates unknown

Drawings and Plans

- measured floor plans
- site sketch map
- Historic American Bldg. Survey
- original plans:
- other: HAER, 1971.

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.)

- Boucher, Jack E. Covered Track W of Mill Repair shed to Right. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Covered Tramway, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>
- . DT of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>
- . General View of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from E: Note Roof removed from ore car track enclosure to extreme left. Terminal bldg is in left center. Cupola-like enclosure on mineshaft bldg houses shaft lift. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from W. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>
- . GV of Mill from SE. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: February 2010

---. GV of Mill from S. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. *Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory*. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>

Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States. Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey. Washington: GPO, 1912.

"Death of David Keith." Park Record [Park City] 19 Apr. 1918: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Hampshire, David and Hal Compton. "Park City." From the Ground Up: The History of Mining in Utah. Ed. Colleen Whitley. Logan: Utah State University Press, 2006. 318-41.

"Hon. A.B. Emery." Park Record [Park City] 16 June 1894: 2. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Howard, L. O. "The Silver King Coalition Mines". Salt Lake Mining Review. 30 Nov. 1913: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 13 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Jenkins, J.E. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Pop Jenks Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1987.2.146. Electronic.

Larsen, Ken Shelton. "The Life of Thomas Kearns." MA thesis. University of Utah, 1964

Morrison, Sandra. 1999-2000 Reconnaissance Level Survey: Unincorporated Areas of Summit County (North Summit County, Snyderville Basin & Park City). Summit County: Summit County Historical Society, 2000.

Murphy, Miriam B. Thomas Kearns. Ed. Kent Allan Powell. Utah History Encyclopedia. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994. Utah History Encyclopedia. Media Solutions. March 2004. University of Utah. 12 Mar. 2009. <historygo.utah.edu/people/thomas_kearns.html>

Noble, Bruce J. and Robert Spude. Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties. Rev. ed. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 42. Washington: GPO, 1997.

Park City, Utah. Aerial photograph from Google Earth. March 5, 2006. Google, 2009.

Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?].

Sanborn, D.A. "Sheet 14, Park City, Utah, 1900." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1900. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>

---. "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1907. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>

---. "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1929)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1929. Hal Compton Research Library. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 12 Dec. 2009. Electronic.

---. "Sheet , Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1940)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1940. Research Center of Utah State Archives and Utah State History. 15 Dec. 2009. Microfilm: Reel 2, Grid 8880.

"The Shadow of Death (John Judge)." Park Record [Park City] 17 Sept. 1892: 3. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bea Kummer Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1984.1.43. Electronic.

Silver King Mine. N.d. *Park City Mountain Resort Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1999.4.178. Electronic.

Thompson, George A. and Fraser Buck. Treasure Mountain Home: Park City Revisited. 1968. Salt Lake City: Dream Garden Press, 1993.

Walter Bros. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bob Graham Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1993.5.10. Electronic.

Utah. State Historic Preservation Office. Architectural Survey Data for Park City. Salt Lake City: SHPO, 2006. Electronic.

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: Block /None

No. Stories: 1

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.):

POOR (Major problems are apparent and constitute an imminent threat. Describe the problems.): General deterioration.

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: The site is a remote area now crossed with ski runs. The building is perched on a hillside and tucked into it at the rear. There is a deep gulch to the northeast and the mountain rising behind it. The building was attached to the boarding house that now sits nearly 2800 feet up slope

Foundation: concrete.

Walls: concrete.

Roof: Gable roof form, not likely original to the structure.

Windows/Doors: One steel door.

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 small concrete structure is approximately 10' square with a gable roof. The door is steel and the gable roof is not likely original to the structure. The vault is tucked into the hillside where a large boarding house used to sit. The boarding house, now known as the Mid-Mountain Lodge, was moved from this to its current location in 1987. The vault was attached to the boarding house by a 15' wood frame passage that extended east to meet the boarding house. The boarding house appears with various interior space configurations in the 1900 Sanborn Insurance map, but the vault does not appear on the map until 1929.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting is remote and completely different now compared to what the setting was during the historic period. This accessory structure that was attached to a much larger structure is all that remains at this site. In addition, historic photographs show a dense complex of buildings and structures that are no longer extant. The open expanse of the area is not indicative of the site during the historic period (1894 to 1929).

Workmanship (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): The building was built as an accessory structure attached to the site's boarding house so it reflects its utilitarian use. The distinctive elements are its lack of ornamentation, utilitarian form and basic materials--concrete and steel.

Feeling (Describe the property's historic character.): The building does not effectively convey its place in the history of mining in Park City. It is removed from the main building that provides a context and its historic character is evident only because of its proximity to other mine buildings and structures.

Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The building is associated specifically with the Boarding House and generally with Silver King Mine but does not have a strong or direct link with the well-known principal owners. John Judge and Albion Emery died before the turn of the century but David Keith and Thomas Kearns were still involved with the mine when this structure was added to the boarding house.

5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect: Not Known Known: (source:)

Date of Construction: c. 1915

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)

The full history of the Silver King Mine is not restated here - it is available in several publications listed in the Bibliographical References section of this document.

The Silver King Mining Company was incorporated for \$3,000,000 in 1892 with David Keith as president, Thomas Kearns as vice president, and John Judge, W.V. Rice, W.H. Dodge, and Albion Emery as directors (Thompson, 52). The Silver King Mine, and several others, generated great wealth for those involved in the business and had an enormous impact on Park City, the region, and the state. The history of the Silver King Mine and its principals has been widely and thoroughly documented and the impact of the silver mining industry in general, as well as this mine in particular, on Utah's economic, political, business, and cultural life is also well-documented in numerous publications and is accepted by historians and the general public.

From Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States Geological Survey. Professional Paper 77. Department of the Interior. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912:

The Silver King Mine is situated in Woodside Gulch, 1 mile southwest of Park City (178).

The Silver King consolidated case at present writing is in the courts. The property has been increased by adding to the original three claims several groups, including the Mayflower, Alliance, Massachusetts, Fairview, Park City, Kearns-Keith, and Woodside, until in 1904 it embraced 80 claims. Early in 1907 the McGregor group was taken up and all the holdings were consolidated under the name of Silver King Coalition Mines Co (179).

The policy of the management from the outset has been to have the best. This policy has been followed not only in the mechanical equipment of the mine, but also in all surface improvements, including provisions for employees. The Silver King shaft is equipped with a steel gallows frame, a Corliss engine of high power and efficiency, a complete compressor plant, a machine shop, and a change house. Other surface improvements include an attractive boarding and bunkhouse, in which are the mine office, a sampler, a concentrating mill, and a aerial tramway (180).

The concentration mill, erected in 1898, is equipped in two duplicate units, to treat about 200 tons a day (180).

From Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?]:

In its heyday, at the beginning of the 20th century, the Silver King Mine Company was almost a community in itself. There were three boarding houses with over 100 men. There was an assay office for assessing mineral content, a machine shop, a superintendent's house, a mill, a loading station for the tramway caring ore down into Park City and a pig farm.

The Silver King Mine Co. was known internationally for the fortunes it made for its investors. Thomas Kearns became a U.S. Senator; David Keith became president of the Salt Lake Tribune newspaper; and Albion Emery's widow Susannah became known as Utah's Silver Queen. John Judge died of silicosis (a lung disease caused by exposure to dust in the mines), which claimed most miners in their 40s or 50s. Judge's name was memorialized in many Salt Lake buildings and institutions. In the 1960s, Jim Ivers' grandson was instrumental in developing Treasure Mountains Resort, now Park City Mountain Resort.

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): David Keith and Thomas Kearns.

David Keith (1847-1918) was born in Nova Scotia and came to Park City in 1883. Having considerable experience in mines in Nevada, he joined the Ontario Mine as the foreman. He left the Ontario in 1885 to join the Anchor Mining Company--later the Judge Mine Company--as the mine manager. He and John Judge were responsible for the Alliance Tunnel and eventually joined with Thomas Kearns, E.P. Ferry, and Albion Emery in the Mayflower claims; these claims became the Silver King Coalition Mines Company. At the time of his death, Mr. Keith was president of the company (*The Park Record*, April 19, 1918).

Thomas Kearns (1862-1918) was born in Ontario, Canada in 1862. His family moved to Nebraska when he was a young boy and at age twenty-one, he was drawn to Park City by the mining activity. He married Jennie Judge, the niece of his business partner John Judge, and became an alderman in Park City. He and several other investors including David Keith, Thomas Kearns, Albion B. Emery, and John Judge purchased the Silver King property the summer of 1892 for \$65,000. In 1901, he was elected as a U.S. Senator and along with his partner, David Keith, purchased the Salt Lake Tribune the same year. Kearns died from a stroke in 1918 after having been struck by a car near his home in Salt Lake City (Murphy & Larsen).

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 photographs are on file with the Planning Department, Park City Municipal Corp.

Photo No. 1: Southwest elevation. Camera facing northeast, 2009.

Photo No. 2: South oblique. Camera facing north, 1999.

HISTORIC SITE FORM -- HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (06-09)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Silver King Mine Site - Change House

Address: 40°37'50.52"N 111°30'51.20"W

AKA:

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: PCA-S-98-PCMR

Current Owner Name: United Park City Mines

Parent Parcel(s): S-98

Current Owner Address: POB 1450, Park City, Utah 84060

Legal Description (include acreage): 2,538.33 acres; see Summit County for description.

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: Industrial
- Current Use: None

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

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates

- tax photo:
- prints: 1999 and 2009
- historic: dates unknown

Drawings and Plans

- measured floor plans
- site sketch map
- Historic American Bldg. Survey
- original plans:
- other: HAER, 1971.

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.)

- Boucher, Jack E. Covered Track W of Mill Repair shed to Right. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Covered Tramway, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . DT of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . General View of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from E: Note Roof removed from ore car track enclosure to extreme left. Terminal bldg is in left center. Cupola-like enclosure on mineshaft bldg houses shaft lift. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from W. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . GV of Mill from SE. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: February 2010

- . GV of Mill from S. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. *Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory.* Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States. Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey. Washington: GPO, 1912.
- "Death of David Keith." Park Record [Park City] 19 Apr. 1918: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Hampshire, David and Hal Compton. "Park City." From the Ground Up: The History of Mining in Utah. Ed. Colleen Whitley. Logan: Utah State University Press, 2006. 318-41.
- "Hon. A.B. Emery." Park Record [Park City] 16 June 1894: 2. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Howard, L. O. "The Silver King Coalition Mines". Salt Lake Mining Review. 30 Nov. 1913: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 13 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Jenkins, J.E. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Pop Jenks Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1987.2.146. Electronic.
- Larsen, Ken Shelton. "The Life of Thomas Kearns." MA thesis. University of Utah, 1964
- Morrison, Sandra. 1999-2000 Reconnaissance Level Survey: Unincorporated Areas of Summit County (North Summit County, Snyderville Basin & Park City). Summit County: Summit County Historical Society, 2000.
- Murphy, Miriam B. Thomas Kearns. Ed. Kent Allan Powell. Utah History Encyclopedia. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994. Utah History Encyclopedia. Media Solutions. March 2004. University of Utah. 12 Mar. 2009. <historytogo.utah.edu/people/thomas_kearns.html>
- Noble, Bruce J. and Robert Spude. Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties. Rev. ed. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 42. Washington: GPO, 1997.
- Park City, Utah. Aerial photograph from Google Earth. March 5, 2006. Google, 2009.
- Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?].
- Sanborn, D.A. "Sheet 14, Park City, Utah, 1900." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1900. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>
- . "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1907. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>
- . "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1929)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1929. Hal Compton Research Library. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 12 Dec. 2009. Electronic.
- . "Sheet , Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1940)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1940. Research Center of Utah State Archives and Utah State History. 15 Dec. 2009. Microfilm: Reel 2, Grid 8880.
- "The Shadow of Death (John Judge)." Park Record [Park City] 17 Sept. 1892: 3. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bea Kummer Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1984.1.43. Electronic.
- Silver King Mine. N.d. *Park City Mountain Resort Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1999.4.178. Electronic.
- Thompson, George A. and Fraser Buck. Treasure Mountain Home: Park City Revisited. 1968. Salt Lake City: Dream Garden Press, 1993.
- Walter Bros. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bob Graham Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1993.5.10. Electronic.
- Utah. State Historic Preservation Office. Architectural Survey Data for Park City. Salt Lake City: SHPO, 2006. Electronic.

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: Industrial building / none

No. Stories: 1+

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.):

POOR (Major problems are apparent and constitute an imminent threat. Describe the problems.): Significantly deteriorated -

not secured against entry - lights missing or broken.

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: The site is a remote area now crossed with ski runs. The building is tucked into the hill at the rear with a deep gulch to the northeast and the mountain rising behind it. The building no longer sits within a complex of structures and buildings related to the mining operations.

Foundation: Concrete.

Walls: Concrete.

Roof: Gable roof form clad in corrugated metal roofing materials.

Windows/Doors: Severely damaged rolled steel multi-light windows. Doors are one overhead garage door and two steel man doors.

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): This building is approximately 35' x 60' and is located southwest of and slightly uphill from the hoist house. The building is constructed of concrete with a gable roof. The main entrance is located on the north elevation and includes a pediment and date above the door in concrete relief. Unfortunately, the date is incomplete and shows "_91_." Openings on the main floor include the central entry door and a large garage-type opening. The window openings along the long axis are rectangular with concrete sills and rolled steel pivot windows with eight lights each. In the gable ends there are large rolled steel casement windows in the upper part of the gables - the west elevation includes a slightly oversized man door on the main level. The 1929 Sanborn Insurance map shows a small connector between the change house and the hoist house, but it has been removed. An undated document from the PCHS&M states, *to ensure the workers could not "pocket" the valuable ore, the concrete change room was constructed in 1917. Here miners changed into their work clothes before descending into the mine and could shower and change at the end of the day's shift...* It is not clear what evidence was used to determine the construction date of 1917. The change house does not appear on the 1907 Sanborn Insurance map, but does appear on the updated map from 1929. The date of 1917 is in question because the Boutwell publication from 1912 refers to a change house as one of the surface improvements and, again, a change house does not appear anywhere on the 1907 Sanborn Insurance map. The change house was likely constructed c. 1910.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting is remote. Historic photographs show extensive dump piles that have been removed or regraded to accommodate use of the area for skiing. Historic photographs also show a dense complex of buildings and structures that are no longer extant. The open expanse of the area is not indicative of the site during the historic period (1894 to 1929).

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 of the mining era includes the concrete structure, the minimal detail over the main entry door, and the rolled steel windows. The distinctive elements are the austere nature of the building, which reflects its industrial use.

Feeling (Describe the property's historic character.): This building, along with the surrounding buildings, conveys a limited sense of mining activities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, without the historically dense complex of surrounding buildings and structures, the site does not convey a strong sense of historic character.

Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The building is generally associated with the Silver King Mine, but does not have a strong link with the well-known principal owners. John Judge and Albion Emery died before the turn of the century, but Thomas Kearns and David Keith were still involved with the mine when this building was thought to have been constructed.

5 SIGNIFICANCEArchitect: 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)

The full history of the Silver King Mine is not restated here - it is available in several publications listed in the Bibliographical References section of this document.

The Silver King Mining Company was incorporated for \$3,000,000 in 1892 with David Keith as president, Thomas Kearns as vice president, and John Judge, W.V. Rice, W.H. Dodge, and Albion Emery as directors (Thompson, 52). The Silver King Mine, and several others, generated great wealth for those involved in the business and had an enormous impact on Park City, the region, and the state. The history of the Silver King Mine and its principals has been widely and thoroughly documented and the impact of the silver mining industry in general, as well as this mine in particular, on Utah's economic, political, business, and cultural life is also well-documented in numerous publications and is accepted by historians and the general public.

From Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States Geological Survey. Professional Paper 77. Department of the Interior. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912:

The Silver King Mine is situated in Woodside Gulch, 1 mile southwest of Park City (178).

The Silver King consolidated case at present writing is in the courts. The property has been increased by adding to the original three claims several groups, including the Mayflower, Alliance, Massachusetts, Fairview, Park City, Kearns-Keith, and Woodside, until in 1904 it embraced 80 claims. Early in 1907 the McGregor group was taken up and all the holdings were consolidated under the name of Silver King Coalition Mines Co (179).

The policy of the management from the outset has been to have the best. This policy has been followed not only in the mechanical equipment of the mine, but also in all surface improvements, including provisions for employees. The Silver King shaft is equipped with a steel gallows frame, a Corliss engine of high power and efficiency, a complete compressor plant, a machine shop, and a change house. Other surface improvements include an attractive boarding and bunkhouse, in which are the mine office, a sampler, a concentrating mill, and a aerial tramway (180).

The concentration mill, erected in 1898, is equipped in two duplicate units, to treat about 200 tons a day (180).

From Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?]:

In its heyday, at the beginning of the 20th century, the Silver King Mine Company was almost a community in itself. There were three boarding houses with over 100 men. There was an assay office for assessing mineral content, a machine shop, a superintendent's house, a mill, a loading station for the tramway caring ore down into Park City and a pig farm.

The Silver King Mine Co. was known internationally for the fortunes it made for its investors. Thomas Kearns became a U.S. Senator; David Keith became president of the Salt Lake Tribune newspaper; and Albion Emery's widow Susannah became known as Utah's Silver Queen. John Judge died of silicosis (a lung disease caused by exposure to dust in the mines), which claimed most miners in their 40s or 50s.

Judge's name was memorialized in many Salt Lake buildings and institutions. In the 1960s, Jim Ivers' grandson was instrumental in developing Treasure Mountains Resort, now Park City Mountain Resort.

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): The site is generally associated with the Silver King Mine and its principal owners David Keith and Thomas Kearns.

David Keith (1847-1918) was born in Nova Scotia and came to Park City in 1883. Having considerable experience in mines in Nevada, he joined the Ontario Mine as the foreman. He left the Ontario in 1885 to join the Anchor Mining Company--later the Judge Mine Company--as the mine manager. He and John Judge were responsible for the Alliance Tunnel and eventually joined with Thomas Kearns, E.P. Ferry, and Albion Emery in the Mayflower claims; these claims became the Silver King Coalition Mines Company. At the time of his death, Mr. Keith was president of the company (*The Park Record*, April 19, 1918).

Thomas Kearns (1862-1918) was born in Ontario, Canada in 1862. His family moved to Nebraska when he was a young boy and at age twenty-one, he was drawn to Park City by the mining activity. He married Jennie Judge, the niece of his business partner John Judge, and became an alderman in Park City. He and several other investors including David Keith, Thomas Kearns, Albion B. Emery, and John Judge purchased the Silver King property the summer of 1892 for \$65,000. In 1901, he was elected as a U.S. Senator and along with his partner, David Keith, purchased the Salt Lake Tribune the same year. Kearns died from a stroke in 1918 after having been struck by a car near his home in Salt Lake City (Murphy & Larsen).

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 photographs are on file with the Planning Department, Park City Municipal Corp.

Photo No. 1: Northeast oblique. Camera facing southwest, 2009.

Photo No. 2: North elevation. Camera facing south, 2009.

Photo No. 3: West elevation. Camera facing east, 2009.

Photo No. 4: Northeast oblique. Camera facing southwest, 2009.

HISTORIC SITE FORM -- HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (06-09)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Silver King Mine Site - Hoist House

Address: 40°37'51.12"N 111°30'49.81"W

AKA:

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: PCA-S-98-PCMR

Current Owner Name: United Park City Mines

Parent Parcel(s): S-98

Current Owner Address: POB 1450, Park City, Utah 84060

Legal Description (include acreage): 2,538.33 acres; see Summit County for description.

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: Industrial
- Current Use: None

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

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates

- tax photo:
- prints: 1999 and 2009
- historic: dates unknown

Drawings and Plans

- measured floor plans
- site sketch map
- Historic American Bldg. Survey
- original plans:
- other: HAER, 1971.

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.)

- Boucher, Jack E. Covered Track W of Mill Repair shed to Right. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Covered Tramway, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . DT of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . General View of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from E: Note Roof removed from ore car track enclosure to extreme left. Terminal bldg is in left center. Cupola-like enclosure on mineshaft bldg houses shaft lift. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from W. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . GV of Mill from SE. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: February 2010

- . GV of Mill from S. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. *Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory.* Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States. Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey. Washington: GPO, 1912.
- "Death of David Keith." Park Record [Park City] 19 Apr. 1918: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Hampshire, David and Hal Compton. "Park City." From the Ground Up: The History of Mining in Utah. Ed. Colleen Whitley. Logan: Utah State University Press, 2006. 318-41.
- "Hon. A.B. Emery." Park Record [Park City] 16 June 1894: 2. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Howard, L. O. "The Silver King Coalition Mines". Salt Lake Mining Review. 30 Nov. 1913: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 13 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Jenkins, J.E. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Pop Jenks Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1987.2.146. Electronic.
- Larsen, Ken Shelton. "The Life of Thomas Kearns." MA thesis. University of Utah, 1964
- Morrison, Sandra. 1999-2000 Reconnaissance Level Survey: Unincorporated Areas of Summit County (North Summit County, Snyderville Basin & Park City). Summit County: Summit County Historical Society, 2000.
- Murphy, Miriam B. Thomas Kearns. Ed. Kent Allan Powell. Utah History Encyclopedia. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994. Utah History Encyclopedia. Media Solutions. March 2004. University of Utah. 12 Mar. 2009. <historygo.utah.edu/people/thomas_kearns.html>
- Noble, Bruce J. and Robert Spude. Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties. Rev. ed. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 42. Washington: GPO, 1997.
- Park City, Utah. Aerial photograph from Google Earth. March 5, 2006. Google, 2009.
- Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?].
- Sanborn, D.A. "Sheet 14, Park City, Utah, 1900." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1900. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>
- . "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1907. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>
- . "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1929)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1929. Hal Compton Research Library. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 12 Dec. 2009. Electronic.
- . "Sheet , Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1940)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1940. Research Center of Utah State Archives and Utah State History. 15 Dec. 2009. Microfilm: Reel 2, Grid 8880.
- "The Shadow of Death (John Judge)." Park Record [Park City] 17 Sept. 1892: 3. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bea Kummer Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1984.1.43. Electronic.
- Silver King Mine. N.d. *Park City Mountain Resort Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1999.4.178. Electronic.
- Thompson, George A. and Fraser Buck. Treasure Mountain Home: Park City Revisited. 1968. Salt Lake City: Dream Garden Press, 1993.
- Walter Bros. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bob Graham Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1993.5.10. Electronic.
- Utah. State Historic Preservation Office. Architectural Survey Data for Park City. Salt Lake City: SHPO, 2006. Electronic.

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: Industrial Building / None

No. Stories: 1+

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.):

Poor (Major problems are apparent and constitute an imminent threat. Describe the problems.): Extremely deteriorated,

broken windows, collapsed sections, building is not secured against entry.

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: The site is a remote area now crossed with ski runs. The building sits on a narrow level area with a deep gulch to the northeast and the mountain rising behind it. The building no longer sits within a complex of structures and buildings related to the mining operations.

Foundation: Concrete.

Walls: Steel structure clad in corrugated metal.

Roof: Various gable roof forms clad in corrugated metal roofing material.

Windows/Doors: Windows are multi-light rolled steel pivot and continuous pivot 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 hoist house (approximately 250'x50') is located nearly 2 miles up Woodside Canyon. The building is steel frame with a concrete floor and 4' concrete knee wall at the rear (south elevation). The interior of the building is divided into five sections along the long axis that historically housed a machine shop, the hoist room, the hoisting engine room, the area for furnaces, and a room labeled BLSM (1929 Sanborn Insurance map). The exterior of the building is organized in three sections. The east section is a long narrow gable with a modified monitor roof form with a ribbon of clerestory windows. The central section is the hoist room and the building rises to approximately 45 feet in this section and is a cross wing element that springs from the midpoint of the roof. The west section is nearly two stories in height and has a sweeping gable roof form and small L wing on the west elevation. The building had several additions that served as connectors to adjacent buildings, but none of the connectors or adjacent buildings (except for the change house) is extant. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal material that obstructs all of the openings on the main floor. The upper windows are multi-light rolled steel pivot windows (horizontal pivot), which were commonly used in the 1920s for industrial buildings. The clerestory windows are a ribbon of continuous pivot rolled steel multi-light windows. A Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) photograph from 1971 shows large multi-light rolled steel pivot windows on the main floor. Information from the PCHS&M states, *the building contains a three-compartment shaft, which is 1300 feet deep, and the hoisting works for three cages. Originally built in 1895, the building retains its historic integrity and use.* The Sanborn Insurance maps, however, indicate that by 1929 this building had replaced an earlier wood frame structure. Based on newspaper accounts and other publications of the time, the building was likely constructed c. 1910.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting is remote. Historic photographs show extensive dump piles that have been removed or regraded to accommodate use of the area for skiing. Historic photographs also show a dense complex of buildings and structures where are no longer extant. The open expanse of the area is not indicative of the site during the historic period (1894 to 1929).

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 of the mining era includes the steel structure and the rolled steel windows. The corrugated metal material was likely added later as a means of securing the building. Aside from the form and some of the building materials, very few of the distinctive elements remain.

Feeling (Describe the property's historic character.): This building, along with the surrounding buildings, conveys a limited sense of mining activities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The building is generally associated with the Silver King Mine, but does not have a strong link with the well-known principal owners. Owners David Keith and Thomas Kearns were still involved with the building when it was constructed, but Albion Emery and John Judge died well before this building was constructed.

5 SIGNIFICANCEArchitect: 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)

The full history of the Silver King Mine is not restated here - it is available in several publications listed in the Bibliographical References section of this document.

The Silver King Mining Company was incorporated for \$3,000,000 in 1892 with David Keith as president, Thomas Kearns as vice president, and John Judge, W.V. Rice, W.H. Dodge, and Albion Emery as directors (Thompson, 52). The Silver King Mine, and several others, generated great wealth for those involved in the business and had an enormous impact on Park City, the region, and the state. The history of the Silver King Mine and its principals has been widely and thoroughly documented and the impact of the silver mining industry in general, as well as this mine in particular, on Utah's economic, political, business, and cultural life is also well-documented in numerous publications and is accepted by historians and the general public.

From Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States Geological Survey. Professional Paper 77. Department of the Interior. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912:

The Silver King Mine is situated in Woodside Gulch, 1 mile southwest of Park City (178).

The Silver King consolidated case at present writing is in the courts. The property has been increased by adding to the original three claims several groups, including the Mayflower, Alliance, Massachusetts, Fairview, Park City, Kearns-Keith, and Woodside, until in 1904 it embraced 80 claims. Early in 1907 the McGregor group was taken up and all the holdings were consolidated under the name of Silver King Coalition Mines Co (179).

The policy of the management from the outset has been to have the best. This policy has been followed not only in the mechanical equipment of the mine, but also in all surface improvements, including provisions for employees. The Silver King shaft is equipped with a steel gallows frame, a Corliss engine of high power and efficiency, a complete compressor plant, a machine shop, and a change house. Other surface improvements include an attractive boarding and bunkhouse, in which are the mine office, a sampler, a concentrating mill, and a aerial tramway (180).

The concentration mill, erected in 1898, is equipped in two duplicate units, to treat about 200 tons a day (180).

From Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?]:

In its heyday, at the beginning of the 20th century, the Silver King Mine Company was almost a community in itself. There were three boarding houses with over 100 men. There was an assay office for assessing mineral content, a machine shop, a superintendent's house, a mill, a loading station for the tramway caring ore down into Park City and a pig farm.

The Silver King Mine Co. was known internationally for the fortunes it made for its investors. Thomas Kearns became a U.S. Senator; David Keith became president of the Salt Lake Tribune newspaper; and Albion Emery's widow Susannah became known as Utah's Silver Queen. John Judge died of silicosis (a lung disease caused by exposure to dust in the mines), which claimed most miners in their 40s or 50s.

Judge's name was memorialized in many Salt Lake buildings and institutions. In the 1960s, Jim Ivers' grandson was instrumental in developing Treasure Mountains Resort, now Park City Mountain Resort.

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):

David Keith (1847-1918) was born in Nova Scotia and came to Park City in 1883. Having considerable experience in mines in Nevada, he joined the Ontario Mine as the foreman. He left the Ontario in 1885 to join the Anchor Mining Company--later the Judge Mine Company--as the mine manager. He and John Judge were responsible for the Alliance Tunnel and eventually joined with Thomas Kearns, E.P. Ferry, and Albion Emery in the Mayflower claims; these claims became the Silver King Coalition Mines Company. At the time of his death, Mr. Keith was president of the company (*The Park Record*, April 19, 1918).

Thomas Kearns (1862-1918) was born in Ontario, Canada in 1862. His family moved to Nebraska when he was a young boy and at age twenty-one, he was drawn to Park City by the mining activity. He married Jennie Judge, the niece of his business partner John Judge, and became an alderman in Park City. He and several other investors including David Keith, Thomas Kearns, Albion B. Emery, and John Judge purchased the Silver King property the summer of 1892 for \$65,000. In 1901, he was elected as a U.S. Senator and along with his partner, David Keith, purchased the Salt Lake Tribune the same year. Kearns died from a stroke in 1918 after having been struck by a car near his home in Salt Lake City (Murphy & Larsen).

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 photographs are on file with the Planning Department, Park City Municipal Corp.

Photo No. 1: Northeast oblique. Camera facing southwest, 2009.

Photo No. 2: Northwest oblique. Camera facing southeast, 2009.

Photo No. 3: West elevation. Camera facing east, 2009.

Photo No. 4: East elevation. Camera facing west, 2009.

Photo No. 5: South elevation detail. Camera facing north, 2009.

Photo No. 6: Northeast oblique. Camera facing southwest, 1999.

HISTORIC SITE FORM -- HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (06-09)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Silver King Mine Site - Mill Building

Address: 40°37'57.2" N 111°30'39.1"W

AKA:

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: PCA-S-98-PCMR

Current Owner Name: United Park City Mines

Parent Parcel(s): S-98

Current Owner Address: POB 1450, Park City, Utah 84060

Legal Description (include acreage): 2,538.33 acres; see Summit County for description.

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: Industrial
- Current Use: None

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

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates

- tax photo:
- prints: 1999 and 2009
- historic: dates unknown

Drawings and Plans

- measured floor plans
- site sketch map
- Historic American Bldg. Survey
- original plans:
- other: HAER, 1971.

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.)

- Boucher, Jack E. Covered Track W of Mill Repair shed to Right. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Covered Tramway, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>
- . DT of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>
- . General View of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from E: Note Roof removed from ore car track enclosure to extreme left. Terminal bldg is in left center. Cupola-like enclosure on mineshaft bldg houses shaft lift. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from W. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>
- . GV of Mill from SE. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: February 2010

- . GV of Mill from S. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. *Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory.* Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States. Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey. Washington: GPO, 1912.
- "Death of David Keith." Park Record [Park City] 19 Apr. 1918: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Hampshire, David and Hal Compton. "Park City." From the Ground Up: The History of Mining in Utah. Ed. Colleen Whitley. Logan: Utah State University Press, 2006. 318-41.
- "Hon. A.B. Emery." Park Record [Park City] 16 June 1894: 2. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Howard, L. O. "The Silver King Coalition Mines". Salt Lake Mining Review. 30 Nov. 1913: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 13 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Jenkins, J.E. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Pop Jenks Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1987.2.146. Electronic.
- Larsen, Ken Shelton. "The Life of Thomas Kearns." MA thesis. University of Utah, 1964
- Morrison, Sandra. 1999-2000 Reconnaissance Level Survey: Unincorporated Areas of Summit County (North Summit County, Snyderville Basin & Park City). Summit County: Summit County Historical Society, 2000.
- Murphy, Miriam B. Thomas Kearns. Ed. Kent Allan Powell. Utah History Encyclopedia. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994. Utah History Encyclopedia. Media Solutions. March 2004. University of Utah. 12 Mar. 2009. <historytogo.utah.edu/people/thomas_kearns.html>
- Noble, Bruce J. and Robert Spude. Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties. Rev. ed. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 42. Washington: GPO, 1997.
- Park City, Utah. Aerial photograph from Google Earth. March 5, 2006. Google, 2009.
- Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?].
- Sanborn, D.A. "Sheet 14, Park City, Utah, 1900." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1900. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>
- . "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1907. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>
- . "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1929)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1929. Hal Compton Research Library. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 12 Dec. 2009. Electronic.
- . "Sheet , Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1940)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1940. Research Center of Utah State Archives and Utah State History. 15 Dec. 2009. Microfilm: Reel 2, Grid 8880.
- "The Shadow of Death (John Judge)." Park Record [Park City] 17 Sept. 1892: 3. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bea Kummer Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1984.1.43. Electronic.
- Silver King Mine. N.d. *Park City Mountain Resort Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1999.4.178. Electronic.
- Thompson, George A. and Fraser Buck. Treasure Mountain Home: Park City Revisited. 1968. Salt Lake City: Dream Garden Press, 1993.
- Walter Bros. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bob Graham Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1993.5.10. Electronic.
- Utah. State Historic Preservation Office. Architectural Survey Data for Park City. Salt Lake City: SHPO, 2006. Electronic.

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: Industrial / None

No. Stories: 8

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.):

Poor (Major problems are apparent and constitute an imminent threat. Describe the problems.): Extremely deteriorated, collapsing in several areas, not secured against entry, damaged windows and doors.

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: The building is located in a narrow gully below the other mine buildings. It no longer sits within a complex of structures and buildings related to the mining operations at the site.

Foundation: Concrete.

Walls: Corrugated metal panels.

Roof: Shed and gable roof forms - clad in metal roofing materials.

Windows/Doors: Multi-light rolled steel casement, pivot, and continuous pivot 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 large building located northeast of the hoist house was constructed in 1921 and replaced a wood frame mill constructed in 1898 that burned. The building is constructed of steel frame with concrete floors and is currently clad in corrugated metal. The building is situated in a gully with a section extending up the hill nearly 80 feet to meet what was originally a covered tramway. The tramway, seen in HAER photographs from 1971 has been removed. The lower level originally housed the concentrate bins, the blower and drier, a furnace room, carpenter's shop, and machine shop. Moving up the slope, the building included flotation cells, several ball mills and a Symons crusher. At the top was a crusher, several above ground crushed ore bins and extending west from the mill building, several underground crushed ore bins made of concrete. These bins, along with a large amount of debris from the former adjacent structures are extant on the site. Some of the mill workings are still inside the structure.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting is remote. Historic photographs show extensive dump piles that have been removed or regraded to accommodate use of the area for skiing. Historic photographs also show a dense complex of buildings and structures that are no longer extant. The open expanse of the area is not indicative of the site during the historic period (1894 to 1929).

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 are those from the 1920s when the building was constructed, including the windows, industrial form, steel structure, and lack of all ornamentation.

Feeling (Describe the property's historic character.): This building, along with the surrounding buildings, conveys a limited sense of mining activities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, without the historically dense complex of buildings and structures, the site does not convey a strong sense of historic character. In addition, the building was constructed near the end of the mature mining era.

Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The building is generally associated with the Silver King Mine, but does not have a strong association with the individuals that developed the site at the apex of the mature mining era.

5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect: Not Known Known: (source:)

Date of Construction: c. 1921

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)

The full history of the Silver King Mine is not restated here - it is available in several publications listed in the Bibliographical References section of this document.

The Silver King Mining Company was incorporated for \$3,000,000 in 1892 with David Keith as president, Thomas Kearns as vice president, and John Judge, W.V. Rice, W.H. Dodge, and Albion Emery as directors (Thompson, 52). The Silver King Mine, and several others, generated great wealth for those involved in the business and had an enormous impact on Park City, the region, and the state. The history of the Silver King Mine and its principals has been widely and thoroughly documented and the impact of the silver mining industry in general, as well as this mine in particular, on Utah's economic, political, business, and cultural life is also well-documented in numerous publications and is accepted by historians and the general public.

From Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States Geological Survey. Professional Paper 77. Department of the Interior. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912:

The Silver King Mine is situated in Woodside Gulch, 1 mile southwest of Park City (178).

The Silver King consolidated case at present writing is in the courts. The property has been increased by adding to the original three claims several groups, including the Mayflower, Alliance, Massachusetts, Fairview, Park City, Kearns-Keith, and Woodside, until in 1904 it embraced 80 claims. Early in 1907 the McGregor group was taken up and all the holdings were consolidated under the name of Silver King Coalition Mines Co (179).

The policy of the management from the outset has been to have the best. This policy has been followed not only in the mechanical equipment of the mine, but also in all surface improvements, including provisions for employees. The Silver King shaft is equipped with a steel gallows frame, a Corliss engine of high power and efficiency, a complete compressor plant, a machine shop, and a change house. Other surface improvements include an attractive boarding and bunkhouse, in which are the mine office, a sampler, a concentrating mill, and a aerial tramway (180).

The concentration mill, erected in 1898, is equipped in two duplicate units, to treat about 200 tons a day (180).

From Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?]:

In its heyday, at the beginning of the 20th century, the Silver King Mine Company was almost a community in itself. There were three boarding houses with over 100 men. There was an assay office for assessing mineral content, a machine shop, a superintendent's house, a mill, a loading station for the tramway caring ore down into Park City and a pig farm.

The Silver King Mine Co. was known internationally for the fortunes it made for its investors. Thomas Kearns became a U.S. Senator; David Keith became president of the Salt Lake Tribune newspaper; and Albion Emery's widow Susannah became known as Utah's Silver Queen. John Judge died of silicosis (a lung disease caused by exposure to dust in the mines), which claimed most miners in their 40s or 50s. Judge's name was memorialized in many Salt Lake buildings and institutions. In the 1960s, Jim Ivers' grandson was instrumental in developing Treasure Mountains Resort, now Park City Mountain Resort.

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 photographs are on file with the Planning Department, Park City Municipal Corp.

Photo No. 1: South elevation. Camera facing north, 2009.

Photo No. 2: West elevation. Camera facing east, 2009.

Photo No. 3: Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, 2009.

Photo No. 4: West elevation-upper section. Camera facing east, 2009.

Photo No. 5: East elevation detail. Camera facing west, 2009.

Photo No. 6: Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, 1999.

HISTORIC SITE FORM -- HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (06-09)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Silver King Mine Site - Fire Hose Shacks & Stone Wall

Address: Shacks: 40°37'56.39"N 111°30'40.23"W and wall: 40°37'53.77"N 111°30'44.07"W

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: PCA-S-98-PCMR

Current Owner Name: United Park City Mines

Parent Parcel(s): S-98

Current Owner Address: POB 1450, Park City, Utah 84060

Legal Description (include acreage): 2,538.33 acres; see Summit County for description.

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: Industrial
Current Use: None

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

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates

- tax photo:
- prints: 2009
- historic: dates unknown

Drawings and Plans

- measured floor plans
- site sketch map
- Historic American Bldg. Survey
- original plans:
- other: HAER, 1971.

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.)

- Boucher, Jack E. Covered Track W of Mill Repair shed to Right. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Covered Tramway, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . DT of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . General View of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from E: Note Roof removed from ore car track enclosure to extreme left. Terminal bldg is in left center. Cupola-like enclosure on mineshaft bldg houses shaft lift. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from W. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . GV of Mill from SE. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: February 2010

---. GV of Mill from S. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. *Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory*. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>

Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States. Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey. Washington: GPO, 1912.

"Death of David Keith." Park Record [Park City] 19 Apr. 1918: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Hampshire, David and Hal Compton. "Park City." From the Ground Up: The History of Mining in Utah. Ed. Colleen Whitley. Logan: Utah State University Press, 2006. 318-41.

"Hon. A.B. Emery." Park Record [Park City] 16 June 1894: 2. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Howard, L. O. "The Silver King Coalition Mines". Salt Lake Mining Review. 30 Nov. 1913: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 13 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Jenkins, J.E. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Pop Jenks Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1987.2.146. Electronic.

Larsen, Ken Shelton. "The Life of Thomas Kearns." MA thesis. University of Utah, 1964

Morrison, Sandra. 1999-2000 Reconnaissance Level Survey: Unincorporated Areas of Summit County (North Summit County, Snyderville Basin & Park City). Summit County: Summit County Historical Society, 2000.

Murphy, Miriam B. Thomas Kearns. Ed. Kent Allan Powell. Utah History Encyclopedia. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994. Utah History Encyclopedia. Media Solutions. March 2004. University of Utah. 12 Mar. 2009. <historytogo.utah.edu/people/thomas_kearns.html>

Noble, Bruce J. and Robert Spude. Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties. Rev. ed. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 42. Washington: GPO, 1997.

Park City, Utah. Aerial photograph from Google Earth. March 5, 2006. Google, 2009.

Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?].

Sanborn, D.A. "Sheet 14, Park City, Utah, 1900." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1900. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>

---. "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1907. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>

---. "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1929)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1929. Hal Compton Research Library. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 12 Dec. 2009. Electronic.

---. "Sheet , Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1940)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1940. Research Center of Utah State Archives and Utah State History. 15 Dec. 2009. Microfilm: Reel 2, Grid 8880.

"The Shadow of Death (John Judge)." Park Record [Park City] 17 Sept. 1892: 3. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bea Kummer Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1984.1.43. Electronic.

Silver King Mine. N.d. *Park City Mountain Resort Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1999.4.178. Electronic.

Thompson, George A. and Fraser Buck. Treasure Mountain Home: Park City Revisited. 1968. Salt Lake City: Dream Garden Press, 1993.

Walter Bros. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bob Graham Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1993.5.10. Electronic.

Utah. State Historic Preservation Office. Architectural Survey Data for Park City. Salt Lake City: SHPO, 2006. Electronic.

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: Small Shack & stone wall / None

No. Stories: 1

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.):

Poor (Major problems are apparent and constitute an imminent threat. Describe the problems.): The fire hose shacks are severely deteriorated and in various states of collapse. The stone wall appears stable, but shows signs of deterioration.

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: The site of the fire hose shacks is a densely wooded section north of the mill building. The stone wall sits on the northeast slope of the gully where the mill building is located.

Foundation: Shacks - none. Stone wall - stone

Walls: Shacks - wood frame with board and batten siding.

Roof: Shacks - gable roof forms with corrugated metal panels.

Windows/Doors: Shacks - single door openings with no doors.

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): **Shacks:** Two small wood frame fire hose houses are located north and slightly west of the upper section of the mill building. They are clad in board and batten siding, painted red, and have simple gable roofs. They sit atop level ground held in place by stone retaining walls (same stone as used in the transformer house) and are tucked into trees and shrubs along with substantial wood and steel debris. The fire hose shacks appear as two of many hydrant or hose houses on the 1900, 1907, and 1929 Sanborn Insurance maps. They are minor structures in poor condition and, alone, do not convey a complete picture of the fire suppression efforts at the site.

Stone wall: A stone wall is located west of and perpendicular to the mill building's west facade. Stone walls do not appear in the Sanborn Insurance maps, but a photograph taken for the Historic American Engineering Record in 1971 clearly shows several stone walls and a stone foundation for an aerial tramway tower. The walls are supporting a trestle for the covered tramway.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The general setting for both is remote with the stone wall exposed in the gully and the shacks tucked within the dense growth behind the mill building. Historic photos show a large complex of mine buildings, structures, and waste piles most of which are no longer extant.

Workmanship (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): Shacks do not possess any distinctive elements other than the general form as it reflects the use. Also, a few of these structures exist elsewhere in the mining district and serve as a universal indicator of the fire suppression efforts at the mining sites (See Daly West and Thaynes sites).

Stone Wall: The distinctive elements are the way in which the wall is constructed using the same ashlar with natural or quarry finish and irregular courses used in the stonework of the transformer house. The distinction is in the relationship to the other stonework on the site. The wall in and of itself is not remarkable.

Feeling (Describe the property's historic character.): These accessory buildings and structure convey the weakest sense of mining activities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is only through their proximity to other extant mine-related buildings and structures that they contribute to the historic character of the site.

Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The buildings and structure are associated with the Silver King Mine operations, but do not have a strong link with the individuals who owned and operated the mine during the apex of the mature mining era.

5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect: Not Known Known: (source:)

Date of Construction: c. 1900

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)

The full history of the Silver King Mine is not restated here - it is available in several publications listed in the Bibliographical References section of this document.

The Silver King Mining Company was incorporated for \$3,000,000 in 1892 with David Keith as president, Thomas Kearns as vice president, and John Judge, W.V. Rice, W.H. Dodge, and Albion Emery as directors (Thompson, 52). The Silver King Mine, and several others, generated great wealth for those involved in the business and had an enormous impact on Park City, the region, and the state. The history of the Silver King Mine and its principals has been widely and thoroughly documented and the impact of the silver mining industry in general, as well as this mine in particular, on Utah's economic, political, business, and cultural life is also well-documented in numerous publications and is accepted by historians and the general public.

From Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States Geological Survey. Professional Paper 77. Department of the Interior. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912:

The Silver King Mine is situated in Woodside Gulch, 1 mile southwest of Park City (178).

The Silver King consolidated case at present writing is in the courts. The property has been increased by adding to the original three claims several groups, including the Mayflower, Alliance, Massachusetts, Fairview, Park City, Kearns-Keith, and Woodside, until in 1904 it embraced 80 claims. Early in 1907 the McGregor group was taken up and all the holdings were consolidated under the name of Silver King Coalition Mines Co (179).

The policy of the management from the outset has been to have the best. This policy has been followed not only in the mechanical equipment of the mine, but also in all surface improvements, including provisions for employees. The Silver King shaft is equipped with a steel gallows frame, a Corliss engine of high power and efficiency, a complete compressor plant, a machine shop, and a change house. Other surface improvements include an attractive boarding and bunkhouse, in which are the mine office, a sampler, a concentrating mill, and a aerial tramway (180).

The concentration mill, erected in 1898, is equipped in two duplicate units, to treat about 200 tons a day (180).

From Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?]:

In its heyday, at the beginning of the 20th century, the Silver King Mine Company was almost a community in itself. There were three boarding houses with over 100 men. There was an assay office for assessing mineral content, a machine shop, a superintendent's house, a mill, a loading station for the tramway caring ore down into Park City and a pig farm.

The Silver King Mine Co. was known internationally for the fortunes it made for its investors. Thomas Kearns became a U.S. Senator; David Keith became president of the Salt Lake Tribune newspaper; and Albion Emery's widow Susannah became known as Utah's Silver Queen. John Judge died of silicosis (a lung disease caused by exposure to dust in the mines), which claimed most miners in their 40s or 50s. Judge's name was memorialized in many Salt Lake buildings and institutions. In the 1960s, Jim Ivers' grandson was instrumental in developing Treasure Mountains Resort, now Park City Mountain Resort.

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):

David Keith (1847-1918) was born in Nova Scotia and came to Park City in 1883. Having considerable experience in mines in Nevada, he joined the Ontario Mine as the foreman. He left the Ontario in 1885 to join the Anchor Mining Company--later the Judge Mine Company--as the mine manager. He and John Judge were responsible for the Alliance Tunnel and eventually joined with Thomas Kearns, E.P. Ferry, and Albion Emery in the Mayflower claims; these claims became the Silver King Coalition Mines Company. At the time of his death, Mr. Keith was president of the company (*The Park Record*, April 19, 1918).

Thomas Kearns (1862-1918) was born in Ontario, Canada in 1862. His family moved to Nebraska when he was a young boy and at age twenty-one, he was drawn to Park City by the mining activity. He married Jennie Judge, the niece of his business partner John Judge, and became an alderman in Park City. He and several other investors including David Keith, Thomas Kearns, Albion B. Emery, and John Judge purchased the Silver King property the summer of 1892 for \$65,000. In 1901, he was elected as a U.S. Senator and along with his partner, David Keith, purchased the Salt Lake Tribune the same year. Kearns died from a stroke in 1918 after having been struck by a car near his home in Salt Lake City (Murphy & Larsen).

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 photographs are on file with the Planning Department, Park City Municipal Corp.

Photo No. 1: Fire hose shacks located north of the mill building, 2009

Photo No. 2: Stone wall near mill building, 2009.

HISTORIC SITE FORM -- HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (06-09)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Silver King Mine Site - Stores Dept Building

Address: 40°37'50.57"N 111°30'45.82"W

AKA:

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: PCA-S-98-PCMR

Current Owner Name: United Park City Mines

Parent Parcel(s): S-98

Current Owner Address: POB 1450, Park City, Utah 84060

Legal Description (include acreage): 2,538.33 acres; see Summit County for description.

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: Industrial
Current Use: None

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

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates

- tax photo:
- prints: 1999 and 2009
- historic: dates unknown

Drawings and Plans

- measured floor plans
- site sketch map
- Historic American Bldg. Survey
- original plans:
- other: HAER, 1971.

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.)

- Boucher, Jack E. Covered Track W of Mill Repair shed to Right. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Covered Tramway, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . DT of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . General View of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from E: Note Roof removed from ore car track enclosure to extreme left. Terminal bldg is in left center. Cupola-like enclosure on mineshaft bldg houses shaft lift. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from W. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . GV of Mill from SE. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: February 2010

---. GV of Mill from S. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. *Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory*. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>

Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States. Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey. Washington: GPO, 1912.

"Death of David Keith." Park Record [Park City] 19 Apr. 1918: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Hampshire, David and Hal Compton. "Park City." From the Ground Up: The History of Mining in Utah. Ed. Colleen Whitley. Logan: Utah State University Press, 2006. 318-41.

"Hon. A.B. Emery." Park Record [Park City] 16 June 1894: 2. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Howard, L. O. "The Silver King Coalition Mines". Salt Lake Mining Review. 30 Nov. 1913: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 13 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Jenkins, J.E. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Pop Jenks Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1987.2.146. Electronic.

Larsen, Ken Shelton. "The Life of Thomas Kearns." MA thesis. University of Utah, 1964

Morrison, Sandra. 1999-2000 Reconnaissance Level Survey: Unincorporated Areas of Summit County (North Summit County, Snyderville Basin & Park City). Summit County: Summit County Historical Society, 2000.

Murphy, Miriam B. Thomas Kearns. Ed. Kent Allan Powell. Utah History Encyclopedia. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994. Utah History Encyclopedia. Media Solutions. March 2004. University of Utah. 12 Mar. 2009. <historytogo.utah.edu/people/thomas_kearns.html>

Noble, Bruce J. and Robert Spude. Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties. Rev. ed. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 42. Washington: GPO, 1997.

Park City, Utah. Aerial photograph from Google Earth. March 5, 2006. Google, 2009.

Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?].

Sanborn, D.A. "Sheet 14, Park City, Utah, 1900." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1900. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>

---. "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1907. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>

---. "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1929)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1929. Hal Compton Research Library. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 12 Dec. 2009. Electronic.

---. "Sheet , Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1940)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1940. Research Center of Utah State Archives and Utah State History. 15 Dec. 2009. Microfilm: Reel 2, Grid 8880.

"The Shadow of Death (John Judge)." Park Record [Park City] 17 Sept. 1892: 3. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>

Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bea Kummer Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1984.1.43. Electronic.

Silver King Mine. N.d. *Park City Mountain Resort Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1999.4.178. Electronic.

Thompson, George A. and Fraser Buck. Treasure Mountain Home: Park City Revisited. 1968. Salt Lake City: Dream Garden Press, 1993.

Walter Bros. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bob Graham Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1993.5.10. Electronic.

Utah. State Historic Preservation Office. Architectural Survey Data for Park City. Salt Lake City: SHPO, 2006. Electronic.

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: Industrial Block / None

No. Stories: 1.5

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.):

Poor (Major problems are apparent and constitute an imminent threat. Describe the problems.): Boarded and deteriorated - not secured against entry.

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: The site is remote area not crossed with ski runs. The building sits on a narrow level area with a deep gulch to the northeast and the hoist house to the south. The building no longer sits within a dense complex of structures and buildings related to the mining operations of the site.

Foundation: Concrete.

Walls: Steel structure and wood frame.

Roof: Gable roof form clad in corrugated metal roofing panels.

Windows/Doors: Windows are wood two-over-two double hung sash type windows. Doors include an overhead garage door and various man doors of wood and metal.

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): This building, sometimes referred to as the carpenter's shop, is approximately 140' x 30' and stands slightly northwest of and parallel to the hoist house. The building is steel and wood frame with a gable roof. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal and the windows are two-over-two double hung sash type windows, though they have been covered by corrugated metal (windows appear in a 1999 photograph). Sanborn maps from 1929 suggest two small additions to this building that have been removed. A small storage room was attached at the east end of the north elevation and a structure labeled "iron rack" was removed from the west elevation. Information from the PCHS&M states, *Built around 1900, the carpenter's shop served to maintain the workings of the Silver King Mine, Mill and even the complex community that arose around the two workings.* This building, however, is not the carpenter's shop, but rather a structure labeled in the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map as the Stores Dept. building. The Stores Dept. building does not appear on Sanborn maps before 1929. A wood frame building labeled as the carpenter's shop is indicated on the 1900, 1907, and 1929 Sanborn Insurance maps, but it was located farther west on the site and was connected to the hoist house by a small wood frame connector. The Stores Dept. building was likely built when the new hoist house was constructed, c. 1910.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting is remote. Historic photographs show extensive dump piles that have been removed or regraded to accommodate use of the area for skiing. Historic photographs also show a dense complex of buildings and structures that are no longer extant. The open expanse of the immediate area is not indicative of the site during the historic period (1894-1929).

Workmanship (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): Thy physical evidence of the mining era includes the window materials, lack of ornamentation, and general form of this utilitarian building. As a utilitarian building, its lack of distinctive elements is significant.

Feeling (Describe the property's historic character.): This building, along with the surrounding buildings, conveys a limited sense of mining activities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The lack of the historically dense complex of structures and buildings significantly diminishes the historic character.

Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The building is generally associated with the Silver King Mine, but does not have a strong link with the well-known principal owners. Owners David Keith and Thomas Kearns were still involved with the mine operations when this building was constructed, but Albion Emery and John Judge died well before this building was constructed.

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)

The full history of the Silver King Mine is not restated here - it is available in several publications listed in the Bibliographical References section of this document.

The Silver King Mining Company was incorporated for \$3,000,000 in 1892 with David Keith as president, Thomas Kearns as vice president, and John Judge, W.V. Rice, W.H. Dodge, and Albion Emery as directors (Thompson, 52). The Silver King Mine, and several others, generated great wealth for those involved in the business and had an enormous impact on Park City, the region, and the state. The history of the Silver King Mine and its principals has been widely and thoroughly documented and the impact of the silver mining industry in general, as well as this mine in particular, on Utah's economic, political, business, and cultural life is also well-documented in numerous publications and is accepted by historians and the general public.

From Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States Geological Survey. Professional Paper 77. Department of the Interior. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912:

The Silver King Mine is situated in Woodside Gulch, 1 mile southwest of Park City (178).

The Silver King consolidated case at present writing is in the courts. The property has been increased by adding to the original three claims several groups, including the Mayflower, Alliance, Massachusetts, Fairview, Park City, Kearns-Keith, and Woodside, until in 1904 it embraced 80 claims. Early in 1907 the McGregor group was taken up and all the holdings were consolidated under the name of Silver King Coalition Mines Co (179).

The policy of the management from the outset has been to have the best. This policy has been followed not only in the mechanical equipment of the mine, but also in all surface improvements, including provisions for employees. The Silver King shaft is equipped with a steel gallows frame, a Corliss engine of high power and efficiency, a complete compressor plant, a machine shop, and a change house. Other surface improvements include an attractive boarding and bunkhouse, in which are the mine office, a sampler, a concentrating mill, and a aerial tramway (180).

The concentration mill, erected in 1898, is equipped in two duplicate units, to treat about 200 tons a day (180).

From Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?]:

In its heyday, at the beginning of the 20th century, the Silver King Mine Company was almost a community in itself. There were three boarding houses with over 100 men. There was an assay office for assessing mineral content, a machine shop, a superintendent's house, a mill, a loading station for the tramway caring ore down into Park City and a pig farm.

The Silver King Mine Co. was known internationally for the fortunes it made for its investors. Thomas Kearns became a U.S. Senator; David Keith became president of the Salt Lake Tribune newspaper; and Albion Emery's widow Susannah became known as Utah's Silver Queen. John Judge died of silicosis (a lung disease caused by exposure to dust in the mines), which claimed most miners in their 40s or 50s. Judge's name was memorialized in many Salt Lake buildings and institutions. In the 1960s, Jim Ivers' grandson was instrumental in developing Treasure Mountains Resort, now Park City Mountain Resort.

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):

David Keith (1847-1918) was born in Nova Scotia and came to Park City in 1883. Having considerable experience in mines in Nevada, he joined the Ontario Mine as the foreman. He left the Ontario in 1885 to join the Anchor Mining Company--later the Judge Mine Company--as the mine manager. He and John Judge were responsible for the Alliance Tunnel and eventually joined with Thomas Kearns, E.P. Ferry, and Albion Emery in the Mayflower claims; these claims became the Silver King Coalition Mines Company. At the time of his death, Mr. Keith was president of the company (*The Park Record*, April 19, 1918).

Thomas Kearns (1862-1918) was born in Ontario, Canada in 1862. His family moved to Nebraska when he was a young boy and at age twenty-one, he was drawn to Park City by the mining activity. He married Jennie Judge, the niece of his business partner John Judge, and became an alderman in Park City. He and several other investors including David Keith, Thomas Kearns, Albion B. Emery, and John Judge purchased the Silver King property the summer of 1892 for \$65,000. In 1901, he was elected as a U.S. Senator and along with his partner, David Keith, purchased the Salt Lake Tribune the same year. Kearns died from a stroke in 1918 after having been struck by a car near his home in Salt Lake City (Murphy & Larsen).

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 photographs are on file with the Planning Department, Park City Municipal Corp.

Photo No. 1: Northeast oblique. Camera facing southwest, 2009.

Photo No. 2: Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, 2009.

Photo No. 3: West elevation. Camera facing east, 2009.

Photo No. 4: North elevation. Camera facing south, 1999.

HISTORIC SITE FORM -- HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (06-09)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Silver King Mine Site - Transformer House

Address: 40°37'50.81"N 111°30'42.31"W

AKA:

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: PCA-S-98-PCMR

Current Owner Name: United Park City Mines

Parent Parcel(s): S-98

Current Owner Address: POB 1450, Park City, Utah 84060

Legal Description (include acreage): 2,538.33 acres; see Summit County for description.

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: Industrial
- Current Use: None

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

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates

- tax photo:
- prints: 1999 and 2009
- historic: dates unknown

Drawings and Plans

- measured floor plans
- site sketch map
- Historic American Bldg. Survey
- original plans:
- other: HEAR, 1971.

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.)

- Boucher, Jack E. Covered Track W of Mill Repair shed to Right. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Covered Tramway, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . DT of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . General View of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from E: Note Roof removed from ore car track enclosure to extreme left. Terminal bldg is in left center. Cupola-like enclosure on mineshaft bldg houses shaft lift. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from W. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . GV of Mill from SE. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: February 2010

- . GV of Mill from S. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. *Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory*. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States. Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey. Washington: GPO, 1912.
- "Death of David Keith." Park Record [Park City] 19 Apr. 1918: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Hampshire, David and Hal Compton. "Park City." From the Ground Up: The History of Mining in Utah. Ed. Colleen Whitley. Logan: Utah State University Press, 2006. 318-41.
- "Hon. A.B. Emery." Park Record [Park City] 16 June 1894: 2. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Howard, L. O. "The Silver King Coalition Mines". Salt Lake Mining Review. 30 Nov. 1913: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 13 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Jenkins, J.E. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Pop Jenks Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1987.2.146. Electronic.
- Larsen, Ken Shelton. "The Life of Thomas Kearns." MA thesis. University of Utah, 1964
- Morrison, Sandra. 1999-2000 Reconnaissance Level Survey: Unincorporated Areas of Summit County (North Summit County, Snyderville Basin & Park City). Summit County: Summit County Historical Society, 2000.
- Murphy, Miriam B. Thomas Kearns. Ed. Kent Allan Powell. Utah History Encyclopedia. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994. Utah History Encyclopedia. Media Solutions. March 2004. University of Utah. 12 Mar. 2009. <historygo.utah.edu/people/thomas_kearns.html>
- Noble, Bruce J. and Robert Spude. Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties. Rev. ed. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 42. Washington: GPO, 1997.
- Park City, Utah. Aerial photograph from Google Earth. March 5, 2006. Google, 2009.
- Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?].
- Sanborn, D.A. "Sheet 14, Park City, Utah, 1900." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1900. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>
- . "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1907. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>
- . "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1929)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1929. Hal Compton Research Library. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 12 Dec. 2009. Electronic.
- . "Sheet , Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1940)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1940. Research Center of Utah State Archives and Utah State History. 15 Dec. 2009. Microfilm: Reel 2, Grid 8880.
- "The Shadow of Death (John Judge)." Park Record [Park City] 17 Sept. 1892: 3. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians*. J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bea Kummer Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1984.1.43. Electronic.
- Silver King Mine. N.d. *Park City Mountain Resort Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1999.4.178. Electronic.
- Thompson, George A. and Fraser Buck. Treasure Mountain Home: Park City Revisited. 1968. Salt Lake City: Dream Garden Press, 1993.
- Walter Bros. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bob Graham Collection. Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1993.5.10. Electronic.
- Utah. State Historic Preservation Office. Architectural Survey Data for Park City. Salt Lake City: SHPO, 2006. Electronic.

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: Industrial block / None

No. Stories: 1.5

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.): General deterioration, windows broken and/or boarded, overgrown vegetation around foundation, and not secured against entry.

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: The site is remote and now crossed by ski runs. The building sits on a narrow level area with a deep gully to the north and the mountain rising above it in the rear. The building use to be part of a larger complex of mining buildings and structures that are no longer extant.

Foundation: Stone.

Walls: Stone

Roof: Standing seam metal material.

Windows/Doors: Wooden six-over-six double hung sash type windows.

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 transformer house, approximately 20' x 35', is located slightly northeast of the Stores Dept. building. It is 1.5 stories with a gable roof and is constructed of stone. The entry door is located on the long axis and is flanked by wooden six-over-six double hung sash type windows with stone sills. Within the west gable end, the window also a six-over-six double hung sash type. The transformer house appears on the 1907 Sanborn Insurance map and was likely built c. 1905. The building is in fair condition and much of the equipment remains inside.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): the setting is remote and the building is adjacent to a steep slope in the rear and an open expanse in the front. The transformers are located directly north of the building and a wooden tower sits directly west of the building. Historic photographs show a large complex of mine buildings, structures, and waste piles, most of which are not longer extant.

Workmanship (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): The building is constructed of stone. The stone on the lower section of the building is lighter in color and is made up of square-cut ashlar with a natural or quarry finish. The mortar joints in this area are raked and the stones are set without courses. The upper walls include much darker stones set in irregular courses; the courses are less carefully crafted in the upper part of the building. The mortar joints are uneven and sloppily applied.

Feeling (Describe the property's historic character.): This building, along with the nearby mine buildings, conveys a limited sense of mining activities in he late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The building is associated with the Silver King Mine, but does not have a strong association with the individuals that operated the mine during the apex of the mature mining era. Several of those principals died before this building was constructed.

5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect: Not Known Known: (source:)

Date of Construction: c. 1905

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)

The full history of the Silver King Mine is not restated here - it is available in several publications listed in the Bibliographical References section of this document.

The Silver King Mining Company was incorporated for \$3,000,000 in 1892 with David Keith as president, Thomas Kearns as vice president, and John Judge, W.V. Rice, W.H. Dodge, and Albion Emery as directors (Thompson, 52). The Silver King Mine, and several others, generated great wealth for those involved in the business and had an enormous impact on Park City, the region, and the state. The history of the Silver King Mine and its principals has been widely and thoroughly documented and the impact of the silver mining industry in general, as well as this mine in particular, on Utah's economic, political, business, and cultural life is also well-documented in numerous publications and is accepted by historians and the general public.

From Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States Geological Survey. Professional Paper 77. Department of the Interior. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912:

The Silver King Mine is situated in Woodside Gulch, 1 mile southwest of Park City (178).

The Silver King consolidated case at present writing is in the courts. The property has been increased by adding to the original three claims several groups, including the Mayflower, Alliance, Massachusetts, Fairview, Park City, Kearns-Keith, and Woodside, until in 1904 it embraced 80 claims. Early in 1907 the McGregor group was taken up and all the holdings were consolidated under the name of Silver King Coalition Mines Co (179).

The policy of the management from the outset has been to have the best. This policy has been followed not only in the mechanical equipment of the mine, but also in all surface improvements, including provisions for employees. The Silver King shaft is equipped with a steel gallows frame, a Corliss engine of high power and efficiency, a complete compressor plant, a machine shop, and a change house. Other surface improvements include an attractive boarding and bunkhouse, in which are the mine office, a sampler, a concentrating mill, and a aerial tramway (180).

The concentration mill, erected in 1898, is equipped in two duplicate units, to treat about 200 tons a day (180).

From Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?]:

In its heyday, at the beginning of the 20th century, the Silver King Mine Company was almost a community in itself. There were three boarding houses with over 100 men. There was an assay office for assessing mineral content, a machine shop, a superintendent's house, a mill, a loading station for the tramway caring ore down into Park City and a pig farm.

The Silver King Mine Co. was known internationally for the fortunes it made for its investors. Thomas Kearns became a U.S. Senator; David Keith became president of the Salt Lake Tribune newspaper; and Albion Emery's widow Susannah became known as Utah's Silver Queen. John Judge died of silicosis (a lung disease caused by exposure to dust in the mines), which claimed most miners in their 40s or 50s. Judge's name was memorialized in many Salt Lake buildings and institutions. In the 1960s, Jim Ivers' grandson was instrumental in developing Treasure Mountains Resort, now Park City Mountain Resort.

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): Prominent businessmen and owners David Keith and Thomas Kearns owned the mine when the building was constructed.

David Keith (1847-1918) was born in Nova Scotia and came to Park City in 1883. Having considerable experience in mines in Nevada, he joined the Ontario Mine as the foreman. He left the Ontario in 1885 to join the Anchor Mining Company--later the Judge Mine Company--as the mine manager. He and John Judge were responsible for the Alliance Tunnel and eventually joined with Thomas Kearns, E.P. Ferry, and Albion Emery in the Mayflower claims; these claims became the Silver King Coalition Mines Company. At the time of his death, Mr. Keith was president of the company (*The Park Record*, April 19, 1918).

Thomas Kearns (1862-1918) was born in Ontario, Canada in 1862. His family moved to Nebraska when he was a young boy and at age twenty-one, he was drawn to Park City by the mining activity. He married Jennie Judge, the niece of his business partner John Judge, and became an alderman in Park City. He and several other investors including David Keith, Thomas Kearns, Albion B. Emery, and John Judge purchased the Silver King property the summer of 1892 for \$65,000. In 1901, he was elected as a U.S. Senator and along with his partner, David Keith, purchased the Salt Lake Tribune the same year. Kearns died from a stroke in 1918 after having been struck by a car near his home in Salt Lake City (Murphy & Larsen).

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 photographs are on file with the Planning Department, Park City Municipal Corp.

Photo No. 1: North elevation. Camera facing south, 2009.

Photo No. 2: West elevation. Camera facing east, 2009.

Photo No. 3: East elevation. Camera facing west, 2009.

Photo No. 4: Northwest oblique. Camera facing southeast, 1999.

HISTORIC SITE FORM -- HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (06-09)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Silver King Mine Site - Water Tanks

Address: Tanks A & B: 40°37'57.86"N 111°30'58.17"W , Tanks D & E: 40°37'49.54"N 111°30'39.76"W

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: PCA-S-98-PCMR

Current Owner Name: United Park City Mines

Parent Parcel(s): S-98

Current Owner Address: POB 1450, Park City, Utah 84060

Legal Description (include acreage): 2,538.33 acres; see Summit County for description.

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: Industrial
Current Use: None

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

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates

- tax photo:
- prints: 1971, 1999, and 2009
- historic: dates unknown

Drawings and Plans

- measured floor plans
- site sketch map
- Historic American Bldg. Survey
- original plans:
- other: HAER, 1971.

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.)

- Boucher, Jack E. Covered Track W of Mill Repair shed to Right. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Covered Tramway, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . DT of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . General View of Water Tanks (wood) from East. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Water Tanks, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from E: Note Roof removed from ore car track enclosure to extreme left. Terminal bldg is in left center. Cupola-like enclosure on mineshaft bldg houses shaft lift. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . Mine Shaft Bldg from W. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Mineshaft & Main Hoist, Woodside Gulch, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- . GV of Mill from SE. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory. Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: February 2010

- . GV of Mill from S. 1971. Silver King Mining Company, Ore Mill, Park City West, Park City vicinity, Summit County, UT. *Historic American Engineering Record. American Memory.* Library of Congress. 7 Mar. 2009. <<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ut0094>>
- Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States. Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey. Washington: GPO, 1912.
- "Death of David Keith." Park Record [Park City] 19 Apr. 1918: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Hampshire, David and Hal Compton. "Park City." From the Ground Up: The History of Mining in Utah. Ed. Colleen Whitley. Logan: Utah State University Press, 2006. 318-41.
- "Hon. A.B. Emery." Park Record [Park City] 16 June 1894: 2. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Howard, L. O. "The Silver King Coalition Mines". Salt Lake Mining Review. 30 Nov. 1913: 1. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 13 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Jenkins, J.E. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Pop Jenks Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1987.2.146. Electronic.
- Knowles, C. R. "Report of Committee XIII On Water Service: Specifications for Wooden Water Tanks, 50,000 Gallons Capacity." Proceedings of the Twenty-First Annual Convention of the American Railway Engineering Association, March 16-20, 1920. Chicago: American Railway Engineering Association, 1920. Google Books. Nd. 10 Dec. 2009 <<http://books.google.com>>
- Larsen, Ken Shelton. "The Life of Thomas Kearns." MA thesis. University of Utah, 1964
- Morrison, Sandra. 1999-2000 Reconnaissance Level Survey: Unincorporated Areas of Summit County (North Summit County, Snyderville Basin & Park City). Summit County: Summit County Historical Society, 2000.
- Murphy, Miriam B. Thomas Kearns. Ed. Kent Allan Powell. Utah History Encyclopedia. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994. Utah History Encyclopedia. Media Solutions. March 2004. University of Utah. 12 Mar. 2009. <historygo.utah.edu/people/thomas_kearns.html>
- Noble, Bruce J. and Robert Spude. Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties. Rev. ed. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 42. Washington: GPO, 1997.
- Park City, Utah. Aerial photograph from Google Earth. March 5, 2006. Google, 2009.
- Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?].
- Sanborn, D.A. "Sheet 14, Park City, Utah, 1900." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1900. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>
- . "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1907. J. Willard Marriott Library. 1 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/sanborn/>>
- . "Sheet 15, Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1929)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1929. Hall Compton Research Library. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 12 Dec. 2009. Electronic.
- . "Sheet , Park City, Utah, 1907 (corrected to 1940)." Map. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1940. Research Center of Utah State Archives and Utah State History. 15 Dec. 2009. Microfilm: Reel 2, Grid 8880.
- "The Shadow of Death (John Judge)." Park Record [Park City] 17 Sept. 1892: 3. *Utah Digital Newspapers: Creating Citizen Historians.* J. Willard Marriott Library. 6 Oct. 2009 <<http://digitalnewspapers.org>>
- Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bea Kummer Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1984.1.43. Electronic.
- Silver King Mine. N.d. *Park City Mountain Resort Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1999.4.178. Electronic.
- Thompson, George A. and Fraser Buck. Treasure Mountain Home: Park City Revisited. 1968. Salt Lake City: Dream Garden Press, 1993.
- Walter Bros. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bob Graham Collection. Hall Compton Research Library.* Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1993.5.10. Electronic.
- Utah. State Historic Preservation Office. Architectural Survey Data for Park City. Salt Lake City: SHPO, 2006. Electronic.

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: Water Tank / None

No. Stories: 1

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.) Tanks A & B.

Fair (Some problems are apparent. Describe the problems.): Tanks D & E show signs of general deterioration, roofing materials are deteriorated or missing, roofs are failing in areas, metal straps are missing and the bases show some signs of rot.

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: Tanks A & B are located atop the steep hill rising up to the west of the other mine buildings. Tanks D & E are located atop a small hill behind and to the east of the transformer house. Both areas have narrow level building pads on which the tanks sit, both are surrounded by vegetation and both have various pipes and debris around the base of the structures.

Foundation: They appear to have concrete foundations.

Walls: Wood planks on end with iron straps.

Roof: Octagonal pavilion roof forms with wood shingles. Tanks A & B had new roofs installed in 1994, but Tanks D & E are severely deteriorated.

Windows/Doors: The only window appears in 1971 HAER photographs of Tank F (now collapsed) in the gable dormers. In 1971, the window was a six-over-six wooden double hung sash type window. The gable dormer that sits directly opposite this dormer has a small single paneled door.

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): Water Tanks A & B are located 500 feet northwest (approx. 350' higher in elevation) of the hoist house. Each tank holds 50,000 gallons of water and is constructed of wood planks on end with iron straps. Both tanks have octagonal pavilion roofs clad in wood shingles. Directly opposite each other, projecting east and west are narrow gable dormers. These tanks are not shown, but are referenced on the 1907 Sanborn Insurance map. They may have been constructed much earlier, however, as the 1900 Sanborn Insurance map shows the 5" wide water pipe running along the west and south end of the boarding house building but the line of the pipe leaves the page without reference to tanks. In the 1907 Sanborn map, a note is made that these pipes are service pipes to these tanks. The PCHS&M prepared a marker that is attached to Tank A and reads, "these redwood water tanks were fed by a pipe from Shadow Lake at the base of Jupiter lift and provided water for the Silver King mine and mill below. They were built in 1894 and 1906 respectively...These tanks were restored in 1994, 100 years after the first one was built."

Water Tanks D & E are located slightly southeast of the transformer house and approximately 40 feet higher in elevation. The tanks first appear on Sanborn Insurance maps in 1907. The 1929 Sanborn Insurance map indicates the tanks receive water from the Alliance Tunnel through and 8" water pipe and from the Hanover Tunnel through a 10" water pipe. Tanks D & E are in poor condition and were not restored in 1994 as Tanks A & B were. These tanks were the subject of a study by Calder Richard Consulting Engineers in 2005 which served to record the general conditions in drawings and to provide recommendations for stabilization (recommendations were not implemented). The tanks reflect the same form and construction methods of Tanks A & B, including the wood planks on end, iron straps, octagonal pavilion roofs, wood shingles, and gable dormers. The tanks were photographed for the Historic American Engineering Record in 1971 and one of the tanks that is now completely collapsed appears to have been full or partially full of water (water is spouting from between two of the boards in the photo). These tanks were likely constructed c. 1906.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The general setting is remote and the immediate setting around either Tanks A & B or Tanks D & E do not appear to have been altered significantly over time.

Workmanship (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): The tanks are constructed of redwood and were commonly used for railroad and other industrial facilities in the in the early twentieth century. The distinctive elements are the basic materials used to construct this utilitarian type of structure and the cylindrical form with pavillion roof.

Feeling (Describe the property's historic character.): The structures, along with the nearby mine buildings, convey a limited sense of mining activities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Alone, the structures simply indicate industrial activities occurring at or around their respective locations.

Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The structures are associated with the Silver King Mine operations, but do not have a specific link with the individuals who owned and/or operated the mine. It is not clear who constructed the tanks and/or the company that supplied them.

5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect: Not Known Known: (source:)

Date of Construction: c.1894 - c.1906

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)

The full history of the Silver King Mine is not restated here - it is available in several publications listed in the Bibliographical References section of this document.

The Silver King Mining Company was incorporated for \$3,000,000 in 1892 with David Keith as president, Thomas Kearns as vice president, and John Judge, W.V. Rice, W.H. Dodge, and Albion Emery as directors (Thompson, 52). The Silver King Mine, and several others, generated great wealth for those involved in the business and had an enormous impact on Park City, the region, and the state. The history of the Silver King Mine and its principals has been widely and thoroughly documented and the impact of the silver mining industry in general, as well as this mine in particular, on Utah's economic, political, business, and cultural life is also well-documented in numerous publications and is accepted by historians and the general public.

From Boutwell, John Mason. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah. United States Geological Survey. Professional Paper 77. Department of the Interior. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912:

The Silver King Mine is situated in Woodside Gulch, 1 mile southwest of Park City (178).

The Silver King consolidated case at present writing is in the courts. The property has been increased by adding to the original three claims several groups, including the Mayflower, Alliance, Massachusetts, Fairview, Park City, Kearns-Keith, and Woodside, until in 1904 it embraced 80 claims. Early in 1907 the McGregor group was taken up and all the holdings were consolidated under the name of Silver King Coalition Mines Co (179).

The policy of the management from the outset has been to have the best. This policy has been followed not only in the mechanical equipment of the mine, but also in all surface improvements, including provisions for employees. The Silver King shaft is equipped with a steel gallows frame, a Corliss engine of high power and efficiency, a complete compressor plant, a machine shop, and a change house. Other surface improvements include an attractive boarding and bunkhouse, in which are the mine office, a sampler, a concentrating mill, and a aerial tramway (180).

The concentration mill, erected in 1898, is equipped in two duplicate units, to treat about 200 tons a day (180).

From Park City Historical Society & Museum. Silver King Mine and Mill complex: Park City Mountain Resort.
Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?]:

In its heyday, at the beginning of the 20th century, the Silver King Mine Company was almost a community in itself. There were three boarding houses with over 100 men. There was an assay office for assessing mineral content, a machine shop, a superintendent's house, a mill, a loading station for the tramway caring ore down into Park City and a pig farm.

The Silver King Mine Co. was known internationally for the fortunes it made for its investors. Thomas Kearns became a U.S. Senator; David Keith became president of the Salt Lake Tribune newspaper; and Albion Emery's widow Susannah became known as Utah's Silver Queen. John Judge died of silicosis (a lung disease caused by exposure to dust in the mines), which claimed most miners in their 40s or 50s. Judge's name was memorialized in many Salt Lake buildings and institutions. In the 1960s, Jim Ivers' grandson was instrumental in developing Treasure Mountains Resort, now Park City Mountain Resort.

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): Individuals most commonly associated with the Silver King Mine are David Keith, Thomas Kearns, Albion Emery, and John Judge:

David Keith (1847-1918) was born in Nova Scotia and came to Park City in 1883. Having considerable experience in mines in Nevada, he joined the Ontario Mine as the foreman. He left the Ontario in 1885 to join the Anchor Mining Company--later the Judge Mine Company--as the mine manager. He and John Judge were responsible for the Alliance Tunnel and eventually joined with Thomas Kearns, E.P. Ferry, and Albion Emery in the Mayflower claims; these claims became the Silver King Coalition Mines Company. At the time of his death, Mr. Keith was president of the company (*The Park Record*, April 19, 1918).

Thomas Kearns (1862-1918) was born in Ontario, Canada in 1862. His family moved to Nebraska when he was a young boy and at age twenty-one, he was drawn to Park City by the mining activity. He married Jennie Judge, the niece of his business partner John Judge, and became an alderman in Park City. He and several other investors including David Keith, Thomas Kearns, Albion B. Emery, and John Judge purchased the Silver King property the summer of 1892 for \$65,000. In 1901, he was elected as a U.S. Senator and along with his partner, David Keith, purchased the Salt Lake Tribune the same year. Kearns died from a stroke in 1918 after having been struck by a car near his home in Salt Lake City (Murphy & Larsen).

Albion B. Emery (1846-1894) was born in Maine and moved around a lot within the Rocky Mountain west until he settled in Park City in 1880. He worked with the Daly Mining Company and served as the Postmaster in Park City from 1881 to 1886. Emery purchased an interest in the Mayflower claim in 1889 and became one of the partners in the Silver King Coalition Mines Company. Emery died of an acute illness while traveling in California. At the time of his death, Mr. Emery was the Speaker of the Utah House of Representatives, the first gentile to hold that position (*Treasure Mountain Home: Park City Revisited*, page 53 and *The Park Record*, June 16, 1894, Page 2).

John Judge (1845-1892) was born in Ireland. His family immigrated to the United States in 1846 and purchased a farm in Moriah, New York. John worked in the iron mines near the farm and later fought in the Civil War. He married Mary Harney in 1867 moved to Salt Lake City where he worked as a guard at the territorial prison before going to work in 1889 as a foreman at the Daly Mine in Park City. He was awarded a contract to construct the Alliance Mine drain tunnel, which he successfully completed. He met David Keith and Thomas Kearns and became a part owner of the famous Silver King Mine. He was one of 23 Park City millionaires and built a house on South Temple (later demolished - date unknown) and his widow (1841-1909) contributed to the construction of the Cathedral of the Madeleine, Judge Memorial Hospital and the Judge Building. He died in September 1892 at the age of 48. (*Treasure Mountain Home* and *The Park Record*, September 17, 1892, Page 3).

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 photographs are on file with the Planning Department, Park City Municipal Corp.

Photo No. 1: Water Tank A, north elevation. Camera facing south, 2009.

Photo No. 2: Water Tank A, southwest elevation. Camera facing northeast, 2009.

Photo No. 3: Water Tank B southeast elevation. Camera facing northwest, 2009.

Photo No. 4: Water Tank B, northwest elevation. Camera facing southeast, 2009.

Photo No. 5: Water Tanks D & E, north elevation. Camera facing south, 2009.

Photo No. 6: Water Tanks D & E, south elevation. Camera facing north, 2009.

Photo No. 7: Water Tank C (collapsed), 2009.

Photo No. 8: Water Tank F (collapsed), 2009.

Photo No. 9: Water Tanks A & B, southwest elevation. Camera facing northeast, 1999.

Photo No. 10: Water Tank D, west elevation. Camera facing east, 1999.



Boarding House (south oblique), 2009



Boarding House (primary façade detail), 2009



Boarding House (primary façade detail), 2009



Boarding House (primary façade detail), 1999



Boarding House Vault, 2009



Boarding House Vault, 1999



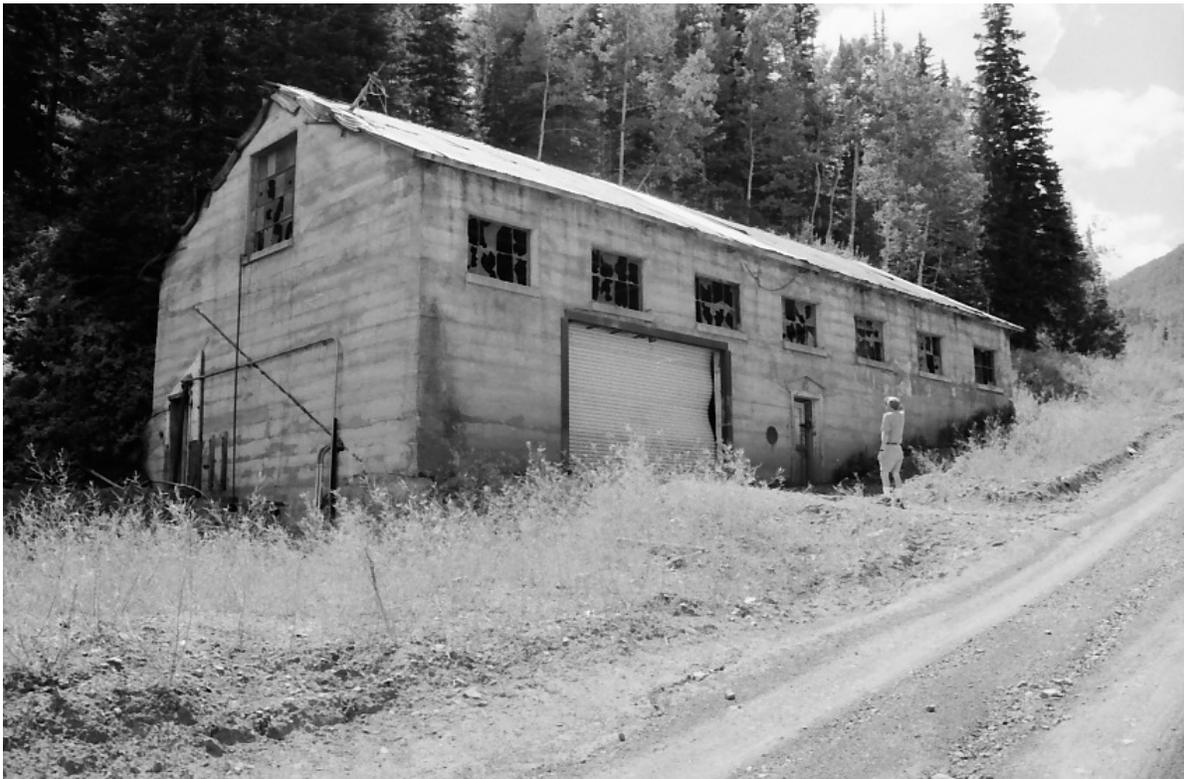
Change House (northeast oblique), 2009



Change House (north elevation), 2009



Change House (west elevation), 2009



Change House (northeast oblique), 1999



Hoist House (northeast oblique), 2009



Hoist House (northwest oblique), 2009



Hoist House (west elevation), 2009



Hoist House (east elevation), 2009



Hoist House (south elevation detail), 2009



Hoist House (northeast oblique), 1999



Mill Building (south elevation), 2009



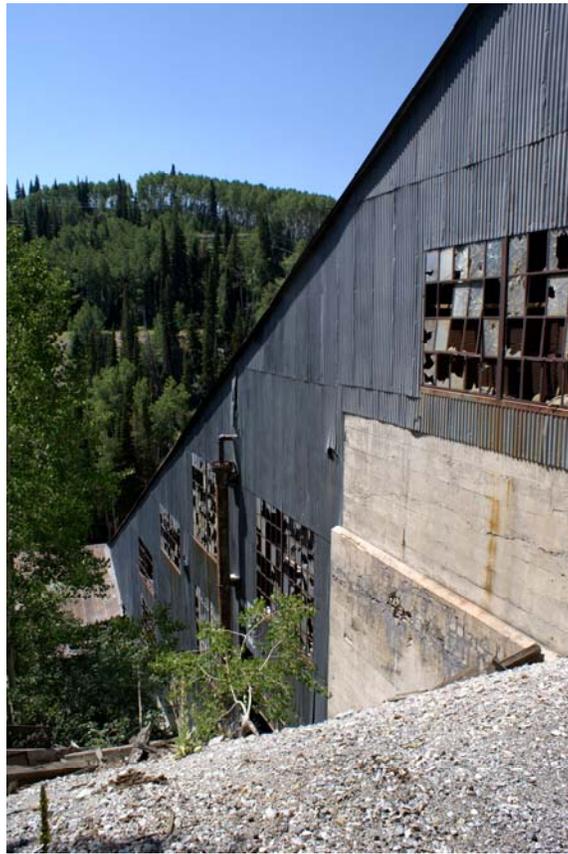
Mill Building (west elevation), 2009



Mill Building (southeast oblique), 2009



Mill Building (west elevation - upper section), 2009



Mill Building (east elevation detail), 2009



Mill Building (southeast oblique), 1999



Fire Hose Houses located north of the Mill Building, 2009



Stone Wall near Mill Building, 2009



Stores Dept Building (northeast oblique), 2009



Stores Dept Building (southeast oblique), 2009



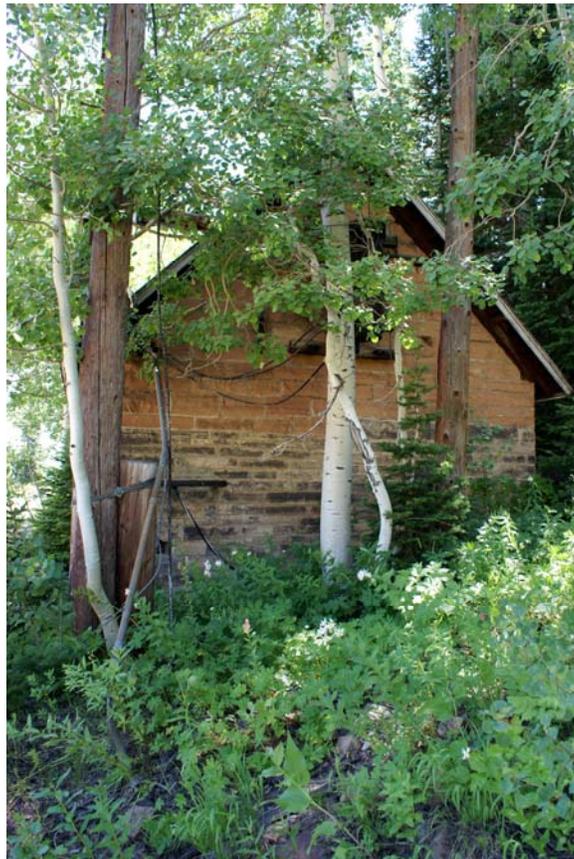
Stores Dept Building (west elevation), 2009



Stores Dept Building (north elevation), 1999



Transformer House (north elevation), 2009



Transformer House (west elevation), 2009



Water Tank A (north elevation), 2009



Water Tank A (southwest elevation), 2009



Water Tank B (southeast elevation), 2009



Water Tank B (northwest elevation), 2009



Water Tanks A & B (northwest elevation), 1999



Water Tank D (west elevation), 1999



Water Tanks D & E (north elevation), 2009



Water Tanks D & E (south elevation), 2009

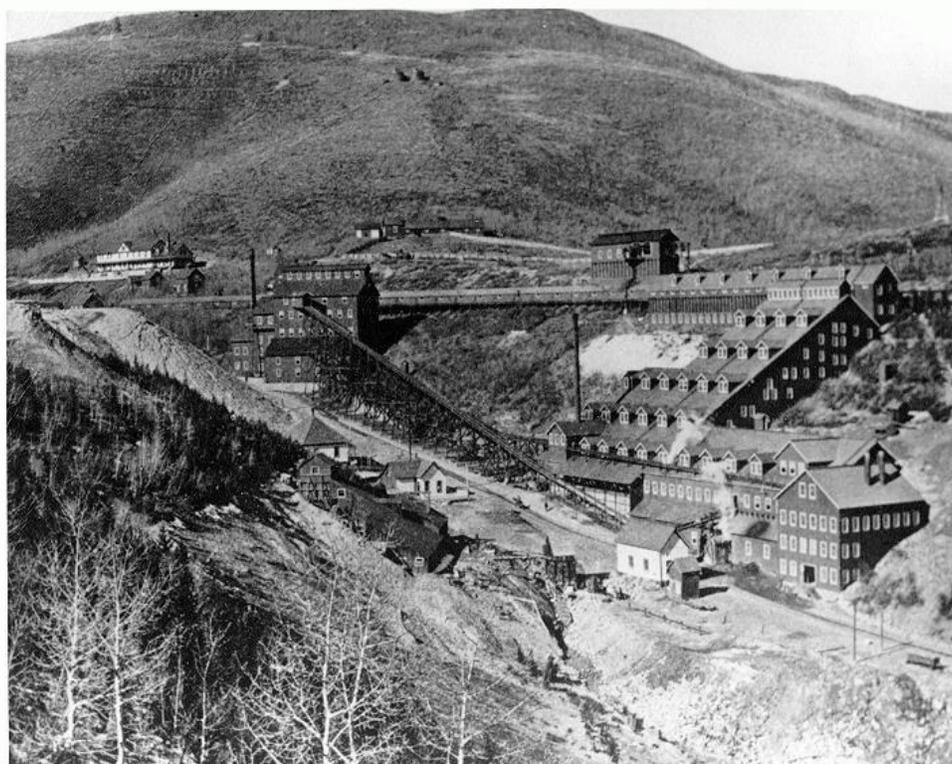


Water Tank C, 2009

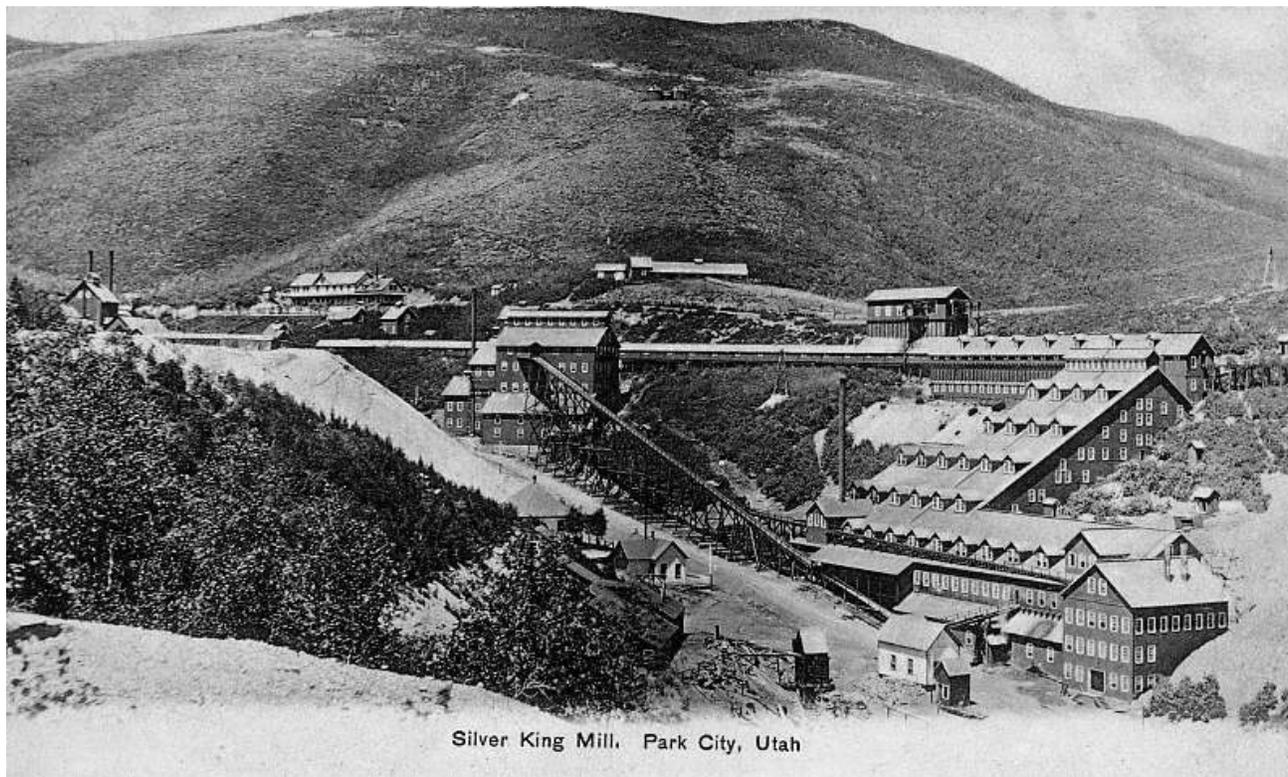


Water Tank F, 2009

Silver King Mine Site

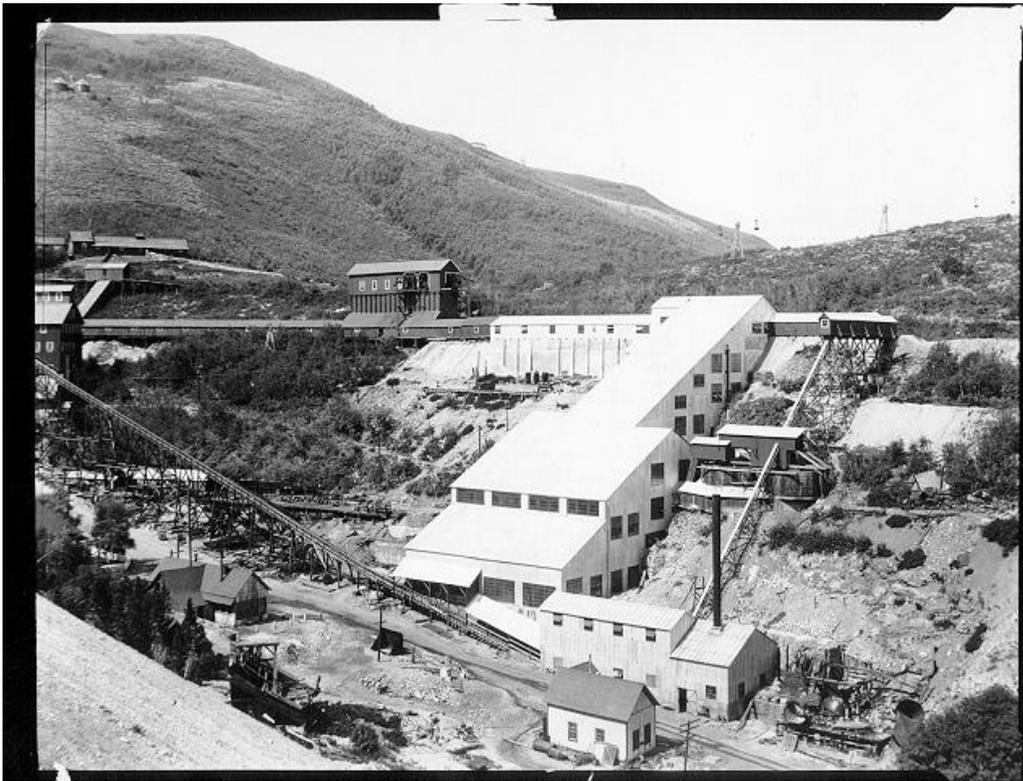


Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bea Kummer Collection*. *Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1984.1.43. Electronic.



Silver King Mill. Park City, Utah

Walter Bros. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Bob Graham Collection*. *Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1993.5.10. Electronic.



Jenkins, J.E. Silver King Mine. N.d. *Pop Jenks Collection*. *Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1987.2.146. Electronic.



Silver King Mine. N.d. *Park City Mountain Resort Collection*. *Hall Compton Research Library*. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009 Photo #1999.4.178. Electronic.



Transformer House (east elevation), 2009



Transformer House (northwest oblique), 1999