

# HISTORIC SITE FORM -- HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (06-09)

## 1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Thaynes Mine Conveyor Gallery

Address: UTM 0454388E 4497242N

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 Recorder 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:

### Drawings and Plans

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

### Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or not)

- abstract of title  
 tax card  
 original building permit  
 sewer permit  
 Sanborn Maps  
 obituary index  
 city directories/gazetteers  
 census records  
 biographical encyclopedias  
 newspapers  
 city/county histories  
 personal interviews  
 Utah Hist. Research Center  
 USHS Preservation Files  
 USHS Architects File  
 LDS Family History Library  
 Park City Hist. Soc/Museum  
 university library(ies):  
 other:

### Bibliographical References (books, articles, interviews, etc.)

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.

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.

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. Thaynes Shaft: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?].

\*Sanborn, D.A. "Sheet 16, 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.

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Thaynes Shaft Surface Plant - Silver King Coalition Mines Company. N.d. George Barben Collection. Hal Compton Research Library. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009. Photo #1986.5.2. Electronic.

Thaynes Shaft Surface Plant - Silver King Coalition Mines Company. [c.1970?] Leon Stanley Collection. Hal Compton Research Library. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009. Photo #1990.5.27. Electronic.

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

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

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: n/a

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, unsecured structure, collapsing in several places.**

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 location in Thaynes Canyon. The site is in a steep gully northeast of the California-Comstock mine site.

**Foundation:** Concrete footings.

**Walls:** n/a, but the structure is made of wood and steel.

**Roof:** n/a

**Windows/Doors:** n/a

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 Conveyor Gallery is a wood frame structure that runs perpendicular from the shaft gallows north across the large dumpsite. The section of the conveyor gallery that runs north-south appears in the 1940 and 1958 Sanborn Insurance maps. The turn tower and section that runs east-west was constructed after 1958. The structural elements of the conveyor gallery are failing and the entire structure is in various states of collapse.**

**Setting** (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): **The setting is a level building pad tucked into a fairly steep gully in Thaynes Canyon. The waste pile is the most prominent land feature and the conveyor gallery extends from the hoist house over the waste pile.**

**Workmanship** (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): **Its distinctive elements are those that reflect its use - its form follows its function in the mining operation.**

**Feeling** (Describe the property's historic character.): **The conveyor gallery, in conjunction with the adjacent mine structures, buildings, and waste dump conveys a sense of mining activities in the early twentieth century.**

**Association** (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): **The structure is part of the Silver King Coalition Mine Company' Thaynes Shaft Surface Plant. It is associated with the decline of mining operations in Park City.**

#### 5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect:  Not Known     Known: (source: )

Date of Construction: c. 1937

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)

From an undated document prepared by the Park City Historical Society & Museum,  
*The Silver King Coalition Mining Company dug a deep shaft in 1934 to access its western ground and to explore for ore. None was ever found, but a secondary use developed decades later. In 1965, skiers were delighted to ride into the Spiro Tunnel in underground rail cars, then hoisted 1700 feet up the Thaynes Shaft to alight near the bottom of the Thaynes ski lift (taken from markers prepared by PCHS&M in 1999).*

*Although mining operations ceased in 1948, most of the complex still remains. The one casualty is a large two-story boarding house, now collapsed from heavy snow. The complex consists of the shaft house with three compartment shaft, two cages, hoisting works, and large conveyor system to carry off the waste rock. The huge waste rock dump still remains today.*

From the 2006 publication of From the Ground Up: The History of Mining in Utah, Page 335.

*In the spring of 1936, the Silver King Coalition announced plans to sink a new shaft east of the old California-Comstock shaft in Thaynes Canyon. At the 1,800-foot level, it would connect with the western end of the Spiro Tunnel. The shaft reached the Spiro Tunnel in May 1939, helping ventilate some of the old workings and providing access to new ore bodies.*

Despite the discrepancy in dates between the two accounts, the site was constructed well after the mature mining period and represents the era of mining decline in Park City. This was the last mine complex constructed before mining operations ceased in Park City.

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:** Northeast elevation. Camera facing southwest, 2009.

**Photo No. 2:** Northwest elevation. Camera facing southeast, 2009.

# HISTORIC SITE FORM -- HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (06-09)

## 1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Thaynes Mine Hoist House

Address: UTM 0454380E 4497226N

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 Recorder 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:

### Drawings and Plans

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

### Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or not)

- abstract of title
- tax card
- original building permit
- sewer permit
- Sanborn Maps
- obituary index
- city directories/gazetteers
- census records
- biographical encyclopedias
- newspapers
- city/county histories
- personal interviews
- Utah Hist. Research Center
- USHS Preservation Files
- USHS Architects File
- LDS Family History Library
- Park City Hist. Soc/Museum
- university library(ies):
- other:

### Bibliographical References (books, articles, interviews, etc.)

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.

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.

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. Thaynes Shaft: Park City Mountain Resort. Park City: PCHS&M, [c.2000?].

\*Sanborn, D.A. "Sheet 16, 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.

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Thaynes Shaft Surface Plant - Silver King Coalition Mines Company. [c.1970?] Leon Stanley Collection. Hal Compton Research Library. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009. Photo #1990.5.27. Electronic.

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

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

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: 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.): **General deterioration, unsecured building, broken windows, parts in various states of collapse.**

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 location up Thaynes Canyon. The site is in a steep gully northeast of the California-Comstock mine site.

**Foundation:** Concrete.

**Walls:** Steel structure clad in corrugated metal panels. Some concrete.

**Roof:** Multiple roof forms sheathed in corrugated metal roofing materials.

**Windows/Doors:** Most are boarded. Rolled steel multi-light casement and partial-pivot 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 Hoist House is a steel structure with concrete floors. The building originally housed a coal bin, furnace room, shaft room, change room, showers, and ore bins. The building is clad in corrugated metal material and much of the interior equipment remains intact. A small wood framed structure with concrete foundation was built east of the hoist house, but was attached to the main building sometime after 1958. The building is in poor condition with broken windows, sections in various states of collapse, and inadequate measures against entry.

**Setting** (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting is a level building pad tucked into a fairly steep gully in Thaynes Canyon. The waste pile is the most prominent land feature and the hoist house sits up against the wooded hillside. The setting does not appear to have changed dramatically since the building was constructed.

**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 is the steel shaft gallows and the overall industrial nature of the building. The steel windows and concrete floors, in addition to the remaining equipment.

**Feeling** (Describe the property's historic character.): The site conveys a sense of mining activities in the early part of the twentieth century. The structures, including the hoist house, that make up the overall mining system are visible and intact, albeit in poor condition. Some newer elements are compatible with the historic structures and serve to neither diminish nor enhance the site's historic character.

Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The building is part of the Silver King Coalition Mine Company' Thaynes Shaft Surface Plant. It is associated with the decline of mining operations in Park City.

## 5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect:  Not Known     Known: (source: )

Date of Construction: c. 1937

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)

From an undated document prepared by the Park City Historical Society & Museum,

*The Silver King Coalition Mining Company dug a deep shaft in 1934 to access its western ground and to explore for ore. None was ever found, but a secondary use developed decades later. In 1965, skiers were delighted to ride into the Spiro Tunnel in underground rail cars, then hoisted 1700 feet up the Thaynes Shaft to alight near the bottom of the Thaynes ski lift (taken from markers prepared by PCHS&M in 1999).*

*Although mining operations ceased in 1948, most of the complex still remains. The one casualty is a large two-story boarding house, now collapsed from heavy snow. The complex consists of the shaft house with three compartment shaft, two cages, hoisting works, and large conveyor system to carry off the waste rock. The huge waste rock dump still remains today.*

From the 2006 publication of From the Ground Up: The History of Mining in Utah, Page 335.

*In the spring of 1936, the Silver King Coalition announced plans to sink a new shaft east of the old California-Comstock shaft in Thaynes Canyon. At the 1,800-foot level, it would connect with the western end of the Spiro Tunnel. The shaft reached the Spiro Tunnel in May 1939, helping ventilate some of the old workings and providing access to new ore bodies.*

Despite the discrepancy in dates between the two accounts, the site was constructed well after the mature mining period and represents the era of mining decline in Park City. This was the last mine complex constructed before mining operations ceased in Park City.

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:** West oblique. Camera facing east, 2009.

**Photo No. 2:** North oblique. Camera facing south, 2009.

# HISTORIC SITE FORM -- HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (06-09)

## 1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: Thaynes Mine Fire Hydrant Shack

Address: UTM 0454350E 4497176N

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 Recorder 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:

### Drawings and Plans

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

### Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or not)

- abstract of title
- tax card
- original building permit
- sewer permit
- Sanborn Maps
- obituary index
- city directories/gazetteers
- census records
- biographical encyclopedias
- newspapers
- city/county histories
- personal interviews
- Utah Hist. Research Center
- USHS Preservation Files
- USHS Architects File
- LDS Family History Library
- Park City Hist. Soc/Museum
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### Bibliographical References (books, articles, interviews, etc.)

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

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\*Sanborn, D.A. "Sheet 16, 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.

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

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

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: 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, unsecured structure.

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 location in Thaynes Canyon. The site is in a steep gully northeast of the California-Comstock mine site.

**Foundation:** Concrete.

**Walls:** Wood board & batten siding covered with corrugated metal panels.

**Roof:** Gable roof form sheathed in corrugated metal roofing materials.

**Windows/Doors:** Single doorway - T-111 panel 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 hydrant shack is a small wooden frame structure located east of the boarding house debris. It appears as one of two hydrant shacks on the 1940 Sanborn Insurance map. Like the other fire hose/hydrant shacks in the mining district, it is painted red, clad in board and batten siding (corrugated metal panels cover the wood siding), has a gable roof with corrugate metal roofing material, and has a single doorway. Its contribution to our understanding of the site is limited. It is a minor structure in poor condition and, alone, does not convey a complete picture of the fire suppression efforts at the site.

**Setting** (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting is a level building pad tucked into a fairly steep gully in Thaynes Canyon. The waste pile is the most prominent land feature and the fire hydrant shack sits up against the wooded hillside between the pump house and the boarding house.

**Workmanship** (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): It does 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 Mine and Silver King Mine sites).

**Feeling** (Describe the property's historic character.): This accessory building conveys the weakest sense of mining activities in the early twentieth century. It is only through its proximity to other extant mine-related buildings and structures that it contributes to the character of the site.

Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The building is part of the Silver King Coalition Mine Company' Thaynes Shaft Surface Plant. It is associated with the decline of mining operations in Park City.

## 5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect:  Not Known     Known: (source: )

Date of Construction: c. 1937

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:

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

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*The Silver King Coalition Mining Company dug a deep shaft in 1934 to access its western ground and to explore for ore. None was ever found, but a secondary use developed decades later. In 1965, skiers were delighted to ride into the Spiro Tunnel in underground rail cars, then hoisted 1700 feet up the Thaynes Shaft to alight near the bottom of the Thaynes ski lift (taken from markers prepared by PCHS&M in 1999).*

*Although mining operations ceased in 1948, most of the complex still remains. The one casualty is a large two-story boarding house, now collapsed from heavy snow. The complex consists of the shaft house with three compartment shaft, two cages, hoisting works, and large conveyor system to carry off the waste rock. The huge waste rock dump still remains today.*

From the 2006 publication of From the Ground Up: The History of Mining in Utah, Page 335.

*In the spring of 1936, the Silver King Coalition announced plans to sink a new shaft east of the old California-Comstock shaft in Thaynes Canyon. At the 1,800-foot level, it would connect with the western end of the Spiro Tunnel. The shaft reached the Spiro Tunnel in May 1939, helping ventilate some of the old workings and providing access to new ore bodies.*

Despite the discrepancy in dates between the two accounts, the site was constructed well after the mature mining period and represents the era of mining decline in Park City. This was the last mine complex constructed before mining operations ceased in Park City.

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:** West oblique. Camera facing east, 2009.

**Photo No. 2:** North oblique. Camera facing south, 2009.



Conveyor Gallery (northeast elevation), 2009



Conveyor Gallery detail (northwest elevation), 2009



Conveyor Gallery extension, 2009



Hoist House (west oblique), 2009



Hoist House (north oblique), 2009



Fire Hydrant Shack (west oblique), 2009



Hoist House (east oblique), 2009



Boarding House ruins, 2009



Accessory Building 1, 2009



Accessory Building 2, 2009



Pump House, 2009



Thaynes Shaft Surface Plant - Silver King Coalition Mines Company. N.d. *George Barben Collection.* Hal Compton Research Library. Park City Historical Society & Museum. 10 Oct. 2009. Photo #1986.5.2. Electronic.



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